



Sustainability of Rural Systems Balancing Heritage and Innovation



24th Colloquium of the Commission on
the Sustainability of Rural Systems

International Geographical Union
Union Géographique Internationale

Belgium - Liege | 17th - 22nd July 2016

Sustainability of Rural Systems Balancing Heritage and Innovation

17th-22nd July 2016

**International Geographical Union
Union Géographique Internationale**

**24th Colloquium of the Commission on the Sustainability of Rural Systems
24^{ème} Colloque de la Commission sur Le développement durable et les systèmes ruraux**

Editor-in-chief **Prof. Serge Schmitz, July 2016**

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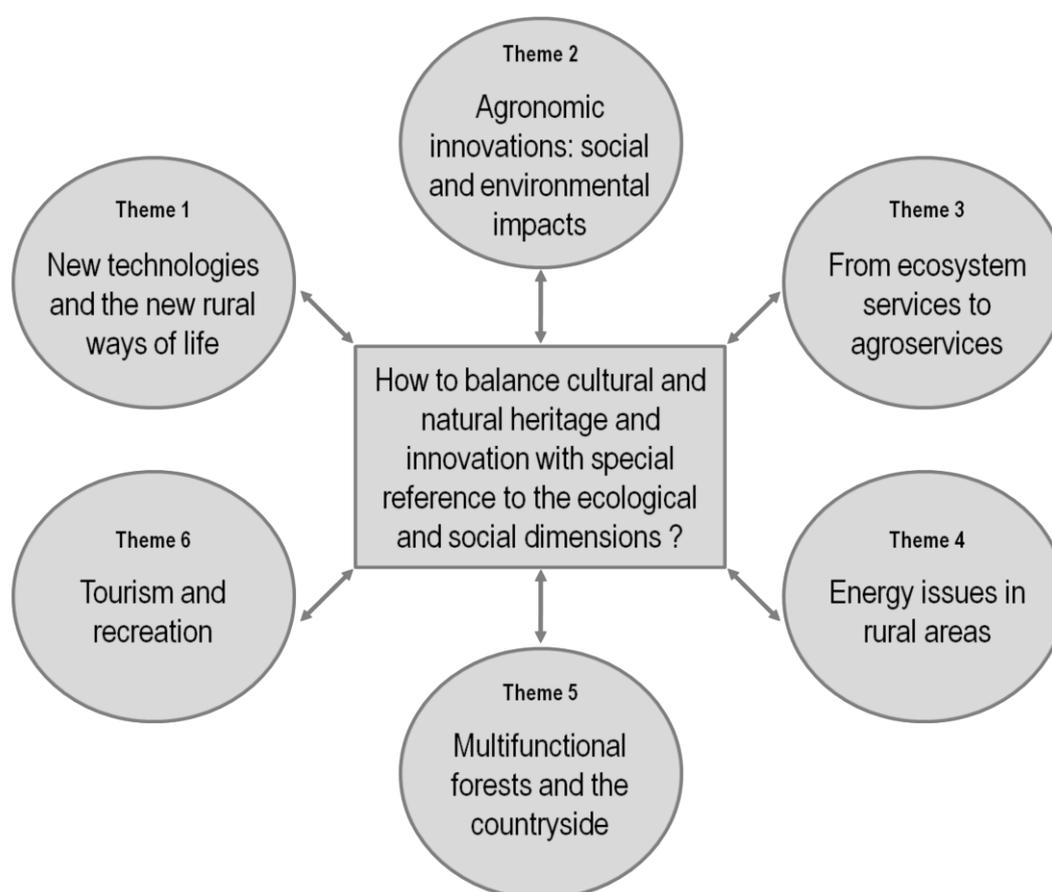
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Presentation and thematic sessions

Belgium is a highly populated country with a long history of land exploitation. The landscape is modified through human impact, shaped by diverse agricultural practices, early urbanization and industrialization, the exploitation of quarries and mines and the dense development of canals, railways and motorway networks. Nevertheless, rural areas are important because farming activities, which are increasingly mechanized and technologically based, contribute to economic activity, especially to Belgian exports. Agriculture plays an important role in maintaining open space and offering many services, which may be called agroservices, to the new residents of the countryside and people seeking recreation. Due to this long history and sophisticated technological responses to different issues, Belgium is a suitable place to reflect on sustainability and how to balance cultural and natural heritage and innovation with special reference to the ecological and social dimensions (Figure 1).

Figure 1 – Thematic sessions



Thematic sessions

1) New technologies and the new rural ways of life

With the development and proliferation of new information and communication technologies, the remoteness of some areas of the countryside is less important than heretofore. New economic activities are possible including, for instance, those relating to light industry or to call services. New consumption of services is also possible. These technologies change daily life and rural culture. This session aims to bring together international case studies and theoretical reflections concerning this transition in order to shed light on the new rural ways of life including new opportunities, risks and challenges for the countryside.

Key words: NICT – remoteness – new rural way of life

2) Agronomic innovations and their social and environmental impacts

Agricultural practices, including organic agriculture, are increasingly linked with agronomic research and innovations. This session aims to discuss the social and environmental impacts of these innovations in order to attain more effectively the sustainability of countryside systems. Innovation impacts on the landscape and leads to consideration of the preservation of some landscapes as heritage. It may also have an important impact on rural society, including the extent to which farmers are included in rural life.

Key words: research and innovations – sustainability – preservation-inclusiveness

3) From ecosystem services to agroservices

The concept of ecosystem services is acknowledged nowadays as an important way to promote sustainable development and increase awareness of the roles of nature in human activities. The session aims to reflect on the importance of agriculture to human activities and to consider the pertinence of the concept of agroservices.

Key words: agroservices – agroecosystems

4) Energy issues in rural areas

In recent decades energy production has assumed renewed importance in the countryside after a period of marked centralization. However, due to the distribution of wind, solar, and water power resources, some rural areas are experiencing significant reuse of land, which is both an opportunity for the local economy and an injustice if it results in spoiling the rural landscape in order to produce energy for cities and industrial areas that may be located a great distance away. Case studies including smart developments are particularly welcome.

Key words: energy production – smart development - landscape

5) Multifunctional forests and the countryside

In many regions both forests and agricultural lands are multifunctional. Different activities are based on the services these forms of rural capital can offer. For instance, besides the economic function of the forest, recreation and environmental functions are increasingly acknowledged in forest management. The countryside is a place of production and commodification where the symbolic value of 'countryside' is in debate.

Key words: rural capital – functions – management

6) Tourism and recreation

Tourism and recreation are becoming important activities from an economic point of view in many parts of the world. An increasing number of people spend considerable time and economic resources on these activities. Tourism is seen as an opportunity for many rural areas; however the positive impacts may not be so evident. What kind of innovation (social, economic, technological) could enhance the satisfaction of the visitor and ensure a positive impact for the rural community? Case studies and proposals for a research agenda should enrich this session.

Key words: tourist innovation – visitors in rural areas



Programme



Sunday 17th July

Welcome place

Liege Simenon Youth Hostel - Auberge de Jeunesse Simenon de Liège

Room Lafontaine

Rue Georges Simenon, 2 - 4020 Liège

http://www.lesaubergesdejeunesse.be/en_US/website/action/hotel?id=5

14:00 - 19:00	Registration of participants and accompanying persons Auberge Simenon – Room Lafontaine
15:00 - 18:00	Walking tour in Liege Starting point: Auberge Simenon
18:00 - 19:15	Dinner Auberge Simenon
19:30 - 21:30	Opening Session Auberge Simenon – Room Lafontaine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Heritage and Innovation: presentation of the 24th Colloquium of the IGU Commission on the Sustainability of Rural Systems</i> Prof. Serge SCHMITZ ▶ <i>Welcome from the Co-Chairs of the Commission on the Sustainability of Rural Systems</i> Prof. Ana FIRMINO & Prof. Doo Chul KIM ▶ <i>Welcome from the authorities of the University of Liege, geographers and local development</i> Prof. Rudi CLOOTS, Associate Vice-Rector for Research Prof. Roland BILLEN, President of the Department of Geography Introductory lectures Auberge Simenon – Room Lafontaine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Balancing heritage and innovation, the landscape perspectives</i> Prof. Marc ANTROP, Ghent University ▶ <i>Agro-ecosystem services – a tool to facilitate a transition to sustainable agriculture and ruralities?</i> Prof. Nicolas DENDONCKER, University of Namur

Monday 18th July

Conference building

University of Liege – Campus of Sart Tilman
 Building B11 – Geography
 Auditorium Sporck or Auditorium 1/31
 Clos Mercator, 3 - 4000 Liege
https://www.ulg.ac.be/cms/c_1813305/fr/b11-geographie

8:30 - 9:00		Registration
Plenary Session	9:00 - 10:30	Session 1 – Theme 2A: Agronomic innovations and their social and environmental impacts – Social innovation Auditorium Sporck
	Chair	Prof. Ana FIRMINO, Universidade Nova de Lisboa
	9:00 - 9:12	Prof. Ana Maria de Souza Mello BICALHO & Dr. Ricardo Trippia dos Guimarães PEIXOTO <i>Convergence of Farmer Knowledge and Scientific Indicators of Soil Quality in a Social Ecological Soil Systems Approach in Brazilian Atlantic Forest</i>
	9:14 - 9:26	Prof. Guy M. ROBINSON, Dr. Christopher M. RAYMOND, Prof. Tobias PLEININGER, Prof. Claudia BIELING & Prof. Mark REED <i>Formulating a New Framework for Integrating Landscape Values into Agri-Environment Schemes</i>
	9:28 - 9:40	Antonia D. BOUSBAINE, Ph.D. candidate & Prof. Christopher BRYANT <i>The Ceinture Aliment-Terre, an Innovative System for Feeding the Population</i>
	9:42 - 9:54	Felipe da Silva MACHADO, Ph.D. candidate <i>Organic Agriculture and Volunteering in South West England (UK): Participatory Action Research in the Context of the Global Countryside</i>
	10:00 - 10:30	Synthesis and discussions
10:35 - 10:50		Coffee Pause

Plenary Session	11:00 - 12:30	Session 2 – Theme 2B: Agronomic innovations and their social and environmental impacts – Agronomic Issue Auditorium Sporck
	Chair	Prof. Scott HOEFLE, University of Rio de Janeiro
	11:00 - 11:12	Prof. Tony SORENSEN <i>Technological Revolutions in Agriculture: Implications for the Reshaping of Rural Economy and Society</i>
	11:14 - 11:26	Prof. Sang-Yool LEE <i>Apple Production and Change Related to Internal and External Factors</i>
	11:28 - 11:40	Prof. Margherita CIERVO <i>Agriculture et Territoire : la Xylella Fastidiosa dans les Pouilles</i>
	11:42 - 12:54	Prof. Takehiro MORIMOTO <i>Regional Consequences of Innovations in Konjac Growing in Japan</i>
	11:56 - 12:08	Ummeh SAIKA, Ph.D. candidate & Dr. Mahara NAZNIN <i>Impacts of Salinity on Rural Life in Southern Part of Bangladesh; Towards the Social Sustainability of Rural Space</i>
	12:10 - 12:25	Synthesis and discussions
12:30 - 12:35		Group photo
12:40 - 13:50		Lunch – University Restaurant (B62)

Parallel Sessions	14:00 - 15:45	Session 3 – Theme 5A: Multifunctional countryside – Social Focus Auditorium 1/31
	Chair	Prof. Holly BARCUS, Macalester College
	14:00 - 14:12	Dr. Ryo IIZUKA <i>Rural Artists' Colony or Middle Class Neighbourhood? Gentrification in a Rural Town in East Flanders Province</i>
	14:14 - 14:26	Prof. Mitsuru YAMAMOTO <i>Migration to Rural Area and its Influence on Rural Community in Central Highland, Japan</i>
	14:28 - 14:40	Dr. Paulina TOBIASZ-LIS & Prof. Marcin WÓJCIK <i>The Perspective of Spatial Representations of Rural Settlements in the Debate on Multifunctional Countryside. Example of Poland</i>
	14:42 - 14:54	Prof. Marcin WÓJCIK <i>Developing the "Network of the Most Interesting Villages" – From the Idea Towards the Tourist Product. The Case of Poland</i>
	14:56 - 15:08	Dr. Yasuko TAKATORI & Dr. Lidia SASAKI <i>Potential of "Local Community Re-Vitalization Teams" Program in Japan and its Sustainability</i>
	15:10 - 15:22	Prof. Frans THISSEN <i>Local Cosmopolitans and their Contribution Towards the Social Vitality of Villages</i>
	15:25 - 15:45	Synthesis and discussions
	14:00 - 15:45	Session 4 – Theme 6A: Tourism and recreation Auditorium Sporck
	Chair	Prof. Mary CAWLEY, National University of Ireland Galway
	14:00 - 14:12 Skype Presentation	Dr. Marina FUSCHI & Dr. Valentina EVANGELISTA <i>The Challenge of Rural Tourism in the Hilly Landscape of the City of Pescara (Abruzzo, Italy)</i>
	14:14 - 14:26	Prof. Helena PINA <i>The House of Varais (Douro Demarcated Region, Ne Portugal): Three Decades of Wine Tourism and Homestay Tourism, Combining Innovation and Tradition</i>
	14:28 - 14:40	Giuseppe DI FELICE, Ph.D. candidate, Dr. Valentina IOVARA & Prof. Monica MEINI <i>Analysis Tools to Assess the Tourist Potential of Rural Areas. A Case-Study in Molise, Italy</i>
	14:42 - 14:54	Dr. Ives VODANOVIĆ LUKIĆ <i>Enhancing Rural Tourism Product Using Authenticity Models: Case Study of Istria, Croatia</i>
	14:56 - 15:08	Prof. Irit AMIT-COHEN <i>Changes in Social and Cultural Values and their Impact on Tourism Activity in Cultural Heritage Assets in Israel's Rural Area</i>
	15:10 - 15:40	Synthesis and discussions
	15:45 - 16:00	Coffee Pause

Parallel Sessions	16:05 - 17:30	Session 5 – Theme 5B: Multifunctional forests and the countryside – Economic Focus Auditorium Sporck
	Chair	Prof. Margherita CIERVO, University of Foggia
	16:05 - 16:17	Dr. Mirosław BICZKOWSKI, Dr. Anna DUBOWNIK & Prof. Roman RUDNICKI <i>Diversification of Business Activities as Chance for Improving Economic Competitiveness of Rural Areas – Exploration of New Career Paths and Existence in Villages</i>
	16:19 - 16:31	Prof. Roman RUDNICKI, Dr. Anna DUBOWNIK & Dr. Mirosław BICZKOWSKI <i>Diversification of Sources of Income in Agricultural Holdings in the Context of Multi-Functional Development of Rural Areas in Poland</i>
	16:33 - 16:45	Prof. Christine MARGETIC <i>Les Industries Rurales en France entre Patrimonialisation et Innovation</i>
	16:47 - 16:59	Prof. Ana FIRMINO <i>Cork: a Symbol of Sustainability?</i>
	17:00 - 17:30	Synthesis and discussions
	16:05 - 17:30	Session 6 – Theme 5C: Multifunctional forests and the countryside – Ecosystems Focus Auditorium 1/31
	Chair	Prof. Roy JONES, Curtin University
	16:05 - 16:17	Dr. Valeria PAUL, Dr. Juan Manuel TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA & Prof. Josep Maria PANAREDA <i>The Controversial Multifunctionality of the Teixadal De Casaio, a Tiny Mythical Forest in Galicia – Loving it to Death?</i>
	16:19 - 16:31	Peter KUMER, Ph.D. candidate & Prof. Irma POTOČNIK SLAVIČ <i>Heterogeneous Forest Ownership – Complexity of Management and Conflicts of Interest</i>
	16:33 - 16:45	Adel BOUSSAÏD, Ph.D. candidate, Dr. Carlo PREVIL, Prof. Serge SCHMITZ & Prof. Nouari SOUIHER <i>Contribution à l'Evaluation de la Politique du Renouveau Rural (Prr) ; Quels Apports pour la Géographie Rurale - Le Cas des Hautes Plaines Steppiques (Algérie).</i>
	16:47 - 16:59	Prof. Scott William HOEFLE & Prof. Ana Maria de Souza Mello BICALHO <i>Nature Enclosures: Historic Peasants Versus Public and Private Conservation Units of the Paraguay River in the Pantanal Wetlands of Western Brazil</i>
	17:00 - 17:30	Synthesis and discussions
17:30 - 17:45	Conclusions of the day and information Auditorium Sporck	

Tuesday 19th July

Conference building

University of Liege – Campus of Sart Tilman
 Building B11 – Geography
 Auditorium Sporck or Auditorium 1/31
 Clos Mercator, 3 - 4000 Liège
https://www.ulg.ac.be/cms/c_1813305/fr/b11-geographie

	8:50 - 9:00	Registration
Parallel Sessions	9:00 - 10:30	Session 7 – Theme 1: New technologies and the new rural way of life Auditorium Sporck
	Chair	Prof. Frans THISSEN, University of Amsterdam
	9:00 - 9:12	Jérémy PASINI, Ph.D. candidate <i>L'adoption de la Téléphonie Mobile dans le Moungo Central (Cameroun): Innovation et Nouveaux Horizons Géoéconomiques</i>
	9:14 - 9:26	Prof. Roy JONES & Dr. Amma BUCKLEY <i>From the Horse and Cart to the Internet: a Century of Rural Connectivity Change in Rural Western Australia</i>
	9:28 - 9:40	Prof. Monique POULOT <i>La Petite Ville en Rural : Quelle Centralité ?</i>
	9:42 - 9:54	Dr. Daichi KOHMOTO <i>Sustainability in a Collaboration Between Rural Areas and Universities: from a Viewpoint of ESD (Education for Sustainable Development)</i>
	9:56 - 10:08	Prof. Lučka LORBER <i>Innovation-Based Rural Development</i>
	10:10 - 10:25	Synthesis and discussions
	9:00 - 10:30	Session 8 – Theme 4: Energy issues in rural areas Auditorium 1/31
	Chair	Prof. Doo Chul KIM, Okayama University
	9:00 - 9:12	Prof. Geneviève PIERRE & Dr. Caroline MAZAUD <i>Renewable Energies in Rural Areas: Between Agricultural Development Inherited and Territorial Innovations</i>
	9:14 - 9:26	Dr. Dany LAPOSTOLLE, Dr. Samuel CHALLEAT & Prof. Johan MILIAN <i>Building up Emancipation in Order to Innovate? Energy Transition and Localism in French Rural Areas</i>
	9:28 - 9:40	Vincent VANDERHEYDEN, Ph.D. candidate & Prof. Serge SCHMITZ <i>Changing Attitudes towards Wind Turbines in Walloon Landscapes</i>
	9:42 - 9:54	Dr. Karolina DMOCHOWSKA-DUDEK <i>The Nimby Syndrome and Wind Farms Siting Controversies in Rural Areas. Case of Poland</i>
9:56 - 10:20	Synthesis and discussions	
	10:30 - 10:45	Coffee Pause

Parallel Sessions	10:50 - 12:20	Session 9 – Theme 6B: Tourism and recreation Auditorium 1/31
	Chair	Prof. Irit AMIT COHEN, Bar Ilan University
	10:50 - 11:02	Prof. Mary E. CAWLEY <i>Evolving Relationships between the State and Local Actors in Natural Resource Management for Tourism</i>
	11:04 - 11:16	Dr. Joaquín ROMANO & Prof. Emilio PEREZ <i>Ecotourism and the Travel Cost. Balanced Management of Rural Landscapes</i>
	11:18 - 11:30	Prof. Alice Giulia DAL BORGO & Giuseppe GAMBAZZA, Ph.D. candidate <i>From Abandoned Village to Ecovillage: a Sustainable Tourism Experience by the Community of Torri Superiore</i>
	11:32 - 11:44	Dr. Chau HOANG NGOC MINH & Dr. Hien Duong THI HUU <i>Fruit Gardens Villages as a Resource for Rural Tourism – Case of Grapefruit Village in Tan Trieu Islet, Dong Nai Province, Vietnam</i>
	11:46 - 11:58	Prof. Serge SCHMITZ & Dr. Charline DUBOIS <i>Pressions Urbaines et Résistances d’une Campagne Périurbaine Belge : l’Entre-Vesdre-et-Meuse</i>
	12:00 - 12:20	Synthesis and discussions
	10:45 - 12:15	Session 10 – Theme 5D: Multifunctional forests and the countryside – Boundaries and territories Focus Auditorium Sporck
	Chair	Prof. Lucette LAURENS, Université Montpellier 3 Paul Valéry
	10:50 - 11:02	Prof. Aleksandar LUKIĆ & Dr. Petra RADELJAK KAUFMANN <i>Scenario Method in Envisioning New Rural Ways of Life: Key Drivers of Change in Croatian Countryside</i>
	11:04 - 11:16	Fabien GILLE, Ph.D. candidate <i>Ruralité, Frontière et Projet de Territoire : Quelles Perspectives de Rapprochement en Grande Région ?</i>
	11:18 - 11:30	Prof. Holly BARCUS <i>Landscape and Narratives of Place: Deterritorializing Place Identities Through Migration in a Mining-Dominated Economy</i>
	11:32 - 11:44	Dr. Simona GIORDANO <i>Innovation in Agriculture and Rural Poverty: a Case for Family Farming</i>
	11:46 - 11:58	Prof. Doo-Chul KIM, Dr. Trinh Minh Anh NGUYEN & Dr. Fumikazu UBUKATA <i>Negotiating the State-Making in Vietnam Borderland – Case Study of an Ethnic Minority Group in Central Vietnam –</i>
	12:00 - 12:20	Synthesis and discussions
	12:30 - 13:30	Lunch – University Restaurant (B62)

Plenary Session	13:45 - 15:00	Session 11 – Theme 3: From ecosystem services to agroservices Auditorium Sporck
	Chair	Prof. Nicolas DENDONCKER, University of Namur
	13:45 - 13:57	Prof. Lucette LAURENS <i>Between Legal Standards and Citizen Mobilization: the Case of the Ground Areas in the City in France</i>
	13:59 - 14:11	Cornelia STEINHÄUSER, Ph.D. candidate <i>Cultural services of agroecosystems - Experiences from a rural village in the Argentinean Andes</i>
	14:13 - 14:25	Dr. Luisa SPAGNOLI & Dr. Luigi MUNDULA <i>Old Agricultural Models for New Rural Landscapes. The Family Farming: from Established to Innovative Experience</i>
	14:27 - 14:45	Synthesis and discussions

14:45 - 15:00	Dr. Loan NGO <i>Presentation of the following CSRS 2017 Colloquium - Vietnam</i>
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Fieldtrip

Departure by bus in front of the Building B11 – Geography

Clos Mercator, 3 - 4000 Liège

This fieldtrip takes place under the direction of Dr. Charline Dubois and Prof. Serge Schmitz from the University of Liege.

15:20	Departure by bus to the Herve plateau (Entre-Vesdre-et-Meuse Region)
15:30 - 16:15	Route to the village of Soiron
16:20 - 16:50	Soiron, Most Beautiful Villages of Wallonia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Visit, structure analysis and rural heritage</i> ▶ <i>Renovation of the small heritage (Qualité Village Wallonie) by Ms. Isabelle Dalimier</i> <p style="text-align: right;">www.beauxvillages.be/les-villages/soiron.htm?lng=fr</p>
17:00 - 17:35	Route to the American Cemetery in Henri-Chapelle
17:40 - 18:00	View from the American Cemetery in Henri-Chapelle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Landscape analysis</i> ▶ <i>Agricultural and farming system: diversification vs. high milk specialisation</i> <p style="text-align: right;">http://www.paysdeherve.be/en</p>
18:10 - 18:40	Route to Val Dieu (Aubel)
18:40 - 20:00	Meeting with stakeholders in Val Dieu abbey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Visit of the brewery and product tasting (light dinner) Local product (Geographical indications and traditional specialities, with PDO) : historical diversification and gastronomical heritage</i> ▶ <i>International green area between agglomerations, local associations, by Ms. Aurélie Lahaye, Herve-Futur.</i> <p style="text-align: right;">http://www.abbaye-du-val-dieu.be/en</p>
20:10 - 20:45	Return to Liege

Wednesday 20th July

Departure places by bus

① First Stop: 8:00

Place Cockerill, 20 - 4000 Liège

→ Near the old ULg's University building in the city center and in front of the Liege theater

② Second stop: 8:05

Rue du Plan Incliné, 139 - 4000 Liège

→ Close to the Guillemins Station

This field day takes place under the direction of Prof. Veerle Van Eetvelde from the Ghent University

8:00 - 10:30	Route from Liege to Ghent by bus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Contextual introduction to large crops regions and wind energy development</i> Prof. Serge Schmitz, University of Liege
10:30 - 12:00	Visit of the medieval city of Ghent Prof. Marc Antrop, Ghent University
12:00 - 13:15	Lunch – Ghent
13:30 - 18:00	Route from Ghent to the polderlands of the Scheldt estuarium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Drongen and Vinderhoute (landscape and heritage in the suburban context of Ghent)</i> ▶ <i>Doornzele and Ertvelde (interfaces of landscape and heritage in an industrialized region)</i> ▶ <i>Kaprijke (Meetjesland)</i> ▶ <i>Polderlands of the Scheldt estuarium (The Netherlands)</i>
17:30 - 18:40	Dinner: Terneuzen
18:50 - 22:00	Return to Liege

Thursday 21st July

Departure places by bus

① First Stop: 8:25

Place Cockerill, 20 - 4000 Liège

→ Near the old ULg's University building in the city center and in front of the Liege theater

② Second stop: 8:30

Rue du Plan Incliné, 139 - 4000 Liège

→ Close to the Guillemins Station

8:30 - 10:00	Route from Liege to Vielsalm by bus
10:00 - 11:30	Walking in the Grand-Bois of Vielsalm with Mr. Raphaël Thunus, Forest ranger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Multifunctional forests</i> ▶ <i>Biodiversity</i> ▶ <i>Assisted natural regeneration</i>
12:00 - 13:00	Meeting in Burtonville with Mr. François Rion, Political representative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Local community in the Ardennes</i> ▶ <i>Way of life in a small village - Between economical and social interests</i> ▶ <i>Industry, tourism and simple dwellers</i>
13:00 - 14:30	Lunch in Petit-Thier – Moulin Minguet
15:00 - 16:00	Welcome on the plateau des Tailles with Dr. Denis Parkinson, Project manager <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Life Projet</i> ▶ <i>Biodiversity</i> ▶ <i>Management</i>
16:00 - 18:00	Return to Liege
19:00	Dinner: Taverne Tchantchès & Nanesse Rue Grande Bêche, 35 4020 Liege (Outremeuse district) www.taverne-tchantches.be

Friday 22nd July

Departure places by bus

① First Stop: 8:25

Place Cockerill, 20 - 4000 Liège

→ Near the old ULg's University building in the city center and in front of the Liege theater

② Second stop: 8:30

Rue du Plan Incliné, 139 - 4000 Liège

→ Close to the Guillemins Station

③ Third stop: 8:45

Route du Condroz, 486 - 4000 Liège (Sart-Tilman)

→ At the church in Sart Tilman, near the university residence

8:30 - 10:30	Route from Liege to Libramont by bus
10:30 - 12:00	<p>Libramont Fair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Welcome at the International club - Libramont's Fair and Walloon know how in agriculture</i> ▶ <i>Belgian Blue breed of beef cattle, "BBB"</i> Walking with Ms. Véronique Renault, Veterinary and Researcher at ULg ▶ <i>Farmers' association and milk production</i> Meeting, in small groups, at milk centre http://www.foiredelibramont.be/index.php?lang=en
12:00 - 14:30	On-Site Lunch and free visit
14:30	Route to Fourneau-Saint-Michel (Saint-Hubert)
15:00 - 17:00	<p>Visit of Fourneau-Saint-Michel with Ms. Valérie Peuckert, Directress, and Mr. Damien Watteyne, Conservator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Open-air living history museum – Heritage and tourism</i> www.fourneausaintmichel.be
17:20 - 18:40	<p>Dinner: Auberge du Prévost <i>Closing session of the Conference</i></p>
19:00 - 20:30	Return to Liege



Keynote Lectures



BALANCING HERITAGE AND INNOVATION - THE LANDSCAPE PERSPECTIVES

Prof. Marc ANTROP – Ghent University, Department of Geography, Landscape Research, Belgium, marc.antrop@ugent.be

Landscape is a concept common to everyone experiencing the environment. Its meaning varies according to the background and objectives of the observer. Most people experience different landscapes and subtle linguistic differences in meaning exist. Many definitions of landscape exist and to clarify a specific use adjectives are used, such as rural landscape. Formal definitions have been formulated to allow coherent research and action in policy. Two will be discussed: (1) the European Landscape Convention (2000), (2) the definition of cultural landscapes in the World Heritage Convention of UNESCO (1992). In most definitions, landscape is holistic, tangible and dynamic. Holistic means that landscape is a whole that is more than its composing parts and is structured as a hierarchical, open, dynamical system with several scale levels. Landscape is tangible, can be sensed and experienced, mainly visually. Holism also explains this partially by Gestalt psychology. All this fits in a dynamical, multi-scaled system, highly influenced by human actions. Most landscapes got their character and identity by local and regional forces and a unique history. The large landscape diversity fits the cultural diversity of people who value landscapes in various ways, homeland being one of the most important. Therefore, landscapes have a natural and cultural heritage meaning and are considered a common good.

Three centuries ago commenced some important social and technological revolutions that accelerated and up-scaled landscape dynamics. Global driving forces transformed existing landscapes in urbanized and globalized ones in a networked society. Local forces were not able to sustain the traditional management that created the characteristic landscapes, in particular rural and (silvo-)pastoral landscapes with a long history. Thus, regional diversity vanished gradually, affecting both biodiversity and cultural diversity. The main driving forces are human (demography, economy, politics and technology) and natural (geotectonics, climate and calamities), which are interacting with complex feedback loops. These main driving forces induce a variety of processes such as supplying natural resources, production (in agriculture, forestry and industry), urbanization and communication networking affecting accessibility and mobility. These forces act from global to local scale, are essentially not sustainable and not interested in the persistence of landscapes. Displacement is the mantra of global mobility to increase profit, which is impossible at the local scale where only sustainability can be attempted by adaptation.

Geographical space becomes polarized, intensifying focal areas by concentrating people, activities and infrastructures, and abandoning vast areas in the periphery of economical activities. Consequently, landscapes everywhere are affected. These changes affect also the attitudes people have towards the landscape. In 2014, 54% of the world's population lived in urban areas, and the United Nations expects an increase to 66% by 2050. Non-urban areas (i.e. rural and natural areas) lose people, lose functions, which were once useful for urban places, such as providing food and natural resources. Otherwise, 'nice', 'traditional' and 'natural' landscapes attract urbanites for tourism and recreation, increasing the pressure on local land qualities and causing severe degradation of the sites, in particular those that were assigned a status of 'protected', 'extraordinary', 'sublime' landscape of 'universal value'.

Consequently, landscape research and applications in planning, management and conservation become complex and demand an interdisciplinary approach (integrating academic disciplines) and even being transdisciplinary (involving participation of sectors and the population). Sustainable development is not obvious. The trend is now formulating 'landscape services' allowing expressing 'intrinsic' landscape qualities in societal significance, i.e. economical, monetized terms. Most actions in landscape policy are still top-down processes and evaluation remains the domain of 'experts', 'professionals' (some with professional interests) and 'competent public authorities' (sometimes with a lack of interest or certainly with insufficient means).

AGRO-ECOSYSTEM SERVICES – A TOOL TO FACILITATE A TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURALITIES?

Prof. Nicolas DENDONCKER – University of Namur, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Geography, Belgium, nicolas.dendoncker@unamur.be

With the recent development of the United Nations supported Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the role of the concept of ecosystem services has shifted from mere awareness-raising on biodiversity loss to that of a systemic operational tool aiming at sustainable landscape management and planning. In rural-agricultural landscape, agro-ecosystem services can arguably help foster a much needed transition to sustainable agriculture and help create new ruralities.

In this presentation, we will first briefly illustrate why European and Belgian agriculture need to drastically change if they want to survive the next decade. We will argue that without agriculture, there are no rural landscapes, and that establishing the conditions for sustainable agriculture is the first step in order to re-generate living rural countrysides. We will then clarify the contribution of agro-ecosystem services if they are to help foster the transition to sustainable agriculture. We will specify why we call for using agro-ecosystem services rather than e.g. agro-services. We then argue that ecosystem services assessments should aim at increased economic efficiency, environmental additionality, and social fairness and equity. For this, ES assessments need to be integrated in the sense that they should account for multiple values, and inclusive in that they should include local stakeholders throughout their course. To illustrate our point, we will give an example of an integrated ES assessment framework that has been developed to optimize ecosystem services provision during a land consolidation exercise in Forville, central Belgium. We will then synthesize and provide possible pathways for future ES related research in rural landscapes.



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CHANGES IN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL VALUES AND THEIR IMPACT ON TOURISM ACTIVITY IN CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS IN ISRAEL'S RURAL AREA

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Conservation of a cultural heritage building integrates three activity components: the actual activity, i.e. the conservation itself (stabilization, restoration), the theoretical discussion aimed at defining the very substance of cultural heritage, the roles and the purpose of the heritage asset. This is in fact a discussion of values, social, cultural and economic - open to interpretation and criticism, and the relationship between the three components, which have changed over the years. This lecture focuses on changes relating to the determination of values and their implementation on tourism development in rural area in Israel (Kibbutz and Moshav). For nearly a century, the kibbutz and Moshav – an Israeli communal settlements form based on total cooperation and equality (fully and partly) in production, marketing, and consumption – has been part of the Israeli legacy, expressed in its many historical assets and cultural landscapes. In recent decades, the economy, society, and landscape of the rural settlements have undergone significant changes, affecting its very identity, social, cultural and economy). The purpose of this lecture is to examine the attitudes of different population groups (young and veterans members, and newcomers residing in the expansion neighborhoods) towards the tangible heritage of the settlements reused for tourist development - from the perspective of these changes. Examination of the attitudes of people living on kibbutz and Moshav to its cultural heritage and eventual economic potential for tourism activities, may inform the development of general guidelines for the maintenance and sustainable development of these cultural assets in the "new kibbutz and Moshav". Such guidelines might also be applicable to other rural societies that are undergoing significant identity-shaping changes.

Keywords: cultural heritage, population attitudes, tourist development

LANDSCAPE AND NARRATIVES OF PLACE: DETERRITORIALIZING PLACE IDENTITIES THROUGH MIGRATION IN A MINING-DOMINATED ECONOMY

Prof. Holly R. BARCUS – Macalester College, Geography Department, USA, barcus@macalester.edu

Deeply embedded geographically and historically in the heart of Asia, Mongolia stands at a pivotal point in its national and social history. As economic development trajectories increasingly result in rapid urbanization, minerals exploitation, and the emergence of tourism as a major, albeit secondary, industry, Mongolia's rapid development has changed livelihood expectations for many people, challenging long-held notions of "nomadic" identities, and more recent imaginings of national identity tied to historic figures, such as Chinggis Khan or to the expansive landscapes of the Central Asian steppe environments. New economies however, have ushered in new lifeways and propelled growth of the capital city Ulaanbaatar through internal migration. The Kazakh population in western Mongolia is regarded as one of the few populations of Kazakhs to have extensively preserved cultural traditions and lifeways into the contemporary period, despite religious repression and collectivisation efforts in this country. As this population becomes increasingly separated from their rural moorings in western Mongolia and make their homes in the capital city, what happens to their strong place-based identities? In this presentation we argue that while state level narratives promote the notion of place identity, sustainability, and environmental consciousness, changing migration patterns, especially towards urban centres breaks place-based bonds thereby deterritorializing communities and weakening the cultural mechanism that promotes place identities. Placed within the environment-identity discourses of environmental psychologists and humanistic geographers and based on survey and interview data collected

during 2015 and 2016, this paper explores the changing intersection of identity, environment and place-making in Mongolia.

CONVERGENCE OF FARMER KNOWLEDGE AND SCIENTIFIC INDICATORS OF SOIL QUALITY IN A SOCIAL ECOLOGICAL SOIL SYSTEMS APPROACH IN BRAZILIAN ATLANTIC FOREST

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This paper focusses on how farmers identify and evaluate the quality of soils cultivated and how their indicators compare to agronomic indicators. The aim is to bridge local knowledge and scientific knowledge by adopting an ecosystem framework applied to agriculture through the concept of agro-ecological systems. Small family farmers are present in mountainous areas of the Atlantic Forest and do not participate in dynamic Brazilian agribusiness. This biome is a global environmental hotspot of high biodiversity which has been degraded over time. In order to reverse this trend local actors have to build agro-ecological systems which maintain environmental quality, agronomic sustainability and socio-economic viability. For this to happen, local and scientific knowledge must be bridged and mutually adapted in order to be successful. This paper therefore concentrates on processes of inter-communication between farmers and agronomists in how soil quality can contribute to environmental services. The dialogue between agronomic parameters and local parameters used by farmers unites the natural capital of soils with the human capital of farmers into integrated socio-ecological systems. The research investigated how indicators express the physical properties of the soil which farmers have observed over time based on their personal experience and life path. Research method consisted of interviewing farmers in the Coastal Mountains of Rio de Janeiro State between 2010 and 2013. Agronomic concepts were transcribed into local parlance in order to enter into farmer worldviews, understand their logic and practice and then re-transcribed back to agronomic scientific language. This last phase of the research has proven to be the most challenging because scientific hermetic and power of knowledge relationships have to be overcome.

DIVERSIFICATION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES AS CHANCE FOR IMPROVING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS OF RURAL AREAS – EXPLORATION OF NEW CAREER PATHS AND EXISTENCE IN VILLAGES

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The issues presented in this article are concerned with stimulation of professional activities in non-agricultural sectors and with search for new sources of income in rural areas in Poland. For many decades the growth of rural areas in Poland was based on the mono-functional model of management highly reliant on agricultural activities. Nowadays rural areas are subject to precipitating deagrarianization – both from economic and socio-cultural perspective – which is connected with the long-term process of reducing the economic function of agriculture. Thus, what is becoming more and more significant are: multi-functionality of rural areas and diversification of sources of income in agricultural holdings.

The changes which originated in the 1990s gained momentum last decade, upon the Polish accession to the European Community. The measures implemented within the framework of the Rural Development Programme accelerated the transformation of the Polish village. One can observe a distinctly new approach to and perception of the role and function of rural areas – departure from traditional forms of business activity and move towards multi-functionality. The implementation of the RDP measures creates favourable conditions for diversification of business activities and for improvement in the employment rate – thus, attracting people to rural areas in their search for new career and lifestyle. These measures are supposed to boost economic competitiveness and stimulate entrepreneurship; consequently, they should contribute to higher employment in non-agricultural sectors in rural areas. The problems discussed here concentrate around the impact which the measures implemented within the RDP have on diversification of business activities conducted in rural areas in Poland. The other vital matter undertaken in the study regards the importance and effects of the RDP in Poland in comparison to other regions of the European Union.

LA CEINTURE ALIMENT-TERRE, SYSTEME INNOVANT POUR NOURRIR LA POPULATION

THE CEINTURE ALIMENT-TERRE, AN INNOVATIVE SYSTEM FOR FEEDING THE POPULATION

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L'alimentaire est de plus en plus au centre de nombreux questionnements, tant au niveau environnemental que social ; l'intérêt de la durabilité des systèmes de productions alimentaires augmente continuellement. Un grand nombre de consommateurs critique les pratiques d'une agriculture productiviste moderne, héritée après la deuxième guerre mondiale, afin d'évincer le « spectre de la faim » et appuyée par la suite par différentes politiques gouvernementales. Ces pratiques sont de plus en plus rejetées dans les pays riches par des consommateurs plus enclins à une agriculture de proximité qui permet aussi la traçabilité des produits, un élément déterminant pour de nombreux consommateurs ; ceci favorise certaines avancées agronomiques, afin d'atténuer les externalités négatives de ces pratiques agricoles, p. ex. les retombées environnementales et leurs implications pour la santé publique. En cela, certains systèmes innovants se mettent en place, mettant au cœur la durabilité des pratiques agricoles comme la Ceinture Aliment-Terre à Liège, où depuis 2012, une agriculture plus saine se développe avec l'agroécologie. Les réseaux mettent en avant un modèle alternatif, écologiquement intensif, orienté vers le circuit-court, constitué de « micro-fermes » diversifiées, qui permettraient de faire vivre les fermes conventionnelles, en développant un modèle très extensif, de type bio-herbager, à travers l'achat et la mise en valeur de leurs produits, via les circuits courts. Ce modèle est aussi innovant du point de vue productivité et social. Afin de démontrer l'innovation agro-alimentaire de la ceinture Aliment-Terre de Liège, nous proposons une analyse comparative avec plusieurs autres ceintures 'vertes' dans le monde : ex. Londres et Ottawa où les autres fonctions de ces espaces sont devenues plus importantes que la fonction alimentaire et d'autres où la question alimentaire a toujours été cruciale (ex. Toronto et celle de Paris).

Food supply is increasingly central to many questions, including both environmental and social issues; interest in the sustainability of food production systems is continually increasing. Many consumers have become very critical of the practices of modern productivist agriculture, inherited after World War II in order to defeat the "scourge of hunger" and supported later by different government policies. These practices have been increasingly rejected in rich countries by consumers more favorable towards local agriculture that also contributes to better product traceability, a key factor for many consumers. This trend also

favours certain agronomic advances to mitigate the negative externalities of these productivist agricultural practices, notably negative environmental impacts and their implications for public health. In relation to this, some innovative systems have been set up, putting into practice the sustainability of agricultural practices such as the Ceinture Aliment-Terre of Liege, where since 2012 a healthier agriculture has developed through agroecology. The networks have encouraged the development of an alternative model, that is ecologically intensive, focused on short circuits, made up of diversified "micro-farms" which also give new life to conventional farms, involving the development of a very extensive model focused on a type of bio-grazing, through the purchase and development of their products through short circuits. This innovative model is also innovative from the productivity and social points of view. To demonstrate the innovative nature of food production in the Ceinture Aliment-Terre of Liege, we propose a comparative analysis with several other 'green' belts in the world: ex. London and Ottawa where other functions of these spaces have become more important than the food production function and others where the food issue has always been crucial (e.g. Toronto and Paris).

CONTRIBUTION À L'ÉVALUATION DE LA POLITIQUE DU RENOUVEAU RURAL (PRR) : QUELS APPORTS POUR LA GÉOGRAPHIE RURALE ? LE CAS DES HAUTES PLAINES STEPPIQUES (ALGÉRIE)

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La maîtrise des profondes transformations qui touchent la zone steppique en Algérie constitue un enjeu majeur pour le pays. Ce vaste domaine se caractérise par des conditions naturelles qui ne fournissent que des potentialités limitées. En effet le climat est irrégulier, les ressources en eau, en sol et en végétation sont pauvres et les parcours sont discontinus dans le temps et dans l'espace. À ces conditions naturelles défavorables, s'ajoute une entité humaine incohérente, où la destruction des fondements du nomadisme et l'accroissement démographique généralisé, a fait que cette société a perdu sa cohérence (traditionnelle) sans pour autant parvenir à un stade d'équilibre moderne. Pour sortir de cette situation, l'Algérie a nettement opté pour étendre les limites de l'Algérie utile, au cœur de l'atlas saharien en élaborant un programme ambitieux, visant un nouveau rural (PRR), celui-ci se structure dans le cadre de la démarche participative et de proximité de développement, qui fait appel à la notion de développement durable, en prenant en considération les thèmes fédérateur du PPDR. L'objectif de ce travail est de mettre en exergue la contribution de la politique du nouveau rural et sa contribution pour la géographie rurale steppique, ainsi son ampleur et ses répercussions sur l'espace et la société pastorale. Cette recherche se base essentiellement sur l'analyse et le diagnostic des programmes du développement rural, les résultats obtenus représentent l'évolution de cet espace sur le plan spatial et social, les données retenues de ces résultats (enquêtes de terrains, statistiques de la population...) ont été croisées avec les différents travaux déjà réalisés. L'approche multidisciplinaire dans ce type de recherche s'avère indispensable : tenter de cerner cette politique dans son fonctionnement et dont les facteurs sont liés étroitement à l'adhésion et l'intégration de la société, mais aussi aux caprices du climat. Cette recherche se veut non comme une synthèse exhaustive de la politique général du développement rural, mais plutôt comme une base de réflexion qui peut être suivie d'une évaluation rétrospective et d'une projection prospective du nouveau rural et de son apport pour la géographie rurale dans les milieux steppiques.

Mots-clés : steppe, nomadisme, nouveau rural, PPDR, thèmes fédérateurs.

EVOLVING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE STATE AND LOCAL ACTORS IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR TOURISM

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The CSRS has a special interest in the agency of local people in promoting sustainability in rural systems. Many resources that are used for tourism purposes, however, are owned and managed by the national or the local state or their agencies (i.e., by institutions). Their protection also involves local actors living in their environs. Innovation is discussed here in the context of the evolving relationships between the state and local actors in promoting sustainability in a closely regulated natural resource which has a tourism function— namely, a wild salmon fishery in western Ireland. Concepts from a model of integrated rural tourism are invoked (Saxena *et al.*, 2007). The research involved analysis of: (i) published documents relating to the development and management of the fishery produced by the fishery board and by other resource controllers and local angling clubs; and (ii) interview material arising from discussion with representatives of the various actor groups. The results illustrate that, in the case of a state owned fishery, regulation and management are of particular importance in protecting the resource and making it available for tourism. However, appropriate collaboration with and by local actors is also necessary in order to reduce threats to the quality of the resource and enhance its wider contributions to economic and socio-cultural sustainability. This collaboration involves innovative approaches over time.

Keywords: tourist innovation, visitors in rural areas

Saxena, G., Clark, G., Oliver, T. and Ilbery, B. (2007). Conceptualizing integrated rural tourism. *Tourism Geographies*, 9 (4), 347-370.

AGRICULTURE ET TERRITOIRE : LA XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA DANS LES POUILLES

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Les Pouilles, terre des oliviers séculaires, est la première région italienne pour la production d'huile d'olive. Durant les dernières années, le sud a été affecté par la bactérie de quarantaine *xylella fastidiosa* (*xf*) qui, trouvée sur les oliviers avec d'autres pathogènes, peut causer le dessèchement. Le gouvernement régional a déclaré la situation d'urgence par loi mais sans aucune preuve scientifique et selon un processus plein d'ombres et contradictions, caractérisé par des court-circuits entre science, information et politique (Ciervo, 2015). Ainsi, la Région et le gouvernement national ont établi un plan de lutte qui prévoirait l'abattage des arbres (infectés et non infectés), une très large utilisation des pesticides et l'interdiction de replanter les plantes « hôtes » de *xf*. Ces mesures, acceptées et renforcées par la Commission Européenne produiraient, si appliquées, des effets irréversibles sur le paysage, l'écosystème, l'économie locale et la santé. Ce plan a été combattu par une large mobilisation populaire et a, finalement, été stoppé par la Justice. Remarquons cependant que la diffusion de *xf* n'est pas uniforme. Il y a des différences significatives entre les terrains abandonnés, traités avec les pesticides, soignés avec la lutte intégrée, ou dirigés selon les critères organiques. Quant à la mobilisation populaire, signalons le rôle très important joué par les agriculteurs. Par une approche inductive, nous explorons la relation entre agriculture et territoire et nous essayons de répondre aux questions suivantes :

- a) Peut-on établir une corrélation entre chaque mode agricole et la diffusion de la pathologie et, donc, la relation entre le mode d'utilisation de la terre, la santé des arbres et la diffusion de *xf* ?
- b) Aujourd'hui, l'agriculture est-elle une menace où une sauvegarde pour le territoire ?
- c) Qu'est-ce cette étude de cas peut nous apprendre sur la gouvernance des campagnes ?

FROM ABANDONED VILLAGE TO ECOVILLAGE: A SUSTAINABLE TOURISM EXPERIENCE BY THE COMMUNITY OF TORRI SUPERIORE

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Giuseppe GAMBAZZA, PhD. Candidate – University of Milan, Department of Cultural Heritage and Environment, Italy, giuseppe.gambazza@unimi.it

The multi-faceted phenomenon of the contemporary tourism reflects multiple and sometimes incompatible features, which lead, for instance, to traveller's diversified expectations about vacation destination, tourism infrastructure, tourism experience etc. These perspectives – that sometimes happen to be contradictory, and some others co-exist peacefully – draw ever changing geographies along cultural itineraries. These chosen destinations are, in fact, multiplying and creating a range of very different spaces. Artificial and impersonal spaces – as they seem to remain unconnected to their social and cultural context – whose only goal is to provide the tourist with a recreational and hedonic experience, come up beside places aimed at enhancing the heritage in which the communities identify themselves, where the hospitality is related to the concepts of geographical identity, authenticity and uniqueness. Why does a small community decide to re-populate an abandoned village located in the heart of the Ligurian Alps? Which is the leading cultural project that guided this community? In which innovative ways the re-inhabitation of an abandoned village could be implemented by practices of sustainable tourism, capable of involving the community in local sustainable development processes? To find answers to these research questions, we will particularly consider “Torri Superiore Ecovillage”, a village which is involved in the GEN (Global Ecovillage Network), in the RIVE (Italian Ecovillage network) and in the permaculture movement, whose visitors are encouraged to participate to realise many of the goals set by the community related to promotion of food, political, agronomic, restorative issues in a more sustainable way. The socio-economic repercussions of the activities that have led to the tourist development of the ecovillage will be examined through different qualitative methods: the conception and compilation of an analysis and evaluation sheet, the conduction of in-depth interviews with community stakeholders and the conduction of a survey to a non-representative sample of tourists.

ANALYSIS TOOLS TO ASSESS THE TOURIST POTENTIAL OF RURAL AREAS. A CASE-STUDY IN MOLISE, ITALY

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The Italian countryside has been showing contradictory tendencies ranging from a growing disinterest in the land with the exodus to urban areas to opposite phenomena such as large-scale land exploitation for industrial and commercial food production. Urbanization and globalization processes have then strengthened the need for authentic life and wilderness, driving urban residents to new explorations of the countryside, moved by the attractiveness of rural landscapes, communicated through more and more stereotyped images and esthetic values, while on the other hand rural dwellers have come to perceive their landscapes as un-aesthetic, or even anesthetic. The research aims at evaluating the attractive potential of such areas, taking as a case study a rural area in central-southern Italy delimited by the low and middle course of the rivers Trigno and Biferno, with the objective to support regional policies and assess the most appropriate measures in order to trigger repopulation processes and youth employment through cultural and economic initiatives. Through the case study a tourist potential assessment methodology will be presented that includes indicators of accessibility,

use and perception from different viewpoints collected during specific field surveys that allowed to get in touch with both visitors and the local community encouraging moments of reflection on the potential identified. The survey provides the basis for a resource-based assessment of tourism potential. Over 300 tourist resources have been discovered in the pilot area as measured by their capacity both to generate attractiveness and interest from the potential demand and self-recognition in the local population. The resource mapping will provide a knowledge base essential to regional development agencies for the formulation of a strategic plan aimed at creating an integrated tourist offer.

THE NIMBY SYNDROME AND WIND FARMS SITING CONTROVERSIES IN RURAL AREAS. CASE OF POLAND

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This paper reviews new research on public attitudes towards wind energy, where opposition is typically characterized by the NIMBY syndrome (or concept). The NIMBY syndrome (acronym of the expression “Not In My Back Yard”), refers to opposition of those residents concerned about the potential impacts of new developments in their neighborhood or locality. In general, this term describes arguments against the development of potentially hazardous facilities (such as landfill sites, power plants, incinerators, and mobile phone masts, as well as protests against ‘undesirable’ human service facilities such as alcohol rehabilitation centers, prisons, and homeless hostels), but with their rapid growth the wind farms are now the major NIMBY facility in Poland’s rural areas. Among almost 500 conflicts during the 2007-2015 period, 30% concerned the wind energy. This paper seeks to indicate the causes, mechanisms and the effects of the NIMBY syndrome in context of wind energy facility siting. In addition, paper explores public acceptance of wind farms in context of disruption to place attachment. Research across these strands is characterized by empirical data provided from nationwide press survey and case studies, using questionnaires distributed to local residents in in two different localizations: one in suburban fringe and the other in peripheral area.

CORK: A SYMBOL OF SUSTAINABILITY?

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Cork oak trees are a precious element in the Western Mediterranean and a much valued part of the landscape in South Portugal. Cork oak trees have been present in these areas from ancient times. They have provided food for people and animals (acorns), material for insulation but, most of all they are a barrier against the advancement of desertification, part of an ecosystem (Montado/Dehesa) which testifies to a traditional land use imbued with the knowledge of past generations in respect of Nature and biodiversity. Cork trees need more than 30 years before their first cork harvest, thus meaning that who plant these trees are actually investing in the wealth of future generations. In spite of the competition with other species (pine trees and eucalyptus) Portugal remains the largest producer of cork in the world and this material feeds an important industrial sector. The economic crisis and competition from other materials, such as plastic as bottle stoppers, has led some units to close but has also created a challenge to those who have invested in research and have finally produced a material that has created an interesting industry and sales of a variety of products, such as shoes, dresses, umbrellas, bags, agendas and many other items all made of cork. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the role that cork trees and Montados can continue to play in the environmental quality of a country where climatic changes may endanger these trees in the near future in spite of their resistance to drought and fire, and to point out their importance also in the cork, wine and building industry, by promoting FSC certification of cork oak forests and products, as a symbol of a sustainable land use and

resource for many other activities such as honey production, black pig breeding and rural tourism.

THE CHALLENGE OF RURAL TOURISM IN THE HILLY LANDSCAPE OF THE CITY OF PESCARA (ABRUZZO, ITALY)

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The Abruzzo tourism offer could be divided into two basic segments: the seaside-summer one (60% of regional tourist arrivals and 73% of total overnights) and the mountain-winter one (14% of tourist arrivals and about 10% of overnights). These segments only partially reflect the heterogeneous morphological characteristics of the regional landscapes and local vocations: in fact about the 35% of the Abruzzo region is covered by gentle hills between the Central Apennines mountains and the sandy Adriatic beaches. In these mostly rural areas, were broadly developed agricultural activities, and particularly the cultivation of grapevines and olive trees while tourism is traditionally less developed. The hilly landscape of the city of Pescara (a territory of about 20 small towns and villages), just before the metropolitan urban area of Pescara, could represent an interesting case-study for analyzing the unexpressed potentialities of the rural tourism in Abruzzo, especially considering the *emotional turn* of the tourism and recreation demand, always more in searching of identity in landscapes. The aim of this paper is firstly understand the present structure of the tourism offer (accommodation typology, dimensions and harmony with landscape) in the hilly landscape of the city of Pescara and the characteristics of the tourism demand (in terms of tourism or recreation purposes). Secondly, the paper proposes a more comprehensive evaluation of tourism potentiality in terms of integration and complementarity between rural tourism, agricultural activities and the other local economic activities, cultural attractions and in terms of environmental sustainability and preservation of local identity and agro-cultural landscape always more threatened by a wild urbanization. Finally, the study tries to map the tourism marketing strategies to promote the rural segment of the tourism offer.

RURALITE, FRONTIERE ET PROJET DE TERRITOIRE : QUELLES PERSPECTIVES DE RAPPROCHEMENT EN GRANDE REGION ?

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La frontière, limite politique, économiques, culturelles (Brücker et Riedel, 1992 ; Paasi, 2011 ; Hamez, 2013 ; Moullé, 2013) introduit une rupture. En Europe, elle « favorise [...] l'émergence de lieux d'hybridation » (Groupe frontière, 2004) depuis la convention de Madrid (1981) ou l'accord de Schengen (1985). Apparaît un processus de transterritorialisation qui offre de nouvelles représentations de l'espace (M'bokolo, Maino, 2009). L'Union Européenne considère la ville polycentrique régionaliste comme base de la compétitivité (Clément, Lamour, 2011). La Grande Région s'engage délibérément dans une politique contraire pour développer ses espaces ruraux transfrontalier depuis la Déclaration commune du 11ème sommet (2009). A partir d'une définition commune de l'espace rural et du recoupement des projets Interreg dans un bandeau frontalier de 20 kilomètres, nous distinguons trois coopérations intéressantes : Attert (Belgique) et Beckerich (Luxembourg) ; Pays de Montmédy (France) - Gaume (Belgique) ; les Parcs naturels des Vosges du Nord et du Pfälzerwald (Allemagne). L'objectif de cette communication s'attache à comprendre comment les politiques nationales, déclinées localement, aident-elles à construire des projets de territoire dépassant les limites communales et nationales ? De quelle manière les acteurs intègrent-ils ces enjeux dans leur réflexion ? Quelles difficultés rencontrent-ils ? Pour

parvenir à un début de réponse, nous examinerons les discours des élus, des chargés de mission, des institutions associées et les documents d'urbanisme afin de comprendre les différentes pratiques de l'aménagement. Nous cherchons à confronter la théorie à la pratique du terrain. Ces territoires mettent en œuvre un projet de territoire transfrontalier à partir de leurs procédures locales. L'Opération de Développement Rural d'Attert met en exergue de nouvelles pratiques participatives qui influencent la réflexion stratégique au-delà de la frontière. Sur Beckerich, le Pacte Climat s'appuie sur la transition énergétique. Le Pays de Montmédy s'appuie sur le Pôle d'Excellence Rural. Les parcs naturels appliquent la stratégie de Séville (1995) par l'intermédiaire de leurs chartes. Des écueils existent. Le projet transfrontalier est contraint par les législations locales (Marcori, Thoin, 2011). Ainsi, il ne peut toucher l'ensemble de l'aménagement local, ce qui incite les cas d'étude à inclure partiellement un volet transfrontalier dans le projet de territoire local.

Mots-clefs : projet de territoire, ruralité, transfrontalier, développement durable, transition énergétique

INNOVATION IN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL POVERTY: A CASE FOR FAMILY FARMING

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Nowadays agricultural markets are going through a process of radical transformation, and new opportunities are emerging in the rural non-farming sector of the economy; as a consequence, chances arise to make significant progress in the fight against rural poverty, in a fast changing global context. Among the mentioned opportunities, the growth of urban centers and the resulting increase in demand for food products with greater added value, and the expansion of agricultural markets, in order to deal with such a demand. Despite during the past ten years more than 350 million people in rural areas have reached a standard of living out of the state of absolute poverty, global poverty itself remains a phenomenon predominantly rural. According to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Report almost 70 percent of the one billion and four hundred million people, around the world, experiencing extreme poverty live in rural areas. In order to put in place effective strategies aiming at reducing rural poverty at a global level, it is fundamental to create an environment that allows people living in rural areas to overcome all the challenges they constantly face in their efforts to successfully manage their farms and other economic activities. This is particularly true with reference to Family farming, in the aftermath of the 2014 International Year of Family Farming (IYFF); a vital role towards the eradication of hunger, the achievement of sustainable development and environment protection, it is necessary to involve local communities, who act as custodians of agricultural heritage, in particular in the context of Developing countries; through an in depth analysis of the actual state of the art, it is fundamental to translate the research outputs into governance tools useful at different scales, in order to advice those decision-makers responding to the priorities of rural populations.

FRUIT GARDENS VILLAGES AS A RESOURCE FOR RURAL TOURISM – CASE OF GRAPEFRUIT VILLAGE IN TAN TRIEU ISLET, DONG NAI PROVINCE, VIETNAM

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Tan Trieu grapefruit village is famous over hundreds of years in Vietnam. Located in Vinh Cuu district, Tan Trieu grapefruit village lies along the Dong Nai river, 40km from Ho Chi Minh city. Tan Trieu grapefruit is famous in the southern region for its special flavor. The special taste is due to rich alluvium constituted by Dong Nai river. With its green orchards,

fresh air and tranquil setting, and locational advantage near from Ho Chi Minh city, Tan Trieu grapefruit village in the southern province of Dong Nai is an attractive place for weekend tourism. This research aims to identify grapefruit gardens which is potential for tourism attraction in small villages in Tan Trieu islet, Dong Nai province, Vietnam. In-depth-interviewed was used to gain information of local people' responses toward fruit gardens as tourism attraction. Grapefruits are easily found in local people' gardens. Local people support tourism development in rural area which based on the fruit plants richness. The research concluded that fruit gardens could become resources for rural tourism development in Tan Trieu Islet, Vietnam.

NATURE ENCLOSURES: HISTORIC PEASANTS VERSUS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONSERVATION UNITS OF THE PARAGUAY RIVER IN THE PANTANAL WETLANDS OF WESTERN BRAZIL

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Based on field research undertaken in 2015 and using a critical global political ecology perspective this paper treats the plight of the historic fisher-farmers of the Paraguay River, which passes through the Pantanal Wetlands of western Brazil. These fisher-farmers are classic riverine peasants, mixed descendents of Amerindians and settlers from other parts of Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay, who are being forced to leave areas deemed important for nature conservation and turned into conservation refugees. Historically, the peasants have moved up and down the river according to annual variation in fishing conditions and channel movements, squatting on the river bank, which is public domain. In 1981 an important federal national park for the Pantanal biome was set up to the north and recently the peasants have come under pressure to cease fishing in the park and in the buffer areas located around it. Park officials are trained biologists who hold the erroneous view that peasants deplete stocks because they sell fish and so only tolerate their presence if fishing is limited to subsistence needs when in fact the peasants fish on a semi-subsistence basis which includes selling small amounts of fish in order to meet basic needs which they do not produce themselves. At the same time, enormous areas of land on the western and eastern sides of the river have been purchased by wealthy investors of urban origin in order to set up hobby ranches, fishing camps or merely to engage in land speculation masquerading as private conservation units. As the squatters could become involved in land ownership disputes the peasants have been removed preemptively. This set in course a classic class action pitting the conservationists and pseudo-conservationists on one side and the peasants, concerned social scientists and public defenders on the other with the courts siding with the latter.

RURAL ARTISTS' COLONY OR MIDDLE CLASS NEIGHBOURHOOD? GENTRIFICATION IN A RURAL TOWN IN EAST FLANDERS PROVINCE

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In the last thirty years, rural gentrification research has been ongoing all over Europe and the North American continent. However, most studies have focused on ordinary agrarian villages or tourist destinations, rather than on villages in which artists were willing to live for their artistic inspiration. These are termed 'rural artists' colonies'. Some research on urban gentrification describes the process caused by artists (Clay, 1979; Zukin, 1989). Rural artists' colonies not only provided refuges and salons for artists, which were also to be found in urban areas, but also contributed to the image of the area and the consumption of artistic culture and lifestyle by ordinary residents. Understanding such consumption of artistic culture

and its impacts is important for illustrating new cultural aspects of commodification of rural space. This study discusses the process of gentrification in a rural town in East Flanders, Belgium, capturing the lifestyle of the rural artists' colony. The study area is Sint-Martens-Latem, a suburban, rural municipality of Ghent, which is the third largest city in Belgium and the capital of East Flanders Province. From the end of the 19th century to the first half of the 20th century, it was one of the biggest rural artists' colonies in Belgium, attracting many artists, especially 'Luminism' painters, who were looking for idyllic rural landscapes and a tranquil environment. However, since WWII, this rural artists' colony has been transforming into one of the most expensive neighbourhoods for middle-class people in Belgium. In this study, landscape research and literature research approaches are applied to reveal the history and transition of the rural artists' colony. Furthermore, the process of gentrification is also described by integrating statistical data. The manner and extent to which the area's image as a rural artists' colony has been reflected in the residents' lifestyles are also discussed.

FROM THE HORSE AND CART TO THE INTERNET: A CENTURY OF RURAL CONNECTIVITY CHANGE IN RURAL WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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Given its large size (ca. 2.5 million sq. km.) and sparse population (under 600,000), regional Western Australia has consistently experienced extreme challenges of remoteness and lack of accessibility/connectivity. For the last century or so, these challenges have been compounded by rapid changes in transport and communication technology which have had the potential to render existing and characteristically expensive infrastructure obsolete. For example, the 1906 Royal Commission on Immigration recommended railway network and service centre provision such that no farmer would have to cart wheat further than 15 miles (24 kilometres) to a railway storage bin. A railway network and system of town sites/service centres was developed for the state's 'wheat belt' on this basis up to the 1920s. However, the subsequent development of road transport and of widespread motor vehicle ownership allowed people and farm produce to be transported further and faster. This rapidly rendered many of the smaller rural service centres and even some of the railway lines redundant. Similarly the 'company towns' developed by large mining companies in remote areas of the state in the mid twentieth century have now been largely supplanted by fly in fly out (FIFO) operations and many of these towns have been abandoned and demolished. It is against this background that we present the findings of a recent review of the state's Community Resource Centre (CRC) network. These 'telecentres' have been established since the 1990s to assist rural dwellers who, for various reasons, lack adequate or appropriate internet access. Notwithstanding the revolutionary changes in internet use and coverage in recent decades, this survey of 94 CRCs found that they continue to provide a valuable community service, especially for those who, for reasons of age, finance or inadequate broadband coverage, remain on the wrong side of the digital divide.

NEGOTIATING THE STATE-MAKING IN VIETNAM BORDERLAND – CASE STUDY OF AN ETHNIC MINORITY GROUP IN CENTRAL VIETNAM –

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The human geography of Vietnam's upland area has been transformed significantly during the last 40 years due to the increasing control from central government. We argued that state

territorialisation, understood as a strategy of state-making and assertion of the state's authority, has the tendency to marginalize socially and politically local ethnic minority people by excluding them from indigenous social and economic geography and the use of natural resource. At the receiving end of these official policies, the local ethnic minority people do not passively accept their marginalization but are able to initiate the use of both traditional cross-border cultural resources to improve their condition. This case also describes the tolerance from local official towards illicit cross-border activities daily carried out by local people, providing some insights on the dynamics of power struggle between the state and local people. It is concluded that local ethnic minority people are anything but passive beneficiaries of macro political and economic processes while the state is not always uncompromising and monolithic as it is usually portrayed

Keywords: Vietnam, state-territorialization, ethnic minority, cross-border cultural resources

SUSTAINABILITY IN A COLLABORATION BETWEEN RURAL AREAS AND UNIVERSITIES: FROM A VIEWPOINT OF ESD (EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT)

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The purpose of this action research is to show a framework of sustainability of the collaborations between rural areas and universities by using an analytical framework of ESD (Education for Sustainable Development). Cases of the collaborations between rural areas and universities are increasing in Japan. They are mainly for solving depopulation issues of rural areas and for survival of arts and humanities sectors in universities in a declining younger population. However, evaluation of these activities from viewpoints of its sustainability is insufficient. In this paper, I would like to report on 6 years collaborative works conducted by local people in Ojira, a mountainous area in Kami Town, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan and my seminar in School of Tourism, Kobe Shukugawa Gakuin University. Unfortunately, mainly due to the financial problems occurred in the management body, the university stopped admitting students from 2015 and almost all staffs and students moved to Kobe Yamate University after establishing a new Tourism Department. And I moved to Nara University of Education. However, some sustainable aspects such as a system connecting multistakeholders are recognizable. They are not only the remnants brought by the 6 years collaborative works but the sources of further sustainable development of the local community, graduated students, and future students involved. The findings may also be useful in identifying the relationship between sustainability of rural systems and ESD.

HETEROGENEOUS FOREST OWNERSHIP – COMPLEXITY OF MANAGEMENT AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

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Proposed paper focuses on small-scale forest owners to interrelate their “urbanity” and “rurality” with their existing and potential forest management orientation. Forest covers approx. 64% of Slovene national territory (SORS, 2016) and has undergone very intensive changes in ownership over the last two centuries. The mentioned changes have followed the general processes of deagrarianization, industrialization, modernization, tertiarization, political reorientations and glocalization. The contemporary data underline the quantitative importance of small-scale forest owners: 89% of registered forest owners have less than 5 hectares of forest. Identified small-scale forest owners (own totally 40% of Slovene forest

area) as a specific social group have changed their attitude toward their forest management orientation in recent decades: they have mostly shifted from production to multiobjective orientations. According to several national studies the majority of the small forest owners today are no longer affiliated with agriculture (Ziegenspeck *et al.*, 2004; Schraml, 2003; Kumer and Štrumbelj 2016 – in review). A large body of literature suggests that modernization and decrease in agricultural employment lead to employment shift among economic sectors and change in respective lifestyles. When a farmland is abandoned, the forest usually stays within the possession of the family. The new owners change their place of residence and social surroundings. Both of these changes are accompanied by a clear adjustment in handed-down norms and value expectations. Interests change not only in personal areas, but also in relation to forest ownership (Ziegenspeck *et al.*, 2004; Volz and Bieling, 1998). They either become “absentees” or “hobby-owners” (Volz, 2001, Judmann, 1998). The aim of this paper is (1) to find out how the above mentioned changes have resonated amongst the Slovenian small-scale forest owners, (2) to interrelate “urban” and “rural” small-scale forest owners with their forest management orientations and (3) to underline the existing and potential conflicts of interest that hinder sustainable forest management in Slovenia.

S'ÉMANCIPER POUR INNOVER ? LA TRANSITION ÉNERGÉTIQUE À L'ÉPREUVE DES DÉMARCHES TERRITORIALES DANS LES ESPACES RURAUX EN FRANCE BUILDING UP EMANCIPATION IN ORDER TO INNOVATE? ENERGY TRANSITION AND LOCALISM IN FRENCH RURAL AREAS

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Dans le contexte français d'affichage politique de mise en œuvre d'une "transition énergétique", nous proposons une analyse comparative de trajectoires territoriales qui, depuis le début des années 2000, s'institutionnalisent dans divers dispositifs (Agendas 21, Plans Climat, TEPOS et TEPCV). Dans ce qui peut être désigné comme la création d'une "capacité énergétique territoriale", des logiques bottom up et top down se télescopent. De nombreux territoires de projets se dotent d'une ingénierie territoriale de la transition. Ils s'insèrent dans des réseaux experts multiscalaires pour faire émerger une forme "d'énergie alternative", qui bouscule le système sociotechnique de "l'énergie institutionnelle". Ce faisant, ils allient énergies renouvelables, solutions techniques innovantes et financements participatifs, pour développer une stratégie énergétique territoriale qui rebat les cartes du pouvoir et de la "gouvernance énergétique". Mais dans le même temps, l'État, dans une logique de croissance verte, de création de filière énergétique et de recomposition de l'architecture institutionnelle locale, met en œuvre des instruments de "gouvernement à distance" susceptibles de brimer l'élan pionnier à l'œuvre dans les territoires. Au fond, la transition énergétique, si elle est porteuse de nombreuses recompositions dans les relations villes- campagne, dans la pluralisation de la fabrique et des formes de l'action publique, est aussi soumise à la dépendance au sentier énergétique qui, en France, est fortement imprégné d'une logique centralisatrice et monopolistique. La transition énergétique est une question qui interroge les soubassements démocratiques des institutions françaises.

We propose to review some French local experiences and territorial trajectories regarding energy transition and the manner they deal with some support policies. In this way we want to discuss the notion of "territorial energy capacity", as many local territories are strengthening themselves with a dedicated engineering on this matter. They participate in multiscale expert networks and try to build an "alternative energy" which could be able to push the "institutional energy" social system. Surfing on renewable energies, innovative

technical solutions and participative financing, they intent to develop a territorial energy strategy and modify power relationships around energy governance. By the same time, national authorities promote green growth framework, the creation of new energy sector and some reorganization of the local institutional architecture in order to control what is happening. Energy transition could bring many evolution regarding urban-rural relationships and action policy production, but in French context, it is also under the control of a path dependence linked with a centralist and monopolistic logic.

Mots-clefs : transition énergétique, politiques énergétiques, développement local, France, rapports de pouvoir, rapports ville/campagne.

Keywords: energy transition, energy policies, grass roots initiatives, France, power relations, urban-rural relationships.

Collectif de recherche RENOIR (<http://renoir.hypotheses.org/>): étude des formes de protection et de valorisation de la nuit.

ENTRE NORMALISATION JURIDIQUE ET MOBILISATION CITOYENNE : LE CAS DES ESPACES DE PLEINE TERRE EN VILLE EN FRANCE

BETWEEN LEGAL STANDARDS AND CITIZEN MOBILIZATION: THE CASE OF THE GROUND AREAS IN THE CITY IN FRANCE

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Depuis 2014, la loi ALUR oblige les communes et les intercommunalités à définir dans leurs documents d'urbanisme un coefficient de pleine terre. Ce dernier est justifié par plusieurs enjeux : l'amélioration du micro-climat, l'infiltration des eaux pluviales, l'alimentation de la nappe phréatique, la création et la valorisation d'espace vital pour la faune et la flore. Certains documents municipaux parlent de terrains à cultiver, de terrains cultivés à protéger (TCP) en zone urbaine qui ont été définis par la loi de 1976 sur la réforme de l'urbanisme. Ces terrains peuvent être des jardins familiaux, des terrains maraichers, des vergers, des vignobles, des pépinières, des jardins potagers particuliers, des parcs d'agrément. L'objectif est de maintenir la vocation culturelle de ces espaces. En quoi l'existence obligatoire de ces espaces de pleine terre en ville peut être une opportunité pour le maintien voire le retour d'une agriculture urbaine de pleine terre ? Face à cette normalisation juridique, il subsiste de nombreuses possibilités d'exploitation de ces espaces dans la mesure où les municipalités ne sont pas en mesure d'assurer l'entretien et l'exploitation de tous ces espaces. Les choix dépendent en grande partie de la mobilisation citoyenne, de la façon dont les populations vont s'approprier, s'impliquer, initier des actions d'entretien et d'usages de ces parcelles. La production de denrées alimentaires peut y trouver un contexte favorable. L'existence de ces TCP est un outil intéressant pour décrypter comment les populations utilisent, adaptent, s'approprient un zonage réglementaire. J'étudierai cette réalité sociale à partir de quelques exemples en France.

Since 2014, the ALUR law requires municipalities and intermunicipalities to define in their planning documents coefficient of the ground. This is justified by several issues: improving the micro-climate, rainwater infiltration, feeding the water table, the creation and enhancement of habitat for fauna and flora. Some municipal documents speak of land to cultivate, cultivated land protection (TCP) in urban areas that have been defined by the 1976 law on the reform of urban planning. These lands are home gardens, the market garden land, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, private gardens, accreditation parks. The goal is to keep the crop vocation of these spaces. What compulsory existence of the ground areas in town can be an opportunity to maintain or even the return of urban agriculture to the ground? Faced with this legal standard, it creates many opportunities for exploitation of these areas to the extent that the municipalities are not able to ensure the maintenance and operation of all these spaces. The choices depend largely on citizen mobilization, how people will take

ownership, involvement, initiate maintenance actions and uses of these plots. The production of food can find a favorable context. The existence of these TCP is a useful tool to decipher how people use, adapt, appropriate regulatory zoning. I will study this social reality from examples in France.

APPLE PRODUCTION AND CHANGE RELATED TO INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS

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After the early 1990s, the peak years in terms of apple production area in the Korea, apple production in Korea has experienced a few adjustments to deal with overproduction, and also faced the concerns of the aging population in rural areas. In order to alleviate the problem, government attempted to try a restructuring to apple production farms. It included replanting apple trees with a new seedling. Also, trade in agricultural products remained the most emotional and complicated challenge to the fundamental goal of global free trade. Although the free trade with China was delayed the apple import from China by the bilateral trade agreement, the fast growth of apple industry in China still implicates a new challenge to farmers in Korea.

INNOVATION-BASED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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The main changes result from the newly defined rural development goals, which are a result of focusing on the space and not so much on the agricultural sector alone. The main tools to achieve these goals are investments rather than the refunds. In the transition countries without proper entrepreneurial tradition, innovation is of key importance and not only at entrepreneurial and production levels but also at organisational, motivational and leadership levels. Technological changes and implementation of new information and communication technologies have been the major driving force for development the rural area as an integrated space. Development initiatives are generated in the local environment. Initiatives are being interconnected, including policies by different economic sectors on a multi-institutional level. Awareness and recognition of rural values - ecological, cultural and social - are the main motivational factors in local communities when setting up development projects. The key requirements for success are: innovations, flexibility, competences, efficiency and synergy, which lead to a deviation from unilateral sectorial dependency to broad intersectoral cooperation and an integrated approach to rural areas. The capacity of regions to support learning and innovation processes is a key source of competitive advantages. Human capital is a key driver of rural innovation. Regional policy makers need to work closely with local higher education institutions to upgrade the skills and competencies of the population through adult education - live long learning and also e-learning. Innovation is not merely about technology, it is about a change in human behavior.

Keywords: innovative rural region, integrated space, flexibility, live long learning, efficiency and synergy

SCENARIO METHOD IN ENVISIONING NEW RURAL WAYS OF LIFE: KEY DRIVERS OF CHANGE IN CROATIAN COUNTRYSIDE

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The scenario method is used in different areas of planning for portraying alternative futures through key driving forces and uncertainties that influence a system over a given time period. Our research aims at producing a set of alternative future scenarios for Croatian rural areas in 2030 with the goal of encouraging informed and evidence-based public debate on rural futures. Scenarios reflect different assumptions about how current trends will unfold, how critical uncertainties will play out, and what new factors will become important. Recently, several scenario studies specifically targeting rural areas in Europe appeared, both on EU and national levels. On the contrary, to our knowledge, no scenario-based research on rural areas in Croatia has been conducted and only few partial impact analyses have been conducted in recent Croatian agricultural policy. Basic dimensions of scenarios are driving forces and key uncertainties. Driving forces represent key factors, trends, or processes that propel the system forward determining the outcomes. They help define weaknesses, possibilities of development, and optimal policy measures. This paper presents preliminary results identifying key drivers of change in Croatian countryside, based on literature review and qualitative survey of some of the key actors in rural development. Furthermore, as is clearly evident from the place-based approach to development, effects of key drivers are sensitive and relational to local and regional capacities and contexts. Therefore, case studies on local level have been conducted in order to explore local responses toward recognized main drivers of change and to verify them. The case study research area reflects diversity of Croatian regions and different types of rural areas recognized in previous research. Finally, results are contextualized in the framework of constantly changing and new ways of life in the countryside.

ORGANIC AGRICULTURE AND VOLUNTEERING IN SOUTH WEST ENGLAND (UK): PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GLOBAL COUNTRYSIDE

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Organic farm volunteering programs facilitate opportunities for volunteers to realise their aspiration for a genuine farming experience, while simultaneously meeting farmers' need for affordable workforce. According to Mostafanezhad (2016), despite farm hosts tending to articulate their intentions as an attempt to proclaim solidarity with organic social agendas, the new social movement participation through World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms (WWOOF) is in constant tension with the neoliberal agrarian marketplace. Originally named to Working Weekends on Organic Farms, the social movement participation WWOOF was initiated in the 1970s as an exchange between farmers and urban dwellers providing opportunity for the latter to spend a weekend in the British countryside. The organisation has grown into a worldwide networks, acting today in more than 100 countries. This study examines the rural diversity of the farm hosts in South West England and analyses the broader role of WWOOF in contemporary agrarian issues and in the context of an increasingly neoliberal agenda. Participatory action research (e.g. volunteering) was conducted on four organic farms in Devon and Cornwall, South West England, over a four-month period. Different models of the observed farms reflected the rural diversity in this British region and its position in the debate concerning organic farm volunteering in the global countryside. The first farm analysed commercialises organic beef and offers additional

rural activities which are included as part of the multifunctionality of agriculture. The second experience was on a blueberry farm in the Dartmoor National Park. The direct interference by the management of the National Park in the land use and the transition from a commercial farm to a forest-garden system illustrate the tensions between productivism and environmentalism and its resilience in the context of contemporary global discourse in rural studies. The third example is a smallholding which follows the model of low-cost living. Despite farming activity predominantly being traditional cereal and dairy production, the smallholding produces a wide variety of foods for self-sufficiency. Finally, the last experience was on a community farm that produces organic local foods, integrating local residents in their rural activities.

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LES INDUSTRIES RURALES EN FRANCE ENTRE PATRIMONIALISATION ET INNOVATION

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Quand les campagnes françaises ne sont pas étudiées comme des territoires essentiellement agricoles, elles sont souvent regardées comme des espaces récréatifs (la « nature-loisir ») ou, tout au contraire, comme des espaces où l'offre en services est déficiente. Que ce soit dans la littérature universitaire ou dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire, peu de place est accordée au secteur industriel rural. Tout se passe comme si l'industrie était forcément urbaine ou périurbaine. A contrepoint de ce constat, la communication proposée vise à explorer le visage industriel des campagnes françaises sous différentes facettes, entre ancrage et/ou renouveau et innovations. Premièrement, bastion de la proto-industrialisation puis de l'industrialisation au XIXe siècle, il y existe un fort héritage de plus en plus valorisé comme patrimoine historique et culturel participant de l'attractivité de certains territoires (Edelblutte, Legrand, 2012). Pour autant, elles ne sont pas que les témoins du passé : elles connaissent toujours une vraie résistance des usines et de l'emploi industriel. De nombreuses firmes emblématiques se sont maintenues, faisant de leur territoire rural d'implantation un véritable élément d'identité. Parallèlement, on assiste même à un regain d'attractivité avec l'implantation de nouveaux établissements, voire la relocalisation de sites industriels qui reflète une recomposition et une fragmentation des chaînes de valeur actuelles. Ancrées dans le local, les firmes valorisent des ressources porteuses de « tradition », d'« authenticité », de « savoir-faire », qui peuvent être

appropriées par tout type d'industrie, allant de l'artisanat aux multinationales. Ainsi, les exemples ne manquent pas d'une industrie rurale qui non seulement résiste, mais se renouvelle et innove. Dans le contexte et la prise de conscience d'un « tournant territorial » (Pecqueur 2006), et à la suite de Pierre Calame (2009) qui propose la notion d'« économie territoriale ». On peut s'interroger sur la singularité des processus en cours, et sur la terminologie correspondante : doit-on parler d'innovation, de renouveau, de renaissance, voire de reconnaissance (Velasco-Graciet, 2006) ou d'industries « désirées » ? Cette communication va s'appuyer sur un travail de recherche bibliographique et d'enquêtes qui vont se dérouler au printemps 2016. L'objectif sera de repérer des trajectoires d'usines et de territoires industriels pertinents, ainsi que d'analyser les éventuelles politiques concernant ce tissu rural. Les exemples seront pris dans le monde agro-alimentaire qui tend à mieux résister à la crise malgré des signes de fragilités dans certaines filières.

REGIONAL CONSEQUENCES OF INNOVATIONS IN KONJAC GROWING IN JAPAN

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Innovations in growing of konjac, one of the special food crops of Japan, have led to positive and negative consequences in economy and society of local areas in Gunma Prefecture, the leading production region of konjac. Konjac was one of the important commercial crops in mountainous areas in the central and western Japan until early 1980's. Its growing areas have reduced nationwide because of increase in the import of konjac and decrease in its price since the 1980's. The prefectural authority of Gunma has improved konjac varieties to enhance productivity of konjac and to reduce its production cost. The new varieties has spread into konjac growers in Gunma and changed the production area of konjac in Gunma gradually. The traditional varieties of konjac were adapted to the environmental conditions of the fields on steep slopes, whereas the newly developed ones were adapted to plain fields and of high productivity because they grew more rapidly than the traditional ones. Konjac growing has moved to plain or gentle-slope areas from steep-slope areas consequently. Relocation of konjac growing area has had positive impact on the plain or gentle-slope areas whereas negative impacts on the mountainous areas. Farm size has developed and farm employment has grown in the former areas. Abandonment of cultivation, decrease in population, and deprivation of social and economical functions have occurred in the latter areas due to shrinkage of farming. Traditional konjac farming on steep slopes is limited to only a few cases in which farmers intend to maintain the historical way of konjac growing or not to abandon their own farmland. Konjac jellies made of traditionally grown konjac sometimes sell at higher prices because of high reputation for their quality.

L'ADOPTION DE LA TÉLÉPHONIE MOBILE DANS LE MOUNGO CENTRAL (CAMEROUN): INNOVATION ET NOUVEAUX HORIZONS GÉOÉCONOMIQUES

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Au cours des quinze dernières années, le Cameroun a connu une diffusion sans précédent de la téléphonie mobile. En effet, alors que le nombre d'utilisateurs de cette technologie était encore tout à fait négligeable au début des années 2000 (quelques milliers de personnes seulement), il devrait dépasser les vingt-deux millions en 2016 selon certaines estimations récentes. Mais le plus remarquable, c'est que les téléphones portables se sont banalisés dans toutes les catégories de population et dans toutes les régions camerounaises – y compris dans les campagnes où l'électrification est souvent inachevée et où les revenus sont généralement modestes. Pour parvenir à user des GSM malgré ces contraintes, les ruraux ont élaboré un ensemble de ruses et de stratégies: tissage de nouvelles solidarités pour recharger la batterie des téléphones en électricité, déplacement vers des "spots" où l'on

capte le réseau plus facilement, “beeping”, etc. Comment peut-on expliquer cet engouement populaire pour les cellulaires, notamment dans les petites bourgades agricoles et dans les périphéries rurales? Sans arbitrer la querelle entre techno-utopistes et techno-sceptiques quant au rôle des inventions techniques dans le développement économique et le bien-être des groupes humains, cette proposition vise à montrer en quoi les portables constituent une innovation pour le paysannat camerounais. Le propos illustrera comment, dans un contexte de transformation profonde de l'agriculture (crise de certaines rentes comme le café, intégration grandissante des ceintures vivrières au marché, etc.), la téléphonie portative prend tout son sens en contribuant à ouvrir aux individus de nouveaux horizons économiques (opportunités d'emplois et d'affaires) et spatiaux (lieux complémentaires au territoire d'origine). Les données mobilisées proviennent de trois missions de terrain réalisées dans le Moungo central (quart Sud-Ouest du pays), entre 2014 et 2016, dans le cadre d'une recherche doctorale.

THE CONTROVERSIAL MULTIFUNCTIONALITY OF THE *TEIXADAL DE CASAIO*, A TINY MYTHICAL FOREST IN GALICIA – LOVING IT TO DEATH?

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The *Teixadal de Casaio* is a tiny forest of 2 hectares located in SE Galicia. It is composed primarily of yews (*Taxus baccata*) and contains a variety of other trees, mainly located at their periphery: holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), oak (*Quercus pyrenaica*) and different species of rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia* and *Sorbus aria*), among others. In biogeographical terms, the concentration of this monospecific core of yews can be considered a human-made influence from centuries ago. There is an ongoing narrative, however, that understands this forest as a pristine and untouched landscape. The only apparent use in recent years has been the occasional visit by local hunters. Furthermore, the *Teixadal* can be considered as being remote and inaccessible by European standards (it is over a 2 hour walk from a paved road). As a result of this isolation and disuse, a myth emerged regarding its alleged beauty, idiosyncrasy and uniqueness. Some decades ago mountaineers, environmentalists, academics and writers began to fight for its preservation with limited support from the local population living in Casaio, the nearest hamlet, and the Carballeda Council, the municipality where the forest is located. The myth has gained momentum in recent years with the release of a film set in the forest highlighting its natural beauty. As a result visitor numbers are increasing. The area has been recently designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the EU Habitats Directive but without a proper management plan. Conflicting recreational and environmental uses are emerging as management issues but this is not being publically discussed. Indeed, the Galician Government's intention to designate the site as a Natural Park would add new challenges.

ÉNERGIES RENOUVELABLES DANS LES CAMPAGNES: ENTRE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE HÉRITÉ ET INNOVATIONS TERRITORIALES RENEWABLE ENERGIES IN RURAL AREAS: BETWEEN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT INHERITED AND TERRITORIAL INNOVATIONS

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Quels liens existe-t-il entre les modèles énergétiques récemment développés dans certains territoires ruraux et les choix de développement territorial et agricole construits depuis plusieurs décennies ? Les analyses s'appuient sur trois dynamiques énergie-climat emblématiques de l'Ouest français pour lesquelles 50 acteurs ont été investigués en entretiens semi-directifs entre 2012 et 2016. L'économie productive, agricole, agroalimentaire et industrielle, imprègne fortement des territoires qui se considèrent soit comme à l'écart des axes de développement régionaux, soit véhiculent un passé d'industries traditionnelles qui marque encore les esprits. Aussi, des actions technologiques et entrepreneuriales liées aux énergies renouvelables localisées – biomasse, foncier ou toits des bâtiments – permettraient-elles de changer l'image du territoire. Les systèmes énergétiques mis en place relèvent d'un assemblage entre la source d'énergie, les moyens technologiques utilisés et le modèle technico-économique défini par les acteurs, entre croissance verte et sobriété décroissante (Dobigny 2012). Parmi la diversité d'acteurs en interaction (Christen et Hamman, 2014) les agriculteurs apparaissent très impliqués mais selon des profils diversifiés. Entre recherche d'autonomie locale et logiques industrielles des opérateurs énergétiques, ils inscrivent leurs démarches dans des motivations variées, inégalement acceptées socialement (Delhoume et Caroux, 2014) ; elles vont de l'agriculture multifonctionnelle et de services aux démarches entrepreneuriales innovantes. Or, l'agriculture productiviste et intensive en élevage bovin, porcin et de volailles, fortement productrice de fumiers/lisiers, marque l'image des territoires ruraux enquêtés. Dans quelle mesure le développement énergétique actuel conforte-t-il des modèles agricoles peu soutenables mis en place depuis plusieurs décennies ? Par les projets en énergies renouvelables, l'enjeu est-il de changer l'image du territoire ou de modifier les représentations locales de l'agriculture ?

What is the connection between the energy models developed recently in some rural areas and the choices for territorial and agricultural development that have been in place for several decades? The analyses are based on three symbolic energy-climate dynamics of Western France, for which 50 stakeholders were surveyed in semi-structured interviews between 2012 and 2016. The productive, agricultural, food-growing and industrial type of economy is widespread throughout these territories, and they consider themselves either as excluded from major regional development priorities, or as representing a traditional industrial past that is still fixed in people's minds. Technological and entrepreneurial activities related to renewable energy and using local resources - biomass, land, roofs of buildings - would therefore entail a change of image for the area. The energy system is a combination of the energy source, the technology it uses, and the technical-economic model that consists of a collective of stakeholders between green growth and decreasing sobriety (Dobigny 2012). Among the various participating stakeholders (Christen and Hamman, 2014), the farmers, who are heavily involved, are notable for being organised into structured but diverse socio-professional networks. Divided between the pursuit of local autonomy and the industrial strategies of service providers, their efforts are prompted by a variety of motives that are subject to varying levels of popular acceptance (Delhoume and Caroux, 2014), and range from multifunctional agriculture and services to innovative entrepreneurial initiatives. But the intensive farming activity of cattle, pig and poultry rearing, with its extensive production of manure and slurry, is what typifies the image of the territories surveyed. To what extent does the current energy development reinforce barely sustainable models of agriculture that have been in place for several decades? With these renewable energy projects, is the challenge to change the image of the area or to modify local representations of agriculture?

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THE HOUSE OF VARAIS (DOURO DEMARCATED REGION, NE PORTUGAL): THREE DECADES OF WINE TOURISM AND HOMESTAY TOURISM, COMBINING INNOVATION AND TRADITION

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The Douro region is not only landscape, vineyards and wine: it is also people, culture, tradition and innovation! The landscape is indeed idyllic, with traditional terraces laden with regional vine varieties combined with new vineyard typologies, which offer a unique “evolving and living” landscape, as recognised by UNESCO in 2001, when a part of the Wine Douro Region was classified as World Heritage. It is unquestionably an outstanding region, producer of world-renowned wines, among which Port is the most notable. But here a multifunctional perspective has also been pursued, especially since the 1980s, which strategically focuses on tourism, a means to mitigate the serious economic and social, and even institutional, problems the region faces. The region’s potential is in fact immense, particularly if we consider its architectural heritage, inseparable from its historical and cultural heritage, which anchor innovative dynamics that are revitalising this space. This paper, based on extensive fieldwork, statistical and documental analysis and structured interviews with people involved in the project, intends to examine the history and records of the *Casa de Varais* (House of Varais). A pioneer of rural tourism in the Douro region, this estate has three decades of experience in wine and homestay tourism. In the 1980s, the proprietors followed a multifunctional strategy, aimed at combining progress, innovation and tradition harmoniously. They started by restructuring the vineyards and modernising the wine-making area, commercialising since then their wines under the estate’s label (Port and PDO). They also started to develop wine tourism and homestay tourism, after renovating and adapting the *Casa de Varais* (an 18th century manor house). More recently, they opened *Casa de Pinguéis* (House of Pinguéis), an agritourism guest house also surrounded by the estate’s vineyards. This is an example of how the region’s potential can be boosted, combining tradition and innovation in a sustainable manner.

Keywords: DDR, rural tourism, innovation, tradition, rural development

LA PETITE VILLE EN RURAL : QUELLE CENTRALITÉ ?

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La France rurale vue par l’INSEE juxtapose des bassins de vie autour de pôles d’emploi plus ou moins autonomes (CIADT, 2002) dans le cadre de communautés de communes en agrandissement permanent. Ces pôles d’emplois, s’ils présentent une certaine attractivité pour la population active, montrent une centralité toute relative. Les gains de population sont surtout le fait des communes périphériques des pôles qui offrent des logements neufs et des conditions de vie plus proches de ce que les habitants se représentent de la vie à la campagne. Ainsi, les pôles vivent au rythme des navettes de travail et des mobilités de chalandise selon des temporalités bien spécifiques. Le marché est particulièrement représentatif d’autant qu’il amène un brassage des gens d’ici et d’ailleurs et se caractérise par des initiatives innovantes tant économiques que patrimoniales. *A contrario*, d’autres lieux de sociabilité s’imposent souvent éloignés des pôles et parfois sans relation avec eux : lieux de loisirs, permanents ou éphémères notamment l’été ; lieux de rencontre entre habitants avec des phénomènes de mises en réseau (routes des...) ; voire autres lieux de chalandises... Là encore les temporalités sont spécifiques : oppositions entre saisons, entre temps de travail et temps de loisir, entre moments de la journée. Les nouvelles technologies ne sont d’ailleurs pas sans bousculer ses mobilités, tant de loisirs que de travail. L’objectif de cette communication est d’interroger les pratiques des habitants selon les différentes temporalités et les différents segments de populations concernées (natifs ou allochtones, jeunes ou vieux...). Les enquêtes sur les « modes de vie en rural », avec analyses de

parcours de vie, ont été menées dans la Saintonge, dans bassin de vie de St-Jean d'Angely, vantée pour ses aménités climatiques et culturelles mais toujours en difficulté démographique. Il s'agira de comprendre comment les mobilités et l'arrivée de nouvelles populations transforment les relations entre le pôle rural et les communes avoisinantes et comment émergent de nouveaux « arts de vivre en rural » fondés sur la mobilité.

FORMULATING A NEW FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATING LANDSCAPE VALUES INTO AGRI-ENVIRONMENT SCHEMES

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The latest re-negotiation of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union (EU) requires land managers to do substantially more environmental work ('greening') than previously in return for payments. A wide range of innovative collaborative governance models has been developed to support the design and evaluation of the new wave of agri-environmental schemes (AES), though conflicts remain between the conservation and farming communities regarding the CAP reforms. There is often an assumption that the farming community has a shared set of land management priorities, which inherently conflict with those of the conservation community. However, studies of land managers reveal they have highly varied farming motivations, underpinned by different types and intensities of economic, conservation and lifestyle values. This paper focuses on these motivations and values in a case study using semi-structured interviews with farmers in south-west England (as part of the EU 7th Framework's Project HERCULES). It reports on participation in AES in which the types of landscape values supported are related to issues associated with the capability, fairness, legitimacy, inclusiveness, transparency and accountability of scheme governance. Four framings of stewardship are identified and used to develop a framework for the future design of AES beyond 2020, including linkages to established governance models and a critique of the framework's strengths and weaknesses. The framework accounts for the interests of a range of land managers with different understandings of landscape stewardship, as well as various other government and non-government stakeholders. It is suggested that future AES need to support priorities identified in collaborative local land management plans led by land managers and supported by independent facilitators, as well as catchment management plans led by government agencies and non-government conservation organisations.

ECOTOURISM AND THE TRAVEL COST. BALANCED MANAGEMENT OF RURAL LANDSCAPES

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The ecotourism has been the subject of extensive study from the perspective of the rural sustainable development, which has been dominated by the currents that have been building the paradigm for a market segment of tourism linked to the conservation of natural areas and

the development of the rural or native communities visited. However, by introducing the cost of travel, as an action inherent, to it and assessing the environmental effects it brings, the paradigm is deconstructed as the high distances travelled required by many models of ecotourism projects putting in risk the rural inherited heritage, affect compliance with the most basic operational principles of sustainable development, the elementary conditions of ecological and cultural adaptation, and they ruptures the original fabric of social life of the rural communities, that had been embedded in the natural environment. We propose in this paper an alternative paradigm of ecotourism, in which, from this perspective of the cost of travel, other tourism oriented projects may be considered as ecotourism. , especially those related to short displacements, dominated by urban and intensely anthropogenic landscapes, many of which are undergoing a process of degradation on the level of ecological, social and economic development, which this type of tourism can correct. Emphasizing those of consumption of food-processing local resources, with which they can be integrated, since it is the case of Rururbal Project based in experiment with models of local sustainable and balanced development with social participation and a strategy based on initiatives to promote marketing and consumption of local products. This approach links the ecotourism to the impact of the action, extending this activity to the totality of the territory, and not only to exceptional places, as proposed the European Landscape Convention: "It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes"

DIVERSIFICATION OF SOURCES OF INCOME IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN THE CONTEXT OF MULTI-FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS IN POLAND

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The article presents the results of the spatial analysis of Polish private agricultural holdings with agriculture-related business activity. The studies involved 1,887 thousand agricultural holdings categorised into three groups by the dominant (over 50%) source of income, i.e.: incomes from agriculture-related activity; incomes from work in non-agricultural sector (hired work or connected with non-agricultural business activity); and incomes from old-age pensions, disability pensions or other unearned incomes. These percentages were analysed individually or in form of composite index they were characterised by significant differences in the spatial distribution, which was due to the impact of several conditions – particularly: historical and urban determinants, as well as the absorption level of the CAP funds. It emerged that the natural conditions do not wield any remarkable influence on the incomes recorded in agricultural holdings in Poland, which derives from the fact that in the areas with less favourable natural conditions animal production is better-developed and members of an agricultural holding are engaged in more non-agricultural professional activities. The analysis showed a non-negligible diversification in the income structure of agricultural holdings in Poland. What proves that the multi-functional development of agricultural holdings is in progress is a low rank of farms where incomes are mostly from agriculture-related activity, which is particularly conspicuous upon comparison with the percentage of agricultural holdings with incomes from work in non-agricultural sectors. An increase was also observed in the share of agricultural holdings with incomes from old-age pensions, disability pensions and other unearned incomes. It points to the ongoing ageing process of rural population, which entails new objectives to be set and met in the domain of social policy, especially with regard to provision of care for the elderly.

IMPACTS OF SALINITY ON RURAL LIFE IN SOUTHERN PART OF BANGLADESH; TOWARDS THE SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF RURAL SPACE

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The traditional rurality consisted of farms, their community, their ecological bases and economic activities (Kikuchi 2010). And for Rural sustainability its important to maintain and produce "healthy" rural communities in which economic, socio-cultural, political and environmental values are compatible in the long run. But when any of these dimensions are affected, its impact on rural life and also on rural space. The communities of coastal rural Bangladesh are used to live and survive through facing different types of natural disasters since primitive time. Among the natural disasters, salinity intrusion is the major threat for coastal rural lives today. This study has been carried out in one selected vulnerable union of Satkhira district in Southern part of Bangladesh. The major objectives of the research are to evaluate the salinity intrusion scenario of the study area and also to explore the impact of salinity on rural life. To conduct this study primary and secondary both types of data are collected. Primary sources are chemical analysis of soil and water samples, questionnaire survey, interview, observation and taking photographs. Secondary data sources are map collection, documents and reports, published and unpublished journals and books. Findings present, within a successive time period some livelihood groups are existing and some are newly found. Due to the problem of salinity intrusion and water logging, the people of Gabura union have to change their agricultural land into shrimp cultivation and consequently alternative livelihood developed. Again salinity also impact on human health, drinking water, housing materials, sources of water and so on. Occupational changes also have a significant impact on social status, personal feelings and cultural tradition that is embedded with rice cultivation. The people of the study area are excessively impacted by salinity which inequity social sustainability in rural space.

Keywords: rural space, rural Bangladesh, rural life, salinity, social sustainability

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PRESSIONS URBAINES ET RÉSISTANCES D'UNE CAMPAGNE PÉRIURBAINE BELGE : L'ENTRE-VEVDRE-ET-MEUSE

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Les espaces ruraux en Belgique subissent des pressions importantes et diverses qui les obligent à se redéfinir. La mondialisation des marchés agricoles, les innovations technologiques associées, l'urbanisation et la tertiarisation de l'économie s'accompagnent d'une diminution drastique du nombre d'agriculteurs dans les campagnes si bien qu'ils ne représentent qu'un pourcentage minime de la population et que leurs champs sont grignotés par d'autres fonctions. Que reste-il de ces campagnes dans un pays densément peuplé avec une population fortement connectée aux agglomérations urbaines ? A travers l'étude du cœur de l'Entre-Vesdre-et-Meuse, bordure Nord-Est de Belgique, nous listons les principales pressions et les initiatives de résiliences des agriculteurs et citoyens en quête d'une ruralité nécessairement remodelée. Ce terrain d'étude privilégié jouit de l'attention des chercheurs depuis des décennies dont les deux auteurs de cette communication qui sont originaires de cet espace. L'Entre-Vesdre-et-Meuse est une région frontalière avec les Pays-Bas et

l'Allemagne qui depuis le XVI^e siècle, s'est convertie en un paysage de bocage. L'économie reposait, durant plus de trois siècles, sur une activité agricole, élevage bovin laitier avec transformation en divers produits dont le fromage de Herve (AOP) complétée par la culture de vergers et l'élevage porcins, et une activité proto-industrielle (clouterie, briqueterie, textile, armurerie, céramique, verrerie et mines). La région est, aujourd'hui, un espace vert au centre d'une conurbation de 3,9 millions d'habitants qui est particulièrement recherchée et mis en péril tant par la construction résidentiel que l'implantation d'industries en quête d'espaces à proximité d'autoroutes. Face à la détérioration du paysage de bocage et l'urbanisation morphologique et fonctionnelle des campagnes, de nombreuses initiatives ont vu le jour. Elles visent l'entretien du paysage, la sauvegarde du patrimoine architectural, le maintien des traditions folkloriques et gastronomiques, la valorisation de l'agriculture et du tourisme, ou la sensibilisation à l'héritage culturel et naturel. Anciens et nouveaux habitants décident de défendre cet héritage bien que leurs modes d'habiter, d'exploiter et de consommer soient parfois en dissonance avec leur combat. Au niveau institutionnel, cette région a également retenu l'attention des autorités des trois pays qui ambitionnent d'y créer un « Parc des Trois Pays » afin de sauvegarder les espaces verts et agricoles aux services, récréatif, sociaux, environnementaux et alimentaires, des agglomérations voisines.

Mots-clés: Entre-Vesdre-et-Meuse, agglomération, urbanisation, espaces verts, parc naturel, agriculture, élevage laitier, produits locaux, patrimoine, traditions,

TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTIONS IN AGRICULTURE: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE RESHAPING OF RURAL ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

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Current and impending technologies are likely to reshape nearly all aspects of agricultural production in coming decades and, in their wake, reconfigure much of rural economy and society. Those technologies will affect commodities produced, the range of necessary inputs, plant and animal genetics, day to day husbandry, farm management practices, capital needs and supply, scale of production, equipment, logistics required in delivering produce to processors and final markets, and so on. Moreover, many of those technologies are barely controllable by agricultural producers and the communities in which they are embedded, so that resulting changes are likely to impact rural society drastically, irreversibly and at high speed. We will survey briefly the huge range of technologies involved before, secondly, sketching some of their impacts on dependent rural economy and society. For example, it seems logical that farms will have to become much larger through amalgamations to provide the necessary skills base to handle advanced technologies and to fund their adoption. On the other hand a move towards Jeremy Rifkin's sharing economy through voluntary local cooperatives might ensure the survival of some smaller producers. On another track, it is not difficult to envisage massive job losses among relatively unskilled farm workers, but the rise of many highly skilled new jobs in electronics, data processing, genetics, machinery and equipment sales and maintenance, finance, distribution and marketing, and – more generally – consultant advisory services on such themes as energy supply, soil and water quality, precision agriculture and management of the natural environment. Given that job losses and gains are unlikely to be co-located, some rural communities may become hard-pressed to survive, while others prosper considerably. It seems unlikely that most current agricultural policies imposed by various levels of government will be able to influence many of the changes about to occur. Simultaneously, the management behaviours of individual producers will be critical in shaping the pattern of winners and losers. Those who foresee and embrace change are likely to have a head-start in the reconfiguration process and survive. If this is the case, then perhaps governments and communities are like have engineer an entrepreneurial culture shift among their rural constituents. Perhaps it is in this domain where large differences in approach are occurring in the world's developed economies.

OLD AGRICULTURAL MODELS FOR NEW RURAL LANDSCAPES. THE FAMILY FARMING: FROM ESTABLISHED TO INNOVATIVE EXPERIENCE

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A process of “rewriting” rural territories is currently underway, based on the importance of the ever-present connection between landscape and agriculture, which enhance the social value of both categories. In recent decades in fact, agriculture has begun to express a new, different and more “conscious” meaning: its value does not consist just in its capacity to provide goods and services, but also in its possibility to create new territorial identities, new social and economic values, a more effective “relationality” between producers and consumers, new business and local development models, and new opportunities to rebalance the relationship between town and countryside, in terms of space and functions. Similarly, the rural landscape is a dynamic element, and it has to be interpreted as a continuous process of social construction. This kind of process is triggered by agriculture's transformative action, which contributes to the elaboration of landscape changes. This new reciprocity between landscape and agriculture is based on the need for a new kind of relationship between these two entities, a new kind of alliance between town and countryside. On the basis of these factors, this study aims to analyse the agricultural model of family farming. This agricultural model can support the renewal and the reciprocity between agriculture and landscape, and it can have an innovative approach, which involves the mobilisation of material and immaterial resources found in the local context, and the pre-existing human capital. The essential aspect of this type of agricultural model is the fact that the landscape becomes real, it is the basic resource for families, and it becomes productive as social issue as well. The study will value family agriculture on a national and regional level, analysing its role inside the Italian rural and peri-urban areas. This will result firstly in exploring its prerogatives and differences compared to those countries with a long and distinguished tradition, like Latin America, and with the European contexts, to identify the farm type and its specific type of management. Secondly will be analysed the Italian case to verify the management size and procedures of family farming, their distribution, their functions (productive and social - from food production to social, cultural, educational, ecological, recreational and tourist services), the different types of subjects involved, the income and which rural development policy supports them. Finally it will be identified one or more sample areas, where urban culture, the multifunctional character of agriculture, the existence of formal and informal networks have produced “next-generation” rural landscapes.

CULTURAL SERVICES OF AGROECOSYSTEMS - EXPERIENCES FROM A RURAL VILLAGE IN THE ARGENTINEAN ANDES

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Agroecosystems are the result of past and actual farming practices of the society to obtain food. Agroecosystems vary widely because of the local particularities and they enrich the landscape with domesticated cattle and plants, cultivation of soils, and different modes of life. The increased industrialization of agriculture leads to a systematization of farm production, less cohesion in life cycles, and loss of biological and cultural diversity. Some initiatives seek to preserve traditional as well as innovative rural systems recognizing their contribution to the environment and mankind, i.e. the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme of UNESCO or the FAO initiative for Globally Important Agricultural Heritage systems (GIAHS). The ecosystem services (ES) framework focuses on human well-being retrieved from provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural services of the ecosystems. Research about

cultural services is mostly dedicated to agrotourism or recreation because of the similar metric with provision services. But focusing only on recreation and tourism as “agroservices” would be again a reductionist approach. Based on my current field studies in the northern sector of the Argentinean Andes, I will discuss the specific relations between farmers and nature such as lifestyles, knowledge, skills, association with nature, or institutions for resource management. They should be considered as cultural expressions and they support bio-cultural diversity. These modes of life make possible the sustainable development in biosphere reserves, and maintain alive the cultural rural landscapes. In this sense, cultural services of agroecosystems should be deeper explored to better understand their resilience. Furthermore they can contribute to the transformation towards sustainability of rural and urban societies.

POTENTIAL OF "LOCAL COMMUNITY RE-VITALIZATION TEAMS" PROGRAM IN JAPAN AND ITS SUSTAINABILITY

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“Local Community Re-Vitalization Teams” (*Chiiki Okoshi Kyoryokuta*) is one of the original policies adopted in Japan to address the problem of rapid aging, very low birth rate and depopulation in rural areas. This program has been mainly managed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications since 2009 and it supported the recruitment of approximately 4,000 young participants between 2009 and 2014. Participants are mainly people in their twenties and thirties, migrating from three major metropolitan areas to depopulated areas and spending 1 to 3 years there to support local development projects. In this study, based on field surveys in two towns, we discuss the use of such a support system, its potential contribution and sustainability. In the case of Nishiwaga Town, four young participants have been engaged in activities such as agriculture, forestry, tourism, education, and cultural programs since 2011. In 2015, the town recruited six new members in stages. In another example of Shikaoi Town, three participants have been engaged in agriculture, tourism activities or education programs since 2012, and the town recruited a new member in 2016. At the start of the program wide gaps existed between what each participant planned to do in the area and what the town expected them to do. However, they have all made efforts to close the gaps and seek a more effective way to contribute to the project; as a result, some participants chose to settle in the area at the end of their term. The participants in the program benefit from local socioeconomic factors: experienced elder advisers, cooperation with networks outside towns, good accessibility to neighboring urban areas and so on. Recently, towns also prioritize recruitment of participants with previous local connections (relatives and/or acquaintances to support them if necessary). Although there have been a number of issues associated with “Local Community Re-Vitalization Teams” program as pointed out by local stakeholders including program members, there are municipalities which have successfully used this system, so it would be important to share their knowhow in solving such issues.

LOCAL COSMOPOLITANS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE SOCIAL VITALITY OF VILLAGES

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Villages in the urbanized and advanced countries of Western Europe are confronted with an important transition from autonomous villages to residential villages because of a changing economic structure and a regionalisation of daily life. This transition resulted in a loss of local

facilities and changing patterns of place attachment. An important question for many inhabitants and local authorities in rural areas is how these villages in transition can maintain or develop social vitality under new circumstances. Socially vital villages, villages where many residents are active locally and open towards change, develop more positively with respect to the quality of the physical environment and the village as a community. In the paper I will focus on the characteristics of a specific group of villagers, called local cosmopolitans, which makes an important contribution towards the social vitality of villages in the Netherlands and Flanders, Belgium. They combine two important characteristics. Firstly, they develop a new type of mental attachment towards the village, called local consciousness. The village has a valuable meaning for them and a possibility to identify themselves. Local culture and an attractive landscape are two important aspects of this attachment. Secondly, they are able to act successfully on different geographical scales. At a local level they are successful with respect to housing and the organisation of their household. At higher spatial levels they are real cosmopolitans: they act successfully on various geographical scales to earn a high income, as consumers and as powerful actors because of their high mobility, flexibility and human and social capital.

THE PERSPECTIVE OF SPATIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE DEBATE ON MULTIFUNCTIONAL COUNTRYSIDE. EXAMPLE OF POLAND

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The recent decades in social sciences represent a real theoretical and methodological revolution, manifested above all by the interest in culture in different contexts and dimensions. All the transformations that took place in this period are often described as 'cultural turn'. The 'cultural turn' in geographic research of rural areas is associated mostly with British works in the 90-ties of last century. Geographers started then to consider dimensions of 'rurality' and tried to put them in the context of traditional terms. That research focused on re-defining current meaning of 'rurality' especially different forms of spatial practices, which characterize the rural style of life. The aim of our presentation is to interpret the image of the rural settlements reflected in a form of freehand sketches drawn by inhabitants of Polish villages. The issue of perception and spatial images was initiated and developed mostly in cities. Regardless of the aspect of undertaken research for experiences and spatial remembering, works referring to this problem in the countryside appeared later and were rather seldom. Freehand sketches may be regarded as examples of rural settlements' representations, according to the concept of the 'threefold complexity' of rural space by K. Halfacree (2004), which is the expression of contemporary multi-dimensional understanding of the 'countryside' and 'rurality'. As forms of the world structured in the mind, they fulfil many cognitive and practical functions – broadening the perspective of research with the issue of subjective space. Sketches of rural settlements allow to determine not only the character of images, but it is also possible to describe and discuss contemporary nature and dynamic changes of 'rural areas' and 'rurality' thanks to included contents.

CHANGING ATTITUDES TOWARDS WIND TURBINES IN WALLOON LANDSCAPES

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For many people traditional rural landscapes should be considered as protected sanctuaries. Innovating power generators such as wind turbines may be perceived as intruders. This

paper investigates how Belgians, especially Walloons, accept or refuse this recent change in their landscapes. The exponential growth in wind energy projects in Wallonia started in 1999; it has smoothed since 2011. Opponents are more active, virulent, and organised. They have delayed or stopped many projects and energy policy reforms. Landscape impact is their key argument. But is it a real public concern? This paper compares public perception of wind turbines in two research projects involving the Lapelec research team. The first project (2006-2009) aimed to measure the perceived landscape impact and to explore the social acceptance of wind energy parks in Belgium. We surveyed 1542 residents of Belgium using a photo-questionnaire, which included some photos with wind turbines simulations. We also interviewed 75 stakeholders of five wind energy projects. The second research (2012-2016) aimed to examine deeper the landscape preferences among 54 residents in three areas in Wallonia where wind turbines are present, using the same photographs. The first research pointed that acceptance of wind energy depended both on landscape types and the nature of project. Attitudes were already changing during the conduct of the project. Familiarity to wind turbines seemed to reduce reluctance. The symbolic aspect of wind energy was highlighted eight years ago. Attractiveness of low quality landscapes increased with the presence of wind turbines. Today people seem more categorical in their standpoint. Some persons initially favourable feel now to be overwhelmed by them. Others point they can get used to them as long as they are not too many and too close. Public acceptance of wind energy has changed during the last decade in Wallonia. Beyond feelings of saturation, this paper points policy and political changes, lobbying, and loss of confidence in renewable energy efficiency to explain these changing points of view.

Keywords: wind energy, rural landscapes, public viewpoints, acceptance, Belgium

ENHANCING RURAL TOURISM PRODUCT USING AUTHENTICITY MODELS: CASE STUDY OF ISTRIA, CROATIA

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The paper questions the possibility of enhancing rural tourist product by using the authenticity models. For decades, the concept of authenticity has been recognized as an important tourist phenomenon and therefore valuable research objective. Today, authenticity reflects many different theoretical approaches and concepts, which attempt to explain tourist milieu and tourist's experiences. Although critiques certainly exists, the authenticity model has proven useful in researching selective tourism. The researched area is Croatian part of Istria, the most visited tourist region in the country. Although mass tourism along the coasts still dominates, Istria is at the forefront of rural tourism development in Croatia. Recently, the dominant agritourism product has been enriched with the *Istra Inspirit* project based on the heritage tourism. The concept of the project *Istra Inspirit* is analyzed according to different models of authenticity: object, constructivist, postmodernist, existentialist and models of hidden and shown theatricality. Methodological framework consists of quantitative (analysis of questionnaire) and qualitative research (in-depth interviews and author's observation). The research results confirmed the importance of authenticity in tourism. However, we propose to replace the model of objective authenticity, which currently dominates *Istra Inspirit* events with the model of existential authenticity. This is of great importance since the main aim of the organizers is to create emotional experience. The proposal is based on the concept of the shown theatricality, as an approach towards authenticity that accentuates greater level of artistic freedom, which enables broader and richer varieties of experiences and understandings, depending on individual inner needs.

DEVELOPING THE “NETWORK OF THE MOST INTERESTING VILLAGES” – FROM THE IDEA TOWARDS THE TOURIST PRODUCT. THE CASE OF POLAND

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The long tradition of rural renewal programmes resulted in many European countries in the networks of “the most beautiful villages”, representing the best examples of local development based on revitalisation and rural gentrification (e.g. France, Italy, Germany, Belgium). In 2014, an idea emerged in Poland to create a network of villages, whose cultural heritage, combined with renewal processes, would serve as the foundation for building a tourist brand dubbed “The Network of the Most Interesting Villages”. A specific feature of the Polish project is that it shifts focus from “most beautiful” to “most interesting”, which is on one hand related to considerable degradation of material heritage in the whole country, as well as the emphasis on the role of various socio-economic processes that now lead to the increasing significance of rural areas and their supra-local influence. Such network is an opportunity to cultivate rurality and preserve the cultural heritage, as well as for a village to have a chance of developing and improve its inhabitants' quality of life. The creation of the Network is a long-term process accompanied by numerous goals in various aspects of functioning of villages. The new product is operated by the Polish Network for Rural Renewal and Development (PSORW) – an association of approximately 50 entities, mostly local governments, whose aim is to exchange experiences, knowledge and best practices in the field of socio-economic development of rural areas. The activities of this association was crucial for institutionalising the creation of the Network of the most Interesting Villages and thus triggering the mechanism of nominating candidates, developing principles, as well as the emergence of a group of elite villages. The idea born during the first years of Poland as a member of the EU should be completed by 2017. The aim of this presentation is to discuss main assumptions and most important results in a long-term process of creating the Network of the most Interesting Villages in Poland.

MIGRATION TO RURAL AREA AND ITS INFLUENCE ON RURAL COMMUNITY IN CENTRAL HIGHLAND, JAPAN

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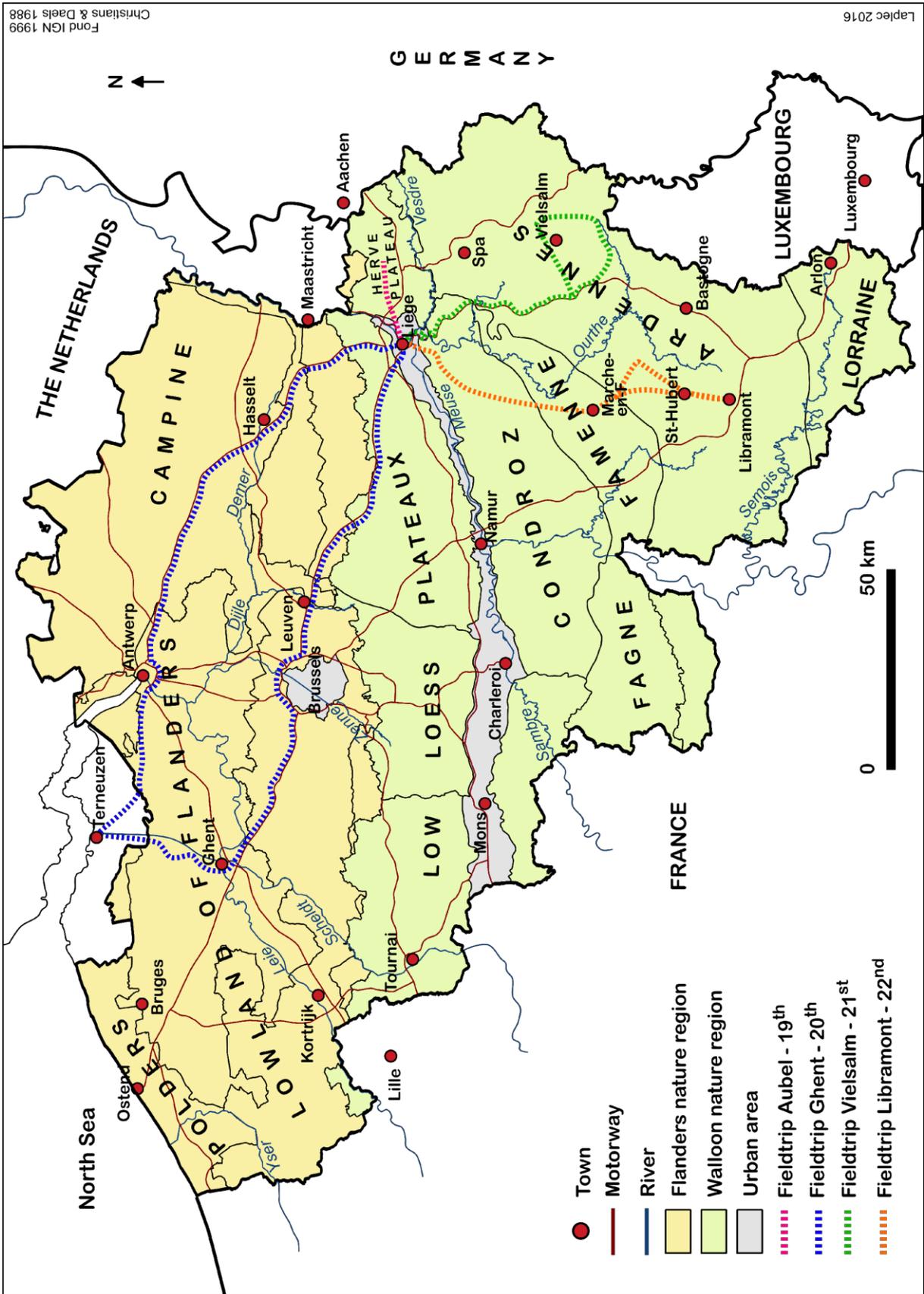
Japanese rural areas, especially in remote mountainous regions, have experienced negative phenomena, such as the aging population or abandonment of arable lands, and many of rural settlements have been faced with the devastation of villages. However, some of rural areas could gain the immigrants from urban areas and might sustain their society and rural landscape. The authors have clarified attributes of such new comers, their activities in rural areas and their influences to rural society, economy and environment in the Central Highland, Japan, where is perceived as attractive destination for immigrants from urban areas. In Nagano Prefecture, located in the Central Highland, majority of new comers are men in the sixties and seventies, who belong to baby boomer generation and retired on a pension in the metropolitan areas. In addition, younger generation tends to come from the metropolitan areas in order to construct new life. They prefer to move to attractive places with beautiful landscape and cool climate, where highland resorts with tourist facilities and second houses have been established. New comers are looking for amenity in the Highland and are engaged in farming, hiking or other hobby such as craft. Immigrants tend to gentrify their houses and circumstances, and some of them are engaged in social activities in the villages and close contact with natives. In this way, immigrants could contribute to the sustainability of rural area.



Field Trips



Figure 2 – Belgium



Fond IGN 1999
Christians & Daels 1988

Laplec 2016

Figure 3 – Wallonia



Fond IGN 1999
Christians & Daels 1988

Laplec 2016

Fieldtrip Notes - 19th July

Herve Plateau



OUTLOOK ON BELGIUM COUNTRYSIDE

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Adapted from Van Hecke *et al.* 2010

Table 1 – Belgium ID Card

Belgium ID card (2016)		
Belgian surface area	30.528 km ²	
Belgian population density	368,5 hab./km ²	
Municipalities	589	
Population	Belgium	11.250.585 hab.
	Brussels Region	1.180.531 hab.
	Flanders Region	6.471.996 hab.
	Walloon Region	3.598.058 hab.
	Antwerp (Anvers)	515.542 hab.
	Ghent (Gand)	256.262 hab.
	Charleroi	201.761 hab.
	Liege	196.077 hab.
	Namur	110.453 hab.

Sources : Statbel - SPF Economie 2016

Belgium has a great diversity of landscapes with a pronounced regional character and identity (Table 1, Figure 2 & Figure 3). A long agrarian history shaped the traditional rural landscapes. The countryside has been directly affected by very early urban and industrial developments. Since the end of the 18th century, and especially since the industrial development of the 19th century, society has undergone hitherto unknown technological, political, social and economic changes. Initially producer of food supplies, the countryside also provided the labour force necessary for industrialization. The rural exodus resulted in a population decrease. A very dense network of transport infrastructure opened up the countryside and resulted in increasing fragmentation and urbanisation. Since the second half of the 20th century and with improved mobility, the countryside is seen as an attractive living environment, an attractive place to live away from the pollution of the cities, and acquired new functions. And since the end of the 1960s, rural Belgium has experienced a demographic renaissance that today extends to the outer urban fringe. The countryside, which had been devoted purely to agriculture and forestry for half a century, gained a variety of new activities. The dense network of motorways allows people to live in the countryside and to work in the town (Van Hecke *et al.* 2010).

In recent decades, agriculture has experienced a metamorphosis resulting from technological innovation, internationalisation and government policy. This led to an accelerated decrease in the number of farms. In 34 years, between 1980 and 2014, Belgium lost 67 % of its farms. In that time, the average surface area per farm has almost tripled. Labor in agriculture has experienced a parallel contraction in its volume: the sector has lost 60 % of the number of workers employed in agricultural activities. The agricultural proportion in the Belgian

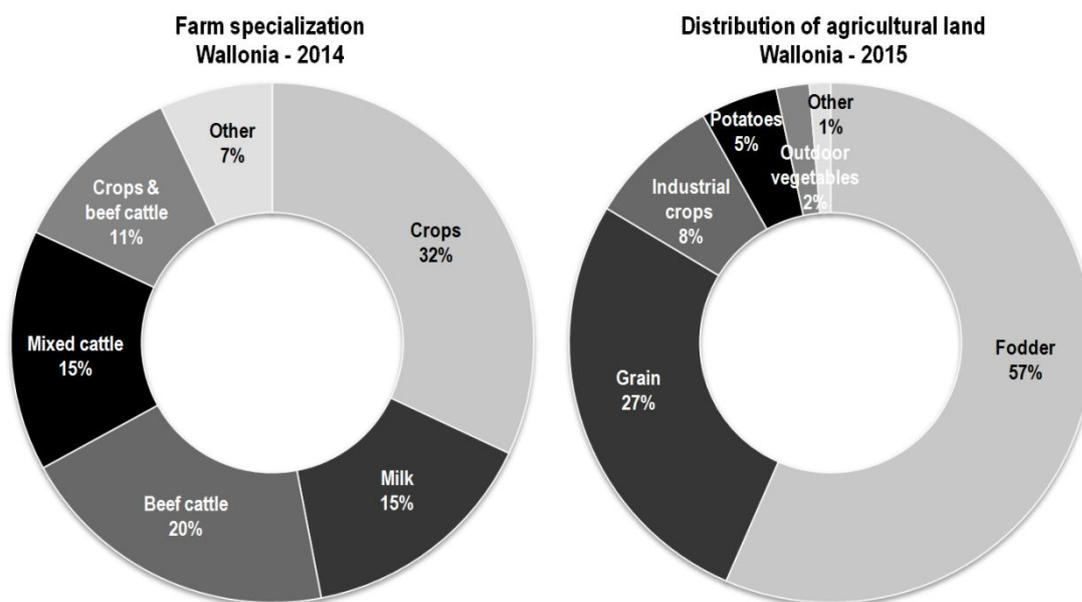
economy continued to decline and is now below 1 %. Agriculture represents around 6 % of Belgian exports (AgriWal 2016, Statbel 2016). These processes have fundamentally altered the appearance of the traditional agricultural landscapes and blurred regional diversity and identity. Nevertheless, rural scenery can only be maintained by agriculture and forestry. Besides agriculture other land uses and other activities appear, based on the particular characteristics of the countryside, such as the availability of space and the density of the road and motorway network. The marginalisation of agriculture and the improved accessibility of the countryside illustrate a fundamental change in a lifestyle that is becoming more urban (Van Hecke *et al.* 2010).

Tourist development in the Belgian countryside relies on quasi-domestic tourism, which consists in offering a place for relaxation to the inhabitants of Belgian towns, as well as their Dutch and German neighbours. People more and more also want to discover local and organic products. Organic farming is increasing gradually in Belgium but the number of farms and cultivated areas show that this phenomenon is more Walloon than Belgian (1287 farms in Wallonia: 79 % of Belgian organic farms) (AgriWal 2016, Statbel 2016). Three tourist regions are particularly visited because of second-homes: the south of the Sambre-Meuse valley, Kempen (Campine) and the North Sea coast. These areas also have to bear the highest pressure from tourism (Van Hecke *et al.* 2010).

“Belgian agricultural production is highly diversified regionally. This is related to the spatially varied conditions in which agriculture developed, i.e. the natural conditions on the one hand and socio-economic and historical factors on the other hand. The historical high population density together with substantial domestic industry explains the smaller farm areas in Flanders and hence also the development of horticulture and non-land-related animal husbandry in the 20th century. It was also in the western part of Flanders that the intensive systems of agriculture developed. The end of the 19th century is characterized by advances in science and technology related to agriculture. In the second half of the 20th century, thanks to technical progress and mechanisation, Belgian agriculture developed as never before in terms of yield, productivity and turnover.” (Figure 4) (Van Hecke *et al.* 2010).

In 1980, Wallonia registered 60,000 agricultural workers, but in 2015, there were no more than 23,000 (Table 2). Farmers are becoming older (34 % are between 50-60 years old) and 40 % do not have a successor. Wallonia’s share of the value of Belgian agricultural production is 24 % (AgriWal 2016, Statbel 2016).

Figure 4 – Agriculture in Wallonia



Laplec 2016 - Sources : Statbel - SPF Economie 2016

Table 2 – Walloon farmers, an evolution

Wallonia	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015
Farm number	37.843	29.178	20.843	14.502	12.867
Total cultivated area (ha)	783.165	752.743	756.725	740.885	732.693

Sources : Statbel - SPF Economie 2016

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ENTRE-VEVDRE-ET-MEUSE REGION: INTERNATIONAL GREEN AND AGRICULTURAL AREA BETWEEN AGGLOMERATIONS

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The Entre-Vesdre-et-Meuse region (EVEM) provides an interesting area for regional and also international analysis. Beginning at the larger scale, the region is located in a peripheral area in Eastern Belgium, and has attained a highly favorable position in the European urban network in collaboration with the Dutch Randstad, the Ruhr Basin and the Brussels/Antwerp/Ghent golden triangle (SDER 1999).

From 2001, the area has been part of an international project entitled “Parc des Trois Pays” (Figure 5). This European region of some 50 km² in area, which lacks a clearly defined boundary, includes different countries and cities (Hasselt, Genk, Sittard-Geleen, Heerlen, Aachen, Eupen, Verviers, Liege and Maastricht) and stakeholders working together in order to preserve and enhance open green spaces as a buffer green lung for the surrounding urban areas. This means that the area must adopt careful management procedures for land and nature, landscape protection, tourist, cultural and historical heritage development and preservation, regulation of waterway networks, and sustainable agriculture (CPDT 2008, Blokland 2011). The aims are to minimise pressure and maximise initiatives to promote respect, cooperation and synergy between local stakeholders. Many formal and informal associations aim to maintain an ideal image of rurality, such as the non-profit association Pays de Herve-Futur or Qualité Village Wallonie as explained by Dalimier (2016).

At a smaller scale, the EVEM region is a plateau interspersed with small valleys and rivers even though the altitudes are lower than in the Ardennes (about 300 m). Twenty-three municipalities compose its territory which is limited by the Netherlands and the Flanders Belgian Region to the North, Germany to the East, and the Vesdre and the Meuse rivers to the South and West as natural boundaries. The situation largely influences the suburbanization process in the area which creates new allocations of land for housing or economic activities outside the traditional villages and which strengthens the communication networks (Vauchel & Christians 1987, CPDT 2008).

The landscape of the Entre-Vesdre and Meuse is specific and linked to the presence of hedgerows (bocage), characterized by a grassland landscape planted with hedges and orchards (mainly apple and pear trees), small scale picturesque villages and isolated farms (thanks to many water-point locations). But it covers diverse realities.

Nowadays, most of the traditional bocage has almost disappeared. The Ferraris' map (18th Century) is used to facilitate comparison and trace the evolution between the historical

bocage system and the current situation (Figure 6 & Figure 7). We can see this traditional landscape where hedges (mainly used and planted to enclose the cattle, produce wood, or provide protection from windy weather), orchards (planted for fruit production and derived local products) and grasslands are mainly represented, with a low percentage of crops. Small red squares on the map represent isolated farm and small villages distributed throughout the countryside.

In the Middle Ages, the landscapes of the EVEM region were closer to an openfield agricultural system than an enclosed bocage system. From the 15th Century, wool and cloth manufacture and trade became important in the Vesdre valley, in Verviers and in Eupen. The wool came from the sheep that grazed in the abundant moors in the region. From the 16th century, the landscape of the Entre-Vesdre and Meuse stands out. There is evidence of new agricultural practices: growing grass for cattle and the production of dairy products and local crafts (cheese, butter, weaving and manufacture of nails linked to pre-industrial metallurgy). Certain circumstances influenced this change: weather conditions not conducive to crop production, damp soils, proximity of cities and major markets for sale of products (such as the town of Aubel which remains an important agricultural market centre), high grain prices, new State regulations that permitted export of livestock products and prohibited export of cereals (wheat), and taxes collected by the church on farm incomes coming from grain production. The region was forced to convert the landscape to a total hedgerow (bocage) system. The late 18th Century marked the beginning of another structural change in the peasant society of the EVEM region, following the emergence of the Liege-Verviers (coal industry) industrial axis. This extractive industry provided work to a lot of farming families (Vauchel & Christians 1987, CPDT 2008).

Nowadays this historical structure is simplified and the landscape could be described as a ghost bocage, due to technological evolution in agriculture from the 1950s (intensification and mechanization), the suburbanization of urban areas and the development of small local cities (housing and communication infrastructures) (Vauchel & Christians 1987, Demoulin 1993).

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Figure 5 – Parc des Trois Pays

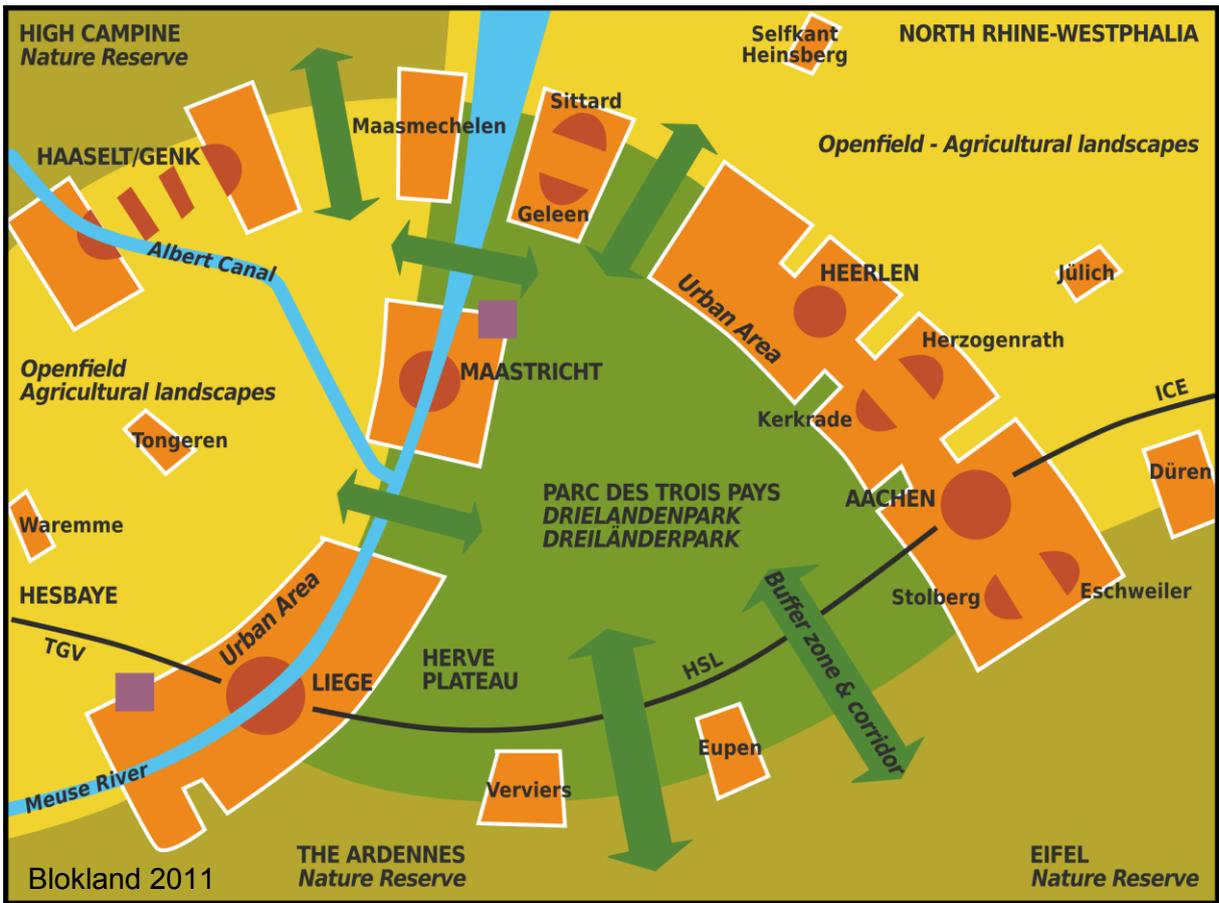


Figure 6 – Bocage

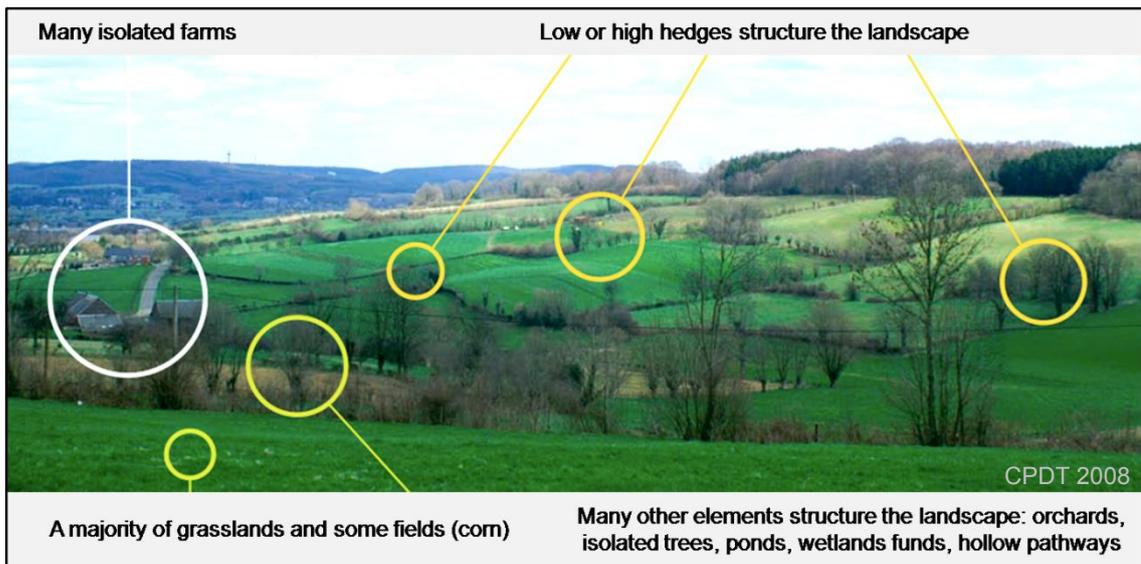


Figure 7 – Ferraris' map



EXPERIENCES DE QUALITE-VILLAGE-WALLONIE ASBL – UNE DÉMARCHE PARTICIPATIVE ET REPRODUCTIBLE DE MISE EN VALEUR DES ESPACES VILLAGEOIS : LE CAS DE SOIRON

Isabelle DALIMIER, Chercheur, Membre du CA de l'asbl Qualité-Village-Wallonie, idalimier@gmail.com, contact@qvw.be

Créée en 1975, l'asbl Qualité-Village-Wallonie (QVW) a pour mission la sauvegarde et la mise en valeur du patrimoine rural des villages wallons en suscitant une attitude de responsabilité et de prise en charge par les populations locales. En 40 ans, QVW a été active dans plus de 850 villages wallons et compte environ 2.500 projets réalisés. L'ensemble des actions menées au sein d'un village en partenariat avec les habitants vise à la création d'un meilleur cadre de vie architectural, environnemental et communautaire (Figure 8). En leur procurant savoir-faire, expérience et suivi des actions, QVW collabore avec les associations locales jusqu'à la concrétisation de leur projet dans le cadre d'une démarche basée sur le bénévolat. Conscientisés aux valeurs socioculturelles de leur village, le groupe villageois est encouragé à développer ses propres interventions de sauvegarde et de mise en valeur et acquiert ainsi son autonomie. Les espaces collectifs villageois font partie du cadre de vie d'une population et se caractérisent en fonction de leurs utilisations et des éléments spécifiques qui s'y trouvent. Ces espaces ont subi des aménagements liés à l'évolution culturelle et socio-économique du village : jadis essentiellement agricoles, ces villages sont devenus résidentiels, la circulation automobile est privilégiée, les espaces de rencontre délaissés. L'aménagement des espaces publics du village de Soiron est illustratif de la démarche QVW. L'intervention peut être schématiquement définie en quatre phases :

1. Contexte d'intervention : préalablement au projet d'aménagement des espaces publics, des actions de conscientisation aux spécificités du village sont réalisées comme la restauration du lavoir et la publication d'une fiche patrimoine. Au cours de visites de terrains, la coordinatrice de projet repère les éléments significatifs du village avec les habitants : Soiron est un village dense aux ruelles étroites et aux nombreuses placettes, les entrées de maisons sont marquées par un banc, de grandes dalles en pierre ; l'accotement et les caniveaux sont en pavés, sans marche de trottoir en légère pente vers le centre de la voirie.
2. Organisation d'une consultation populaire : au cours de plusieurs réunions, les objectifs du projet sont définis à savoir l'amélioration de la convivialité et de la sécurité des piétons.
3. Réalisation d'un avant-projet : l'esquisse (échelle : 1/200) présentée aux habitants reprend les propositions d'aménagement qui sont indiquées directement sur le plan. Celles-ci prennent en compte les aspirations villageoises, le respect des spécificités locales, son intégration en milieu rural ainsi que des contraintes budgétaires. QVW est soucieuse de proposer des aménagements simples, pratiques et peu onéreux. Des modifications peuvent être apportées au cours des réunions de travail.
4. Concrétisation : l'avant-projet finalisé est présenté aux autorités communales ; à qui il appartient de concrétiser le projet et de s'occuper du financement et de l'exécution des travaux.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS AND TRADITIONAL SPECIALITIES IN THE PROVINCES OF LIEGE AND LUXEMBOURG – PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN AND PROTECTED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

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In the Walloon provinces and particularly those of Liege, Namur and Luxembourg, there is a major agricultural and culinary heritage. Therefore Wallonia applied for and was successful in being awarded EU protected geographical indications (PGI) and protected designations of origin (PDO) and engaged in specific promotional activities. The objective is to enhance and protect terroirs and specific products, and to support local producers and stakeholders with respect to continuing local traditional, customs and heritage. Two PDOs and two PGIs are described below (APAQ-W 2016).

“Protected Designation of Origin - PDO: covers agricultural products and foodstuffs which are produced, processed and prepared in a given geographical area using recognised know-how.” (EU 2016)

“Protected Geographical Indication - PGI: covers agricultural products and foodstuffs closely linked to the geographical area. At least one of the stages of production, processing or preparation takes place in the area.” (EU 2016)

PDO (AOP)

- **Beurre d'Ardenne**[®]

Pasteurized butter coming from a dairy products company, the Beurre d'Ardenne holds a PDO designation since 1996. It is based on the production of the milk in a bounded zone which comprises the province of Luxembourg and a part of the provinces of Namur and of Liege.

- **Fromage de Herve**[®]

This cheese is recognised as a PDO since 2006. Created in the Pays de Herve (Central part of the *Entre-Vesdre-et-Meuse* Region) in the 15th century, the Fromage de Herve is a rind washed soft cheese, obtained traditionally using cow's unpasteurized milk (fermentation of fresh cottage cheese). It is made according to a traditional process. The primary objective was to be able to keep the milk up to the early winter. It is thanks to the process of production, the climate, the nature of the grasslands, and the presence of a unique bacterial strain that the cheese flavor is unique. In recent years, due to strict regulations and controls concerning listeria (the bacterial strain), the artisanal units using raw milk have disappeared. One industrial unit, Herve Société, remains. This small number of producer impacts the guarantee of the PDO label of this cheese.

PGI (IGP)

- **Jambon d'Ardenne**[®]

The *Jambon d'Ardenne* holds PGI designation since 1996. It is produced in the province of Luxembourg and in some municipalities in the provinces of Liege and of Namur, even though the pigs do not come from the Ardennes but from Flanders for the most part. This ham follows very particular stages of manufacturing on which the indication is based: natural salting, natural smoking in wood from the Ardennes and a slow maturation.

- **Pâté Gaumais**[®]

Pâté Gaumais, a pie with leavened dough which is stuffed with marinated pork was first produced in the Gaume region (in the South of Belgium), and at the end of the 19th century. It has held a PGI designation since 2001.

Local agro-production: the Liege syrup

Liege syrup (*sirop de Liège*), is made with apples and pears, using eight kilos of fruit to make one kilo of syrup! People use it for various purposes from breakfast sandwiches to sauces for meat dishes. The history and the continuing evolution of this product illustrate reaction to appropriation and underline the vicissitudes of local production. How does a local craft production system react to processes of industrialization, globalization and international competition, agronomic innovations, destruction of the main input, evolution of consumer demand and the norms of production or regulations?

The Pays de Herve consists of enclosed fields. Soils, which are everywhere clayey and impermeable, have favoured the development of rich pastures on which orchards were planted.

The syrup is a specialty from the 16th century. In the 17th century, farmers used the excess fruits to produce this type of marmalade as a means to preserve fruits during the winter. The syrup was mainly for self-consumption but was also sold on local markets with the other farm products. With industrialization at the end of the 19th century (when steam cooking was first attempted and hydraulic presses began to appear), production units pressed more and more fruits, which also came from more distant areas. The arrival of the railway permitted the spread of production throughout Belgium and also the importation of the raw materials. Because of the seasonal character of the syrup production some confectioners introduced other fruit (such as dates) into the recipe.

Gradually, from 1950, competition from other Belgian regions (more favorable climatically for the fruit production), new European legislation relating to the uprooting of fruit trees, new consumption fashions (for exotic fruits) and a lack of marketing, meant that there was almost no more fruit production in the Pays de Herve. Production units had to stock up from elsewhere or to diversify production, and the production itself declined. Tastes also adapted gradually.

Today, some small artisan producers still exist but especially for local or regional production and consumption. In fact, two companies account for the national market and invent new products and recipes, losing, according to some, the original identity of Liege syrup but modernizing it, according to others.

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Fieldtrip Notes - 20th July

Ghent & Polderlands of the Scheldt



THE IMPRINT OF THE MEDIEVAL AND INDUSTRIAL CITY OF GHENT ON THE TRADITIONAL RURAL COUNTRYSIDE

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The city of Ghent was a powerful medieval town at the confluence of the rivers Scheldt and Lys, strategically situated at the border between the historical France and German Empire. As an important proto-industrial and trade centre, it also had a significant imprint on the surrounding rural landscapes. In the 19th century, Ghent imported the industrial textile industry from England and expanded rapidly as an industrial port. Successive phases of urbanisation are clearly recognizable (Figure 9 & Figure 10).

The excursion starts with a brief exploration on foot of the historical heart of the city (in somewhat special conditions as it will be in the middle of the Ghent Festival, one is the largest street festivals in Europe). After lunch, we cross the different historical industrial layers of the city to the rural countryside west and north of the city. At the outer urban fringe, the character of the traditional rural landscapes of the Flemish sandy region can be studied. It is a gently undulating sandy plain with dry sandy soil forming the ridges of open fields (called 'kouter'), alternating with parallel depressions with poorly drained soils and locally peat formation, characterised by a more enclosed landscape (former 'bocage' type called 'bulken' and 'houtland'). Several heritage elements are still preserved and the main structure of the current landscape still witnesses from the 18th century pre-industrial situation, such as moated sites and green villages. We move to the north following the interface between rural and urban and the industrial harbour zone. Near the border with The Netherlands, we come in the more recent landscape of the reclaimed polder land with very different characteristics. Simultaneously, the differences between planning and landscape management between the two countries will become obvious. The excursion will end in Terneuzen (The Netherlands) with a view on the estuary of the river Scheldt.

ZEEUWS-VLAANDEREN, SHRINKAGE AND HERITAGE IN THE DUTCH PERIPHERY

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Unless the growing influence of Europe, national borders are still very important within the EU. When we cross the Belgian-Dutch border, we move from the central-urban region of the Flemish Diamond towards one of the most peripheral rural regions within the Netherlands. Like other peripheral rural regions in the Netherlands Zeeuws-Vlaanderen is confronted with ageing and a shrinking population. Besides this demographic development the economic shift from an economy dominated by agriculture towards an industrial and post-industrial economy and the strong development of transport technology changed the settlement system of the region completely. Although the origin of most rural settlements in this region look as local service centres, many have a history as harbour or fortress. Also the industrialization along the canal from Ghent to Terneuzen was important for the development

of the settlement system. In many settlements remnants of this history are part of the cultural heritage.

The actual shrinkage of rural settlements is strongly local specific and shows that residential quality (the quality of the housing stock and the quality of the residential environment) is nowadays more important than the local service level or the available local employment. In settlements with relative high vacancy rates in parts of the housing stock a growing number of initiatives is developed to shrink the housing stock and to strengthen the residential quality of the settlement. Maintenance, restoration and upgrading of the cultural heritage, like old industrial buildings, fortresses and harbours are part of these initiatives. One of the challenges is to involve the population of these settlements in this kind of strategies.

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Figure 9 – Structure plan of Ghent

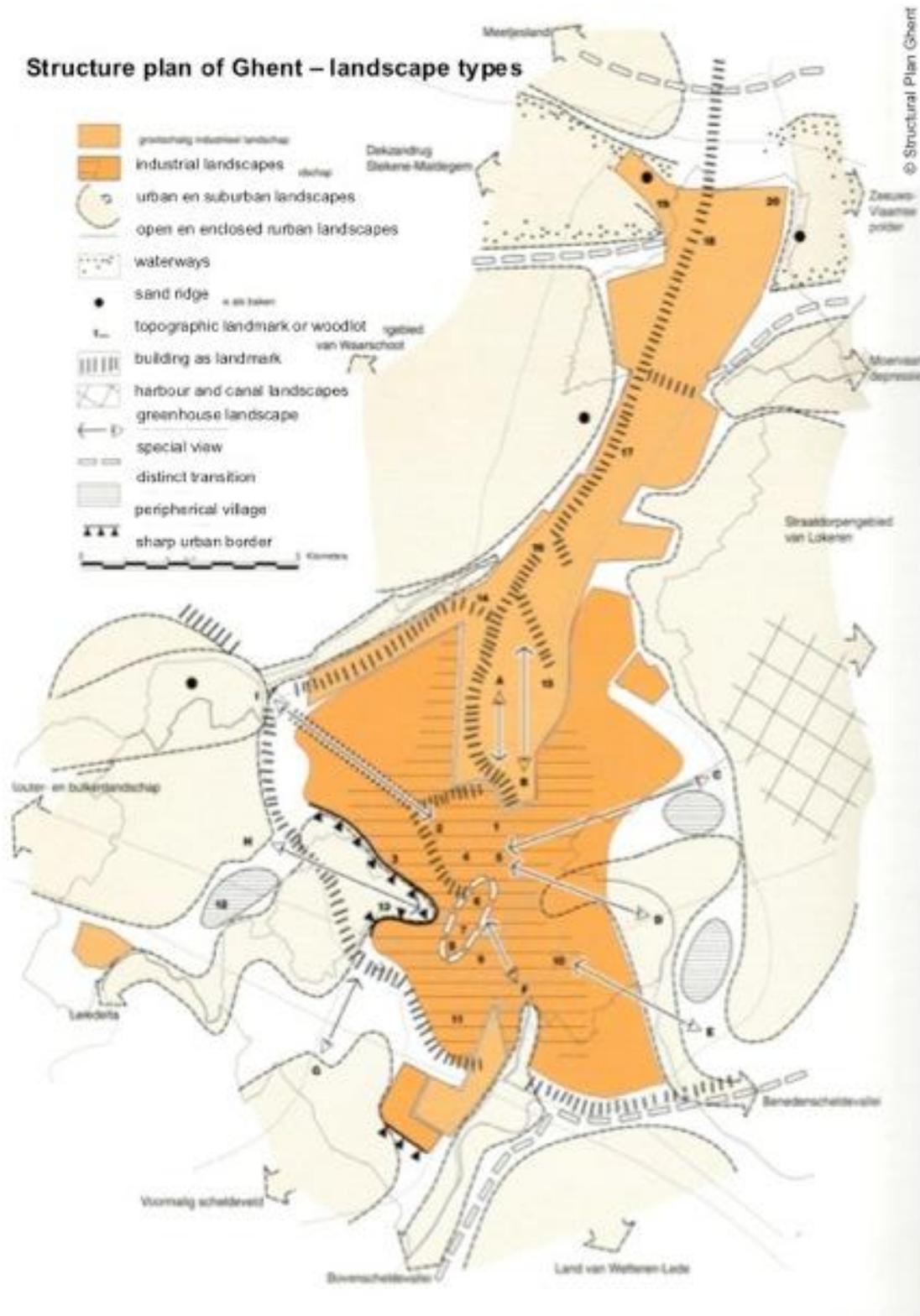
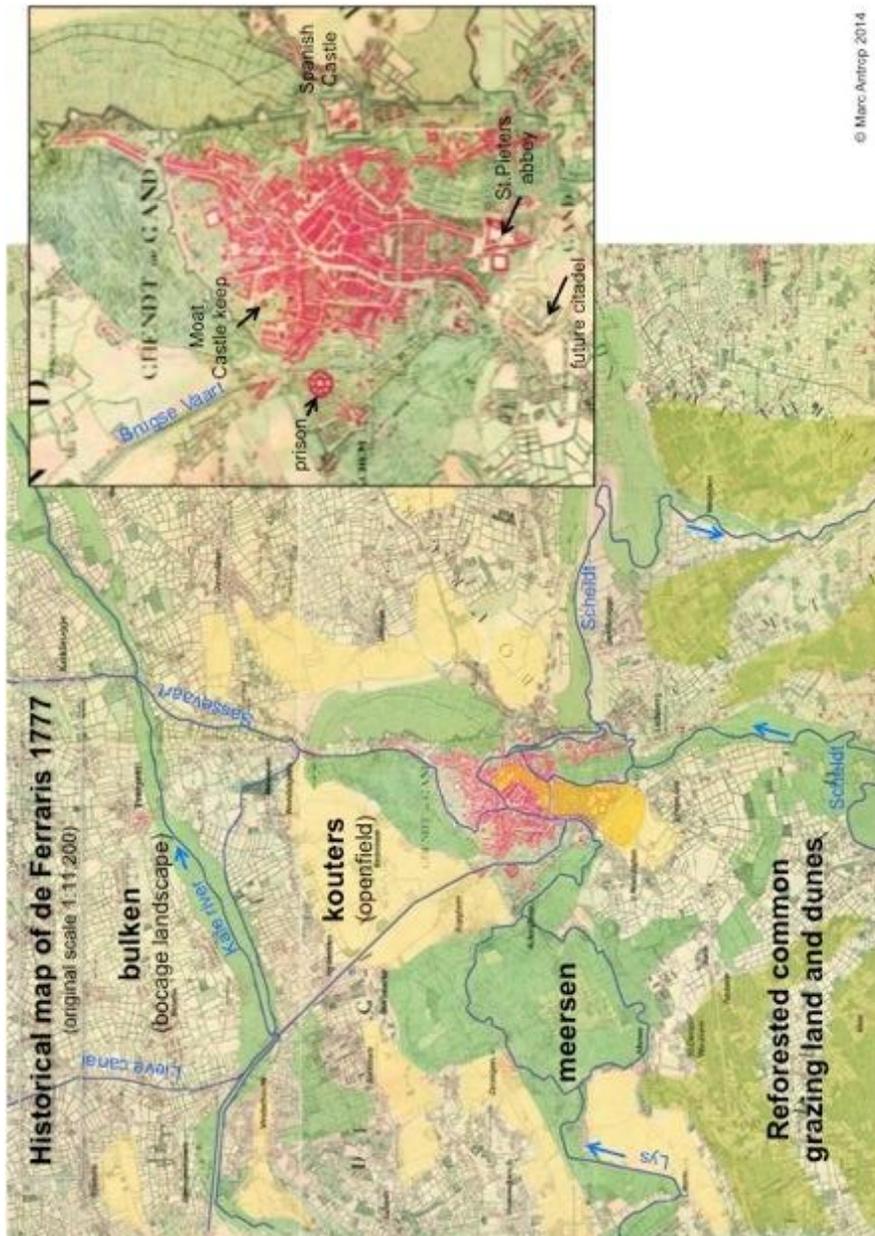


Figure 10 – Ferraris's Historical Map



Fieldtrip Notes - 21st July

Vielsalm, the Ardennes Forest



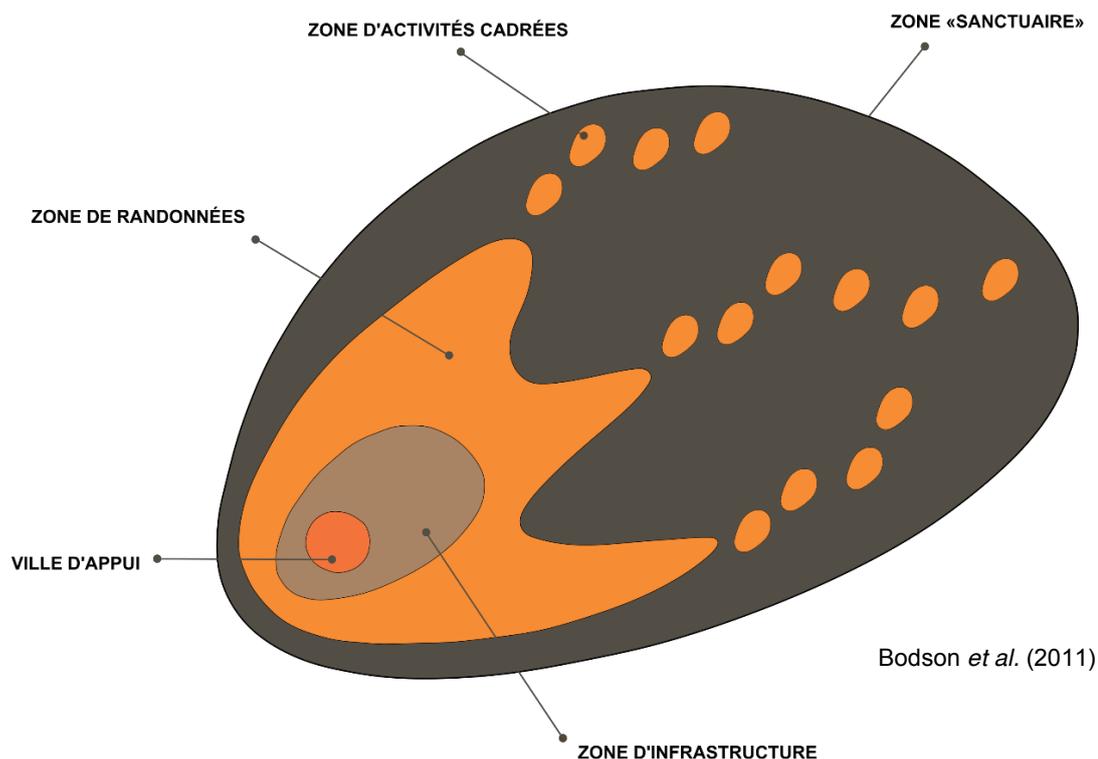
PERSPECTIVES ON FORESTRY IN WALLONIA

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One third of Wallonia, 554.000 hectares, is covered by forest. Since the mid-nineteen century the forested area has increased and during recent decades is recovering a mix of softwood and hardwood trees. This forest is owned by both public (47 %) and 120.000 private owners (53 %), with an average of 2.45 ha per private owner (Alderweireld *et al.* 2015). Forestry is an important source of income for public and private owners and provides 17.000 jobs. The Walloon forest industry, forest management, its transformation and its trading, is a prosperous activity that generates an annual turnover of more than EUR 5 billion and currently represents almost 3,800 businesses. Nevertheless production is less than consumption and Belgium has to import 70 % of their wood needs (Delbeuck *et al.* 2011).

Besides timber processing and the hunting economy based on the forest, most of the area, especially the public forest, targets nowadays a diversity of functions acknowledging the importance of social and environmental forest services. Both nature conservation and the development of recreational activities are part of the challenge to attain balanced management of this rich resource. In 2011, Wallonia decided to focus its tourist development more closely on the valorization of its forestry massifs (Figure 11). Each huge massif is associated with and target for well-defined activities that fit together (Bodson *et al.* 2011).

Figure 11 – Tourist valorization of forestry massifs



Literature

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FORET DOMANIALE DU GRAND-BOIS DE VIELSALM

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Les gestionnaires de la forêt domaniale du Grand-Bois tentent de rencontrer l'ensemble des fonctions que doit jouer une forêt publique. La forêt domaniale du Grand- Bois de Vielsalm est située à l'est de la Belgique en Haute-Ardenne. Sa superficie : 1870 ha. Le gestionnaire est le Département de la Nature et des Forêts (DNF) - Cantonnement de Vielsalm.

Historique :

- 18^{ème} siècle : destruction de la hêtraie pour la production de bois de chauffage et de construction. Culture de seigle et pâturage. Traces d'essartage encore bien visibles.
- Seconde moitié du 19^{ème} : plantations résineuses à grande échelle (épicéa, pin sylvestre ensuite douglas).
- Depuis 1940 : transformation selon la méthode TURNER. (Transformation des pessières équiennes en futaie jardinée par groupes).
- Depuis 2013 : gestion en futaie irrégulière pied par pied selon la sylviculture Pro Silva.

Caractéristiques générales :

- Topographie : altitude comprise entre 490 et 565 m
- Territoire écologique : principalement Haute Ardenne et Ardenne centro-orientale pour une faible partie.
- Température moyenne : entre 6,5 et 7,3 C°
- Précipitation moyenne : entre 1150 et 1300 mm/an
- Pédologie : principalement sols bruns forestiers, limoneux, caillouteux à drainage généralement favorable, et profond.
- Phytosociologie : principalement dans l'aire de la hêtraie à luzule, hêtraie à luzule et à canche et hêtraie à luzule et à myrtille.
- Statistique des peuplements : 80% de résineux- 20 % feuillus.
- Essences principales (% surface occupée): Epicéa commun : 49%, Douglas : 13%, Hêtre : 11%, Sapin pectiné : 4%, Aulne glutineux : 3, Pin sylvestre : 2% feuillus et résineux divers : 12, divers habitats : 6%

Gestion :

Aujourd'hui, la forêt domaniale du Grand-Bois est traitée en forêt irrégulière et mélangée pied par pied (sylviculture Pro Silva). Cette sylviculture tend à optimiser le traitement des écosystèmes forestiers pour remplir les fonctions socio-économiques de manière durable et rentable. La production de bois de qualité est le premier objectif. Cette sylviculture se base sur la continuité du couvert forestier et le respect des processus naturels de croissance et de renouvellement de la forêt.

Les grands objectifs poursuivis ici sont les suivants :

- produire des bois de grosses dimensions et de qualité
- profiter au mieux de la régénération naturelle
- augmenter la proportion d'essences indigènes et conserver un mélange intime

- éviter le passage par la coupe rase
- éviter les travaux en plein souvent très couteux

Accueil du public :

Dans la forêt domaniale se trouve également la zone d'accueil de So Bêchefa. Installée dans le courant des années 1970, son but est de canaliser le public en forêt sur 130 ha. Les sentiers balisés, le parcours santé, les barbecues et le pavillon attirent plusieurs milliers de visiteurs chaque année. Un sentier de découverte de la forêt pour personnes à mobilité réduite est en construction. Résultat : la majeure partie du massif est assez peu fréquentée, ce qui permet à la faune de trouver la quiétude nécessaire à son développement.

BURTONVILLE: A VILLAGE FACING THE MULTIFUNCTIONALITY OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

Prof. Serge SCHMITZ, University of Liege, Department of Geography, Laplec, Belgium, s.schmitz@ulg.ac.be

Burtonville is a small village (less than 100 inhabitants) located in the Ardennes at around 70 km south of Liege. In this region, the population densities are low (around 50 hab/km²) by Belgian standards.

In the 1960s and 1970s in the North-Eastern Ardennes, there were almost the same demographic characteristics as throughout the 19th century, characterized by a rural exodus and a positive natural balance. The peasant labour force met the needs of strong growing industrialization (Christians 1992). But, since the 1990s, with the multiplication of motorways, the population increased. These rural areas became a destination for (disappointed) urbanites seeking employment and cheaper housing. Nevertheless, the precise study and analysis of populations lead one to moderate this statement.

The decision to study Burtonville is based on deep knowledge of the village and of the inhabitants of the area where 65 life-histories (6 in Burtonville) have been recorded (Schmitz 1999). Created at the end of the 16th Century on the edge of a forest (*Grand-Bois*), Burtonville is composed by 47 houses. For centuries, farmers, alongside their small farms, worked in wood-processing or in quarries. Affected, in particular, by the modernization of agriculture and the closure of quarries, rural exodus became very important. The numbers of retired people and second-home residents increased, meanwhile, the labor force became a minority. With the enhanced accessibility arising from motorway development, new wood processing industries established in the village ("IBV" a huge sawmill with a capacity of 6000 m³ on a daily base and "Spanolux" which manufactures MDF panels) and generated conflicting residential behaviours: arrivals linked to new jobs (more than 200 for both giant plants) and departures related to environmental pollution...

The analysis of residential movements in Burtonville, in a regional context, allows to one to qualify some simple patterns or models (Figure 12).

In the case of the small and medium size villages of the Northeast Ardennes, the family link with the village seems to be important to consider, including landholding links. Indeed, more than neorural people from cities, we must consider people who stay. In fact, this countryside provides new opportunities for young people: work in the countryside or better commuting facilities, enabling them to reconsider living in the countryside. Nevertheless, the quality of the living environment matters also. Some migration is based especially on this element: young households who choose to definitely stay in the countryside are attached to rural life but the social aspects seem to be even or more important than the environment itself.

The new location of large industries in Burtonville prompted several departures, due to the deterioration of the residential environment. During the installation of the Spanolux plant, several households claimed they wanted to move. But that was not the case. Instead, new residents have settled in Burtonville and not necessarily because they work in the industrial

complex. The sensitivities and environmental expectations are sharper than at the time of the quarrying processes (beginning of the 20th century), but the search for a quality of living environment remains, for most households, a luxury.

Literature

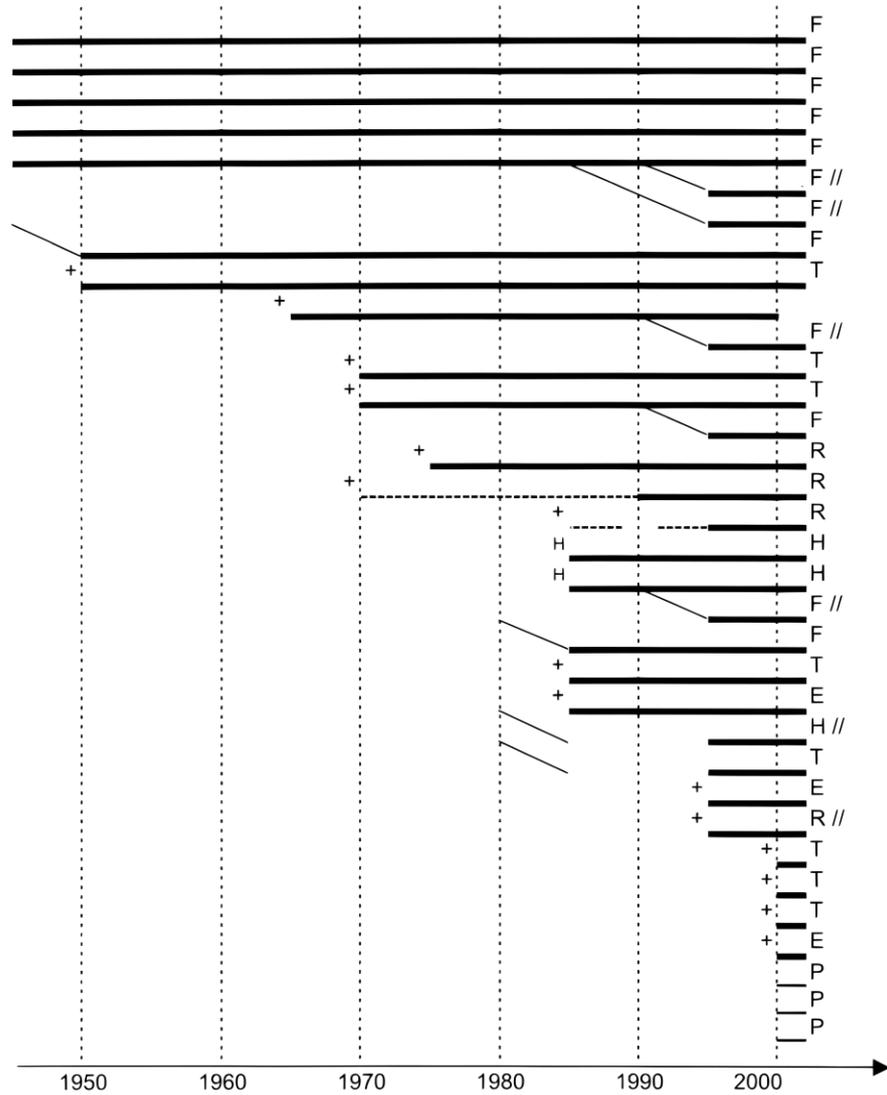
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PROJET LIFE « ARDENNE LIÉGEOISE »

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Le projet LIFE+ « Restauration des habitats naturels de l'Ardenne liégeoise » a débuté en 2012 et se poursuivra sur une durée de 7 ans. Il vise à restaurer les milieux naturels et semi-naturels entre le plateau des Hautes Fagnes et celui des Tailles. Le projet espère ainsi leur rendre un état proche de ce qu'ils étaient il y a 200 ans. Un budget de près 7 millions d'euros a été dégagé conjointement par la Wallonie et l'Union européenne. C'est le dernier projet élaboré dans le cadre d'un méta-projet de restauration des tourbières en Wallonie couvrant les hauts-plateaux ardennais. Six projets LIFE se répartissent sur ces différents plateaux, de la Croix-Scaille aux Hautes Fagnes, en passant par les plateaux de Libin et de Recogne, de Saint-Hubert, des Tailles et de Spa-Malchamps. Les 5 projets terminés ont déjà permis de restaurer plus de 4.500 ha de zones tourbeuses et humides et d'assurer la protection de plus de 2.700 ha de nouveaux territoires. Le projet « Ardenne liégeoise » a essentiellement pour but la restauration de minimum 500 ha d'habitats naturels et semi-naturels typiques des sols humides à tourbeux de la haute Ardenne tels que les tourbières, les landes, les prairies humides, les forêts naturelles tourbeuses et marécageuses. Il utilise à large échelle différentes techniques éprouvées de restauration écologique et de gestion des milieux naturels, comme la coupe d'arbres résineux sur sols marécageux, l'étrépage, le décapage, la mise sous eau, le fauchage ou le pâturage extensif. Le projet LIFE+ « Restauration des habitats naturels de l'Ardenne liégeoise » est porté par la DGARNE (DEMNA et DNF). Il a comme partenaire l'ASBL *Domaine de Bérinzenne* et comme co-financier la S.A. *Spa Monopole*.

Figure 12 – Analysis of residential movements in Burtonville



Types de résidence

- Résidence principale
- Résidence principale transitoire en attente d'une situation plus stable
- // Ménage ayant fait bâtir leur maison

Origines de l'installation du ménage

- Descendant direct d'un habitant du village
- H Héritage de la maison ou du terrain
- Résidence secondaire
- + Immigration sans lien apparent avec les habitants du village

Raisons du choix résidentiel

- F Lien familial avec un habitant du village
- H Héritage ou don du terrain
- T Raisons professionnelles
- R Préparation d'un lieu de retraite
- E Recherche d'un cadre de vie rural
- P Résidence transitoire

Fieldtrip Notes - 22nd July

Libramont & St-Hubert



THE LIBRAMONT AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY AND AGRI-FOOD FAIR

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“The Libramont Fair is first and foremost an economic event. The Fair’s organiser, the Société royale “Le Cheval de trait ardennais” also encourages debate on the future and challenges of agriculture. In the spirit of its founders, the Libramont Fair has continued to promote rural trades including farming, animal husbandry, forestry, etc.” It has become “a huge open-air exhibition that welcomes more than 220,000 visitors, along with 800 exhibitors and 5,000 brands, on a site covering 300,000 m² every year. It is an outstanding showcase for the rural world, which it presents from many different angles: machinery, livestock breeding, forestry, the agri-food industry, horticulture, research, education and culture.” “The Libramont Fair awards the “Farmers of value(s)” prizes every year in cooperation with its partners. The event is intended to recognise farmers and to highlight their careers, experiences and lives”. (Libramont 2016)

This Fair will allow us to have a broad view of agriculture and rural development practices in Wallonia and Belgium. The most recent technical innovations and practices are displayed. For more than a decade, special attention has been paid to more sustainable agriculture and consumption. Indeed 10 % of the Walloon farmers have adopted organic farming. It is an appropriate place to reflect on the main theme of the colloquium, considering the necessary balance between heritage and innovation and its impact on the sustainability of rural systems.

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EVOLUTION OF THE BEEF INDUSTRY IN BELGIUM

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In Belgium, cattle farming is one of the most important forms of production in the agricultural sector. Initially, the Belgian livestock producers were mainly focusing on dairy production and keeping mixed breeds. Between 1960-1970 changes occurred due to an increased demand for tender and lean meat. This initiated a growing opportunity for the meat sector which expanded substantially after 1984 due to the introduction of the milk quota. More specialized breeds were therefore selected in order to: increase productivity, better meet market demand and invest in meat production as an alternative/response to the milk quota.

Two hyper-specialized breeds now account for the majority of the Belgian cattle population.

- The blue Belgian breed has an exceptional carcass yield (70 %) and responds specifically to the demand for tender and lean meat.
- The Holstein Friesian remains the most specialized dairy breed, including in Belgium. The Belgian Red Pied was initially a mixed breed which has been crossed with

Holstein in order to increase their milk yield but remains less productive than the Friesian.

These breeds are highly productive but they require proper herd management and high inputs in terms of feed, infrastructure and healthcare to perform well. They are therefore not suitable to all contexts and, in other countries, are mainly used in cross-breeding programs.

In the recent years, a new evolution of the market is observable with an increased demand for biological products, linked to a fair price for the producers, and a decreasing demand for meat and animal products, linked to the supposed role of livestock in global warming. A tendency to revert to more ecological friendly production systems with lower inputs is therefore observed and may impact on the interest in such hyper-specialized breeds and a reversion to more rustic animals. The preservation and promotion of the former mixed and native rustic breeds in Belgium and in Europe is therefore essential and some programs have started in that regard.

LE DOMAINE PROVINCIAL DU FOURNEAU SAINT-MICHEL, À SAINT-HUBERT (BELGIQUE)

Valérie PEUCKERT, Directrice, Domaine provincial du Fourneau Saint-Michel, SP – CAEF (Province de Luxembourg), Fourneau Saint-Michel, 4 - 6870 Saint-Hubert, fourneausaintmichel@province.luxembourg.be

Ouvert au public depuis plus de 30 ans, le Domaine du Fourneau Saint-Michel s'étend sur environ 50 hectares, et se compose de trois pôles principaux. Tout d'abord, le site offre une magnifique plongée dans un écrin naturel au cœur de la forêt de Saint-Hubert. Espace naturel protégé et labellisé, il offre un cadre favorable à la préservation des espèces et à la biodiversité, tout en offrant aux visiteurs la beauté de ses couleurs et la diversité de ses paysages. Découvrez ensuite les musées : le Musée de la Vie rurale en Wallonie et le Musée du Fer.

Le premier a pour caractéristique d'être composé de bâtiments anciens, démontés dans leur village d'origine et reconstruits sur le domaine, ou seulement reconstitués à l'identique. On en compte une soixantaine, affectée en lieux de vie et d'ateliers d'artisans, mais aussi de réserve pour les quelque 50.000 objets de collection, ou encore en espaces de travail pour le personnel. Ils sont organisés en huit (dix dont deux en projet) hameaux typiques de l'architecture rurale traditionnelle wallonne du sud du Sillon Sambre-et-Meuse : habitations, fermes, chapelle, école, ...

Quant au Musée du Fer, bénéficiant actuellement de travaux de restauration, il s'inscrit parfaitement aux origines du Fourneau Saint-Michel, puisqu'il y subsiste un remarquable haut-fourneau du 18ème siècle, exceptionnel témoignage de la sidérurgie ancienne.

Enfin, prolongez votre visite en profitant des aspects récréatifs, comprenant trois restaurants, une plaine de jeux, mais aussi, et tout au long de la saison, des animations, et événements, qui font vivre le domaine, et vous proposent d'apprécier le savoir-faire et le talent des artistes, artisans ainsi que du personnel du Fourneau Saint-Michel, tous désireux de vous faire profiter de ce voyage dans le temps.



Guidelines



Guidelines for submission of papers

It is planned to publish two special issues in 2017. All papers will be subject to peer review for one or other of the following international peer reviewed journals: *Belgeo* & *BSGLg*. Both Belgian journals indexed by Scopus.

Belgeo (<https://belgeo.revues.org>) and *BSGLg* (<http://popups.ulg.ac.be/0770-7576/>) are planning for the beginning of 2017 a topical issue dedicated to the relationship between heritage and innovation in rural systems. Case studies and theoretical reflections presented at the Colloquium are welcomed. We expect papers reflecting on the sustainability and on the balance between cultural and natural heritage and innovation with special reference to the ecological and social dimensions.

The deadline for the full papers is **September 30th, 2016** and must be send to **csrs2016@ulg.ac.be**

The texts should not exceed 30,000 characters. All of them should be:

- Times New Roman 12 point-font, simple space.
- The title, as well as its translation in the language of the abstract will appear in lower case letters (no footnote in the title). Under the title the author(s) will indicate their first name, name, institution, and e-mail address (in lower case, separated by commas).

Papers may be written in French or English.

- They should include an abstract (of max. 1000 characters) in English and French. Keywords should be added in the two languages (in lower case, separated by commas).
- In the article, headings and sub-headings will appear clearly in lower case, without any numbering.
- All authors' names should appear in lower case, and references to a paper or to a book mentioned in the bibliography will be limited to the author's name (in lower case) followed by the year of publication and possibly the page (between brackets and separated by commas). Two (or more) authors will be separated by a semicolon.
- Figures and photographic illustrations will be numbered in consecutive order separately from the tables.
- References should be listed at the end of the article, in alphabetical order of the authors and, for the same author(s), in chronological order. At the risk of being rejected, they should read as follows:
 - ▶ for citing a paper: NAME OF THE AUTHOR and first name initial (year of publication), « title of the paper », *title of the review*, *volume*, place of publication, publisher, pages.
 - ▶ for citing a book: NAME OF THE AUTHOR and first name initial (year of publication), *title of the book*, place of publication, publisher.

Authors alone are responsible for the opinions expressed in their papers. They also need to ensure that the illustrations are copyright free unless they own property rights.

Illustrations should be sent separately from the text of the paper, in their original format and size. Minimum image resolution required: 300 dpi. In general, the jpg format will be used for images, photographs,... containing a lot of gradients; the gif format for images including colour swatches and few gradients (illustrations, drawings...).

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The Commission on the Sustainability of Rural Systems (CSRS) is one of the forty-one Commissions of International Geographical Union. For twenty four-years the CSRS has worked towards achieving a better understanding of rural areas and their sustainability in various regions of the world, through the research of the members. Through annual meetings, the Commission works towards developing the concept of sustainability and its application to 'rural systems' taking care to address the multiple dimensions of sustainable environments, including agriculture, communities, housing, industrial and service employment, recreation and tourism, as well as extractive activities, forestry, and renewable energy production.



24th CSRS Colloquium

Balancing Heritage and Innovation

Belgium is a highly populated country with a long history of land exploitation. The landscape is modified through human impact, shaped by diverse agricultural practices, early urbanization and industrialization, the exploitation of quarries and mines and the dense development of networks of canals, railways and motorways. Nevertheless, rural areas are important: farming activities contribute to economic activity, especially to Belgian exports. Agriculture plays an important role in maintaining open space and offering many services, agroservices, to the new residents of the countryside and people seeking recreation. Due to this long history and sophisticated technological responses to different issues, Belgium is an appropriate place to reflect on the sustainability of rural systems. With the discussion of six themes – New technologies and new rural ways of life, Agronomic innovations and social and environmental impacts, Ecosystem services and agroservices, Energy issues, Multifunctional forests and countryside, Tourism and recreation – this conference analyses how to balance cultural and natural heritage and innovation with special reference to the ecological and social dimensions.

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