The issue of shared landscapes

This project aims to question the perceptions of landscapes from the point of view of public policies and their elaboration. In this regard, the contribution made by landscape practices is essential in creating a shared language for the issue of urban landscapes, as well as the dynamics of landscape models in new urban building sustainable landscapes. Urban and peri-urban landscapes provide information on the type of relationships between town and nature, and on underlying meanings and concepts. At the crossroads of technical, social, cultural, natural and social conflicts, landscape practices are involved in the making of projects and uses and which have evolved. This perspective is vital to sustainable development and the urban fringe, which has resulted in changes to how these spaces are viewed and how they are managed, in particular in the face of the increasingly changing urban landscape. The scientific excellence and their relevance; the French Federation of Urban Planning and the Environment; the French Federation of Landscape Practices. Action research through experimentation and the comparison of methods. The issue of shared landscapes is that the urban landscape can be shared in the sense of the relationship between town and society, and on underlying representations and concepts. At the crossroads of technical, social, cultural, natural and social conflicts, landscape practices are involved in the making of projects and uses and which have evolved. This perspective is vital to sustainable development and the urban fringe, which has resulted in changes to how these spaces are viewed and how they are managed, in particular in the face of the increasingly changing urban landscape.

Dynamics of landscape development, participatory landscape management and perception of landscapes in the Camargue (DEEP-CAM) The project “Dynamics of Landscape development, participatory landscape management and perception of landscapes in the Camargue” is led by the Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment (CSTB) - Vincennes. It focuses on the Camargue Regional Natural Park (CNPP) and on the landscape of the Camargue. It contributes to the creation of a shared language for the issue of urban landscapes, as well as the dynamics of landscape models in new urban building sustainable landscapes. Urban and peri-urban landscapes provide information on the type of relationships between town and nature, and on underlying meanings and concepts. At the crossroads of technical, social, cultural, natural and social conflicts, landscape practices are involved in the making of projects and uses and which have evolved. This perspective is vital to sustainable development and the urban fringe, which has resulted in changes to how these spaces are viewed and how they are managed, in particular in the face of the increasingly changing urban landscape.

Citizen participation and demand of landscape practices. Action research through experimentation and the comparison of methods. The issue of shared landscapes is that the urban landscape can be shared in the sense of the relationship between town and society, and on underlying representations and concepts. At the crossroads of technical, social, cultural, natural and social conflicts, landscape practices are involved in the making of projects and uses and which have evolved. This perspective is vital to sustainable development and the urban fringe, which has resulted in changes to how these spaces are viewed and how they are managed, in particular in the face of the increasingly changing urban landscape.

Organization

Research programme: 2010-2014

French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy
Foreword

The landscape forms part of a shared language we all speak of the landscape in terms of our personal history, culture, and point of view. These may be the landscapes of our childhood, the daily landscapes of the areas where we live or work, the landscapes that pass us by while on the move, or the landscapes we experience on our holidays, etc. Whether exceptional, in the sense of UNESCO’s World Heritage Sites, or “ordinary” – rural, forest and coastal landscapes or those built-up areas (inner cities, peri-urban areas, areas of economic activity) – landscapes are an extremely varied and clearly differentiated reality.

Development policies. It emphasizes the economic aspect of the services provided through the use of landscapes. It should also allow full-scale feasibility research to be embarked upon in full, in particular the assessment of innovative landscape management methods or of the balance between landscape management and protection, to stress environmental objectives (biodiversity, quality of life and social recognition) or governance objectives (participation, etc.). It also devotes considerable attention to the urban dimension, in particular in peri-urban areas.

Landscape and sustainable development

The combination of landscape research, supported by the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, could only lead to a more in-depth understanding of the relationship between landscapes and sustainable development. This analysis of long-term development and the role of landscapes offers a way of thinking about natural resources and their sustainable management, and the validation of development processes. It is on this basis that the landscape is put in the service of sustainability. The landscape should be seen as an essential component of sustainable development, and the role of indicators and social representations of landscapes in this dynamic should be the subject of further conceptual and methodological work.

Scientific coordination

Scientific coordinator includes events organized at programme scale, e.g. targeted core events organized within the framework of the different programmes. The second axis of the programme aims to specify landscape management in the context of climate change, multi-causality, the relationship between permanence and change, the need for landscape to be a collective project. The implementation of the notions of redefinition, interaction, redistribution within a development process. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of the landscape to the issue of sustainability to be defined further, as well as research on the role of social representation of landscapes, and ways of thinking about natural resources and their sustainable management, and the validation of development processes. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of resources, the future of which was to be determined out by sustainable development, as part of the way in which we understand landscape? What respective places can we assign to natural resources in relation to resources such as the visual value of landscapes, which has the potential to attract tourist activity and/or be used as a media resource to encourage debate. The second axis concerns the economic approach (axis 2), already launched in the previous programme, but insufficiently developed, with the need to express the landscapes as a collective construction able to drive societies towards the development of participatory procedures for more effective democratic expression, as the European Landscape Convention suggests?

Orientations of the research programme

A call for research proposals launched in 2010 is mainly founded on the results of previous programmes and laboratories resulting from the implementation of landscape policies. The programme is described in the programme brochure, which can still clearly defined thematic axes, and which devotes considerable attention to the urban dimension in particular in peri-urban areas. It should also allow full-scale feasibility research to be embarked upon in full, in particular the assessment of innovative landscape management methods or of the balance between landscape management and protection, to stress environmental objectives (biodiversity, quality of life and social recognition) or governance objectives (participation, etc.). It also devotes considerable attention to the urban dimension, in particular in peri-urban areas.

The aim of programme seminars is to structure the scientific progress made by landscape research programmes to continue.

The implementation of the notions of redefinition, interaction, redistribution within a development process. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of the landscape to the issue of sustainability to be defined further, as well as research on the role of social representation of landscapes, and ways of thinking about natural resources and their sustainable management, and the validation of development processes. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of resources, the future of which was to be determined out by sustainable development, as part of the way in which we understand landscape? What respective places can we assign to natural resources in relation to resources such as the visual value of landscapes, which has the potential to attract tourist activity and/or be used as a media resource to encourage debate. The second axis concerns the economic approach (axis 2), already launched in the previous programme, but insufficiently developed, with the need to express the landscapes as a collective construction able to drive societies towards the development of participatory procedures for more effective democratic expression, as the European Landscape Convention suggests?

The second axis of the programme aims to specify landscape management in the context of climate change, multi-causality, the relationship between permanence and change, the need for landscape to be a collective project. The implementation of the notions of redefinition, interaction, redistribution within a development process. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of the landscape to the issue of sustainability to be defined further, as well as research on the role of social representation of landscapes, and ways of thinking about natural resources and their sustainable management, and the validation of development processes. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of resources, the future of which was to be determined out by sustainable development, as part of the way in which we understand landscape? What respective places can we assign to natural resources in relation to resources such as the visual value of landscapes, which has the potential to attract tourist activity and/or be used as a media resource to encourage debate. The second axis concerns the economic approach (axis 2), already launched in the previous programme, but insufficiently developed, with the need to express the landscapes as a collective construction able to drive societies towards the development of participatory procedures for more effective democratic expression, as the European Landscape Convention suggests?

The second axis of the programme aims to specify landscape management in the context of climate change, multi-causality, the relationship between permanence and change, the need for landscape to be a collective project. The implementation of the notions of redefinition, interaction, redistribution within a development process. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of the landscape to the issue of sustainability to be defined further, as well as research on the role of social representation of landscapes, and ways of thinking about natural resources and their sustainable management, and the validation of development processes. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of resources, the future of which was to be determined out by sustainable development, as part of the way in which we understand landscape? What respective places can we assign to natural resources in relation to resources such as the visual value of landscapes, which has the potential to attract tourist activity and/or be used as a media resource to encourage debate. The second axis concerns the economic approach (axis 2), already launched in the previous programme, but insufficiently developed, with the need to express the landscapes as a collective construction able to drive societies towards the development of participatory procedures for more effective democratic expression, as the European Landscape Convention suggests?

The second axis of the programme aims to specify landscape management in the context of climate change, multi-causality, the relationship between permanence and change, the need for landscape to be a collective project. The implementation of the notions of redefinition, interaction, redistribution within a development process. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of the landscape to the issue of sustainability to be defined further, as well as research on the role of social representation of landscapes, and ways of thinking about natural resources and their sustainable management, and the validation of development processes. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of resources, the future of which was to be determined out by sustainable development, as part of the way in which we understand landscape? What respective places can we assign to natural resources in relation to resources such as the visual value of landscapes, which has the potential to attract tourist activity and/or be used as a media resource to encourage debate. The second axis concerns the economic approach (axis 2), already launched in the previous programme, but insufficiently developed, with the need to express the landscapes as a collective construction able to drive societies towards the development of participatory procedures for more effective democratic expression, as the European Landscape Convention suggests?

The second axis of the programme aims to specify landscape management in the context of climate change, multi-causality, the relationship between permanence and change, the need for landscape to be a collective project. The implementation of the notions of redefinition, interaction, redistribution within a development process. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of the landscape to the issue of sustainability to be defined further, as well as research on the role of social representation of landscapes, and ways of thinking about natural resources and their sustainable management, and the validation of development processes. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of resources, the future of which was to be determined out by sustainable development, as part of the way in which we understand landscape? What respective places can we assign to natural resources in relation to resources such as the visual value of landscapes, which has the potential to attract tourist activity and/or be used as a media resource to encourage debate. The second axis concerns the economic approach (axis 2), already launched in the previous programme, but insufficiently developed, with the need to express the landscapes as a collective construction able to drive societies towards the development of participatory procedures for more effective democratic expression, as the European Landscape Convention suggests?

The second axis of the programme aims to specify landscape management in the context of climate change, multi-causality, the relationship between permanence and change, the need for landscape to be a collective project. The implementation of the notions of redefinition, interaction, redistribution within a development process. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of the landscape to the issue of sustainability to be defined further, as well as research on the role of social representation of landscapes, and ways of thinking about natural resources and their sustainable management, and the validation of development processes. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of resources, the future of which was to be determined out by sustainable development, as part of the way in which we understand landscape? What respective places can we assign to natural resources in relation to resources such as the visual value of landscapes, which has the potential to attract tourist activity and/or be used as a media resource to encourage debate. The second axis concerns the economic approach (axis 2), already launched in the previous programme, but insufficiently developed, with the need to express the landscapes as a collective construction able to drive societies towards the development of participatory procedures for more effective democratic expression, as the European Landscape Convention suggests?

The second axis of the programme aims to specify landscape management in the context of climate change, multi-causality, the relationship between permanence and change, the need for landscape to be a collective project. The implementation of the notions of redefinition, interaction, redistribution within a development process. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of the landscape to the issue of sustainability to be defined further, as well as research on the role of social representation of landscapes, and ways of thinking about natural resources and their sustainable management, and the validation of development processes. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of resources, the future of which was to be determined out by sustainable development, as part of the way in which we understand landscape? What respective places can we assign to natural resources in relation to resources such as the visual value of landscapes, which has the potential to attract tourist activity and/or be used as a media resource to encourage debate. The second axis concerns the economic approach (axis 2), already launched in the previous programme, but insufficiently developed, with the need to express the landscapes as a collective construction able to drive societies towards the development of participatory procedures for more effective democratic expression, as the European Landscape Convention suggests?

The second axis of the programme aims to specify landscape management in the context of climate change, multi-causality, the relationship between permanence and change, the need for landscape to be a collective project. The implementation of the notions of redefinition, interaction, redistribution within a development process. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of the landscape to the issue of sustainability to be defined further, as well as research on the role of social representation of landscapes, and ways of thinking about natural resources and their sustainable management, and the validation of development processes. In fact, the very notion of sustainable development – development, the reproduction of resources, the future of which was to be determined out by sustainable development, as part of the way in which we understand landscape? What respective places can we assign to natural resources in relation to resources such as the visual value of landscapes, which has the potential to attract tourist activity and/or be used as a media resource to encourage debate. The second axis concerns the economic approach (axis 2), already launched in the previous programme, but insufficiently developed, with the need to express the landscapes as a collective construction able to drive societies towards the development of participatory procedures for more effective democratic expression, as the European Landscape Convention suggests?