

LA GUADELOUPE

à la croisée des paysages

» 2^e JOURNÉES DU PAYSAGE
EN GUADELOUPE

Press release
and information
Guadeloupe CWTC december 9-10-2011



LES 9 & 10 DÉCEMBRE 2011
Au WTC de Jarry - Baie-Mahault

Guadeloupe -- At the Crossroads of Landscapes

2nd Celebration of Landscape Days in Guadeloupe

DECEMBER 9-10, 2011 AT THE WTC IN JARRY, BAIE-MAHAUT

Amaury de SAINT-QUENTIN

Prefect of the Region of Guadeloupe

And

Victorin LUREL

Deputy, President of the Regional Council of Guadeloupe

Cordially invite you to participate in **the 2nd Landscape Days activities on Friday December 9th and Saturday December 10th 2011** at the WTC in Jarry, Baie-Mahaut.

These two conference days are set in a collaborative framework established between the State and Region of Guadeloupe for the promotion and development of landscapes for the archipelago of Guadeloupe.

This event provides the occasion to officially launch the **Atlas of the Landscapes of Guadeloupe** and to exchange views on the necessity to take the landscape into account in the development plans for a **sustainable and harmonious development of our territory**.

PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY DECEMBER 9TH 2011

8.30	Reception for the participants
9.00 – 9.15	Inauguration by the Prefect of the Region and the President of the Regional Council
9.15 – 10.00	Presentation of the Atlas of the Landscapes of Guadeloupe
10.00 – 10.15	<input type="checkbox"/> Caraïbe Paysage, Ecce Terra, Elau, C2R Presentation of the Atlas of the Landscapes of Martinique
10.15-10.30	<input type="checkbox"/> Daniel CHOMET – President of the Regional Natural Park of Martinique
10.30 – 10.45	Presentation of the Atlas of the Landscapes of La Réunion
10.45 – 12.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Bertrand FOLLEA – DPLG Landscape Designer, France
	Exchanges
	Roundtable^o1: On the subject of landscapes...
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Henri BANGOU , Senator and Mayor of Pointe-à-Pitre
	<input type="checkbox"/> Jean BARFLEUR , Consultant Guadeloupe
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. André BANSART , Doctor in Latin American Studies (Sociology major) Venezuela
12.00 – 2.00	Lunch

PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY DECEMBER 9TH 2011

8.30	Reception and Registration of the participants
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9.00 – 9.15	Opening address by the Prefect of the Region and the President of the Regional Council
9.15 – 10.00	Presentation of the Atlas of the Landscapes of Guadeloupe <input type="checkbox"/> Caraiïbe Paysage, Ecce Terra, Elau, C2R
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10.30 – 10.45	Exchanges
10.45 – 12.00	Roundtable No.1: On the subject of landscapes... <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Henri BANGOU , Senator and Mayor of Pointe-à-Pitre <input type="checkbox"/> Jean BARFLEUR , Consultant Guadeloupe <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. André BANSART , Doctor of Latin American Studies (Sociology major) Venezuela
12.00 – 2.00	Lunch

2.00 – 3.30	Roundtable No. 2 - The urban project “A landscape emerging in large-scale developments” <input type="checkbox"/> Bruno CARRER , Director of the Grand City Project of the City of Fort de France, Martinique <input type="checkbox"/> Fabrice LAZERT , DPLG Landscape Designer, France <input type="checkbox"/> Jacqueline OSTY , DPLG Landscape Designer, France <input type="checkbox"/> Michel HÖESSLER , DPLG Landscape Designer, Agence TER, France <input type="checkbox"/> Jacques BANGOU , President of the “Communauté d’Agglomération” Cap Excellence, Mayor of Pointe-à-Pitre
3.30 - 4.45	<input type="checkbox"/> Camilo RESTREPO OCHOA , Architect Colombia <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Ana Rosa de OLIVEIRA , Professor at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Researcher in charge of the Laboratory of the Botanical Garden of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
4.45 – 5.00	End of first day

PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY DECEMBER 10TH 2011

9.00	Presentation of the Day
9.15 – 11.00	Roundtable No. 3: Landscaping practices / Exchanging views on the landscapes (1st part) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pr. Claudia PETRY , Professor of Crop Science and landscaping at the University of Passo Fundo, Brazil <input type="checkbox"/> Thierry LETANG , Anthropologist Guadeloupe <input type="checkbox"/> Bertrand FOLLEA , DPLG Landscape Designer, France <input type="checkbox"/> Selva EDWARDS , Landscape Architect, Trinidad and Tobago
11.00 – 12.30	Roundtable No. 4: Landscaping practices / Exchanging views on the landscapes (2nd part) <input type="checkbox"/> Didier BERGEN , DPLG Architect, President of the Guadeloupean Architects’ Association, Guadeloupe <input type="checkbox"/> Omar RANCIER , Architect, Dominican Republic, <input type="checkbox"/> José MUÑOZ TAPIA , Architect, Dominican Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Mark HENNECART , Architect, Saint-Lucia <input type="checkbox"/> Jimmy JAMES , Landscaper, Saint-Lucia
12.30	End of Conference

PRESS KIT

Press release

"Guadeloupe, at the crossroads of the landscapes"

Two days dedicated to the landscape and intended to those who are directly or indirectly concerned by the landscape (institutions, elected representatives, associations, schools, the general public...)

The STATE and the Regional Council of Guadeloupe are co-organizing the 2nd Landscape days on December 9th and 10th at 9.00 a.m. at the WTC in Jarry, Baie-Mahault.

This conference aims to provide again, a space for reflection and debate on the issue of landscape.

What is a landscape? What are an emblematic landscape and an ordinary landscape? How do we integrate the landscape into in future development projects? Is there more to Guadeloupe's landscapes than fine white sand and coconut trees? What relationship does Guadeloupe have with its landscapes? How can we act to preserve the landscapes or give a new orientation to our development policies? What lessons can be drawn from our Caribbean neighbors' experience? ...

The landscapes of Guadeloupe are characterized by their great diversity on a small territory, by the fact that they overlap, which makes them difficult to distinguish, and by their emblematic character, promoting them as genuine elements of the cultural identity.

The landscapes that shape the identity of our region are not static, and are constantly changing along with our society. How can we assist this evolution to preserve the identity without impeding development?

THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS TWO-DAY CONFERENCE

- **Presentation of the Atlas of the Landscapes of Guadeloupe**

The atlas of the landscapes of Guadeloupe is: 5 books, 1100 pages, 1900 photographs, 290 maps and illustrations, a total of 8500 photographs taken, 40 days of field survey, and 3 years of work.

This study is now finalized and will be presented during the conference. This decision-making tool is also a knowledge base with regard to landscapes. It allows for the identification and characterization of the archipelago's landscapes, as it sheds light on their historical construction and development dynamics.

The atlas is also a reference document shared by all the territory's stakeholders; it will serve as a blueprint for the decision-makers in their policy strategies and reflections concerning urban planning.

There will also be sneak previews of the atlas of the landscapes of Reunion and the atlas of Martinique, which is being finalized this year.

Three atlases, three different approaches, and three different documents. The landscape Days will be the opportunity to compare the methodology and conclusions of these studies.

Two guests of honor will contribute to the debates, Doctor. Henri BANGOU, who will make an address on past and present landscapes of the city of Pointe-à-Pitre, and Professor Andrès BANSART who will raise the issue of the landscape as perceived from the viewpoint of sociology. Several world-renowned landscape specialists, from France, South America and the Caribbean will share their experience on the subject.

The 4 key principles of the landscape days

- Propose plans of actions to protect, manage more efficiently, and enhance the value of our archipelago's landscapes
- Exchange on the necessity to take the landscape into account in the development projects for a sustainable and harmonious management of our territory
- Make the official presentation of the Atlas of the landscapes of Guadeloupe
- Share experiences with other Caribbean nations and islands
 - Disseminate and make use of the landscape experts' knowledge

Friday, December 9th, 2011

10 h 45 - 12 h 00: Roundtable n°1: *About landscapes ...*

This first roundtable will be the occasion to address the issue of landscapes from the viewpoints of history and sociology. The role of mankind in the construction of the landscapes will be at the heart of the debates.

14 h 00 - 15 h 30: Roundtable n°2: *the urban project "a landscape emerging in large-scale developments"*

Urban renewal projects are currently on the way in Guadeloupe and Martinique. This roundtable will be an opportunity to present them and to show the importance given to the landscape in these major, mostly urban development projects.

The second part of the afternoon will feature the presentation of Roberto Burle Max's work; he is one of the greatest landscape designers of the 20th century – he is also a painter, a poet, musician, a jewelry designer, and a scenic designer ... - followed by the address of the eminent Colombian architect Camilio Restrepo Ochoa.

Saturday, December 10th, 2011

9 h 15 - 11 h 00: Roundtable n°3: *Landscaping practices / Crossing views on the landscapes (1st part)*

11 h 00 – 12 h 30: Roundtable n°4: *Landscaping practices / Crossing views on the landscapes (2nd part)*

Two roundtables for landscapers and architects from Guadeloupe, the Caribbean and Brazil to compare views and share experiences

Several landscape specialists will present projects they have developed and will talk about their experience. It will be the occasion to exchange on several issues at stake with regard to landscape, with experts from Guadeloupe, Martinique, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Saint-Lucia and France.

THE CONTEXT

This event is set within the framework of the European Landscape Convention which recommends that a day of information be organized every year, in each region, to bring together the main stakeholders with regard to landscapes.

It also symbolizes the common resolve of both the State and the Regional Council of Guadeloupe to debate about the landscape. In 2009, the first Landscape Days Conference was the opportunity to raise the issue of landscape for the first time, when the topic was too often dismissed as “just for specialists”. This second conference allows us to go further by presenting developments in Guadeloupe and abroad, in order to share experiences and viewpoints.

On Friday December 9th, an exhibit from Thierry Petit Lebrun, entitled “d’infinis paysages” will be on display in the Salon d’Exposition of the CWTC. Landscapes have been referred to very often in literature. This exhibit will showcase texts mentioning landscapes that have been portrayed, and magnified in pictures from the photographer Thierry Petit-Lebrun. In 2011, this exhibit was hosted by the city of Pointe-à-Pitre as part of the event entitled “le Printemps des poètes”, where it achieved great success. The landscape Days will be the occasion to rediscover it.

The European Convention as a strategic framework

THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

It is the first treaty on landscape policy that provides a definition of the concept of landscape. This convention is a voluntary complying act to the text that positions human beings at the heart of the landscape issue. It allowed for the following definition of the word “landscape”: “landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”.

The “social” concept in its “cultural” and “economic” aspects is at the heart of the landscape issue.

A LANDSCAPE POLICY BASED ON 4 PRINCIPLES

- **Recognition and assessment of landscapes:** To answer the necessity to protect the diversity of landscapes. It consists in the identification and assessment of landscapes and the forces and pressure transforming them. It is the purpose of the soon to be released Atlas of the landscapes.
- **Definition of the quality objectives for the landscapes:** Alerting the stakeholders to the value of landscapes which can bring about economic benefits, job creation and tourist attractiveness.

- **Integration of landscape into sectoral policies:** integrating the landscape into the territory's planning policies, and in its cultural, environmental, social and economic policies, as well.
- **Public awareness-raising:** for a civic commitment towards landscapes.

Why a 2nd edition of the Landscape days?

THE CONCEPT OF LANDSCAPE

Definition from the European Landscape Convention: "landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors"

The assessment of a landscape is not restricted to a mere description of its components, but is also concerned by the population's perception based on their cultural, social, historical, and past experience in relation to the landscape they live in.

THE LANDSCAPES OF THE ARCHIPELAGO

The Archipelago of Guadeloupe is characterized by the quality of its landscapes. However, they are constantly transformed by land use and the evolution of the society.

It is essential to integrate landscapes in the conception of a land planning document or for numerous development projects (transport infrastructure, construction of new quarries ...). The landscape is the basic element of the quality of life. It is thus important to increase the general public's knowledge on landscape, with the view to make better use of it.

THE ISSUES AT STAKE

The term "landscape" is the topic of many conceptual debates. In fact, the perception of time and space differs precisely according to the time and place, as every culture is inventing a new representation of the landscape (Westphal, *La Géocritique*, 2007)

The topic of these two days, "Guadeloupe, at the crossroads of the landscapes" underlines the local landscape diversity and the variety of issues raised by landscape development; it intends to establish a common link with all the concerned stakeholders – the tourists, the occasional visitor, the explorer, the farmer, artist, land surveyor, promoter, or policy-maker –

Issues related to the Schéma d'Aménagement Régional or Regional Land Planning Scheme will also be debated:

- Finding the right balance between the necessities of development and the protection of the natural and agricultural landscapes.
- What compensation measures should be taken if the quality of the landscapes is compromised?
- Positioning the knowledge and recognition of landscape quality as the key element of the territory's attractiveness and quality of life.

The Region at the heart of landscape conservation

The Regional Council of Guadeloupe has set the protection of Landscapes at the center of its strategy to foster sustainable development in Guadeloupe, as defined in the resolution on the topic, following the Congress of the elected representatives of December 2006. This strategy makes provision for the revision of the Schéma d'Aménagement Régional, the regional land planning master plan, in compliance with the principle stating that regional development policies should be led in synergy with an increased concern for environmental protection. The most recently adopted master plan specifically aims to restrict urban growth, to protect the outstanding natural heritage, to maintain the balance among the different spatial functions and, to foster changes in behaviours and practices.

Since 2004, the Regional policy as regards the environment has contributed to the preservation and development of the landscapes, as shown in the following cases:

- Co-production of studies on the protection and the development of the outstanding territories, co-funding of the Atlas of the landscapes of Guadeloupe;
- Preservation of the living environment, with for instance, the collection and processing of end-of-life-vehicles;
- Assistance to pilot communities, such as the island of Désirade, as they are committing to a sustainable development approach;
- Support of non-profit back-to-work organizations working in the maintenance and enhancement of our living environment within the "Gwadeloup an nou bel" programme;
- Funding of some projects following the call for projects entitled "Mon Archipel, mon environnement ...";
- Development operations of natural tourist sites such as the Carbet waterfalls, the Soufrière Volcano and the Caret Islet...;
- Assistance to public agencies (National park, National Forest Office, the Coastline Conservatory) and municipalities on development operations led on the sites;
- Promotion by the CTIG – the Tourist Board – of a non-invasive type of eco-tourism;
- Works on the prevention of major natural risks, and notably on the effects of heavy marine swell...

The role of the State and the creation of synergy among the stakeholders

The State is concerned with landscape protection and its interrelations with the population. The sites and landscapes policy is implemented by the Regional Directorate for the Environment and the Department Directorate for the Equipment, which contribute to the protection and management of the landscape heritage.

The State's missions are mainly centered on:

- The general supervision of studies on the protection and development of outstanding territories;
- The integration of the constraints entailed by the protection of the sites and landscapes into the different land development policies (planning, space protection and development);
- The promotion and development of the sites and the landscape heritage;
- The management of the financial intervention operations;
- The police of the sites
- Provide a response to the requests from the local stakeholders and institutions;
- The fight against illegal advertisement display.

The landscape days are a practical example of synergy among stakeholders as they bring together the institutions, the Mayors' Organization, the University of the French Antilles and French Guiana, the local authorities, the Architects' Association, and environmental protection non-profit associations, etc ...

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Bertrand FOLLEA
Paysagiste DPLG, France

Bertrand Folléa is a certified landscape architect (DPLG). In 1993, he obtained a French post-graduate degree (DEA) in "Gardens, Landscaping and Town/Country Planning" at the National Advanced School of Landscape Architecture in Versailles, France. He is the Co-Director of the Folléa-Gautier Landscaping and Town/Country Planning Agency, alongside Claire Gautier. Furthermore, Mr. Folléa teaches at the Versailles National Advanced School of Landscape Architecture (ENSPV), and is in charge of the "Landscaping projects and Policies" module, under the Master's programme entitled "Landscaping theories and project management". He has served as a State Landscaping Advisor at the French Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development (MEEDDAT) since 1994 and at the Ministry of Culture from 2004 to 2010. He has been working in the French overseas departments and territories (DOM-TOM) for over 20 years – Reunion Island, Mayotte, Martinique, French Guiana and Guadeloupe.

The Folléa-Gautier Agency was founded in 1991 and brings together landscape architects, town planners and architects for various projects in the domains of town-planning and public space development management.

It covers two fields of expertise, in which it has become a national reference:

- large-scale landscaping, urban planning, town and county planning
- project management for outdoor spaces.

The Folléa-Gautier Agency concentrates its efforts in providing advice, expertise and training, as well as in teaching, research and publishing specialized works.

Among its many completed projects are:

- Urban developments: Saint Paul urban project (Reunion Island); Operation Major National Site for the D-Day landing beaches (Pointe du Hoc, Utah Beach); Mureaux urban renewal; Ardoisières bicycle lane in Angers; Malakoff town gateway; Montgaillard Estate gardens (16ha, Reunion Island); Montévrain eco-neighbourhood (150ha, Seine-et-Marne); Bruyères-le-Châtel eco-neighbourhood (17ha, Essonne); Study on large-scale town planning, landscaping and sustainable development for the Val de Durance (PACA Region); Atlas of Landscapes (Martinique, Reunion Island, Gironde, Ardennes, Tarn-et-Garonne, Languedoc-Roussillon, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Aube, Limousin, Essonne, Val-de-Marne, Hauts-de-Seine, etc.); Gateway to the town of Saintes, Saint-Georges-Oyapock Route (French Guiana); Mayotte coastline management and sustainable development plan; Participation in a contest for the urban renewal of Grand Camp (les Abymes, Guadeloupe); Landscape, urban planning and environmental maps and charters (Pays du Sud Toulousain, Reunion Island TCO, Gironde Estuary, Portes de l'Eure Agglomeration, Chevreuse PNR, etc.).

- Publications: "Guide of landscape plans, charters and contracts" (Ministry of the Environment, 2001); "Urban planning in villages – case study of Uzège" (2006); "Landscapes and linear infrastructure" Guide (Ministry of public amenities, SETRA 2008); "Landscape as a relationship" (*Carnets du paysage* n° 21, 2011); "The mountain of Reunion island – story of the garden-island" (to be published in *Carnets du paysage* n°22, March 2012).

Interventions de Bertrand FOLLEA

December 9th

Atlas of landscapes: a founding approach for landscape policies and projects

The best shared poetic reflection summarises the matter in this delicately applicable formula: *“Act in your place, think with the world. Your place is inescapable, (...) there is no locality that does not signify.”* Edouard Glissant

Using his experience with the atlas of landscapes, Bertrand Folléa will show how such tools can be designed and fulfilled to enrich the available choices of landscape policies and projects, on a territory-wide scale. He will speak notably of the recent completion of two atlases – that of Reunion Island (DEAL, Reunion Island) and Martinique (Martinique regional natural park). These atlases were designed as interactive internet sites that are accessible to all. They provide a shared cultural base on landscapes and were created to provoke questions on their future, diversity, values, transformations and issues, as well as on their geographic, historical and cultural foundations. The entire body leads to guidelines and recommendations across various development sectors and raises questions about development players and their practices: urban planning and architecture, agriculture, natural spaces, water, mobility, etc. It is on this basis and within a process of consultation that the “landscape quality objectives”, provided for under the European landscape Convention, should be defined.

December 10th / Round Table 3 “Landscaping practices/diverse perspectives on landscapes”

Landscape as a relationship: concept and illustrations on Reunion Island

“Thoughts on Relationships (...) they do not confuse identicals, they distinguish between differents, to better create harmony among them”. Edouard Glissant

Bertrand Folléa will explore and illustrate the concept of landscape as a *relationship* using examples of “urban fringe” projects carried out in Reunion Island – Saint Paul Urban Project (Regional Council of Reunion Island, DDT, Town of Saint Paul) and Inter-municipal development plan for urban fringes (TCO Agglomeration).

Landscape as a relationship

Conceptualised as a *relationship*, landscape can take on the complex reality of a territory, by *simultaneously* taking into account towns, nature and infrastructure, in all of their interrelations, as well as men and their ties to this intricate web. By focusing on margins, seams, fringes and outskirts rather than on the elements themselves, landscape as a relationship becomes the expression of an ecotonal reflection. It creates a salutary diversion, a shift in the invigorating approach, contrary to separatist visions which continue to break down territories, both spatially and socially. This syncretic vision of land-use is what Bertrand Folléa calls **the archipelago-town**.

Saint Paul Urban Project

In Saint Paul, the concepts of relationship, archipelago-town and urban fringe led, over a 10-year period, to the transformation of a “simple” road project into a real town-planning and landscape project, associating town, nature and infrastructure. The construction of the dual three-lane motorway, the *Route des Tamarins*, in a particularly complex natural, urban site, raised questions about the different relationships between the town centre and its environment – the classified heritage site of Bernica Ravine, basalt cliffs, the Saint Paul Lake natural reserve and floodplain, the former *Chaussée Royale* and the satellite districts of Grande Fontaine and of the church.

Four principles were defined, continuously defended between 1998 and 2010, and finally implemented:

- An urban interchange for an urban site (re-establishing pedestrian relationships between the town centre and the Grand Fontaine neighbourhood, as well as with the Bernica classified site)
- Creation of the Bernica Promenade (relationship between the town and the Bernica ravine classified site)
- The reclassification of the *Chaussée Royale* (relationship between the town and the wetlands as well as the floodplain)
- The creation of wetlands (relationship between the viaduct and the town, as well as various natural environments).

Ultimately, all of the aforementioned principles were included in a large-scale urban planning and landscape project, replacing thereby a simple road construction and landscaping project.

The urban fringes of the island’s West coast

Urban fringes embody the very concept of landscape as a relationship. On Reunion Island, they were included in various stages of the development of the Western part of the island and subjected to significant processes of contradictory transformation:

- high level of scattered urbanization,
- construction of the dual two-lane *Route des Tamarins*, serving the entire sector
- creation of agricultural zones through an ambitious irrigation project, on 7 000ha of dry slopes.

The concept was initially proposed in 1997 in the preliminary study for the Western landscape plan, then again in 2004, in the TCO Agglomeration Contract (West Coast Agglomeration). Between 2005 and 2007, it was developed in the “TCO inter-municipal charter on landscape, architecture and heritage”. Finally, in 2009, this very TCO Agglomeration drew up its “Inter-municipal plan for the development of urban fringes”. With the consultation of various development stakeholders, this plan allowed for the concept to be well defined and included in the ongoing development operations (ZAC), as well as in the SCOT project. This was the first project of its kind in all of France, on an inter-municipal level.

Abstract of the presentation of Jacqueline OSTY, Landscape Designer : Nature in the city and urban pleasure

Cities are expanding, progressively pushing their boundaries farther, and leading to the creation of suburban areas that are increasingly infringing on the natural and agricultural spaces.

The global economic recession and the changing lifestyles and means of transport lead to the transformation into wastelands of large areas, such as port facilities, railway infrastructures, or industrial complexes.

Today, we are reclaiming these abandoned areas, as they represent a key challenge for the future, with regard to innovative urban planning. New urban centers are being created; in these latest urban developments, landscaped public space is so important that it can become the unifying element, whether it is developed in a subtle, diffuse manner or on the contrary, in a compact way, at the heart of an urban arrangement similar to the traditional European city.

This evolution answers the city dwellers' obvious "need for nature", which first became true in Paris, in the first half of the 19th century, when the first public parks were conceived as surrogates for Nature. But nowadays, it answers a collective concern due to an overwhelming environmental awareness, the need for biodiversity conservation and the desire to allow more space to all living things.

As a result, the alternative practices in water harvesting or energy conservation applied in the new eco-friendly neighborhoods lead to the development of new landscapes.

How can we produce these new landscapes that elicit a collective feeling of good quality of life and togetherness? By placing them in the city grid, by classifying their ambiances, or by hosting as many uses as possible in a reinvented natural environment.

Surname: LAZERT
First name: Fabrice

Job title: Certified landscape architect (DPLG) - Bordeaux School of Architecture and Landscaping (2000)

Duties: Project Manager at the IN SITU Agency of landscape architecture (2001- present)
Designer in charge of managing and organising multidisciplinary teams, at the bidding, study and operational follow-up phases of different project management missions (development of public spaces, creation of parks, road reclassification, urban reclassification, blueprints, etc.).

THE FORT-DE-FRANCE LA SAVANE PROJECT

In the town of Fort-de-France, an empty, 8-hectare space, which served formerly as the glacis separating the colonial town from the Saint-Louis Fort, has managed to bring a breath of fresh air into the very heart of town. This vast empty lot has become an important public space with a well-defined identity: "***La Savane***" Square.

The issues surrounding the redevelopment of this space vary in nature. Firstly, an urgent response was needed to bring solutions to problems stemming from inappropriate uses of this practically abandoned public space. For the collective memory of Fort-de-France residents, it was critical that a forum for social diversity, sociability, exchange, tradition and prestige be perpetuated. On an island-wide scale, the *Savane* project is part of a wider programme for urban renewal that was undertaken by the town council, which also includes the reclassification of the Fort-de-France seafront area, its harbour showcase to the rest of the Caribbean.

The project proposed by the IN SITU team for the redevelopment of *La Savane* won the contest organised by the Fort-de-France town council in 2002. It established a new morphology for public spaces, created an active buffer zone along the urban front, opened up unto the bay, beautified the seafront area and was in harmony with the new port development. Its facilities could be used in a range of ways, in a renewed garden-like setting that was fully respectful of the existing botanical heritage.

The project evolved over time, integrating functional requirements and taking political will into account. For example, *La Savane* would now fulfil its memorial duty and allow for the possibility of artistic interventions, while being equipped with its own parking facilities and a public transport station.

Work started in 2007, within the framework of complex and restrictive operational boundary adjustments. The job was hindered by meteorological and political complications (hurricanes, tropical storms, strikes), which proved to be considerable setbacks in terms of completion.

Today, the operation is almost complete – much of *La Savane* is open to the public and the site has met with considerable success, judging from the high numbers of both daytime and night-time visitors.

The outcome of this long-term undertaking is extremely satisfactory, since this public space has reclaimed its important place in Martinique's urban landscape, with a positive impact on both the economic and social fabric.

Présentation Michel HÖSSLER Paysagiste DPLG Urbaniste IUP Founding Partner of l'AGENCE TER

Born on February 4th 1958 in the Paris region, Michel Hössler passed a degree in plant biology at Paris VI University. He then joined l'Ecole Supérieure du Paysage de Versailles, and undertook internship training at Alexandre Chemetoff's, where he first met Olivier Philippe. In 1984, he validated his DPLG diploma with Michel Courajoud as study Director.

From 1987 to 1990, he taught at the ENSP, where he was leading a project workshop in conjunction with Henri Bava and Olivier Philippe. In 1987, the project of l'AGENCE TER was chosen to develop public spaces in a future housing development in Kourou French Guyana. The three associates took turns to follow up the work locally.

In 1989, confronted to the need for a continuous presence in Kourou, in order to better understand the local context and to build operational success, Michel Hössler decided to open a regional office in French Guyana. He stayed there 16 years, during which the agency experimented its approach of urban planning in close connection with the different levels of administration.

In parallel with the territorial projects, Michel Hössler conceived and developed public spaces in new neighborhoods such as the ones in Kourou.

In 2005, he moved back to Paris and has actively involved himself in the Paris office of the l'AGENCE TER. He obtained a Masters Degree in urban planning at Paris institute of Urban Planning. The same year, he went back to teaching at the ENSP where he has been heading a project workshop. In 2011, he teaches alongside Henri Bava and Olivier Philippe in a studio at the Graduate School of Design of Harvard University.

Presentation of l'AGENCE TER

Henri Bava, Michel Hössler and Olivier Philippe, the co-founders and directors of the agency, motivated by the same curiosity push back the limits of their profession by applying a cross-disciplinary approach to urban planning and territorial development projects, far from the usual opposition among urban planners, architects and landscape designers.

The continuing expansion of its in-house skills allow the agency to position itself on complex urban planning projects, which are always considered from the viewpoint of landscape design. The three founders and their team combine the concept of "already there" to the context, by relying on existing landmarks in the landscape to suggest a conceptual approach designed to preserve the main features of a site while creating a switch towards a new territorial momentum. The three partners are strongly committed to promoting the landscape as the vector of urban transformation. Conceptualizing the essence of a development project on the basis of physical features, geography, history or collective memory, make for a better awareness of the issues at stake and entails dialogues with the stakeholders and interactive discussions with the inhabitants. Far from opposing the contextual and conceptual approaches, l'AGENCE TER is looking for an appropriate combination of both attitudes that is eventually suitable at different scales; from a neighborhood-sized area, a metropolitan area, up to a large territory.

Building towns from the perspective of the landscape is the key principle underlying the action of the agency. Modern cities are constantly evolving; one must consider the urban and suburban settings with a respectively increased presence of the landscape. So, it is essential to associate landscape design and urban development in a constant research. The development of new urban settings depends on the ability to understand the landscapes. Nowadays, the field of experimentation is vast, as it is fostered by a widely spread consensus and by the necessity to take into account the environmental aspects of any development projects beforehand, namely management of surface waters, energy limitation, rationalization of public spaces maintenance and integration of new material and technology. Well beyond sustainable development, it's the concept of sustainable territory that must be underlying any project, with, for instance, the view to prove that a new urban development can increase the biodiversity of a site.

The AGENCE TER boasts a solid experience as a prime contractor in public spaces, as reflected by previous or current developments of parks in the Paris region, such as le Parc des Cormailles (recipient of the 2007 Grand Prix National du Paysage award), le Parc de Boulogne (7 ha), le Parc des Docks de Saint-Ouen (12 ha), or the ecological park of Carrières sous Poissy (200 ha), but also in Germany with the Aqua Magica in Bad Oeynhausen near Hanover, the Central Square of Duisburg, or in Ireland with the Royal Canal project. Beside landscaping, the AGENCE TER integrates the existing assets of a site to invent innovative ways of inhabiting and experiencing the city differently; this concept is on display in the Quartier du bois habité in the city of Lille, or in the ecological project of the town of Illkrich, alongside the Canal, and the eco riverside neighborhood of Mantes la Jolie for which AGENCE TER is the authorized representative.

Very early on, the AGENCE TER was given the opportunity to venture into large territories. The first orders contracted, and the willingness to multiply the experiences led the three associates to open regional offices, in French Guyana first, then in Germany. Being confronted to issues related to different cultural contexts in these territories, allowed us to gain the ability to adapt to a variety of scales and to integrate the cultural specificities of the territories, in order to support their development, while keeping a common identity to the projects.

French Guyana served as an outpost, where the AGENCE TER discovered large-scale development projects, while learning to interact with the administration and the different state agencies in their respective fields of competence, in a tropical territory as large as Portugal, sparsely populated but undergoing a strong demographic growth.

Henri Bava, Michel Hössler and Olivier Philippe applied a project-oriented approach to territorial planning in order to devise the development of the island of Cayenne or to layout the master plan EPAG with regard to the development of twenty municipalities in French Guyana. In other regions, this territorial planning approach was implemented in Germany, and has been further experimented in France as the recently created urban communities were increasingly raising the question of their common future.

The AGENCE TER are now developing their approach of large metropolitan areas development through planning studies that position the land's geography and landscapes at the center of the issues inherent to the concept of city-territory, and that propose a development dynamic set within a collaborative framework with all the stakeholders, at the onset of a project. The agency's experience in participatory urban workshops was notably acquired in Germany, while working on the green metropolitan area established in a cross-border area, the IBA of Hamburg and the issue of the landscape-induced development of the surrounding islands on the Elbe river, or the Zollverein mining industrial wasteland redevelopment, in Essen which has since become a landscape city, or the urban planning along the Rhine river between Cologne and Bonn.

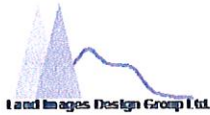
In France, the implementation of this approach was carried out on the master plan of the Garonne du Grand Toulouse development, which extends on a stretch of 30 kilometers now called the Grand Parc Garonne (3000 ha); or on the master plan of the OIN Seine Aval, with the Seine Park project on a stretch of 70 kilometers, and the conception of landscape areas between cities to create transversal connections from the river to the forests; or on the landscaped technology park of Sofia Antipolis (2000 ha). Furthermore, this process can be applied in different countries in the world as shown in the Anfa area in Casablanca or on the islands of the North New Town in Bahrain.

Being open-minded, knowledge-thirsty, committed to being part of our time and participating to the transformation of our world offer a wide range of opportunities, which the AGENCE TER explores daily, with the landscape as the primary value and working base, but without setting limits. Namely, these opportunities are the ability to tame the infrastructures, to work with water movements, to explore very large territories, and to discover new lands, their cultures and respective logics.

Conference: The landscape as the matrix of development

At l'AGENCE TER, the practice of project development is evolving towards immense territories, such as entire valleys (Seine, Garonne in France), technological "forests" (Sophia Antipolis), cross-border areas (Grünn Metropole Germany-Belgium-the Netherlands), entire neighborhoods built on former industrial wastelands (Zollverein Essen in Germany, Anfa Casablanca in Morocco, Euromed in Marseilles France). The inhabitants of these areas are always interested by new perspectives concerning the evolution of their living environment and they want to have a say in its transformation.

In these large-scale areas, it is no more an issue about planning but rather about a project, a vision that makes sense and jumpstarts a coherent development process. This process will be covered through 3 or 4 cases.



SELVA ANN EDWARDS

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

TITLE OF PRESENTATION:

WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Managing Storm water in your Garden

TIME: 15 Minutes

This presentation will provide seek to educate people as to managing storm water at the residential level and how we can effectively minimize the runoff that leaves our property during the rainy periods.

In Trinidad we are adversely affected every year during the rainy season by serious flooding in many areas, that have been attributed in part to poor development practices.

Educating persons from the micro level and upwards will create awareness and understanding of poor choices made at the macro level and downwards.

Education is the key to understanding these issues and how we as individuals can contribute to change.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Selva A. Edwards".

Selva A. Edwards
Managing Director
Land Images Design Group Ltd.

Conference on landscape design

Bio-development, direct democracy and safeguard of the landscapes

André Bansart - Venezuela

We view landscapes as ecosystems, that is to say space/time continuums, where numerous interactions take place. Human beings are part of that ecosystem. Because they are able to transform the landscapes, they are therefore responsible for them and their protection. However, it's the opposite that often comes true.

In our opinion, we need to conceive a bio-development that aims at preserving and protecting life (*bios*); Earth's life, but also the lives of those who live on it, and the life of the other elements that are also part of it. Local communities have rights to defend and responsibilities to take. And to do so, they need direct democracy. For instance, major infrastructure projects, cannot be undertaken without the consent of these communities, or without the guarantee that they do not harm the environmental and social balance, and do not adversely affect the landscape, but safeguards it and makes it useful to life.

Andrés BANSART

Venezuelien

Docteur en Etudes Latinoaméricaines

Professeur titulaire de l'Université Simon Bolivar

Professeur émérite de l'Université de Tours

Directeur de l'Institut des Hautes Etudes de l'A,érique Latine et la Caraiibe (Caracas)

ATLAS des PAYSAGES de GUADELOUPE

LE PAYSAGE : DE QUOI PARLE-T-ON ?

« Le Paysage désigne une partie de territoire telle que perçue par les populations, dont le caractère résulte de l'action de facteurs naturels et/ou humains et de leurs interrelations. »
Convention Européenne du Paysage, 2000

Le paysage est le support du cadre de vie, révélateur et garant de l'identité locale et des territoires. Il constitue d'abord l'espace vécu au quotidien par tous.

Le paysage est un patrimoine à protéger et à valoriser, facteur d'attrait touristique, même dans les territoires où il est moins attractif que dans d'autres.

Le paysage résulte de la combinaison des réalités physiques des territoires et des activités humaines qui le façonnent parfois de façon irréversible.

DE QUOI SE COMPOSE UN ATLAS DES PAYSAGES ?

- ❖ De synthèses thématiques expliquant la genèse des paysages,
- ❖ De fiches d'identification des unités paysagères (cartographie et caractérisation),
- ❖ De l'analyse des dynamiques d'évolution des paysages et des enjeux qui en découlent,
- ❖ D'un cahier de recommandations pratiques, en tant qu'outil d'aide à la décision pour les politiques d'aménagement du territoire.

L'UNITÉ PAYSAGÈRE, AU COEUR DE L'ATLAS DES PAYSAGES

- ❖ Une unité paysagère est une portion de territoire qui présente des caractéristiques homogènes sur différentes composantes : relief, habitat, occupation des sols ...
- ❖ Un même territoire peut comporter plusieurs unités paysagères différentes, résultant de caractéristiques paysagères notablement différentes.
- ❖ Le regroupement d'unités paysagères partageant des caractéristiques identiques constitue un Grand Ensemble Paysager.

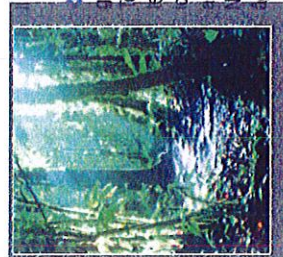
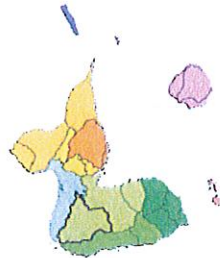
EXEMPLE DU GRAND ENSEMBLE PAYSAGER DU NORD BASSE-TERRE / CÔTE AU-VENT

Le Grand Ensemble Paysager du Nord Basse-Terre / Côte-au-Vent, l'un des 3 Grands Ensembles Paysagers de la Basse Terre, couvre 5 communes : Sainte-Rose, le Lamentin, Baie Mahault, Petit-Bourg, Goyave ainsi que la partie Nord de Capeste terre Belle-Eau.

Il est composé de 3 unités

paysagères :

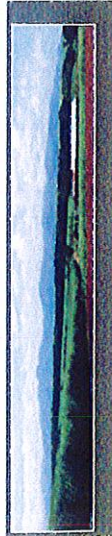
- ❖ Le territoire cannier du Nord Basse-Terre,
- ❖ Les vallons urbanisés de la confluence,
- ❖ Les vallons forestiers de Goyave.



est caractérisé par :

- ❖ Un héritage fort de l'histoire géomorphologique de la Basse Terre, île jeune sur l'échelle des temps géologiques : cela se traduit ici par un relief doux (pénéplaine), au pied des sommets érodés du Nord de la Basse-Terre, les plus élevés de l'île.

Un vaste massif forestier sur les hauteurs des reliefs de la chaîne montagneuse centrale de l'île, dont la ligne de crête joue un rôle paysager majeur (comme partout en Basse-Terre), aussi bien en structurant les grandes lignes du relief qu'en délimitant les champs visuels.



Un relief très vallonné, les mornes descendant des sommets montagneux vers la mer, de manière rythmique, résultat de l'érosion du relief par les nombreux cours d'eau.

Une plaine agricole étendue, ouverte dans ce valonnement par la Grande Rivière à Goyaves, la plus grande rivière de l'archipel. Cette plaine est très largement vouée à la canne à sucre, culture dominante du Nord Basse-Terre / Côte-au-Vent mais dont l'importance diminue vers le Sud, cultivée seulement en poches à Baie-Mahault et Petit-Bourg, puis cédant la place aux prairies (vallée de la Rivière Moustique) puis à la banane (Goyave).

« Entre la forêt sombre et les claires savanes,
Sous les ciels orange, sous les ciels diaphanes,
Se dorment lentement les généreuses cannes,
(...) leurs ondulations jusqu'à la mer s'étend »

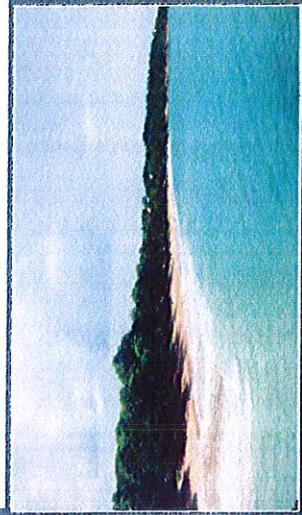
LAURENT Pierre, L'Île de lumière, ed. Lecerf, Rouen, 1948



Une urbanisation importante dans la partie centrale du Grand Ensemble Paysager (Baie-Mahault, Jarry, Petit-Bourg), qui s'étend désormais aux paysages plus agricoles au Nord (Sainte-Rose) et plus forestiers au Sud (Goyave).



De très beaux panoramas, depuis les paysages vallonnés vers les reliefs forestiers mais aussi vers l'environnement maritime qui se compose des deux Culs-de-Sacs Marins avec leurs ceintures de mangrove et de forêt marécageuse qui occupent une grande partie du littoral, cantonnant les anses sableuses aux extrémités Nord (plages des Amandiers, de Nogent, de Clumy à Sainte-Rose) et Sud (Sainte Claire à Goyave).



ATLAS OF THE LANDSCAPES OF GUADELOUPE

THE LANDSCAPE: WHAT ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?

"Landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors"

European Landscape Convention, 2000

The landscape is the basic element of the quality of life; it reveals and shelters the local identity of the territories. It is, first and foremost, the environment as experienced on a day-to-day basis.

The landscape is a heritage that needs to be protected and enhanced; it is a key factor of tourist attractiveness, even in areas where it is not as appealing as in others.

The landscape is the outcome of the combination of the physical features of a territory and the human activities which sometimes shape it irreversibly.

WHAT IS AN ATLAS OF THE LANDSCAPES MADE OF?

- ❖ Thematic studies explaining the genesis of the landscapes
- ❖ Identification sheets of the landscape units (maps and characteristic features)
- ❖ The analysis of the landscape development dynamics and of the issues at stake
- ❖ A list of practical recommendations to be used as a decision-making tool with regard to land management policies.

THE LANDSCAPE UNIT, AT THE HEART OF THE ATLAS OF THE LANDSCAPES

- ❖ A landscape unit is a portion of territory characterized by homogeneous features of several

components such as topography, the habitat, land use, ...

- ❖ Several different landscape units can be found on a single territory, resulting in notably different landscape characteristic features.
- ❖ Landscape units sharing identical features are united into Landscape unit groups

THE CASE OF THE LANDSCAPE UNIT GROUP OF THE NORTH BASSE-TERRE/LEEWARD COAST

The Landscape Unit Group of the North Basse-Terre/Leeward Coast is one of the 3 landscape unit groups of the island of Basse-Terre, it spreads over 5 municipalities: Sainte-Rose, Le Lamentin, Baie-Mahault, Petit-Bourg, Goyave, and the northern part of the city of Capesterre Belle-Eau.

It is composed of 3 landscape units:

- ❖ The sugarcane territory, in the North Basse-Terre Region
- ❖ The urbanized valleys of the confluence
- ❖ The forested valleys of Goyave

It is characterized by:

- ❖ A legacy of the geomorphologic past of Basse-Terre, a young island on the geological timeline: it is reflected here, by a gentle topography (peneplains), at

the foot of the eroded summits of the North Basse-Terre region, the oldest mountain complex of the island.

- ❖ A vast forest in the highest parts of the central mountain range, which ridge line has a major influence in the landscape (as everywhere else on the island of Basse-Terre) not only by structuring the main lines of the topography but also by delineating the fields of view.

"Between the dark forest and the light savannahs,
Under the stormy skies, under the diaphanous skies,
lay the generous sugarcanes slowly gilded by the sun.
(...) their undulation, down to the sea, extends"

Translated from LAURENT Pierre, *L'île de lumière*, ed. Lecerf, Rouen, 1948

- ❖ An important urbanization in the central part of the Landscape Unit Group (Baie-Mahault, Jarry, Petit-Bourg) which extends today to the agricultural landscapes of the North (Sainte-Rose) and the forest landscapes of the south (Goyave)

- ❖ A rolling topography: the hills rolling harmoniously from the mountainous peaks down to the sea shore are the result of the erosion induced by the many waterways.

- ❖ A vast agricultural plain carved into the hills by the longest river of the archipelago, the "Grande Rivière à Goyave". This plain is predominantly planted in sugarcanes, the main crop in the North Basse-Terre and Leeward Coast region, which importance diminishes to the south. Only patches of sugarcane plantations remain in Baie-Mahault and Petit-Bourg, towns from which the landscape evolves into Prairies (the Moustique river valley), replaced by banana plantations (Goyave).

- ❖ Outstanding panoramas, from the hilly landscapes to the forested mountains, including the marine environment composed of the two marine Cul-de-sacs fringed by large stretches of mangrove swamps and swamp forests

FOCUS SUR L'UNITÉ PAYSAGÈRE

Territoire cannière du Nord-Basse-Terre

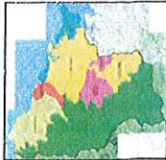


LA GUADELOUPE

*à la croisée
des paysages*



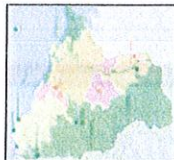
IDENTIFICATION, CARACTÉRISATION



- ❖ Regard des guides touristiques : sites emblématiques de l'unité paysagère reflétant l'identité cannière.

- ❖ Une unité paysagère caractérisée également par :

- ✓ Une ambiance, offrant un large panorama depuis les hauteurs de Sainte-Rose vers le Grand-cul de Sac marin.



- ✓ Un bloc diagramme, outil de modélisation du paysage.

REPRÉSENTATION COLLECTIVE : LE REGARD DES ARTISTES

- ❖ Un regard iconographique des sites fréquentés par la population :

- ✓ Ronsin, la Rivière de la Ramée - 1951



- ✓ Ed. Phos, Ravine Chaude



- ✓ Ed. Boisel, Anse Madame, Sainte-Rose

- ❖ Et une transcription du caractère panoramique et fertile du territoire dans la littérature :

« Après que nous eûmes doublé le gros morne, nous trouvâmes de très belles terres, vastes, unis et bien arrosés. Il paraissait à la vue depuis le bord de mer jusqu'aux montagnes, il pouvait y avoir trois à quatre lieues de beau terrain en pente douce, dont la bonité le faisait assez connaître par les beaux arbres qu'il portait en abondance »

R.P. LABAT, Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l'Amérique tome 2, 1724

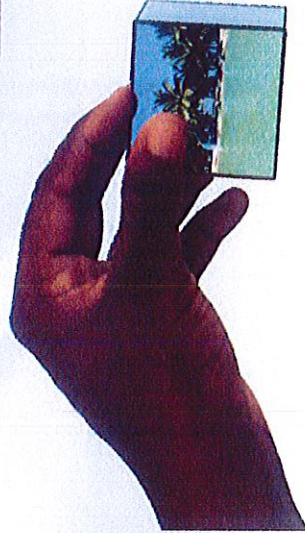
DYNAMIQUE D'ÉVOLUTION

- ❖ Une urbanisation qui progresse...



- ❖ Une intégration paysagère pas toujours réussie.

» 2^{ES} JOURNÉES DU PAYSAGE
EN GUADELOUPE



LES 9 & 10 DÉCEMBRE 2011

Au WTC de Jarry - Baie-Mahault



FOCUS ON THE LANDSCAPE UNIT

The Sugarcane region of North Basse-Terre

IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION

❖ Overview from the guide books:

Sites symbolic of the landscape unit reflecting the sugarcane influenced identity

❖ A landscape unit also characterized by:

✓ An environment, providing a vast panoramic view from the heights of Saint-Rose to the Grand Cul de Sac Marin

✓ A block diagram
Landscape modeling tool

COLLECTIVE REPRESENTATION: THE ARTISTS' VISION

❖ An iconographic perception of the sites used by the population

✓ Ronsin, La ramée River – 1951

✓ Ed. Boisel,
Anse Madame, Sainte-Rose

✓ Ed. Phos,
Ravine Chaude

❖ And a transcription of the panoramic and fertile character of the land in literature :

“After we had passed the Gros Morne Mountain, we found very beautiful land, vast, homogeneous and well watered. It was offered to the view, from the seaside up to the mountains; there could be four leagues of fine gently sloping land, which generosity was

obvious from the many beautiful trees it was bearing”

Translated from R.P LABAT, Nouveau Voyage aux Isles d’Amérique, Book 2, 1724

DEVELOPMENT DYNAMIC

- ❖ A growing urbanization

- ❖ Landscape integration is not always successful

GUADELOUPE

*at the crossroads
of landscapes*

THE 2ND LANDSCAPE DAYS IN GUADELOUPE

DECEMBER 9TH & 10TH 2011
AT THE WTC, JARRY – BAIE-MAHAULT