

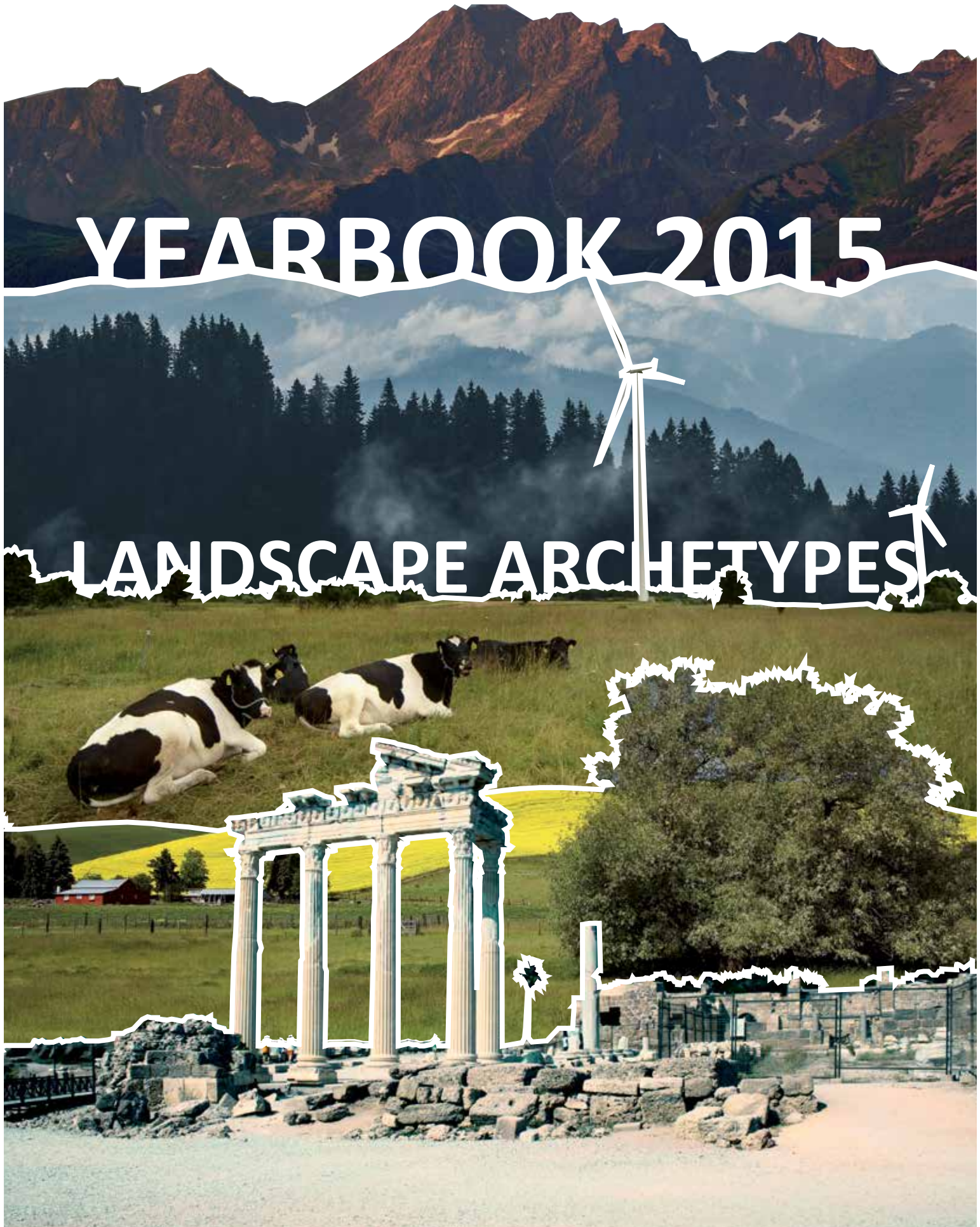


IFLA EUROPE
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

SILVER JUBILEE 25 YEARS CARING FOR LANDSCAPE

YEARBOOK 2015

LANDSCAPE ARCHETYPES



COLOFON

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Federation of Landscape Architects, Yearbook 2015**

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FOREWORD

Ana Luengo
President IFLA Europe

On October 2015, the 26th IFLA EUROPE General Assembly took place in Lisbon. This forum congregates the 34 National Associations' Presidents and Delegates of IFLA EUROPE, the unique European Federation of Landscape Architects which promotes the profession, recognising excellence in all courses and promoting best practice operations in all member countries of the European Union and the broader European region.

The outcomes of this Assembly are important for all of us as core subjects for our profession are discussed there, covering subjects that range from education to professional practice, from financing to communication. Projects such as the ones dealing with the professional movement of landscape architects between our associations, our member's data base, Scapeworld, the School recognition Panel, or other more professionally oriented dealing with Green Infrastructure or Public Parks and Gardens are well under way, and will be taken on by a new Executive Council, as elections took place for some of the officers posts. We are positive this new Council led by Tony Williams (Ireland) as President will manage great achievements.

Further to this, IFLA EUROPE has continued to acknowledge the volunteer work undertaken by some of our members, naming two new Honorary members –Margarida Cancela (Portugal) and Fritz Auweck (Germany). We have also started a new dimension of institutional relations by voting our first Corporate Members which include both civil society institutions –CIVILSCAPE-, university and research administrations –UNISCAPE-, teaching and academics –ECLAS, the European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools-, as well as outstanding commercial enterprises -Van den Berg Nurseries for their efforts to lead a conscientious, inspiring and innovative business-. The youth that will stake our stead have not been forgotten either, and the excellent awards given for the 2015 Young Professionals Competition will rival with this year's Competition, casting light onto the new promises of our future landscapes.

On the other hand, a new exclusive sponsor –Hunter Industries- has joined us in our efforts to establish more complex, longer lasting institutional relations for the benefit of landscape architecture in general with outstanding commercial enterprises.

During the General Assembly, the Conference on Landscape Archetypes, lessons for the future, organized by the Portuguese Association of Landscape Architects (APAP), lead the way for the contributions of national representatives, which were streamed in our web page and which you can find extracted in this yearbook. These contributions established the core of IFLA EUROPE's 2015 Resolution on Learning from Landscapes – approved unanimously by the whole Assembly which you will find at the end of this publication as well as open for consultation at www.iflaeurope.eu-, which considers landscape resilience crucial to people's livelihoods. This document has been part of IFLA EUROPE's contribution to the United Nations Conference on Climate Change which took place in December 2015 in Paris.

Precisely regarding the constant work done on the protection of Cultural Landscapes, UNESCO was granted the IFLA EUROPE 2015 Award due to the leading path it has envisioned since the 1972 World Heritage Convention, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, and through many other Declarations, Conventions and Recommendations, and furthermore since 1992 after the inclusion on Cultural Landscapes into the World Heritage List.

It has been an amazing and passionate task striving to channel all our members thoughts & aspirations these past year: we do feel proud of the actions taken so far and the way they are developing. I will continue them as Past President now: the example given by many of our former officers, who actively help today our Federation, as well as by many of you who have been working for IFLA EUROPE year after year are the best example for all of us to follow.

But our work would not have been possible without the support of all of you, who have tirelessly answered mails, for the National Associations' Presidents and Delegates as well as their Secretariats and ours –Daniela, Jeanine and Christine-, for all the working group members, and specially for the Executive Council officers - Laure Aubert, Marina Cervera, Marc Claramunt, Andrei Condoros, Jeremy Dennis and Tony Williams- who have generously contributed with their work.

We will be seeing you all at our next General Assembly 2016 in Brussels, as well as in our future meetings.

Ana Luengo,
President IFLA Europe.

Tony Williams,
Vice-President Education

Marc Claramunt,
Treasurer

Bernard Capelle,
Secretary General

Andrei Condoros
Vice-President
Professional Practice

Laure Aubert
Communications Chair

Effective members of IFLA Europe

Austria	Österreichische Gesellschaft für Landschaftsplanung und Landschaftsarchitektur (ÖGLA)
Belgium	Belgische Vereniging Voor Tuinarchitecten En Landschapsarchitecten (A.B.A.J.P.-B.V.T.L.)
Bulgaria	Union of Landscape Architects of Bulgaria (ULAB)
Rep.Croatia	Hrvatsko drustvo krajobraznih arhitekata (Croatian Association of Landscape Architects) (HDKA)
Czech Rep.	Czech Landscape Architects at the Landscape and Garden Society (CZLA)
Denmark	The Association of Danish Landscape Architects (DL)
Estonia	Estonian Landscape Architects' Union (ELAU) / Eesti Maastikuarhitektide Liit (EMAL)
Finland	Finnish Association of Landscape Architects (MARK)
France	Fédération Française du Paysage (FFP)
Germany	Bund Deutscher Landschaftsarchitekten (BDLA)
Greece	Panhellenic Association of Landscape Architects (PHALA)
Hungary	Hungarian Association of Landscape Architects (HALA)
Iceland	Felag Islenskra Landslagsarkitekta (FILA)
Ireland	The Irish Landscape Institute (ILI)
Israel	The Israeli Association of Landscape Architects (ISALA)
Italy	Associazione Italiana di Architettura del Paesaggio (AIAPP)
Latvia	Latvian Association of Landscape Architecture (LAAB)
Lithuania	Lithuanian Association of Landscape Architects (LALA)
Luxemburg	Association Luxembourgeoise des Architectes Paysagistes (ALAP)
Netherlands	Nederlandse Vereniging voor Tuin en Landschapsarchitectuur (NVTL)
Norway	Norske Landskapsarkitekters Forening (NLA)
Poland	Stowarzyszenie Architektury Krajobrazu (SAK)
Portugal	Associação Portuguesa dos Arquitetos Paisagistas (APAP)
Romania	Romanian Landscape Architects Association (ASOP)
Russia	Association of Landscape Architects of Russia (ALAROS)
Serbia	Serbian Association of Landscape Architects (UPAS)
Spain	Asociación Española de Paisajistas (AEP)
Sweden	Sveriges Arkitekter /Swedish Association of Architects
Switzerland	Bund Schweizer Landschaftsarchitekten (BSLA)
Turkey	Turkish Chamber of Landscape Architects (CTLA)
Ukraine	Guild of Landscape Architects of Ukraine (GRAU)
UK	The Landscape Institute (LI)

Interim members of IFLA Europe

Slovakia	Slovak Association of Landscape Architects (SALA)
Slovenia	Društvo krajinskih arhitektov Slovenije (DKAS)

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LANDSCAPE ARCHETYPES, LESSONS FOR THE FUTURE

*Margarida Cancela d' Abreu
IFLA EU Delegate of APAP*

The 2015 theme was chosen considering that all over Europe whilst sustainable landscapes are being threatened in many ways, traditional landscapes of extraordinary value are still being preserved. These are the result of millenary mechanisms, of intangible and tangible processes, revealing the repository of ancestral knowledge regarding the best use of natural dynamics, and balancing them with the specific requirements of human societies. Nowadays these archetypal landscapes promote human presence, great attractiveness and aesthetic value. In Portugal, as in several European countries, some of these landscapes are recognized as World Heritage Sites and though the legislative framework is adequate, further political awareness and determination is to be sought.

Archetypes are understood as landscape models of high sustainability whose building principles can be used as lessons for the future because of their excellence and worthiness in the scope of collective awareness to be shared by the whole human-kind. Therefore, the main objective pursued in choosing this subject for the 2015 IFLA EUROPE Conference is to ponder about the homogenization of European landscapes as well as to think over their uniqueness and extraordinary values.

Invited speakers to the Conference were asked to develop subjects embracing philosophical approaches that range from multifunctional agricultural landscapes to contemporary urban archetypes. The examples were selected from Germany to Portugal and from Spain to Slovakia. The aim is not to look back towards the past, but rather to obtain from them lessons for the future of the landscapes in Europe, ensuring innovation, sustainability and quality of life.



IFLA Europe Conference 2015, Lisbon, Portugal

LANDSCAPE ARCHETYPES - LESSONS FOR THE FUTURE

IFLA EUROPE CONFERENCE

LISBON 16th OCTOBER



In the framework of the annual General Assembly of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA EUROPE) to be held this year in Lisbon, the Portuguese Association of Landscape Architects (APAP) will organize an international conference on "**Landscape Archetypes - Lessons for the Future**", in the Independency Palace, on **October 16th, 2015**.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME:

10:00 //	Registration of participants & welcome coffee	
10:30 //	Opening session , <i>Miguel Braula Reis</i> , President, APAP, <i>José Troni</i> , SHIP, President <i>José Sá Fernandes</i> , Deputy, Lisbon Municipality	
11:00 //	The European landscape as an archetype <i>Javier Maderuelo</i> , Professor, University of Alcalá	Session 1
11:30 //	Landscapes archetypes in Portugal <i>Leonor Cheis</i> , Landscape architect, NPK	
12:00 //	Diversity of traditional agricultural landscape in Slovakia <i>Jana Spulerova</i> , PhD Researcher, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava	
12:30 //	Lunch	
13:30 //	Landscapes for food and biodiversity: integration versus segregation <i>José Lima Santos</i> , Professor, School of Agronomy, University of Lisbon	Session 2
14:00 //	What could the new Architecture and Landscape Policy address to the Portuguese landscape? <i>Maria do Rosário Oliveira</i> , Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Nova University of Lisbon	
14:30 //	Philosophical Archetypes of Landscape <i>Adriana Veríssimo Serrão</i> , Professor, Faculty of Letters, University of Lisbon	
15:00 //	Coffee break	
15:15 //	Multifunctionality by transdisciplinary concepts: Landscape Planning examples from the Stuttgart region, Germany <i>Christian Küpfer</i> , Professor, Nürtingen University	Session 3
15:45 //	Resilient landscapes in Oporto Metropolitan Area <i>Teresa Andresen</i> , Professor, Faculty of Sciences, University of Oporto	
16:15 //	Urban Archetypes and a contemporary intervention <i>Manuela Raposo Magalhães</i> , <i>Manuela Raposo Magalhães</i> , Coordinator of the Research Line "Green and Blue Infrastructures" of LEAF (Linking Landscape, Environment, Agriculture and Food), University of Lisbon	
16:45 //	The thickness of time <i>João Gomes da Silva / João Nunes</i> , Landscape architects, Global/PROAP	
17:15 //	Discussion	
17:45 //	Closing remarks , <i>Ana Luengo</i> , President, IFLA EUROPE	
18:00 //	Award Ceremony , <i>Vibeiras/Jornal Arquitecturas</i> , Young Landscape architect award	
18:30 //	Refreshments	

www.iflaeu.wix.com/landscapearchetypes

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Landscape Archetypes, Experience from Germany

Fritz Auweck and
Mario Kahl,
IFLA EU delegates of BDLA

Landscape Archetypes are actual and longlasting relevant topics in Landscape Architecture in Germany. This means important issues of Landscape Architectural work at time and for the future as we are concentrated on future tasks. As the German Landscape Architecture Prize 2015 was just finished, the targets and the structure of the tender was excellent for the IFLA EU theme. The results of the German Landscape Architecture Prize show the actual archetypes in Landscape Architecture in Germany.

„We can see two important trends in current landscape architecture: on the one hand, “spatial compression” defined by sparing use of resources and multifunctional use of open spaces and, on the other, “spatial diversification” whereby functions are extended into additional spatial resources. The projects commended in the German Landscape Architecture Prize 2015 address these challenges through the greatest diversity of themes, both at the conceptual level and in the implementation of excellent design ideas.“

Till Rehwaldt, the President of bdlA

The themes of the German Landscape Architecture Prize 2015 are further exemplified in six projects related to the themes: World heritage, Urban green infrastructure, Redevelopment of residential environments, Infrastructure and Landscape, Energy and Sustainability, Lightning.

Archetype World Heritage

With just a few, cleverly conceived features and minimum intrusion, a World heritage Park has evolved with which landscape architects have set new standards and shown how contemporary landscape architecture can sensuously enhance historical sites .



World Heritage Cloister Lorsch, TOPOTEK 1 GmbH, Berlin © Hanns Joosten

Archetype Residential environments

The open space of a residential quarter, built in the early 1950s, has been totally reorganised to provide a central park with clear spatial definition which, in terms of form and material, relates to the open space adjacent to the residential blocks.



Archetype Infrastructure and Landscape

The goal of the infrastructure and landscape archetype is to integrate aspects of landscape architecture and openspace planning as key elements of the design at technical infrastructure elements. 15 planning teams from landscape architecture and urban planning registered to the competition for the design of the service station „Lange Berge“ on the A73 motorway.



Archetype Energy and Sustainability

The energy and sustainability scheme demonstrates how we might proceed with the regrettably large number of refuse landscapes in a sustainable manner.



Archetype Lighting

Lightning elements are sparse but used with high precision. An aesthetically attractive overall space has been created in which the design concept, structural form and night lighting meld to form an harmonious whole.



Landscape archetypes in Czech Republic

*Igor Kyselka,
IFLA EU delegate of CZLA*

The landscape of the Czech Republic has been cultural and varied for centuries, through the agricultural and forest mass, widespread suburbanization, wind and solar power stations. In many places, a typical small mosaic of forests, meadows, fields, roads, lakes and villages with red roofs and copper church towers is still preserved.



One characteristic of the Czech landscape is that it has no sea, major rivers and natural lakes, and with the exception of the Elbe River, there is no fluvial transport. No major river loads but many springs are flowing out of Czech Republic towards other major rivers.



The archetypal goal in creating landscapes since the early Middle Ages was to keep water. For this purpose, the previously inhospitable swampy pelvic regions have been ingeniously transformed into massive system of ponds with centuries-old oak trees on the dams. Pond basins are now popular recreational areas frequented not only by fishermen, swimming and water sports practitioners, but also by cyclists and admirers of nature's beauty mirroring the forests in the water. In the twentieth century, dams took over the function from ponds. The dams that flooded many natural valleys became the first lakes in the country.



Another landscape archetypes associated with water retention are balks, hedgerows, small terraces and stone dams and their systems. The unmistakable line of elements of the landscape are the alleys, whose planting was ordered by Empress Maria Theresa in 1752 along all imperial roads by the trees typical and appropriate for each region. Those arose with plantations of lime and apple trees along the alleys in highlands, plantation of pear and cherry trees along the alleys in planes and walnut alleys in wine regions. The trees near roads protect against sun, wind, snow, provide orientation in fog and provide fruits.



All images © Igor Kyselka, CZLA

Greek Landscape Arche-Types

*Katerina Gkoltsiou,
IFLA EU delegate of PHALA*

In Greece, landscape played a vital role in all aspects of social life. Ancient Greeks had a holistic approach to spatial composition of buildings, forming an organic composition harmoniously integrated with the landscape. In recent years, the notion of landscape was recognised especially with the ratification by the Greek Parliament of the Florence Convention, and it was by that time that systematic work began in the sphere of Greek landscapes. This work was encouraged by the Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate Change.

A national landscape typology was introduced to spatial planning and sustainable development plans, focusing mainly on landscapes of outstanding beauty and deteriorated landscapes. It was the first time that landscape architects were involved in the whole process. In the meantime, many serious attempts to analyse and map Greek landscape types in national or regional level were performed by Universities, institutions, NGO's.



*Terraces and windmills. Tinos 2011
Photo © Katerina Gkoltsiou*

A good example is the project MedScapes: Development of Landscape Character Assessment as a tool for effective conservation of natural heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean”, funded by the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument for the Mediterranean Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme (ENPI). In this project landscape architects were involved and the landscape assessment for Lesvos-Greece.

Greek landscapes are famous for their diversity and are characterised by a variable geomorphology of mountains and hills, plains, peninsulas, different size

islands of the Aegean Archipelagos, river deltas lakes and lagoons. This geomorphology and country's location led to different climatic zones and as a result contributed to landscape great biodiversity. Greek landscape types are an amalgamation of the junction of landscapes from the three old-world continents—Europe, Asia and Africa. Typical examples of landscape types of Greece are the scrub landscapes of the southern and smaller Aegean islands, the oak savannas of southern Greece, and the coastal or alpine landscapes of the North.

Our classification to landscape archetypes is based on the selection criteria of landform, land use, settlement pattern, and field pattern. The archetypal landscapes highlight a very special culture, revealing sound knowledge about making the best use of the natural elements and territory integration, promoting human presence, great attractiveness and aesthetic value. Based on the above, we are distinguishing the following broad groups in national level:

Island landscape archetypes: The case of the Cycladic islands

The uniqueness of the landscape of the Cycladic islands is based on the elements of the Aegean Sea, climate, geomorphology, vegetation (shrub-lands, degraded marquis) and architecture of monolithic plastic forms of houses. The lack of soil due to erosion, the inaccessible land, the limited stocks of water and the intensification of agriculture led to the construction of a variety of terraces, as one of the most prominent landscape element along with the storehouses, windmills, stonewall enclosures.

Coastal landscape archetypes: The case of mainland Greece

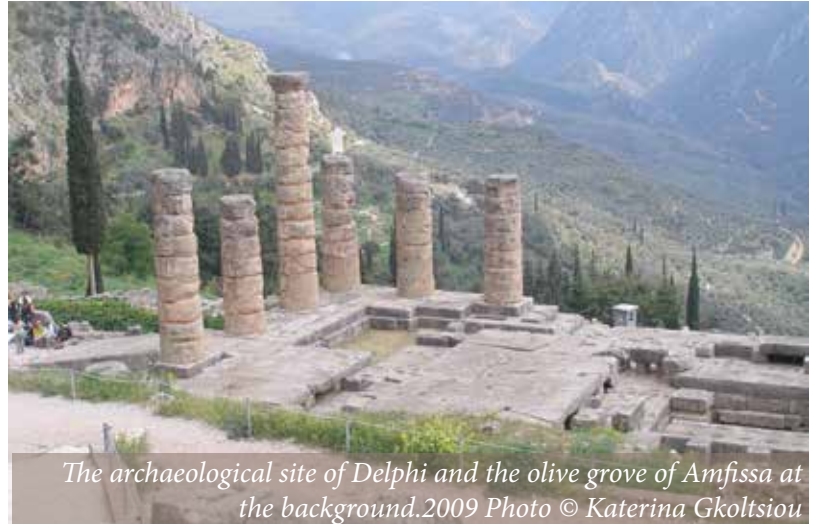
Among the most prominent characteristics of the Greek coastal landscapes are the variety (from sandy to rocky types) and length of the coastline (around 15.000klm). The coastal landscape is characterized by an insensitive use of space and land and presents a variety of landscape types from settled/unsettled coastal lowlands/plains/valleys/hills, coastal escarpments and coastal dunes. Coastal forests, cultivations (olives), sclerophyllus vegetation are in association with settlements of vernacular architecture. Examples are found at Pilio, Evoia, Halkidiki, etc.



Coastal forest. Parga 2010
Photo ©Katerina Gkoltsiou

Cultivated landscape archetypes: The case of olive groves

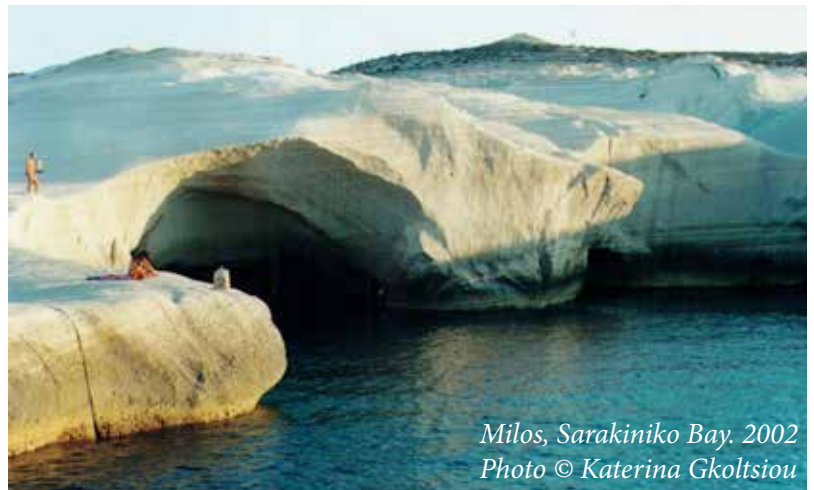
This landscape type is dominated by olive-tree cultivations of lowlands and valleys and spread mainly in the central, south of Greece and some of the North Aegean islands. This archetype is also consisted by variable outbuildings or associated with a symbolic character due to its historical value. Among the most famous one are the ancient olive grove of Athens and the traditional olive grove of Amfissa, unique for the world cultural heritage archaeological site of Delphi.



The archaeological site of Delphi and the olive grove of Amfissa at the background. 2009 Photo © Katerina Gkoltsiou

Volcanic landscape archetypes

Greece is known for its volcanic activity and the most important volcanoes are situated in Methana, Santorini, Milos and Nisyros. These volcanic landscapes are unique for their geological and aesthetic value due to the formation of the various volcanic deposits. Most of these types are associated with human's interventions such as mining since the antiquity. The traces of history are very noticeable at the archaeological site of Akrotiri or the well preserved Cycladic settlements of Santorini.



Milos, Sarakiniko Bay. 2002 Photo © Katerina Gkoltsiou

Mountainous Archetypes: The case of gorges and outstanding geological features

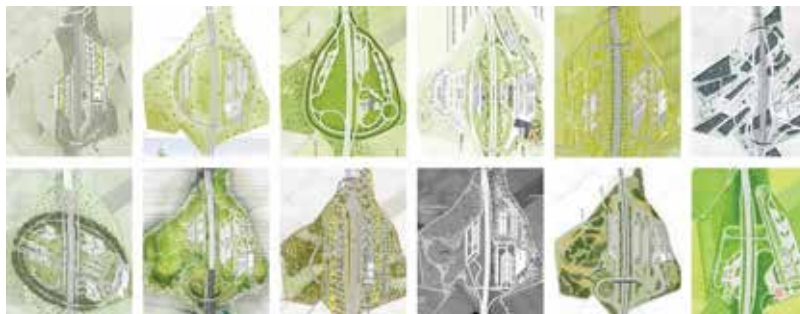
This landscape type consists of mountains, very steep limestone gorges, glaciers and eroded geological formations. It is also characterized by dense forest vegetation, uninhabited or sparsely populated areas. Manmade features such bridges, monasteries and paths are the predominant features. Very famous examples are Vikos gorge, Meteora, etc.



Vikos gorge and traditional bridges at Zagoria, Epirus, 2010, Photos © Katerina Gkoltsiou

Urban landscape archetypes: The case of historic city centers and towns

In this landscape type, we can identify well-preserved historical town centers (e.g. Athens), towns associated with the surrounding natural landscape (hills, rivers, coastline) such as the town of Nafplio, Kalamata, Volos, Kastoria, protected traditional and historic settlements such as Monemvasia, Syros etc. These landscape archetypes contain historical landscape structure elements as well as elements of the present landscape structure and present a great architectural variety.



Nafplio, historical centre, 2015 Photo © Katerina Gkoltsiou

Wetland landscape archetypes: The case of lakes

This landscape type is mostly flat with wide distant views, characterized by open-field wetlands mostly composed by reed beds, storehouses and agricultural outbuildings which are scattered on the sides. This archetype is well known for its environmental and cultural value. In most cases, extensive agricultural activities are taking place. Distinctive examples are the Prespa lakes at the North part of Greece.



Prespa lakes, 2010. Photo © Katerina Gkoltsiou

Gaps and lessons learned

It is our duty as landscape architects to preserve and highlight the value of these archetypal landscapes. This is why it is important, to establish a common framework of landscape character assessment methodology in order to map all Greek landscape types as well as potential threats and opportunities at national and regional level. PHALA is supporting any initiative towards landscape analysis and assessment as well as guidance for research and professional activity related to landscape.

Drystone Terraces

Anna Sessarego,
IFLA EU delegate of AIAPP

The ancient Greek word Archetypes means a statement, an original prototype, and a pattern of behaviour. The concept of archetype has been found in many areas related to the human behaviour such as in philosophy, where these are pure forms that embody the fundamental characteristic of things, and in psychology, in Carl Gustav Jung 's psychological framework archetypes are a collectively inherited unconscious idea, a pattern of a thought that is universally present in individual psyches.



Cinque Terre, Liguria (Italy) © R. Cottalasso in A. Gherzi, G. Ghiglione, Paesaggi Terrazzati, il Piviere

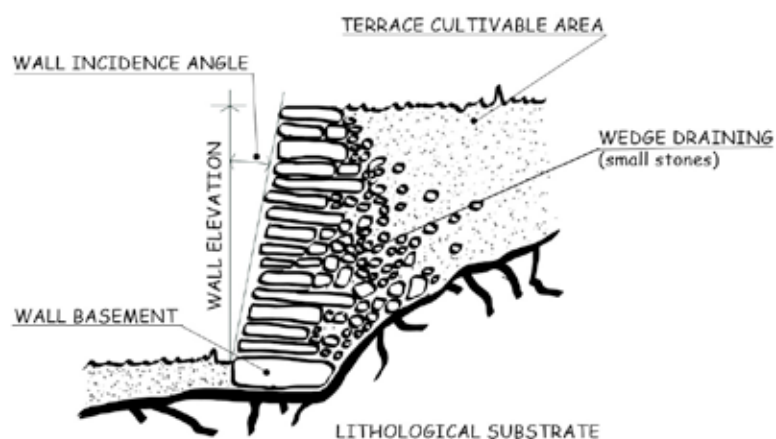
As confirmation of Jung theory, there are in many different areas of the world similar human interventions to the landscape: even if those were far in time and space between each other, they developed in an autonomous way with formally analogous results, with the same processes, only differentiated by the site natural components.

The landscape archetypes are defined as “Traditional landscapes, which are the result of millenary mechanisms of intangible and tangible processes, are meant to be the repository of ancestral knowledge that made the best use of natural dynamics balancing them with the specific requirements of the human society”. So as to explain this concept it was chosen the example of the terraces done by dry stone wall, that have been built to answer back to the need to cultivate soil in areas ecologically difficult, due mainly to high steepness. They have been built utilizing the local available natural resources, such as water, stone and soil. This Archetype could be found in many areas of the world such as Italy, Switzerland, France, Portugal in Europe as well as in far countries like Peru, Nepal and Philippines.



The main materials (water, stone and soil) interact together as a system: the stone is used to build a permeable wall, that preserves the conquered soil, and let the water to flow away through a wedge draining on the back of the wall itself.

The wall is built by handy wise competence, by placing and fitting the stones aligned along the slope level curves one on the other in horizontal stripes. The incidence angle of the wall with the ground should be between 10 and 20 degrees, while the wall thick varies accordingly to its height (depending on the slope inclination). The top of the wall could be realised by special shaped stones. The dry stonewall has different features that depends on geological characteristics of the stones available on



Drystone Terrace schematic section © Anna Sessarego



Traditionally the terraces system allowed the enhancement of the soil productiveness especially in the higher and steeper areas by transporting the soil to terraces from the bottom of the valley, that allowed the soil to become fruitful by enriching it with organic material, which is useful to strength the particles cohesion that avoids the soil slippery from the dry wall fissures. The microclimate change is one of the most interesting characteristics of the terraces: during the night the wall gives back the heat stored during the day and benefits the crops that prefer a dry soil, such as the vineyards.

Human accessibility to the terraces goes through paths following the highest steep lines, located at the intersection, cornerstones have a special shape. The organisation project of the rural communities, that leads to their self-sufficient survival was balanced by the natural environment resources in which terraces had an important role, such as dwellings and other stone manufactured items like shelters, dryers, washtubs, which were useful to the of the community.



Vineyard on the roof, Entella Valley Liguria (Italy) © Anna Sessarego



Shelter, Maremola Valley, Liguria (Italy) © Anna Sessarego

During the Nineteenth Century, in the Industrial Revolution, the balance with the natural resources was interrupted. The technological renewal has overcome the natural component and it has been replaced the processes, consequently it has weakened the conscious and unconscious cognitive processes that led to the construction of these archetype landscapes. The archetype persists in the time but it needs new interpretations, implementations, function of our knowledge, needs and surrounding conditions, to transmit it, in order to plan the future to insure renewal, sustainability and quality of life, based on the foundations of the traditional identity.

Landscape Archetypes as a Source of Ideas

Urszula Forczek-Brataniec,
IFLA EU delegate of SAK

Landscape is like a patchwork composed of several types of patterns. The design of the pattern is a result of the history and present day and is also a result of nature and culture. The ability of the interpretation of this pattern requires knowledge. Mastering the knowledge is like learning a language which opens up the possibility of reading a book of landscape. History written in the landscape is a living lesson of nature and coexistence of human and nature. The idea of transferring that knowledge has become the theme of the project - The Regional Science and Technology Centre (RCNT) in the Świętokrzyskie region. The RCNT building was established in the place of the former grange, its form enters in a dialogue with the old mansion.



The Regional Science and Technology Centre © EM4.

The RCNT was established in the region of Świętokrzyskie Mountains, rich in natural and cultural heritage. The project was founded with European resources from the European Regional Development Fund adding to several educational projects implemented in the region, such as Geopark Kielce, Chęciny Geocentrum and the open-air museum in Tokarnia. The centre was developed by Pracownia architektury Brataniec by the contractor Anna-Bud sp.z o.o.

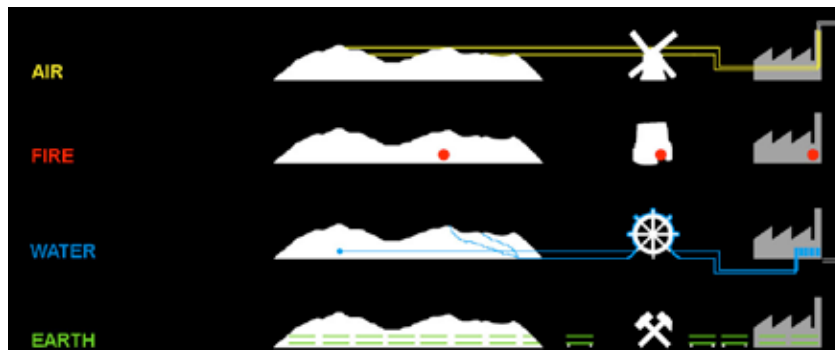
Place

The Regional Science and Technology Centre was established in place of ancestral agricultural and economic activity, developed in line with the latest trends. This complex comprises architectural heritage, garden history, and tradition of the agricultural landscape shaping and richness of nature highlighted by establishment of the Natura 2000 area. The idea of the new project is based on the distinctive identity of the place. The Regional Science and Technology Centre was introduced in the place of ancestral agricultural and economic activity, developed in line with the latest trends.



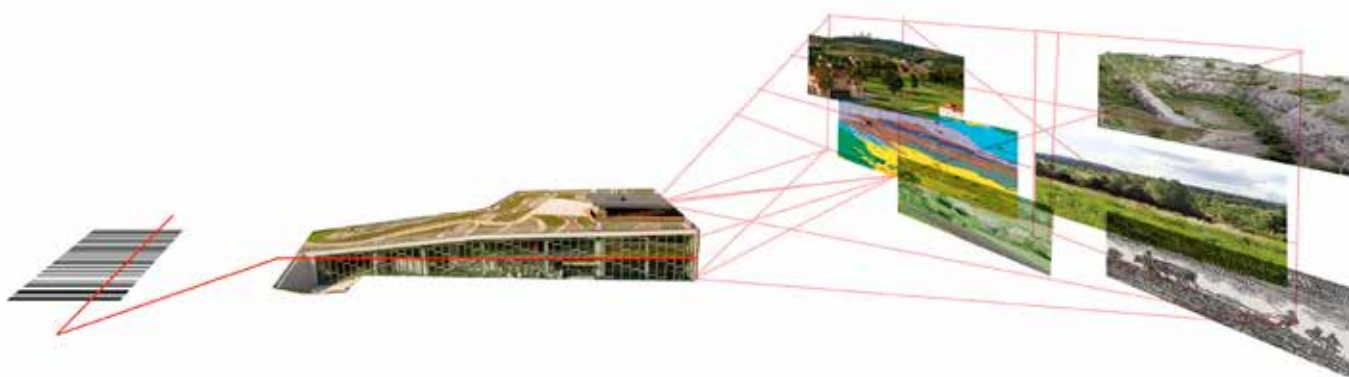
Idea

The idea was derived from the four elements that act as guides through the history of coexistence of human and nature in this area. Restraining the water, air, earth and fire took on the four forms of the main manufacturing activity. In the beginning the coexistence was sustainable, but then the border of balance was crossed. We, children of the post-industrial era inherited the resources that need to be cleaned and reclaimed.



Archetypes interpretation

The Regional Science and Technology Centre acts as a guide both on the exposition level and on the deep concept level. The building was established in place of the former grange - its form enters in a dialogue with the old mansion. Beside the exposition in its interior it becomes the exposure - the facades interpret the richness of landscape. With its shape it exposes the following: the landscape through the views, the history through orientation towards the mansion and castle, geology by using topography, the technical thought by the structural solution, the wealth of nature with use of the green roof. The building acts as a lens that interprets and makes the surrounding landscape readable.



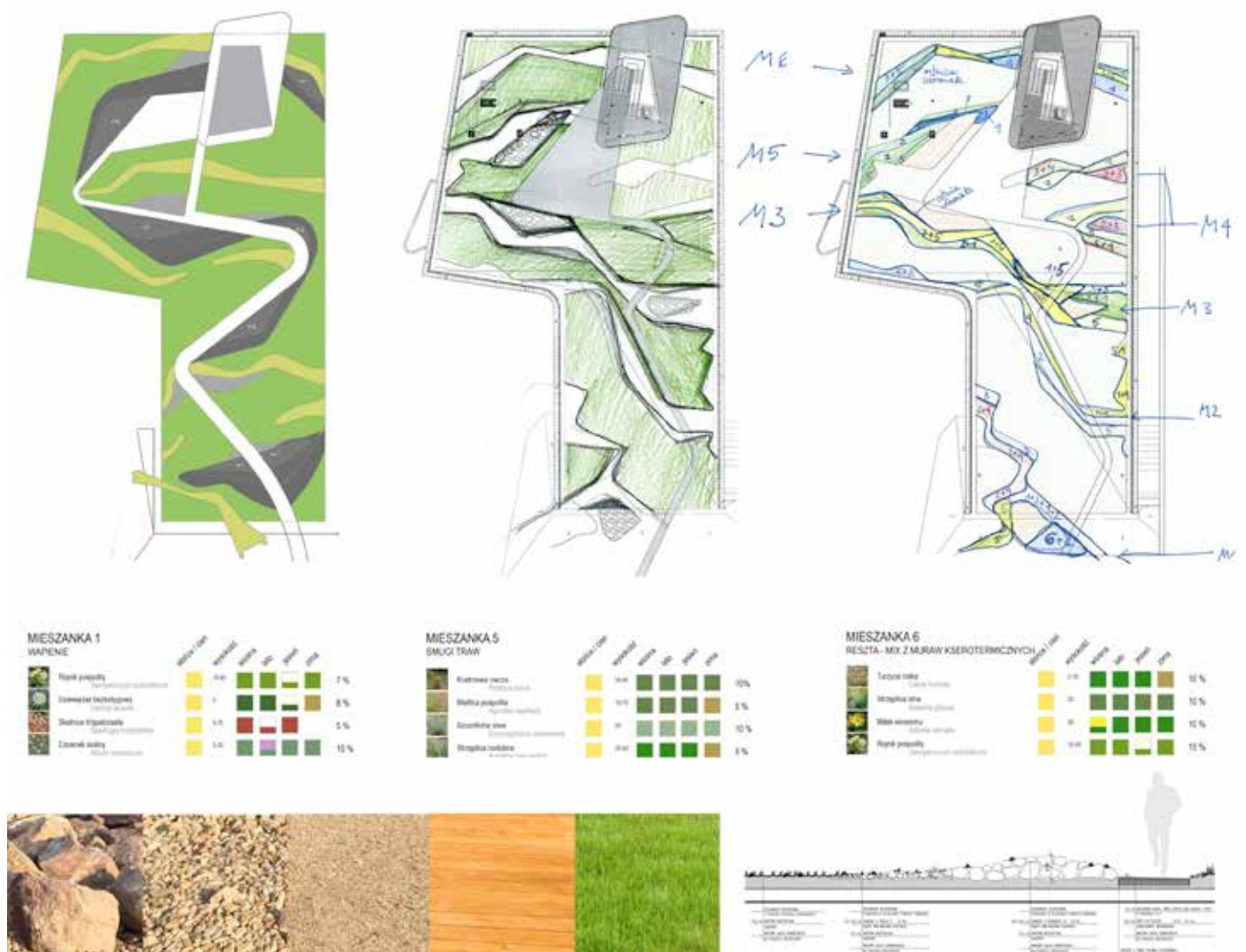
New place as a lens between past and future landscape

The building acts as a lens that interprets and makes the surrounding landscape readable. The items of nature presented in the RCNT would be seen in the open landscape during visit tours. The same items watched after by the prism of knowledge gain a deeper sense.

The green roof becomes a continuation of the exposition. While being woven into the tourist route, it exposes geological and botanical richness of the surrounding. The roof is composed as a sequence of four gardens following the lines inspired by Burle Marks' drawings. The micro-landscapes on the roof represent four geobotanical areas of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains. They were built from local rocks taking the form of builder fields and plants represented for the areas, which made living exposition. The location and the shape of the roof create a foreground - a special type of a natural carpet constituting the mansion padding.

In addition to the educational and aesthetic value, the roof takes on an important technical role. It improves the thermal conditions and weights down the construction. The green roof becomes a continuation of the exposition while the micro-landscapes on the roof represent the four geo-botanical areas of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains.

The RCNT landscape aims at raising awareness not only by learning but also by watching and reading the landscape. It should work like a lens and the need for a reasonable gaze of the landscape is particularly important these days. The Regional Science and Technology Centre acts as a guide both on the exposition level and on the deep concept level. Besides the exposition in its interior it becomes the exposure - the facades interpret the richness of landscape.



The complex of educational projects created in the area of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains becomes on the one hand a rich source of knowledge about the landscape but also a sign of the times. Detachment from the landscape, isolation from sources of our existence, mentioned by P. Kleas, making our lives abstract loosens the ties, and with time completely breaks the thread of understanding of human and the environment.

The popularity of such places is an expression of the needs of contact, a natural desire to re-connect with the environment and the need to continuously learn from landscape.



All images © eM4

Authors team:

eM4 . Pracownia Architektury . Brataniec. Marcin Brataniec – main designer, Urszula Forczek-Brataniec, Maciej Gozdecki, Damian Mierzwa, cooperation – Paulina Nosalska.

A Land sculpted by man

*Margarida Cancela d'Abreu
and Ana Müller, IFLA EU
delegates of APAP*

Landscape archetypes are narratives of the human presence in the territory revealing the balance between water, soil fertility, production and culture. Symbolic values, tradition, tangible and intangible structures of nature and culture are written in these archetypes.

The ecological complexity of Portuguese landscapes had set up a close relationship between man and nature, creating a great diversity of landscapes, from North to South, from the Atlantic coast to the Mediterranean inland. Some of these beautiful man-made landscapes reflect aspects of the hard process in which man struggled to obtain food and shelter, coping with high climate variability, sometimes shallow and underdeveloped soils and difficult relief.

Some of these examples can be found in South Alentejo, where traditional Montado systems (Figure 1), typically defined as wood-pastures with cork and holm oaks (Costa, et al, 2014), are considered one of the best preserved and most sustainable low intensive farming systems in Europe, and have been classified under the Natura 2000 network as priority habitats.



Montado in Alentejo © APAP

In the North of Portugal, the very accentuated relief determined the small dimension and fragmentation of agricultural land interspersed with large forest areas and pastures (Figure 2 and 3). As in the Montado, this system of agriculture, forestry and grazing livestock reflects the profound dependence on the characteristics of the natural ecosystems and mutual relationship with the landscape through energy and organic matter cycles connected with the soil mobilization and the addition of organic fertilizers.



Semi-natural grasslands in Northeast Portugal © APAP



Corn fields in Northwest Portugal (Minho) © APAP

The river valleys support agriculture, and vineyards are maintained in the Douro valley which is classified as UNESCO world heritage. The steep slopes are shaped in outstanding handmade terraces supported by stone walls, revealing an artificial and monocultural landscape, ecologically fragile; nevertheless the basis of an important and centenary economy – the world well known Port wine.



The archetypal landscapes of Azores islands reflects the dialectic between ecological systems and production, in many cases taken up to limit situations. In fact, the demand for agricultural land in Azores is so high that it is estimated that 95% of the natural vegetation laurisilva has been destroyed since its occupation by man.

In Portugal, the systematic approach to Landscape archetypes has been developed through the concept of Landscape Character, as the presence of elements in a landscape that give it identity, distinguishing it clearly from other landscapes. Its operationalization can be achieved through the identification of typologies of landscape - Landscape Units (Abreu, et al, 2004). The European Landscape Convention was determinant to this goal, establishing conceptual basis for an effective integration of the protection and enhancement of Landscape in the instruments of planning and landscape management.

In Portugal, the cartography developed by Barros Gomes in 1878, as well as the Portugal Ecological Map by Pina Manique e Albuquerque in 1954 can be considered as the first methodologies for Portuguese landscape characterization and classification. The works of Lautensach (1991) and Orlando Ribeiro (1998) constitute major contributions for Landscape Units delimitation. More recently, Abreu et al (2004) and Magalhães (2007 and 2013) introduced innovative perspectives, recognizing the importance of landscape as a complex system composed by ecological and cultural components. The implementation of these concepts have been achieved through several governmental projects, namely, the Municipal Landscape Plans Framework (Oliveira, et al, 2011), to promote the integration of the European Landscape Convention principles into the Local Plans; the National Architecture and Landscape Policy (RCM, 2015); and the Landscape Observatory of Tagus river (Oliveira & Olmo, 2015).

In conclusion, we must recognize the contribution of socio-economic history in the transformation of the landscape and that the changes occurring in traditional systems contributed to the degradation of the entire ecological system. Regarding this, the preservation of some landscape archetypes acquires relevant importance – ensuring ecological and economic performance and contributes to human presence in these territories.

In Portugal the legal framework is adequate and in some cases innovative at European level. The main question is the poor governmental willingness to apply the legislation, monitor its implementation, to aware and educate society on landscape functions.



Pico Matias Simão, Azores, Portugal © Silveira; Noronha e Costa (Wikimedia Commons)

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How can a landscape archetype in a city be resilient to change?

*Emily Wade and Lars Nyberg,
IFLA EU delegates of SA*

When a landscape has been cultivated for hundreds of years it may express what we perceive as a landscape archetype. However, society is ever evolving and there are new and urgent claims that need to be accommodated. Protecting an area through legislation is not the final answer to maintaining a valuable landscape. The Royal National City Park in Stockholm is proof of this and has become a testbed for preserving yet adapting a landscape archetype within a developing city.

In Stockholm, an area of 2700 hectares is designated a National City park, in order to preserve its rich nature, unique heritage sites and recreational value near the city centre. Formerly a royal ground, it has remained largely unbuilt, however including areas allocated for public use such as a university and research institutions, experimental farms, museums, royal palaces and gardens, and a marine station.



Border Royal Seaport © SA

The park is an archetype of the English landscape park in Sweden, the main features being the mighty oaks reminding of the royal hunting ground (all oak trees used to belong to the crown for shipbuilding purposes), but also wilderness like coniferous forests. A varied and continuous land use for hundreds of years has created a vast biodiversity that connects the centre of the city to the green wedges of Stockholm. In 1995 the Swedish legislation was amended to accommodate the protection of an urban cultural landscape and the Royal National City Park was created.

Many stakeholders

The ground within the Royal National City Park is divided among a number



of land owners, the most important being the National Property Board, The Royal Household, the Akademiska Hus and the municipalities of Stockholm and Solna. The County Administrative Board of Stockholm is commissioned by Government to coordinate and enhance the protection and development of the values of the area. The main stakeholders are represented in the National City Park Council, chaired by the Governor of Stockholm and head of the County Administrative Board (CAB).

The council is also represented by some NGO:s, demonstrating the ambition for an democratic dialogue and exchange of information with the public regarding the handling of the park.

Impact on the ground

The legal protection of the Park allows for no developments consuming green areas or causing harm to the historic landscape, a key issue in the arguments for installing the Park and comparable to the UNESCO definition of a cultural landscape. A specific protection measure has been installed requiring formal permit to cut down or radically train trees with a trunk diameter > 40 centimeters, excavating within 2 meters from the crown perimeter or ground coverage exceeding 200 square meters on green areas.



5 gaps and lessons learned + 6 conclusion, what is next?

The park is in the fastest expanding area in Sweden with an increasing need to develop new infrastructure and housing. In the ongoing development of the growing city with new quarters right next to its boundaries the values of the park are scrutinized. As a result the following lessons have been learned so far:

- safeguarding the assets of the Park within the expanding metropolitan area, where public engagement (causing political pressure) may be just as forceful as legal measures.
- identifying and calculating ECO system services that is being tried as means to assess the values of the Park in planning situations and has influenced the development around the park for example the Royal Navy Seaport area.
- the continuous challenge to state visual impact from buildings outside the park on archetypical landscape sceneries
- the necessary cooperation between land owners, municipalities, NGO:s and other stakeholders, limits the coordinating body (the CAB) to enforce measures on the ground.
- the claims from the citizens for recreational adaption of the fringes thus challenging the historical character.



Oaks at Fiskartorpet© SA

A common understanding of the archetypical values is maintained through a constant dialog among the many stakeholders which is coordinated by the County Administrative Board of Stockholm.



*Stefaan Stegen,
Hon. Member IFLA Europe*



*Ms. Carmen Añón
Hon. Member IFLA Europe*

What is a landscape – archetype?

How do I recognize a landscape archetype when I encounter one?

A landscape archetype is a landscape which appeals to my senses and emotions directly when I experience it.

It triggers, awakens the relationship between the individual (me) and the landscape (the other) without passing the ‘analysis’ filter. It triggers one or several of the 7 basic emotions.

A landscape archetype imposes itself so strongly it leaves me in awe and / or induces spontaneous behavior, explicit or not.

‘Archetype’ does not equal ‘beauty’. It exhumes its own qualities, imposes them to the beholder. It has no need of appreciation.

Though landscapes rely on a biophysical dimension, one of the ways they will always be perceived by us is through our vision, and it will always be through our vision that they will achieve meaning and significance. This is basically the same than admitting that there will always be a diversity of landscape readings and interpretations.

Landscape awareness will therefore be achieved only through a cultural process and through their identification with the society that inhabits them. Though It made up of a globality of factors that act as tools for its interpretation, every and each landscape is, by its very essence, culture: an open book of the very nature which it is formed of, the result of temporal process and transformations.

It is not my belief that many landscapes ought to be labelled as “cultural landscapes”. Landscape components are in their basic meaning already cultural components in their widest interpretation. There can be singular landscapes of extreme cultural importance or meaning, but it would be an error to separate or erase the notion of culture as an intrinsic part of landscapes and to consider cultural landscape as our most important heritage.

But landscape is, above all, alive and dynamic. A determining factor of our habitat, of our life style, of our economy, of our personality, of our way of being, of our present and our future. We need to develop our vision on landscape. A new culture on landscape needs to emerge, of that immense heritage called landscape, so that we become able to love, preserve and respect it through our understanding of its significance.



*Michael Oldham,
Past President EFLA,
Hon. Member of IFLA Europe*

Archetypal Landscape

When I refer to an archetypal landscape, I think of that which is present in the consciousness of an individual that represents their cultural heritage as well as reflecting experience and sentiment. For the English, this landscape of rolling hills and pastures, of deciduous woodlands and copses, of lakes, rivers and water meadows, is epitomised in the gardens of Capability Brown and Repton.



And, while these gardens represent the bucolic landscape of the 18th century, within the context of a neo-classical interpretation, they also form the basis of many parks and gardens all over the world during the centuries that followed. The concept therefore, of the 'English Garden', is globally archetypal in that it imposes this spirit within the soul of many peoples defining it from other classical examples such as the French 'Jardin Régulier' and the Zen gardens of Japan. In this context, it is important to consider how contemporary landscapes can draw on cultural heritage as well as national and local character, in order to maintain and develop a strong tradition rather than slipping unconsciously into an international style, devoid of real identity.



*Prof. Arno Sighart Schmid,
Hon. Member IFLA Europe*

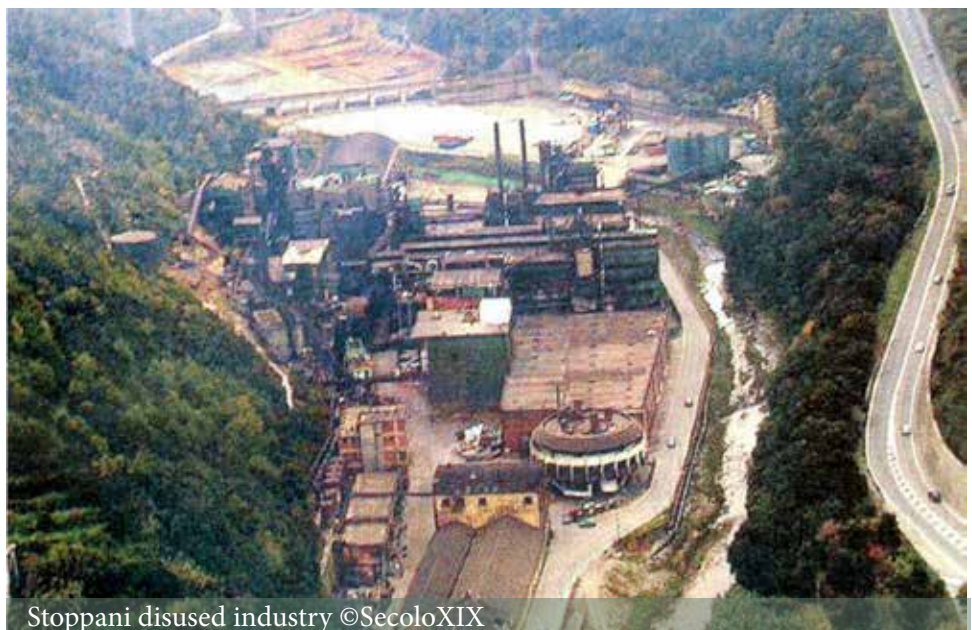
As globalization progresses, as international trade and travel increase, it becomes ever more difficult to keep natural identities separate and unspoiled. Invasive specimens travel in freight shipments and airlines, seeds and eggs of animal and plant species cross oceans in luggage and clothing, not to speak of illnesses such as Sika fever or Ebola that had no difficulty to jump from one continent to another in today's interlinked global village. Often, invasive specimens cause havoc with native plant and animal societies, displacing rare and valuable indigenous species. Climate change is doing additional harm, as a recent study by UNESCO, IUCN and ICS is showing, not only changing the living, but the physical landscape as well.

Landscape Archetypes are at the very base of our rich and diversified art of landscape protection, stewardship, development and design. It is undoubtedly the rich heritage in very different natural landscapes that has enriched the wide scope of cultural expressions of our profession. Therefore, it is a paramount challenge to landscape architects around the world to work for the protection and safeguarding of our physical and natural heritage, including landscape archetypes, and to further enhance the great cultural variety of landscape expression.

Planning Actions for Recovering the Quality of Degraded Landscapes

The general principles and aims contained in the European Landscape Convention (ELC) have produced a period of significant developments in landscape policies in Europe. The important document Council of Europe entirely devoted to landscape protection, management and planning suggests some measures and instruments that could be offered to the entire national territory as a guide in landscape policies. The ELC was presented in Florence and opened for signature to the States members of the Council of Europe in October 2000. From then the ELC has been legally ratified by 38 States of the Council of Europe.

The Convention asserts that the landscape is an important element in social and individual well-being that plays an active role on cultural, ecological and social fields and constitutes a resource favorable to economic activities. The Convention underline some of its general principles that the qualities and diversities of landscapes constitute a common resource and that it is important to co-operate for protection, management and planning of all landscapes, to preserve their diversity and quality instead of allowing them to decline.



Stoppani disused industry ©SecoloXIX



*Annalisa Calcagno Maniglio,
Hon. Member IFLA Europe*

The aims of ELC policies have been also significant guidelines in the professional practical experiences of playing an active role in formulating and implementing landscape quality objectives. The principles of ELC are been also fundamental for develop University teaching and programs of work in Landscape Architecture, to face analysis methods and innovative project proposals and to develop the multidisciplinary basis for different phases in the design process. It has been very useful in programs for specialists in landscape protection, management and planning.

I want to focus on some important principles and objectives contained in the “Preamble” of Convention: “the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognized as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas.” In “Article 2” it underlines again: “... this Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties (...) it concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.”



The area morphology ©Anna Sessarego



The disused industrial area ©Anna Sessarego



A view of Stoppani area from the road ©Anna Sessarego

CONCLUSION

Oana Baloi, Marina Cervera,
Haris Piplas, *IFLA* Europe
Communication Team

The landscape archetypes described by the National Associations and Honorary Members have very deep connection with the profession of landscape architectural and its practices, from early times to nowadays. While landscape types would be differentiated by the geographical typologies, biotical and abiotical elements, Landscape Archetypes are based on the traditional, cultural and aesthetical elements. As revealed throughout the contributions of this year's edition, the role of the landscape architect is very important in shaping the beauty and the functionality of the landscape.

By defining regional, national and local landscape archetypes we contribute to the documentation of landscape architecture, supporting further developments that align to the local context. Such documentation is nevertheless the basis for enhancing theory and practice in a knowledge based manner. It is therefore highly relevant to certify the profession and professionals, but also the practice in all its aspects.

From 34 National Association members of IFLA Europe, a series of clearly landscape archetypes will define different borders, different to national state limits. Countries are not continuous instances, but what actually spatially unites the people is the type of natural context combined with the human intervention on the ground. In many cases, the landscape archetypes are trans-border, and multicultural, leaving space for joining forces in developing further archetypes by international collaboration within the pan-European landscape.

Following the contributions received, several landscape archetypes in functional, cultural and aesthetic types of landscapes, all defined by educated human intervention can be summed up. The functional archetypes can be multifunctional landscapes, productive landscapes, or based on the intervention need to protect or to moderate the landscape, shaped around a particular investment or necessity. A highway landscape, a dam, a plantation or a series of beautifully built support walls are some clear examples. The cultural archetype lays in the foundation of cultural practice, spiritual, behavioral and strongly connected to



Eynatten, border between Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands © BING.COM



Urban public space in the Netherlands © Oana Baloi

human activity, the past and the recent. If the functional archetypes can include large-scale landscapes, the cultural archetype can only include one architectural object that impacts and defines the landscape, such as a fountain, a church or a reservoir but also a picnic site, a bicycle route or an urban public space. The aesthetical archetypes are the types for which the beauty is the main criteria of choice, by either having a landscape around it, for example Greek Landscapes, or the choice of the landscape architect, for example the English gardens.

Another type of landscape archetype is the degraded landscape. Intensive agricultural practices, industrial development and urbanization have left behind desolated landscapes in many cases. Examples of great landscape architecture practice of reconvertng misused landscapes can be found in literature, albeit much of the degraded landscapes are yet to be recovered. Forest cuts, industrial development, desertification and sprawling human habitats are only some examples of degraded spaces that landscape architects should focus on.



*Post industrial landscape, Austria
© Oana Baloi*

While the large-scale landscape archetypes tend to be durable, the main highlight in the landscape archetypes of Europe is the urban landscape. The urban landscape is rather dynamic and it admits the organic and ongoing development of spaces, tackling issues that are not only related to functionality, aesthetics and human behavior but it is a basis for public health and comfort of citizens. With dominance in the landscape architectural practice of the past years, the urban design, public space, city-wide routes and developments have been particularly dominant in the landscape architecture practice. Can urban landscape be a particular landscape archetype?

Documented landscape archetypes are very important in developing a solid foundation for landscape architectural education, research and practice in Europe. Considering the fast evolution of landscape archetypes in particular in the urban context, the theory of practice is a very important step that leads to an educated development for future landscapes.

2015 IFLA EUROPE Award

*Teresa Andresen,
Former President of IFLA EUROPE*

The year 2015 is the 70th anniversary of UNESCO, the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture. It was founded with the purpose of contributing to peace and security in the world -through Education, Science, Culture and Communications-. UNESCO has many instruments to achieve its purposes such as conventions, conferences, publications, projects, missions and so forth. In the early days – shortly after the war - UNESCO had a pioneering role in supporting the creation of non-governmental organizations.

UNESCO's anniversary comes at a time of global transition. The 70th session of the GA UN, last September, has adopted Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and objective number one is to eradicate poverty and hunger from the planet. This World Agenda will dictate actions including public policies in the coming years.

Undoubtedly, UNESCO has stood as a source of ideas for the conservation and the safeguarding of the World Heritage. In 1968, UNESCO organized the first Intergovernmental Conference on environment and development. This Conference is at the base of the creation of Man and Biosphere Programme, the MAB Programme, which gave rise to the world network of biosphere reserves. Today the Programme counts 651 entries and is a key instrument of international cooperation on a global scale. Surely this project was inspirational for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment of 1972, in Stockholm, as well as the Declaration on the Human Environment, the outcome from the so-called Summit of the Earth, in Rio de Janeiro, of 1992, 20 years later.

1972 is also the year that UNESCO adopted the World Convention on Cultural and Natural Heritage in order to protect the assets of the world endowed with exceptional universal value. Its operation was implemented with the creation in 1976 of the World Heritage Committee and the World Heritage Fund. In 1979 the first inscriptions on the World Heritage List were made. 36 years later we have a list of 1031 registered goods being 802 cultural, 197 natural and 32 natural and cultural. Some overlap with the Biosphere Reserves.

1992 was the founding year of the World Heritage Centre and also the year of the adoption of the category of Cultural Landscape.

What UNESCO has been building through the years is gigantic. And it is of the most significance for landscape architecture. Landscape concepts and criteria, landscape conservation and management have been at the heart of debate and concern at the world level. The language of landscape has been much enriched and the action much enlarged.

The reach of the Convention may not always be perceived but it is there making its way. The promotion of World Heritage is by nature a project of generations and a contributor to the understanding of people around the world and an instrument of peace - peace that is essential for the eradication of poverty and hunger in the world.

The year in which UNESCO and IFLA started to work together is not precise, but IFLA was founded 67 years

ago, in 1948, and has had a consultative status with UNESCO for many years, contributing to UNESCO's programmes.

Taking into account that this year's IFLA EUROPE's General Assembly revolves around the theme of Landscape Archetypes, lessons for the future, which basically understands landscapes as social and cultural interpretations of nature, the combined works of both man and the natural environment, IFLA EUROPE can find no better repository of our 2015 Award than UNESCO, not only for its past achievements and the leading path it has envisioned since the 1972 World Heritage Convention, but furthermore since 1992, after the inclusion on Cultural Landscapes into the World Heritage List.

We invite you therefore to rejoice with us this year, giving us the privilege of sharing with you our award. Thank you, UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

Acceptance Speech by UNESCO's World Heritage Centre

Bernd von Droste,
Founding Director of the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO.

In 1992, the World Heritage Committee adopted Guidelines for the inclusion of Cultural Landscapes in the World Heritage List. Cultural Landscapes represent the „combined works of nature and of humankind“, whilst three main categories are distinguished:

- The most easily identifiable is the clearly defined landscapes designed and created intentionally by man.
- The second category is the organically evolved landscape with two sub-categories: the relict or fossil landscape and the continuing landscape.
- The third category is the associative cultural landscape.

Obviously the term Cultural Landscape embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between people and their natural environment. Some Cultural landscapes are precious examples for sustainable land-use. We encounter continued traditional forms of land-use supporting biological diversity in many regions of the world. The adequate sustainable management of these traditional cultural landscapes is instrumental in maintaining biological diversity.

Many Cultural Landscapes contribute to the implementation of the 2003 UNESCO Convention on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage; and the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Furthermore UNESCO's International network of Biosphere reserves makes an important contribution to landscape conservation by aiming at sustainable landscape management.

World Heritage Cultural Landscapes have agricultural components. However this type of landscape is probably the most threatened one and needs a specific focus. Focusing on agricultural landscapes means also focusing on the wellbeing of people and focusing on the links between culture and development. The links between culture and development have become part of the international debate, which goes well beyond World Heritage.

UNESCO and IFLA work jointly to sustain and adapt cultural landscapes for future generations, a most difficult task in a time of accelerated change. Furthermore, IFLA has greatly contributed to UNESCO's normative instruments; the latest one being the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape. IFLA's expertise has been precious to give an appropriate place to cultural landscapes in the implementation of UNESCO's World Heritage Convention.

We are glad to note that IFLA is playing an active role in addressing the peculiar problems of agricultural landscapes. This is why IFLA EUROPE has chosen for its 2015 General Assembly as theme „Landscape Archetypes - Lessons for the Future“.

The future we want, and what type of development we want, was the main focus at the United Nations General Assembly, which last year adopted the UN 2030 sustainable development goals.

A major change happened. For decades culture was not part of the discussion on sustainable development. Today the crucial importance of culture is acknowledged. Culture is considered a driver and enabler of sustainable human development. Linking culture and development leads to a different approach to development, which is much more focused on a territorial approach, rather than a purely sectorial approach.

This means that much more attention will be given to cultural landscapes. If one is to focus on the landscape, then we are to focus also on the local community. Cultural landscapes should become places of first choice to demonstrate the role of indigenous and local communities in sustainable development and heritage conservation. Let us jointly work towards this goal.



LEARNING from LANDSCAPES

The Landscapes we live in are social and cultural interpretations of nature. They represent the living archive of humankind's technological and social development in its strive to adapt itself to natural circumstances. As such, landscape resilience¹ is crucial to people's livelihoods, and it will provide answers to both, socio-economic needs as well as ecological issues. As a society, we are confronting the realities of increasingly rapid change and the challenge to create a sustainable lifestyle, while maintaining and improving the quality of life for all inhabitants.

The undersigned, as representatives of the 34 National Associations of the European Region of the International Federation of Landscape Architects, having considered what we can learn from Landscapes at our general assembly in Lisbon,

WE BELIEVE

landscapes are knowledge

they can teach us about nature and our own culture, providing we are able to read them and make sense of them.

landscapes are memory

we need to allow for constant change while working with the historic layers and the identity they provide.

Understanding that landscapes are the result of longterm mechanisms, of intangible and physical processes, repositories of ancestral knowledge, which made the best use of natural dynamics balancing them with the specific requirements of human societies. Also showing us the results of unbalanced relations, they can teach us good and bad examples about both troublesome and fruitful relations.

Conscious that how we change the landscape and what we add to it is a decision that influences the life of generations to come. Throughout history, landscapes have been subject to changes, many vulnerable or lost, once the relations between human communities and natural systems are interrupted.

Recognizing that landscapes are now confronting various dynamic changes. The ability of natural and managed ecosystems to adapt is unable to cope or react in order to slow down the rate of biodiversity loss. At the same time we are losing landscapes that were familiar to us. Constant urbanization is a reality around many of the economic centres in our countries.

Aware that as a result, many landscapes have undergone a deterioration process which is having significant impact on human livelihoods and that many communities are changing the way they live, work and socialize, possibly migrating and abandoning their landscapes. Once a long lived balance is lost, it is very hard and also costly to renew it, as creating new landscape quality is a difficult task.

¹ Resilience is: a) the ability of a substance or object to spring back into shape; elasticity;
b) the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness.

WE URGE

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

Taking constant change into account in their social, economic and environmental policies. This means to follow an integrated and holistic approach to planning, which will develop strategies for landscapes to adapt to climate change, increase ecosystem resilience and foster the sustainable use of all our natural and cultural resources.

Ensuring the involvement of local communities, enhancing local knowledge about landscape and the way they understand it and adapt it to their needs. The lessons learned from the European landscapes, will teach us sustainability and help to create true quality of life for generations to come.

Committing to work closely with all stakeholders, international organizations, civil society and scientific community. By mobilising public support at local, regional, national and European level we can address the multiple challenges in the political arena.

Promoting research, sustainable development and examples of best practice in landscape planning, design and maintenance. The discourse of how landscapes can be or should be altered needs to embrace the holistic vision of landscape architecture. We can promote the sharing of knowledge about our landscapes and we can help to arrive at decisions on how to make the necessary changes.

Assisting developing countries, which are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of rapid change.

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

- The European Social Charter (CoE, 1961)
- The World Heritage Convention (Paris, 1972), whose Operative Guidelines first expressed the notion of Cultural Landscapes
- UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 1992);
- The Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development (UNESCO, Stockholm, 1998), which recognises the importance of civil society within a democratic framework
- The European Landscape Convention (CoE, Florence, 2000).

IFLA EUROPE General Assembly, Lisbon, Portugal, October 2015.

In Memoriam Jan Voskens



To our great sorrow last 12th February 2016 our colleague, Dutch landscape architect Jan Voskens, Extraordinary Member of the Dutch Association of Landscape Architects and IFLA EUROPE Honorary Member, has passed away.

Jan Voskens has always worked with all his heart and soul for the development and the structural organization of the discipline of garden and landscape architecture, both at national and international spheres.

He was graduated in Landscape Architecture at Wageningen University (Netherlands) in 1974, and undertook part of his studies in Massachusetts (USA). As a student he took part in the organisation of the IFLA Congress on the Delta, which took place in the early 1970's at Wageningen University. His master thesis developed the plan for the first National Park of Curacao, the Cristoffelpark. His proposals are still effective, and have resisted the passing of time and present day conditionings.

Already in those days Jan was a man of the world and the international realm. His professional career took place at the engineering firm Grontmij, Zeist, and in the provincial administration of Utrecht, Netherlands.

Jan Voskens was for many years a member of the Dutch Association of Landscape Architect (NVTL). He has strived for a Dutch Association for garden and landscape architecture, an association for people who love the discipline, open to everyone, including the interests and the protection of the official title. The Dutch association NVTL resulted in 1983 from the merger of the Association for garden and landscape architecture (VTL) and the Union of Dutch garden architects (BNT). Consultations on the fusion were conducted at the time by Jan Voskens (and Klaas de Poel) for the VTL and by Roel van Aalderen and Heino Cleveringa for the BNT. For NVTL as early as 1983 he organized, together with the Wageningen education pillar, the groundbreaking two-day „Symposium on Computers and landscape architecture“. Jan has also worked actively for 6 years as a member of the Committee of Admission to the Title of garden and landscape architect on the basis of the Law on the architect title from 1988 to 1994.

For NVTL and „The European Landscape“ Foundation, he was one of the organizers of the IFLA Congress 1988 in Rotterdam called „Changing Agriculture, Changing landscapes“ on the role of European agriculture in the development of our landscapes. This conference raised a lot of media attention and interest for research, with reports that influenced even national and European policies.

For more than 10 years, Jan was the enthusiastic Dutch representative to the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA). In that period, in 1989, he became also one of the founding fathers of the EFLA, the European Foundation for Landscape Architecture. Also in this case he conducted negotiations and one of the important aspects of his input was that the EFLA would be an organization open for anyone that cares about the field.

In 2014, at the Silver Jubilee that celebrated the 25 years of existence of EFLA –now IFLA EUROPE- in Oslo, he was honored for his role in the creation of EFLA together with the other founders. He was appointed Honorary Member of our Federation. In gratitude for his special commitment to the landscape architecture in general and in specific for the Dutch discipline, the Dutch Association NVTL last October 2015 also appointed him to Extraordinary Member.

Though the chronic disease MS earned him the last few decades ever more heavy restrictions, Jan has battled with raised head against this disease. We will remember him as a brave and visionary man with great passion for the profession, the Association and international collaboration.

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