

## 8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Palais de l'Europe  
Strasbourg, 19-20 March 2015

*[CEP-CDCPP (2015) 2-A]*

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# Council of Europe

Intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949

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

## *Statutes*

- Promotes **Democracy** **Human rights** **Rule of law**
- Seek **Common solutions** to the main problems facing European society: **spatial/regional planning (CEMAT)** and **landscape policies (ELC)**



## HUMAN RIGHTS



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 landscape 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 “Natural and Cultural Heritage and Landscape Conventions”

- 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



## Spatial Planning and Landscape Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers to Council of Europe member states

### Joint positions of Council of Europe Member states guiding spatial planning policies

- Recommendation (84) 2 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter

(based on the Charter adopted at the 6th CEMAT, Torremolinos, 2003)

- Recommendation (2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the “Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent”

(based on the “Guiding Principles” adopted at the 12th CEMAT, Hanover, 2000)

- 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”.





## The European Landscape Convention







## ***Origins of the Convention***

- **Council of Europe work for rural landscape and cultural**
- **Mediterranean Landscape Charter of Sevilla**
- **Initial draft of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe**
- **Decision of the Committee of Ministers to set up a select group of experts at governmental level responsible for drafting the Convention**
- **Adoption of the final text by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, 19 July 2000)**
- **Opening of the Convention for signature (Florence, Italy, on 20 October 2000) in the context of the Council of Europe Campaign “Europe, a common heritage”**
- **Entrance into force of the Convention (1 March 2004)**



## **Status 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”.

**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.



## *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**.



## *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.







## *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*



## **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.



## *Aims of the Convention*

To promote **protection, management and planning of landscapes;**

To organise **European co-operation on landscape issues.**





## ***Council of Europe Working Programme***

**The work done to implement the European Landscape Convention is aimed at:**

- Monitoring implementation of the Convention**
- Promoting European and international co-operation**
- Collecting examples of good practices**
- Fostering knowledge and research**
- Raising awareness**
- Fostering access to information**





## 1. Monitoring the implementation of the Convention

**Council of Europe Conference of the on the European Landscape Convention  
Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape  
(CDCPP) – 8th Conference on 19-20 March 2015**

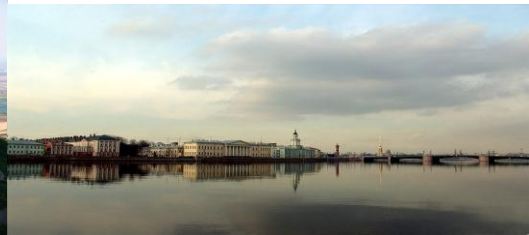
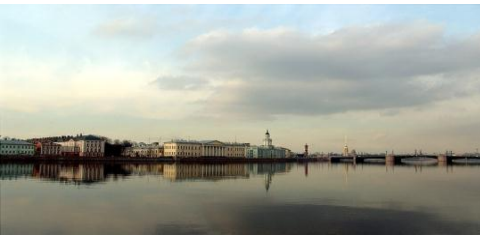
**Contracting Parties and Signatories States of the European Landscape  
Convention Member States of the Council of Europe**

- *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*



***National level: Contracting Parties undertake to implement four general measures***

- **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;
- **Establishment and implementation of landscape policies** aimed at landscape protection, management and planning;
- **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;
- **Integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies** and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies, with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.





***National level: Contracting Parties undertake to implement five specific measures***

- **Awareness-raising:** increasing awareness among the civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them
- **Promotion in training and education:**
  - 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
  - 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
- **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
- **Setting landscape quality objectives:** defining landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation
- **Implementation of landscape policies:** introducing policy instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape





## ***Summary descriptive notes on the landscape policies pursued in Council of Europe member states***

**A document 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 regularly updated and a synthesis of the data is prepared.**

**Presentation of landscape policies of the Council of Europe member states:**

- signature/ratification/approval of the Convention**
- name and contact details of the correspondent**
- definition of the term “landscape” in each national language**
- legal organisation (legal definition of the term “landscape”, constitutional or legislative status, regional laws)**
- administrative organisation (ministry responsible for landscape, responsibilities, documents, representation at the level of regional and local authorities, specific programmes, education syllabi, communication, awareness-raising or information programmes aimed at the public)**





## *Synthesis of the received information concerning summary descriptive note on the landscape policies pursued in the Council of Europe Member States*

- Definition of the term “landscape” in each language
- Law regarding landscape in each country
  - Legal definition of the term landscape
  - Specific law
  - Laws of a more general nature / Code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape
- Integration of landscape in sectorial policies
  - Regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape
  - Instruments allowing the integration of landscape into: Regional planning policies; Town planning policies; Cultural policies; Environmental policies; Agricultural policies; Social and economical policies; other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape.





***The data are incorporated in the Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention – L6***

***- Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3***

**Propose that each party contribute to the setting up of a database to appear on the website of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention.**

***- Decision of the CoE Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape on the establishment of the Council of Europe Landscape Observatory on the European Landscape Convention and Information System on the Convention (2009)***

***- 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: Recommends that States Parties to the Convention:***

- use the Information System with its glossary, in the framework of their co-operation, and co-operate to develop it;**
- continue to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention in order to promote knowledge of landscapes and landscape policies, in view of enhancing the quality of people's lives, taking care of their surroundings.**

The Information System will be a “toolbox” helping to provide mutual technical and scientific assistance through the collection and exchange of landscape experience and research, as provided for in Article 8 of the Convention on mutual assistance and exchange of information.

## **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**





## ***Examples of instruments for landscape policies used to implement the European Landscape Convention (Appendix 1)***

***The purpose of this appendix is to provide some examples of instruments used to implement the European Landscape Convention. It can be supplemented by the experiences of parties to the convention on their own territories, which will provide useful lessons for improving the approach to landscape action.***

**Instruments are already being put to use in several countries and each of them can be a model for either the creation of new instruments or the improvement of existing ones.**

### **Main categories of instruments:**

- landscape planning: landscape study plans included in spatial planning**
- inclusion of the landscape in sectoral policies and instruments**
- shared charters, contracts, strategic plans**
- impact and landscape studies**
- evaluations of the effects of operations on landscape not subject to an impact study**
- protected sites and landscapes**
- relationship between landscape and regulations concerning the cultural and historic heritage**
- resources and financing**
  - landscape awards**
  - landscape observatories, centres and institutes**
  - reports on the state of the landscape and landscape policies**
  - transfrontier landscapes**





## ***Recommendation CM/Rec(2014) 8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on promoting landscape awareness through education***

***“Considering that one of the aims of education is to train young people and equip them with a set of skills necessary for citizenship and democracy;***

***Asserting that educational activities in the landscape field are an excellent way of giving meaning to the future;***

***Recommends that the governments of member States Parties to the Convention adopt legislative, regulatory, administrative, financial and other appropriate measures to initiate or to develop landscape education activities and to promote landscape awareness among the young in accordance with the principles set out in the appendix to this recommendation”.***

**... Pedagogical material for teachers in preparation**





***Suggested text for the practical implementation of the European Landscape Convention at national level for use as guidance for public authorities when implementing the European Landscape Convention (Appendix 2)***

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. Promoting European and international co-operation International measures

### 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, where relevant, the inclusion of landscape considerations in them.

The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of the Convention, and in particular :

- 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.

### Transfrontier landscapes

Transfrontier landscapes are covered by a specific provision : the Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes

### Council of Europe Landscape Award



## ***Exchange experiences: the 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 2002***  
***23-24 May, 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***
- ***Landscape Award***



## **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



COUNCIL OF EUROPE  
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION  
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE



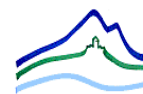
## Workshops 4-5 June 2012, Carbonia (Sardinia), Italy “Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award”



MINISTERO  
PER I BENI E  
LE ATTIVITÀ  
CULTURALI



COUNCIL OF EUROPE  
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION  
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE



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”**



MONTENEGRO

MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM



COUNCIL OF EUROPE  
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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



**Workshops 1-2 October 2014, Urgup, Turkey,  
“Sustainable landscapes and economy:  
on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape”**





**Workshops 1-2 October 2015, Andorra la Vella, Andorra**  
***“Landscape and transfrontier cooperation,  
the landscape knows no boundary”***



Govern d'Andorra



**Workshops 1-2 October 2016, Erevan, Armenia**  
***“National Landscape policies for the implementation of the  
European Landscape Convention”***





## **National information Seminars and Events 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**
- ...and other National Events organised by Ministries of the States concerned 2007-2015.**



## 3. Collecting examples of good practice: the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance

The Landscape Award recognises 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.

The Award thus contributes to the stimulation of those working on a local level and to the encouragement and recognition of exemplary landscape management. It will be conferred by the Committee of Ministers, on proposals from the Committee of Experts responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention.

**Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe on 20 February 2008**

*Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development*

*Criterion 2 – Exemplary value*

*Criterion 3 – Public participation*

*Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising*



## 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







ope

### 3rd Session 2012-2013

1. Belgium
2. Czech Republic
3. Finland
4. France
5. Hungary
6. Ireland
7. Italy
8. Latvia
9. Lithuania
10. the Netherlands
11. Poland



12. Portugal
13. Romania
14. Serbia
15. Slovakia
16. Slovenia
17. Spain
18. United Kingdom





## 4th Session 2014-2015

1. Belgium
2. Croatia
3. Cyprus
4. Czech Republic
5. Finland
6. Hungary
7. Italy
8. Latvia
9. Netherlands
10. Slovak Republic
11. Spain
11. Turkey

<b>1. BELGIUM / BELGIQUE</b>
<b>Project:</b> « <i>Mise en valeur du site naturel de l'Hof ter Musschen</i> », CEBE – Commission de l'Environnement de Bruxelles et Environs ASBL
<b>2. CROATIA / CROATIE</b>
<b>Project:</b> “ <i>Ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage</i> ”, Cultural Center of Brač
<b>3. CYPRUS / CHYPRE</b>
<b>Project:</b> “ <i>Development of the historical Centre of Agios Athanasios Municipality</i> ”, Agios Athanasios Municipality
<b>4. CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE</b>
<b>Project:</b> “ <i>Service Tree – Tree of the Slovácko Region</i> ”, Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and INEX voluntary service Bílé Karpaty – NGO
<b>5. FINLAND / FINLANDE</b>
<b>Project:</b> “ <i>The Bull by the Horns: Grazing in nature and landscape management</i> ”, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Central Finland
<b>6. HUNGARY / HONGRIE</b>
<b>Project:</b> “ <i>Borderless cooperation of local communities for the landscape heritage of 'Fabulous' Hetés</i> ”, Local Governments of Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza, Zalasombatfa, Greenways Methodological Association and Iron Curtain Trail Association
<b>7. ITALY / ITALIE</b>
<b>Project:</b> “ <i>Parco Agricoli dei Paduli</i> ” in Puglia, Le Lecce, Laboratorio Urbano Aperto
<b>8. LATVIA / LETTONIE</b>
<b>Project:</b> “ <i>Kuldīga Town in Venta Valley – Preserving Unique Landscape for the Next Generations</i> ”, Kuldīga Municipality
<b>9. THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS</b>
<b>Project:</b> “ <i>National Project Nieuwe Hollandse, Waterlinie / New Dutch Waterline</i> ”, The Board of National Project Nieuwe Hollandse, Waterlinie
<b>10. SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE</b>
<b>Project:</b> “ <i>The protection of the unique historical landscape types</i> ”, Village of Liptovská Teplička
<b>11. SPAIN / ESPAGNE</b>
<b>Project:</b> “ <i>The Sénia Territory Millennium Olive Tree Landscape</i> ”, Mancomunidad de la Taula del Sénia
<b>12. TURKEY / TURQUIE</b>
<b>Project:</b> “ <i>Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project in Camili Basin</i> ”, The Camili Environmental Protection and Development Association



## Landscape Awards of the Council of Europe

### *1st Session (2009)*

**Park of the Deûle, Lille Métropole (France)**

### *2nd Session (2011)*

**City of Carbonia", Carbonia (Italy)**

### *3rd Session (2013)*

**Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa river valley, Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks, Poland**



**...The Council of Europe Landscape Awards Alliance**



## 4. Fostering knowledge and research for landscape policies

*“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, 2012***

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



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

Publishing  
Editions

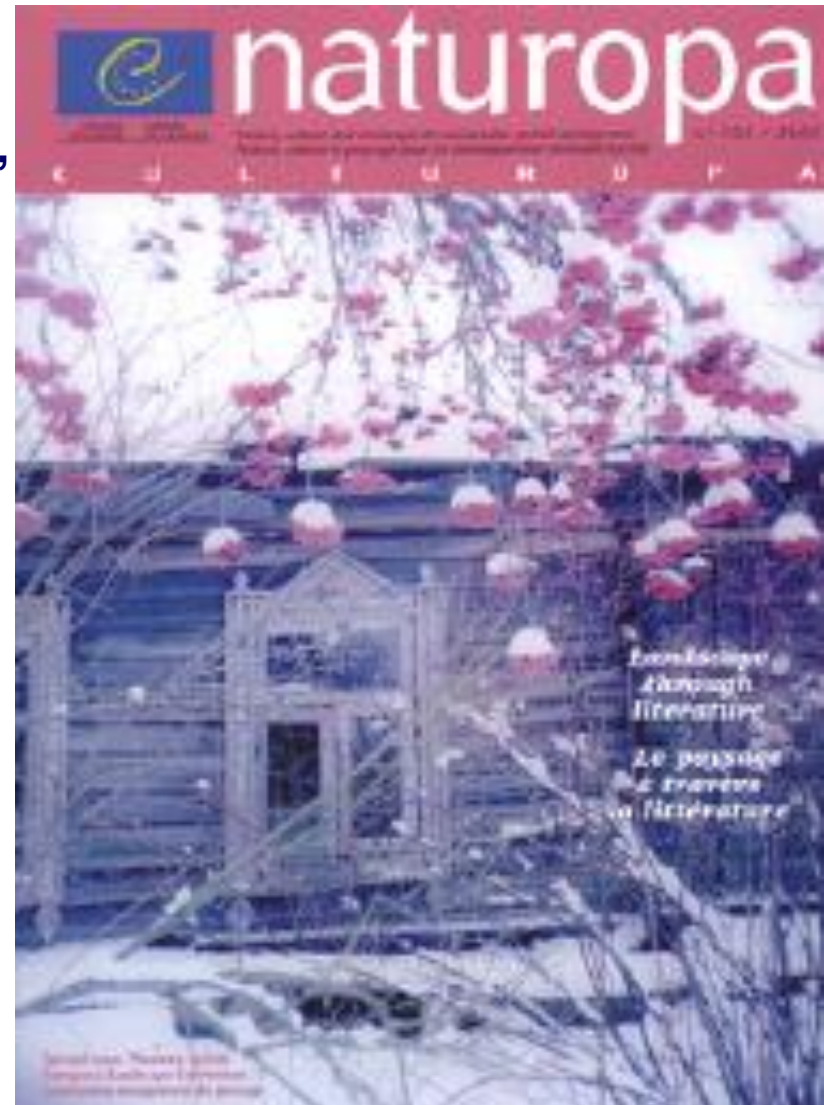




## 5. Raising awareness

CoE “*Futuropa* for a new vision of landscape and territory” Magazine

- “Landscapes: the setting for our future lives” (*Naturopa*, 1998, n° 6)
- “The European Landscape Convention”, (*Naturopa*, 2002, n° 98)
- “Landscape through literature” (*Naturopa*, 2005, n° 103)
- “Vernacular habitat, an heritage in the landscape” (*Futuropa*, 2008, n° 1)
- “Landscape and transfrontier cooperation” (*Futuropa*, 2010, n° 2)
- “Landscape and public space” (*Futuropa*, 2013, n° 3)





## 6. Fostering access to information: ELC 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](#)



## *Progresses achieved*

- the landscape is progressively included in the political agenda of governments,
- an important network of cooperation at international level for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention has been developed,
- 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 of one State or region,
- specific working structures for landscape (observatories, centers or landscape institutes) have been created,
- specific laws and regulations referring to landscape have been developed according to the provisions of the Convention,
- 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,
- biennale landscape festivals and exhibitions are organised and films referring to the European Landscape Convention prepared.





## Conclusions

The Council of Europe contributes to find solutions that will enable the society of tomorrow to live in an environment that gives scope for its full development.

Contemporary society throughout the world are confronted and will be brought increasingly to grips with phenomena and events that bring in question the values of their civilisation and ideals of their philosophies.

Urbanisation, concentration, competition, regional imbalance, unequal development, exaggerated population growth are the challenges that human being must recognise and overcome.



**Spatial planning policy is an instrument in the hands of public authorities which use is a political responsibility. It should result in an organisation of space that expresses, in its distribution of human being and their activities, and in the quality of human environment created or adapted to our own time.**

**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.**



## The Council of Europe Landscape Awards Alliance





1st Session 2008-2009

1.

Spain

*Parque de Cristina Enea*

# 2009 council of europe landscape award candidature san sebastián-cristina enea



## Description of Project

2.

France

*Le parc de la Deûle, Lille Métropole*







3.

Turkey

*Biodiversity and Natural Resources  
Management Project*

# DOĞANIN GÜZELLİĞİ EŞSİZLİĞİNDEDİR



www.gef-2.org

## CAMILİ BİYOSFER REZERVİ



Karçalı Dağları Önemli Bitki Alanı'nın büyük bir kısmını oluşturan Camili Havzası, Avrupa ile Orta Asya'yı içine alan geniş coğrafyadaki en büyük doğal yeşil ormanları barındırmaktadır. Camili, Kafkas anırtısının safiğinin bozulmadan korunduğu tek yerdir.



Camili, huş tavuğu ve çengel boynuzu dağ keçisinin önemli yaşam alanlarından biridir. 2005 yılında UNESCO tarafından Biyosfer Rezervi ilan edilen Camili Havzası, Doğu Karadeniz Dağları Önemli Kuş Alanı'nın da bir bölümünü oluşturmaktadır.



BIYOSFER ÇEŞİTLİK VE DOĞAL KAYNAK YÖNETİM PROJESİ (2000-2007)

4.

# Finland

*Biodiversity and Natural Resources  
Management Project*



## LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT OF HÄMEENKYRÖ NATIONAL LANDSCAPE AREA

The Finnish Candidature for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe



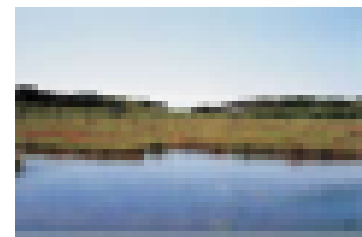
5.

Italy

*Val di Cornia Park System*

# THE VAL DI CORNIA PARK SYSTEM

An example of management of Italian landscape,  
from coastal re-qualification to the enhancement  
of its historical and natural identity



6.

Slovenia

*Project Regional Distribution  
of Landscape Types*

# Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia



University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture  
Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, National Office for Physical Planning  
1998



7.

Czech Republic

*Czech Tourist Club*

# 120 LET KČT

S NÁMI ZA ZDRAVÍM A POZNÁNÍM

1888 — 2008



120 LET



AKCE



TERMÍN



INFO



OFICIÁLNÍ PARTNERI



ZENTIVA



8.

Hungary

*Zámoly Basin*



Picture 20: Studying the world of birds in the bird ringing camp



2nd Session 2010-2011



1.

Belgium

*La Route Paysagère du Parc Naturel  
des Plaines de L'Escaut*

A photograph of a stone wall in a rural landscape. The wall is made of rough-hewn stones and has a wooden top rail. In the background, there are trees with yellow and green foliage, and hills under a blue sky. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

2.

Cyprus

*Hazel Orchards in the village Polystypos*

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape. The scene is dominated by vibrant green agricultural fields, some of which are divided into smaller plots. A dense line of trees, likely a forest or a windbreak, runs horizontally across the middle of the image. To the left, there is a large, dark, irregularly shaped pond. The overall lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day, and the colors are very saturated.

3.

# Czech Republic

*Čehovice, Prostějov-Moravia district*



4.

Finland

*Finnish Association for Nature Conservation*



A wide, paved path leads through a green park area. The path is flanked by grass and young trees. In the background, there are more trees and a clear blue sky. The overall scene is bright and sunny.

5.

France

*Base régionale de plein air et de loisirs du  
Port aux Cerises*



6.

Hungary

*Bükk National Park*



7.

Italy

*City of Carbonia*

A photograph of a wooden fence in a field, with the number 8. overlaid in red.

8.

# The Netherlands

*Foundation Landscape Manifesto*



A scenic landscape in Norway featuring a small wooden cabin on a grassy hillside, surrounded by dense green forests. The cabin is the central focus, situated on a gentle slope. The background is a thick forest of tall, thin trees, likely spruce or fir. The foreground is a lush green field with some yellow wildflowers. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and natural.

9.

Norway

*Herand Landscape Park, County of Hordaland*



TURISTIČKA ORGANIZACIJA  
GRADA SOMBORA

10.

Serbia

*Backi Monostor*





11.

Slovakia

*The Grant Programs of Ekopolis Foundation*





12.

Slovenia

*We are Making our Landscape*  
*Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects*



You registered with the name **convidat**

# La Ribera d'Ebre, Activity 1

[Back to introduction](#)

River landscape and energy production



Discover the landscape of Ebro

You can click on the image to zoom in and move the image, which will make it easier to find hidden elements. Once you've found all the elements, you will be asked to answer the question before moving on to the next activity.

Switch between activities by typing Ctrl + cursor

[Help?](#)



Activity 1  
Access question



**City, territory, landscape: A project to educate and rise awareness about landscape**



14.

United Kingdom

*The Durham Heritage Coast*

3rd Session 2012-2013



1.

Belgium

Hoge Kempen National Park

# 2.

## Czech Republic

Environmental education in the town of Strakonice year  
by year *or*

“Pilgrimage through the Contemplative Landscape”





# 3.

## Finland

### The Landscape Projects of the Hyyppä Valley



4.

France

Grand Pré Park



5.

# Hungary

Complex landscape rehabilitation and development program in the Gerecse Mountains and the Által Creek Valley



# 6. Ireland

## Bere Island Conservation Plan





# 7.

## Italy

The rebirth of Alto Belice Corleonese from the recovery of land confiscated from the mafia organisations



8.

Latvia

Dzintari Forest Park



9.

# Lithuania

U-parks. U-turn we love





# 10.

## Netherlands

Planning policy for conservation and sustainable development of 20 National Landscapes in the Netherlands





# 11.

## Poland

Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa river valley



12.

# Portugal

Furnas Landscape Laboratory

*Furnas LandLab*



# 13.

## Romania

ADEPT – Agricultural development and environmental protection in Transylvania





14.

# Serbia

The Gate of Gornje Podunavlje





15.

## Slovakia

Salvage, Revival, and Operation of the Forest  
Railway in Landscape of Cierny Balog



# 16.

## Slovenia

Landscape and water-management restoration  
of Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve



# 17.

## Spain

The sustainable revitalisation of  
the Protected Landscape of Geria



18.

# United Kingdom

## South Pennines Watershed Landscape Project

