



***FOURTEEN COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING
OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION***

***Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum
of National Selections
3rd Session 2012-2013***

Wrocław, Poland, 11-12 June 2014

The European Landscape Convention





Council of Europe

Intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949

47 Member States- Headquarters in the Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg

Statutes

- Promotes Human rights Democracy Rule of law
- Seek Common solutions to the main problems facing European society





Council of Europe

HUMAN RIGHTS



COUNCIL
OF EUROPE

CONSEIL
DE L'EUROPE

How should the **concept of human rights be interpreted?** In this 21st century, we must recognise that **human rights as defined in the 1950s** in the aftermath of the Second World War and as enshrined and set out in the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Social Charter **must gradually open up to new concerns and take account of what may be called the “territorial and heritage dimension of human rights”**.

While this concept clearly still needs to be explored and expanded, how could we fail to take account of **the future of land and territory**, an asset which we must pass on to **future generations**? How could we ignore the future of our natural and cultural heritage, which is absolutely **invaluable** but all too often is irreversibly threatened? We have a duty to consider these **new rights**, as well as **new obligations** and the **responsibility** we bear.

The European Landscape Convention refers to **“rights and responsibilities for everyone”**. It is a matter of jointly looking after the future of our landscapes for coming generations and considering how to protect, manage, develop and shape them, so to speak, in the best way possible.

DEMOCRACY



Public participation and involvement are keystones of spatial development. The support, involvement and will of the public are vital to conserving, managing or developing territories on a sustainable basis.

- European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter (1983): drew attention to the need for **active public participation** in the spatial planning process.
- Recommendation Rec.(2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers to the Member States on the “Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent”: reiterated the importance of the **effective participation of society in the spatial development process**. **Societal consensus** is very important for the success of local and regional initiatives and also creates a dynamic environment for outside investors and economic players. The **involvement of the younger generation in the planning process** increase the chances of interesting the public in the long-term planning of their home region and in efficient and innovative participation.
- European Landscape Convention (2000): each Party undertakes to establish procedures for the **participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties** with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies.

THE RULE OF LAW



Council of Europe Conventions

- European **Cultural** Convention (1949)
- Convention on the conservation of European **Wildlife and Natural Habitats** (Bern, 1979)
- Convention for the protection of the **Architectural Heritage** of Europe (Granada, 1985)
- European Convention on the protection of **Archaeological Heritage** (revised) (La Valetta, 1992)
- Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of **Cultural Heritage** for Society (Faro, 2005)
- European **Landscape** Convention (Florence, 2000): may be described as a “new-generation” treaty. It sets out areas of activity and the main thrusts of a programme of action providing the very basis for good governance and wise management of landscape

Council of Europe Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers to Member States

- Recommendation (84) 2 on the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter
- Recommendation (2002) 1 on the “Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent”
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 on the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention
- ...



COMMON SOLUTIONS



At their last Summit, Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe expressed their commitment to “improving the **quality of life for citizens**”. In the section of the Action Plan on “Promoting **sustainable development**”, they agreed that, on the basis of the existing instruments, the Council of Europe would further develop and support **integrated policies in the fields of environment, landscape and spatial planning**, in a sustainable development perspective.

The European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter indicated that regional/spatial development “encourages improvement in the **quality of everyday life**, in respect of housing, work, culture, leisure or relationships within human communities, and the enhancement of the well-being of each individual through the creation of jobs and the provision of economic, social and cultural amenities which meet the aspirations of different sections of the population and which are sited in places where they will be used to the optimum.”

The European Landscape Convention also deals with **individual and social well-being** and people’s quality of life. Its preamble provides that “the landscape is an important part of the **quality of life** for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas”.



Introduction

I. Presentation of the European Landscape Convention

II. Implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Conclusion

Introduction

1) Why a Landscape Convention?

2) Philosophy

3) Scope of the Convention

4) Definitions

5) Adoption of the Convention

6) Parties to the Convention





1) *Why a Landscape Convention?*

The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the **transformation** of landscapes.

The Convention expresses a concern to achieve **sustainable development** based on a **balanced and harmonious relationship** between social needs, economic activity and the environment.

It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy **high quality landscapes**.





2) Philosophy

“ The landscape ...

... has an important **public interest role** in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation;

... contributes to **the formation of local cultures** and ... is a basic component of the European **natural and cultural heritage**, contributing to **human well-being and consolidation of the European identity**;

... is an important part of **the quality of life for people everywhere**: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas;

... is a key element of **individual and social well-being** and ... its protection, management and planning entail **rights and responsibilities for everyone**.



Preamble to the European Landscape Convention, 20 October 2000

3) Scope of the Convention

The Preamble says that States wish to provide “a **new instrument** devoted exclusively to the protection, management and planning of **all landscapes in Europe**”.

It applies to the **entire territory** of the Parties and covers natural, **urban and peri-urban areas**, whether on land, water or sea.

It concerns not just **remarkable** landscapes but also **ordinary or everyday landscapes and degraded areas**.

Landscape is recognised irrespective of its perceived value, since all forms of landscape are crucial to the **quality of the citizens' environment** and deserve to be considered in landscape policies.





4) Definitions

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

“Landscape policy” means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes.

“Landscape quality objective” means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings.

“Landscape protection” means action to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity.

“Landscape management” means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes.

“Landscape planning” means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.



5) Adoption of the Convention

- 19 July 2000, Strasbourg: **Adoption of the Convention** by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.
- 20 October 2000, Florence: the Convention was **opened for signature** in the context of the Council of Europe Campaign “Europe, a common heritage”.



6) Parties to the Convention

Parties to the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom (38 ratifications).

Signatories states: Iceland, Malta (2 signatures).

Other Council of Europe Member States: Albania, Austria, Estonia, Germany, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russian Federation.

1. Presentation of the European Landscape Convention

1) To promote protection, management and planning of landscapes at national, regional and local levels

2) To organise European co-operation on landscape issues



1) *To promote protection, management and planning of landscapes at national, regional and local levels*

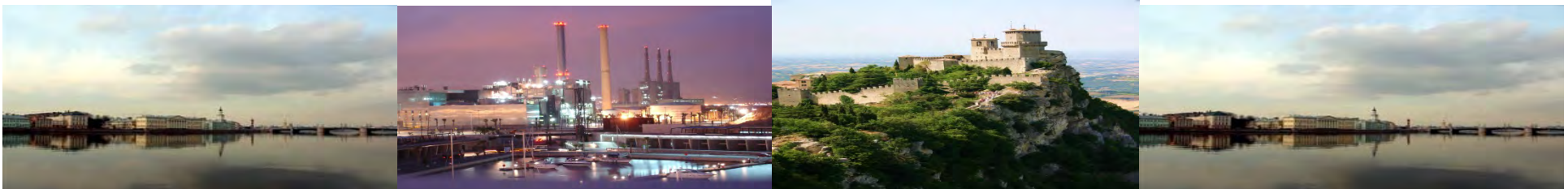
Each Party implement the Convention according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements and respecting the principle of subsidiarity.

Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.

Contracting Parties undertake to implement the following measures :

1.1. *Legal recognition of landscape*

Legal recognition of landscape as constituting an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity.



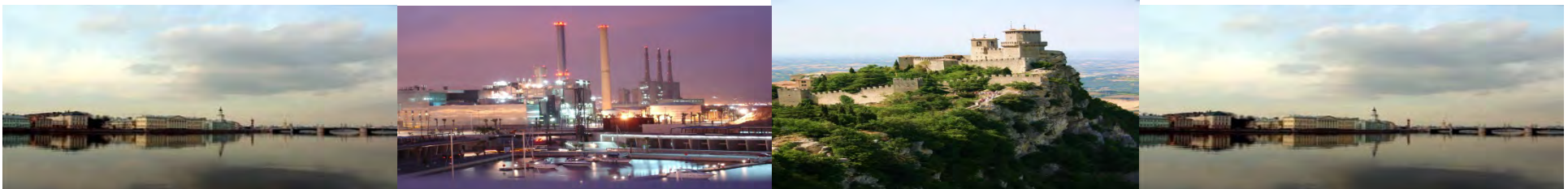
1.2. *Consider landscape into policies: existing and new policies*

a. Integration of the 'landscape approach' into existing policies

- Regional policies,
- Town planning policies,
- Cultural policies,
- Environmental policies,
- Agricultural,
- Social and
- Economic policies

as well as in any other policies, with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape:

- Infrastructures,
- Tourism,
- Leisure,
- Advertising
- ...





b. Establish and implement also new 'landscape policies'

- 1) Identification and evaluation:** mobilising those concerned in order to reach a better knowledge of landscape, guiding the work of landscape identification and evaluation through exchanges of experience and methodology between the Parties at a European level
- 2) Setting landscape quality objectives:** defining landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation
- 3) Implementation of landscape policies:** introducing policy instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape
- 4) Awareness-raising:** increasing awareness among the civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them;
- 5) Establishment of procedures for the participation** of the general public, local and regional authorities and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies;
- 6) Promotion in education:** school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values that the landscape has and the issues raised by its protection, management and planning;
- 7) Promotion in training:** training for specialists in landscape appraisal and landscape operations; multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sector and for associations concerned.

2) *To organise European co-operation on landscape issues*

2.1. *International policies and programmes*

The Parties undertake:

- . to co-operate in the consideration of the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes and to recommend the inclusion of landscape considerations in them**
- . to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects**
- . to promote the exchange of landscape specialists for training and information purposes**
- . to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention**

2.2. *Transfrontier landscapes*

The Parties encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes

2.3. *Council of Europe Landscape Award*



II. Implementation of the European Landscape Convention

- 1) Institutional framework***
- 2) Working programme***



1) *Institutional framework*

“Existing competent Committees of Experts...shall be designated by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention. Following each meeting of the Committees of Experts, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe transmit a report on the work carried out and on the operation of the Convention to the Committee of Ministers”.

Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and

Council of Europe Conference of the on the European Landscape Convention

Participants:

Contracting Parties and Signatories States of the European Landscape Convention, other Member States of the Council of Europe and

Observers:

- Parliamentary Assembly,*
- Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe,*
- Conference of international non governmental organisations with participative statute to the Council of Europe,*
- International governmental organisations,*
- International and national NGOs.*



2) Working Programme

- 2.1. *Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on the implementation of the Convention*
- 2.2. *Council of Europe European Landscape Convention Information System on the European Landscape Convention*
- 2.3. *Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*
- 2.4. *National information Meetings on the European Landscape Convention*
- 2.5. *Landscape Award of the Council of Europe*
- 2.6. *Thematic Reports on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*
- 2.7. *Futuroipa Magazine: for a new vision of landscape and territory*
- 2.8. *Council of Europe European Landscape Convention website*

2.1. Recommendations and Resolution of the Committee of Ministers on the implementation of the Convention

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;

Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe;

Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary;

Draft Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)... of the Committee of Ministers to member States on promoting landscape awareness through education;

...

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

General principles are designed to provide guidance on some of the fundamental articles of the European Landscape Convention:



- A. Consider the territory as a whole
- B. Recognise the fundamental role of knowledge
- C. Promote awareness
- D. Define landscape strategies
- E. Integrate the landscape dimension in territorial policies
- F. Integrate landscape into sectoral policies
- G. Make use of public participation
- H. Achieve landscape quality objectives

*“Every planning action or project should comply with landscape quality objectives. It should in particular **improve landscape quality, or at least not bring about a decline.** The effects of projects, whatever their scale, on landscape should therefore be evaluated and rules and instruments corresponding to those effects defined. Each planning action or project should not only match, but also **be appropriate to the features of the places.**”*

- I. Develop mutual assistance and exchange of information



Suggested text for the practical implementation of the European Landscape Convention at national level for use as guidance for public authorities (Appendix 2 Rec. 2008)

This guidance document suggests certain regulatory and institutional measures that could be taken at national level to assist in formulating, monitoring and evaluating landscape policies. Each paragraph is directly related to the corresponding provisions of the convention.

Paragraph 1 – Definitions / Paragraph 2 – Scope / Paragraph 3 – General principles 1. Legal recognition of landscapes - 2. Rights and responsibilities - 3. Integrating the landscape dimension - 4. Public participation - 5. Knowledge, awareness raising, education and training - 6. Landscape policy

Paragraph 4 – Division of responsibilities and competences

... *b. The Ministry of ...:*

- i. is responsible for implementing landscape policy and for interministerial co-ordination in that field;
- ii. organises consultation with civil society and the assessment of landscape policies by an ad hoc body;
- iii. in collaboration with the other ministries and with public participation, regularly develops and reviews a national landscape strategy laying down the guiding principles of landscape policy and describing the paths taken and the goals pursued in order to protect, manage or plan landscapes. This landscape strategy should be made public.
- c. The ministries whose activities influence landscapes should liaise with departments responsible for implementing landscape policy in the course of their activities, in keeping with the principles embodied in Paragraph 3, and regularly report on their landscape policy.

d. Regional and local authorities should have staff familiar with landscape issues who are capable of implementing landscape policy in their spheres of competence, taking landscapes into account at their respective territorial levels.



2.2. *Council of Europe European Landscape Convention Information System on the European Landscape Convention – L6*

Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary.

The Parties to the Convention will contribute to the setting up of an Information System to appear on the website of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention. The Information System will be a "toolbox" which would help provide mutual technical and scientific assistance through the collection and exchange of landscape experience and research, as provided for in Article 8 of the European Landscape Convention on mutual assistance and exchange of information.

A document '*Summary descriptive notes on the landscape policies pursued in Council of Europe member states*' on the landscape policies pursued in Council of Europe member states, giving the key facts concerning the landscape of the various Council of Europe member states, is already regularly updated and a synthesis of the data is prepared.

2.3. Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

- Organised by the Council of Europe with a Member State of the Council of Europe and other partners on a regular basis since 2002
- Exchange experiences, examining both good and bad practices in the protection, management and planning of the European landscape
- Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the state hosting the meeting.

Workshops 23-24 May 2002, Strasbourg, France



- *Landscape policies: the contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development – social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches*
- *Landscape identification, evaluation and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources– Awareness-raising, training and education*
- *Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape*

*Workshops 27-28 November 2003,
Strasbourg, France*

- **Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes**
- **Transfrontier landscapes**
- **Individual and social well-being**
- **Spatial planning and landscape**

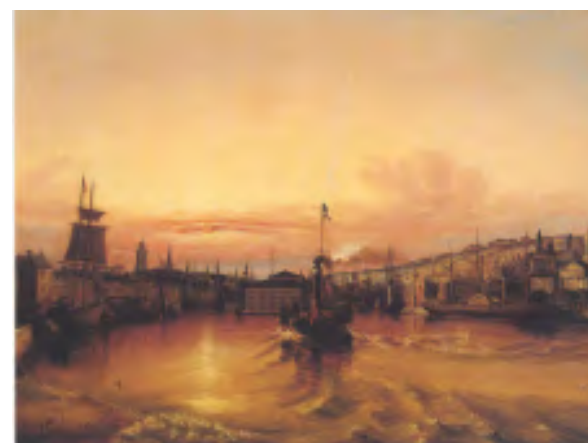


*Workshops 16-17 June 2005,
Cork, Ireland*

**“Landscape for urban, suburban and
peri-urban areas”**



***Exhibition on “Landscape through
the eyes of the children of Armenia”***



*Workshops 11-12 May 2006, Ljubljana, Slovenia, “**Landscape and society**”*



*Workshops 28-29 September 2006, Girona, Spain, “**Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice**”*



Workshops 20-21 September 2007, Sibiu, Romania,
“Landscape and rural heritage”

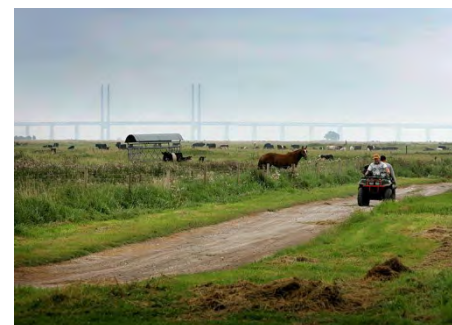


Workshops 25-26 April 2008, Piestany, Slovak Republic,
***“Landscape in planning policies and governance:
 towards integrated spatial management”***

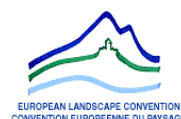


Workshops 8-9 October 2009, Malmo, Sweden,
“Landscape and driving forces”

**Swedish National
Heritage Board**



Workshops 15-16 April 2010, Cordoba, Spain,
“Landscape and infrastructure for society”



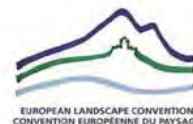
Workshops 20-21 October 2011, Evora, Portugal, “Multifunctional landscapes”



Ministério da Agricultura,
Mar, Ambiente e
Ordenamento do Território

DGOTDU

Direcção-Geral do Ordenamento do Território
e Desenvolvimento Urbano



Workshops 4-5 June 2012, Carbonia (Sardinia), Italy “Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award”



MINISTERO
PER I BENI E
LE ATTIVITÀ
CULTURALI



Provincia di
Carbonia Iglesias



COUNCIL
OF EUROPE

CONSEIL
DE L'EUROPE

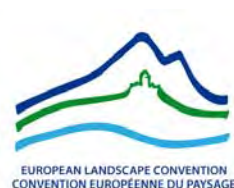
Workshops 2-3 October 2012, Thessalonica (Greece), “Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: Landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning. Another way to see the territory involving civil society...”



*République Hellénique
Hellenic Republic*

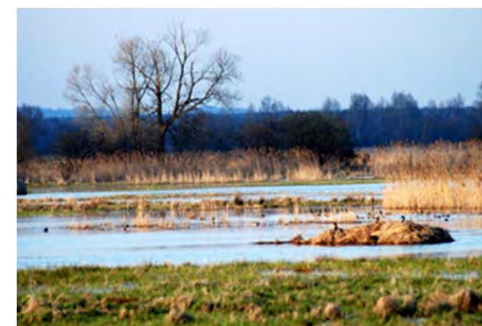


Workshops 2-3 October 2013, Montenegro, “The future of the territories, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy”





**Workshops 11-12 June 2014, Wrocław, Poland,
“Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award”**



**Workshops 1-2 October 2014, Nevşehir, Turkey
“Sustainable landscapes and economy”**

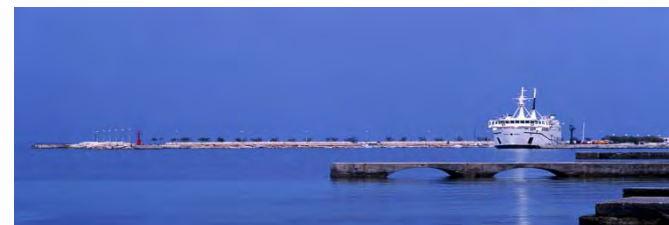


**Workshops 1-2 October 2015, Andorra la Vella, Andorra
“Landscape and transfrontier cooperation”**



2.4. National information Meetings on the European Landscape Convention

- Information Seminar co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Republic of Armenia, Yerevan (Armenia), 23-24 October 2003
- Information Seminar organised by the Council of Europe, Moscow (Russia), 26-27 April 2004
- Information Seminar concerning sustainable spatial development and the European Landscape Convention co-organised by the Council of Europe and Romania, Tulcea (Romania), 6-7 May 2004
- Information Seminar co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Republic of Albania, Tirana (Albania), 15-16 December 2005
- Information Seminar on landscape in Andorra co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Principality of Andorra, Andorra la Vella (Andorra), 4-5 June 2007
- 2007-2014 : Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Estonia



2.5. *Landscape Award of the Council of Europe*

The Council of Europe Landscape Award (Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe)

The Landscape Award recognise a policy implemented or measures taken by local and regional authorities or non-governmental organisations to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape which have proved effective in the long-term and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe.

Criteria 1 – Sustainable territorial development

Criterion 2 – Exemplary value

Criterion 3 – Public participation

Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising

The great experiences achieved in the Council of Europe Member States on the occasion of the three sessions of the Landscape Award of the European Landscape Convention will continue to be presented showing that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy improving the landscape features of people's surroundings.



1st Session 2008-2009

- 1. Czech Republic**
- 2. Finland**
- 3. France**
- 4. Hungary**
- 5. Italy**
- 6. Slovenia**
- 7. Spain**
- 8. Turkey**

2nd Session 2010-2011

- 1. Belgium**
- 2. Cyprus**
- 3. Czech Republic**
- 4. Finland**
- 5. France**
- 6. Hungary**
- 7. Italy**
- 8. Netherlands**
- 9. Norway**
- 10. Serbia**
- 11. Slovakia**
- 12. Slovenia**
- 13. Spain**
- 14. United Kingdom**

3rd Session 2012-2013

- 1. Belgium**
- 2. Czech Republic**
- 3. Finland**
- 4. France**
- 5. Hungary**
- 6. Ireland**
- 7. Italy**
- 8. Latvia**
- 9. Lithuania**
- 10. Netherlands**
- 11. Poland**
- 12. Portugal**
- 13. Romania**
- 14. Serbia**
- 15. Slovakia**
- 16. Slovenia**
- 17. Spain**
- 18. United Kingdom**

2.6. *Thematic Reports on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*

“Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the ELC”

- Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes;
 - Transfrontier landscapes;
 - Education; Individual and social well-being;
- Spatial planning and landscape
CoE Publishing, 2006

Selected EU funding opportunities to support the implementation of the European Landscape Convention



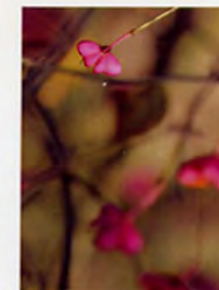
*Landscape and sustainable development:
challenges of the European
Landscape Convention*

“Landscape facets: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the ELC”

- Landscape, town, peri-urban and sub-urban areas
- Infrastructure and landscape: roads;
- Road infrastructure: tree avenues in the landscape
- European Local Landscape circle studies: implementation guide;
- Education on landscape for children;
- Training of landscape architects; Landscape and ethics)

CoE Publishing, 2013

Landscape and wind turbines, Landscape and leisure,
Landscape and education, Landscape and advertising,
Landscape and economy...



Landscape facets
Reflections and proposals for the implementation
of the European Landscape Convention

Publishing
Editions



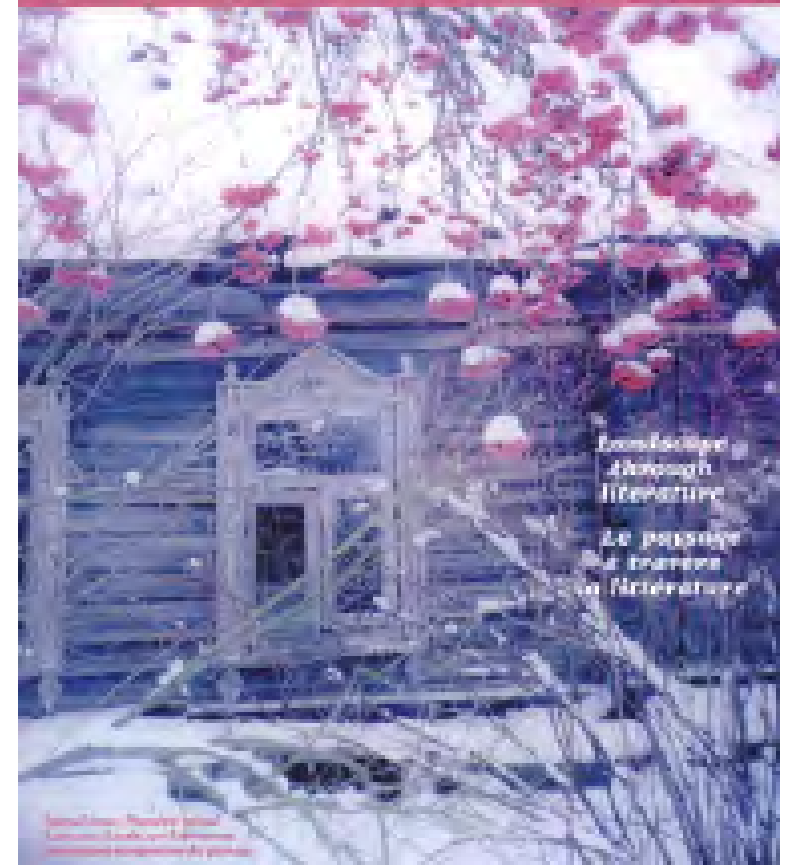


2.7. Futuropapa Magazine: for a new vision of landscape and territory

<http://www.coe.int/futuropapa>

CoE Naturopapa / “Futuropapa for a new vision of landscape and territory” Magazine

- **Landscapes: the setting for our future lives**
(*Naturopapa*, 1998, n° 6)
- **The European Landscape Convention**
(*Naturopapa*, 2002, n° 98)
- **Landscape through literature**
(*Naturopapa*, 2005, n° 103)
- **Vernacular habitat, an heritage in the landscape**
(*Futuropapa*, 2008, n° 1)
- **Landscape and transfrontier cooperation**
(*Futuropapa*, 2010, n° 2)



- **Landscape and public space**
(*Futuropapa*, 2012, n° 3)



2.8. *Council of Europe European Landscape Convention website*

<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>

<http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage>

About the Convention

[Text of the Convention](#) | [Linguistic versions](#)

[Explanatory report](#)

[Parties to the Convention](#)

[Guidelines for the implementation of the Convention](#) | [Linguistic versions](#)

Documentation

[Reference texts of the Council of Europe about landscape](#)

[Publications of the Council of Europe](#)

[Convention leaflet](#)

[Naturopa/Futuropa magazines](#)

Meetings of the Convention

[Conferences](#)

[Workshops](#)

[National seminars](#)

[Working groups](#)

Landscape Award

[Rules of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe](#) | [Linguistic versions](#)

Award sessions: [2008-2009](#) | [2010-2011](#)

National actions

[National implementation](#)

[Compendium of national data](#)



COUNCIL
OF EUROPE

CONSEIL
DE L'EUROPE

Examples of progress achieved during the last years

- Landscape is progressively included in the **political agenda of governments**
- Specific **laws and regulations** have been developed according to the Convention
- The **concept of landscape** as defined by the Convention is becoming more and more recognised in public policies at national, regional and local levels as well as by populations
- **New forms of cooperation** are developed between different levels of authorities (national, regional and local) and between ministries or departments
- Specific **working structures** for landscape (observatories, centers or landscape institutes) have been created
- States or regions **cooperate beyond their borders** for transfrontier landscapes,
- **National landscape awards** referring to the European Landscape Convention have been launched
- **University programmes** have been developed with a reference to the Convention and **summer universities** on landscape are organised
- An important **network of cooperation** at international level for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention has been developed
- **Biennale landscape festivals and exhibitions** are organised
- **Films** referring to the landscape and European Landscape Convention are prepared

Conclusion

A thoroughly modern concept, landscape combines all four elements of sustainable development: natural, cultural, social and economic. It is also a constantly evolving story.

A unique setting and meeting place for populations, landscape is a key factor in the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of individuals and societies.

A source of inspiration, it takes us on a journey, both individual and collective, through time, space and imagination.

Any government wishing to implement the principles of good governance needs to give due emphasis to landscape in its national and international policies.

