

STEERING COMMITTEE FOR CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE (CDCPP)

CDCPP (2013) 15 Addendum

Strasbourg, 13 May 2013

**2nd meeting
Strasbourg, 27-29 May 2013**

7th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION – ADDENDUM TO THE REPORT

DOCUMENT FOR INFORMATON

Item 3.5 of the draft agenda

- the Committee is invited to take note of the Addendum to the Report of the 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg, 26-27 March 2013).



Strasbourg, 24 April 2013

CEP-CDCPP (2013) 12E Add.

EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

CEP-CDPATEP

7th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

*Conference organised under the auspices of the Andorran Chairmanship of
the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe*

ADDENDUM TO THE REPORT

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Council of Europe
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
26-27 March 2013

*Secretariat document
Policy Development
Directorate of Democratic Governance*

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APPENDIX 1

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INTERPRETERS
INTERPRETES

Mrs Sylvie BOUX
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* * *

APPENDIX 2

AGENDA

Foreword

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature of the Member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000, with the aims to promote European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise European co-operation. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all aspects of European landscape. The Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

To date, 38 Council of Europe member States have ratified 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 and the United Kingdom. Two States have signed the Convention: Iceland and Malta.

The Convention provides an important contribution to the implementation of the Council of Europe’s objectives, namely to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today. By developing a new territorial culture, the Council of Europe seeks to promote populations’ quality of life and well-being.

The aim of the Conference is to present to all member and observer States of the Council of Europe, and to international governmental and non-governmental institutions and organisations, the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, and practical questions related to its implementation.

The Conference is the means by which the Council of Europe ensures, in accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, its implementation. The Committee of experts mentioned in Article 10 is, by virtue of a Committee of Ministers’ decision, the CD-CPP. The conclusions of the Conference will be brought to the attention of the CD-CPP which will then report to the Committee of Ministers. The attention of the Conference is drawn to the fact that the terms of reference of the CD-CPP expire on 31 December 2013. The holding of a new conference as well as its future activities will depend on a decision of the Committee of Ministers.

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

TUESDAY 26 MARCH 2013

Opening of the Conference

9.00-9.30 *Welcome of participants*

9.30-10.45

Opening by Ms Maria José FESTAS, Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe, Deputy Chair of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)

Introductory speeches

Ms Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Mr Francesc CAMP, Minister of Tourism and Environment of Andorra, on behalf of the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe

Presentation of the National Strategy for Landscape of Andorra

Ms Anne-Marie CHAVANON, President of the Committee on Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe

10.45-11.00

1. Adoption of the draft agenda

[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2013) 1]

11.00-11.30 *Break*

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Session 1 – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention

11.30-13.00

2. General activity report on the European Landscape Convention and status of signatures and ratifications

[Document for information: CEP-CDCPP (2013) 2]

3. Presentation of the actions carried out by the Parties to the European Landscape Convention at national, regional and local levels for its implementation and addresses from representatives of States non Parties to the Convention

[Document for information: CEP-CDCPP (2013) 3]

Addresses from representatives of States Parties to the Convention

Addresses from representatives of States non Parties to the Convention

13.00-14.30 *Lunch*

14.30-16.00

4. **Landscape policies in the Member States of the Council of Europe**
[Document for information: CEP-CDCPP (2013) 5]
5. **Classification of the Council of Europe Conventions**
6. **Presentation of the 1st phase of the European Landscape Convention Information System and of its Glossary**
[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2013) 4]

16.00-16.30 *Break*

16.30-18.00

7. **Conclusions of the Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**
[Link for information:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications_en.asp]

- 7.1. **10th Workshops on “Multifunctional landscape”, Evora, Portugal, 20-21 October 2011**
[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2013) 6]
- 7.2. **11th Workshops on “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011”, Carbonia, Italy, 4-5 June 2012**
[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2013) 7]
- 7.3. **12th Workshops on “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...”, Thessalonica, Greece, 2-3 October 2012**
[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2013) 8]

8. **Presentation of the actions carried out by international governmental and non-governmental institutions and organisations dedicated to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

18.00-19.30 *Official reception in the Blue Restaurant of the Palais de l'Europe offered by the Andorra's Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers*

WEDNESDAY 27 MARCH 2013

Session 2 – Information on other actions for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

9.00-10.30

9. Future Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

9.1. 13th Workshops on “*The future of the territories, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy*”, Montenegro, 2-3 October 2013

10. Council of Europe thematic reports on the European Landscape Convention

[Link for information:

Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications/PaysageDeveloppement%20_en.pdf

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

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications/Facettes_en.pdf]

10.1. Report on “*Landscape education*”

[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2013) 9]

10.2. Report on “*Landscape and leisure*”

[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2013) 10]

11. Proceedings of the Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the opening for signature of the European Landscape Convention

[Link for information:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications/ActesFlorence.pdf]

12. Futuropa Magazine, for a new vision of landscape and territory, on “*Landscape and public space*”

[Link for information:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/naturopa_en.asp]

13. Presentation of the Report

“The Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), considering landscape with its heritage values”

[For information – 16CEMAT-CHF 94 (2012) 3E]

10.30-11.00 *Break*

Future work and closing of the Conference

11.00-12.00

14. Council of Europe Landscape Award – Third Session 2013

[Link for information:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications/LandscapeAwards_en.pdf]

[Document for information: CEP-CDCPP (2013) 11]

15. Elections of the future Chair and future Vice-Chair of the Conference

16. Working Programme

17. Other business

18. Conclusions of the Conference

by Ms Maria José FESTAS, Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe

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APPENDIX 3

OPENING SPEECHES

3.1. Opening speech by

Mrs Maria José FESTAS, Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe, Deputy Chair of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)

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[Will be added in an updated version]

3.2. Opening speech by

*Mrs Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI,
Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe*

Dear Ministers,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I address you on the occasion of the 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, which takes place in the framework of the Chairmanship of Andorra of the Committee of Ministers. I would like to extend my warmest welcome to Mr Francesc Camp, Minister of Tourism and Environment of Andorra.

European landscapes are part of our living environment and are of fundamental importance to our individual and social well-being, quality of life and identity. They play an important role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and through tourism they also represent a valuable resource for economic activity.

Technical developments and the needs of our economies lead to constant pressure on resources and the cultural heritage. In too many cases we have witnessed the destruction of landscapes, or developments which have rendered extraordinary landscapes unremarkable.

It is sometimes difficult to reconcile the conflicting needs of our societies and to sustain landscape as an important resource. But we owe it to future generations to preserve and manage this valuable but fragile common heritage.

The European Landscape Convention is an excellent example of an innovative legal instrument which has clearly set its place in the international legislation dealing with the principles of sustainable development.

All citizens must take part in the preservation of the quality of the landscape but public authorities have a special duty to define the general framework. The Convention considers that landscape protection, management and planning entail “rights and responsibilities for everyone” and establishes the general legal principles which should serve as a basis for adopting national landscape policies and establishing international co-operation.

Through its ratification by 38 Council of Europe member states, this Convention has become an important instrument for policies and legislation in the field of landscape and environment. It has prompted numerous positive changes and developments in local, regional and national legislation and policies.

We have much to learn from each other's experiences in the field of landscape preservation. The need to act in co-operation and to promote mutual assistance is set forth in the Convention. Such collaboration is imperative to ensuring methodological exchanges of experiences across Europe.

The aim of this Conference is to present to all member and observer States of the Council of Europe, and to international governmental and non-governmental institutions and organisations, the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, and practical questions related to its implementation.

I am particularly pleased to learn that governments and regional authorities are working together with the Secretariat to prepare the first phase of the Council of Europe Information System on the

implementation of the Convention. This monitoring system will contribute to developing a “common intelligence”, which will no doubt enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under the Convention.

The Convention is not less relevant now than 13 years ago when it was opened for signature in Florence. On the contrary, in the current economic, social and institutional crisis in Europe it serves as a useful reminder and a guarantee for the principles it was established to defend.

It is with this in mind that I wish you lots of success in your work over these two days.

My best regards and thanks to Mrs Festas and Mrs Chavanon for the promotion of the Convention

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3.3. Opening speech by

*Mr Francesc CAMP,
Minister of Tourism and Environment of Andorra, on behalf of the Chairmanship of the Committee of
Ministers of the Council of Europe*

Thank you Madame Chair,

Madam Deputy Secretary General, Madam Chair, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As Minister for Tourism and Environment of Andorra and on behalf of the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, I am particularly pleased to open this 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and I extend a warm welcome to all the participants.

On 7 March 2012 Andorra ratified the European Landscape Convention, which subsequently came into force on 1 July. It is an honour for my country to become one of the 38 member states of this convention, which has gone from strength to strength since it was first opened for signature in Florence in the year 2000. We therefore particularly welcome the recent ratification of the Convention by Switzerland.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve greater unity among its members by upholding and promoting democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

The Andorran Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers has decided to refocus its priorities on aspects of our societies which help to create sustainable democracies. By this we particularly mean education for democratic citizenship and human rights but we also wish to highlight the fact that the preservation and enhancement of the landscape are important factors in building up harmonious coexistence in our towns and regions, within societies which are increasingly culturally diverse.

I congratulate the Council of Europe on the very high standard of the work that has been carried out during the 13 years of the Convention's existence and on the usefulness of the documents that are available to countries wishing to develop their landscape policy. Andorra has already benefited from the achievements and experience of the other member states thanks to the many activity reports, thematic reports and workshops on the application of the Convention to which we have had access.

All of these activities have helped make the aims of the Convention increasingly recognised in Europe. This forward-looking and modern way of considering the landscape in our policies from the standpoint of not only landscape protection, management and planning but also in the context of European co-operation in this field serves as an example outside the European area. The Convention is important not only with a view to enhancing not only the physical landscape as such but also our culture and heritage, as it raises people's everyday awareness of their environment and allows them to interact with it.

Landscape, as defined by the Convention, is now on the governments' political agendas. Both public authorities and the general public are showing a growing awareness that we must pay attention to ordinary or everyday landscapes, as they constitute our living environment.

It is in this spirit that Andorra has been working and we are very pleased to be in a position today to present Andorra's National Landscape Strategy, which we started to prepare in late 2010. This was part of a process of citizen participation which led in 2011 to the Andorran government's approval of

the strategy for the coming years and up to 2020. As a result, in early 2012 we adopted follow-up activities for 2012- 2015.

The aim of these activities is to preserve natural mountain landscapes, enhance and reinforce rural landscapes and improve urban landscapes. We also seek to do our utmost to improve the integration of roads and tourist and leisure facilities into the landscape. Public participation and support are considered essential in this strategy. It is also necessary to promote a form of tourism that acknowledges and respects the importance of our landscapes and their value.

For the period 2012 – 2015, and by way of an example of the Strategy we have put in place, one of our objectives is to take stock of any “landscape black spots” that need to be solved in co-operation with the municipalities. We have published a guide for ski resorts on the landscape integration of their amenities. With a view to encouraging citizen participation and involvement, we have also launched a photo competition on Andorran landscapes and made it possible for people to send in photographs of landscape black spots. Finally, we are working on a wide range of tourist products aimed at discovering and experiencing all our landscapes.

I will now give the floor to Mr Marc Rossell, Director of the Environment, and Ms Anna Moles, Head of the Environmental Impact Unit, to give you a detailed presentation of the National Landscape Strategy and the main activities being carried out under this strategy.

Ladies, and Gentlemen, thank you for your attention.

* * *

3.4. Presentation of the National Strategy for Landscape of Andorra

*Mr Marc ROSSELL SOLER,
Director of Environment, Ministry of Tourism and Environment of Andorra
Government of Andorra*

*Mrs Anna MOLES,
Head of Unit of Environmental Impact
Representative of Andorra for the European Landscape Convention
Ministry of Tourism and Environment of Andorra
Government of Andorra*

Mesdames, Messieurs,

C'est pour nous un grand honneur de participer à cette 7^e Conférence sur la Convention européenne du paysage et nous remercions le Conseil de l'Europe de nous avoir invités à présenter la Stratégie nationale du paysage de l'Andorre.

1. Brève présentation de l'Andorre

Situé au cœur des Pyrénées, l'Andorre est un petit état de 468 km². Ce territoire de montagne, dont l'altitude moyenne est de 1900 mètres, est structuré en trois vallées principales en forme de Y au fond desquelles se sont développées les principales zones urbaines des 7 communes de la Principauté.

Pendant des siècles et jusqu'aux années 50, le pays comptait 5 000 habitants établis dans des petits villages. Son économie était basée sur l'agriculture et l'élevage traditionnel de montagne. Son statut politique est singulier. En effet, notre pays est une co-principauté dont les bases ont été établies en 1278.

Dès la deuxième moitié du 20^e siècle, l'Andorre connaît un essor du commerce et du tourisme de neige. La beauté des paysages et la richesse du patrimoine culturel ont contribué à la transformation de l'économie traditionnelle vers les services touristiques, l'immobilier et le commerce. La population actuelle est de 76 000 habitants.

La croissance du tourisme dans le pays a été très importante jusqu'en 2004 et a atteint le chiffre record de 11 millions et demi de visiteurs. Ceci a entraîné un très rapide développement des stations de ski dans les étages alpins et subalpins et une croissance accélérée des zones urbaines au fond des vallées provoquant des grandes transformations de certains paysages naturels de haute montagne et des paysages ruraux en général.

2. La Stratégie nationale du paysage

Conscient de cet état de fait, le Ministère en charge de l'environnement du Gouvernement de l'Andorre, a parié sur la mise en place d'actions suivant l'esprit de la Convention européenne du paysage, et dans le cadre d'une Stratégie nationale du paysage. Cette Stratégie fut adoptée le 27 avril 2011 par le Gouvernement andorran.

De 2006 à 2009, nous avons réalisé la carte des unités paysagères du territoire national aux échelles du 15 000^e et du 50 000^e, correspondant aux paysages objectifs composés de leurs éléments naturels, physiques et biologiques, et de leurs éléments anthropiques, ainsi que des énergies qui les transforment. En 2008, une enquête auprès de la population a été réalisée et les résultats de ces consultations sur les paysages les plus connus et les plus appréciés par la population ainsi que leurs souhaits quant au futur de ces paysages ont été analysés et intégrés dans le Catalogue des paysages

achevé en avril 2009 lequel a débouché sur des recommandations pour la gestion, la préservation, voire l'amélioration ou la mise en valeur des paysages.

Ces recommandations ont permis d'établir une proposition d'objectifs de qualité paysagère qui ont été soumis à leur tour à un processus de participation citoyenne : le Forum de la Stratégie nationale du paysage, qui s'est tenu à la fin de l'année 2010. Quatre-vingt personnes y ont participé parmi lesquels des techniciens des administrations, des professionnels de l'ingénierie et du paysage, ainsi que des représentants de diverses associations socioprofessionnelles et d'ONGs.

Ce Forum a permis de dégager sept objectifs de qualité paysagère et cinquante actions pour atteindre ces objectifs priorisées selon leur importance et leur urgence. Cet ensemble d'objectifs et d'actions est ainsi repris dans la Stratégie nationale du paysage.

2.1. Les objectifs de qualité paysagère

Les objectifs de qualité paysagère qui ont été validés lors du Forum concernent pour les trois premiers les trois grands types de paysages qui ont été identifiés en Andorre : les paysages de haute montagne, lesquels doivent être de qualité et préservés, les paysages ruraux qui doivent être remis en valeur et renforcés et, les paysages urbains devant être de qualité, bien délimités, agréables pour y vivre et accueillants pour le tourisme. Le quatrième objectif concerne les paysages des abords des routes. Celles-ci affectent la morphologie des versants et altèrent les transitions harmonieuses entre paysages. Les objectifs 5 et 7 concernent le tourisme. L'objectif 5 concerne les zones touristiques et de loisirs, comme les stations de ski, qui doivent être de qualité et respectueuses des paysages où elles se situent. L'objectif 6, lui, vise les activités touristiques proprement dites, elles devraient être plus diversifiées et plus proches et respectueuses de nos paysages. Pour finir le septième objectif de qualité paysagère cherche à atteindre une meilleure connaissance et compréhension de nos paysages par toute la population résidente, afin qu'elle les aime et les respecte mieux.

2.2. Les actions pour la période 2012-2015

Pour la période 2012 -2015, les 21 actions les plus prioritaires ont été choisies et un calendrier de leur réalisation a été établi. Cinq actions transversales permettent d'atteindre les sets objectifs de qualité paysagère. De plus, pour chaque objectif il y a de une à cinq actions. Ce programme d'actions a été approuvé en février 2012 par le Gouvernement, après qu'elles aient été présentées aux participants du Forum de la Stratégie nationale du paysage.

Les objectifs de qualité paysagère, ainsi que les actions 2012- 2015, sont exposés dans le CD que nous avons amené sur la Stratégie nationale du paysage (documents également disponibles à la page Internet du Département de l'Environnement:

<http://www.mediambient.ad/images/stories/Docs/Paisatge/EstrategiaNacionalPaisatge-ENP.pdf>,
<http://www.mediambient.ad/images/stories/Docs/Paisatge/ENPAccions2012-2015.pdf>).

La première action transversale vise à traiter les points noirs paysagers pour offrir un meilleur cadre de vie à la population et améliorer l'image du pays envers nos visiteurs. Il s'agit de simples mesures de nettoyage de déchets abandonnés, de réaménagements, d'embellissements, ou de mise en place de barrières opaques. Dans le cadre de cette action un inventaire de points noirs est réalisé annuellement et les points sont traités avec les communes. Nous avons également créé une rubrique photo dénonciation dans laquelle tous les citoyens peuvent indiquer des lieux à traiter. En 2012, cent cinquante-deux points noirs ont été inventoriés et trente et un ont été nettoyés ou arrangés, nous avons eu trente photos dénonciations dont la moitié a déjà été résolue.

La deuxième action transversale consiste en la création d'une Commission nationale du paysage, chargée de coordonner, suivre et évaluer les actions menées dans le cadre de la Stratégie nationale du

paysage. Constituée par les représentants des ministères concernés du Gouvernement, des techniciens des communes, elle sera progressivement ouverte à la participation d'autres entités telles que la société nationale d'électricité, l'association d'agriculteurs...

Les actions transversales AT.3 et AT. 5 visent elles à la réalisation de législations manquantes, d'une part en matière de paysage pour intégrer les principes de la Convention européenne du paysage et donner un cadre légal à la Stratégie nationale du paysage, et d'autre part, pour moderniser nos outils réglementaires en matière d'évaluation environnementale. Par ailleurs dans l'action AT. 4 il s'agit aussi de favoriser l'utilisation d'énergies renouvelables mais avec un moindre impact sur le paysage.

Les deux actions suivantes concernent le premier objectif de qualité paysagère pour une préservation et une bonne qualité des paysages naturels de haute montagne. Pour cela une législation en matière de protection de la nature doit être établie. Il est également nécessaire d'établir un plan de gestion et de conservation des plus de 1700 zones humides de montagne inventoriées dans le pays depuis 2002. Ces zones ont une remarquable valeur paysagère mais elles sont menacées par les aménagements de pistes de skis et de remontées mécaniques et, par les infrastructures routières et l'urbanisation des parties hautes des vallées.

L'action 2.1 comprend toute une batterie de mesures dont le but est de développer l'agriculture et de la renforcer. Ce secteur est un secteur clé pour les paysages de l'Andorre. En effet les paysages agricoles sont très appréciés par la population et jouent un rôle de transition entre les paysages urbains et les paysages naturels de haute montagne.

Enfin l'action 3.1 vise quant à elle une amélioration des paysages urbains, pour les rendre plus accueillants et agréables pour y vivre. Pour cela la planification territoriale doit promouvoir la gestion des paysages, ce qui doit être transposé légalement par des modifications de la loi existante.

Pour les paysages ruraux et urbains l'action 2.3.1 prévoit le maintien et la restauration des bordures végétales des cours d'eau qui tendent à disparaître au profit du développement urbain et l'aménagement de certains terrains agricoles.

Les deux actions suivantes concernent les routes. Il s'agit d'une part de réduire leur impact sur le paysage en développant des outils techniques comme un cahier des charges pour la réalisation de projets routiers avec un catalogue de solutions constructives respectueuses du paysage. D'autre part le salage hivernal des routes doit être progressivement réduit et des solutions alternatives doivent être trouvées afin de réduire les affections par le sel des sols et par voie de conséquence de la végétation des abords des routes.

L'action qui a pour objectif d'avoir des installations touristiques et de loisirs de qualité et respectueuses des paysages qui les entourent est déjà réalisée en grande partie. Ainsi un guide technique pour l'intégration des stations de ski au paysage a été réalisé en 2012 (<http://www.mediambient.ad/images/stories/Docs/Paisatge/GuiaIntegracioPaisatgistica.pdf>). Ce document a été présenté lors d'une journée technique sur le paysage et les stations de ski, à laquelle ont assisté une soixantaine de personnes. Nous remercions le Conseil de l'Europe et Mme Déjeant-Pons pour sa participation à cette journée.

Une suite de trois activités ont comme objectif d'atteindre un tourisme qui connaît et aime nos paysages et qui les respecte. Il s'agit de promouvoir le tourisme de montagne en améliorant le réseau de refuges existants en Andorre. Un refuge est en cours d'agrandissement dans le parc naturel de Sorteny et un nouveau refuge sera construit dans la vallée du Madriu, dans le but de permettre aux montagnards de faire le tour du pays en allant de refuge en refuge. En parallèle nous sommes en train d'étudier la possibilité d'implanter un label de qualité paysagère pour le pays. Enfin le ministère met en place et étudie des produits touristiques en relation avec nos paysages et leurs valeurs patrimoniales

naturelles et culturelles. Une réglementation en matière d'établissements touristiques ruraux a été élaborée pour permettre leur développement ordonné et respectueux du paysage.

Nous finissons notre exposé par les actions pour une population qui connaît, et aime tous les paysages de l'Andorre. Les actions de la Stratégie sont déjà adoptées par le Gouvernement et nous sommes en train de travailler un pacte pour la Stratégie nationale du paysage auquel adhéreront les communes et les autres acteurs impliqués. Sont également prévues des actions formatives régulières pour les professionnels qui interviennent sur le paysage, ainsi que l'amélioration du contenu des programmes scolaires en matière de paysage.

Dans cette ligne d'actions, nous avons également organisé en 2012 un concours photographique amateur sur l'Andorre des paysages, avec trois catégories : adultes, juniors et, Instagram ou équivalent. Nous avons eu 119 participants. Les thèmes proposés par les photographes amateurs ont été très divers avec une prédominance pour les paysages naturels de haute montagne et leurs valeurs naturelles, surtout les milieux aquatiques. Les paysages ruraux et urbains prennent la suite. Etant donné le succès de ce concours, notre ministère a ouvert une deuxième session 2013. Cette session est également ouverte aux visiteurs non-résidents à travers la modalité Instagram. Pour cette modalité, les photos gagnantes seront élues par votation populaire à travers les réseaux sociaux.

3. Conclusion

Pour conclure, la Stratégie que nous venons de présenter est un cadre large pour la préservation, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages à l'horizon 2020. Sa réalisation c'est entièrement inspirée de la Convention européenne du paysage, et ceci depuis les travaux d'identification et la qualification des paysages, jusqu'à la proposition des objectifs de qualité paysagère et des actions 2012-2015, moyennant un processus de participation citoyenne.

Adoptée par le Gouvernement, cette Stratégie constitue une véritable politique du paysage et un outil de base pour garantir l'intégration du paysage dans les politiques environnementales, touristiques, agricoles, culturelles et d'aménagement du territoire.

Avec la réalisation de ces actions 2012- 2015 nous pensons contribuer en grande mesure à atteindre les sept objectifs de qualité paysagère, avec la collaboration et l'implication de tous les acteurs concernés, et des citoyens de l'Andorre.

* * *

3.5. Opening speech by

*Ms Anne-Marie CHAVANON,
Chair of the Sustainable Territorial Development Committee
of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe*

Monsieur le Ministre, Madame la Secrétaire Générale, Madame la Présidente, Mesdames et Messieurs les directeurs, chers collègues,

Je voudrais tout d'abord vous remercier de l'invitation à participer à l'ouverture de cette Conférence, qui honore la Conférence des OING. C'est une Conférence très attendue par les ONG membres de sa commission Démocratie, cohésion sociale et enjeux mondiaux dont plusieurs sont dans la salle et que je voudrais, si vous le permettez, associer à mon intervention.

Monsieur le Ministre, Madame, Monsieur le Directeur, vous venez de nous présenter un plan tout à fait exemplaire. Et je voudrais ajouter que, chez vous, en Andorre, au cœur des Pyrénées qui me sont chères, le Conseil général, qui est le parlement de la Principauté, s'est appelé pendant plusieurs siècles « Consell de la Terra », « Conseil de la terre », un nom très beau, riche de sens, en particulier dans les langues latines puisque la terre y désigne à la fois le sol et la planète, par conséquent le proche et le lointain, le local et le global auxquels on a coutume de faire référence aujourd'hui, mais aussi le lieu d'origine, le lieu qui nous identifie.

La Convention européenne du paysage est, pour moi, par ses fondements, ses objectifs et sa richesse de contenu, une véritable « Convention européenne de la Terre », de notre terre d'Europe, urbaine et rurale, terre de la nature et des hommes, une terre sur laquelle nous pouvons agir, où nous pouvons mettre en œuvre les objectifs du Conseil de l'Europe qui sont de *promouvoir la démocratie, les droits de l'Homme, la prééminence du droit*.

Une convention qui enracine les droits de l'Homme

« Les droits de l'Homme commencent et finissent sur le terrain ! ». Ce sont les paroles de l'ancien directeur général des Droits de l'Homme au Conseil de l'Europe, Pierre-Henri IMBERT que plusieurs d'entre vous connaissent. Pour lui, ce qui est fait à Strasbourg n'a aucune valeur si cela ne s'exprime pas sur le terrain. C'était aussi l'avis, Monsieur le Ministre, de l'un de vos voisins catalans, malheureusement disparu aujourd'hui, l'ancien président de l'assemblée parlementaire du Conseil de l'Europe, Lluís Maria de PUIG, qui en avait fait son combat quotidien.

Car c'est bien sur le terrain, sur nos « terres », que jaillissent la plupart des conflits, que les mutations et les crises mondiales font sentir leurs effets. Le changement climatique, la raréfaction des ressources naturelles, les mouvements migratoires – dont témoigne la poussée démographique de l'Andorre –, la polarisation humaine et sociale des territoires, l'étalement urbain et les pollutions croissantes sont des problématiques planétaires qu'il nous faut traiter à l'échelle locale, qu'elle soit nationale ou transfrontalière.

Et c'est là que la Convention européenne du paysage nous est utile ! Et qu'elle nous utile à tous, quelles que soient nos compétences particulières ! Elle nous est utile en tant que réalité de terrain. Le plan infranational et local est indiscutablement le lieu privilégié pour développer les processus de démocratie et de mise en œuvre des droits de l'Homme. Le paysage est l'un d'eux, à la croisée des enjeux environnementaux, sociaux et économiques, d'enjeux vitaux indissolublement liés à la pratique de la démocratie et au respect des droits de l'Homme. Nous le voyons aujourd'hui à travers l'Europe.

Et nous savons tous qu'il faut sans relâche adapter, la mise en œuvre des principes de la démocratie et des droits de l'Homme à l'évolution politique, économique, sociale et culturelle particulière de nos pays. C'est ce qu'a fait la Stratégie nationale du paysage andorrane.

C'est d'autant plus difficile aujourd'hui, dans un climat d'inquiétude favorisé par les crises, dans un climat individualiste où les Droits de l'Homme sont d'abord perçus comme « mes » droits. Il ne faudrait pas, ainsi que le dit l'ancien président de la commission des Droits de l'Homme de la conférence des OING du Conseil de l'Europe, Gabriel NISSIM, que « l'avancée incommensurable des droits de l'Homme, depuis 60 ans, se pervertisse en tournant à la seule revendication égoïste de ce qui m'est dû, à moi, par les pouvoirs publics et par les autres ». Et, dit-il, pour éviter ce risque déjà bien présent, il est indispensable « d'apprendre à ne plus regarder les autres comme un objet dans notre environnement mais comme des co-sujets avec lesquels construire ensemble notre environnement humain ». C'est précisément ce que permet la Convention européenne du paysage.

Un moyen d'action et de médiation puissant

La Convention européenne du paysage est un moyen d'action sans équivalent :

- parce qu'un projet de paysage, vous le savez tous, permet de réintroduire l'humain à travers les populations concernées : le paysage est pour des gens, il est un lieu de vie. On ne peut pas préserver un paysage sans préserver les activités qui l'ont produit et les gens qui pratiquent ces activités. On ne peut pas faire évoluer un paysage de façon satisfaisante si ces activités sont en crise ;
- parce qu'aucune action de protection ou de valorisation d'un paysage ne peut se passer d'une réflexion sur sa gestion, mais surtout sur ses acteurs et sur leur mode d'intervention. Et parce qu'aucune action ne peut se passer d'un travail en commun entre ces divers acteurs, ainsi que vous l'avez fait en Andorre, Monsieur le Ministre.

La Convention européenne du paysage est un outil de médiation sociale indiscutable car son but final, c'est aussi d'assurer une communauté de bien-être entre des citoyens qui peuvent avoir des intérêts concurrents, et même divergents. C'est encore plus vrai lorsque s'affrontent des logiques de valeur différentes, souvent celles d'acteurs économiques.

Or le projet de paysage, tel que porté par cette Convention, englobe les intérêts particuliers au service de tous. Il aide à régler les problèmes du « vivre ensemble », là où ils sont. Il permet d'agrèger les identités particulières pour un « vivre ensemble » harmonieux. Vous l'avez évoqué, Monsieur le Ministre, à l'instant.

La Convention européenne du paysage est un outil précieux pour l'ensemble des organes du Conseil de l'Europe, dans l'exercice des responsabilités de chacun. C'est un outil qui permet, au même titre, pour moi, que la Charte Sociale Européenne, de faire advenir les droits de l'Homme dans notre cadre de vie, et plus encore dans notre façon de vivre ensemble.

Le Conseil de l'Europe a produit un énorme travail sur le dialogue interculturel et le « vivre ensemble », sous la direction de Madame BATTAINI-DRAGONI. Or la Convention européenne du paysage devrait être, à mon sens, clairement perçue et identifiée comme l'un de ses outils concrets, un de ses outils de terrain. Nous avons, parmi nos collègues, des ONG qui utilisent le paysage promu par cette Convention pour accomplir un travail dans des quartiers difficiles, des quartiers sensibles où les antagonismes sont très forts. Le dialogue est réintroduit grâce aux orientations de la Convention européenne du paysage qui fait du paysage un bien appropriable par tous.

Cette Convention est aussi un outil d'action et de médiation en ce qu'il participe à la territorialisation des politiques publiques et à la redéfinition des modes de gouvernance, modes qui sont, en ce moment, vous le savez tous, un sujet de préoccupation et de recherche dans bien des Etats. C'est notamment le cas en France. Or, c'est parce qu'elle agit à plusieurs échelles, temporelles et spatiales, que la Convention européenne du paysage permet de franchir des frontières sociales et administratives souvent étanches.

Une voie de passage pour « l'agir ensemble » du Conseil de l'Europe vers le terrain

Je terminerai en disant que les textes ne suffisent absolument pas, quelle que soit leur excellence. Et la reconnaissance de celui-ci par les Etats témoigne de cette excellence.

Le respect des articles 8 et 10 sur « Suivi de la mise en œuvre de la Convention » et « Assistance mutuelle et échange d'informations » est primordial pour que le potentiel extraordinaire de ce texte reste et devienne plus encore une réalité sur le terrain.

Les Conférences et les Ateliers du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, la dynamique créée par les éditions successives du Prix européen du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe sont déterminants.

La Convention européenne du paysage a été une co-production exemplaire portée par le secteur ministériel, par vous tous, au cours des dix dernières années, avec le soutien des ONG. Et je voudrais ici rendre un hommage particulier à Mme BATTAINI-DRAGONI qui connaît mieux que quiconque l'incalculable valeur de la Convention de Florence et qui l'a montré tout au long de ces années, à la présidente, Maria-José FESTAS, et à ses prédécesseurs présents dans la salle, Jean-François SEGUIN et Enrico BUERGI, ainsi qu'à Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS qui a forcé notre admiration à tous, tout au long de ces années, ne ménageant ni sa peine ni son temps, veillant à ce que chaque réunion apporte une substance abondante, tant en expériences qu'en recherche.

Aussi, permettez-moi de dire qu'une Convention de cette qualité ne doit pas être rangée dans la bibliothèque, certes prestigieuse, des grands textes du Conseil de l'Europe, qu'elle doit être non seulement un outil de référence mais aussi une Convention qui irrigue en profondeur l'ensemble des organes du Conseil de l'Europe, pour faire prendre conscience à chacun d'eux que sur le terrain, là où ils sont, au niveau national, régional et local – et international pour les ONG - ils ont à portée de main un outil qui peut les aider puissamment, dans des domaines qui vont bien au-delà des formes urbaines et de la destination des sols.

Je me tourne à nouveau vers Madame BATTAINI-DRAGONI, et je crois ne trahir aucun de vous – en tous cas certainement pas les ONG internationales présentes – en disant que nous souhaitons ardemment, Madame, voir se poursuivre la recherche et l'échange très riches qui ont marqué ces dernières années, formant le vœu qu'ils se développent au service de la Démocratie et des Droits de l'Homme au cours des années à venir.

Je vous remercie

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APPENDIX 4

GENERAL ACTIVITY REPORT ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION AND STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS

*Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS,
Head of Division, Policy Development
Council of Europe*

[Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 2]

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature of the Member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000. It aims to promote European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise European co-operation.

The Convention is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all aspects of European landscape. It applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

To date, 38 Council of Europe member States have ratified 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 and the United Kingdom. Two States have signed the Convention: Iceland and Malta (List in Appendix).

The Convention provides an important contribution to the implementation of the Council of Europe’s objectives, namely to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today. By developing a new territorial culture, the Council of Europe seeks to promote populations’ quality of life and well-being.

The Action Plan adopted by Council of Europe Heads of State and Government at their Third Summit in Warsaw on 17 May 2005 includes a section on “*Promoting sustainable development*” which provides that: “*We are committed to improving the quality of life for citizens. The Council of Europe shall therefore, on the basis of the existing instruments, further develop and support integrated policies in the fields of ... landscape, spatial planning ..., in a sustainable development perspective*”. The work done by the Council of Europe seeks to promote a comprehensive and coherent vision of the “common heritage” concept, by presenting the landscape as a means of fostering sustainable spatial development, strengthening social ties and improving the environment people live in.

The work done to implement the European Landscape Convention is aimed at: monitoring implementation of the Convention; fostering European co-operation; collecting examples of good practice; fostering knowledge and research for policy development; raising awareness; and fostering access to information.

I. MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

1. Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape 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 was adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 6 February 2008. The recommendation, which contains a series of theoretical, methodological and practical guidelines, is intended for parties to the Convention which wish to draw up and implement a national landscape policy based on the Convention. It also includes two appendices entitled:

- Examples of instruments used to implement the European Landscape Convention;
- Suggested text for the practical implementation of the European Landscape Convention at national level.

Appendix 1 to the recommendation may be supplemented by the experiences of parties to the Convention on their own territories, which will provide practical and methodological lessons. It is proposed that each party contributes to the setting up of a database to appear on the website of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention, which would be a "toolbox" to help provide mutual technical and scientific assistance, as provided for in Article 8 of the Convention.

2. Summary descriptive notes on the landscape policies pursued in Council of Europe member States / Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention

A document on the landscape policies pursued in Council of Europe member States, giving the key facts concerning the landscape of the Council of Europe member States, is regularly updated and a synthesis of the data is prepared.

The data gathered are gradually being incorporated in a Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention.

The concept of landscape is undergoing a period of rapid and profound change accompanied by significant advances. Together with the documents relating to its implementation, the convention constitutes a genuine innovation compared with other international documents on cultural and natural heritage. It has already led to developments in numerous European states, irrespective of whether or not they have officially acceded to it, not only in their national and regional legislation but also at various administrative levels, as well as in methodological documents and experiments with active participatory landscape policies.

This situation has come about both in states which have long been active in this area and which have tried and tested landscape policies and instruments, and in states which are not yet at that stage. The convention is used as a benchmark by some countries to initiate a process of profound change in their landscape policies; for others it constitutes an opportunity to define their policy.

The landscape is in this way progressively included in the political agenda of governments; the concept of landscape, as defined by the Convention, is becoming more and more recognised in public policies at international, national, regional and local levels as well as by populations; specific laws and regulations referring to landscape have been developed according to the provisions of the Convention; an important network of cooperation at international level for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention has been developed; new forms of cooperation are developed between different levels of authorities (international, national, regional and local) and between ministries or departments of one State or region; States or regions cooperate beyond their borders for

transfrontier landscapes; specific working structures for landscape (observatories, centers or landscape institutes) have been created; 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.

3. National seminars on the European Landscape Convention

Intended for states which have or have not yet ratified the Convention, the national seminars on the European Landscape Convention help generate debate on the subject of landscape.

Various national seminars on the European Landscape Convention have been held, with declarations or conclusions adopted at the end of each one:

National Seminars

- “*Spatial planning and landscape*”, Yerevan (Armenia), 23-24 October 2003
- “*Spatial planning and landscape*”, Moscow (Russian Federation), 26-27 April 2004
- “*Sustainable spatial development and the European Landscape Convention*”, Tulcea (Romania), 6-7 May 2004
- “*The contribution of Albania to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*”, Tirana (Albania), 15-16 December 2005
- “*Landscape*”, Andorra la Vella (Principality of Andorra), 4-5 June 2007
- Other national seminars 2007-2012

The proceedings of the Seminars are published in the Council of Europe’s European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series.

II. FOSTERING EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION

The European Landscape Convention provides that the contracting parties undertake to co-operate internationally at European level in the consideration of the landscape dimension of international policies and programmes. The Council of Europe organises this co-operation through the Conferences on the European Landscape Convention and the meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

1. The Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention

Several Conferences on the European Landscape Convention have already been held. They are attended by representatives of the parties and signatories and representatives of the three Council of Europe bodies – the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe. Representatives of Council of Europe member States which are not yet parties or signatories and various international governmental and non-governmental organisations also attend as observers.

Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention

1. 22-23 November 2001, Council of Europe, Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg
2. 28-29 November 2002, Council of Europe, Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg
3. 17-18 June 2004, Council of Europe, Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg
4. 22-23 March 2007, Council of Europe, Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg
5. 30-31 March 2009, Council of Europe, Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg
6. 3-4 May 2011, Council of Europe, Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg
7. 26-27 March 2013, Council of Europe, Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg

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

Organised by the Council of Europe on a regular basis since 2002, the meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention take a detailed look at the implementation of the Convention. Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the state hosting the meeting. A genuine forum for sharing practice and ideas, the meetings are also an opportunity to present new concepts and achievements in connection with the Convention.

The following Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention so far has been held.

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

1. *“Landscape policies: 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”*, Strasbourg, France, 23-24 May 2002
2. *“Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes and transfrontier landscapes; Landscapes and individual and social well-being; Spatial planning and landscape”*, Strasbourg, France, 27-28 November 2003
3. *“Landscapes for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas”*, Cork (Ireland), 16-17 June 2005
4. *“Landscape and society”*, Ljubljana (Slovenia), 11-12 May 2006
5. *“Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice”*, Girona (Spain), 28-29 September 2006
6. *“Landscape and rural heritage”*, Sibiu (Romania), 20-21 September 2007
7. *“Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management”*, Piastany (Slovakia), 24-25 April 2008
8. *“Landscape and driving forces”*, Malmö (Sweden), 8-9 October 2009
9. *“Landscape, infrastructures and society”*, Cordoba (Spain), 15-16 April 2010

“Council of Europe Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the European Landscape Convention 2000-2010 – New Challenges, new Opportunities”, Florence, Italy, 20-21 October 2010

10. *“Multifunctional Landscape”*, Evora (Portugal), 20-21 October 2011
11. *“Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011”*, Carbonia (Italy), 4-5 June 2012
12. *“Visions for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning”*, Greece, 1-2 October 2012

The proceedings of the Meetings of the workshops are published in the Council of Europe’s Spatial Planning and Landscape Series.

III. COLLECTING EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE: THE LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The European Landscape Convention provides for a Council of Europe Landscape Award. In particular, it states that, on proposals from the committees of experts supervising the implementation of the Convention, the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape Award, adopt the relevant rules and confer the award (Article 11). The Committee of Ministers adopted Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the

Council of Europe on 20 February 2008. The award was launched in 2008 and two sessions of the award were organised in 2008-2009 and in 2010-2011.

The criteria for conferring the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe are as follows:

- *Sustainable territorial development:* The completed projects submitted must give tangible form to the protection, management and/or planning of landscapes. This means that the projects must have been completed and open to the public for at least three years when the candidatures were submitted. They must also be part of a sustainable development policy and be in harmony with the territorial organisation of the area concerned; demonstrate their environmental, social, economic, cultural and aesthetic sustainability; counter or remedy any damage to landscape structures; help enhance and enrich the landscape and develop new qualities.
- *Exemplary value:* The implementation of the policy or measures that have helped to improve the protection, management and/or planning of the landscapes concerned must set an example of good practice for others to follow.
- *Public participation:* The policy or measures implemented with a view to the protection, management and/or planning of the landscapes concerned should involve the active participation of the public, local and regional authorities and other players and should clearly reflect the landscape quality objectives. The public should be able to participate simultaneously in two ways: through dialogue and exchanges between members of society (public meetings, debates, procedures for participation and consultation in the field, for example); through procedures for public participation and involvement in landscape policies implemented by national, regional or local authorities.
- *Awareness-raising:* Article 6.A of the Convention provides that “each Party undertakes to increase awareness among civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them”. Action along these lines taken as part of the completed project concerned will be assessed.

The award is in keeping with the work done by the Council of Europe in favour of human rights, democracy and sustainable development and that it promotes the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by acknowledging the importance of measures taken to improve the landscape features of people’s living conditions.

The following activities were achieved in 2012:

- 11th Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011*”, Carbonia (Italy), 4-5 June 2012;

Link to the draft proceedings:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/ReunionAteliers/carbonia_en.asp

- Publication “*Landscape Award of the Council of Europe*”, Council of Europe’s European Spatial and Landscape series, 2012, N° 96 (presentation of achievements of the Sessions 1 and 2 of the Award).

Link to the publication:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications/LandscapeAwards_en.pdf

Sessions of the Council of Europe Landscape Award:

1st Session 2008-2009

The following achievements were presented:

States	Candidates	Project title
Czech Republic	Tourist Club	Marking system of the tourist trails
Finland	Hämeenkyrö	Landscape Management of Hämeenkyrö National Landscape Area
France	Lille Métropole	Parc de la Deûle
Hungary	Public Foundation for Nature Conservation Pro Vértes	Implementation of the Complex Nature Conservation and Landscape Management Programme in the Zámoly Basin
Italy	Val di Cornia	The Val di Cornia Park System
Slovenia	University of Ljubljana	Regional Distribution of Landscape Types
Spain	San Sebastián City Council	Cristina Enea Park
Turkey	Association for Nature Conservation	Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project

At their 1066th Meeting of 23 September 2009, the Committee of Ministers' Deputies decided in accordance with the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (CM/Res(2008)3) and on the proposal of the CDPATEP:

- to confer the Council of Europe Landscape Award, under the European Landscape Convention, to the “Parc de la Deûle”, Lille Métropole (France);
- to give a special mention of the Council of Europe Landscape Award to the “Parque de Cristina Enea”, San Sebastián (Spain);
- to congratulate and to recognise the exemplary value of the other projects.

The award and the special mention were presented by the representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, with the participation of the chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention at a public ceremony held in Malmö, Sweden, on 8 October 2009, on the occasion of the 8th Council of Europe meeting of the workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

2nd Session 2010-2011

On 9 February, the Parties to the Convention were invited to present their candidates to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe by 31 December 2009.

The following achievements were presented:

States and national Awards	Candidates	Project title
Belgium	Parc naturel des Plaines de l'Escaut	Route paysagère réalisée par le Parc naturel des Plaines de l'Escaut
Cyprus	Polystypos Community Council	Hazel orchards located within the CY2000009 Natura 2000 site
Czech Republic	Regional Land Office Prostějov	Čehovice, district Prostějov – Moravia
Finland	Finnish Association for Nature	Management of endangered traditional biotopes

	Conservation	and the preservation of the traditional Finnish rural landscape
France	Syndicat mixte d'étude d'aménagement et de gestion de la base régionale de plein air et de loisirs du Port aux Cerises	Le Port aux Cerises
Hungary	Kaptárkö Természetvédelmi és Kulturális Egyesület (<i>Beehive rock Nature Conservation and Cultural Association</i>)	Maintaining landscape heritage of Bükkalja Region
Italy	City of Carbonia	Project Carbonia: Landscape Machine
Netherlands	Foundation Landscape manifesto	Stichting Landschapsmanifest
Norway	County of Hordaland	Herand Landscape Park
Serbia (<i>Signatory State</i>)	"Podunav" Backi Monostor	Backi Monostor
Slovakia	Ekopolis Foundation	The Grant Programs of Ekopolis Foundation
Slovenia	Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects	We are Making our Landscape
Spain	Government of Catalonia's Ministry of Education and Ministry of Town, Country Planning and Public Works (DPTOP), Landscape Observatory of Catalonia (OPC)	City, territory, landscape: A project to educate and raise awareness about landscape
United Kingdom	Durham Heritage Coast Partnership	Durham Heritage Coast

At their 1123rd Meeting of 12 October 2011, the Committee of Ministers' Deputies decided in accordance with the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (CM/Res(2008)3) and on the proposal of the CDPATEP:

- to confer the Council of Europe Landscape Award for 2010-2011 on the “*Carbonia Project: the landscape machine*” (*Carbonia Municipality, Italy*) (regeneration of a 20th century modernist urban and mining landscape in a perspective of sustainable development);
- to give equal special mentions to three activities: “*The programmes of grants to local communities wishing to reclassify their urban and rural landscape as a pleasant living environment*” (Ekopolis Foundation, Slovakia); “*City, territory and landscape: A project to educate and raise awareness about landscape*” (*Generalitat of Catalonia and Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain*); “*Durham heritage coast*” (Durham Heritage Coast Partnership, United Kingdom);
- to congratulate and to recognise the exemplary value of the other projects.

The award and the special mention were presented by the representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, with the participation of the chairs of the CDPATEP and the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention at a public ceremony held in Evora, Portugal, on 20 October 2011, on the occasion of the 10th Council of Europe meeting of the workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

3rd Session 2012-2013

On 12 January 2012, the Parties to the Convention were invited to present candidatures to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe by 10 December 2012 / 25 January 2013.

IV. FOSTERING KNOWLEDGE AND RESEARCH FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Exploratory reports on issues related to the European Landscape Convention are drawn up by Council of Europe experts and submitted to the relevant committees of experts. To date, reports have been produced on the following subjects:

Reports

- Landscape policies: 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, towns and suburban and peri-urban areas
- Landscape and transport infrastructures: roads
- Selected EU funding opportunities to support the implementation of the European Landscape Convention
- European Local Landscape Circle Studies
- Landscape and education
- Road infrastructures: tree avenues in the landscape
- Landscape and ethics
- Landscape and wind turbines
- Landscape and leisure
- Landscape and education

The reports are available at the Council of Europe Publishing:

- Council of Europe, *Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European landscape Convention*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications/PaysageDeveloppement%20_en.pdf
- Council of Europe, *Landscape facets: Reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications/Facettes_en.pdf

V. AWARENESS-RAISING

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

Several information documents and four issues of the Council of Europe’s “*Naturopa*” magazine have been devoted to landscape and the European Landscape Convention. The magazine has been renamed “*Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory*” so as to highlight the cross-sectoral nature of the themes more clearly.

Themes concerning landscape

- “Landscapes: the setting for our future lives”, *Naturopa*, 1998, No 86
- “The European Landscape Convention”, *Naturopa*, 2002, No 98
- “Landscape through literature”, *Naturopa/Culturopa*, 2005, No 103
- “Vernacular rural housing: heritage in the landscape”, *Futuropa: for a new vision of landscape and territory*, 2008, No 1
- “Landscape and transfrontier co-operation”, *Futuropa: for a new vision of landscape and territory*, 2010, No 2

– “Landscape and public space”, *Futuropa: for a new vision of landscape and territory*, 2013, No 3

Website of Naturopo / Futuropa: www.coe.int/naturopa/futuropa

IHPE Exhibition


The “International Heritage Photographic Experience - Heritage and Landscape” (IHPE) competition is intended to encourage young people to adopt a creative approach and take a personal look, via the medium of photography, at elements of the cultural heritage which surrounds them, in liaison with the landscape. A prize-winning ceremony involving about a hundred young people from various countries was held on December 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 in the Palais de l’Europe.

VI. FOSTERING ACCESS TO INFORMATION: THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION WEBSITE

The European Landscape Convention website includes the following:


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

The European Landscape Convention



As a reflection of European identity and diversity, the landscape is our living natural and cultural heritage, be it ordinary or outstanding, urban or rural, on land or in water.

The [European Landscape Convention](#) - also known as the Florence Convention, - promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. The convention was adopted on 20 October 2000 in Florence (Italy) and came into force on 1 March 2004 (Council of Europe Treaty Series no. 176). It is open for signature by member states of the Council of Europe and for accession by the European Community and European non-member states. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all dimensions of European landscape. ([more...](#))



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE
COUNCIL OF EUROPE/CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

About the Convention

- ▶ [Text of the Convention](#) | [Linguistic versions](#)
- ▶ [Explanatory report](#) | [Linguistic versions](#)
- ▶ [Guidelines for the implementation of the Convention](#) | [Linguistic versions](#)
- ▶ [Parties to the Convention](#)

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

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

National actions

- ▶ [Compendium of national data](#)
- ▶ [National implementation](#)

News

CDPATEP

Related activities

- ▶ [Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for regional/spatial planning \(CEMAT\)](#)

Contacts

- ▶ [Council of Europe](#)

The site will also offer access to the Council of Europe Information System of the European Landscape Convention provided for in Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of

CEP-CDCPP (2013) 12E Add.

Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

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**STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

**European Landscape Convention
CETS No.: 176**

Treaty open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe and for accession by the European Union and the European non-member States

Opening for signature

Place: Florence
Date : 20/10/2000

Entry into force

Conditions: 10 Ratifications.
Date : 1/3/2004

Status as of: 26/2/2013

Member States of the Council of Europe

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Albania										
Andorra	23/3/2011	7/3/2012	1/7/2012							
Armenia	14/5/2003	23/3/2004	1/7/2004							
Austria										
Azerbaijan	22/10/2003	30/8/2011	1/12/2011							
Belgium	20/10/2000	28/10/2004	1/2/2005							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9/4/2010	31/1/2012	1/5/2012							
Bulgaria	20/10/2000	24/11/2004	1/3/2005							
Croatia	20/10/2000	15/1/2003	1/3/2004							
Cyprus	21/11/2001	21/6/2006	1/10/2006							
Czech Republic	28/11/2002	3/6/2004	1/10/2004							
Denmark	20/10/2000	20/3/2003	1/3/2004					X		
Estonia										
Finland	20/10/2000	16/12/2005	1/4/2006							
France	20/10/2000	17/3/2006	1/7/2006							
Georgia	11/5/2010	15/9/2010	1/1/2011							
Germany										
Greece	13/12/2000	17/5/2010	1/9/2010							
Hungary	28/9/2005	26/10/2007	1/2/2008							
Iceland	29/6/2012									
Ireland	22/3/2002	22/3/2002	1/3/2004							
Italy	20/10/2000	4/5/2006	1/9/2006							
Latvia	29/11/2006	5/6/2007	1/10/2007							
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania	20/10/2000	13/11/2002	1/3/2004							

Luxembourg	20/10/2000	20/9/2006	1/1/2007							
Malta	20/10/2000									
Moldova	20/10/2000	14/3/2002	1/3/2004							
Monaco										
Montenegro	8/12/2008	22/1/2009	1/5/2009							
Netherlands	27/7/2005	27/7/2005	1/11/2005					X		
Norway	20/10/2000	23/10/2001	1/3/2004							
Poland	21/12/2001	27/9/2004	1/1/2005							
Portugal	20/10/2000	29/3/2005	1/7/2005							
Romania	20/10/2000	7/11/2002	1/3/2004							
Russia										
San Marino	20/10/2000	26/11/2003	1/3/2004							
Serbia	21/9/2007	28/6/2011	1/10/2011							
Slovakia	30/5/2005	9/8/2005	1/12/2005							
Slovenia	7/3/2001	25/9/2003	1/3/2004							
Spain	20/10/2000	26/11/2007	1/3/2008							
Sweden	22/2/2001	5/1/2011	1/5/2011							
Switzerland	20/10/2000	22/2/2013	1/6/2013							
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	15/1/2003	18/11/2003	1/3/2004							
Turkey	20/10/2000	13/10/2003	1/3/2004							
Ukraine	17/6/2004	10/3/2006	1/7/2006							
United Kingdom	21/2/2006	21/11/2006	1/3/2007					X		

Non-member States of the Council of Europe

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
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Total number of signatures not followed by ratifications:	2
Total number of ratifications/accessions:	38

Notes:

a: Accession - s: Signature without reservation as to ratification - su: Succession - r: Signature "ad referendum".

R.: Reservations - D.: Declarations - A.: Authorities - T.: Territorial Application - C.: Communication - O.: Objection.

Source : Treaty Office on <http://conventions.coe.int>

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APPENDIX 5

PRESENTATION OF THE ACTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE STATES PARTIES AND NON PARTIES TO THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION AT NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION

[Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 3]

Addresses from representatives of States non Parties to the Convention / Communications des représentants des Etats Parties à la Convention

ANDORRA / ANDORRE

From: Anna_Moles@govern.ad [mailto:Anna_Moles@govern.ad]
Sent: jeudi 4 avril 2013 15:45
To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne
Cc: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy
Subject: Re: Mes. Participants 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention -
7e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage - 26-27 March 2013

* * *

*M. Marc ROSSELL
Directeur de l'environnement
Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement
Gouvernement d'Andorre*

*Mme Anna MOLES
Chef d'Unité des impacts sur l'environnement
Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement
Gouvernement d'Andorre*

Mesdames, Messieurs,

C'est pour nous un grand honneur de participer à cette 7e Conférence sur la Convention européenne du paysage et nous remercions le Conseil de l'Europe de nous avoir invités à présenter la Stratégie nationale du paysage d'Andorre.

Brève présentation de l'Andorre

Situé au cœur des Pyrénées, l'Andorre est un petit Etat de 468 km². Ce territoire de montagne, dont l'altitude moyenne est de 1900 mètres, est structuré en trois vallées principales en forme de Y au fond desquelles se sont développées les principales zones urbaines des 7 communes de la Principauté.

Pendant des siècles et jusqu'aux années 50, le pays comptait 5 000 habitants établis dans des petits villages. Son économie était basée sur l'agriculture et l'élevage traditionnel de montagne. Son statut politique est singulier. En effet, notre pays est une co-principauté dont les bases ont été établies en 1278.

Dès la deuxième moitié du 20^e siècle, l'Andorre connaît un essor du commerce et du tourisme de neige. La beauté des paysages et la richesse du patrimoine culturel ont contribué à la transformation de

l'économie traditionnelle vers les services touristiques, l'immobilier et le commerce. La population actuelle est de 76 000 habitants.

La croissance du tourisme dans le pays a été très importante jusqu'en 2004 et a atteint le chiffre record de 11 millions et demi de visiteurs. Ceci a entraîné un très rapide développement des stations de ski dans les étages alpins et subalpins et une croissance accélérée des zones urbaines au fond des vallées provoquant des grandes transformations de certains paysages naturels de haute montagne et des paysages ruraux en général.

La Stratégie nationale du paysage

Conscient de cet état de fait, le Ministère en charge de l'environnement du Gouvernement de l'Andorre, a parié sur la mise en place d'actions suivant l'esprit de la Convention européenne du paysage, et dans le cadre d'une Stratégie nationale du paysage. Cette stratégie fut adoptée le 27 avril 2011 par le Gouvernement andorran.

De 2006 à 2009, nous avons réalisé la carte des unités paysagères du territoire national aux échelles du 15 000^e et du 50 000^e, correspondant aux paysages objectifs composés de leurs éléments naturels, physiques et biologiques, et de leurs éléments anthropiques, ainsi que des énergies qui les transforment. En 2008, une enquête auprès de la population a été réalisée et les résultats de ces consultations sur les paysages les plus connus et les plus appréciés par la population ainsi que leurs souhaits quant au futur de ces paysages ont été analysés et intégrés dans le Catalogue des paysages achevé en avril 2009 lequel a débouché sur des recommandations pour la gestion, la préservation, voire l'amélioration ou la mise en valeur des paysages.

Ces recommandations ont permis d'établir une proposition d'objectifs de qualité paysagère qui ont été soumis à leur tour à un processus de participation citoyenne : le Forum de la Stratégie nationale du paysage, qui s'est tenu à la fin de l'année 2010. Quatre-vingt personnes y ont participé parmi lesquels des techniciens des administrations, des professionnels de l'ingénierie et du paysage, ainsi que des représentants de diverses associations socioprofessionnelles et d'ONGs.

Ce Forum a permis de dégager sept objectifs de qualité paysagère et cinquante actions pour atteindre ces objectifs priorisés selon leur importance et leur urgence. Cet ensemble d'objectifs et d'actions est ainsi repris dans la Stratégie nationale du paysage.

Les objectifs de qualité paysagère

Les objectifs de qualité paysagère qui ont été validés lors du Forum concernent pour les trois premiers les trois grands types de paysages qui ont été identifiés en Andorre : les paysages de haute montagne, lesquels doivent être de qualité et préservés, les paysages ruraux qui doivent être remis en valeur et renforcés et, les paysages urbains devant être de qualité, bien délimités, agréables pour y vivre et accueillants pour le tourisme. Le quatrième objectif concerne les paysages des abords des routes. Celles-ci affectent la morphologie des versants et altèrent les transitions harmonieuses entre paysages. Les objectifs 5 et 7 concernent le tourisme. L'objectif 5 concerne les zones touristiques et de loisirs, comme les stations de ski, qui doivent être de qualité et respectueuses des paysages où elles se situent. L'objectif 6, lui, vise les activités touristiques proprement dites, elles devraient être plus diversifiées et plus proches et respectueuses de nos paysages. Pour finir le septième objectif de qualité paysagère cherche à atteindre une meilleure connaissance et compréhension de nos paysages par toute la population résidente, afin qu'elle les aime et les respecte mieux.

Les actions pour la période 2012-2015

Pour la période 2012 -2015, les 21 actions les plus prioritaires ont été choisies et un calendrier de leur réalisation a été établi. Cinq actions transversales permettent d'atteindre les sets objectifs de qualité

paysagère. De plus, pour chaque objectif il y a de une à cinq actions. Ce programme d'actions a été approuvé en février 2012 par le Gouvernement, après qu'elles aient été présentées aux participants du Forum de la Stratégie nationale du paysage.

Les objectifs de qualité paysagère, ainsi que les actions 2012-2015, sont exposés dans le cd que nous avons amené sur la Stratégie nationale du paysage (documents également disponibles à la page Internet du Département de l'environnement:

<http://www.mediambient.ad/images/stories/Docs/Paisatge/EstrategiaNacionalPaisatge-ENP.pdf>,

<http://www.mediambient.ad/images/stories/Docs/Paisatge/ENPAccions2012-2015.pdf>.

La première action transversale vise à traiter les points noirs paysagers pour offrir un meilleur cadre de vie à la population et améliorer l'image du pays envers nos visiteurs. Il s'agit de simples mesures de nettoyage de déchets abandonnés, de réaménagements, d'embellissements, ou de mise en place de barrières opaques. Dans le cadre de cette action un inventaire de points noirs est réalisé annuellement et les points sont traités avec les communes. Nous avons également créé une rubrique photo dénonciation dans laquelle tous les citoyens peuvent indiquer des lieux à traiter. En 2012, cent cinquante-deux points noirs ont été inventoriés et trente et un ont été nettoyés ou arrangés, nous avons eu trente photos dénonciations dont la moitié a déjà été résolue.

La deuxième action transversale consiste en la création d'une Commission nationale du paysage, chargée de coordonner, suivre et évaluer les actions menées dans le cadre de la Stratégie nationale du paysage. Constituée par les représentants des ministères concernés du Gouvernement, des techniciens des communes, elle sera progressivement ouverte à la participation d'autres entités telles que la société nationale d'électricité, l'association d'agriculteurs...

Les actions transversales AT.3 et AT. 5 visent elles à la réalisation de législations manquantes, d'une part en matière de paysage pour intégrer les principes de la Convention européenne du paysage et donner un cadre légal à la Stratégie nationale du paysage, et d'autre part, pour moderniser nos outils réglementaires en matière d'évaluation environnementale. Par ailleurs dans l'action AT. 4 il s'agit aussi de favoriser l'utilisation d'énergies renouvelables mais avec un moindre impact sur le paysage.

Les deux actions suivantes concernent le premier objectif de qualité paysagère pour une préservation et une bonne qualité des paysages naturels de haute montagne. Pour cela une législation en matière de protection de la nature doit être établie. Il est également nécessaire d'établir un plan de gestion et de conservation des plus de 1700 zones humides de montagne inventoriées dans le pays depuis 2002. Ces zones ont une remarquable valeur paysagère mais elles sont menacées par les aménagements de pistes de skis et de remontées mécaniques et, par les infrastructures routières et l'urbanisation des parties hautes des vallées.

L'action 2.1 comprend toute une batterie de mesures dont le but est de développer l'agriculture et de la renforcer. Ce secteur est un secteur clé pour les paysages de l'Andorre. En effet les paysages agricoles sont très appréciés par la population et jouent un rôle de transition entre les paysages urbains et les paysages naturels de haute montagne.

Enfin l'action 3.1 vise quant à elle une amélioration des paysages urbains, pour les rendre plus accueillants et agréables pour y vivre. Pour cela la planification territoriale doit promouvoir la gestion des paysages, ce qui doit être transposé légalement par des modifications de la loi existante.

Pour les paysages ruraux et urbains l'action 2.3.1 prévoit le maintien et la restauration des bordures végétales des cours d'eau qui tendent à disparaître au profit du développement urbain et l'aménagement de certains terrains agricoles.

Les deux actions suivantes concernent les routes. Il s'agit d'une part de réduire leur impact sur le paysage en développant des outils techniques comme un cahier des charges pour la réalisation de projets routiers avec un catalogue de solutions constructives respectueuses du paysage. D'autre part le salage hivernal des routes doit être progressivement réduit et des solutions alternatives doivent être trouvées afin de réduire les affections par le sel des sols et par voie de conséquence de la végétation des abords des routes.

L'action qui a pour objectif d'avoir des installations touristiques et de loisirs de qualité et respectueuses des paysages qui les entourent est déjà réalisée en grande partie. Ainsi un guide technique pour l'intégration des stations de ski au paysage a été réalisé en 2012 (<http://www.mediambient.ad/images/stories/Docs/Paisatge/GuiaIntegracioPaisatgistica.pdf>). Ce document a été présenté lors d'une journée technique sur le paysage et les stations de ski, à laquelle ont assisté une soixantaine de personnes. Nous remercions le Conseil de l'Europe et Mme Déjeant-Pons pour sa participation à cette journée.

Une suite de trois activités ont comme objectif d'atteindre un tourisme qui connaît et aime nos paysages et qui les respecte. Il s'agit de promouvoir le tourisme de montagne en améliorant le réseau de refuges existants en Andorre. Un refuge est en cours d'agrandissement dans le parc naturel de Sorteny et un nouveau refuge sera construit dans la vallée du Madriu, dans le but de permettre aux montagnards de faire le tour du pays en allant de refuge en refuge. En parallèle nous sommes en train d'étudier la possibilité d'implanter un label de qualité paysagère pour le pays. Enfin le ministère met en place et étudie des produits touristiques en relation avec nos paysages et leurs valeurs patrimoniales naturelles et culturelles. Une réglementation en matière d'établissements touristiques ruraux a été élaborée pour permettre leur développement ordonné et respectueux du paysage.

Nous finissons notre exposé par les actions pour une population qui connaît, et aime tous les paysages de l'Andorre. Les actions de la Stratégie sont déjà adoptées par le Gouvernement et nous sommes en train de travailler un pacte pour la Stratégie nationale du paysage auquel adhéreront les communes et les autres acteurs impliqués. Sont également prévues des actions formatives régulières pour les professionnels qui interviennent sur le paysage, ainsi que l'amélioration du contenu des programmes scolaires en matière de paysage.

Dans cette ligne d'actions, nous avons également organisé en 2012 un concours photographique amateur sur l'Andorre des paysages, avec trois catégories : adultes, juniors et, Instagram ou équivalent. Nous avons eu 119 participants. Les thèmes proposés par les photographes amateurs ont été très divers avec une prédominance pour les paysages naturels de haute montagne et leurs valeurs naturelles, surtout les milieux aquatiques. Les paysages ruraux et urbains prennent la suite. Etant donné le succès de ce concours, notre ministère a ouvert une deuxième session 2013. Cette session est également ouverte aux visiteurs non-résidents à travers la modalité Instagram. Pour cette modalité, les photos gagnantes seront élues par votation populaire à travers les réseaux sociaux.

Conclusion

Pour conclure, la Stratégie que nous venons de présenter est un cadre large pour la préservation, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages à l'horizon 2020. Sa réalisation c'est entièrement inspirée de la Convention européenne du paysage, et ceci depuis les travaux d'identification et la qualification des paysages, jusqu'à la proposition des objectifs de qualité paysagère et des actions 2012-2015, moyennant un processus de participation citoyenne.

Adoptée par le Gouvernement, cette stratégie constitue une véritable politique du paysage et un outil de base pour garantir l'intégration du paysage dans les politiques environnementales, touristiques, agricoles, culturelles et d'aménagement du territoire.

Avec la réalisation de ces actions 2012-2015 nous pensons contribuer en grande mesure à atteindre les sept objectifs de qualité paysagère, avec la collaboration et l'implication de tous les acteurs concernés, et des citoyens de l'Andorre.

* * *

ARMENIA / ARMENIE

From: Ruzan Alaverdyan [mailto:ruzan_a@yahoo.com]

Sent: jeudi 4 avril 2013 08:31

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy

Subject: Re: Mes. Participants 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention - 7e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage - 26-27 March 2013

* * *

Information on implementation concepts of national landscape policy of the Republic of Armenia

Mrs Ruzan ALAVERDYAN

Deputy Minister of Urban Development

By verifying the "European Landscape Convention" (ETS No. 176) on May 9, 2004, the Republic of Armenia has assumed the obligation of protecting, managing and planning of natural and man-made landscapes.

Implementation of National Landscape Policy of the Republic of Armenia pursues a goal of establishing necessary prerequisites for sustainable development based on well-balanced and harmonious interactions between the needs, economic activity of the society, and environment in compliance with the ideology of European Landscape Policy.

With the development of civilization a significant part of landscapes is formed under various impacts of human factors.

In fact landscapes reflect all the achievements and shortcomings of human activity, thus creating a unique picture of the earth, express the value system of the people as well as promote or inhibit economic growth.

Within the framework of the ideology of sustainable development European Landscape Convention introduced itself as a "new philosophy" related to landscapes. The convention is based on the simple idea according to which the quality of human life is directly dependent on the quality of the surrounding environment and, consequently, not only valuable natural landscapes, but also everyday environment, deserted and degraded areas are important.

In fact, being based on the ideology of harmonisation of natural and man-made environments, and discovering ways of preventing negative anthropogenic impacts on the landscape, Convention may be considered as an efficient tool for achieving the goals of sustainable development.

Taking into consideration the small size of our country, its geographical location, energy resources and the lack of exit to the sea, as well as the limited amount of land suitable for settlement and agriculture and, in the meantime, particularly rich cultural and natural heritage, it is especially important to

properly evaluate and promote resources available for endogenous development, creating harmonic urban and rural environments, i.e. well-groomed and attractive landscape. This idea completely coincides with the main goal set before the urban development, which is legally defined as “Creation of Environment Favorable to Life”.

Thus, in order to avoid negative impacts on landscapes caused by economic development it is important to extensively introduce interconnected operations of protection, management and planning of landscape in the country in compliance with European standards by developing landscape policy and using up-to-date methods of spatial and landscape planning.

The process of implementation of the Convention in Armenia

During the recent years a number of consistent steps have been taken in Armenia towards discovering landscape problems, analyses, and providing basis for national policy. Phase activities have been prescribed by the relevant legal acts, including:

- Inter-ministerial Committee has been established to coordinate the implementation of European Convention in Armenia based on the Decree of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia N650-A, dated July 31, 2009;
- “List of Measures on Fulfilling Obligations Assumed by the Republic of Armenia Emanating from European Landscape Convention” has been approved by the Republic of Armenia Government Decree N308-N, dated March 24, 2011;
- “The Republic of Armenia National Landscape Policy Implementation Directions” have been approved by the Protocol Decree N45 of the Republic of Armenia, dated November 17, 2011;
- By the Decree of Civil Service Council N 952-A, dated December 12, 2011, addenda have been made to the civil service trainings with the purpose of including landscape problems. The requirement concerning the knowledge of the Convention has been added into the job descriptions of relevant civil servants;
- The Decree N164-N on “The Republic of Armenia Landscape Prize Award” has been approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia on February 16, 2012;
- The Republic of Armenia Government Decree N 807-A, dated June 28, 2012, on “Approval of Sketches and Description of the Republic of Armenia Landscape Award, i.e. Diploma and Statuette”;
- “The Republic of Armenia Strategy for Landscape Protection, Management and Planning” has been approved by Protocol Decree N 29 of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, dated July 19, 2012;
- Legal acts regulating the elaboration of spatial planning documents have been supplemented by provisions related to landscape organisation issues;
- Methodological manual of “Instructions for Development of “Landscape Protection, Management and Planning” Section in Spatial Planning Documents” has been developed and published.

The aforementioned legal acts have been developed based on the directive “Priority Areas of Implementation of European Landscape Convention” [CM/Rec(2008)3].

A few words about the above-mentioned Committee:

Representatives of all parties interested in landscape problems, i.e., state and local governments, scientific, educational institutions and NGOs have been included in the Inter-ministerial Committee coordinating the implementation activities of European Landscape Convention in the Republic of Armenia, established by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia.

Based on the same decree the Ministry of Urban Development of the Republic of Armenia shall be responsible for the implementation of the Convention.

The large size of the Committee enables to establish both horizontal and vertical cooperation ties around landscape problems by avoiding the risk of disconnected or even conflicting approaches in the functions performed by institutions. The Committee is an effective consultative platform for implementation of mutually agreed activities.

The Committee prepares Convention Implementation Reports every six months and submits to the Prime Minister.

Main goals and problems of National Landscape Policy

The main goal of Landscape Policy is to establish a valuable biosphere from aesthetic standpoint in the Republic of Armenia, which will be favourable and comfortable to live in, and free from visual pollution.

Anthropogenic impact on the landscape may be of destructive, stabilizing or constructive character. Destructive impact on the landscape is perceived by the humans on the sensory level as visual pollution of landscape.

The concept of “visual pollution” has been defined by legal acts, and is used for distortion of landscape perception with unattractive, disharmonious and uncomfortable elements. The impact of visual pollution on the psychological condition, mentality, formation of value system of people and their world outlook should not be underestimated. It may not be less dangerous than the other forms of environmental pollution, which has a negative impact on peoples’ health and the way they feel. In this regard visual purity is also an important constituent for formation of good and safe biosphere for the achievement of which both professional potential and the efforts of the users of these territories should be combined.

Spatial development disparities also reflect the qualitative features of the country’s landscapes. In particular, increasing density of construction, public green areas interfered with fragmented and diverse constructions no longer ensure the role of the creator of natural microclimate prescribed to them, thus forming the over-urbanized image of the city.

Even spatial development policy is considered to be a decisive factor for overcoming the shortcomings of existing environment, which are a guarantee for sustainable development of our country and a priority area for the Government of the Republic of Armenian.

On-going process of urbanization inevitably generates new human aspirations and priorities. The role of the factors such as genetic requirement for being in touch with living nature in daily urban life, desire to enjoy intellectual and spiritual contentment of having a comfortable and decent biosphere is increasing gradually.

To meet the public’s expectations it should be taken into consideration that preconditions for achieving the desired quality biosphere (or landscapes) in the future greatly depend on the mentality and value system of the present generation, as well as the sense of responsibility towards future generations.

Representing a global and universal value, landscapes are, in the meantime, created though certain small and large scale operations, and sooner or later any activity shall have a positive or a negative impact on the quality of the environment.

Landscape and spatial planning

In the Convention “Landscape Planning” is defined as a sustainable activity aimed at predetermination of perspective development, restoration, establishment (creation) of landscapes. In fact its target goals are the same as the goals of spatial planning, which, taking into consideration economic, natural ongoing social developments, are meant to plan such landscape changes, which will meet the requirements of the society and, in the meantime, be compatible with sustainable development goals.

Integration of landscape component into sectoral policies should be fully incorporated into the policies of urban development, nature protection, disaster prevention, historical monuments’ protection, water resources management, construction, agriculture, transport, energy, utility services, mining industry, as well as other policies which have an impact on the quality of the areas. Integration refers to the functions of both various administrative bodies of the same management level (horizontal integration) and to management bodies of different levels (vertical integration).

In the meantime, landscapes are the interrelated results of all the above-mentioned impacts, therefore landscape problems and goals should be viewed from the standpoint of numerous and diverse simultaneous effects and, as a result of their evaluation and analyses, mutually agreed goals of landscape quality and the ways of achieving these goals should be identified.

In fact spatial planning is the area, which greatly satisfies the above-mentioned goals.

Under the legislation of the Republic of Armenia spatial planning documents shall be elaborated in three main phases:

- review and analyses of the current situation of the area (baseline data),
- comprehensive assessment of the area, with the consideration of numerous natural (dangerous natural phenomena, geological basis, climatic conditions, relief, land, water and mining resources, biodiversity, etc.) and man-made (settlements, operational areas, immovable historical and cultural monuments, engineering and transportation infrastructure, dangerous anthropogenic phenomena, etc.) factors,
- perspective development of the area (vision of quality landscape) and, in order to accomplish it, the system of protection, management and planning operations, which are the outcome of spatial planning.

Comparing the three phases of spatial planning with the main landscape operations, it becomes evident that they coincide with the “identification-assessment-definition of landscape quality objectives” chain of landscapes.

Spatial planning documents are elaborated on the national, regional and local levels with the participation of all the interested bodies related to the problems of the management of the areas, thus providing conditions for both horizontal and vertical integration.

Under the extant legislation of our country the scopes of spatial planning already include a substantial part of landscape measures, and may respond to the full diversity of landscape problems in terms of knowledge acquisition, definition of long-term goals and development of measures to achieve them. Planning, in fact, is the spatial reflection of the ways to achieve sustainable development goals, thus being the basis for implementation of management functions.

All landscape and spatial planning activities should be accompanied with open participatory procedures and with the consideration of perceptions and desires of the society to ensure the participation of people in strengthening mutual ties between the population and biosphere, social perception of landscape, as well as establishment, implementation and monitoring of landscape policy.

It is particularly essential that participation take place in all the phases of implementation of landscape activities, from the initial phase of knowledge acquisition to the implementation of the adopted decisions.

International cooperation

Within the framework of international cooperation information exchange on the concept of landscape and circulation of theoretical, methodological and empirical ideas are of great importance for ensuring effective implementation of the Convention and for achievement of its goals.

We attach great importance to the organisation of events related to the issues considered to be problematic by the Council of Europe. It is worth to note the series of conferences held in Yerevan in 2003-2008 within the framework Council of Europe Conference of Ministers Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) during which landscape problems were also among the key topics for discussion.

I also believe that cooperation on spatial planning and landscape problems should be on-going and be implemented by assisting international events and projects, participating in discussions, showing technical and scientific assistance to each other, research projects and practices, as well as exchange of landscape specialists for training and information purposes.

* * *

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

Part 1 / Partie 1 - Report on the initiatives taken by the Flemish Region in implementation of the ELC (2011-2012)

Part 2 / Partie 2 - Communication de la délégation de la Belgique (Région wallonne)

From: Mireille Deconinck [mailto:Mireille.DECONINCK@spw.wallonie.be]

Sent: vendredi 22 mars 2013 11:53

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy

Subject: Conférence Convention européenne du paysage - Communication Belgique

* * *

Part 1 / Partie 1 - Report on the initiatives taken by the Flemish Region in implementation of the ELC (2011-2012)

Mrs Sarah DE MEYER

Department of Spatial Planning, Housing and Immovable Heritage, Flemish Region

Good afternoon, I represent the Flemish Region, where landscape policy is to a large extent prepared and implemented by the Flanders Heritage Agency. The focus of attention remains on the further implementation of the European Landscape Convention. For the years 2011 and 2012, I will present 4 initiatives, each putting the landscape in specific way on the policy agenda.

The First initiative

During the previous conference in 2011, a new Flemish Parliament Act on Immovable Heritage was announced. This Act was definitively adopted by the Flemish Government two months ago. It is now further discussed in Parliament. The draft Flemish Parliament Act contains various instruments for

landscape policy. These instruments cover a broad range of issues of interest, including vision development, production of an inventory, protection and management. Apart from the classical protection and management tools, the Act provides an entirely new planning instrument. The so-called “Immovable Heritage Master Plan” allows for an integrated approach to the landscape and various measures and actions to be taken in consultation with other sectors. It is a vision paper outlining a strategy to effectively achieve the objectives for a certain area. The aim of the master plan on immovable heritage is the adoption of the action programme. The instrument will lower the threshold to a more transversal landscape policy. Finally, the European definition of landscape is also included in the draft Act, which will probably come into effect next year.

Second initiative

In preparation of the commemoration of the First World War, the Flanders Heritage Agency carried out a fundamental research project with a view to protecting the World War I heritage in the Flanders Fields region. To this effect, World War I-related data in the digital heritage inventory was extended with new results of recent archaeological and landscape research. We also aimed to delineate sites of the earlier front zone that are still visible in the current landscape as sites of memory (“lieux de mémoire”). The sites are historically significant for the Great War, where the relation with the war landscape is still clearly present and can be experienced visually, where visible material WWI relics and spatial points of reference are looked at in their mutual coherence and which we want to preserve for future generations by minimizing pressures on or threats to the character of the landscape, while intending to keep the (war) landscape readable. The idea is to use this information for future protection and management strategies.

Third initiative

In May 2012, the Flemish Government took the first formal step in the development of a long-term spatial planning vision. The planning horizon is 2020-2050. Great importance is attached to participation and consultation. A large-scale citizens’ survey revealed that people think environmental quality today is not always sufficient and that a large majority of the population gives substantial weight to the preservation of valuable landscapes. So, it is essential to use societal challenges as leverage for conducting a more quality-focused spatial policy. In the meantime, the social debate is in full swing and the long-term vision will be further outlined in the course of the year. The preparation of this vision of Flanders’ spatial development is a unique opportunity to further integrate the provisions of the European Landscape Convention in policy in Flanders. Indeed, the care for the landscape is inherently embedded in the pursuit of spatial quality and sustainable spatial development. The need for landscape planning is increasingly being recognised. Last year, the Minister responsible for immovable heritage visited the Catalan Landscape Observatory. Furthermore, the Flemish and Catalan administrations mutually exchanged experiences in the field of landscape policy.

Fourth and last initiative

For the second time, Belgium participates in the Europe Landscape Award. In Belgium, the national nominee is chosen by means of a preselection. The national preselection is organised in turn by the three Regions. It was the first time that the Flemish Region ensured the practical organisation of this preselection. Six Flemish landscape projects submitted an application. The Nationaal Park Hoge Kempen (High Campine National Park) was appointed laureate by the jury. It is the first – and until now only – National Park in Belgium. The project distinguishes itself by putting landscape experience at the centre. The project approaches Flemish reality in a reasoned way and does not separate the management of valuable landscapes from the wider, strongly urbanised environment. The Nationaal Park Hoge Kempen (High Campine National Park) tells a story of successful landscape revaluation of an area with a strongly intertwined rural and industrial past.

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Part 2 / Partie 2 - Communication de la délégation de la Belgique (Région wallonne)

Mme Mireille DECONINCK, Docteur Sciences géographiques, Attachée, Ministère de la Région Wallonne, Division de l'aménagement et de l'urbanisme

M. Jacques STEIN, Premier Attaché chargé de recherche, Service public de Wallonie (DEMNA)

A l'occasion de cette 7^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur « La Convention européenne du paysage », dont il convient de souligner l'intérêt pour l'ensemble des Parties et des organismes représentés, il n'entre pas dans les intentions de la Région wallonne d'énumérer de manière exhaustive ses réalisations aux niveaux régional ou local mais bien de porter à connaissance quelques actions exemplaires de la mise en œuvre de la Convention. Ces actions s'inscrivent dans la continuité et la complémentarité de celles exposées lors des précédentes conférences.

Identification, qualification et objectifs de qualité paysagère (art.6 C)

Une des premières actions entreprises par la Région wallonne, dès la ratification de la Convention, fut l'identification des ses paysages. Ce travail, confié à la Conférence permanente du développement territorial (CPDT)¹, a donné lieu à la publication « Les Territoires paysagers de Wallonie ».

Basée sur une approche visuelle du paysage analysé selon trois critères (relief, occupation du sol, organisation de l'habitat) et leurs combinaisons, cette méthode a permis d'identifier 79 territoires paysagers qui ont été regroupés en 13 ensembles paysagers. L'échelle du travail est le 1/50.000^e.

L'étape suivante a été l'élaboration d'atlas des paysages. Chaque atlas est dédié à un ensemble paysager.

En se basant sur la même méthodologie mais en l'appliquant à une échelle plus précise, chaque ensemble paysager est analysé et scindé en aires paysagères. L'analyse n'est plus seulement descriptive mais cherche à comprendre comment le paysage que l'on voit aujourd'hui s'est formé. Elle identifie les caractères identitaires de l'aire mais également les pressions qui s'y exercent.

Ceci permet de définir des objectifs paysagers se déclinant selon ceux de la Convention européenne du paysage : objectif de protection, de gestion ou d'aménagement. Ces objectifs permettent de proposer des pistes d'action. L'échelle du travail est le 1/20 000^e.

Ces « Atlas des paysages de Wallonie » sont conçus comme des outils de sensibilisation, de connaissance et d'aide à la gestion. Abondamment illustrés, ils se veulent accessibles à un large public.

Le premier tome de cette collection, consacré à l'ensemble paysager de l'Entre Vesdre et Meuse, territoire frontalier des Pays-Bas et de l'Allemagne a été publié en 2008.

Depuis lors, trois autres atlas des paysages ont été réalisés : ils concernent l'ensemble paysager des plateaux brabançon et hesbignon (2009) et l'ensemble paysager du Condroz (2010).

Enfin, très récemment, en décembre 2012, est paru l'atlas de l'ensemble paysager de la Haine et de la Sambre. Cet atlas est particulier car il concerne un territoire fort urbanisé et d'anciennes industries

Ces atlas sont consultables et téléchargeables sur le site de la CPDT.

¹ Pour plus d'informations, voir le site internet <http://cpdt.wallonie.be>

Formation et éducation (art. 6 B)

Le Certificat universitaire en analyse paysagère

Instauré en janvier 2012, ce certificat s'adresse à des participants titulaires au minimum d'un diplôme de 1er cycle délivré par un établissement de l'enseignement supérieur universitaire ou non universitaire.²

Il s'agit d'un programme de formation unique et complet de 120 heures (12 crédits). Articulé autour de 2 modules : les paysages urbains et les paysages ruraux, il combine cours théoriques et exercices pratiques de terrain.

Cet enseignement a pour but de permettre aux participants de :

- maîtriser les outils de description des paysages et d'identification des structures territoriales majeures de l'Europe du centre-ouest ;
- interpréter les paysages par la compréhension de leur genèse ;
- analyser les dynamiques à l'origine de la transformation des paysages ;
- intégrer les outils de gestion dans le cadre de l'aménagement du territoire, ainsi que les outils de mise en médias et de cartographie des paysages.

La formation des Conseillers en aménagement du territoire et urbanisme (CATUs) des communes wallonnes et des fonctionnaires de l'administration régionale

Les conseillers en aménagement du territoire et urbanisme qui travaillent dans les communes et qui sont subventionnés par le Gouvernement wallon (CWATUPE article 12 § 6°) ont l'obligation de suivre 7 journées de formation chaque année. Les fonctionnaires régionaux n'y sont pas obligés mais bien incités.

Divers modules thématiques sont proposés dont un consacré aux paysages et intitulé « La dimension du paysage dans l'aménagement du territoire »

Les objectifs pédagogiques sont :

- exposer les notions théoriques et le « jargon paysager » ;
- apprendre à analyser des paysages (outils cartographique, photos, ...) ;
- prendre en compte le paysage dans les pratiques d'aménagement du territoire (remise d'avis et traitement des permis d'urbanisme).

Les points forts de la formation reposent sur :

- une approche pluri-thématique (juridique, économique, historique, sociologique...) ;
- des études de cas : chaque participant peut apporter un dossier qui sera analysé en atelier ;
- des visites de terrain.

Pour plus d'informations, voir le site internet www.cefoscim.be

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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE

* * *

Report on landscape policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mrs Lamija ABDIJEVIC

Advisor for Cultural Heritage, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Dejan RADOS

Senior Expert Associate for Nature Conservation, Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

In accordance with the Dayton Peace Agreement, in Bosnia and Herzegovina there is no single agency at the state level competent for the issues of nature protection, but within the organizational structure of government entities there are ministries which deal with environmental issues.

Within the institutional framework of the Republika Srpska there is a clear definition of „vertical“ responsibility of the institutions and bodies of the entity and its municipalities, but also without sufficiently available funds, capacities, educated staff, etc.

In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina responsibility for environmental issues mostly belongs to the Federal Ministry of Tourism and Environment.

- In the Republika Srpska, pursuant to the Law on Environmental Protection (“Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska” no.53/02), since 11 November 2005 the Advisory Council for Environmental Protection was established under the establishment and appointment decision (the Decision of the Government of the Republika Srpska, no. 02/1-020-1386/05),
- The Environmental Protection Fund of the Republika Srpska (“Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska BiH no.51/02) since 29 July 2002,
- The Inter-Entity Body for Protection of Human Environment of the Republika Srpska was established on 16 November 2006 (“Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska of BiH”, no. 116/06) of 30 November 2006,
- In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, pursuant to the Law on Environmental Protection, since 2006 the Advisory Council for Environmental Protection was established under the establishment and appointment decision,
- In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, The Environmental Protection Fund of the Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH” no. 33/03), since 8 July 2003.

The current Law on Nature Protection of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and also Law on Nature Protection of the Republika Srpska include four (4) visions of protected areas:

1. Protected areas of nature (Ia, Ib and IV IUCN);
2. National Park (IUCN category II-a),
3. Monument of Nature (IUCN category III-a);
4. Protected landscape (IUCN categories V-a)

Aggravating circumstances and problems in the field of landscape conservation, which affect negatively the progress in this field:

- the lack of adequate economic instruments, comprehensive and systematic research and strategic guidance in the area of natural resources, affecting the uncertainty of achieving economic recovery based on the principles of sustainable development, which is committed Bosnia and Herzegovina participation at the Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg 2002nd year. Inconsistent legal solutions, without adequate institutional framework, for many years complicated by the situation in this area, until the adoption of the Action Plan for Environmental Protection (NEAP) 2003,
- the governments of both entities are not harmonize activities - the entity managing the natural environment policies. There is a lack of cooperative management policies, particularly on cross-border issues,
- lack of a monitoring system,⇒ ie. organised collection of data on the spatial and temporal organization of the overall biological and landscape diversity and heterogeneity in terms of their scientific and professional level,
- inconsistency and lack of implementation of existing laws, and international conventions in the field of biodiversity,
- lack of adequate measures and identified methodologies for developing an effective system for the protection of biological and landscape diversity.

Currently, there are two areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina that are protected as protected Landscape/Seascape category and both of them are situated in the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The protected area was declared as category V of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)-Protected Landscape, which is intended to preserve the landscape, scientific research, environmental education, and recreation and tourism in all seasons of the year.

In the Republika Srpska there are still no protected areas in the category of protected landscape. For now it is made a study that was sent to the Ministry in charge on the procedure of declaration.

* * *

CYPRUS / CHYPRE

From: Phaedon Enotiades [<mailto:penotiades@tph.moi.gov.cy>]

Sent: mardi 19 mars 2013 09:22

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: RE: Phaedon Enotiades -FW: Documents for the 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention / pour la 7ème Conference du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, 26-27 March/mars 2013 , Palais de l'Europe, Strasb

* * *

Mr Phaedon ENOTIADES

Department of Town Planning and Housing

“Cyprus is continuing the work to update landscape-related policy in the country: the two new steps in that direction include the proposal for a project to complete landscape character assessment, to be presented for approval in spring.

Concerning integrated landscape policy, a proposal of a new regional plan is currently under preparation for the Marathasa rural area.”

* * *

CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

From: Julia.Tobikova@mzp.cz [mailto:Julia.Tobikova@mzp.cz]
Sent: lundi 8 avril 2013 10:10
To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne
Cc: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy
Subject: Statement of the Czech Republic

* * *

**Statement of the Czech Republic for the purpose of Conference or the Council of Europe
for the implementation of European Landscape Convention**

*Mrs Julia TOBIKOVA
National Focal Point for the European Landscape Convention
Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic*

In 2006 ELC was implemented into a Spatial Planning and Building Act Nb. 183/2006 Sb. By the end of 2012 all Regional Spatial Plans in Czech Republic had to be finished. An obligatory part of Regional Spatial Plan is to identify landscape types and to set landscape quality objectives to identified landscape types (as to implement art. 6. of ELC). No common methodology at national level was created yet, so each region applied different approach. The other obligatory part of regional spatial plans was to identify natural, cultural and civilizational values and to grant the requirements for their territorial development. This year regional spatial plans are analysed at national level and a common approach and methodology is about to put in place for their actualisation.

Within the preparation of the Czech Republic for a new Financial Programs of EU, accent is put on landscape matters and its interconnection throughout different territories and fields, as agriculture, environment, regional development, cultural heritage, sustainable development of towns etc. Within actualisations of national field strategies, European Landscape Convention is used as one of the basic documents for their conception (ex. State Policy on the Environment of the Czech Republic, Policy on Infrastructure, Policy on Territorial Development, Strategy on Regional Development and others).

National Landscape Award of the Czech Republic 2012 has been organised by our Ministry in 2012. The jury (consisted of experts and professionals) has been nominated by the ministries responsible for the implementation of ELC in the Czech Republic. We received together 12 applications, of which applicants were 2 municipalities, 1 region, 5 regional offices of central institutions and 3 NGOs. There have been two winners at national level, both very complex and inspirational. The jury finally decided to nominate for the international award the project of the town of Strakonice (South Bohemian Region) "Pilgrimage Through the Contemplative Landscape, or the Environmental Education of the Town of Strakonice Year by Year", because of its complex character of ecological education, which incorporated the cultural historical context of landscape structures and their roles in the sustainable development and an involvement of all age and social categories of the public. Second awarded project was the one of INEX SDA Bílé Karpaty o. s. (NGO) "Oskeruše – Tree of Slovácko" (Oskeruše as Traditional Fruit Tree in Slovácko District), realised in the village of Tvarožná Lhota and surrounding landscapes of South Moravian Region. This project was awarded because of a great spontaneous involvement of wide public and over 100 surrounding municipalities in the region and the cooperation of the local authorities, inhabitants and volunteers. The goal of the project was the

restoration of cultural landscape by using traditional fruit trees *Sorbus domestica*, which was once widely used for farming and landscaping.

Within last two years two studies has been made by the Ministry of the Environment:

1. Analyses of strategic documents at national and regional level and their dealing with landscape issues, which serves as a resource for the decision for the optimal landscape policy development in the conditions of the Czech Republic.
2. Analyses of education of landscape issues at primary and secondary education system in the Czech Republic as well as environmental educational programmes offered by NGO, which is planned to be used for the incorporation of landscape into the Basic educational frameworks for elementary schools and the improvement of educational programs run by NGOs.

Other projects and activities dealing with landscape are organised by the regional or local authorities without the direct coordination from national level, for example through the application of Agenda 21 or with coordination with NGO's regularly dealing with landscapes. Some universities, other institutions or NGOs run also their own separate projects such as "Consequences of Non-respect of European Landscape Convention" (Mendel University in Brno in cooperation with other institutions and NGO's).

* * *

**FINLAND / FINLANDE
NORWAY / NORVEGE
SWEDEN / SUÈDE
ICELAND / ISLANDE**

From: Mortensen Liv Kirstine [mailto:Liv-Kirstine.Mortensen@md.dep.no]

Sent: mercredi 10 avril 2013 18:38

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: 'Audun Moflag'; 'Anita Bergenstråhle-Lind'; 'ragnheidur.h.thorarinsdottir@mrn.is'; 'Heikkilä Tapio'; 'Anders Hedlund'; 'Birgitta Sander'; 'Forss Sonja'

Subject: SV: Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN - Mr Audun MOLFAG - Common Statement

* * *

Joint Statement

The Council of Europe Activities within Landscape and Spatial Planning

Presented by Mr Tapio HEIKKILÄ

Senior Adviser, Ministry of the Environment, Finland

On behalf Nordic participants and Experts

Mrs Sonja FORSS

Co-ordinator, Finnish Environment Institute, Finland

Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN

Senior Advisor, Department of Regional Planning, Norwegian Ministry of the Environment, Norway

Mr Audun MOLFAG

Former Senior Advisor, Department of Regional Planning, Norwegian Ministry of the Environment, Norway

Mrs Anita BERGENSTRÅHLE-LIND

Head of International Policy and Cooperation, Department of Strategic Planning, Swedish National Heritage Board, Sweden

Mrs Birgitta SANDER

Senior Advisor, Swedish National Heritage Board, Sweden

Mr Anders HEDLUND

Senior Advisor, Swedish National Heritage Board, Sweden

Mrs Ragnheidur Helga THORARINSDOTTIR

Advisor, Division of Arts and Museums, Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Iceland

The national experts on the European Landscape Convention in Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden are concerned about the emphasis on landscape and spatial planning in the reform process and future priorities of the Council of Europe. We are acting together on this issue in view of the long tradition of co-operation in our part of Europe.

We highly appreciate the current activities relating to landscape and spatial development, human rights and democracy. Landscape and spatial development are important issues in any democratic society. In this context, the European Landscape Convention is a key convention. And the Council of Europe Conferences and Workshops provide very important venues for its implementation. In our opinion it is of great importance that the Council of Europe continues to organise pan European co-operation between its member states on these issues.

At its 1st Plenary Session (Strasbourg, 14-16 May 2012), the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP):²

- adopted the perspectives for 2012-2013 for the European Landscape Convention;
- supported their implementation and wished that the working method developed for the European Landscape Convention to be continued with the organisation of the biannual Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and the Council of Europe Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

However, the terms of reference of the CDCPP expire on 31 December 2013. According to the foreword of the draft agenda for the 7th Conference, the holding of a new conference as well as its future activities will depend on a decision of the Committee of Ministers.

Also, the member states are informed that the Council of Europe has postponed the meeting of the Task Force of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, which was planned in Strasbourg on 28 March 2013.

² See List of decisions, CDCPP (2012) 35 REV. Point 5.4.1. Perspectives of the European Landscape Convention – Proposals and follow-up [CDCPP (2012) 7].

Key messages in short

The European Landscape Convention was initiated for the reason of democracy and participation

Landscape is the concern of all. Many people have come to realise that the quality and diversity of their surroundings and everyday lives are deteriorating – as a result of technical and economic developments, in which they have had no say. In 1994, the Council of Europe's Congress of Local and Regional Authorities (CLRAE) therefore set up an ad hoc drafting group. The Convention was adopted on 20 October 2000 in Florence (Italy) and came into force on 1 March 2004.

International exchange of knowledge and best practice is embedded in the Convention itself

The aims of the Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. At present (March 2013), the Convention is ratified by 38 member states and signed by another 2. This indicates that 40 out of 47 member states call for co-operation on landscape issues within the framework of the Council of Europe (which is also a provision under Article 8 – Mutual assistance and exchange of information).

The activities within landscape and spatial planning should be clearly reflected in the future priorities of the organisation

The member states expect the Council of Europe to provide services of high quality and practical use. The size of the budget allocated to landscape and spatial planning is not the crucial issue. Put together, the member states themselves possess much of the expert knowledge. Most important are the Council of Europe functions as facilitator and common meeting ground in a pan European network of national experts, and its capacity in organizing exchange of knowledge and best practice.

Without this, the inflow of new ideas and thinking to the member states would be much poorer. And in a greater context, give weaker stimuli to the reinforcement of human rights, democracy and good governance throughout Europe.

Background

Role of the Council of Europe as common meeting ground and organiser on behalf of its member states

The Council of Europe activities within landscape and spatial planning are of utmost importance. They constitute a unique source of information and inspiration to work at the national level.

The Council of Europe is a major driving force in policy design and setting officially acknowledged standards and principles. The Council of Europe represents 47 member states across the entire European space – the 27 EU member states and 20 more in “Europe beyond the EU”. The 47 member states are reflecting a great ethnical, cultural and religious, as well as a great physical, natural and environmental diversity.

The Council of Europe provides fora for the member states to work together, on the basis of their national experience from the various parts of Europe. All 47 member states may participate on an equal footing. The Council of Europe is also offering important and wide fields of work at sub national level. This gives a great opportunity for acceptance by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and the Parliamentary Assembly and their activities.

The Convention itself implies such a meeting place. According to *Article 8 – Mutual assistance and exchange of information*, the Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of

measures taken under other articles in the Convention. Hence, the organising ability of the Council of Europe is crucial for the member states in fulfilling many important measures. This is a comparative advantage of the Council of Europe. At present, no other organisation may serve as an alternative pan European meeting place.

Interrelations between the human landscape (including cultural and natural heritage), spatial development, human rights and democracy

What do we mean by landscape?

The European Landscape Convention (ETS no. 176, Council of Europe) introduced a new and unique view on landscape, putting *man* in the centre – across natural, humanistic and social sciences.

“Landscape” is defined as an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors. In this way, the Convention adds *human* qualities to the territory – tangible as well as non-tangible.

The entire national territory is regarded as landscapes: wilderness, lakes, sea, cultural heritage, countryside, towns and cities. Along an axis from a pure natural environment to a pure urban environment, only the degree of human interaction varies. This includes landscapes that we think of as outstanding, quite ordinary or degraded – seen from a human point of view.

Why are good landscapes important?

The landscape – including its cultural and natural heritage – constitutes our living environment and our societies. At the same time it is also habitat for flora and fauna, and important for biodiversity. Any loss of biodiversity is reducing the value of the landscape also for humans.

Landscape is therefore not just some pretty countryside we look at – we live our lives in the midst of the landscape. We may like it, or not.

- Our perception of the landscape goes far beyond the visual aesthetics – ugly or beautiful. We perceive the landscape by all our senses – eyesight, hearing, smell, taste and touch.
- Not only does the landscape stimulate our senses. In any given situation, the landscape is also presenting physical opportunities and obstacles, influencing where we may move about and what we happen to experience along our way.
- This is in turn giving rise to emotional associations and personal identity: like sense of belonging, pride, self-confidence, security, recreation and coping with stress.

Landscape and spatial development

The spatial development affects our lives, may be far more than we are aware of. It affects everyone in society, regardless of age or background. It affects our choices concerning where and how to live, where to go to work or school, how to get there and subsequently what we happen to experience along our way. This applies also the emergence of streets, public places and points of contact – sometimes friction – between individuals and groups.

Quality of life, physical and mental health

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (The World Health Organisation). Today good health has become a resource – perhaps a country’s most important resource for sustainable development.

Outdoor life gives us sun, fresh air and exercise. This has favourable effects on blood pressure, pulse and BMI. General psychological effects are pleasure, well-being and increased energy. Good landscape experiences may also foster mental health. Stress and stress-related illnesses – such as burnout syndrome, insomnia and fatigue, depression, feelings of panic, etc. – have increased dramatically among adults and children in Western societies. Besides the personal suffering involved, the costs of increasing ill health constitute a threat to our national welfare.

Landscapes that provide environments free from demands and stress, and that are available as part of everyday life, seem to have significant positive effects on the health of the citizens. The environment of children and youth are of particular importance. How is their everyday landscape? What is making up their childhood memories? This is also a matter of giving children roots.

Human rights – the Right to Landscape

The establishment of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948 was an aspiration to guarantee both concrete necessities for survival and the spiritual/emotional/psychological needs that are quintessential to the human experience.

The landscape, with its tangible and intangible dimensions, overlaps with the rights that support both life and human dignity. Landscape is now being redefined as a vital public good, breaking fresh ground for the dialogue on the convergence of landscape and human nature and well-being³.

Urban and rural development, social segregation

Today, well-educated people search for a good place to live for themselves and their children. The outdoor environment has become a decisive factor in their choices. Employers have to follow. Therefore, the landscape is now a competitive factor in the attempts by companies and local authorities to attract well-educated, mobile manpower and housing.

This fact works two ways. A degraded landscape may impair the quality of life of its citizens, causing accumulation of social problems: In a living environment that is no longer attractive, those who can afford it move out. The less resourceful do not have this option and stay behind. As the neighbourhood deteriorates further it attracts people with even less resources and turns into a downward social spiral.

A sensible spatial development requires political attention and long term policies

The development cannot be left to the market. In a market economy, land is mostly property. Property developers exploit the land and sea (from surface to bottom), normally with the objective of making money and profits in market circumstances. Overexploiting, touristification, pressure on parks and urban sprawl are well known problems. Besides, the market is discriminating between those who pay, and those who don't. For those reasons, market forces *alone* do not supply good landscapes for the citizens.

Municipalities and regions or county councils are responsible for the spatial development of their communities and the welfare of the citizens. This obligation is also a fundamental right in local and regional self-government – the right to evolve their own policies and strategies for urban and rural development and infrastructure, including how national policies should be applied within the community.

³ See '*The Right to Landscape' Contesting Landscape and Human Rights* (December 2011).

Edited by Shelley Egoz, Lincoln University, New Zealand, Jala Makhzoumi, American University of Beirut, Lebanon and Gloria Pungetti, University of Cambridge, UK. The book introduces a new discourse on landscape and human rights, serving as a platform to inspire a diversity of ideas and conceptual interpretations.

Spatial development based on the landscape qualities, encourages active citizens and active participation

Ultimately, the primary resource of a modern society is the knowledge, creativity and ingenuity of its population. In a decentralised democracy, it is acknowledged that local challenges are most effectively met by local initiatives. Mobilisation of local entrepreneurs, young people and voluntary associations has indeed brought new life to many communities.

In landscape issues, people do not appear as experts or non-experts of different significance. Professionals and citizens have all equal saying – regardless of academic, ethnical, social or cultural background. Everybody has an opinion on the place where they live. Nor does the landscape, according to the Convention, belong to one academic discipline alone. It is the common meeting ground for a number of professions.

Multicultural new approaches may sometimes emerge, where there are immigrants from other countries and continents. The characteristics of the landscape may also help them in getting acquainted with their new home country and in building a new identity.

Active citizens' and public participation bring new life and new approaches to the political debate. If people do understand, do accept and do recognize the quality of their living environment, they will engage themselves and they will probably pursue solutions that they positively want to live with. And conscious voters give their politicians backing e.g. when facing developers presenting glossy schemes, likely to cause detrimental changes to their living environment.

Active citizens require transparency and openness in planning and decision making processes

Landscape and spatial planning is a 1:1 school in democracy and participation:

- raising the citizens' awareness and responsibility for their local community
- providing training and experience in participatory democracy
- generating policies and measures that the citizens themselves request

This is likely to encourage the political creativity, increase the spectre of feasible actions in local community and stimulate the institutional ability of its administration. Transparency and openness is going to discourage any liability to bribery and corruption.

Then, differences may be prevented or solved in open, transparent and democratic processes. We get a development based on political reasoning and democratic debate – rather than a society governed by developer profits, complicated legal procedures and court decisions.

Strasbourg, 26 March 2013

* * *

FRANCE

From: "FRANCHI Aurélie (Chargée de mission paysage) - DGALN/DHUP/QV2"

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Subject: intervention de la France - pour actes conférence

* * *

Mise en œuvre en France de la Convention européenne du paysage

Mme Aurélie FRANCHI

Chargée de mission « paysages », Bureau des paysages et de la publicité, Ministère de l'écologie, du développement durable et de l'énergie

NB : au moment de l'adoption de l'ordre du jour, la France pourra demander qu'un point concernant la liste des activités futures de la conférence soit ajouté à l'ordre du jour.

En s'appuyant sur la Convention de Florence, le Ministère français de l'Ecologie, du Développement durable et de l'Energie donne actuellement une impulsion nouvelle à la politique du paysage en France.

Un plan de relance du paysage a été mis en place, il comprend deux axes, le premier pour renforcer la prise en compte du paysage dans les politiques sectorielles liées à l'aménagement du territoire, le second pour sensibiliser le grand public et les acteurs de l'aménagement du territoire au paysage.

Ce plan de relance comporte plusieurs mesures « phare » :

Axe 1

Un appel à projets « plans de paysage » : le plan de paysage est un document élaboré par une collectivité territoriale, qui définit des objectifs de qualité paysagère et un programme d'actions contribuant à la réalisation de ces objectifs. Vingt-cinq territoires pilotes seront désignés lauréats et accompagnés tant sur le plan financier que méthodologique dans le cadre de cet appel à projet.

La rénovation du grand prix national du paysage : il s'agit d'améliorer la communication relative à l'appel à candidatures, et de donner de l'ampleur à la cérémonie de remise du trophée au lauréat, qui est le candidat présenté par la France au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe. L'enjeu est de donner à voir des pratiques exemplaires menées par des élus et de donner de la lisibilité à la profession de paysagiste de manière à ce que ces compétences soient plus fréquemment mobilisées par les collectivités territoriales.

Une meilleure mobilisation des fonds européens (Feder et Feader) pour le paysage : dans le cadre des négociations en cours en ce qui concerne l'utilisation future des fonds européens pour la période 2014-2020, le Ministère fait du paysage une de ses priorités. Il s'agit de pouvoir financer des outils de paysage (atlas, observatoires, plans), des formations et animations, des opérations de communication ou de mise en réseau des acteurs, des études pour la prise en compte du paysage dans les documents de planification relatif à l'urbain, l'éolien, la publicité, les transports...

Axe 2

La valorisation des outils existants : il s'agit notamment de créer des outils pédagogiques et de communication, de mettre en réseau les commanditaires d'atlas ou d'observatoires des paysages, de mettre à jour la méthode d'élaboration des atlas de paysage, ceci pour sensibiliser la population et mieux répondre à la demande des acteurs de l'aménagement du territoire.

La promotion du paysage par la mise en place d'événements pour fêter les 20 ans de la loi française sur les paysages : en 2013, un concours photo et une exposition seront organisés pour le grand public, ainsi qu'un colloque pour les acteurs de l'aménagement du territoire (collectivités territoriales), les professionnels du paysage, les chercheurs, les associations de défense des paysages et les services territoriaux concernés du ministère de l'écologie.

Par ailleurs, dans le cadre de l'engagement du gouvernement français en faveur du paysage, un projet de loi comportant un volet paysage est en cours d'élaboration.

Cette loi viendra compléter la « loi paysage » de 1993 et devra notamment permettre :

- d'asseoir juridiquement la définition du paysage telle qu'elle figure dans la Convention européenne du paysage, et de préciser la portée du terme « paysage », c'est-à-dire préciser que le terme de « paysage » renvoie non seulement à des paysages remarquables, mais également aux paysages du quotidien ou dégradés, et que le terme concerne tous les espaces : ruraux, naturels, urbains, péri-urbains ;
- d'explicitier l'objectif de la politique du paysage, à savoir :
 - agir en faveur de la qualité et du maintien de la diversité des paysages,
 - reconnaître que le paysage constitue un élément de la qualité de vie et du bien-être individuel et social, et reconnaître ainsi l'importance de mener une politique en faveur des paysages du quotidien,
 - reconnaître que le paysage ne doit pas seulement être envisagé pour sa protection, mais également en termes de gestion et d'aménagement ;
- de donner une définition des outils permettant de mettre en œuvre cette politique du paysage (atlas de paysage pour l'identification et la qualification des paysages, plans de paysage pour la définition d'objectifs de qualité paysagères et les projets de territoire).

Cette actualité politique française en faveur du paysage se fonde sur la convention de Florence, c'est pourquoi la France réaffirme son attachement à la convention européenne du paysage et aux instances du Conseil de l'Europe qui y sont liées et s'interroge sur l'avenir et le suivi de cette activité.

Nul ne peut ignorer que cette Convention concourt à la qualité du cadre de vie du citoyen et est un outil en faveur de la démocratie. Le grand nombre de ratifications de cette convention (38) témoigne de l'intérêt que les Etats lui portent ; ce qui doit être pris en considération dans le cadre du passage en revue des conventions du Conseil de l'Europe.

Au regard du contenu de l'ordre du jour de la présente Conférence, qui précise que le mandat du CDCPP arrive à expiration le 31 décembre 2013, et que les activités futures de la conférence dépendront d'une décision future du Comité des Ministres, se pose aujourd'hui la question du suivi de cette Convention à l'avenir. Dans un contexte budgétaire contraint qui conduit l'organisation à se repenser et à se réorganiser, cette question se pose pour tous les Etats Parties et nous devons donc y réfléchir. La France souhaite que cette Convention puisse bénéficier d'un suivi consolidé et pérennisé, qui ne donne lieu à aucune dépense supplémentaire imputée au budget ordinaire de l'organisation. Pour cela, il nous faut sans doute envisager des solutions alternatives. C'est la raison pour laquelle la France appelle le Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Europe à engager une réflexion visant à exposer les différentes options qui s'offrent aux Etats Parties concernant l'activité « paysage » de l'organisation.

La France insiste enfin sur la nécessité de déterminer, à l'occasion de la présente Conférence, la liste précise des activités futures qui seront menées par le Conseil de l'Europe dans le cadre de la Convention européenne du paysage. Cette liste pourrait être prise en compte dans le cadre de la réflexion sur l'avenir de la Convention. La France rappelle son intérêt pour le Système d'information du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage - ELCIS, qui fait l'objet d'un travail collectif de qualité qui doit perdurer. Les rapports publiés régulièrement par le Conseil de l'Europe en ce qui concerne le paysage apportent également une contribution importante aux réflexions et actions des Etats Parties en la matière. La France a d'ailleurs contribué en 2013 au financement de deux études, dans le cadre d'une convention signée avec le Conseil de l'Europe, l'une sur « paysage et affichage publicitaire », l'autre sur « paysage et économie ». La France souhaiterait que ces rapports soient finalisés comme prévu en septembre 2013.

* * *

GREECE / GRECE

From: Anestis Gourgiotis [mailto:a.gourgiotis@prv.ypeka.gr]
Sent: vendredi 22 mars 2013 19:19
To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne; NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy
Subject: intervention Grece

* * *

Rapport de Synthèse du 16e Symposium international de la CEMAT et 12^e réunion des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage

Thessalonique, Grèce, 2-3 Octobre 2012

*Mme Polyxeni ZEIKOU
Directeur de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et des
changements climatiques, Grèce*

*M. Anestis GOURGIOTIS
Haut fonctionnaire, Direction de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement urbain, Grèce*

L'avenir de nos territoires fait parties de nos préoccupations, de la préoccupation de l'aménagement du territoire et des politiques de paysage.

Nous vivons à une époque où les modèles de développement de notre civilisation sont fortement questionnés et il devient essentiel de revoir nos politiques, nos comportements, dans le but de prévenir et d'anticiper une crise, qui n'est pas une crise purement économique, mais aussi et surtout environnementale et sociétale.

Il faut avancer dans le sens de favoriser une prise de conscience collective. Il faut continuer à produire des réflexions prospectives et essayer de traiter et résoudre les problèmes existants.

Il est absolument nécessaire de continuer à essayer de construire aussi des scénarios d'évolution de notre espace, de construire notre identité et bien sur des valeurs et des projets pour l'avenir.

Il faut essayer de produire une réflexion prospective et essayer de résoudre les problèmes existants.

Il faut essayer de construire aussi des scénarios d'évolution de notre espace, de construire notre identité et bien sur des valeurs et des projets pour l'avenir.

Objectif du Symposium

Dans ce contexte, le Symposium de Thessalonique dont le titre a été « *Visions pour l'Europe du futur sur la démocratie territoriale : le paysage comme nouvelle stratégie de l'aménagement du territoire...une autre manière de voir le territoire en impliquant la société civile...* » a donné largement matière de réflexion et il a permis de tirer de nombreux enseignements.

Un des principaux objectifs de ce Symposium a été de démontrer que les notions du paysage – de l'aménagement du territoire – de la participation publique, sont combinées. Cette approche vise sur le rapprochement des politiques de l'aménagement du territoire, du paysage sur la base des démarches participatives. D'où les trois principaux thèmes du Symposium :

Thème I : Utiliser le paysage comme approche de l'aménagement du territoire.

Thème II : Outils innovateurs et projets : les politiques nationales d'aménagement du territoire.

Thème III : Paysage, aménagement du territoire et participation publique.

Par ailleurs le Symposium a eu pour objet de promouvoir une approche intégrée de l'aménagement du territoire et de la bonne gouvernance, et en particulier de :

- mettre en œuvre la Recommandation du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe Rec. (2002) sur les Principes directeurs de la CEMAT pour le développement territorial durable du Continent européen,
- mettre en œuvre la Convention européenne du paysage.

Le Symposium de Thessalonique a permis d'échanger des informations sur les avancées, perspectives et pratiques ainsi que sur les approches théoriques aux niveaux européen, national, régional et local. Les études de cas et les rapports par pays qui ont été présentés ont indiqués que des progrès notables ont été accomplis dans de nombreux Etats parties concernant la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage.

L'importance pour la Grèce

Ce Symposium a été extrêmement intéressant pour la Grèce qui fait des progrès en matière d'aménagement du territoire et de paysages, bien qu'elle ait à faire face aux conséquences dramatiques d'une crise économique, politique et sociale profonde.

Il s'agit des études menées sur **l'évaluation et la mise à jour approfondie des Plans régionaux** d'aménagement du territoire, des douze régions du pays, (après leur approbation initiale il y a dix ans). **Pour la première fois**, ces études comportent des **chapitres relatifs aux paysages** fondés sur des spécifications techniques détaillées.

L'approche sera encore renforcée par les résultats d'un **nouveau projet** lancé par le ministère sur la **typologie des paysages, la méthodologie des travaux sur le paysage et un projet de stratégie nationale pour les paysages**.

Par ailleurs, la synergie entre l'aménagement du territoire et les paysages sera également encouragée à **d'autres niveaux**. Des spécifications sont donc en cours d'élaboration pour l'intégration des paysages dans le Plan national d'aménagement du territoire, et dans les Schémas directeurs locaux.

D'autre part, il y a le Comité national du paysage – organe scientifique et consultatif, qui a été créé il y a deux ans, composé de membres des secteurs public et privé – a pour objectif de faciliter la mise en œuvre effective de la Convention européenne du paysage en Grèce. Son principal objectif est parmi d'autres le parachèvement et l'approbation de la Stratégie nationale sur les paysages.

Conclusions du Symposium

Durant les travaux du Symposium, il a été donné une importance à la gravité de la **crise actuelle** et l'évaluation de ses conséquences aux niveaux local, régional et mondial.

Une des conclusions du Symposium porte sur le rôle du paysage autant que catalyseur de la crise, étant donné que la politique de paysage puisse apporter des **éléments de réponse** à ces symptômes de crise. Il a été prouvé que la politique du paysage n'est pas une politique de luxe, il s'agit d'une politique qui participe aux **réponses de la crise**, notamment parce qu'elle contribue à travers l'animation citoyenne à rapprocher la population à la politique.

Il a été abordé la question de la **démocratie territoriale** à travers de nouvelles stratégies d'aménagement du territoire, approchées par la dimension paysagère qui s'inscrit pleinement dans le champ politique actuel.

A travers les rapports de nombreux pays européens a été démontré, que des **progrès** considérables ont été réalisés dans la **mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne** du paysage, bien qu'il en reste encore beaucoup à faire.

On a vu une multitude d'expérimentations innovantes porteuses de savoir, qui ont **mis en évidence le fait que les préoccupations paysagères progressent dans les réglementations et les politiques**.

Un élément majeur qui a été présenté était le **besoin des actions concrètes**. Il faut bien voir que, quoique les travaux théoriques sur les paysages soient nécessaires, l'accent doit être mis sur **des actions concrètes** dont on peut tirer des leçons de manière à corriger certaines approches ou à les ajuster. Une approche qui semble prometteuse mais doit encore être perfectionnée est **l'évaluation des caractères du paysage** qui est déjà appliquée dans certains pays européens. Elle nécessite, toutefois, une participation publique plus large à tous les stades de sa mise en œuvre.

De nombreuses interventions ont corroboré l'apport de la **participation publique** ou citoyenne à la connaissance du territoire : la participation permet de mieux appréhender les réalités locales.

Le paysage a été caractérisé aussi comme un nouvel objet politique. Il a été donné attention sur la manière dont les politiques nationales et régionales du paysage s'inscrivent dans une nouvelle approche de l'économie, dans une nouvelle approche du territoire et dans une nouvelle approche du rôle des populations. Le paysage peut être l'occasion de réviser nos pratiques de l'aménagement en particulier parce que le paysage nécessite d'aborder simultanément les problématiques globales et les problématiques locales. Il nécessite aussi de mieux mettre en œuvre le principe de subsidiarité.

D'autres **défis ont été** aussi mis en évidence durant les travaux du Symposium.

Il s'agit de **l'intégration des principes de la CEP** dans des politiques sectorielles, en particulier dans l'aménagement du territoire et de leur relation dialectique. CEP et territoire doivent fusionner. L'aménagement du territoire doit se référer toujours à la CEP et il faut toujours prendre précaution de l'espace, lequel on doit utiliser avec sagesse.

Il y a aussi le défi permanent de **l'information et de la participation**. Le dialogue et la technique du dialogue est essentielle. Bien évidemment, la participation publique améliore la connaissance et elle permet de mieux comprendre les réalités locales.

L'accent a été mis aussi sur l'importance majeure de la CEP. La Convention européenne du paysage apparaît bien au niveau paneuropéen comme **un phare** vers lequel tendent les politiques nationales ou même l'Union Européenne enfin s'ouvre à une prise en compte plus importante de la Conférence de la Convention du paysage.

Enfin, le Symposium à travers la combinaison du 16e Symposium international de la CEMAT et la 12^e réunion des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, a prouvé de façon concrète que le paysage est une stratégie de l'aménagement du territoire, associant étroitement la société civile.

Ainsi nous considérons qu'à travers le Symposium de Thessalonique, nous avons acquis un Consensus, un Accord Unanime, sur le fait que la politique paysagère est devenue aujourd'hui indissociable de l'aménagement du territoire, tout en utilisant des démarches participatives.

* * *

IRELAND / IRLANDE

From: Nessa Roche - (DAHG) [mailto:Nessa.Roche@ahg.gov.ie]
Sent: vendredi 5 avril 2013 11:17
To: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy
Subject: Ireland update following 7th ELC conference

* * *

Mrs Nessa ROCHE

Architectural Conservation Advisor, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

On behalf of Ireland I would like to give you the following brief update on implementation of the ELC, in reply to the request by Ms Déjeant-Pons following the 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.

Ireland issued a National Landscape Strategy Issues Paper for public consultation in 2011. In response 78 written submissions were received, some of which were very detailed. These have been considered in depth by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, the responsible central ministry, which is engaged in working on the document with a view to final publication in 2013.

* * *

LATVIA / LETTONIE

From: Kristīne Rasiņa [mailto:Kristine.Rasina@varam.gov.lv]

Sent: vendredi 22 mars 2013 13:37

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy

Subject: RE: Ms Kristīne Rasiņa - RE: Documents for the 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

* * *

Mrs Kristīne RASIŅA

Spatial Planning Department

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

Progress of Implementation of European Landscape Convention in Latvia

Ms Chair, Dear Colleagues,

I am representing the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of Latvia – the responsible institution for landscape policy and spatial planning in Latvia.

Latvia has ratified the European Landscape Convention in the year 2007, but the activities on the landscape policy were carried out prior to 2007. For example, protection status has been assigned for nine protected landscape areas. They are established due to the outstanding natural as well as cultural values and cover 2.6% of the country's territory. Landscape protection zones were defined also in other specially protected areas – national parks and nature parks. In addition, nature monument status was granted to 60 alleys of high landscape value.

In year 2010 landscapes have been recognized as one of the most valuable component of the Latvian cultural and natural capitals – the main development planning document for the country – Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia up to 2030 defines that outstanding nature, landscape and cultural heritage areas are the spaces of national interests that need to be supported by the state.

To identify and plan the necessary measures, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development commenced elaboration of a Landscape Policy Strategy in close cooperation with other ministries, universities, regional planning and non-governmental organizations in year 2012.

There was a Working Group established, who identified the main pressures impacting landscapes in Latvia. The first one is overgrowing of previous agricultural areas, the second degraded former industrial sites and third – an urban sprawl of the largest cities.

However the information on these processes is not sufficient and existing situation in landscape inventory, assessment and planning varies highly from the region to region and from the municipality to municipality.

Current status of the document – first official draft, we are now waiting for comments and planning inter ministerial meetings.

In near future, we foresee the implementation of the Landscape policy Strategy. The most significant measures will be:

- Elaboration of a methodology for landscape assessment, to perform the integrated landscape inventory – at the national, regional and local level,
 - Development of landscape management plans for the areas of high landscape value,
 - Envisage support for training of professionals and activities for public participation.
- In order to implement these activities and measures, further international cooperation and knowledge on experiences of other countries as well as participation in international projects is necessary.

* * *

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

From: Giedrė Godienė [mailto:g.godiene@am.lt]

Sent: lundi 8 avril 2013 10:52

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: RE: Mes. Participants 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention - 7e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage - 26-27 March 2013

* * *

Statement on Progress of implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Lithuania 2011-2012

Mrs Giedrė GODIENĖ

Chief desk officer of the Landscape Division

Department of Protected areas and landscape

Ministry of Environment

Mr Chairman, dear Colleagues,

It is big pleasure and great opportunity to share with you the Lithuanian experience implementing ELC in 2011-2012.

Lithuania ratified Convention in 2002. The process of implementation began in 2005 when the National Landscape policy and the leading it the Program of Measures of the implementation were adopted by Lithuanian Government. This program was amended in 2007, 2009 and still serve as legal framework for coordination of actions regarding landscape protection, management, planning, awareness rising, exchange of information and reporting. Starting the 2009, the ministry of Environment (MoE) responsible for the coordination of actions pursues annual National reports on the Implementation of National policy and ELC to the Government. Other institutions including municipalities submit the reports on their actions to the MoE yearly till the 1st of February. The National reports are discussed on the special meetings, placed on the official web-site of the MoE.

In the period of 2005-2010 the important changes of legal acts were done.

The broad landscape character research called Lithuanian Landscape study was prepared in 2006.

In 2007-2008 the first session of National Landscape award was completed.

Cooperating with the Ministry of Education and science we had the National contest of Best managed schools and kindergartens in 2010. The contest had a great success and was continued for next 2 years. The experience cumulated was expressed in the numerous publications in the fields of education and

the landscape as well. In 2013 we dedicated first volume of periodical magazine "Lithuanian landscape diversity" to that topic. In this book the experience of all members of this process (schools, kindergartens, NGO's, specialists of ministries) is presented.

In 2011 the program of Landscape architecture (master degree) was introduced in Klaipėda University. From 2006 the financial injection of EU structural assistance in Lithuania started.

Firstly, we took strong shift for planning: up till the 2010 all municipalities had prepared their general planning documents (integrated the landscape questions), this year all State parks – the largest complex protected areas – will be covered by management plans, prepared on the landscape approach. Starting the 2011, municipalities started preparation of the general planning documents for towns and settlements, executed and implemented numerous projects for public space renew, rehabilitation. Large amount of infrastructure started to be introduced.

Secondly: the large scale management works started. From 2006 the focus was on the planning and management of the protected areas and on the local and urban development.

Starting the 2011 MoE broadened the scope: the use EU structural assistance for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the National landscape policy was agreed.

Till the 2014 it is planned to execute 9 large projects, including the spatial planning documents and the development of the landscape related methodologies, as a part of National policy and the ELC implementation program. We are going to prepare: National landscape plan, methodology for setting up the Landscape quality objectives, Guide for the management of urban vegetation, Guide for the preparation of the urban green spaces plans and projects, Landscape guidelines for roads and railways, the Recreational plan for Coastal strip, the Design guide for the information of the Coastal Strip, to harmonize and digitize the borders of the Coastal strip, prepare the Study on the Coastal management of the continental side of Curonian Lagoon.

The special landscape management plan for the continental part of Coastal strip was adopted by the minister of the Environment in 2011. The General plan of Neringa municipality and the Management plan of the Curonian Spit (both covering almost the same territory) were approved in 2012 solving long lasting discussions on the management of the landscape of this UNESCO site.

Starting the 2011, Lithuania had a good progress on the integrating the landscape issues into Cultural policy. In the 2011 the List of the culturally important sites (56) needed for setting the valuable features was executed by the Minister of Culture. In 2012 the important amendments of the Law on the Immovable cultural heritage concerning the landscape assessment, monitoring, visual protection were made. Each year more and more special planning documents, which include landscape approach of the cultural heritage sites is prepared.

A lot of efforts were made in order to formulate the statements of outstanding universal value of the UNESCO sites, which all are the cultural landscapes. As the Curonian Spit is the transboundary landscape, UNESCO site administrated by 2 countries – Lithuania and Russian Federation, all UNESCO documents required to be prepared jointly. This led us to the close cooperation with the Russian Federation.

Other important international projects the MoE involved are: the LIFESCAPE, Implementing of European Landscape Convention in the South Baltic region 2010-2013 (cooperation with Poland, Denmark, Sweden) and the Development of a Pilot Ecological Network through Nature Frame areas in South Lithuania 2010-2014 (cooperation with the Poland, Germany), the Preparation of the Special Lithuania-Poland cross-border development plan (will be executed till 2014).

Larger spread of environmental information on the landscape was made in 2011-2013.

Firstly, in 2012-2013 the textbook on the European Landscape Convention and related texts (first time the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the ELC in Lithuanian) and 2 volumes of the periodic magazine “Lithuanian landscape diversity” (dedicate to the education on landscape and the recent works of Lithuanian landscape specialists) were published. Publication of the 4 books associated to the methodologies on landscape is under preparation. 2 of them will be published in 2013.

Secondly, the National landscape Award session was organised in 2012 and the application for EC was presented. We had worked very intensively advertising the national Session and received 27 applications. At the 19th of October the Special conference on Landscape issues was organized and the winner – Utena district municipality – was awarded. To make the better visibility of the Session, the mobile exhibition of the applicants was prepared. Exhibition was inaugurated together with the ceremony of Award. Now it is planned to place it in the awarded municipality, later – in other municipalities took part in the competition.

The most recent initiative is associated with the landscape education and public awareness rising. Together with the Lithuanian Geographers Association and other partners, the foto-competition “Time changes the Earth” is organized. In 2013-05 we are waiting for the works of the pupils and adults which would consist of 3 parts. The main task is to make a new photo of the same place, expressed in the old one, the second – to describe the landscape and its changes, and the third – to mark the point on the map by internet. At the conclusion we hope to have interactive map of Lithuanian landscape changes, to make an exhibition of the laureates, award them, generally – to raise public awareness on landscape and obtain new methods of landscape teaching, apply them in the secondary schools.

I’d like to stress that the Council of Europe conferences on the European Landscape Convention member states, the Workshops, the Reports of the Experts of the Council of Europe and other actions are extremely important for the Lithuania and needed to be continued. The experience shared and the positive examples gained in landscape field are practically used and force further implementation of the ELC at the national and regional level.

Lithuania strongly supports initiatives of the European Landscape Convention Information System and its Glossary elaboration. In order to obtain bigger visibility of ELC, especially at the national level, we suggest equipping the national representatives or working up the procedure of the use of the official logo of the ELC that it could be used more frequently.

Thank you for your attention.

* * *

MONTENEGRO

From: Vuk Markovic [mailto:vuk.markovic@mrt.gov.me]

Sent: jeudi 4 avril 2013 14:17

To: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy

Subject: Statement of Montenegro

* * *

Mrs Sanja LJEEŠKOVIĆ MITROVIĆ

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of sustainable development and tourism

Mr Vuk MARKOVIĆ

Advisor within Sector for spatial planning

The European Landscape Convention is the first comprehensive document that addresses holistic approach to landscapes, which character is the result of action and interaction between natural and / or human factors. Controlled and sustainable landscape planning allows the preservation of natural and cultural identity of Europe. Contemporary transformations in landscapes are leading to the homogenization of landscapes and losing of unique character.

The European Landscape Convention has been ratified by 38 countries and signed by another two, recognising the importance of the protection, management and planning of the landscape at the national and international level.

Montenegro ratified the Convention in 2008, confirming that it considers the landscape an important part of the European natural and cultural heritage. Implementation of the Convention is executed at several levels. Significant steps have been made in recognising landscapes in legislation. Law on Spatial Development and Construction, Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Nature Protection, Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage, Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment, recognize landscape and defines actions for its sustainable development. There are three laws which are expected to recognize landscape in its provisions: Forestry law, Law on Water resources, Law on Agriculture and Rural Development. Also, the implementation of the landscape plan within the planning documents is resulting in integral protection of nature with guidelines for sustainable landscape development and revitalization of degraded landscapes. The cooperation with international experts in this field was of great importance for exchanging experiences and best practices in landscape characterisation and planning.

Draft for the “Manual for landscape planning” has been written, and the finalisation of project is expected at the third quarter of 2013. This is of great importance for the common understanding of methodology for landscape character assessment and landscape planning on the national level.

Preparatory activities for important project “Study of Landscapes of Montenegro” with GIS mapping are finished, and the project will start in second quarter of 2013. The main objective of project is the characterisation of landscapes which is to be completed at the national level. This will be an important baseline for balanced and sensible development of Montenegrin landscapes.

Various Montenegrin types of landscape are under increasing pressure, and it is great challenge to adequately respond, taking care of controlled spatial organisation. Therefore, the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, in its enforcement of environmental principles, undertakes efforts towards utmost application of scientific and professional arguments, cooperation with local government and attraction of public support, in order to achieve appropriate outcome. Government of Montenegro will soon adopt Agenda for Spatial Planning Reform, whose one of the main goals is preserving landscape identity and diversity.

Montenegro will host 17th International CEMAT Symposium and 13th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention with the topic “*The future of the territories, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy*”, to be held from 1-4 October 2013. Montenegro, as the host, will provide space for the wide spectrum of participants from Council of Europe member states with the joint intention to adopt conclusions and recommendations for resolutions and actions at various governance levels. Montenegro has the honour to welcome experts from all over the Europe and hereby generate the framework for exchanging experience and searching for joint solutions. Utilisation of Montenegrin potentials and continuation of active role in the achieving objectives marked out by the Council of Europe within the European Landscape Convention is of great importance for the country and the Europe as a whole.

* * *

POLAND / POLOGNE

From: Małgorzata Opęchowska [mailto:Malgorzata.Opachowska@gdos.gov.pl]
Sent: vendredi 15 mars 2013 14:46
To: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy
Cc: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne
Subject: Fwd: Fwd: Documents for the 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention / pour la 7ème Conference du Conseil de l’Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, 26-27 March/mars 2013, Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg

* * *

Information on implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Poland

*Mrs Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA
 Senior Expert, National Secretariat for the Landscape Convention
 Department for Nature Protection
 General Directorate for Environmental Protection*

Poland signed the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in 2001, ratified in 2004 and ELC came into force in 2005.

The General Directorate for Environmental Protection, Department of Nature Conservation (based on the recommendation of the Minister of Environment from the date 10 December 2009) is responsible for implementation the European Landscape Convention.

The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage is responsible for the cultural landscapes (based on the Act on Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Journal of Laws of 2003 No. 162, item 1568, as amended)).

Landscape in Polish legislation

The landscape is not directly the subject of any provision of Polish Constitution, but is included in the Constitution as part of the environment, guided by the principle of sustainable development.

In Polish legislation there are few legal acts which concern the landscape protection and shaping.

In the Act Environmental Protection (Journal of Laws of 2008 No. 25, item 150, as amended) landscape is treated as a one of components of the environment. Protection of landscape values is also one of the element of nature compensation.

The Act on Spatial Planning and Land Development (Journal of Laws of 2012 No. 647, item 1227, as amended) requires taking into account landscape values, especially on local level. In practice this means that issues concerning cultural landscape should be included into local spatial management plans and into studies of the conditions and direction of spatial management.

Under the Act of 3 October 2008 on the Provision of Information on the Environment and its Protection, Public Participation in Environmental Protection and Environmental Impact Assessment (Journal of Laws of 2008 No. 199, item 1227, as amended) projects which require an environmental impact assessment should also be examined in terms of direct and indirect effects on the landscape.

Under the Act on Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Journal of Laws of 2003 No. 162, item 1568, as amended) following forms of cultural heritage monuments protection can be set to protect cultural landscape or values:

- stationary monuments which are characterized by historical and cultural values can be inscribed to the *register of monuments*,
- *historical monument* status is established by a regulation of the President of the Republic of Poland. Granted to a stationary monuments of particular historical, scientific and artistic values, entrenched in the common awareness, and highly important for Polish cultural heritage,
- *cultural park* is created in order to protect and preserve the cultural landscape of distinctive landscape areas with stationary monuments which are characteristic for the local traditions of buildings and settlement,
- determine the protection requirements of culturally and historically valuable sites in local spatial development plan or in the location decision.

Forms of landscape protection in Poland

The Act of Nature Conservation (Journal of Laws of 2009 No. 151, item 1220, as amended) gives the possibility of establishing forms of a legal landscape protection at a local level: landscape parks, protected landscape area and natural-landscape complexes.

Landscape parks

Main purpose of establishing of landscape parks is to protect areas which are valuable because of their landscape diversity. The aim of establishing this form of landscape protection is to preserve natural, historical, cultural and landscape values and to promote these values according the rules of sustainable development.

Protected landscape areas

The purpose of establishing protected landscape areas is to preserve distinctive landscape of diverse ecosystems, valuable because of its ability to meet the needs of tourism and recreation and functions of ecological corridors.

Nature-landscape complexes

Nature-landscape complexes are established on fragments of natural and cultural landscape worthy of protection because of their scenic or aesthetic.

Forms of landscape protection mentioned above are set up by the local authorities. But there are other forms of nature protection which, according to the Act of Nature Conservation could be established by the governmental authorities:

- National park is a specific area of outstanding natural, scientific, social, cultural and educational values, with an area of not less than 1,000 ha, which is subject to the protection of all nature and landscape values.
- Nature reserve covers areas with natural or slightly changed ecosystems, refuges and natural habitats and habitats of plants, animals and habitats of fungi and formations and elements of inanimate nature, distinguished by particular natural, scientific, cultural or landscape values.

Steps into the implementation the European Landscape Convention

In 2012 General Directorate for Environmental Protection commissioned to develop expertise entitled: *Evaluation of the possibility implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the context of conservation, planning and management of the landscape - recommendations for changes to legislation in Poland*. This paper proposes changes to the Polish law on the protection, planning and management of the landscape, resulting from the need to implement the European Landscape Convention.

General Directorate for Environmental Protection is carrying on promotional and informational activities on landscape protection and sustainable management, as well as European Landscape Convention, such as:

- Creating a website devoted to the European Landscape Convention http://ochronaprzyrody.gdos.gov.pl/Categories/view/2/Ochrona_krajobrazu. On the website all promotional materials, information and translated documents of the Council of Europe are published;
- Publishing brochures, calendars, and other promotional materials on European Landscape Convention;
- Announcement in April 2012 by the General Directorate of the competition for the selection of Polish candidate to the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The competition ran from 15th of July to 31st of October. There have been taken some measures on landscape award promotion, such as preparing informational folders about Landscape Award. Jury selected the winner, who is a Polish candidate for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe;
- Preparing and publishing a guidance: “Public participation in the protection, management and planning of landscape – good practice guide”, which provides comprehensive information about public participation in the process of organizing space, and thus the management of the landscape. The Guide is directed both to local government representatives as well as local communities;
- Publication the educational packages for primary school children aged 10-12 years on protection and sustainable management of landscape in view of the European Landscape Convention.

Public participation in creating of the Polish policy on landscape

On the 20th September 2012 the General Directorate organized the conference on “Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Poland”.

The aim of the conference was to start a public dialogue on protection, planning and management of the landscape in accordance with the European Landscape Convention.

The following topics, among others, were discussed at the conference: legal provisions on the shaping the landscapes, valuation of Polish landscape, education and social participation, protection of natural and cultural landscapes.

The conference was attended by representatives of the governmental institutions, regional level, Landscape Park and NGOs, but also landscape architects, spatial planners, scientist.

The fact, that the conference was attended by participants with different backgrounds, has resulted in a fruitful discussion and valuable conclusions. These conclusions will be taken into account during future activities aiming at the implementation of the ELC.

In 2013 the General Directorate is organizing a conference devoted to the typology of landscapes, on which the issue of methodology for landscapes units delimitation will be extensively discussed in frame of the European Landscape Convention implementation.

Future activities on implementation of the ELC in Poland

In 2014 common principles for typology and evaluation of landscape is planned to be developed based on outcomes from the conference which will be held in 2013.

In 2013/2014 General Directorate for Environmental Protection is going to organize a photography competition focused on changes in the landscape. The aim of the competition will is to promote and raise awareness on landscapes, their changes and roles in human life.

In 2014 promotional activities on Council of Europe Landscape Award are planned as well as competition to select Polish candidate to its IV session.

The General Directorate for Environmental Protection is going to carry on its activities on promoting and informing the public about landscape, its protection and sustainable management.

* * *

PORTUGAL

From: Maria José Festas [mailto:gabdg@dgterritorio.pt]
Sent: vendredi 12 avril 2013 12:32
To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne
Subject: Documents
Importance: High

* * *

Statement from Portugal

*Mrs Maria José FESTAS
Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention
Senior Advisor, General Directorate of Territorial Development
Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning*

Very briefly, as everything else is already in the ELCIS, I will just mention what we consider the 3 major actions carried out since the last Conference:

- The first municipal Landscape Protected Area was formally approved at the beginning of 2012. This area – the “Serra do Socorro e Archeira Landscape Protected Area” - was created by the Municipality of Torres Vedras, and approved by its Municipal Council. Landscape quality objectives were defined, providing guidelines for the protection, management and planning actions of the area.
- The Joint Declaration of the XXV Portuguese-Spanish Summit that took place in May 2012, in Porto, includes a paragraph on the implementation of the ELC, stating that both Governments decide to implement a joint action for the implementation of the ELC, through a common pilot-project to define landscape quality objectives for the transborder landscape units already defined.
- Also in 2012, the National Landscape Award was created and its regulations approved by an Executive Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Development. A national call for the presentation of proposals for the first session of the Award was launched in October 2012. The meeting and decision of the jury (composed of representatives from different departments of central administration, the regions, the National Association of Municipalities, and the professional associations of landscape architects and architects and presided by an independent recognized landscape expert) took place in November. The decision of the jury was ratified by the Minister also in November. According to the rules of the competition, the National Landscape Award 2012 was presented as the Portuguese entry for the 3rd session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

Strasbourg, 26.03.2013

* * *

SERBIE / SERBIA

From: Biljana Filipovic [mailto:Biljana.Filipovic@mprrrpp.gov.rs]
Sent: mercredi 24 avril 2013 14:25
To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne
Cc: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy; Maria José Festas
Subject: RE: Mes. Participants 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention - 7e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage - 26-27 March 2013

* * *

Mrs Biljana FILIPOVIC
Senior Advisor for International Cooperation, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning,
Department for EU Integration, International Cooperation and Project

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Бр/№:

Датум/Date: 24.April 2013.

Department for EU Integration, International Cooperation and Projects

**Serbia's Statement at the 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European
Landscape Convention Strasbourg on 26-27 March 2013**

The ELC was signed by Serbia in 2007, ratified June 28th 2011 by the Law on Ratification of the European Landscape Convention, with a decree to declare ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia - International Treaties", no. 4 / 2011) and entered into force October 1st 2011.

Awareness of values of landscapes has received a great deal of attention, especially after Serbia became a party to the Convention. Actual implementation processes in Serbia, started with the promotions of ELC on national/regional and local level, before the completion of the ratification procedure, aiming to inform the wide public, local authorities and the whole society, about the importance of ELC ratification and its future implementation in Serbia. Through these promotions, the awareness of the values of landscapes has received a great deal of attention, especially in local authorities. Over 20 promotional workshops of ELC were held so far, in Aarhus centers, Municipalities and protected areas.

Examples of Sweden, Spain and Greece, gave us good ideas, how to organize and ensure civil society participation.

Since one of the ELC objectives is, that each member state is expected to implement the Convention according to its own legal system and division of powers, Serbia follows up by adopting the New Spatial Plan in a form of law We started by identifying landscapes into law (Law on Nature Protection, Law on Planning and Reconstruction) strategies (National Strategy for Sustainable Use of Natural Resources) and regulations and continued by integrating landscapes in relevant policies.

Landscape has come to be recognized, both, as an environmental resource in its own right (worth of protection, management and planning) and as a medium through which sustainability policies can be pursued and their effectiveness assessed.

The Guidelines for Implementation ELC, as a starting point for implementation provides landscape identification (landscape typology) at the national level, which Serbia has not done, yet. Assessing the aspect of the landscape (Landscape policy) within legislation in Serbia, but in a sense of ELC, has showed up that landscape is not considered within planning, organizing and protecting the space.

The National Forest Action program and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for ski resort “Stara planina” are the most appropriate examples in presenting initiatives for performing landscape within the forestry sector.

Ratifying the European Landscape Convention, Serbia joined the countries which demonstrate deep understanding of the landscape quality, as a part of the European Nature and cultural heritage, within a process of reaching sustainable development. The next step should be the preparation of the Action plan for implementation of European Landscape Convention.

The creation of this Action Plan is expecting to establish a framework - methodological and procedural, for inclusion of landscape planning in the process of urban and spatial planning in the Republic of Serbia. The development of the information network with a parallel development of institutional framework and capacity building are emphasized as next steps. As a contribution to the development of the methodological approach within spatial planning, there is a necessity of preparing the Study on Landscape.

An example of such study has been already presented in the Spatial Plan of the Area of the Special Purposes of the National Park Đerdap, by the Institute of Architecture and Regional and Urban Planning of Serbia.

For further development of landscape planning, as priority activities aiming the implementation of the provisions of the ELC, are: the development of strategic documents, updating and harmonization of the legal framework, creation of bylaws, manuals, establishing a framework and institutional framework and education.

Taking into consideration that ratification of the ELC shall affect the existing legal and policy framework, we expect new challenges and opportunities, emphasizing the necessity for formulating methodology for landscape planning, which will further require the formulation of more specific instructions and guidelines and, as well as, work on establishing a database within GIS environment.

There is an ongoing transformation of the planning system in Serbia along with expectations in acquiring its legitimacy and establishing greater efficiency of practice in planning and managing the development. The planning system and the relevant legislation will be recognized in accordance to the EU strategic framework, regulations and instruments. These circumstances represent an advantage and convenience for the development of sustainable tourism and landscape planning, and their coordination with and integration into the planning system in Serbia.

Efforts and activities in 2012/2013:

- the preparation of the framework for the Action Plan for implementation of ELC;
- the nomination process for the Council of Europe Landscape Award. This year, the example of the NGO “Podunav” from Vojvodina, Backi Monostor was elected to represent Serbia, with the Project “The Gate of Upper Danube”. The main goal of this project is sustainable development of the whole region, through eco and rural tourism development, which includes engagement of the local community, causing a social and economic welfare with nature and landscape preservation;
- Annual event dedicated to the anniversary celebration of the City Secretariat for Environmental Protection, Belgrade, where ELC was promoted, along with the scientific film “The last oasis”, dedicated to the sustainability of landscapes of the famous War Island on Danube, Belgrade;
- Planning activities for the preparation of the regional workshop in Serbia (for neighboring countries: Slovenia, Croatia, BiH, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Greece, Turkey, Albania...), with

the main objective of exchange experience and ideas for trans-border cooperation in the next IPA period (2014/2016;

– International Landscape Architecture exhibition in Belgrade, organized by Serbian Association of Landscape Architects

* * *

SWEDEN / SUEDE

* * *

Sweden, report on national European Landscape Convention work 2011-2013

*Mrs Birgitta SANDER and Mr Anders HEDLUND
Swedish National Heritage Board*

The Landscape Convention entered into force in Sweden on 1 May 2011, after the ratification. The chosen model for implementation is cross-sector integration. This means that ‘landscape’ is integrated in, for instance, environmental policy and regulation, spatial planning, transport planning, cultural and natural heritage management, etc.

The implementation of the ELC is jointly coordinated by eight independent agencies under the government – a National Coordinating Group. The ongoing works in this group focus on three issues:

1) To develop a policy document on the ELC with respect to Swedish conditions, 2) to establish a periodic national landscape conference – Landscape forum, and last but not least 3) develop a Swedish procedure for nomination to the European Landscape Award.

Ongoing work, examples on national level:

- Landscape perspectives are integrated in the upcoming national strategies for sustainable land use and sustainable water management;
- Green Infrastructure – a governmental initiative to study the possibilities to establish and uphold green infrastructure in order to implement e g the landscape convention and the ecosystem approach;
- Swedish Transport Administration – development project “Landscape in long-term spatial planning” has been carried out in connection to the national plan for transport infrastructure 2014-2025;
- References to ELC in development consents and court findings e g concerning power lines and roads.

Ongoing work – Regional level

- Landscape Analysis and Landscape Strategies has been developed and used as basis for regional development programmes and regional transport plans – examples from a handful of the 21 provinces so far.

Ongoing work – Local level

- Landscape Analysis are used in the local authorities comprehensive planning – examples from more than 100 of 290 municipalities so far.
- Development project in one of Sweden's five biosphere reserves concerning engagement from civil society in identifying landscape characteristics and formulating landscape quality objectives.
ELC implementation has caused a number of cross-sector initiatives, projects, conferences, seminars and workshops. Many NGO's – on national, regional and/or local level – see the convention as a useful tool in their work.
- In accordance with Article 6A and B an educational material "Landscape for Everyone" is produced by the Swedish National Heritage Board. The main objective is to increase awareness among civil society, private organizations and the public in general.

Higher education acknowledges ELC, i.e. through the Landscape science programme and the education of landscape architects. There are also a number of ongoing research projects concerning ELC. Within the framework of the Nordic Council of Ministers Sweden participates in continuous Nordic network and co-operation concerning ELC.

Sweden's participation in European co-operation

Intereuropean exchange of perspectives, experiences, development works and research is of great importance to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Sweden. As a partner Sweden like the other countries is obligated to participate and promote such exchange. We believe that an effective and inspiring exchange of knowledge and best practice is crucial to good governance throughout Europe. This is best achieved if the Council of Europe is hosting a platform for co-operation and exchange between the partners of the ELC and adjoining conventions on cultural heritage.

* * *

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

From: andreas.stalder@bafu.admin.ch [mailto:andreas.stalder@bafu.admin.ch]
Sent: jeudi 28 mars 2013 10:14
To: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy
Subject: Per E-Mail senden: Conf du paysage Communication CH

* * *

Adhésion de la Suisse à la Convention européenne du paysage

*M. Andreas STALDER
Chef de section, Office fédéral de l'environnement OFEV
Division Nature et Paysage*

Nous avons l'honneur de vous annoncer que la Suisse a ratifiée la Convention formellement le 22 février 2013.

Les contributions à la qualité paysagère dans la Politique agricole suisse

Jusqu'à présent, l'agriculture Suisse n'a pas pu bénéficier de subventions spécifiques pour des prestations qualitatives d'entretien du paysage. La révision de la politique agricole cherche à combler

cette lacune en introduisant des contributions à la qualité du paysage. Cette révision de loi a été décidée par le Parlement Suisse fin mars 2013 et entrera en vigueur le 1.1.2014 (sous réserve d'un référendum). Il est important de prendre acte du fait que, dans ce contexte, le Gouvernement ainsi que le Parlement Suisse se sont référés expressément à la Convention européenne du paysage.

Même si la politique suisse intègre une multitude d'objectifs dans le domaine du paysage, l'agriculture n'a jusqu'à présent pu bénéficier d'un soutien financier que pour des prestations écologiques. Avec la révision récente de la loi sur l'agriculture et en particulier de son système de paiements directs, les critères sont désormais élargis pour favoriser un soutien explicite à la gestion qualitative du paysage au sens large. Il est prévu, à cet effet, de créer une nouvelle catégorie de contributions incitatives au sein du système des paiements directs: les «contributions à la qualité du paysage», ciblées sur les prestations fournies par l'agriculture pour la préservation, l'entretien et le développement de paysages cultivés diversifiés.

Les contributions à la qualité du paysage sont liées à des «projets régionaux paysagers»: se fondant sur les données existantes, les porteurs de projet élaborent, dans un processus participatif, un dossier présentant des objectifs et des mesures. La Confédération met à la disposition du canton et des responsables de projet un guide de projet. Elle se prononce sur le concept et, le cas échéant, le canton conclut alors avec les exploitants agricoles des conventions d'exploitation d'une durée limitée à huit ans, mais néanmoins renouvelables. Les contributions à la qualité du paysage sont ciblées sur les prestations de chaque exploitation. Elles sont calculées sur la base des coûts supplémentaires ou des pertes de gain causés par la mise en œuvre des mesures.

Ces contributions à la qualité du paysage sont adaptées aux besoins régionaux. Leur but est de mettre en valeur les données paysagères existantes pour les besoins de l'agriculture, de garantir la diversité paysagère et de contribuer à rendre les régions intéressantes sur le plan économique, par exemple pour le maintien de la diversité et la caractéristique des paysages comme capital pour le tourisme.

Pour en savoir plus :

– En général : <http://www.blw.admin.ch/themen/01471/index.html?lang=fr>

– Guide contributions paysagères :

<http://www.blw.admin.ch/themen/01471/01577/index.html?lang=fr>

– Catalogue des propositions mesures paysagères :

<http://www.agridea-lausanne.ch/files/catalogued-exemplesdemesurespaysageres.pdf>

– Présentation de M. Andreas Stalder aux 10^e Réunion des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Evora, Portugal, Octobre 2011 :

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications_fr.asp

* * *

**“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA” /
“L’EX-REPUBLIQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACEDOINE”**

From: Danica Pavlovska [mailto:cigipavlovska@gmail.com]

Sent: mercredi 3 avril 2013 22:50

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: Re: Mes. Participants 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention - 7e
Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage - 26-27 March 2013

* * *

Prespa Basin Lakes Project

Mrs Danica PAVLOVSKA

Expert, Former Member of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

Former Head of Department, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

- Project Number: 00083375
- Donor: Swiss Development Cooperation Agency (SDC)
- Total Budget: 4,100,000 CHF
- Project dates: 01 July 2012 – 30 June 2016
- Reporting Period: 01 July 2012 - 31 December 2012
- National counterparts: Municipality of Resen, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Public Enterprise ‘Proleter’, Public Forest Enterprise ‘Makedonskisumi’, State High-School Center ‘Car Samuil’, Resen, farmers associations and other NGOs

The challenge

As an example, to illustrate the need and practical implementation of the Landscape Convention principles, I would like to draw your attention to a project that I have already presented on the earlier meeting in Thessaloniki back in 2012. It is the Prespa Lake Basin Project which makes a synergy between the spatial planning and the Landscape Convention principles.

The Prespa Lakes Basin is an area of rich biodiversity that has been subject to intense pressures from human activities over the past forty years. Unsustainable farming practices, erosion and the unregulated disposal of untreated waste have reduced the health of the ancient freshwater lake and depleted the habitat of many rare endemic species, endangering a unique ecosystem that has evolved over five million years.

Comprehensive investigations into the ecological status of the Lake have recently helped us to better identify and quantify the main environmental challenges and their root causes. The findings have revealed that the most acute problem currently facing the ecosystem is eutrophication, a process that accelerates the growth of algae and upsets the balance of the entire ecosystem. This has a severe impact on key sectors such as tourism, water and fisheries, negatively affecting the socio-economic wellbeing of the local population.

Objectives

To tackle these processes of degradation, a new project for the ‘Restoration of the Prespa Lake Ecosystem’ was launched in July 2012, implemented by UNDP in partnership with the Municipality of Resen and with the financial support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

The project will introduce a comprehensive set of measures to ensure a significant improvement in the overall health and resilience of the lake and bring the eutrophication processes under control. These measures were elaborated in the Prespa Lake Watershed Management Plan developed with UNDP's support in 2012—the first plan of its kind in the country and designed in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive.

The project aims to reduce the pressures on the vulnerable ecosystem from agriculture, forestry, polluted rivers, wastewaters and solid waste. Measures include the introduction of sustainable agro-ecological practices, erosion control through reforestation and regulation of torrents, wetland restoration techniques, flood-control and water-filtering of the GolemaReka River, the use of wetlands to upgrade the technology of the existing municipal wastewater treatment plant for removing nutrients and upgrading agricultural waste management systems.

Expected results

The project will bring many benefits for the environment and for local people. Reducing the pressures on the ecosystem will significantly improve the health and resilience of the lake. Hundreds of local farmers will learn more environmentally responsible methods of irrigation, fertilization, plant protection and disposal of agricultural waste. The benefits of adopting more sustainable methods include substantial savings from using organic compost. Thousands of trees will be planted to combat the harmful effects of erosion. A Lake Monitoring System and Management Service (LMMS) with an up-to-date laboratory will be introduced for the first time.

In addition, national and local institutions will be better prepared to respond to the challenging task of integrated watershed management. The Municipality of Resen and other responsible entities will have the necessary support to fulfil their responsibilities towards the Prespa Lake Watershed Management Plan.

Given that this management plan is the first of its kind, not only in the country but in the wider region, its successful implementation will make Prespa a model for integrated watershed management, spatial planning and European Landscape Convention implementation.

I will continue to closely follow the project implementation and I will be at your disposal for further updates about the project's progress and achievements.

* * *

TURKEY / TURQUIE

From: Aynur ERTURHAN [mailto:aerturhan@ormansu.gov.tr]

Sent: mercredi 10 avril 2013 13:17

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: Gülhan Çetin SÖNMEZ

Subject: RE: Mrs Aynur ERTURHAN - RE: Mes. Participants 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention - 7e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage - 26-27 March 2013

* * *

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: the Republic of Turkey

Mrs Gülhan ÇETİN SÖNMEZ

General Directorate of National Parks and Nature Conservation

Landscape Protection Division, Chief

Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs

Mrs Aynur ERTURHAN

Expert of Forestry and Water Affairs

Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs

General Directorate of National Parks and Nature Conservation

Department of Vulnerable Areas, Survey and Inventory Division

We would like to thank to everyone who contributed to the organisation of the European Landscape Convention (ELC), 7th Conference of the Parties.

We will provide information about the work we do in our country for the implementation of the ELC.

In Turkey, the European Landscape Convention was signed on October 20, 2000 and approved by the General Assembly of the Parliament, with the rule of 4881, on June 16, 2003.

After the administrative structure of the Convention took place in 2011, when the focal point of the Convention was the Ministry of Environment and Forestry from 2003 until 2011, the international and the national focal point became the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs. Located within the Ministry, General Directorate of National Parks and Conservation of Nature, Vulnerable Areas Department, Landscape Conservation Unit is responsible for implementing the European Landscape Convention. At the same time, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation study the topics related to the landscape.

As a country, we attach great importance being aware of our obligations set out in the ELC, I would like to give information about the work within the General Directorate carried out by the Landscape Protection Unit in application of Article 5 and 6 of the convention in recent years.

First, we carried out between 2010 and 2012 in the province of Malatya, "Provincial Landscape Character Analysis, Assessment of Tourism and Recreation project". By this project,

- the landscape character areas have been identified with provincial landscape character analysis method;
- on regional and sub-regional (provincial) scale, Landscape Character Analysis and Evaluation of the National Technical Manual have been prepared;
- on regional scale, landscape character analysis method is integrated into the landscaping plans;
- sub-regional scale, the environment layout plans shall be integrated;
- the scope of the e-government, within the case of the province of Malatya, Landscape Information System and The Tourism and Recreation Resources Landscape Information System have been formed.

Second, by the “Project of the Reintegration, Nature Landscape Restoration and Recreation”, which was initiated on July 17th 2012 and will be completed by the end of 2013, in impaired poplar plantations in Kırşehir,

- the sustainable protection, management and use of the natural and cultural values within a specific plan;
- to ensure continuity of ecosystems, species and their habitats;
- to take the necessary measures in order to reduce the loss of biological and landscape diversity due to human pressure, other uses and demands/which will consist of are aimed.

In addition, by the project,

- the landscape inventory, analysis and evaluation along stream corridors will be made;
- repairs criteria, techniques and stages which are required to re-gain the degraded areas to the nature with the nature and landscape restoration will be described.

And the end of this project,

- “National Technical Guide” which is about the repair of degraded areas along the river corridor will be obtained.

Third, by the “Project of Preparation of Yeşilırmak Basin Landscape Map (Landscape Character, Landscape Diversity and Biodiversity, Landscape Quality, Landscape Strategies)” in Yeşilırmak River Basin which is one of the 25 basins of our country launched on October 31, 2012, and which will be completed in the first half of 2015,

- inventory of natural and cultural landscape will be issued in Yeşilırmak River Basin;
- Landscape character assessment (analysis of landscape character, landscape function analysis, change and pressure analysis, visual landscape analysis) will be made, landscape character types and landscape character areas, landscape diversity and biodiversity will be determined and landscape quality map will be issued;
- “Yeşilırmak watershed landscape map” will be prepared;
- determining landscape conservation and development strategies, the sectorial landscape guides will be created;
- Watershed Landscape Map will be a tool to create knowledge to the spatial plans.

Our goal is to start the preparation of the national landscape inventory and the national landscape map.

In addition, when it comes to other goals, our goal is to,

- make regulatory studies which are required for conservation, planning and management of landscape;
- integrate of landscape to the national planning legislation;
- prepare of “National Landscape Strategy and Action Plan”;
- ensure of participation all segments of society to the preservation, development and management of landscape and to increase their awareness;
- supply the exchanging of information and experience with other countries.

Thank you very much.

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UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

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Mr Chris BLAKE

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

Landscape and Outdoor Recreation

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the ELC for the whole of the UK. It is also responsible for detailed implementation in England but in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland responsibility for landscape issues, including detailed implementation of the Convention, is devolved to the Welsh Government, the Scottish Government and the Department of Environment for Northern Ireland respectively.

Landscape protection and management is addressed in a wide range of UK legislation and policy documents but most comprehensively in the areas of spatial planning, environmental protection and designated landscapes. There is no single overarching Government strategy or national level policy statement for the protection, management or planning of landscape. Instead, landscape is dealt with as a component in a range of policies where their delivery is likely to affect landscapes.

In England the key central government planning policy documents that guide local authorities and planning decision makers are the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and various National Policy Statements covering specific major development policy areas. These contain specific statements and policies relating to areas such as the countryside, the green belt, protected landscapes and the enhancement of local distinctiveness. Planning decision makers are required to take these into account when drawing up their own policies and plans and when making planning decisions.

The devolved administrations have similar policies. In Scotland the National Planning Framework 2 provides the spatial expression of the Government’s policies. Scottish Planning Policy (2010) sets out policy on forward planning, control of development, community engagement, sustainable development and a range of subject policies. A review of Scottish Planning Policy is underway, as is work on a third National Planning Framework. The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2011) sets out the Government’s policy on the historic environment. The Government’s statutory adviser has published a Landscape Policy Framework (2005), and champions Scotland’s Landscape Charter.

In Northern Ireland, land use planning powers are devolved to the Department of the Environment which issues planning policy in the form of Planning Policy Statements and also prepares local development plans for different parts of the Region. These consider and, as appropriate, integrate landscape issues into their policies and proposals. There are specific statements and guidance relating to areas such as the countryside, natural heritage and built heritage.

The Welsh Government is in the process of introducing a Planning Bill and is leading on developing an ecosystem approach to the management of the Welsh natural environment.

The UK Government places a high value on landscape and the opportunities it presents. It has embraced the convention's approach to landscape and will continue to work within the framework that it provides. We must however acknowledge the need to tackle significant socio-economic challenges. Difficult decisions are being made that require the balancing of competing objectives.

Our landscapes will be influenced by changes in climate, agriculture, housing and development needs and by progress towards a low-carbon economy, but through effective land-use planning and sensitive management will continue to provide a sense of place and identity within people's lives.

* * *

**Addresses from representatives of States non Parties to the Convention /
Communications des représentants des Etats non Parties à la Convention**

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

From: Urve Sinijarv [mailto:Urve.Sinijarv@envir.ee]
Sent: mardi 26 mars 2013 12:16
To: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy
Subject: Estonia` s address

* * *

*Mrs Urve SINIJÄRV
Senior Officer
Ministry of the Environment*

Thank you for the floor, madame Chair.

Estonia still belongs to the exclusive club of countries that have not ratified European Landscape Convention yet. The main reason for that is that somehow we have not managed to find the right institution to be in the leading role for the process. But at the same time we can say that in management principles and decision making processes Estonia has been working in the spirit of the convention already for years, even decades.

In Estonia the issues of landscape management, planning and protection are divided between four main ministries with more or less equal importance: these are the Ministry of Culture that deals with all cultural activities, including heritage protection and architectural environment; the Ministry of Internal Affairs that deals with planning; the Ministry of Environment that deals with all aspects of nature and the last but not the least the Ministry of Agriculture, dealing with the most influential activities on landscape in rural areas.

Actually, the fact is that all these ministries have many and various activities concerning improving landscapes ongoing already but at the same time we also do have to admit the that we don't have a comprehensive approach to landscape that all institutions and governmental levels could rely on and this is something this convention especially focuses on. Even the meaning of the word "landscape" differs greatly when spoken in different contexts. Also, there is a lot of work yet to be done to explain the importance and necessity of ratification of European Landscape Convention.

On expert level there is no doubt for us that it should be done and we have started co-operation and preparatory work for doing it between these mentioned four ministries. Also we have organised a seminar with our Finnish and Swedish colleagues, who have introduced us their experiences both on ratification and implementation processes. (Thank you, Finland and Sweden). And as being here, we would like to express that we are hopeful that we can solve also the organisational questions concerning the ratification and Estonia could soon be a member country of this Convention.

Thank you very much.

* * *

APPENDIX 5 bis

LANDSCAPE POLICIES IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

[Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 5]

NATIONAL REPORT / RAPPORT NATIONAL

ANDORRA / ANDORRE

Approved by the Government on 31 October 2012

From: Anna_Moles@govern.ad [mailto:Anna_Moles@govern.ad]
Sent: vendredi 2 novembre 2012 12:39
To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne
Cc: Marc_Rossell@govern.ad; Natalia_Rovira@govern.ad; Gemma_Cano@govern.ad
Subject: Re: Council of Europe - Conseil de l'Europe - European Landscape Convention - Convention européenne du paysage - National Report - Rapport national 2012

1. Etat : ANDORRE

2. La Convention européenne du paysage a-t-elle été signée et ratifiée ?
Oui – Signé le 23 març 2011 et Ratifiée le 7 mars 2012
Entrée en vigueur le 1^{er} juillet 2012

3. Correspondant

Nom : Natàlia ROVIRA MOLNÉ / Anna MOLES MARINÉ
Ministère/administration :
Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement –
Département de l'environnement
Adresse : Carrer Prat de la Creu, 62-64
AD500 ANDORRA

Téléphone : 00376 875707
Télécopie : 00376 869833
Adresse e-mail :natalia_rovira@govern.ad / anna_moles@govern.ad

4. Répartition des compétences

« Chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente Convention, en particulier ses articles 5 et 6, selon la répartition des compétences qui lui est propre, conformément à ses principes constitutionnels et à son organisation administrative, et dans le respect du principe de subsidiarité, en tenant compte de la Charte européenne de l'autonomie locale. Sans déroger aux dispositions de la présente Convention, chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente convention en accord avec ses propres politiques. » (article 4)

4.1. Quel est le ministère/l'administration en charge du paysage ?

Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement - Département de l'environnement

4.2. Ce ministère/administration a-t-il d'autres attributions ?

Oui

4.3. Ce ministère/administration dispose t-il d'un document spécifique en matière de politique du paysage ?

Le Gouvernement de l'Andorre a approuvé, le 27 avril 2011, la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage qui établit sept objectifs de qualité du paysage pour l'Andorre à l'horizon 2020. Le 15 février 2012 le Gouvernement a approuvé les 21 actions pour la période 2012 – 2015 afin d'atteindre les objectifs de qualité paysagère de la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage.

4.4. Les autorités régionales et locales ont-elles une compétence en matière de paysage ?

Oui, les communes andorranes ont des compétences sur leur territoire et les ressources naturelles. Dans le cadre de la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage, il est prévu de faire adhérer les communes à une Charte du paysage qui recueille les principes de la Stratégie.

4.5. Existe-t-il un cadre de concertation interministériel concernant le territoire et/ou le paysage (conférence territoriale, conseil du paysage...) ?

Une des actions de la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage est la création de la Commission Nationale du paysage qui rassemble des représentants du Gouvernement, des communes et des agents des secteurs sociaux, scientifiques et économiques qui interviennent sur le paysage. Plusieurs réunions de la Commission ont eu lieu en 2012 pour traiter, entre autres, la problématique liée aux « points noirs » du paysage.

4.6. Existe-t-il une procédure de concertation pour la prise de décision en matière de politique territoriale entre le niveau national et régional ?

C'est au sein de la Commission Nationale du paysage que va se faire cette concertation, de plus, il existe également une Commission d'urbanisme compétente en ce domaine et qui regroupe des représentants des communes et du ministère responsable du territoire.

4.7. Quels sont les moyens humains et financiers consacrés à la mise en place des politiques du paysage :

4.7.1. Au niveau national ?

Au sein du Département de l'Environnement du Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement, cinq personnes collaborent pour le développement de la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage. En ce qui concerne le budget, le montant affecté en 2012 au paysage est d'environ 50.000 euros.

4.7.2. Au niveau régional ?

Chaque commune dispose de représentants dans la Commissions Nationale du Paysage. Pour le moment les communes ont été sollicitées pour arranger des « points noirs » du paysage, chaque commune sur son territoire a avancé en fonction de ses possibilités humaines et économiques.

5. Mesures générales

« Chaque Partie s'engage à reconnaître juridiquement le paysage en tant que composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité ; » (article 5, a)

5.1. Quel est la définition du terme paysage dans votre langue ?

1- « Porció de la superfície terrestre estructurada per les interrelacions dels seus elements (abiòtics, biòtics i antròpics que evolucionen en bloc, i dinamitzada per les energies naturals i antròpiques » (Ciencia del paisatge)

2- Àrea, tal com la percep la població, el caràcter de la qual és el resultat de la interacció de factors naturals i/o humans (Observatori del paisatge de Catalunya)

5.2. Existe-t-il une définition juridique du terme paysage ?

La définition du terme paysage de la CEP a été traduite en catalan et publiée au bulletin officiel législatif (BOPA). Cette définition a été reprise également l'avant-projet de loi sur la conservation de la nature qui est actuellement en cours de négociations.

« Paisatge : designa una part de territori tal com la percep la població, el caràcter de la qual resulta de factors naturals i/o humans i de les seves interrelacions. »

5.3. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'un ou de plusieurs articles de la constitution ou de la loi fondamentale ?

Article 31 de la Constitution : « Il appartient à l'Etat de veiller à l'utilisation rationnelle du sol et de toutes les ressources naturelles afin de garantir à chacun une qualité de vie digne, ainsi que de rétablir et de préserver pour les générations futures un équilibre écologique rationnel de l'atmosphère, de l'eau et de la terre, et de protéger la flore et la faune autochtones. »

Article 34 de la Constitution : « L'Etat garantit la conservation, la mise en valeur et la promotion du patrimoine historique, culturel et artistique de l'Andorre. »

5.4. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'une loi spécifique ou est-il intégré à d'autres lois ?

Actuellement il n'y a pas de loi spécifique sur le paysage mais il est question de paysage dans l'avant-projet de loi sur la conservation de la nature qui est actuellement en cours de négociations.

5.5. Existe-t-il un code rassemblant les textes en vigueur concernant le paysage ?

Non.

« Chaque s'engage à définir et à mettre en œuvre des politiques du paysage visant la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages » (article 5, b) [« 'Politique du paysage' désigne la formulation par les autorités publiques compétentes des principes généraux, des stratégies et des orientations permettant l'adoption de mesures particulières en vue de la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage » (article 1, b)]

5.6. Quelles sont les politiques paysagères (principes généraux, stratégies, lignes directrices) ?

Le Gouvernement de l'Andorre a approuvé en avril 2011, la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage, (Estratègia Nacional del Paisatge - ENPA) qui établit 7 objectifs de qualité paysagère pour l'Andorre et de nombreuses actions nécessaires pour atteindre ces objectifs.

Ces actions, qui font partie de la Stratégie, ont été proposées lors d'un séminaire qui a eu lieu en décembre 2010 et auquel ont participé des personnes représentant les différents secteurs économiques et sociaux concernées par le paysage.

De l'ensemble de ces actions, 21 ont été retenues pour être développées durant la période 2012-2015 et approuvées par le Gouvernement le 15 février 2012.

Le document qui recueille toutes ces informations sera disponible en fin d'année 2012, ainsi qu'un résumé en français et en anglais.

5.7. *« Chaque Partie s'engage à mettre en place des procédures de participation du public, des autorités locales et régionales, et des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage mentionnées à l'alinéa b ci-dessus ; » (article 5, c)*

5.7. Quelles procédures permettent de mettre en œuvre une participation :

5.7.1. Du public ?

En 2010, le public a participé, lors du séminaire de préparation de la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage, à l'élaboration des 7 objectifs de qualité paysagère et à la rédaction des actions nécessaires pour atteindre ces objectifs ainsi qu'au classement par niveau de priorité des actions. En janvier 2012 il y a eu une session de présentation des 21 actions choisies pour être développées durant la période 2012-2015.

5.7.2. Des autorités locales et régionales ?

Une des 21 actions de la Stratégie est la mise en place de la Commission nationale du paysage où sont invités à participer des représentants de chaque commune.

5.7.3. Des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage ?

Il est prévu que d'autres acteurs participent à la Commission au fur et à mesure que celle-ci se développe. De plus, au le 13 novembre 2012, aura lieu une journée sur l'intégration du paysage dans les stations de ski, où participeront de nombreuses personnes concernées par ce sujets (responsables de stations de ski, ingénieurs, ...).

« Chaque Partie s'engage à intégrer le paysage dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire, d'urbanisme et dans les politiques culturelle, environnementale, agricole, sociale et économique, ainsi que dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage. » (Article 5, d).

5.8. Quels instruments permettent d'intégrer le paysage dans les politiques :

En général, la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage à travers ces 7 objectifs de qualité et les 21 actions approuvées pour la période 2012-2015 visent l'intégration du paysage dans les différentes politiques énoncées à l'article 5.d.

5.8.1. D'aménagement du territoire ?

La loi générale de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme de 2000, révisée en 2012, fait mention dans sa dernière révision de la récente ratification de la CEP par l'Andorre. Dans cette nouvelle révision législative, il est fait

mention du fait que les plans d'aménagement et d'urbanisme communaux doivent déterminer les circonstances qui entraînent la révision des plans en accord avec des critères de développement durable d'un point de vue environnemental, territorial et économique. Les aspects à prendre en compte concernent l'évolution démographique, la progression économique, l'eau et les autres ressources naturelles, les infrastructures et la mobilité et le paysage. La documentation des plans d'aménagement et d'urbanisme devra donc contenir les mesures de protection concernant le paysage, l'environnement, et le patrimoine naturel.

Par ailleurs, le règlement de la construction établit des normes constructives pour les aménagements de terrains à finalité agricole ou de construction afin de les intégrer à la topographie et au paysage. Les constructions temporaires doivent elles aussi s'intégrer dans le paysage. Les terrains destinés à l'entreposage de matériel à l'air libre doivent être entourés de clôtures opaques de préférence végétales.

Finalement, les impacts sur le paysage de certains projets doivent être évalués et des mesures préventives, correctives et/ou compensatoires doivent être mises en place le cas échéant pour les projets soumis à autorisation selon le *Reglament per a la realització de treballs o activitats que modifiquin l'estat actual del terreny, del 25 juliol del 2001*.

5.8.2. D'urbanisme ?

Voir ci - dessus

5.8.3. Culturelles ?

La Loi du patrimoine culturel de 2003, dans son article 16.1, établit le lien entre les paysages culturels et les instruments d'aménagement de l'urbanisme pour préserver l'harmonie des paysages.

5.8.4. Environnementales ?

Il est question de paysage dans l'avant-projet de loi sur la conservation de la nature qui est actuellement en cours de négociations.

5.8.5. Agricoles ?

La Loi de l'agriculture et du pastoralisme de juin 2000, permet l'attribution d'aides aux agriculteurs pour la maintien d'une activité agricole traditionnelle et respectueuse de l'environnement et du paysage, comme les pratiques pastorales de haute montagne, le maintien des prairies de fauche, la production de produits de qualité, la recherche de nouveaux produits agricoles, la développement du tourisme rural.....

5.8.6. Sociales et économiques ?

5.8.7. Dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage ?

6. Mesures particulières

« Sensibilisation : Chaque Partie s'engage à accroître la sensibilisation de la société civile, des organisations privées et des autorités publiques à la valeur des paysages, à leur rôle et à leur transformation » (article 6, A)

6.1. Quelles mesures ont été prises afin d'accroître la sensibilisation :

6.1.1. De la société civile (manifestations en faveur du paysage, fêtes, festivals...)

6.1.1.1. Au niveau national ?

En octobre 2009, le Ministre de l'Environnement a inauguré une exposition intitulée « l'Andorre des paysages » dont le but était de faire comprendre la notion de paysage, de sensibiliser le grand public et les écoliers sur la diversité et les valeurs des paysages de l'Andorre, et de recueillir les avis des visiteurs. Cette exposition a été présentée dans toutes les communes et a été visitée par 2 355 personnes dont 715 écoliers.

En 2010 a eu lieu le Forum pour développer la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage.

La page Internet du Département de l'Environnement www.mediambient.ad dispose d'une rubrique dédiée au paysage dans un but d'information, de sensibilisation et de divulgation des travaux réalisés en la matière. Elle est mise à jour régulièrement. Dernièrement une rubrique de dénonciation - photo- a été créée dans le but de faire participer la population à l'inventaire des points noirs paysagers.

Un concours de photographies digitales « L'Andorre des paysages » a été également lancé en 2012. Près de 120 personnes y ont participé. Les prix seront délivrés le 13 novembre.

6.1.1.2. Au niveau régional ?

Idem paragraphe précédent.

6.1.2. Des organisations privées ?

L'exposition de l'année 2009 a été réalisée avec la collaboration d'une banque qui participe à l'ensemble des actions de sensibilisation sur le paysage réalisées par le Gouvernement.

Par ailleurs une réunion de sensibilisation et de concertation a été organisée en 2012 dans le cadre de l'élaboration du guide pour l'intégration du paysage dans les stations de ski, avec les responsables des stations et des administrations responsables du tourisme et du patrimoine naturel.

Une journée sur le thème paysage et stations de ski est prévue pour le 13 novembre 2012.

6.1.3. Des autorités publiques ?

La participation des communes aux réunions de la Commission Nationale du Paysage va permettre une plus grande sensibilisation des responsables communaux.

« Formation et éducation : Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir la formation de spécialistes de la connaissance et de l'intervention sur les paysages ; » (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la formation de spécialistes à la connaissance et à l'intervention sur les paysages (établissement d'enseignements spécialisés, reconnaissance de diplôme en matière de paysage...) ?

En 2008 et 2009, le Ministère a organisé deux cours sur le paysage et le territoire en collaboration avec l'Université d'Andorre. Une trentaine de professionnels du pays ont assisté à ces cours et ont pu ainsi s'initier à la prise en compte du paysage dans leur travail quotidien, que se soit dans les projets d'architecture, d'aménagements divers ou d'infrastructures et dans les études environnementales.

En 2012, la journée sur le paysage et les stations de ski et le guide sur l'intégration du paysage dans les stations de ski sont destinés à la sensibilisation et à la formation des spécialistes de ces secteurs.

« Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir des programmes pluridisciplinaires de formation sur la politique, la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage, destinés aux professionnels du secteur privé et public et aux associations concernés (B) ; » (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la mise en place de programmes pluridisciplinaires de formation, destinés :

6.3.1. Aux professionnels du secteur privé ?

Les professionnels du secteur privé ont pu bénéficier des formations énoncées ci-dessus.

6.3.2. Aux professionnels du secteur public ?

Idem que ci-dessus.

6.3.3. Aux associations concernées ?

Idem que ci-dessus.

« Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir des enseignements scolaire et universitaire abordant, dans les disciplines intéressées, les valeurs attachées au paysage et les questions relatives à sa protection, à sa gestion et à son aménagement. » (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la formation et de l'éducation au paysage dans les programmes d'enseignements :

6.4.1- 2. Primaire et secondaire ?

Le Ministère de l'Environnement a élaboré un atelier pédagogique pour les élèves des enseignements primaire et secondaire visant à apprendre aux enfants ce qu'est le paysage, les énergies qui le transforment et ses valeurs.

6.4.3. Universitaire ?

Le secteur universitaire est peu développé en Andorre et il n'y a pas de filières en relation avec le paysage.

« Identification et qualification

1. En mobilisant les acteurs concernés conformément à l'article 5.c et en vue d'une meilleure connaissance de ses paysages, chaque Partie s'engage :

- a. i) à identifier ses propres paysages, sur l'ensemble de son territoire ;*
- ii) à analyser leurs caractéristiques ainsi que les dynamiques et les pressions qui les modifient ;*
- iii) à en suivre les transformations ;*

b. à qualifier les paysages identifiés en tenant compte des valeurs particulières qui leur sont attribuées par les acteurs et les populations concernés.

2. Les travaux d'identification et de qualification seront guidés par des échanges d'expériences et de méthodologies, organisés entre les Parties à l'échelle européenne en application de l'article 8. » (article 6, C)

6.5. Quelles mesures ont été prises en vue de réaliser l'identification et la qualification des paysages (catalogues, atlas, registres de paysages...)

6.5.1. Au niveau national ?

Dès 2006, le Gouvernement a commencé les études sur le paysage, principalement pour la réalisation de la carte des Unités de paysage (Mapa de les unitats de paisatge) et le Catalogue du paysage qui comprend différentes cartes (carte de qualité, cartes des potentialités touristiques, carte des prévisions d'évolution des paysages). Ces documents ont été terminés en 2009.

6.5.2. Au niveau régional ?

Les documents ci-dessus sont suffisamment détaillés, vue la dimension de l'Andorre, pour être utilisés au niveau régional.

« Objectifs de qualité paysagère

Chaque Partie s'engage à formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère pour les paysages identifiés et qualifiés, après consultation du public conformément à l'article 5.» (article 6, D) [« 'Objectif de qualité paysagère' désigne la formulation par les autorités publiques compétentes, pour un paysage donné, des aspirations des populations en ce qui concerne les caractéristiques paysagères de leur cadre de vie ; »]

6.6. Pourriez-vous mentionner deux exemples ou plus, d'expériences tendant à formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère.

1- Le principal résultat du Forum de 3 jours pour la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage du mois de décembre 2010 a été la formulation de 7 objectifs de qualité du paysage pour l'Andorre.

2- La réunion de concertation avec les responsables des stations de ski a permis de formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère pour ce type de paysages.

« Mise en œuvre : Pour mettre en œuvre les politiques du paysage, chaque Partie s'engage à mettre en place des moyens d'intervention visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement des paysages » (article 6, E)

6.7. Quels sont les types de moyens d'intervention adoptés en vue de protéger, gérer et/ou aménager les paysages (conventions de gestion, contrats, chartes, labels...)?

1- Approbation de la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage par le Gouvernement

2- Adhésion des communes à la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage, moyennant une Charte.

7. Assistance mutuelle et échange d'informations

« Les Parties s'engagent à coopérer pour renforcer l'efficacité des mesures prises conformément aux articles de la présente Convention, et en particulier :

a. à offrir une assistance technique et scientifique mutuelle par la collecte et l'échange d'expériences et de travaux de recherche en matière de paysage ;

b. à favoriser les échanges de spécialistes du paysage, notamment pour la formation et l'information ;

c. à échanger des informations sur toutes les questions visées par les dispositions de la présente Convention. » (article 8)

7.1. Une assistance technique et scientifique a-t-elle été réalisée avec d'autres Etats et/ou régions (collecte et échange d'expériences, travaux de recherche en matière de paysage...) ?

L'Andorre échange des informations de manière continue et demande souvent conseil à l'Observatori del paisatge de Catalunya.

L'Andorre participe à certaines réunions d'information du réseau paysages de Midi-Pyrénées.

7.2. Des échanges de spécialistes du paysage ont-ils été effectués ?

Pour la journée sur le paysage et les stations de ski du 13 novembre, des spécialistes de différents pays ont été invités en Andorre. Le programme sera disponible sur le web : www.mediambient.ad

8. Paysages transfrontaliers

« Les Parties s'engagent à encourager la coopération transfrontalière au niveau local et régional et, au besoin, à élaborer et mettre en œuvre des programmes communs de mise en valeur du paysage. » (article 9)

8.1. Des actions tendant à encourager la coopération transfrontalière ont-elles été menées :

8.1.1. Entre les Etats :

8.1.1.1. Au niveau national ?

Pas pour le moment.

8.1.1.2. Au niveau régional ?

Pas pour le moment.

8.1.2. Entre des régions de l'Etat ?

8.2. Des programmes de coopération transfrontalière avec d'autres Etats et ou régions ont-ils été mis en place ?

Il n'y a pas à proprement parler de programme de coopération, néanmoins il existe une collaboration très étroite avec l'Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya.

9. Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

« 1. Peuvent se voir attribuer le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe les collectivités locales et régionales et leurs groupements qui, dans le cadre de la politique de paysage d'une Partie à la présente Convention, ont mis en œuvre une politique ou des mesures visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement durable de leurs paysages, faisant la preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant ainsi servir d'exemple aux autres collectivités territoriales européennes. La distinction pourra également être attribuée aux organisations non gouvernementales qui ont fait preuve d'une contribution particulièrement remarquable à la protection, à la gestion ou à l'aménagement du paysage.

2. Les candidatures au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe seront transmises aux Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 par les Parties. Les collectivités locales et régionales transfrontalières et les regroupements de collectivités locales ou régionales concernés peuvent être candidats, à la condition qu'ils gèrent ensemble le paysage en question.

3. Sur proposition des Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 le Comité des Ministres définit et publie les critères d'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, adopte son règlement et décerne le prix.

4. L'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe doit conduire les sujets qui en sont titulaires à veiller à la protection, à la gestion et/ou à l'aménagement durables des paysages concernés. » (article 11)

9.1. Un ou des prix du paysage ont-ils été mis en place au niveau national et/ou régional ? Ce (ces) prix se réfère(nt)-t-il(s) à la Convention européenne du paysage ?

9.1.1. Au niveau national

Non

9.1.2. Au niveau régional

Non

10. Changements majeurs depuis le précédent rapport (CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 3)

Les changements majeurs sont l'approbation de la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage et l'entrée en vigueur de la CEP pour l'Andorre en juillet 2012.

NATIONAL REPORT / RAPPORT NATIONAL

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

From: ROTH, Michael [mailto:michael.roth@bka.gv.at]

Sent: mardi 20 novembre 2012 16:32

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: AW: Council of Europe - Conseil de l'Europe - European Landscape Convention - Convention européenne du paysage - National Report - Rapport national 2012

1. State: AUSTRIA

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

No

3. Correspondent

Name: Liaison Office of the Austrian Federal States of Austria

Ministry/Department:

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4. Division of responsibilities

"Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies."(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Competence of the Federal States and Bundesministerium für Unterricht, Kunst und Kultur (Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture) for cultural aspects

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Yes

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

No

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

Ämter der Landesregierungen (Governments of the Federal States)

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

ÖROK – Österreichische Raumordnungskonferenz (Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning)

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

No, because of the only competence of the Federal States

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

4.7.2. At regional level?

Staff of the Governments of the Federal States concerned for instance with spatial planning and nature conservation

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

Landschaft

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

Landschaft ist ein charakteristischer, individueller Teil der Erdoberfläche, bestimmt durch das Wirkungsgefüge der hier vorhandenen Geofaktoren einschließlich der anthropogeographischen, mögen auch die Einwirkungen des Menschen, etwa durch bauliche Anlagen, nur untergeordnete Teile der Landschaft ausmachen (Judikatur des Verwaltungsgerichtshofes).

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

No

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

It is embodied in the Laws on Nature Conservation of the Federal States (Naturschutzgesetze der Länder)

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

See legal definition

"Each Party undertakes to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning" (article 5. b) ["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 (article 1. b)]

5.6. What are the landscape policies (general principles, strategies, guidelines)?

-

"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 mentioned in paragraph b above;" (article 5, c)

5.7. What are the procedures for arranging participation?

5.7.1. by the public?

-

5.7.2. by local and regional authorities?

5.7.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

-

“Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape” (article 5, d)

5.8. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into?

5.8.1. Regional planning policies?

Laws on Spatial Planning of the Federal States (Raumordnungsgesetze der Länder)

5.8.2. Town planning policies?

Laws on Spatial Planning of the Federal States (Raumordnungsgesetze der Länder)

5.8.3. Cultural policies?

5.8.4. Environmental policies?

Laws on Nature Conservation of the Federal States (Naturschutzgesetze der Länder)

5.8.5. Agricultural policies?

-

5.8.6. Social and economic policies?

-

5.8.7. Into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

-

The questions of the chapters 6 to 10 have not been answered because Austria has not signed the European Landscape Convention.

NATIONAL REPORT / RAPPORT NATIONAL

FINLAND / FINLANDE

From: Forss Sonja [mailto:Sonja.Forss@ymparisto.fi]

Sent: mercredi 14 novembre 2012 11:35

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: Heikkilä Tapio

Subject: VS: Council of Europe - Conseil de l'Europe - European Landscape Convention - Convention européenne du paysage - National Report - Rapport national 2012

1. State: FINLAND

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

Signed 2000, ratified 2006

3. Correspondent

Name: Sonja Forss

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4. Division of responsibilities

"Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies."(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Ministry of the Environment

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Yes. Nature conservation, environmental protection, land use planning, housing.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

No. Landscape will be included in the National strategy for the cultural environment that is currently being prepared, along with the built environment, archaeological and historic sites, and traditional cultural landscapes.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

Yes. The regional environmental authorities (regional centres for economic development, transport and the environment), regional councils (i.e. regional planning authorities), municipalities.

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

A yearly national seminar on the cultural environment for national and regional authorities and other actors. Working groups for landscape related projects also serve as contact fora to some extent.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Yes. The regional councils are responsible for regional planning, but the process is instructed by the Ministry of the Environment that also confirms the regional plans.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

Ministry of the Environment, Finnish environment institute, National heritage board, Ministry of agriculture and forestry, the state forest administration, together about 3 man-years.

4.7.2. At regional level?

Regional centres for economic development, transport and the environment, regional councils, together about 3-4 man-years.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

Land surface as a whole visible to the viewer, view, natural view.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

No. Finland applies the definition of the ELC, but the term is not defined in any law.

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

Not specifically. The closest is §20 in the constitution "Everyone is responsible for nature, biodiversity, the environment and cultural heritage".

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

Primarily the nature conservation law where landscape is subject to a separate chapter. The land use and building law includes the national objectives for land use that concerns landscape areas among other things.

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

-

"Each Party undertakes to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning" (article 5. b) ["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 (article 1. b)]

5.6. What are the landscape policies (general principles, strategies, guidelines)?

National objectives for land use, integrated in the land use and building law: valuable landscape areas are mentioned as areas that must be considered in land use planning.

National strategy for the cultural environment: the first strategy for the cultural environment is currently being prepared by a working group at the Ministry of the Environment. The strategy will deal with the built environment, landscape, archaeological heritage and traditional rural biotopes. The strategy is supposed to be ready in 2013.

"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 mentioned in paragraph b above;" (article 5, c)

5.7. What are the procedures for arranging participation?

5.7.1. by the public?

Hearing as defined in administrative legislation. Public information and discussion events. Local events arranged by the local authorities and/or organisations.

5.7.2. by local and regional authorities?

Working groups, workshops, hearing.

5.7.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

Any of the above, depending on what players.

"Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape" (article 5, d)

5.8. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into?

5.8.1. Regional planning policies?

Defined valuable landscape areas must be recognised in land use planning, as stated in the national objectives for land use in the land use and building law.

5.8.2. Town planning policies?

-

5.8.3. Cultural policies?

-

5.8.4. Environmental policies?

Landscape is recognised as a value in nature conservation and environmental policy in general.

5.8.5. Agricultural policies?

Some parts of the EU agri-environmental subsidies deal with traditional rural biotopes and landscape management.

5.8.6. Social and economic policies?

-

5.8.7. Into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

-

6. Specific measures

“Awareness-raising: Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness?

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

The national landscape award, the winner of which represents Finland in the contest for the European landscape award. Press releases on current issues, i.e. at the moment the inventories of nationally valuable landscape areas. Web-pages of the national environmental authorities.

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

Information on current regional/local landscape related issues in the form of i.e. village gatherings, walks in the local landscapes etc. Press releases on current issues. Web-pages of the regional environmental authorities.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

-

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

Press releases etc.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

University and vocational education in landscape architecture, landscape management and landscape design. Practical courses in landscape management for forest owners. Landscape issues are included in some university programs in ecology and environmental science.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes?

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

-

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

-

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

-

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in?

6.4.1. Primary education?

-

6.4.2. Secondary education?

-

6.4.3. Tertiary education?

Vocational training in landscape design and landscape management. University programs in landscape architecture. Landscape issues dealt with in some university programs in ecology and environmental sciences.

“Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;

ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;

iii) to take note of changes;

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes?)

6.5.1. at national level?

Finland is divided into landscape provinces and sub provinces according to landscape character. There are 156 defined nationally valuable landscape areas that are currently being re-inventoried.

6.5.2. at regional level?

Some regions have conducted regional landscape surveys that are more detailed than the national division in landscape provinces (comparable to landscape character assessments). There are varied numbers of defined regionally valuable landscape areas.

“Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.” (article 6, D) [“‘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” (article 1, c)]

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

Nationally valuable landscape areas can be appointed landscape management areas when the locals initiate management. For the area to be appointed a plan for management and use must be in place, and include goals for the management. Regionally valuable landscape areas can be appointed regional landscape management areas in much the same manner.

“Implementation: To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

Nationally valuable landscape areas can be appointed landscape management areas when the locals initiate management. For the area to be appointed a plan for management and use must be in place, and include goals for the management. Regionally valuable landscape areas can be appointed regional landscape management areas in much the same manner.

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

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

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;*
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;*
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention”.* (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

There are plans for starting an expert network between the Nordic countries.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

-

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

Workshop in 2011 about landscape management and conservation in the north calotte area (Finland, Sweden, Norway)

8.1.1.1. at national level?

-

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

-

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

-

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

-

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

Yes, three times (2008, 2010, 2012). The rules are the same as for the European landscape award, and the winner represents Finland in the contest for the European award.

9.1.2. at regional level

No.

10. Major changes since the previous report (CEP-CDPATEP (2012) 3)

Landscape issues are since 2010 also dealt with at the Finnish environment institute, since the co-ordination of the updating inventories of nationally valuable landscape areas was set there. The updating inventories of nationally valuable landscape areas are in action (2010-2015), the areas were last inventoried in the 1990's. The national landscape award has been issued three times since 2008, and Finland has participated in the European landscape award. The first landscape management area was established in 2007, and since then two more have been established.

NATIONAL REPORT / RAPPORT NATIONAL

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

From: Kiss Gábor Dr. [mailto:gabor.kiss@vm.gov.hu]

Sent: mardi 13 novembre 2012 15:39

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: national report - Hungary

1. State: HUNGARY

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

It has been ratified on 26th of October in 2007, and it has entered into force 1st of February in 2008.

3. Correspondent

National Representative for ELC, Member of CDCPP:

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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

The Minister responsible for Nature Conservation consent of the Minister of Culture and collaboration with the Minister for Regional Development and the Minister responsible for Spatial Planning shall ensure the implementation of the ELC.

Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Ministry of Interior (MI)

Ministry of Human Resources (MHR)

Ministry of National Development (MND)

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

MRD: rural development, supervision of food retail chains, environmental protection and the agricultural economy.

MI: responsible for internal affairs, public employment, municipal affairs, protection of cultural heritage and construction.

MHR: responsible for the functioning of the national healthcare and welfare system in Hungary, the development of school education from nursery to university, the protection of cultural heritage, promotion of the interests of children and the young, and the realisation of government aims related to sport in Hungary.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

National Basic Plan for Nature Conservation within the National Program for Environmental Protection,

Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on Protection of Nature,

Act No. XXI of 1996 on Spatial Development and Planning,

Act No. XXVI of 2003 on the National Spatial Plan (ANSP),

Act No. CXXII. of 2000 on the Spatial Plan Balaton Resort District Area,

Act No. LXIV of 2005 on the Spatial Plan of Budapest Agglomeration Area,

Act No. LXIV of 2001 on Protection of the Cultural Heritage,

Act No. LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

On regional level: the Regional Inspectorates for Environment, Nature and Water, the National Park Directorities

Local governments: self-governments and municipalities (County Spatial Plans on county level,

Plans of Settlements on community level)

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

The European Landscape Convention National Coordination Working Group has been established by ministries responsible for ELC.

There are direct consultations between the ministries.

The working group organises conferences and workshops regularly for implementing ELC.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Yes, there is regular consultation procedure, both official and non-official one.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

The European Landscape Convention National Coordination Working Group established by the 1189/2012. (VI. 11) Governmental Decision. Each minister responsible for the implementation of the ELC delegates one member to the Group. It is allowed to delegate experts.

The Working Group held its first meeting on 19th September 2012.

The human resources: Staff of the ministries responsible for ELC.

MRD: Human resources: Department of National Parks and Landscape Preservation.

MI: Human resources: Unit of Spatial Planning of Ministry of Interior

Financial resources are changeable year by year, e.g. in National Budget as "Budget Estimates for Spatial Planning".

4.7.2. At regional level?

Staff of the regional organisations of the ministries responsible for ELC.

Human resources: Regional Inspectorates for Environment, Nature and Water, National Park Directorities

Human resources: Principal Architects in charge of County

Financial resources: County budget

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

"Landscape" means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors. (Act. No. CXI. of 2007 on Promulgation of European Landscape Convention, dated in Florence at 20th October, 2000.)

"Landscape" means a confinable part of Earth's surface with a particular structure and characteristics, specific natural assets and natural systems combined with the characteristic features of human culture, where the forces of nature and the artificial (man-made) environmental elements coexist and interact. (Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on Protection of Nature)

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

Yes, Act. No. CXI. of 2007 on Promulgation of European Landscape Convention, dated in Florence at 20th October, 2000. There are another "legal" definitions in the Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on Protection of Nature and Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on Protection of Nature (*see above*). But these definitions are not generally accepted by scientists. Different definitions are used by all fields of science (e.g. landscape = humanised nature; landscape architects' approach).

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

No, only the environment is the subject of the basic law.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

Embodied in other laws.

Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on Protection of Nature,

Act. No. LXIV. of 2001 on Protection of Cultural Heritage.

Act No. XXI of 1996 on Spatial Development and Planning,

Act No. XXVI of 2003 on the National Spatial Plan (ANSP),

Act No. CXXII of 2000 on the Spatial Plan Balaton Resort District Area,

Act No. LXIV of 2005 on the Spatial Plan of Budapest Agglomeration Area,

Act No. LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage.

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

No.

"Each Party undertakes to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning" (article 5. b) ["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 (article 1. b)]

5.6. What are the landscape policies (general principles, strategies, guidelines)?

National Spatial Development Programme: The programme defines the meaning of territories that have to be managed with special care, and prescribes the way these territories have to be maintained. In addition the legal protection of cultural landscapes as parts of the definition of territories connected with cultural heritage. The real importance of this law is the equal and joint protection of landscapes and cultural heritage.

The National Strategy of Rural Development between 2022 and 2020 assigned the following aims and measures:

- the sustainable development of rural territories and landscapes is one of the most important aims of this Strategy;
- the comprehensive protection of world heritage sites;
- establishing educational centres where the sustainable development of rural territories and other important knowledge-elements related to agriculture can be taught.

Long-term development plans: National Spatial Development Programme, National Development Plan, National Strategy of Sustainable Development.

Long term spatial plans: at national, regional (Balaton Resort District Area, Budapest Agglomeration Area) and county level.

"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 mentioned in paragraph b above;" (article 5, c)

5.7. What are the procedures for arranging participation?

5.7.1. by the public?

Laws being in force ensure participation in the planning process for local people, for example in regional and town planning, as well as in compiling management plans for protected areas.

Organising conferences and exhibitions related to European Landscape Convention.

Organising "Entente Florale" national competitions each year.

5.7.2. by local and regional authorities?

Local and regional authorities also take part in planning processes.

5.7.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

There are strategic partnership with universities, research institutes and civil organisations.

Laws being in force ensure participation in the planning process for NGO-s.

The Programme of the Government mentions this topic.

The 5/2012. (II. 7.) NEFMI decree declared the famous Tokaj-Hegyalja wine region as cultural landscape, so the territory as a whole was given the same protection as any other monument (buildings, for example) in the country. This is absolutely unique in Hungary that a landscape has this kind of legal, cultural heritage protection.

The law on world heritage prescribes that landscape protection measure have to be included in the management plans of every hungarian world heritage site.

“Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape” (article 5, d)

5.8. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into?

5.8.1. Regional planning policies?

Act XXI of 1996 on Spatial Development and Planning,

Act XXVI of 2003 on the National Spatial Plan (ANSP),

Act CXXII. of 2000 on the Spatial Plan Balaton Resort District Area,

Act LXIV of 2005 on the Spatial Plan of Budapest Agglomeration Area

5.8.2. Town planning policies?

Act LXXVIII of 1997 on the Management of Built Environment, Government decree 253/1997. (XII. 20) on National Spatial Planning and Building Requirements

Integrated Urban Development Strategies

5.8.3. Cultural policies?

Act No. LXIV of 2001 on Protection of the Cultural Heritage

5.8.4. Environmental policies?

Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on Protection of Nature,

National Basic Plan for Nature Conservation within the National Program for Environmental Protection.

5.8.5. Agricultural policies?

Landscape policy is part of the New Hungary Rural Development Plan (2007-2013).

5.8.6. Social and economic policies?

5.8.7. Into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

6. Specific measures

“Awareness-raising: Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness?

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

Workshops are organised regularly by ministries in charge of landscape.

National Landscape Award Program,

Landscape Architect of the Year,

Private Garden of the Year,

National Celebration of International Landscape Architecture Month

European Heritage Days in Hungary (Several famous monuments and landscapes are free to visit, people can also visit buildings which are usually closed for the public – for example ministries, office buildings or dwelling houses if they are monument buildings.)

The Hungarian Parliament declared that 2012 is the Year of World Heritage in the country.

Cultural landscape heritage inventarisation and mapping for helping to launch the European Landscape Convention, and for the methodology layout of landscape character assessment in Hungary; project of Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Landscape Architecture (TÉKA)

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

6.1.2. among private organisations?

The Green City Council.

NGO-s concerned with landscape matters are often invited for workshops organised by the ministries in charge of landscape.

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

The “Entente Florale” Movement Hungary.

Public authorities concerned with landscape matters are invited for workshops.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

Special courses in landscape architecture and planning organised (recognised) by Chamber of Architects (CA). Landscape related CA-branches: Division of Landscape and Garden Architecture, Division of Spatial and Urban Planning). Extra education courses organised by different institutes, organisations (recognition based on a score system by CA). Recognition of outlander diplomas is also by CA.

Unfortunately, there are only a few landscape and garden construction engineers in the country, that is why we actively promote this profession among the young.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes?

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

Special courses in landscape architecture and planning organised (recognised) by Chamber of Architects (CA). Landscape related CA-branches: Division of Landscape and Garden Architecture, Division of Spatial and Urban Planning). Extra education courses organised by different institutes, organisations (recognition based on a score system by CA). Recognition of outlander diplomas is also by CA.

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

There are conferences and courses for Principal Architects.

Training of gardening and landscaping specialist in vocational schools.

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in?

6.4.1. Primary education?

The landscape and other related topics are part of primary education and the National Core Curriculum (NCC). Following the instructions of the NCC, the elementary schools build in the geography and natural science subjects the main issues and knowledge about landscape, national parks, nature conservation and other relations. The elementary school geography and science teachers usually take part on accredited teacher training seminars where they facing with this issues.

There are spezialized „eco-schools”.

There are the *Man and Nature literacy education field goals* in the National Curriculum. These include development of environmental and sustainability topics and practice of human activities with regard to the needs of our environment.

6.4.2. Secondary education?

The landscape and other related topics are part of secondary education and the National Core Curriculum (NCC). Following the instructions of the NCC, the secondary schools build in the geography and natural science subjects, and history the main issues and knowledge about landscape, national parks, nature conservation and other relations. Compulsory part of the secondary school education the development of students thinking about different types of environmental pollution and the importance of the environmental protection. Following the school curriculum and the teachers instructions, the students learn in the schools about different landscapes and the changing environment, as well as the government support the green education project. The secondary school geography and science teachers usually take part on accredited teacher training seminars where they facing with this issues.

There is landscaper education in High Schools of Gardening.

6.4.3. Tertiary education?

Landscape constructor (BSc) and Landscape Architect education (MSc) at Corvinus University Budapest Faculty of Landscape Architecture (100-150 students/year).

Staff of the Ministries gives lessons regularly on landscape policy in different higher education courses.

There are several curriculums connected with landscape protection (builder, engineer, agriculture majors): Corvinus University of Budapest, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Szent István University, University of Pécs etc.

“Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;*
- ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;*
- iii) to take note of changes;*

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes?)

6.5.1. at national level?

There are land use categories and spatial zoning regulations (written and maps) in ANSP.

Scientific researches on identification and characterisation of landscapes have been started. Workshops were also organised with the same topic.

Cultural landscape heritage inventarisation and mapping for helping to launch the European Landscape Convention, and for the methodology layout of landscape character assessment in Hungary; project of Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Landscape Architecture (TÉKA project)

6.5.2. at regional level?

Land use categories and spatial zoning regulations (written and maps) in regional and county spatial plans (see details in 4.3).

“Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.” (article 6, D) [“‘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” (article 1, c)]

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives. Examples in ANSP:

Land Use:

No parcel of ground, falling under grades 1 and 2 according the vineyard cadastre in wine-growing areas, may be qualified as area for development.

Zoning:

The local building code of the settlement falling under the zone of landscape protection areas must also include the rules relating to the harmonisation of technical facilities with the landscape. In order to achieve that, a visual plan specified in a separate law provision shall be prepared of the facilities significantly changing the landscape.

“Implementation: To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

Spatial plans as both planning and legal instruments,

Law on Lake Balaton,

National Spatial Planning Programme.

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

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

a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;

b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;

c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention”. (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

Cross-border cooperation with the neighbouring countries.

CEMAT membership; Collect research information through Internal Scientific Council (Spatial Planning and Urban Management Working Group under establishment)

World Heritage Summer Course on the management of cultural WH properties has organised every year since 2009 in the framework of the “Visegrad 4” (CZ, H, PL, SK) cooperation.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

Participation of landscape architects on CEMAT

Exchanges of landscape specialists: especially in the universities.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

Cooperation – expert consultation between Austria and Hungary on wind farm projects affecting WH area Fertő-Neusiedlersee.

8.1.1.1. at national level?

There are regular transfrontier co-operation with the neighbouring countries (exchange of experience, research work on landscape, application for EU-funds etc.).

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

There are regular transfrontier co-operation with the neighbouring countries (exchange of experience, research work on landscape, application for EU-funds etc.) organised by National Park Directorates, NGO-s etc.

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

Bilateral cooperation in spatial planning with Slovakia.
 V4 countries + Bulgaria and Romania cooperation in regional development/spatial planning (led by Ministry of Economy).
 Collaboration with Tisa river catchment basin countries in Tisa Catchment Area Development (TICAD) transnational programme.
 Cross-border Operative Programmes (e.g. Hungary-Austria, landscape prevention project for Fertő-Neusiedlersee)

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

Landscape award programs were carried out on national level in 2008, 2010 and 2012, according to the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the Rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

The 14/2012. (VI. 25.) VM decree of the minister of rural development on the tasks in connection with the awards honoured by the minister of rural development including Hungarian Landscape Award entered into force.

9.1.2. at regional level

10. Major changes since the previous report (CEP-CDPATEP (2012) 3)

Establishment of the European Landscape Convention National Coordination Working Group (2012).

Realising next session of the Hungarian Landscape Award (2012).

The 14/2012. (VI. 25.) VM decree of the minister of rural development on the tasks in connection with the awards honoured by the minister of rural development including Hungarian Landscape Award entered into force.

The 5/2012. (II. 7.) NEFMI decree declared the famous Tokaj-Hegyalja wine region as cultural landscape, so the territory as a whole was given the same protection as any other monument (buildings, for example) in the country. This is absolutely unique in Hungary that a landscape has this kind of legal, cultural heritage protection.

NATIONAL REPORT / RAPPORT NATIONAL

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

-----Original Message-----

From: Giedrė Godienė [<mailto:g.godiene@am.lt>]

Sent: jeudi 3 janvier 2013 15:23

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: DELPLACE Jessica

Subject: Lithuanian presentation of the status of landscape policies 2011-2012

1. State: LITHUANIA

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

Signed 20/10/2000

Ratified 03/11/2002

3. Correspondent:

Name: Giedrė Godienė

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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania.

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Ministry of Environment is the leading state administrative institution in the fields of protection of environment, forestry, management of natural resources, territorial planning, urban development, architecture and construction.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

Yes, National Landscape Policy was adopted by Lithuanian Government in 2004, Programme of its Implementation in 2005.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

In the Law of Local Self-government (article 6) among the functions of municipalities there are maintenance and protection of the landscape, immovable cultural values and protected areas established by a municipality, protection, maintenance and development of green areas, vegetations, organisation and monitoring of inventory, accounting, cadastral measuring of land plots of separate green areas and their recording in the Real Property Register.

Local authorities are empowered in respect of landscape by the Law on Protected areas, the Law on Environmental protection, The law on Green plots, etc.

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

National Landscape Policy was adopted after broad discussions and consultations with other ministries, NGO's,

scientists, Association of Local authorities.

After the last amendment in 2009 this document created the framework for consultations in the field of landscape issues. According this document information about implementation of National landscape Policy is generated in the Ministry of Environment and yearly submitted to the Government and presented for the broad public in the seminar. Starting 2010, in such seminars landscape specialists from ministries, local authorities, universities, NGO's and other institutions present actual information and exchanges opinions about landscape related issues.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Yes, the consultancy is organized according to the Law on Territorial planning.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

There are no specially assigned financial resources.

4.7.2. At regional level?

There are no specially assigned financial resources.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

Kraštovaizdis – in Lithuanian it means "view of the country".

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

Yes. In the Law on Protected areas, landscape shall mean a territorial compound of the land surface natural (surface rocks, ground level air, surface and ground waters, soil, living organisms) and/or anthropogenic (archaeological remnants, structures, engineering installations, land and information field) components related by material, energy and information links; natural landscape shall mean a landscape which has preserved a natural character; cultural landscape means a landscape created as a result of human activities and reflecting his co-existence with the environment.

In the National Landscape Policy (2004) official landscape definition is supplemented with the meaning of landscape according the European Landscape convention: a territorial compound of the land surface natural (surface rocks, ground level air, surface and ground waters, soil, living organisms) and/or anthropogenic (archaeological remnants, structures, engineering installations, land and information field) components related by material, energy and information links; an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and human factors.

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

Landscape is not the subject of Lithuanian constitution, but the Article 53 of Lithuanian constitution determines that the state and each person must protect the environment from harmful influences and Article 54 – that the state shall take care of the protection of the natural environment, wildlife and plants, individual objects of nature and areas of particular value and shall supervise a sustainable use of natural resources, their restoration and increase, the destruction of land and the underground, the pollution of water and air, radioactive impact on the environment as well as depletion of wildlife and plants shall be prohibited by law.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

There are no specific law. Landscape is the very important subject of the Law on Protected areas (1993), the Law on Green plots (2006), the Law on Protection of Immovable cultural heritage (1994), the Law on Coastal strip (2002).

Landscape protection statements are integrated in the Law on Environment protection (1992), the Law on Land (1994), the Law on Local Self-government (1994), the Law on Territorial planning (1995), the Law on Environmental impact assessment (1996), the Law on Construction (1996), etc. There are some examples.

In the *Law on Protection of Immovable cultural heritage* (Article 19) protection of Immovable Cultural Property Clusters or Separate Historical and Cultured Landscape Sites is defined.

Landscape identity, its ecological, aesthetical and recreational values protection is the main objective of the designation of the Lithuanian Coastal strip in the *Law on Coastal strip*.

In the *Law of Land* (Article 9) is stated that land users must use the land rationally and preserve landscape properties.

In the *Law of Construction* (Article 2) is stated that in Approval of the design documentation environmental and landscape requirements shall be specified; architecture of a construction must be in harmony with the landscape (article 5); it shall be mandatory to act in compliance with other laws, legal acts which regulate the environmental protection and the assessment of an impact of planned economic activities on the environment; protection of protected areas, landscape, immovable cultural heritage properties and their territories (Article 6), etc.

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

No.

"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 mentioned in paragraph b above;" (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation?

5.6.1. by the public?

There no specific, but regular procedures of involvement the public in the State governing: general public has right for information and all legal acts projects are open to public opinion for certain time; public is involved in the planning process according to the Laws of Environment protection, Protected areas, Territorial planning, Environment Impact Assessment., etc..

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

There no specific, but regular procedures of involvement the local authorities in the planning process according to the Law on Environmental protection, the Law on Protected areas, the Law on Territorial planning, the Law on Environment Impact Assessment.

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

See p. 5.6.1

"Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape" (article 5, d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

1. Legal framework, especially National landscape policy (2004) and Measures of its Implementation (2005)
2. Lithuanian landscape study (2006) contains main information about landscape character.
3. By the Law on Territorial planning regional and local planning documents (general (comprehensive) and special plans) must be prepared with accordance to the national level planning documents.

By this law, among the tasks of general territorial planning is: to provide main provisions for the formation and implementation of regional policy, to provide measures and restrictions to ensure rational use of natural resources, ecological balance of the landscape, formation of the natural framework, preservation of the natural and cultural heritage values. Information about the landscape character, values is collected and evaluated.

Solutions concerning the formation of the urban and natural framework, preservation of the landscape, biological diversity and cultural heritage, the use and management of bioproductive economy, the use and management of recreational, industrial, trade or any other territories, as well as territorial development and reservation of territories for social, cultural and communications needs of the State (in the town and city general plans also for the formation of architectural spatial composition, development of municipal park system, improvement of quality of the habitat, establishment of ecological conservation zones, the issues of territorial regulations and provisions of further implementation of detailed planning) shall be prepared.

4. Comprehensive plan of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania was adopted by Seimas (Parliament) in 2002. This document presented common (optimising urban system and ensuring landscape protection) and special territorial structures (territories of bio-productive economy, recreational, technical infrastructure territories, etc.), spatial integration of the development and reserved territories for state needs till the 2020.

Nature framework and NATURA 2000 network, protection of landscape and biodiversity, use and protection of cultural heritage territories was provided. The nature framework territories were defined and presented, as well as functionally differentiated system of protected territories of the country.

National comprehensive plan and its solutions were detailed in the regional planning documents of counties and municipalities in 2005-2011.

5.7.2. town planning policies?

1. Legal framework, especially National Landscape policy (2004) and Measures of its implementation (2006), Laws of Territorial planning, protected areas and Green plots

2. Continues cooperation with municipalities in the landscape field (methodical assistance, etc.).

5.7.3. cultural policies?

1. Legal framework, especially National Landscape policy (2004) and Measures of its implementation (2006), Comprehensive plan of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania

2. Territorial planning system, for example see p. 5.7.1. (4)

3. Continues cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Department of Cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture.

5.7.4. environmental policies?

Through the legal framework. Landscape takes an important role in National strategy of Sustainable development and other strategic documents of environment protection (The programme of biodiversity and protected areas management for 2007-2013, including biodiversity protection and NATURA 2000 designation, planning and management of protected areas, creation and implementation of nature management plans, forests, inland water bodies and coastal zone protection, environment monitoring, public information and education, etc).

7.5. agricultural policies?

Through the legal framework, Comprehensive plan of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, national and EU agri-environment policy, national Rural development programme for 2007-2013.

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

Through Regional development policy, seeking for better quality of life in rural and urban areas.

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

6. Specific measures

“Awareness-raising: Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

According the Measures of National landscape policy implementation (2006), Lithuania is:

1. Going to establish or renew Information centres in all National and Regional Parks until 2020. With financial support of EU in 2008 there were working 17, 2009 – 22, 2010 – 25 public information centers in Lithuanian state parks.

2. Seeking to exchange information about landscape management and to show good practice examples of landscape protection, management and planning, regarding to the European landscape Convention Article 11, Ministry of Environment established the National landscape Award in 2007. In 2008 honour was given to first winner – Kupiskis municipality and the local community – for the Kupa river valley management. In 2012 second National landscape award session was completed. Exhibition of candidates was organized. Utena district municipality was awarded for the continues efforts developing town parks system.

3. In 2008-2010 series of books (catalogues) were published representing traditional rural architecture and traditional rural landscape elements of 7 Lithuanian regions and specific features of several Regional parks. In 2012 the book "European Landscape Convention. Related texts" (In Lithuanian, some articles – in English) was published. Two volumes of periodical publication "Lithuanian landscape diversity are under preparation.

4. National Competitions of best managed territories (every 3 years) are organized. In 2010 – the Competition of Best managed schools and kinder gardens territories was organized with the ministry of Science and Education.

5. Contests. National Contest of Landscape architecture Works (every 4 years) are organized, since 2007 – in main Lithuanian exhibition centre. National Contest of Landscape architecture works was organized in 2011 with the exhibition on the official website of the Ministry of Environment: <http://www.am.lt/VI/index.php#a/11119>.

6. Other related contests and competitions. National competition "Sustainable environment" was organized in 2011 with the Ministry of Interior and other social partners in which recent 34 urban public areas projects were ranked, looking for the sustainability of use, proper landscape management, benefit for local society etc. (10 best honoured).

7. Seminars, conferences – are organized yearly. From 2010 2 special events are organized per year. One of them – special seminar where the National report on National landscape policy implementation, including best practises from municipalities is presented to the interested institutions, scientific organizations and wide public.

Since 2002 national exhibitions (contests) of Lithuanian Landscape architecture works are organized, since 2007 – in main Lithuanian exhibition centre.

8. Information about implementation of National landscape policy is provided in official website of the Ministry of Environment.

9. In 2004 Lithuanian Association of Landscape architects established landscape Architecture merit award (6 awards were delivered).

The broad company of public education (local fests, education programmes for children and adults, contests, etc.) are organized by the State Survey for Protected areas and Directions of national and regional parks.

In the field of cultural landscape (preservation and rehabilitation of historic parks) are important initiatives of the Eduard Fransua Andre club. The club partners are active members of the Lithuanian Association of landscape architects, local authorities, communities, Direction of Trakai historic national park, etc.. Club is working in projects, related to the Eduard Fransua Andre parks evaluation, restoration, planning, organizes different educational programmes, discussions, artistic events, some of them – as the part of Cultural Way of Nordic parks.

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

-

6.1.2. among private organisations?

See p. 6.1.1, 7.

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

Competitions of the Best managed farms, rural estates, urban plots, streets and other territories, which involves enthusiastic people over the country and promotes exchange of best everyday landscape management and maintenance practice – yearly. See p. 6.1.1, 7.

"Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations" (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

Landscape sciences are covered within landscape geography, landscape ecology, general land management, landscape architecture and design fields.

The main universities, offering the higher landscape studies are: the Vilnius university faculty of Natural sciences (fields - geography (bachelor and master degree) and land management (master degree), including general landscape morphology, fundamental and applied landscape analysis, evaluation, protection,

management, planning, policy, etc.), Klaipėda university faculty of Nature sciences and Mathematics (landscape architecture and landscape design (bachelor and from 2010 - master degree) including architectural landscape analysis and evaluation, protection, management, planning, policy, etc.), Kaunas Technological university faculty of Construction and Architecture (fields - architecture (bachelor), land management (master degree)), including landscape perception, architectural landscape analysis and evaluation, rural, protected areas management, planning, policy, etc.), Lithuanian university of Agriculture (land management (bachelor and master degree)).

Landscape subjects are integrated into Vilnius Gediminas Technical University and Vilnius Art academy studies programmes of Architecture, Civil and Environmental engineering, Kaunas Vytautas Magnus University programmes of Ecology and Environmental engineering, etc.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

Formal and non-formal education programmes for some arboristic works (The Technology of the growing trees and shrubs pruning, The Pruning and rejuvenate of the trees and shrubs in urbanized territories, The Protection of the woody plants in urban territories, etc.) for private sector were prepared and working since 2003.

In 2011 the international conference “The tree ecosystem and the man” with the special training elements was held in Vilnius.

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

From 2007 regional seminars “Green space” for local municipalities specialists and other concerned public were organized by Lithuanian Landscape architects association in order to promote professional solution and exchange of good and bad practices in landscape protection, management and planning.

Training for National and Regional parks staff on the landscape issues was organised in 2012.

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

See p. 6.3.1., 6.3.2.

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

Landscape related training is the part of integrated social and nature sciences education, based on the discovery of the world in broader senses.

6.4.2. secondary education?

In secondary schools landscape related issues are taught through integrated social or nature sciences courses (geography, biology, ecology, physics, chemistry, history, political sciences, etc.) using Lithuanian and worldwide examples and experiences.

6.4.3. tertiary education?

There are 5 higher schools (universities of applied sciences) offering landscape gardening and design study programmes, see p. 6.2.

“Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;
- ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;
- iii) to take note of changes;

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8". (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

Among the most important executed Measures for Implementation of the National Landscape Policy is *Lithuanian Landscape types and its spatial characteristics identification study*, analysing and systematizing the general concepts, basic determinants and pressures on the landscape, ascertaining its types and morphology, based on its climatic, hydrological conditions, geomorphological and bio-differentiation supplemented with aspects of technogenic structure, spatial geochemical processes, aesthetical characterisation and spatial differentiation. It was carried out by leading scientists and presented for wide public in 2006. This Study now is used for spatial planning, SEIA and EIA, etc.

<http://www.am.lt/VI/index.php#r/1144>

The new geographical atlas of Lithuania, including landscape related maps is under preparation.

6.5.2. at regional level?

-

"Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c." (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

Determination of Landscape quality objectives, as defined in the Convention is not directly legally introduced into territorial planning system.

The goals, related to landscape natural and cultural values protection, safeguarding of its ecological, aesthetical and social values is obligatory part of comprehensive planning. For example see p. 5.7.1. (4).

Landscape protection, management, its enhance, restoration or creation is the main purposes of special Landscape management plans in which landscape targets, measures are ascertained and located. Adopted in 2005, the Special Landscape planning regulations determine necessary procedures, needed landscape research, as well as main directions for preparing of planning proposals in all physical (land use) planning levels.

Until the 2013 it is planned to amend existing methodology for closer relevance to the Convention Article 5.

"Implementation: To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape." (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

The Law on Protected areas set the legal basis for the management agreements, which could be signed for the management of certain landscapes in order to sustain particular environment conditions for some rare or protected species protection.

As the part of general EU agro-environmental policy, the Landscape maintenance measures are set up in the National Rural development programme 2007-2013. The management agreements are signed to maintain particular agro-environment conditions.

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

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

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;

*b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;
c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention". (article 8)*

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

Not in national and regional level.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

The exchanges of landscape specialists have been made only among the scientific and education institutions – conferences, meetings, etc.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

"The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes." (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

Cooperation with the Russian Federation in order to prepare common documentation (including the management plan, tourism strategy, traffic regulation plan, etc.) on the protection of transboundary cultural landscape of Curonian Spit, protected by UNESCO from the 2002.

8.1.1.1. at national level?

-

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

-

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

-

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

Cross border cooperation within Euroregion "Country of lakes":

Project "Sustainable Water Tourism Development at Kupiškis Lagoon (Lithuania) and Lake Luban "STELLA" (Nr. LLI-010)" between Kupiškis region (Lithuania) Rezekne region (Latvia) was executed in 2011
<http://www.kupiskis.lt/index.php/lt/53163>

Project "Creation of green communities near Lithuania-Latvia border" started in 2010.
<http://www.kupiskis.lt/EasyAdmin/sys/files/e-newsletter%20Green%20Investments%20LT.pdf>

The Cross border cooperation between the Lithuania and Poland within euroregion "Šešupė" in project „Sintautai-Goldap1“ (Nr. LT-PL/020) in which Sintautai cultural- recreational park project will be developed.
<http://sintautai.eu/archyvas/0/78/-sintautai-goldap-1>; <http://tic.sesupe.lt/?id=775&mid=55>

The cooperation between Rokiškis region (Lithuania) and Postavy region in Belorussia started in 2011 in order to promote tourism and safeguard the common cultural and historical heritage.

International project LIFEscape with the Poland, Denmark, Sweden partners is executed in the National park Žemaitija (Lithuania) together with Elbląg landscape park (Poland), Klingaväl river valley (RAMSAR, NATURA 2000 area, Sweden), Tude river delta (Denmark). The main tasks of the project: to raise public awareness about the landscape values, prepare new and renew existing spatial and strategic planning documents, to elaborate methodology of the participative landscape planning, establish the South Baltic Landscape forum, etc. <http://www.zemaitijosnp.lt/lt/projektai/lifescape-projektas/>

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

"1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. *Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.*

3. *On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.*

4. *The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).*

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

Yes. Seeking to exchange information about landscape management and to show good practice examples of landscape protection, management and planning, regarding to the European landscape Convention Article 11, Ministry of Environment established the National landscape Award in 2007.

In first session in 2008 Kupiskis municipality and the local community was awarded for the Kupa river valley management.

http://www.recep-enelc.net/pageNatContImg.php?idCont=1175&idM=115&idFam=2&id_smloc=788&lang=en

The second National landscape award session was completed in 2012.

Exhibition of the candidates and the conference was organised

<http://www.am.lt/VI/index.php#a/12008>

Utena district municipality was awarded for continues efforts developing town parks system.

http://www.lkas.lt/index.php?subaction=showfull&id=1351893299&archive=&start_from=&ucat=3&

9.1.2. at regional level

-

10. Major changes since the previous report (2002)

Convention was ratified (2004)

National Landscape Policy (2004) [http://www.recep-](http://www.recep-enelc.net/pageNatContImg.php?idCont=980&idM=115&idFam=2&id_smloc=836&lang=en)

[enelc.net/pageNatContImg.php?idCont=980&idM=115&idFam=2&id_smloc=836&lang=en](http://www.recep-enelc.net/pageNatContImg.php?idCont=980&idM=115&idFam=2&id_smloc=836&lang=en)

Programme of Measures for Implementation of the National Landscape Policy until 2020 (2005)

http://www.recep-enelc.net/pageNatContImg.php?idCont=981&idM=115&idFam=2&id_smloc=788&lang=en

Special Landscape planning regulations (2005)

The Law on Green plots (2006)

Lithuanian Landscape types and its spatial characteristics identification study (2006)

<http://www.am.lt/VI/index.php#r/1144>

Regulation on Nature framework (2007)

National Landscape Award (2008)

Creation of framework of information gathering about ELC implementation in national institutions and local municipalities (2009).

NATIONAL REPORT / RAPPORT NATIONAL

POLAND / POLOGNE

From: Małgorzata Opechowska [mailto:Malgorzata.Opechowska@gdos.gov.pl]

Sent: mardi 12 mars 2013 15:52

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: Re: Council of Europe - Conseil de l'Europe - European Landscape Convention - Convention européenne du paysage - National Report - Rapport national 2012

1. State: POLAND

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

Yes.

Signing: 21 December 2001

Ratifying: 27 September 2004

Entry into force: 1 January 2005

3. Correspondent

Name:

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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

The General Directorate for Environmental Protection, Department of Nature Conservation (based on the recommendation of the Minister of Environment from the date 10 December 2009).

The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage is responsible for the cultural landscapes (based on the Act on Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Journal of Laws of 2003 No. 162, item 1568, as amended).

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

The General Directorate for Environmental Protection is responsible for nature conservation including the national forms of nature conservation, Natura 2000 sites, information about the environment, environmental impact assessments, support for international conventions (Ramsar Convention, Bern Convention, Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Conservation Measures for the Aquatic Warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*)).

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

No

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

Yes. Regional and local authorities are responsible for establishment and management of some forms of protected areas, like:

- landscape parks and protected landscape areas – voivodeship parliament,
- scenic complexes - municipal authorities.

According to the Act on Spatial Planning and Land Development (Journal of Laws of 2012 No. 647), municipalities are obliged to develop local plans, which should include, among others: the principle of the protection and development of spatial order, protection of the environment, nature and cultural landscape, protection of cultural heritage and cultural monuments and modern, the requirements arising from the needs of the development of public spaces.

The regional authorities develop spatial land development plans for the voivodeship territory, which should include, among others: system of protected areas, including the areas of environmental protection, nature and cultural landscape, health resorts and protection of cultural heritage and monuments and modern culture.

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

No

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

No

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

At the national level coordination of the implementation the ELC is committed to one person who works half time for ELC. In 2010-2012 basic measures were funded by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.

4.7.2. At regional level?

Human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place are difficult to estimate as it depends on the region.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

According to definition in Polish Language Dictionary (Polish Scientific Publisher, 2011: <http://sjp.pwn.pl/lista.php?co=krajobraz>) landscape definition is: 1. space of ground surface as seen from certain point; 2. area separated for its natural characteristic, topography, etc.; 3. picture of a site.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

No. Landscape is defined as part of an environment (Article 3 of the Environmental Protection Law Act – Journal of Laws of 2008 No. 25, item 150 as amended). According to the Act of Nature Conservation (Journal of Laws of 2009 No. 151, item 1220, as amended), landscape protection is defined as maintenance of the characteristic of a landscape (Article 5) and is a part of nature conservation (Article 2).

However, in the Act on Spatial Planning and Land Development (Journal of Laws of 2012 No. 647, item 1227, as amended) there is a definition of spatial order which is defined as shaping the space, which creates a harmonious whole, and takes into account all the circumstances of ordered relations and functional requirements, socio-economic, environmental, cultural, aesthetic and compositional.

In accordance with the Act of 23 July 2003 on Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Journal of Laws of 2003 No. 162, item 1568, as amended), the cultural landscape is understood as historically shaped space in the result of human activity, containing the products of civilization and the elements of nature.

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

The landscape is not directly the subject of any provision of Polish Constitution, but it is included in the Constitution as part of the environment (The Republic of Poland shall ensure protection of the environment, guided by the principle of sustainable development – Article 5 and Article 74).

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

Landscape is the subject of several provisions in the following acts:

- The Act of Nature Conservation (Journal of Laws of 2009 No. 151, item 1220, as amended) - defined protected areas devoted to landscape protection: national parks, nature reserves, landscape parks, protected landscape areas, natural-landscape complexes,
- The Environmental Protection Act (Journal of Laws of 2008 No. 25, item 150, as amended) - landscape approach: landscape is a part of environment, preservation of landscape as nature compensation,
- The Act on Spatial Planning and Land Development (Journal of Laws of 2012 No. 647, item 1227, as amended) - consideration the landscape feature in spatial planning policy, protection of the landscape at local level – studies of conditions and spatial development conditions, local planes,
- The Act of 3 October 2008 on the Provision of Information on the Environment and its Protection, Public Participation in Environmental Protection and Environmental Impact Assessment (Journal of Laws of 2008 No. 199, item 1227, as amended) - assessment and analysis of the projects, which could affected the landscape,
- The Act on Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Journal of Laws of 2003 No. 162, item 1568, as amended) - protection of cultural landscapes by the monument registration or establishing a cultural park.

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

No.

"Each Party undertakes to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning" (article 5. b) ["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 (article 1. b)]

5.6. What are the landscape policies (general principles, strategies, guidelines)?

General principles for the landscape policy is under preparation.

"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 mentioned in paragraph b above;" (article 5, c)

5.7. What are the procedures for arranging participation?

5.7.1. by the public?

The Act of 3 October 2008 on the Provision of Information on the Environment and its Protection, Public Participation in Environmental Protection and Environmental Impact Assessment (Journal of Laws of 2008 No. 199, item 1227, as amended) determine the public participation in the procedures on environment protection (Environment Impact Assessment) and making decisions and preparation of the documents.

5.7.2. by local and regional authorities?

According to article 5 of aforementioned Act, prior to the issuance and change of decisions requiring the public participation (for example decision on spatial planning), the authority competent to take a decision is obliged to make public all important information without any delay.

5.7.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

Lack of knowledge about such information.

"Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape" (article 5, d)

5.8. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into?

5.8.1. Regional planning policies?

According to the Act on Spatial Planning and Land Development, municipalities are obliged to determine the directions of spatial development and implementation of spatial policy in their areas, including the protection of nature, historical values and landscape.

5.8.2. Town planning policies?

See item 5.8.4 – strategic environmental assessment.

5.8.3. Cultural policies?

According to the Act on Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments, all forms of protection of monuments (monuments listed in the register of monuments, cultural parks, monuments of history) must be included in the local management spatial plan.

5.8.4. Environmental policies?

According to the Act on the Provision of Information on the Environment and its Protection, Public Participation in Environmental Protection and Environmental Impact Assessment, environmental impact assessment of the investment should include an assessment of the impact on the landscape.

Also, according to this Act, there should be a strategic environmental assessment carried out for projects of documents concerning spatial planning and policies, strategies, plans or programs in the fields of industry, energy, transport, telecommunications, water management, waste management, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and land use. For this strategic environmental assessment the Prognosis of environmental impact should contain i.a. predicted significant impacts, including direct, indirect, secondary, cumulative, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, and positive and negative impact on landscape.

5.8.5. Agricultural policies?

See item 5.8.4 – strategic environmental assessment.

5.8.6. Social and economic policies?

Lack of instruments

5.8.7. Into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

Lack of information

6. Specific measures

“Awareness-raising: Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness?

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

Programmes on awareness raising and information at the public are implemented by the National Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention.

Examples of promotional and informational activities of the secretariat:

- Creating a website devoted to the European Landscape Convention,
- Preparing informational folder about European Landscape Convention,
- Preparing informational folders about Landscape Award and announcement of the competition for the selection of Polish candidate to the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe,
- Preparing and publishing a guidance: "Public participation in the protection, management and planning of landscape - good practice guide", which provides comprehensive information about public participation in the process of organizing space, and thus the management of the landscape and is directed both to local government representatives as well as local communities.

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

There have been taken some measures to increase awareness at the regional level for example:

- the LIFEscape project which was initiated by the local authorities to speed up the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the South Baltic region. Innovative solutions will be worked out and tested in four pilot areas, as a showcase of participative landscape planning.

In the four LIFEscape pilot projects local people will be empowered to actively take part in the ongoing spatial/landscape planning processes. Together they will discuss their perception, wishes and visions for each of the pilot areas.

- Announcement by the regional authorities of Pomerania areas, 2012 the Year of the Pomerania Landscapes. The general purpose of establishing this Year is to raise awareness of local people and tourists, government authorities and social and economic organizations about resources, values and the importance of Pomeranian landscape in local and regional land development. Organizers aim to promote the principles of protection and rational use of the space, due to conference and other events.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

Lack of information

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

On 20 September 2012 the General Directorate organized the conference on "Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Poland."

The aim of the conference was to start a public dialogue on protection, planning and management of the landscape in accordance with the European Landscape Convention.

At the conference have been discussed, among others, legal provisions on the shaping the landscapes, valuation of Polish landscape, education and social participation, protection of natural and cultural landscapes.

The conference was attended by representatives of various institutions, i.a. the representatives of the governmental institutions, regional level (administrative authorities and environment protection institutions), landscape park and NGOs, but also landscape architects, spatial planners, scientist.

The fact that the conference was attended by participants with different backgrounds, has resulted in a fruitful discussion and valuable conclusions. These conclusions will be taken into account in future activities related to the implementation of the ELC.

"Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations" (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

Lack of actions

"Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes?

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

Lack of actions

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

Lack of actions

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

Lack of actions

"Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning." (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in?

6.4.1. Primary education?

There have been released educational packages for primary school children aged 10-12 years on landscape protection and shaping in view of the European Landscape Convention.

6.4.2. Secondary education?

Lack of measures

6.4.3. Tertiary education?

At the universities runs courses related to landscape architecture and planning and landscape conservation.

Education on landscape architecture currently in Poland is offered by 20 public and private universities. Their teaching staff associated with landscape architecture consists of several hundreds people who have scientific degrees and titles. These people carry out a number of scientific research, the results of which are published in scientific journals and presented at the annual conferences.

Since the ratification of the Convention by Poland, at the Department of Geography and Regional Studies of the University of Warsaw are run classes connected to the landscape.

In frame of the geoecology course the structure and functioning of landscapes issues are lectured. On the second degree there are the following courses: Polish Landscapes and their use, monitoring and protection of the environment, landscape ecology. Also, collective and individual research projects devoted to the diagnoses of the landscape states and its sustainable development proposals are carried out.

“Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;

ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;

iii) to take note of changes;

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes?)

6.5.1. at national level?

In 2013 a conference will be organized devoted to the typology of landscapes, on which the issue of methodology for landscapes units delimitation will be extensively discussed in frame of the European Landscape Convention implementation.

6.5.2. at regional level?

The activities will be started as soon as the methodology for the landscape typology will be appointed.

“Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.” (article 6, D) [“‘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” (article 1, c)]

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

-

“Implementation: To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

According to the Act of Nature Conservation, plans of conservations are drawn up and implemented for landscape parks, which contain i.a.: assessment of the natural resources, landscape and cultural values, existing and potential internal and external threats, as well as indication of protection measures.

Also, voivodship parliament designates a protected landscape areas by way of resolution, which must define arrangements for the active protection of ecosystems and the prohibitions laid down in order to protect the landscape values.

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

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

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;*
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;*
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention". (article 8)*

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

The aforementioned LIFEscape project in the South Baltic region. The project is organised around the 4 pilot areas:

- Tolkmicko in Poland,
- Žemaitija National Park in Lithuania,
- Vombsänkan in Sweden,
- Tude Å in Denmark.

In each case a partnership is established between a nature protection authority with a municipality and/or county responsible with spatial management in the respective area. This cooperation is aided by two universities providing the methodological input, and associated organisations who are either bodies responsible for implementation of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) on national level or transnational landscape related organisations.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

-

8. Transfrontier landscapes

"The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes." (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

no

8.1.1.1. at national level?

no

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

no

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

no

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

no

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

"1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly

effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

In April 2012 the General Directorate have announced the competition for the selection of Polish candidate to the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The competition ran from 15th of July to 31st of October. There have been taken some measures on competition and landscape award promotion. Jury selected the winner, who was a Polish candidate for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe.

9.1.2. at regional level

no

10. Major changes since the previous report (CEP-CDPATEP (2012) 3)

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NATIONAL REPORT / RAPPORT NATIONAL

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

De: Cruz Perez Linarejos

Enviado el: jueves, 20 de diciembre de 2012 13:06

Para: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Asunto: Prix Paysage 2013 Espagne

1. State: SPAIN

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

Signature: 20 / 10 / 2000

Ratification: 26 / 11 / 2007

Entered into force: 1 / 3 / 2008

3. Correspondent

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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Joint responsibility between two ministries:

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment is responsible for the follow up of international initiatives concerning territory, environment and landscape.
- The Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, is responsible for the follow up of initiatives concerning landscape and cultural heritage.

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment has the responsibility for agriculture, livestock, fisheries, food, biodiversity, rural development, water, coastal and marine environment, environmental quality and impact assessment, and climate change.
- The Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport has the responsibility for archives, libraries, cultural cooperation, book, reading and letters, historical heritage, intellectual property, performing arts and music, film and audiovisuals, cultural industries, museums and art promotion.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

The Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport has the National Plan for Cultural Landscape.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

Every regional or local authority, making use of its autonomy, may adopt specific criteria of its own to shape the regulations, plans and programmes in the areas of territorial policy and in environmental and historical heritage management. There is a considerable diversity concerning landscape policy; but, with some minor exceptions, landscape responsibilities are located in the departments of environment, land planning, public works or culture (cultural heritage).

Most of the Spanish landscape legislation is situated at the regional level. At the national level, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment is responsible for the follow-up of international initiatives concerning territory and landscape; in addition, it is the competent authority in such environmental policy issues.

The Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport is responsible of the follow up of national and international initiatives concerning culture, historic heritage and cultural landscape.

On the other hand, the regions (Autonomous Communities) are endowed with shared authority over environmental and cultural heritage management and exclusive authority over spatial planning issues, according to their statutes of autonomy, as established in article 148.1.3^a of the Constitution. In order to provide a global harmonization, the Ministries involved carry out research and information tasks on landscape, dealing with territorial and cultural elements of general interest, by means of specific programmes; and provide coordination and support to the regions.

Some statutes of autonomy include explicit mentions to landscape in the relevant sections. In addition, some regions (Autonomous Communities) have made big progresses in the legal and instrumental development of landscape policy: Andalusia, Aragón, Canary Islands, Catalonia and Valencia among others. At present, the regional laws display considerable heterogeneity.

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, hold periodical meetings among them and the autonomous communities to coordinate and harmonize landscape matters.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

According to the Spanish Constitution and the Statutes of Autonomy, the regions are vested with full responsibility on territorial and cultural matters.

There are official coordination bodies between the ministries and the regional governments.

The Advisory Council for the Environment is a collective body whose role is to participate in the elaboration and monitoring of general environmental policy, oriented at sustainable development. The Spanish Historic Heritage Council is an organ of cooperation between state administration and autonomous communities, and is essentially intended to facilitate communication and exchange of programs of action and information related to Spanish historical heritage.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

- Human resources: Monitoring Committee of the Cultural Heritage National Plan.

- Financial resources: Varies yearly depending on budget

4.7.2. At regional level?

Some developments are recently observed in different regions (autonomous communities) with provision of human and financial resources.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

In Spanish, *paisaje* (landscape) is a multivalent term including several loose semantic notes:

-Scenery (something to be looked on as a unity from a vantage point: prospect, panorama, view, vista)

-The sensorial dimension of territory (emphasis on visual qualities and rural spaces),

-Representation of a piece of land by artistic means (emphasis on landscape painting).

This ambivalence is evident from the definition in the Royal Academy Dictionary of the Spanish Language:

1. A piece of land as surveyed from a viewpoint.

2. A piece of land considered in its artistic dimension.

3. A painting or a picture representing a piece of land.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

Not at a national level. Some regional laws have been drafted in the wake of the European Landscape Convention, which they adopt, and they introduce a definition of the term landscape, in agreement with the ELC.

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

Although no specific mention is included, The Spanish Constitution (section 45) states the right of every Spaniard to enjoy an environment suitable for the development of the person, as well as the duty to preserve it.

Act 16/1985. Spanish Historical Heritage

The approach to the concept of landscape is shown in the figure of Historic Site, defined as the place or natural setting linked to events or memories of the past, popular traditions, cultural or natural creations and man's work, that has historical, ethnological, paleontological or anthropological, and in the figure of Natural Sites, Gardens and Parks that integrate Spanish Historical Heritage.

Act 42/2007 of Natural and Biodiversity Heritage

It assumes the definition of landscape according to the European Landscape Convention.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

-Autonomous Community of Valencia Act 4/2004 June the 30th, of the Generalitat, on Territory Planning and Landscape Protection.

-Autonomous Community of Catalonia Act 8/2005 June the 8th, on Landscape Protection, Management and Planning.

-Autonomous Community of Galicia Act 7/2008 June the 7th, on the Protection of the Landscape of Galicia.

Most of the instruments of the sectoral legislation, both at a national and a regional level, take landscape into account. The key legal instruments at national level are described in section 5.7.

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

Not specifically concerning landscape. Some regions (Andalucía, Valencia o Catalonia) have developed codes to consolidate their landscape laws.

"Each Party undertakes to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning" (article 5. b) ["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 (article 1. b)]

5.6. What are the landscape policies (general principles, strategies, guidelines)?

The landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning are reflected to a greater or lesser extent, in the national and regional legislation:

National Legislation

Historical Heritage Act 16/1985

The approach to the concept of Landscape is shown in the figure of Historic Site, which is defined as the place or natural setting tied to events or memories of the past, popular traditions, cultural o natural creations and the work of the man, that have historical, ethnological , paleontological and anthropological values.

Land Act 8/2007

It establishes the principle of urban and territorial sustainable development by which the policies intended to the regulation, management, occupation and land transformation, must favor the rational use or resources, cultural heritage and landscape included, ergo, it recognizes the landscape as a resource. It incorporates as rights and duties of the citizens to enjoy and respect natural and urban landscape. The positive definition of rural land includes landscape values to preserve and protect.

Natural Heritage and Biodiversity Act 42/2007

It assumes the definition of landscape according to the ELC; it establishes specific figures for landscape protection in protected natural areas; and includes landscape in natural resource management. But most especially recognizes the landscape as potential to give consistency and connectivity to areas of Natura 2000 (almost a quarter of the country's territory).

Sustainable Rural Environment Development Act 45/2007

It inaugurates the treatment of Landscape as an asset in rural environments, and introduces the landscape as a resource with the consequent tasks of its protection and conservation.

Royal Decree ((Legislative) 1/2008.

By approving the revised text of the Act on Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects, this Act seeks to ensure the integration of environmental aspects in projects that have an impact on the territory.

Instrument of Ratification of the European Landscape Convention (Number 176 of the Council of Europe), November 6, 2007. BOE nº 31, February 5, 2008

In the document of ratification by Spain it is stated that "...I here come to pass and ratify as is arranged in the same, and by virtue of this I approve and ratify, promising comply, observe and enforce compliance and timely notice in its entirety ..." Including the content of the convention.

Regional Legislation

Specific Landscape legislation

Act 4/2004 of the Generalitat, Autonomous Community of Valencia, June 30, on Land management and Landscape protection

It reads: "The landscape is the common heritage of all citizens and a fundamental element of their quality of life" The law addresses from the most common conception of it to that emanating from the European Landscape Convention".

Autonomous Community of Cataluña, Act 8 /2005. Protection, management and landscape planning

It defines Landscape as "an area, as perceived by the community, whose character is the result of the interaction of natural and human factors"

Autonomous Community of Galicia, Act 7/2008, July 7. On the protection of the landscape of Galicia

It legally recognizes the landscape as an important element of our environment and human welfare, an indicator of the life quality of individuals, a key component of the natural and cultural heritage of Galicia, and an expression of its identity"

Cultural Landscape Legislation

Act 14/2007, November 26, of Andalusian Historical Heritage

It aims to approach historical heritage protection from a territorial perspective, in accordance with the latest doctrinal approaches, using newly created figures as the Heritage Area, and emphasizing coordination with planning legislation, following the approved establishment of the so called Cultural Parks.

Act 12/1997, Aragón Cultural Parks

It defines Cultural Park as a delimited area, with cultural and natural values related to a resource inventory that seeks the development of the territory in a comprehensive and integrated way, with their own management bodies. Currently there are five existing Cultural Parks in Aragón.

Act 1/2001, March 6, 2001, Regulatory norms of Cultural Heritage

Contemplate the figure of landscape in the context of ethnographic heritage.

Act 11/1998, October 13, Cultural Heritage of Cantabria

Cultural landscape: Specific portions of the territory, formed by combining the work of both man and nature, illustrating the evolution of human society and its settlements in space and time that have become socially recognized values at different territorial levels thanks to tradition, techniques, or the description in literature and works of art. Hedge landscapes and mosaic structures in rural areas of Cantabria will have special consideration.

Act 12/2002, July 11, 2002, Castilla and León's Cultural Heritage Act

This Act regulates the figure of Cultural Space for buildings that for their natural and cultural values require special attention in their management and diffusion aspects. The Regulation prepared in 2001 for the implementation of this Act establishes the structure and determinations of the Adaptation Plans and Uses of Declared Cultural Spaces.

Act 9/1993, September 30, 1993, Cultural Heritage Regulation

Contemplates the concept of landscape integrated into the ethnological heritage.

Act 8/1995, October 30, 1995, Cultural Heritage of Galicia

It establishes a figure which approximates to landscape: Site of historical territory, defined as "the place or natural setting linked to events or memories of the past, cultural creations of nature and man's works that have historical or technical values".

Act 10/1998, July 9, 1998, Historical Heritage Act of the Community of Madrid

In a generic way, it contemplates landscape as a component of Assets of Cultural Interest.

Act 4/2007, March 16, On the Cultural Heritage of Murcia

Establishes a classification of assets that make part of the cultural heritage of the Murcia Region, including for the first time the figure of "Cultural Landscape", defined as a "a piece of rural, urban or coastal territory where there may exist cultural heritage assets that for its historical, artistic, aesthetic, ethnological, anthropological, technical, industrial values as for the integration with natural and cultural resources are worthy of special planning.

Foral Act 14/2005, November 22, 2005, Cultural Heritage Foral Act of Navarra

It defines Cultural Landscape as a "Natural site,, ethnological interest area, group of buildings or facilities related to lifestyles, culture and traditional activities of the people of Navarra.

Act 7/2004, October 18, Cultural, Historical and Artistic Heritage of La Rioja

It defines cultural landscape as an "extension of land that represents human interaction with nature's work. It's regime as a Cultural Asset will apply regardless of its specific protection by the environmental legislation. Special consideration will apply to the "Vineyard Cultural Landscape"

Act 4/1998, June 11, 1998, Cultural Heritage Act of Valencia

Contemplates the landscape in the protected environment of the BIC's, which shall consist of the buildings and public spaces that form the immediate visual and environmental area and those urban or landscape elements on

which any intervention could affect the perception of the asset itself.

“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 mentioned in paragraph b above;” (article 5, c)

5.7. What are the procedures for arranging participation?

5.7.1. by the public?

There being no specific landscape law in Spain, participation in this matter is regulated by parallel instruments. Territorial and environmental planning are open to participation. Protected areas are controlled by Natural Resources Planning Agendas (PORN) and Guideline Plans for Use and Management (PRUG), as established by Law 4/1989. Both PORN and PRUG are subject to formal participation procedures. In the heritage field, all protected objects (BIC: cultural heritage unit) incorporate protection of the surroundings, and public participation is mandatory.

The use of common space is regulated by territorial and urban planning, a procedure including mandatory public participation as a pre-requisite.

Spain ratified the Aarhus Convention in 2004, an agreement seeking to promote greater transparency and accountability among government bodies by guaranteeing public rights of access to environmental information, providing for public involvement in environmental decision-making and requiring the establishment of procedures enabling the public to challenge environmental decisions.

5.7.2. by local and regional authorities?

Civil participation and stakeholder conciliation in the landscape field is explored e.g. by the so-called Landscape Charts (Catalonia). The Landscape Regulation of Valencia includes public participation as a dimension of landscape policy. Territorial and urban planning involves regional and local authorities, respectively.

5.7.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

Land stewardship agreements have become more and more usual in the practice of Spanish private firms and foundations. Several prominent areas and landscapes are being protected under the frame of voluntary agreements involving land owners and stewardship organizations.

Spanish companies are gradually implementing systems of corporate social and environmental responsibility.

“Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape” (article 5, d)

5.8. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into?

5.8.1. Regional planning policies?

Regions (Autonomous Communities) are vested with full responsibility in matters concerning territorial and cultural policy. However, the Ministries are playing a role in providing assistance and coordination in global issues. Territorial planning improvements are e.g.: guidelines for shore land planning, public acquisition of land plots in high quality landscape or environment areas, regeneration of public land.

5.8.2. Town planning policies?

Land Act 8/2007, May 28th.

Enforced since 1st July 2007, it seeks to improve the operational rules and increment social control on future developments. It takes into account the principle of sustainable territorial and urban development (Art. 2), according to which “public policies concerning land regulation, planning, usage and transformation (...) must support the rational use of natural resources (...), in particular: a) both the effectiveness of the nature conservation measures and cultural heritage and landscape’s protection measures”. Furthermore, among the citizen’s rights (Art.4) it considers “the right to enjoy a decent home (...) in an adequate environment and landscape”; among the citizen’s responsibilities (Art.5) it considers “the duty to respect and contribute to preserve the environment, historic heritage and the natural and urban landscape...” Two basic land situations are recognized: rural land and developed land. In the situation of rural land (Art.12) is “the land (...) preserved from its transformation through urbanization which must include (...) grounds that must be subjected to such protection according to the urban and territorial planning due to the values that they have (...) including forest and landscape values”. The landscape values are considered in the articles dedicated to the use and valorisation of the rural land.

Penal Code 10/1995, November 23rd.

In Art. 319, landscape is mentioned in the context of land zoning offences.

Regional town planning laws generally include landscape protection as a part of their policy.
A growing number of municipalities have adopted the local Agenda 21 plan of action.

5.8.3. Cultural policies?

Spanish Historical Heritage Act 16/1985, June 25th.

Art. 15: various legal concepts are introduced; the subsequent development of which entails considerable landscape implications: landmark, historical garden, historical ensemble, historical site, archaeological area. Art. 17: "In legal actions taken in the direction of declaring a historical unit as a cultural interest property, its links with the territorial area to which it belongs shall be considered, along with the protection of any geographical singularity and natural landscapes forming its surroundings." Art. 20: "Declaration of a historical ensemble or site or archaeological area as property of cultural interest shall entail the obligation for the municipality or municipalities in which they are located to draw up a special Plan to protect the area involved by the declaration or another of the types of plans included in town planning legislation providing that under all circumstances it meets the requirements of this Law". Also, Natural Sites, Gardens and Parks that integrate the Spanish historical heritage. See also the Royal Decree 111/1986, written in partial development of the above.

A particular mention can be made to the National Plan for Cultural Landscape, sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, and the Institute for Spanish Cultural Heritage, in action since 2002 and definitely approved on October the 4th 2012. Below the national level, there are indeed many sectoral, regional or municipal initiatives addressing landscape issues. Cultural landscape is a concept being used by several regional policies, such as the case of Navarra.

5.8.4. Environmental policies?

Wildlife Conservation and Natural Protected Areas State Act 4/1989, March 27th. The landscape is an explicit inspiring principle behind this law. For its justification the law refers to "the need to provide a decent quality of life to all citizens". Several sections include specific references to landscape. Art. 2: The law aims, among other things, at achieving "the preservation of the diversity, singularity and beauty of the natural ecosystems and the landscape". Art. 17: "Protected landscapes are those specific areas in the natural environment which deserve special protection owing to their aesthetic and cultural values". Consider also the following sections: Art. 4.4. (Natural Resources Development Plans, PORN), Art. 10.2 b, Art. 12, Art. 13 (aesthetic values), Art. 16.2 (natural monuments), art. 18.1, art. 38.5. The law was modified by Act 41/1997, November 5th, with no changes affecting its view of landscape.

The Act 42/2007 of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity

Among its principles, it considers the preservation of the variety, singularity and beauty of the natural ecosystems, the geologic and landscape diversity, and it takes into account the European Landscape Convention (ELC). However, it doesn't intend to be the generic Spanish national instrument to apply the determinations established by the ELC, although it incorporates some aspects: definition of the figure of Protected Landscape, definition of landscape, and natural landscape considered as natural resource. It regulates the Natural Resources Development Plans, which must have among its basic contents a definition of the state of conservation of the landscapes included in their territory.

Royal Decree (Legislative) 1302/1986, June 28th, on Environmental Impact Assessment: it includes, according to art. 2, the "assessment of the predictable direct and indirect effects of a given project on the population, the fauna, the flora, the soil, the air, the waters, the climatic factors, the landscape and the material assets, including historical and artistic heritage, and archaeological heritage." The specific procedures are set in Law 6/2001, May the 8th, which modifies the Royal Decree 1302/1986.

Act 9/2006 of 28 April

On the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programs on the environment. Strategic Environmental Evaluation, on the evaluation of specific plans and programmes; landscape is specifically mentioned (Art. 1b, 2c and Annexes).

5.8.5. Agricultural policies?

- Mountain Agriculture Act 25/1982, June 30th (Art. 8.1).

- Herding Tracks Act 3/1995, March 23rd (Art. 1.3).

Specific efforts towards revitalizing, fostering and modernizing traditional on foot transhumance have been carried out by public administrations coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment and its predecessor during the past 5 years, including measures for landscape enhancement and territorial reconnection.

- Forest Act 43/2003, November the 21st (Art. 4, 24, 31, 65...). Modified by Act 10/2006, April 28th (Art. 24 bis).

5.8.6. Social and economic policies?

The introduction of Strategic Impact Assessment (SIA) implies that social and economic policies have to be assessed in terms of global environmental impact: it is compulsory to include landscape in SIA procedures.

5.8.7. Into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

Royal Decree (legislative) 3/2011, Novembre the 14th

Which approved the revised text of the Law on Public Sector Contracts.

Royal Decree 1893/2004, September 10th

Which established the Interministerial Commission for Coordination of the “cultural one percent”.

Water Act 29/1985 (Art. 103.4). Shore Act 2/1988 (Art. 2c)

In 2006, the position of National Attorney for territorial matters was established. The inherent duties include the prosecution of offences concerning land planning, historical heritage, environment and forest fires (Modificación de la Ley 50/1981, de 30 de diciembre, reguladora del Estatuto Orgánico del Ministerio Fiscal). Every autonomous community and every province shall have an environmental prosecutor.

6. Specific measures

“Awareness-raising: Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness?

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

Different events have taken place in the recent past run by organizations and institutions.

6.1.1.1. at national level?

Landscape awareness rising has adopted several routes in Spain; among them environmental capacity building and information courses (CENEAM - National Centre for Environmental Education, Fundación Biodiversidad...). On the other hand, landscape is increasingly considered as a subject-matter in University courses, both undergraduate and graduate (Barcelona, Sevilla, Valencia, Menéndez Pelayo; the *Duques de Soria* Foundation), and in many scientific and technical conferences, workshops and seminars. Also many courses offered by the Institute of Cultural Heritage of Spain on Cultural Landscape.

Other specific examples of awareness rising include two especially relevant initiatives that where completed by the Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs (today M. of Agriculture, Food and the Environment) in 2010-11

a) A two volume, elegantly illustrated book was published under the (translated) title “The Value of Landscape. A repertoire of experiences for the enhancement of Spanish Rural Landscapes”, in which 200 successful cases of landscape-based sustainable educational, tourism, art, and other development projects are shown. One volume synthesizes the technical data of the projects, including their contribution to sustainable development. The other volume is of a more transversal, philosophical and literary nature. Constant mutual references between both volumes allow for more complete consultation.

b) A scientific dissemination field activity concerning river and forest landscapes was carried out in the framework of the International Year of Forests. A multidisciplinary dozen of landscape experts participated in a fluvial descent along the Spanish-Portuguese border of the lower Miño River, focusing on the evolution of forests and consequent landscape changes in the area. Their visual evaluations, conceptual considerations, technical remarks and photographs were gathered, organized, and shared with the local population at an outdoor show at the end of the day.

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

An example of such events is the itinerant exhibition Catalunya, País de Paisatges (2006) or the exhibit (2007) The Andalusian Landscapes. Landmarks and Visions in the XIX and XX centuries (*Los paisajes andaluces. Hitos y miradas en los siglos XIX y XX*). The town of Aranjuez created in 2006 a City Alliance for Cultural Landscape (Alianza de Ciudades Paisaje Cultural), aiming at promoting a net for the conservation of urban landscape.

Specific regional initiatives concerning landscape have an impact in terms of awareness. Some examples can be provided: the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, an advisory body of the Government of Catalonia and Catalan society in general in matters of landscape; the Centre of Study for Landscape and Territory, in Andalusia, aiming at increasing the visibility of landscape in the Andalusian society and the Cultural Landscape Laboratory run by the Andalusian Institute of Heritage.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

Private companies are gradually becoming involved in landscape issues. Many land stewardship initiatives are being launched, mostly in key environmental areas, but also in landscape protection. In Catalonia, the Territory and Landscape Foundation (Fundació Territori i Paisatge) was created in 1997 by a private bank. In the current crisis situation, this foundation and two others dedicated to other social and cultural realms have been integrated into one single body. The Fundación Duques de Soria, a private initiative dealing with cultural matters, created in 1999 an Institute of Landscape, and has promoted a number of activities in the field. The European Landscape Biennial, held in Barcelona since 1999, incorporates the Rosa Barba Landscape Prize and is supported by numerous private sponsors. Other initiatives are also incorporating landscape among their concerns: Fundación Biodiversidad, Fundación Ingeniería y Sostenibilidad, Fundación Endesa, Fundación Aranjuez Paisaje Cultural, Asociación Española de Paisajistas, Beulas Foundation, Arte y Naturaleza (Huesca), Fundación Marcelino Botín. Rural Development, Heritage and Patrimony Program, Observatorio de la Sostenibilidad de España.

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

- The Mediterranean Landscape Prize, established through international cooperation by the project PAYS.DOC (INTERREG IIIB/ MEDOCC), is aimed at local authorities.
- Call for the Landscape Award to select the Spanish candidature for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.
- Organization of the cultural landscape nominations for the World Heritage List of UNESCO, through the Spanish Historical Heritage Council.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

Some public institutions are providing scholarships for researchers in landscape and heritage.

In addition, the universities are providing different master programmes in the field of landscape:

- CFP: Gardening and Landscape Permanent Educational Centre, Polytechnical University of Valencia.
- Master in Landscaping, Polytechnical University of Catalonia.
- Master in Landscaping, Gardening and Public Spaces, University of Granada.
- Master Degree in Landscape Architecture. San Pablo CEU University.
- Master Degree in Management and Landscape Intervention. Autonomous University of Barcelona.
- Master in Biodiversity, Landscape and Sustainable Management. University of Navarra.
- Master Degree in Landscape and Territory. University of Murcia.
- Master Degree in Art, Territory and Landscape. University of Laguna.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes?

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in?

6.4.1. Primary education?

Royal Decree 1513/2006, December the 7th, laying down the core curriculum of primary education:

- *Knowledge of the natural, social and cultural environment:* The student’s main goal is to acquire basic knowledge about the environment and its conservation. Contents included range from perception and spatial representation, through the universe, climate and its influence, water and its use, and the ability of people to act upon nature. The relationship between the ecosystem’s elements, deterioration and regeneration factors. Observation and description of the different types of landscape: Interaction between nature and human beings. Respect, defence and improvement of the environment.

- *The diversity of the living beings* is oriented to knowledge, respect and appreciation of living beings.

6.4.2. Secondary education?

Royal Decree 1631/2006, December 29th .

To lay down the core curriculum for compulsory secondary education.

The goal for the student is: The competence to interact with physical space implies being aware of the influence that the presence of people has upon it, especially via settlement activity; the changes introduced and the resulting landscapes, and the importance of all human beings benefiting from development, done in a way that seeks the conservation of resources and natural diversity, and maintains the global and intergenerational heritage.

Content:

- The importance of water in climate, landscape configuration, and human lives.

- To identify the different sources of influence present in landscape, be them geological, biological, and/or resulting from human activity.

- Analysis of the territory in its different facets and spatial areas: Based on the study of economic activities and the configuration of spaces and landscapes it generates, the political and geographical space of the major geopolitical and economic areas of the world is analyzed, with emphasis in the European Union and Spain.

Royal Decree 1467/2007, November the 2th .

On establishing the structure of the high school and fix his minimum educations.

Geography: Spain's spatial reality, its common characteristics and its diversity, its natural media, the elements that explain the differentiation between landscapes, the imprint of human activity in the space and the resulting system of territorial organization, also attending the European dimension of Spain and its position in the world.

6.4.3. Tertiary education?

Landscape is included in the curriculum of a variety of university degrees, as defined by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports: Architecture, Civil Engineering, Agronomy Engineering, Forestal Engineering, Biological Engineering, Geography...Some private universities have incorporated as a "Título Propio" the Superior Degree in Landscape.

"Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;

ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;

iii) to take note of changes;

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8". (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes?)

6.5.1. at national level?

Spain has completed a global landscape description by means of its *Atlas of the Spanish Landscape* (2003), sponsored by the Ministry of the Environment. It contains a general cartography, and an analysis and valuation of Spanish landscapes. Thus it supplies a framework for landscape studies, both at the local and regional scale. The Atlas displays the diversity of the Spanish landscapes, the trends leading to changes in traditional landscape, and the onset of modern landscape; moreover, it argues for the need to mediate through specific management tools allowing the joint preservation of the landscape heritage and the use of its resources. This Atlas has been elaborated in cooperation with Portugal (Interreg IIC initiative, EU) and conceived as a joint production aimed to portray the landscapes of the Iberian Peninsula and both countries' archipelagos.

6.5.2. at regional level?

- In Catalonia, the entire territory is being described with the help of Landscape Catalogues.

- Andalusia created her own Landscape Atlas.

- The Basque Country has published a Catalogue of Prominent Landscapes.
- Valencia and Catalonia have also established a procedure for cataloguing the whole territory.
- Murcia has published the Region of Murcia Landscape Atlas.
- Castilla La Mancha has published the Castilla La Mancha Landscape Atlas.
- The Rioja has published The Inventory of Landscape of the Rioja.

“Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.” (article 6, D) [“‘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” (article 1, c)]

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

- The Landscape Catalogues in Catalonia include landscape quality objectives.
- The Aranjuez Cultural Landscape Foundation (Fundación Aranjuez Paisaje Cultural) is implementing different initiatives dealing with landscape qualification in the area surrounding Aranjuez (Madrid), and is engaged in national and international cooperation, as well as education and dissemination of landscape awareness.

“Implementation: To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

Several instances can be pointed out, most of them indicated in the above. An outstanding example is that of the Landscape Charts of Catalonia.

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

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

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;*
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;*
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention”.* (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

A common methodology was adopted to draft the Landscape Atlases of Spain and Portugal.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

8.1.1.1. at national level?

- The web PAYSSED.net is an instrument for the integration and dissemination of landscape knowledge around the Mediterranean.
- Territorial Cooperation Programme of the European Southwest Area.
- INTERREG IVB SUDOE.

- The Program of the Advisory Committee on Man and the Biosphere (Currently Person and the Biosphere) (MAB-UNESCO) has decided to create an Intercontinental Biosphere Reserve in the Mediterranean (Spain, Andalusia and Morocco), an initiative of the Department of Environment of Andalusia and Morocco.

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

A joint initiative was formulated between the Regions of Andalusia, Languedoc-Roussillon and Tuscany to draw up a *Mediterranean Landscape Charter*, which was agreed on in Sevilla on 4 June 1992 and was adopted by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe on the 3rd Conference of Mediterranean Regions (Taormina, Italy, 5-7 April 1993).

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

Spain has participated with France in several landscape identification and qualification landscapes, organized after article 6c-2 of the ELC. The first one, in 2006, dealt with landscape units, structures and elements. The second one, in 2007, studied landscape indicators.

The first Transfrontier Observatory of the Sustainability in the Spanish-Portuguese border was established in 2006. It is located in Punta Umbria (Huelva).

In cooperation with other countries, some research projects have been done, like:

- LANDMARKS (Action COST A27, Understanding pre-industrial structures in rural and mining landscapes.
- International Investigation Project "Cultura 2000", in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, EUCALAND "Agricultural European landscapes".

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

"1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned." (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

The year before the announcement of the European Landscape Prize, the Spanish government does a nationwide call to select the Spanish candidature to be presented to the Council of Europe.

9.1.2. at regional level

10. Major changes since the previous report (CEP-CDPATEP (2012) 3)

- On March 1, 2008 came into force in Spain the European Landscape Convention
- The National Plan for Cultural Landscape was approved in October 2012.

Acts:

- Land Act (2007).
- Natural Heritage and Biodiversity Act (2007)
- Sustainable Rural Environment Development Act (2007)
- Royal Decree ((Legislative) 1/2008. By approving the revised text of the Act on Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects (2008)
- Protection of the landscape of Galicia Act. Autonomous Community of Galicia (2008)
- Cultural Heritage of Murcia Act (2007)
- Andalusian Historical Heritage Act (2008)

Publications:

- The Region of Murcia Landscape Atlas (2009)
- The Castilla- La Mancha Landscape Atlas (2011)

NATIONAL REPORT / RAPPORT NATIONAL

UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME UNI

From: Blake, Chris (ERG-LOR) [mailto:Chris.Blake@defra.gsi.gov.uk]

Sent: vendredi 9 novembre 2012 11:27

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: Chris.Freestone@fco.gsi.gov.uk; Surrey, Tom (FFG); HIGGINSON, Roger

Subject: Re. Council of Europe - Conseil de l'Europe - European Landscape Convention - Convention européenne du paysage - National Report - Rapport national 2012

1. State: UNITED KINGDOM

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

Yes. Signed 21st February 2006 and ratified 21st November 2006.

3. Correspondent:

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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

The Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is responsible for an overall view of implementation for the whole of the UK in which the European Landscape Convention (ELC) is in force. It is also responsible for detailed implementation in England but in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland responsibility for landscape issues, including detailed implementation of the Convention, is devolved to the Welsh Assembly Government, the Scottish Government and the Department of Environment for Northern Ireland respectively.

The UK has a system of arm's length government agencies which advise on landscape policy development and implementation. In England the key agencies in this respect are Natural England (NE) and English Heritage.

In Scotland, lead landscape policy responsibility rests with the Scottish Government Directorate of Environment and Forestry which includes Forestry Commission Scotland. Other Government agencies with landscape interests and responsibilities include Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage, the Scottish Government's natural heritage advisers. A Scottish ELC Co-ordination Group comprising representatives of public bodies promotes implementation of the ELC in Scotland.

Initially, Defra established a small England project group comprising Defra, Natural England, English Heritage and the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (to whom English Heritage is directly responsible), along with a wider UK Monitoring group involving the devolved administrations of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland as well as their respective Agencies concerned with landscape has also been established to consider the ELC.

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities? ...

Yes – Defra is also responsible for agriculture, food, the environment and rural affairs.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

Landscape protection and management is addressed in a wide range of UK legislation and policy documents but most comprehensively within the spheres of spatial planning, environmental protection and designated landscape. However, there is no single overarching Government strategy or national level policy statement for the protection, management or planning of landscape. Instead, landscape is mainly dealt with as a component in a range of policies, where the delivery of those policies is likely to affect landscape.

In England the key central government planning policy documents that guide local authorities and planning decision makers are the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and various National Policy Statements covering specific major development policy areas. Planning decision makers are required to take these into account when drawing up their own policies and plans and when making planning decisions. The devolved administrations have similar policies.

Defra has asked NE to take the lead on the implementation of the ELC in England, working closely with English Heritage, the Forestry Commission, Non Governmental Organisations, local authorities, professions and the public. NE is well placed to undertake this role alongside its broader responsibilities as the Government's statutory landscape advisor. NE is currently working with Defra on an ELC review and there have been some notable successes in using the ELC to support wider landscape activity including:

The Forestry Commission is responsible for the regulation of forest and woodland activities. In 2011 the UK Forestry Standard was completely revised with an associated suite of Guidelines, including the Forests and Landscape Guideline. The starting point for this Guideline is the ELC.

A NE **ELC Fund** was established (2008 – 2010) which supported a number of local landscape and geodiversity partnerships and projects summarised in the report "Valuing our Landscapes – the ELC in action" which was launched at an ELC international conference held in Liverpool 2010. At that time the Fund was supported by NE's Landscape Position which adopted the ELC definition of landscape and which is currently informing the development of NE's Landscape Standard.

A key element of the ELC is the production of "landscape quality objectives" (Article 6/D) and it was this term that was initially used in the early **National Character Areas (NCAs) updating work stream** (now renamed Statements of Environmental Opportunity). ELC definitions of landscape planning, management and protection (Article 1) have also influenced the description of opportunities within the NCA Profiles.

The ELC calls for a greater understanding of the landscape baseline and this is helping to reinforce NE's lead in the revision of the **Landscape Character Assessment Guidance** and the development of Seascape Character Assessment Guidance.

ELC Guidance produced by NE helped inform part of the **NE/English National Parks Authority Association (ENPAA) Shared Outcomes Agreement** with all the National Park Authorities producing ELC Case Studies

and proofing a number of National Park Authority policies, strategies and plans against the intent and language of the ELC. A number of external ELC Action Plans have also been produced using NEs ELC Guidance as appropriate.

The ELC has been cited as a key driver alongside the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) 2020 strategy in the **Nature Improvement Areas** Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, with Landscape Character Assessment highlighted as a key Monitoring & Evaluation requirement.

The ELC, alongside the CBD and UK Geodiversity Action Plan, is being used to help embed **integrated working** especially between landscape, ecosystems and biodiversity. The narrative behind NEs 4th ELC Action Plan (11/12) focused on the issue of integration making links to the National Environment White Paper, localism, CBD and England Biodiversity Strategy.

Specific **sector guidance** has helped raise the profile of the ELC within NE with information provided including – agriculture, spatial planning, economic development, housing and protected landscapes. ELC Guidance has been included with NEs broader Planning Toolkit.

In Northern Ireland, there is a document ‘Shared Horizons’ which is a Statement of Policy on Protected Landscapes. This has been developed by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, an agency within the Department of Environment.

Scotland has no single overarching landscape policy statement/document. The National Planning Framework 2 currently provides the spatial expression of the Government’s policies, Scottish Planning Policy is contained in a single document that address landscape directly or indirectly at the national level, supported by a suite of local policies. A review of Scottish Planning Policy was commenced in 2012, as was work on a third National Planning Framework. Sectoral policies give consideration to landscape matters and these increasingly recognise landscape’s contribution to a number of objectives including biodiversity, health and physical activity, quality of life, and economic and social regeneration. The positive management of landscape change is recognised as one of the guiding principles of the Scottish Land Use Strategy. Consideration of Scotland’s coastal landscape and seascapes will also be included in the future Scottish Marine Plan which will be consulted on formally in 2013. Forestry and woodland activities in Scotland are directed by the Scottish Government Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006). The Strategy directs that all activities should help meet the undertakings of the ELC.

The Scottish Landscape Forum, which is no longer in existence, produced a statement of principles and priorities for landscape that are reiterated in ‘*Scotland’s Landscape Charter*’. This calls on key stakeholders, including Government and its Agencies, to support and take forward a number of actions that will ensure that landscapes passed on to future generations are safeguarded. These activities encapsulate the ELC’s approach and principles.

Proposals to establish a Wales Landscape Forum to promote the ELC in Wales have been postponed indefinitely owing to resource constraints.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

Yes. The devolved arrangements of the UK place responsibility for landscape on each of the devolved administrations. The devolved administrations in Wales and Scotland apply these arrangements in similar but distinct ways. Local Authorities take planning and some environmental decisions, and have social and community responsibilities. However, this must be in the context of national laws and policies and often after having received comment/advice/assistance from statutory agencies when environmental/landscape issues need consideration.

In Northern Ireland, local authorities have very limited powers in respect of landscape; they provide comment to the central Planning Authority in relation to Area Plans and Development Control and can declare local nature reserves.

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

Cross-Departmental arrangements are in place for the development and agreement of Government policy.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Proposed changes in policy and legislation are subject to consultation which will include all relevant local authorities, statutory agencies and other stakeholders. A wide range of formal and informal stakeholder groups exist depending on the subject matter and working groups are often established to explore new ideas. These are both formal working groups and ad hoc meetings held as required. Statutory Agencies provide independent

advice to Government.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

Each UK government body/agency has a lead project officer who works on implementation of the ELC as part of their broader role.

In Scotland the Government's statutory adviser includes a core group of 14 landscape specialists whose advice, guidance and policy development work implements the ELC's intent. Forestry Commission Scotland has five full-time landscape architects promoting landscape to forest and woodland managers through a combination of guidance, education and practical advice.

4.7.2. At regional level?

Changes to the structure of UK Government Departments has largely disbanded the regional tier of Government organisations. Statutory Agencies may have retained regional or local area representation but do not have dedicated officers focusing on landscape.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

Dictionary definitions originally and traditionally focussed on the visual aspect of landscape. For example, landscape as scenery, depicted in art or designed. Definitions have widened considerably during the 20th century, particularly in terms of recognising landscape as a cognitive, perceived thing, in terms of 'historic landscape' and in terms of scale and functionality.

Landscape has been described in the publication 'Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland' as being 'about the relationship between people and place'. It provides the setting for our day-to-day lives. The term does not relate only to special or designated landscapes, nor does it only apply to the countryside. Landscape can mean a small patch of urban wasteland or a mountain range, an urban park or an expanse of lowland plain. It results from the way that different components of our environment – both natural (the influences of geology, soils, climate, flora and fauna) and cultural (the historic and current impact of land use, settlement, enclosure and other human interventions) – interact together and are perceived by us.

Most specialist and professional usage of the term now reflects the ELC definition, and Natural England have carried out research assessing how this is articulated and defined in government legislation, policy and technical advice. The Environmental Impact Assessment process applies the accepted discipline of landscape and visual impact assessment. This assessment process has established the distinction between the character of a landscape and its visual experience by people.

The ELC defines the landscape as marine as well as terrestrial and in the last few years both Seascape Characterisation and Historic Seascape Characterisation have developed rapidly to recognise this.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

No

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

The UK does not have a written constitution. The UK's "basic law" is common law, which is also unwritten and depends on precedent.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

There is no specific law solely concerned with landscape. In England it is the subject of several provisions embodied in laws of a general environmental nature, principally, the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949; the Environment Act 1995, the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. The built and historic elements of landscape are given specific protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

In Scotland, the Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967 places a general duty on government and public bodies to have regard to the desirability of conserving the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside. Other legislation provides for the protection and/or management of particular parts of the landscape for example, the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000. The Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006 gives a statutory basis to National Scenic Areas; in 2010 they were 're-designated' by Direction as areas of "*outstanding scenic value in a national context* [requiring]...*special protection measures*. The built and historic elements of the landscape are considered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)(Scotland) Act 1997..

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

No

"Each Party undertakes to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning" (article 5. b) ["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 (article1. b)]

5.6. What are the landscape policies (general principles, strategies, guidelines)?

In England, the Government has published a National Planning Policy Statement (NPPF) (which sits alongside a series of National Planning Statements relevant to Nationally Significant Infrastructure) which set out national planning policies on a wide range of issues that have a relevance to landscape. There are specific statements and policies relating to areas such as the countryside, the green belt and protected landscapes.

The NPPF makes reference to amenity, landscape, SEA/EIA, protection of historic/designed landscapes, and the enhancement of local distinctiveness.

In Scotland the National Planning Framework 2 provides the spatial expression of the Government's policies. Scottish Planning Policy (2010) sets out policy on forward planning, control of development, community engagement, sustainable development and a range of subject policies. A review of Scottish Planning Policy is underway, as is work on a third National Planning Framework. The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2011) sets out the Government's policy on the historic environment. The Government's statutory adviser has published a Landscape Policy Framework (2005), and champions Scotland's Landscape Charter.

The Forestry Commission is responsible for the regulation of forest and woodland activities. In 2011 the UK Forestry Standard was completely revised with an associated suite of Guidelines, including the Forests and Landscape Guideline. The starting point for this Guideline is the ELC. From this UK Forestry Standard and Guidelines countries have and are developing further guidance on relevant landscape issues. Forestry Commission Scotland, for example, has developed Practice Guides on designed landscapes and landscape diversity.

"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 mentioned in paragraph b above;" (article 5, c)

5.7. What are the procedures for arranging participation?

5.7.1. by the public?

Public participation is provided for at a number of levels, often through recognised good practice as well as formal administrative procedures. It is encouraged through formal consultation on a wide range of subjects/issues at both national and local level (i.e. Local Plans). There is a statutory requirement to consult the public in relation to Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment of relevant plans, programmes and projects. The public also has an opportunity to comment on individual planning applications and at appeal (for example, at public inquiries). Involvement with community groups and parish or community councils; and via partnerships involving stakeholders, usually drawn from among the private and public sectors including NGOs is also encouraged.

Forestry Commission promotes to forest and woodland managers the development of a Forest Plan to inform the management of the trees at the landscape scale. Part of the process of developing such Plans is local community consultation on both plans and perspectives of the current and future forest and woodland in the landscape from agreed viewpoints.

In Wales, LANDMAP information is available at www.ccw.gov/landmap

The National Forest Company has a very active community and environmental education involvement programme in the National Forest. Over 20,000 adults and 33,000 schoolchildren are involved in activities each year, related to the Forest creation and its process of landscape change across 200 square miles of the Midlands.

In Wales the current consultation on the Heritage Bill, led by CADW for Welsh Government and which has significance for the general and historic landscape character of the country, has embedded a comprehensive process for active participation by organisations and members of the public.

The emergence of the Natural Environment Framework green paper and establishment of a new single environment body in Wales has provided opportunity for participation and input into policy making and planning of delivery over the last 2 years. As a contribution to these processes, and to facilitate engagement on landscape issues, the Council for the Protection of Rural Wales organised a landscape conference in the summer of 2011.

5.7.2. by local and regional authorities?

As for 5.7.1.

5.7.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

As per 5.7.1. as appropriate.

“Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape” (article 5, d)

5.8. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into?

5.8.1. Regional planning policies?

Changes to the structure of Government Departments has largely disbanded the English regional tier of Government organisations. As such regional planning policies no longer apply.

5.8.2. Town planning policies?

In England, the Government has published a National Planning Policy Statement (NPPF) (which sits alongside a series of National Planning Statements relevant to Nationally Significant Infrastructure) which set out national planning policies on a wide range of issues that have a relevance to landscape. Local Planning Authorities are required under planning law to have regard to the NPPF when preparing Local Plans, and they may also be material considerations when Local Planning Authorities take decisions on whether planning permission should be granted for individual developments. There are specific statements and policies relating to areas such as the countryside, the green belt and protected landscapes.

The NPPF makes reference to amenity, landscape, SEA/EIA, protection of historic/designed landscapes, and the enhancement of local distinctiveness.

In Northern Ireland, land use planning powers are devolved to the Department of the Environment which issues planning policy in the form of Planning Policy Statements and also prepares local development plans for different parts of the Region. These consider and, as appropriate, integrate landscape issues into their policies and proposals. There are specific statements and guidance relating to areas such as the countryside (Draft PPS 21), natural heritage (PPS 2) and built heritage (PPS 6).

The Scottish Government has published Scottish Planning policy (2010) which sets out national policy on a wide range of issues including landscape. Guidance is contained in a series of Planning Advice Notes. Local authorities have regard to this guidance in preparation of their development plans. A National Planning Framework provides a cross-cutting overview for spatial planning purposes and there is also the Planning (Scotland) Act 2006, which includes provisions in relation to National Scenic Areas, which are Scotland’s national level landscape designation. A review of Scottish Planning policy is underway, as is work on a third National Planning Framework.

The Welsh Government is currently (as of October 2012) consulting on a Planning Bill and is leading on developing an ecosystem approach to the management of the Welsh natural environment.

5.8.3. Cultural policies?

English Heritage, Cadw (in Wales), Historic Scotland, and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency all implement the Convention as an aspect of cultural heritage policy.

As a further development of Scotland's *National Cultural Strategy*, Historic Scotland published a revised Scottish Historic Environment Policy in 2011. This sets out Scottish Ministers' policies, providing direction for Historic Scotland and a policy framework that informs the work of a wide range of public sector organisations.

Cadw has prepared a Strategic Statement for the Historic Environment in Wales: <http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/historicenvironment/>

Welsh Government is developing policy on developing an ecosystem approach to the management of the natural environment which will have implications for the management of cultural landscape and heritage and which will be embedded in the plans and operations of the new natural resources body for Wales (which brings together the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and Environment Agency Wales).

5.8.4. Environmental policies?

In England, landscape is incorporated in specific protected areas legislation establishing National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. For example, the National Parks & Access to the Countryside Act 1949; the Environment Act 1995; the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000; the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006; and in the legislation establishing the various statutory agencies as government advisors on landscape.

Green Belt land remains strongly protected and includes some references to landscape – both in terms of visual quality and the wider setting of settlements.

In Northern Ireland, there is a 'Shared Horizons' policy for promoting and managing those areas designated under the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands Order (NCALO). There are also policies developed from the Environment (NI) Order 2002 for specific areas of nature conservation interest (including landscape features).

In Scotland, there are Acts such as the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000, the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 and the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006, all of which encompass legislation relating to protected areas, and access to the outdoors.

Landscape aspects are included in the Welsh Government's Environment Strategy and policy documents.

See also the reference to Wales under 5.8.3.

5.8.5. Agricultural policies?

In England, there are codes of good practice; cross-compliance requirements and agri-environment schemes. One of the aims of the Environmental Stewardship Higher Level Scheme in England is to 'maintain and enhance landscape quality and character'. Higher Level Stewardship applications are assessed against specific local targets, including 'visual' and 'ecological' aspects of the landscape within National Character Areas.

The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food: Facing the Future (Defra 2002) placed particular emphasis on 'whole food chain' management. Its specific recommendations in terms of landscape and countryside have largely been taken forward in the Rural Development Programme for England which includes the Single Payment Scheme and Stewardship Schemes.

In England, the Rural White Paper 'The Natural Choice – Securing the Value of Nature' (Defra 2011) was seen to entail a commitment to look after, restore and conserve the landscape, wildlife, architecture and traditions that make the countryside special. It makes specific commitments to support local engagement in landscape planning, and to provide local communities and planners with the information they need to make informed decisions about land-use.

In Northern Ireland, agri-environment management policies have been developed by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).

In Scotland, the Land Use Strategy provides the framework, and sets out a number of principles for achieving sustainable land use. One of the principles is ensuring landscape change is managed positively and sympathetically, considering its implications at a scale appropriate to the landscape in question, given that all Scotland's landscapes are important to our sense of identity and to our individual and social wellbeing. The Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP) includes specific measures designed to benefit landscape management, including cross compliance for improved landscape management.

Welsh agri-environment schemes encourage management of historic landscape features. Tir Gofal, the Welsh Assembly Government's agri-environment scheme, makes specific provision for landscape and permissive access to farmland entering the scheme.

See also the reference to Wales under 5.8.3.

5.8.6. Social and economic policies?

Not directly incorporated.

See also the reference to Wales under 5.8.3.

5.8.7. Into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

In England, the Highways Agency has incorporated the ELC principles into its guidance and practice on assessing the effects of road building.

6. Specific measures

“Awareness-raising: Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness?

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

Mainly through publications, other promotional material, through the media and through the programmes of various resource and information centres. For rural landscape issues, government statutory agencies and NGOs run various events and awareness raising campaigns to promote landscape as a core part of their work in all constituent countries of the UK.

The inclusion of the ELC and/or its principles in provision of advice through the normal course of work has been a mechanism for promoting the ELC by Defra, Natural England and English Heritage. Natural England and English Heritage has also had involvement in specific measures relating to implementation in the UK through development and monitoring activities for the Framework of Implementation in England, and their own Action Plans.

Partners such as IUCN, ICOMOS and the Landscape Institute, as well as other nature and culture conservation bodies are also key to awareness raising and sharing of best practice.

In Scotland the work of Scottish Natural Heritage includes raising awareness of Scotland's landscape, through events, publications and promotional activities. The PlaceBook Scotland website (www.placebookscotland.co.uk) promote interest in people's immediate landscape.

In Wales, the Countryside Council for Wales is a partner in all major landscape partnership schemes (c.5 at present) that are being delivered with the support of the Heritage Lottery Fund.

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

Changes to the structure of Government Departments has largely disbanded the English regional tier of Government organisations.

The Registers of Historic Landscape of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest in Wales is intended to foster awareness of the historic landscape as well as to inform national, regional and local agencies involved in its management. It is made available via the web, together with more detailed landscape assessment work (historic landscape characterisation) which supports a range of outreach media and programmes. See note above (4.6) on Wales Landscape Forum. CCW has translated the ELC into Welsh.

In Northern Ireland, besides publications such as 'Valuing Our Environment' (a joint initiative of regional government and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), festivals organised by NGOs such as the Sperrins Walking Festival that specifically celebrates the landscape of a region, opportunity for public participation in forums for the management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (led by NGOs with support from government), use of published landscape character area information in development control, and grant programmes such as the Natural Heritage Grant Programme. There is also tacit recognition by the Northern Ireland Tourist Board of the importance of the landscape to the tourist industry.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

Unknown

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

A variety of publications, promotional material, visitor centres and guided walks programmes.

For example, The National Forest Company have undertaken Community Perceptions research in 2008. One of the things that this has involved has been a survey which involved 200 people (school children, parents, old age pensioners, special interest groups) and focussed on three communities in the National Forest. The public feedback that the National Forest Company has received has shown that there is strong support for the changes that have been made to the landscape. 84% of the people surveyed recognised that new woodlands created in the landscape of the National Forest is either of good or very good quality.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

In England, there are undergraduate and post graduate courses in landscape planning, design and management.

Natural England provides an opportunity to deliver Landscape Training for internal staff and external organisations.

A specialist course in Landscape Character Assessment for practitioners in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland is in preparation by Queens University, Belfast.

In Scotland there are undergraduate and post-graduate courses in landscape architecture that include landscape character assessment and landscape and visual impact assessment techniques. Statutory agencies support various networks, events and training opportunities (for example, Scottish Natural Heritage’s programme of Sharing Good Practice events).

In Wales, landscape studies are promoted in a number of institutions including the International Centre for Protected Landscapes, the Landscape Institute for Wales and the University of Wales in Bangor. The Countryside Council for Wales provides training periodically for internal and external organisations.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes?

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

Professional members of the Landscape Institute are required to undertake continual professional development, which promotes best practice and multidisciplinary training.

Northern Ireland: see 6.2.

The Study Centre, Plas Tan y Bwlch, in Wales provides multidisciplinary courses relating to landscape and the environmental countryside training for professional staff and volunteers in the public and private sector in the UK.

Forestry Commission has developed a two-day forest landscape design course based on the UKFS Forests and Landscape Guideline, to promote best landscape practice to landscape professional, forest and woodland managers and interested consultees. The course has been tailored for appropriate delivery in each of the devolved countries.

The Scottish Government’s work on Placemaking has promoted a multi-disciplinary approach to better places (for example see the work of Architecture and Design Scotland www.ads.org.uk).

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

As for 6.3.1 – professional have access to similar opportunities regardless of employment sector.

English Heritage run the HELM (Historic Environment Local Management) initiative providing training courses and publishing material (available on the web) on the various techniques for understanding place, such as HLC and Historic Area Assessment. In addition English Heritage delivers professional courses on historic landscape characterisation through the Oxford University Department for Continuing Education.

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

Most professional associations require their members to undertake continued professional development training and some professions organise such training.

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in?

6.4.1. Primary education?

Through the National Curriculum for England, there are many opportunities for pupils to learn about landscapes and to experience the many possibilities they offer for learning and development. Government is clear that schools may use the outdoors as a resource for all pupils regardless of age, circumstances or ability. This includes visits to farms, and to the wider countryside, for science and geography field study visits, adventurous activities, and for study in, for example, history and citizenship.

In Scotland, there is an extensive social subject curriculum for 5-14s including using maps, the physical environment, the human environment and human-physical interactions, under the topic heading People and Place. This includes for example identifying and describing the main features of Scottish landscapes by P4-P6, and describing and explaining some ways of conserving landscapes, such as eroded coasts and mountain areas by S2.

The Welsh concept of ‘bro’ (= place or area with a specific, perceived identity and to which people feel they belong) envelopes and infuses the teaching of Welsh history and geography, and has been the principal rationale behind the Wales Landscape Character Map. The Countryside Council for Wales is working with one local authority to develop an exemplary approach to the design of primary school grounds and buildings that reflect landscape character and distinctiveness, encourage greater awareness of this heritage amongst members of the school community and promote more outdoor learning and recreational activity.

6.4.2. Secondary education?

England: see 6.4.1

In Scotland, for older pupils, there are geography courses on physical environments and environmental interactions, available at all ability levels including Standard Grade and from Access 3 to Higher. In Advanced Higher geography, courses allow the study and analysis of landscapes of interest to individual candidates. There are also courses at all levels up to Higher level in Managing Environmental Resources.

6.4.3. Tertiary education?

The first landscape architecture course in Northern Ireland (at the University of Ulster, Belfast) was offered from 2008/09.

In Scotland, there are undergraduate and post-graduate courses in Landscape Architecture, Environmental Science and Management, Geography, and in Landscape Management. A European post-graduate landscape course is currently being initiated, with Edinburgh University providing the UK base. Further information is available through the following weblink: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Education>

In Wales, see 6.2 above, including provision within adult, lifelong learning, of which there is a strong tradition in Wales. In the last 2 years a specific course has been instigated in North West Wales which aims to train local people in holistic landscape management with a view to promoting employment and sustainable management of the Welsh landscape by outdoor users and providers.

The Countryside Council for Wales supports, through its grant aid, numerous initiatives and projects by a wide range of organisations across Wales that connect people with their landscapes, including the intangible cultural heritage associated with landscapes (such as place names).

Several English universities provide post-graduate training in landscape archaeology and landscape history.

“Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;*
- ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;*
- iii) to take note of changes;*

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8". (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes?)

6.5.1. at national level?

The Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) project in England captured the changes taking place from 1990, reporting on a Joint Character Area scale, and their significance on the landscape. It reported for the periods 1990-1998 and 1999-2003. The revision and updating of the Joint Character Areas into National Character Areas focuses on the forward looking provision of "statements of environmental opportunity" backed up by key facts and data (see 4.3 above).

The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) programme initiated by English Heritage in 1993 and now 93% complete records on GIS and an associated database the dominant historic character and processes that have created the present-day landscape; it covers all areas, urban as well as rural, and has recently been extended to much of the English sea as Historic Seascape Characterisation. HLC provides a context for records of individual heritage assets and enables the historic environment sector to better communicate with its landscape partners when considering strategic change and policy.

In Scotland, national coverage of landscape character assessment was completed by 2000. This national set of regional assessments is still relevant, but will be refreshed over the next 2-3 years. A broader-scale map that unites place and landscape, is planned for publication in 2013. Considerable coverage of landscape capacity studies for development such as wind farms and housing has been undertaken, based on the national LCA set.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, and Historic Scotland, are producing a Historic Land Use Assessment of Scotland, which currently covers around 80% of the country and will be completed in 2015.

The Registers of Historic Landscape of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest in Wales is intended to foster awareness of the historic landscape as well as to inform national, regional and local agencies involved in its management. This is available via the internet, together with more detailed landscape assessment work (Historic Landscape Characterisation) which supports a range of outreach media and programmes. Cadw is extending Historic Landscape Characterisation into towns and urban areas.

CCW's LANDMAP will achieve full all-Wales cover and on line availability in 2009.

For example, Landscape Character Assessment has provided the foundation for understanding the National Forest's landscape and has guided landscape change since the production of the first National Forest Strategy in 1994. The Forest's character areas match those defined on the character map of England and landscape types provide the basis for forestry design guidance for landowners. In 2004, the Landscape Character Assessment was reviewed and updated in response to the landscape change achieved since 1994, through woodland and other habitat. The National Forest Company has developed a GIS based, landscape scale habitat connectivity system. This maps how habitats are connected across the Forests and will help to target habitat creation to achieve stronger landscape connectivity across the Forest area.

The National Forest Company has also supported the Historic Landscape Characterisation which was undertaken by Leicestershire County Council in the Leicestershire part of the Forest. Previous Historic Landscape Characterisation work has also been undertaken by Staffordshire and Derbyshire County Councils. This work helps to guide woodland creation activity, protect archaeological assets in the landscape and provide information to interpret the historic landscape to residents and visitors. The methodology will be used as the basis for the historic environment sector's response to the work of the Forestry Commission in reviewing the capacity of landscapes to support woodland creation (following the recommendations of the Independent Panel for Forestry 2012).

The Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland published the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000 which identifies and describes 130 distinct landscape areas which comprise the land mass of Northern Ireland.

Work has taken place in Wales to develop seascape character mapping and assessment.

6.5.2. at regional level?

In Scotland the national set of landscape character assessments has been undertaken for individual regions at the scale of 1:50,000, presented as a report for individual local authority areas.

Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.” (article 6, D) [“‘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” (article 1, c)]

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

In Northern Ireland, the Landscape Character Areas are used in the development of Area Plans as the basis for, and specific risks to, those landscapes.

The EU Strategic Guidelines for Rural Development state that the resources devoted to Axis 2 should contribute to the following priority areas; biodiversity, preservation and development of high nature value farming and forestry systems and traditional agricultural landscapes; water; and climate change.

In Scotland, for the first time, specific landscape objectives and outcomes are built into the rural development plan (Axis 2 Enhancing rural landscapes and the natural heritage). It recognises that the Scottish landscape provides an infrastructure for rural development that we must sustain. In particular, Scotland’s landscapes are the main drivers behind a successful and growing tourism industry.

Management plans are in place for the Welsh National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. CCW is drawing up Conservation Management Plans for four of the most heavily pressured historic landscape areas that are on the Registers of Historic Landscape of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest in Wales. The development of a set of landscape indicators for Wales should allow CCW to monitor landscape change, using LANDMAP information, Wales-wide. When completed, the Wales Landscape Character Map will have the potential to be linked to broad-scale strategic (national and regional) landscape quality objectives. Landscape Partnership Schemes, funded by HLF and local partnerships, develop Landscape Conservation Action Plans for distinctive landscape areas that are defined through a rigorous process of evidence gathering and evaluation. This includes evidence about what local people value about their landscapes. The actions defined in the plans reflect risks, opportunities and aspirations of partner organisations and local communities.

“Implementation: To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

Besides existing protected area legislation, there are various management plans, development control plans, planning conditions and planning arrangements, fiscal incentives, grant aid, and sectoral strategies.

Forestry Commission has developed the Forest Plan as an holistic method of considering all elements of forest and woodland management in the context of the local landscape. The process of forest design planning promotes the development of design concepts in perspective and in relation to local landscape character.

The National Forest Strategy 2004-2014 sets out how the National Forest Company will achieve landscape-scale change across 200 square miles of the Midlands. The Strategy includes a dedicated chapter on landscape and has the following objectives that are relevant to the ELC:

- respecting landscape, ecological and cultural character
- achieving a cohesive wooded landscape, by integrating urban, rural and former coalfield sites
- enriching a diversity of landscapes and wildlife habitats and achieving landscape-scale habitat connectivity
- creating a major new recreation and tourism resource with extensive new public access, opening up opportunities for local residents and visitors to see and experience the Forest’s landscapes
- community and educational involvement in the Forest’s creation and changing landscape, and
- monitoring the effects of, and community views on, landscape change.

As well as having their own ELC Action Plan, the Forestry Commission has published a UK Forestry Standard for woods, trees and forests which emphasises responsibilities and public benefit from forestry. It refers

explicitly to the ELC, and contributes to the delivery of the requirements of the European Landscape Convention. The document includes a policy to seek a landscape-scale approach to tree planting, woodland creation and management, which takes account of the interaction between trees, woodlands and land uses, and delivers the benefits of the wider ecosystem services which strategically placed woodland can provide.

Similarly, Forestry Commission Scotland developed the Scottish Forestry Strategy as the Scottish Government's policy on how forests and woodlands can contribute to sustainable land management and delivery of sustainable objectives. The Strategy promotes forest and woodlands that contribute to landscape quality and specifically the undertakings of the ELC.

The Heritage Lottery Fund's Landscape Partnerships are also a good example of ELC implementation, in that communities collaborate to choose which elements of their local landscapes they value and wish to see conserved and enhanced with a view to providing long term social, economic and environmental benefits.

In Wales the emerging ecosystem approach should provide a mechanism for managing landscape in a holistic way.

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

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

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;*
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;*
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention". (article 8)*

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

There is a strong working relationship between the agencies of the UK nations, and the Landscape Institute is the professional body for the whole of the UK. Joint guidance on landscape character assessment (2002) has been produced by Natural England and Scottish Natural Heritage, and these organisations with the Countryside Council for Wales are currently working with the Landscape Institute on the revision of the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (the industry standard).

There has been an HLC seminar in Toulouse and workshops in Hungary in 2008, EU projects such as COST A27 ('Landmarks' and 'Eucaland'), and attendance at the CoE's ELC workshops.

There are examples of co-operation between Scotland and Northern Ireland on projects such as SNIFFER – Impact of Biofuels Production on Landscapes in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

CCW's initial work to establish a seascapes methodology was undertaken in partnership, with Ireland, using INTEREG III funding.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

"The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes." (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

England took part in an Anglo-French transfrontier workshop in May 2008.

Occasional informal discussions and meetings have been held between officers and professionals in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Interest has been shown by the Republic of Ireland in information exchange/participation in the Northern Ireland Protected Areas Network (NIPAN) and in developing landscape projects that straddle the North/South border.

8.1.1.1. at national level?

The government agencies with statutory responsibility for landscape liaise and share experiences, working on joint initiatives where appropriate. There is a UK ELC Monitoring Group which meets periodically to oversee UK progress against ELC objectives.

Networking occurs through co-operation in bodies such as the UK Association of National Park Authorities, National Association of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and professional bodies such as the Landscape Institute.

The National Forest Company is keen to continue to share its experience by hosting visits to the National Forest from interested organisations. This will build upon a growing number of visits over recent years from international, national and local organisations.

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

Not applicable

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

Wales shares many landscape types across its borders with England, including the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which is jointly managed by the agencies and local authorities on either side of the national border.

The Wales Landscape Character Map areas merge with the Character of England Map areas across the Wales-England border.

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

A UK Landscape Award competition was conducted in 2010 that identified the UK entry to the CoE Landscape Awards in 2011 in which the UK entry, Durham Heritage Coast, received a special mention.

This has operated across the constituent administrations of the UK (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales).

The competition has been operated again during 2012 to identify a UK entry to the 2013 CoE Awards.

9.1.2. at regional level

Not applicable

10. Major changes since the previous report (CEP-CDPATEP (2012) 3)

Detailed developments noted above.

APPENDIX 6

COUNCIL OF EUROPE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION REC(2013)... OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS TO MEMBER STATES ON THE INFORMATION SYSTEM OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION AND ITS GLOSSARY

*(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on ...2013
at the ... meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)*

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

1. Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage;
2. Having regard to the European Landscape Convention (ETS No 176) adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 and opened for signature by Council member states in Florence on 20 October 2000;
3. Considering that the convention makes an important contribution to the Council of Europe's objectives of promoting democracy, human rights and the rule of law and seeking common solutions to the major problems facing European society today;
4. Underlining that, in taking account of landscape value, the Council of Europe considers the importance of the populations' quality of life;
5. Recalling the provisions of Article 10.1 of the Convention on monitoring its implementation; recalling also the provisions of its Article 8, concerning mutual assistance and exchange of information, under which the parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken and, in particular, exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention;
6. Considering that Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention proposes 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, and emphasising that the recommendation mentions that the database would 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 the above-mentioned Article 8 of the European Landscape Convention concerning mutual assistance and exchange of information;

Recommends that the Member States of the Council of Europe:

- use the Council of Europe Information System for the European Landscape Convention (1st Phase) with its Glossary, as it appears in the Appendix, in the framework of their co-operation as mentioned in the Convention⁴;

⁴ The public part of the application is available on: https://elcl6.coe.int/WebForms/Public_List.aspx

- co-operate to develop a 2nd Phase of this Information System to fully fulfill the goals mentioned above;
- continue to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention in order to promote a common knowledge that contributes to enhance the quality of life of people's surroundings.

Appendix

Glossary of the Council of Europe Information System for the European Landscape Convention - L6

The objectives of the Glossary

Once the architecture and questions for the Glossary of the Council of Europe Information System for the European Landscape Convention (L6) had been defined, it seemed necessary to provide assistance to those who will be responsible for input to the system.

It is also vital to facilitate the task of those (authorities, organisations, members of the public) who will look in L6 for information useful for the landscape policies that they are to define or implement within their field of responsibility or territory.

It was with this objective in mind that the Council of Europe wished to have a glossary to go with L6. This glossary has been produced with the assistance of an ad hoc working group chaired by Maria José Festas, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention. It is intended to clarify certain terms used in both L6 and the European Landscape Convention. Work on the glossary drew benefit from the significant – theoretical and practical – progress made through implementation of the European Landscape Convention over the past 10 years in the context of public and private initiatives in numerous countries.

The glossary is not intended to be a document about landscape in general. Had that been the ambition, it would have been necessary to have added many other entries to the 29 that it has, dealing with the numerous concepts applied to landscape in the Council of Europe context. It would be another document, one which may be written at a later date, particularly in the light of the information collected in L6.

In order to write such a document, it would be both inadequate and difficult simply to revise and expand this glossary. It would be both easier and more complex to write a document on landscape in general, for this would include some concepts which are still very recent and are not evenly shared and implemented by everyone everywhere.

This glossary is a short document focusing on the key concepts in the European Landscape Convention, illustrations of which in terms of landscape policies and general and specific measures are keenly awaited.

Those responsible for this glossary have taken account of the fact that the users of L6 are, in principle, representatives not only of the States Parties, but also of local and regional authorities, NGOs, European citizens. They have also borne in mind the fact that representatives of authorities will, despite not being landscape experts, need to read national reports.

The glossary also corresponds to the strong desire expressed in Chapter III of the European Landscape Convention for European co-operation. By identifying as clearly as possible general principles,

strategies and guidelines, as well as specific measures for landscape protection, management and planning, this glossary will facilitate exchanges of experience and information between authorities and governmental and non-governmental organisations, and amongst European citizens with an interest in landscape.

N.B.

Entries are not set out in alphabetical order (which would not be the same in French as in English), but in the order in which they appear in L6. Each entry is therefore headed by a reference to the number of the L6 section where the term appears and to the article of the European Landscape Convention in which the term is found.

Two fundamental texts underlie this glossary: the European Landscape Convention and the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Numerous other official texts have been used for the drafting of the entries, so as to link the European Landscape Convention with the other landscape-related treaties and documents. A list of the texts used is appended.

Each section of this glossary is accessible directly from the on-line L6 questionnaire. However, the recommended course of action is to read the glossary as a complete document before filling in the L6 sections, in order to understand more precisely what the terms mean and therefore to give more pertinent replies to the questionnaire.

L6: 6	Art. 12
<p>Linguistic versions:</p> <p>There are two original versions of the European Landscape Convention, one in French, the other in English. The Parties have translated the Convention into their own official languages. Versions in 37 different languages are available on the Council of Europe website.</p> <p>Each of the many languages officially spoken in Council of Europe member states reflects a unique culture, and words do not always have exactly the same meaning in different languages: do the Italians not say “Traduttore, traditore”? The European Landscape Convention and the concepts within it are sometimes weakened by translations which are too literal or over-hasty.</p> <p>The two original versions of the European Landscape Convention themselves are not literal translations of one another. In the context of the definition itself of the concept of landscape, the English equivalent of the French term “<i>partie de territoire</i>” (“part of a territory”) is “area”.</p> <p>Sometimes, the discrepancies between language versions are greater. For example, the French term “paysage” was translated into English as “countryside” in the title of a Protocol on the implementation of the Alpine Convention of 1991 (the title in French refers to “<i>le domaine de la protection de la nature et de l’entretien des paysages</i>”, and its English equivalent is “conservation of nature and the countryside”).</p> <p>This glossary will be helpful for the drafting of different language versions which are more consistent with each other and for better input to L6. Thus L6 will be able to play to the full its role as a tool for exchanges of experience and information amongst all who work for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.</p> <p><u>Sources:</u> European Landscape Convention, final paragraph: “<i>Done at Florence, this 20th day of October 2000, in English and in French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe.</i>”</p>	

L6: 10	Art. 1a
<p>Landscape:</p> <p>In pursuance of the European Landscape Convention, “‘landscape’ means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. One of the major</p>	

innovations brought about by the European Landscape Convention was the end of fragmentation of the concept into cultural and natural landscapes, urban and rural landscapes, outstanding and everyday landscapes, tangible and intangible landscapes. Landscape is the result of an overall approach to the interaction between natural and human factors, between people and their territory, between past, present and future.

Consequently, landscape is no longer a matter for experts only, but a political topic, meaning that decisions about landscape are the outcome of an exchange of information between public authorities, specialists in landscape appraisal and operations and the public.

Cultural landscape/natural landscape:

The European Landscape Convention makes no distinction between cultural and natural landscape. That is an innovation taking us beyond the traditional understanding of landscape and heritage, and making possible a wide-ranging and more comprehensive knowledge of societal and spatial planning issues.

The knowledge needed to devise and implement landscape policies is produced mainly by experts from several disciplines, some who study the natural, and others who study the human factors shaping landscapes' character. However, there is no such thing as a landscape whose character is shaped solely by natural or by human factors, especially in Europe. Europe is a continuous territory, and there is interaction between "natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas", making it undesirable to take them into account separately. Similarly, the European Landscape Convention invites us not to separate outstanding landscapes, everyday landscapes and degraded landscapes.

The expression "cultural landscapes" is used in the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, where they are defined as "cultural properties [which] represent the 'combined works of nature and of man' [...]. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal".

The expression "natural landscapes" had been used in Council of Europe texts before the European Landscape Convention, particularly those relating to implementation of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, 19 September 1979).

Landscape structures – landscape systems:

The identification, characterisation and assessment of landscapes are based on a holistic approach. Landscape structures, or landscape systems, constitute the characteristics of a "specific landscape". They correspond to the natural and/or human interaction between landscape features, which include populations' perceptions. Landscape structures are primarily concerned by landscape protection, management or planning actions. Landscape structures also enable different landscapes to be grouped together in order to identify types of landscapes presenting similar landscape structures.

Landscape elements:

Landscape is a system of interaction, both spatial and social, between its elements. For reasons of efficiency, it is landscape elements on which both the analysis of landscapes' features and landscape protection, management and planning activities are based, as is the definition of landscape indicators. When such elements, or basic components of the landscape, are studied or used in their own right, they cannot reflect the systemic, holistic dimension of landscape. In practice, it is the interaction between the different elements that is more important than the elements themselves. The complexes formed by landscape elements and their interaction are, depending on the country, known as landscape structures or landscape systems.

Also see: [Heritage, Outstanding landscape – everyday landscape – degraded landscape](#)

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Preamble:** "Acknowledging 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"; **Article 1:** "'Landscape' means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors"; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** "The concept of landscape in the convention differs from the one that may be found in certain documents, which sees in landscape an 'asset' (heritage concept of landscape) and assesses it (as 'cultural', 'natural' etc. landscape) by considering it as a part of physical space. This new concept expresses, on the contrary, the desire to confront, head-on and in a comprehensive way, the theme of the quality of the surroundings where people live; this is recognised as a precondition for individual and social well-being (understood in the physical, physiological, psychological and intellectual sense) and for sustainable development, as well as a resource conducive to economic activity"; "However, several terms based on different forms of landscape description and site interpretation may be used, as already happens in various states (for example, unit, area, system, structure, element (not only territorial but also linear, in networks, etc.))"; "the landscape forms a whole whose constituent parts are considered simultaneously in

their interrelations"; "The concrete application of protection, management and planning choices should cover the whole landscape and refrain from dividing it into the number of elements which compose it: landscape is characterised by the interrelations between several domains (physical, functional, symbolic, cultural and historic, formal, etc.) that constitute both ancient and recent landscape systems. These may be interwoven and superimposed on the same section of territory. Landscape is not simply the sum of its constituent parts"; **CEMAT Glossary**: "The Guiding Principles indicate that 'Europe is composed of a plurality of landscapes. They are a significant part of European heritage and a witness of the past and present relationships between man and his natural and built environments. Developments in production techniques in agriculture, forestry and industry and changes in town planning, transport, other types of infrastructure, tourism and leisure time behaviour are accelerating the transformation of European landscapes and can also have a negative impact on their quality and use. This not only concerns valuable natural landscapes, but also applies generally to all types of cultural landscapes, especially those that are an essential component of the urban environment'; **Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention**, "Cultural landscapes are cultural properties and represent the 'combined works of nature and of man' [...]. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal." It should be noted that these Guidelines do not define "natural landscapes"; **Recommendation R (79) 9 of the Committee of Ministers to member states concerning the identification and evaluation card for the protection of natural landscapes**: "Recognising the following conception of natural and semi-natural landscapes: the natural environment including the physical environment as a whole (climate, soil, water), the biocenoses (flora, vegetation, fauna), the whole more or less formed by man and by past and present social and economic factors"; **Protocol on the implementation of the Alpine Convention of 1991 relating to the conservation of nature and the countryside, Article 8**: "The Contracting Parties shall adopt the measures necessary so that the preservation and development of the natural or near-natural habitats of wild animal and plant species and of other structural elements of the natural and rural landscape are pursued on the basis of landscape planning aligned with the territorial planning"; **Scottish Natural Heritage**: "Landscape elements: The individual components which make up the landscape including, for example, hills, valleys, rivers, woods, trees, hedges, buildings and roads. Because they are physical and visible, they can be measured and quantified and they can be described in an objective way".

L6: 12, 18, 21, 22, 23, 36, 48

Art. 1b, 5b, 6B, 6E, 11

Landscape policy:

In accordance with the European Landscape Convention, a landscape policy is "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". The general principles, strategies and guidelines of such a policy should be directly inspired by landscape quality objectives. In this context the drawing up of landscape quality objectives is the founding act of a landscape policy.

Thus a landscape policy is based on general principles, strategies and guidelines. So it is not primarily a policy centred on intervention. It is a cross-cutting one, not a sectoral one additional to the other sectoral policies, although it must include specific "instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape".

A landscape policy is cross-cutting in that it defines, in particular, aims which need to be taken into account in other sectoral policies, so that landscape is integrated into all "policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape".

A landscape policy translates into measures and action to protect, manage and plan or to reassess landscape, not alternatively or autonomously, in terms of space or time, but in such a way as to achieve synergy with the other policies.

Every public authority has a duty to define and implement a landscape policy within its field of responsibilities and its own territory, respecting the principle of subsidiarity.

*Also see: **Landscape quality objectives, Subsidiarity principle***

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Article 1**: "'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"; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**: "From the operational viewpoint, the convention presupposes: - the drawing up of specific landscape policies and concurrently the systematic inclusion of the landscape dimension in all sectoral policies that have a direct or indirect influence on changes to the territory."

Landscape is therefore not additional to other themes but is an integral part of them; - a transition from a policy based only on protecting a territory's features and parts recognised as outstanding to a policy based on the quality of all living surroundings, whether outstanding, everyday or degraded; - a definition of and experience with new forms of collaboration between the various bodies and the various levels of administration; - a new approach to observing and interpreting landscape, which should henceforth:

*- view the territory as a whole (and no longer just identify places to be protected);
- include and combine several approaches simultaneously, linking ecological, archaeological, historical, cultural, perceptive and economic approaches;
- incorporate social and economic aspects"; CEMAT Glossary: "the Guiding Principles indicate that 'Spatial development policy can contribute to protecting, managing and enhancing landscapes by adopting appropriate measures, in particular by organising better interactions between various sectoral policies with regard to their territorial impacts'. Various types of measures are likely to contribute to this aim, such as: the integration of landscape development into spatial planning as well as into sectoral policies, the examination and general assessment of landscapes, the implementation of integrated policies, the consideration of landscape development and protection in international programmes, in cross-border and transnational co-operation, the strengthening of awareness of people, private organisations and territorial authorities of the value of landscapes, the stronger integration of landscape development into training programmes".*

L6: 13, 31

Preamble, Art. 1c, 5a

Surroundings:

The term "surroundings" designates the material, social, economic and cultural conditions in which people live.

Individual and social well-being, of which the landscape "is a key element", is closely linked to the quality of the surroundings in which people live. Landscape and surroundings are two closely related concepts. As is emphasised in the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, "the parties do not always recognise the link between landscape and their daily lives".

Surroundings and landscape correspond to two different scales on which territory is perceived: "landscape" as "an area, as perceived by people" is related to a concern for collective well-being, that of those people. The word used for "surroundings" in several European languages means "vicinity" or "neighbourhood". The "landscape features of [the] surroundings" correspond more to individual well-being, i.e. the spatial scale of social ties. The difference in scale between landscape and surroundings is greater in urban areas.

In order for a landscape policy to be able to take account on every scale of the complexity of the interaction between landscape and surroundings, it is necessary to make use of shared and innovative forms of planning and management of socio-spatial dynamics. The adoption of a mutually agreed set of objectives has to be negotiated, and those responsibilities which are shared have to be defined.

Also see: Subsidiarity principle, Outstanding landscape – everyday landscape – degraded landscape

Sources: European Landscape Convention, Article 1: "‘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"; Article 5: "Each Party undertakes: [...] to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings"; CEMAT Glossary: "Governance can be understood as the emergence and the implementation of innovative shared forms of planning and managing of socio-spatial dynamics. At its simplest level, territorial governance can therefore be understood as the cultural embeddedness and practical application of the general principles of governance to spatial development policies... sound territorial governance aims at managing territorial dynamics through indicating the spatial consequences of various policies planned by public and private sector actors. The aim is to negotiate a set of commonly agreed objectives as well as a framework of shared responsibilities by the use of spatial development strategies and policies".

L6: 14, 15, 16, 18, 36, 48, 51, 69

Art. 1, 5, 6, 11

Sustainable landscape protection, management and planning:

It should be noted that, from the operational viewpoint, the Convention implies equal attention to the quality of all landscapes, whether outstanding, everyday or degraded. Consequently landscape protection, management and planning are not alternatives, but the three operational aspects of one and the same landscape policy.

Landscape protection (14, 18, 36, 48, 51, 69):

According to the European Landscape Convention, landscape protection "means actions 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”. It concerns in particular landscapes “considered outstanding”, in respect of which it does not seek to halt the passage of time or to restore their lost natural or man-made character; it may, on the other hand, guide the way in which sites change in order to pass on to future generations the heritage value which was the reason for their protection.

Landscape management (15, 18, 36, 48, 51, 69):

According to the European Landscape Convention, 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”. It concerns first and foremost “everyday landscapes”, which constitute Europeans’ surroundings. Landscape management continues over time and aims to guide in the right direction the forces and activities likely to alter the landscape, in accordance with landscape quality objectives.

The activities possible in the context of landscape management should be adjusted to changes in the social, economic and natural situation. Landscape management is in this sense a “spatial development project” taking account of public aspirations, the historical context, spatial features and the safeguarding of access to natural resources.

Landscape planning (16, 18, 36, 48, 51, 69):

According to the European Landscape Convention, landscape planning “means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes”. Landscape planning is based on a set of forward-looking activities.

It concerns inter alia the reassessment of degraded landscapes, and particularly wasteland. Major developments which meet society’s new needs (including transport systems and renewable energy sources) may in fact comprise landscape planning.

Such activities are usually subjected to an environmental impact assessment. In these cases, the relevance threshold of impact studies is reached. In fact, such studies were initially devised to keep negative impacts on the environment and on landscapes under control, and not as tools for use when designing a project with positive effects on the environment and on landscapes.

Sources: *European Landscape Convention, Article 1: “‘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”; Article 11: “The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe”; Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: “From the operational viewpoint, the convention presupposes: [...] a transition from a policy based only on protecting a territory’s features and parts recognised as outstanding to a policy based on the quality of all living surroundings, whether outstanding, everyday or degraded”; “Management of landscape is a continuing action aimed at influencing activities liable to modify landscape. It can be seen as a form of adaptive planning which itself evolves as societies transform their way of life, their development and surroundings. It can also be seen as a territorial project, which takes account of new social aspirations, anticipated changes in biophysical and cultural characteristics and access to natural resources”; “Landscape planning may be regarded in the same way as a territorial project and concerns forms of change that can anticipate new social needs by taking account of ongoing developments. It should also be consistent with sustainable development and allow for the ecological and economic processes that may occur in the medium and long terms. Planning also covers the rehabilitation of degraded land (mines, quarries, landfills, wasteland, etc.) so that they meet the stipulated landscape quality objectives. [...] Landscape action is a combination of protection, management and planning conducted over one and the same territory: certain parts and features can be protected, others, particularly processes, should be managed and still others should be intentionally adapted”; “The concept of sustainable development is understood as fully integrating the environmental, cultural, social and economic dimensions in an overall and integrated fashion, that is, by applying them to the entire territory”; “The certainty that strengthening the relationship between the population and its living surroundings underpins sustainable development affects the whole process of landscape policy definition”; **CEMAT Glossary:** “Landscape planning is an activity involving both public and private professionals, aiming at the creation, conservation, enhancement and restoration of landscapes at various scales, from greenways and public parks to large areas, such as forests, large wilderness areas and reclamation of degraded landscapes such as mines or landfills. Landscape planning encompasses a variety of skills, such as landscape architecture and design, nature conservation, knowledge of plants,*

ecosystems, soil science, hydrology, cultural landscapes, etc. The provisions of the European Landscape Convention are important guidelines for the content and procedures of landscape planning”; “Spatial development projects are projects generated or controlled by public bodies which contribute positively to territorial development at different scales. Spatial development projects may comprise infrastructure works, the economic promotion and development of specific areas, urban rehabilitation measures, the restoration of damaged ecosystems, etc”; **Faro Convention, Article 9:** *“To sustain the cultural heritage, the Parties undertake to: [...] define and promote principles for sustainable management and to encourage maintenance”;* **Brundtland report:** *“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.*

L6: 17, 57

Preamble, Art. 2, 6C

Outstanding landscape – everyday landscape – degraded landscape:

The European Landscape Convention applies three adjectives to landscapes in its preamble and Article 2: outstanding, everyday and degraded. However, the Convention does not recognise a hierarchy between landscapes which would serve as a basis for a hierarchy of activities. On the contrary, the Convention calls for a comprehensive landscape policy covering all kinds of environments and areas.

Furthermore, evaluations of what is outstanding, everyday and degraded vary and change in different places at different times. A particular landscape may be considered degraded in a particular geographical, cultural or economic situation, but be regarded as outstanding in another geographical, cultural or economic situation. And elements of one and the same landscape may be considered outstanding, everyday or degraded.

The outstanding, everyday or degraded nature of landscapes is related to the “particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned”, which are identified during landscape identification, characterisation and assessment operations.

“**Outstanding**” landscapes are those to which the population has assigned a heritage value. This is why they are usually the subject of protection at the most appropriate level (national, regional or local). That protection does not have the effect of preserving those landscapes in a given state, for every landscape changes.

“**Everyday**” landscapes are usually those corresponding to most Europeans’ surroundings. They change constantly as a result of the effects of social, economic and environmental developments. The values assigned to them by the population are linked primarily to individual and social well-being. This is why they are usually the subject of management at the most appropriate level (national, regional or local).

“**Degraded**” landscapes are those to which the population no longer assigns positive values, and which therefore no longer have a role to play. This is why they are usually the subject of planning at the most appropriate level (national, regional or local).

Degradation of a landscape may be caused by its “loss of usefulness” or abandonment. When we speak of loss of usefulness, we refer to a landscape which no longer has the role that it previously played for the population, leading people to take a negative view of the landscape which forms their surroundings. In the event of abandonment, the landscape becomes an industrial, commercial, tourist, urban or agricultural wasteland or consists of infrastructure no longer in use.

Degradation of a landscape may be a result of simplification, i.e. loss of the character and values of the landscape concerned, which had underpinned the population’s identity. Then the population no longer has a clear perception of that landscape.

Degradation of a landscape may be due to a loss of consistency. This may be referred to as fragmentation. Such a degraded landscape is no longer perceived as a set of interacting features, but as the sum of a number of fragments of land without social, cultural or natural links between them.

Degradation of a landscape may also be a consequence of a natural or technological disaster. The extent of the disaster may radically alter the natural and/or human factors which shaped a landscape and leave a “desolation landscape” which may take a very long time, or even be impossible, to restore.

It should nevertheless be pointed out that some degraded landscapes may be significant evidence of a territory’s history, and therefore correspond to “particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned”. This is why, for example, Pompeii and several mining, industrial and war-related sites are now included on the World Heritage List.

Also see: Value of landscapes, Role of landscape, Surroundings

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, preamble:** “Acknowledging 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”; **Article 2:** The Convention “includes land, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes”; **Article 5b:** “Each Party undertakes: [...] to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “From the operational viewpoint, the convention presupposes: [...] a transition from a policy based only on protecting a territory’s features and parts recognised as outstanding to a policy based on the quality of all living surroundings, whether outstanding, everyday or degraded”; Landscape planning “also covers the rehabilitation of degraded land (mines, quarries, landfills, wasteland, etc.) so that they meet the stipulated landscape quality objectives”; “Landscape action is a combination of protection, management and planning conducted over one and the same territory: certain parts and features can be protected, others, particularly processes, should be managed and still others should be intentionally adapted”; **CEMAT Glossary:** “Brownfield land is land previously used for industrial purposes or certain commercial uses and that may be contaminated by low concentrations of hazardous waste or pollution and has the potential to be re-used once it is cleaned up. Sometimes, the concept of brownfield land is also used for designating areas which were previously developed and have become obsolete, but are not necessarily contaminated. Generally, brownfield sites exist in a town’s industrial section, on land containing abandoned factories or commercial buildings, or other previously polluting operations. Small brownfields may also be found in many older residential neighbourhoods with dry cleaning establishments, gas stations, etc. While many contaminated brownfields were unused for decades, emphasis has recently been put on their de-contamination and rehabilitation for other uses as demand for developable land is permanently growing”.

L6: 17, 57**Art. 2****Peri-urban areas:**

Peri-urban areas are an evidence of urban sprawl, meaning urbanisation which goes beyond the need to accommodate new populations, new economic activities and new infrastructure or facilities. Generally speaking, villages, towns and cities are accompanied by peri-urban areas, usually, together with urban and rural areas, constituting components of a “specific landscape”.

Peri-urban areas have, throughout history, been both a result and evidence of a dynamic urban process. The question of peri-urban areas causes concern today, because economic and social changes are speeding up and intensifying landscape changes on ever greater scales.

Landscapes in peri-urban areas are often considered to be degraded. Hence the frequent need to arrange studies and planning specific to such areas, without losing sight of the other component parts of the landscape concerned, namely urban and rural areas.

Also see: Area/territory, Value of landscapes, Landscape forces

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Article 2:** “this convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “Attention is focused on the territory as a whole, without distinguishing between the urban, peri-urban, rural and natural parts, or between parts that may be regarded as outstanding, everyday or degraded; it is not limited to cultural, artificial and natural elements: the landscape forms a whole whose constituent parts are considered simultaneously in their interrelations”; “Certain urban development themes and problems, which should be categorised according to the particular features of the different areas, may be the subject of specific instructions and regulations and may be mentioned as topics for special landscape studies: for example, town approaches, urban fringe, peri-urban areas, linear links between historic centres (ribbon developments) and so on”; **CEMAT Glossary:** “Peri-urban areas are areas that are in some form of transition from strictly rural to urban. These areas often form the immediate urban-rural interface and may eventually evolve into being fully urban. Peri-urban areas are places where people are key components: they are lived-in environments. The majority of peri-urban areas are on the fringe of established urban areas, but they may also be clusters of residential development within rural landscapes. Peri-urban areas are most frequently an output of the process of suburbanisation or urban sprawl”; **European Environment Agency report, 2006, “Urban sprawl in Europe – The ignored challenge”;** **A revised urban-rural typology – Eurostat regional yearbook 2010:** “A [...] region is classified as:

- predominantly urban (PU), if the share of population living in rural LAU2 is below 15 %;
- intermediate (IN), if the share of population living in rural LAU2 is between 15 % and 50 %;

- *predominantly rural (PR), if the share of population living in rural LAU2 is higher than 50 %.*

L6: 17, 57

Art. 2

Rural areas:

Rural areas are typified by low population density and by their character and activities connected mainly with agriculture and forestry. Nowadays there are new rural areas characterised by homes, tourist activities, major facilities and renewable energy production.

Rural areas are often regarded by city-dwellers as “countryside”, by opposition to towns and cities, although the economy of many rural areas often depends on economic decisions taken in faraway cities.

Rural landscapes comprise more than just rural areas, but their main features are connected with the landscape structures created and managed by agricultural or forestry systems.

A landscape policy should take account of the interaction between the different areas, urban, peri-urban and rural, and should encompass the aspirations of the people who live there.

Also see: Area/territory

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Article 2:** “*this convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas*”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “*Attention is focused on the territory as a whole, without distinguishing between the urban, peri-urban, rural and natural parts, or between parts that may be regarded as outstanding, everyday or degraded; it is not limited to cultural, artificial and natural elements: the landscape forms a whole whose constituent parts are considered simultaneously in their interrelations*”; **CEMAT Glossary:** “*Rural areas are sparsely settled areas without significant large city or town. The countryside refers to certain forms of landscapes and land uses where agriculture and natural areas play an important part. Rural areas are more and more diverse, as far as their economic base is concerned. While agriculture still plays an important part in numerous rural areas, other sources of income have developed such as rural tourism, smallscale manufacturing activities, residential economy (location of retirees), production of renewable energy, etc. Many rural areas are multifunctional and a number of them are under the influence of metropolitan areas and large cities as a result of ever improved transport and communication facilities*”; **Resolution 128 (2002) of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe:** “*The local economies of many rural areas have become narrow and relatively weak, with an over-dependence upon economic decisions made in distant cities*”; **A revised urban-rural typology - Eurostat regional yearbook 2010:** “*A [...] region is classified as:*

- *predominantly urban (PU), if the share of population living in rural LAU2 is below 15 %;*
- *intermediate (IN), if the share of population living in rural LAU2 is between 15 % and 50 %;*
- *predominantly rural (PR), if the share of population living in rural LAU2 is higher than 50 %.*

L6: 17, 57

Preamble, Art. 2

Urban environments, Urban areas:

Urban areas are characterised by their dense population and the high density of their built-up zones and transport networks, as well as by their intense and diverse social and economic relationships.

For all that, these urban areas are not closed off; they interact significantly with other areas, whether peri-urban, rural or natural. This spatial continuity leads to continuity effects among the different landscapes identified, characterised and assessed.

Landscape policies defined for a landscape of an urban character necessarily take account of adjoining landscapes, whether urban, peri-urban, rural or natural.

The scientific concepts and methods used to identify, characterise and assess urban landscapes are not fundamentally different from those applied to peri-urban, rural or natural landscapes, nor from the guiding principles on protection, management and planning. However, they are adjusted to the specific features of the urban context to which they are applied.

Also see: Area/territory

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, preamble:** “*the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside*”; **Article 2:** “*this convention applies to the*

entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “Certain urban development themes and problems, which should be categorised according to the particular features of the different areas, may be the subject of specific instructions and regulations and may be mentioned as topics for special landscape studies: for example, town approaches, urban fringe, peri-urban areas, linear links between historic centres (ribbon developments) and so on”; **CEMAT Glossary:** “An urban area is an area which physically forms part of a town or city and is characterised by an important share of built-up surfaces, high density of population and employment and significant amounts of transport and other infrastructure (as opposed to rural areas). Urban areas may also comprise non built-up, green areas generally used for recreational purposes by urban dwellers”; **A revised urban-rural typology – Eurostat regional yearbook 2010:** “A [...] region is classified as:

- predominantly urban (PU), if the share of population living in rural LAU2 is below 15 %;
- intermediate (IN), if the share of population living in rural LAU2 is between 15 % and 50 %;
- predominantly rural (PR), if the share of population living in rural LAU2 is higher than 50 %.”.

L6: 24, 28, 29, 30, 48

Preamble, Art. 5, 6C

Interested parties:

Landscape is peculiar in that policy-makers, landscape specialists, economic players and members of the public are not only “interested parties”, but also landscape “observers”. Hence the statement in the preamble to the European Landscape Convention that the “protection, management and planning [of the landscape] entail rights and responsibilities for everyone”.

Sectoral decisions are often taken by these parties in a way which, with varying degrees of awareness, takes account of their own perception and their specific aspirations where the landscape is concerned. They may also sometimes fail to take the landscape into account, giving rise to a discrepancy between the parties’ sectoral objectives and “the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings”. In order to avoid such a discrepancy, the Convention provides inter alia for an increase in “awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them”.

Among the interested parties, the states which have ratified the European Landscape Convention, i.e. the “Parties to the Convention”, bear specific responsibilities. When they become Parties, i.e. on ratifying the European Landscape Convention, they undertake to implement every article thereof. The Parties thus bear the highest level of responsibility for implementation of the Convention.

Also see: Subsidiarity principle, Awareness-raising, Public/Population concerned

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Article 1:** “‘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”; **Article 5:** “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 [...] landscape policies”; **Article 6C:** “With the active participation of the interested parties,... Each party undertakes [...] to identify its own landscapes [...]; to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them; [...] to take note of changes; [and] to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “All action taken to define, implement and monitor landscape policies should be preceded and accompanied by procedures for participation by members of the public and other relevant stakeholders, with the aim of enabling them to play an active role in formulating, implementing and monitoring landscape quality objectives”; “The landscape in which they live is the result of many change-producing actions resulting from the activity of various stakeholders in territorial processes in highly varied ways and on differing scales of time and space”; **Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations (Vienna, 1986):** “‘party’ means a State or an international organization which has consented to be bound by the treaty and for which the treaty is in force”.

L6: 24

Art. 6E

Subsidiarity principle:

According to the subsidiarity principle, the level at which decisions and action are taken should be the most appropriate one for the definition and implementation of policies, including those on landscape.

Subsidiarity is defined as descending when the decision-taking level is closest to the public, i.e. the local level. It is described as ascending when a decision is entrusted to a higher authority, whose understanding of the issues and implementation of solutions are the most appropriate.

The subsidiarity principle does not define a scale of values for decisions, with the highest authorities taking the best decisions. It defines the best level of relevance for the taking of the decision, namely the most appropriate administrative level. The level of action relating to landscapes which seems most appropriate is that of the “specific landscape”, since it is at that level that the landscape quality objectives have to be set.

Also according to the subsidiarity principle, if the planned action cannot be carried out satisfactorily by the most local level, it must be done at a higher administrative level. The subsidiarity principle underlies the multi-level governance necessary for a good landscape policy, and frequently considered to be the fourth pillar of sustainable development.

Also see: Competent authorities, European co-operation, Interested parties

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Article 4:** “Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “Competences should be allocated to the different administrative levels in line with the subsidiarity principle, which requires that action should be taken as close to the population as possible. However, higher administrative levels may assume the tasks of guidance and co-ordination where these are not dealt with at local level (e.g. guidance, co-ordination, specialist data banks, national and regional planning policies and instruments, etc.) or where this would lead to greater efficiency”; **CEMAT Glossary:** “Administrative levels correspond to the territorial/administrative units where public administrations are established, independently from the existence or not of elected bodies at the corresponding levels. In the various European States, three or four administrative levels generally exist. Rather frequently, state and decentralised (regional, municipal) administrations co-exist at certain levels. There, where various administrative levels depend upon a single governmental level (elected body), they are generally organised in a hierarchical way”; **Treaty Establishing the European Community, Article 5:** “Under the principle of subsidiarity, in areas which do not fall within its exclusive competence, the Union shall act only if and in so far as the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, either at central level or at regional and local level, but can rather, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, be better achieved at Union level”.

L6: 24, 62

Art. 6C

Landscape observatories, landscape centres:

The European Landscape Convention notes that landscapes change constantly under the influence of “developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy”. This is why it undertakes to “analyse [...] the forces and pressures transforming them [and] take note of changes”.

To this end, it may prove appropriate to introduce landscape programmes, observatories, centres or institutes, making such observation possible on the basis of appropriate research protocols and involving the use of various kinds of indicators. The aim of these observatories, centres and institutes is also to collect and exchange information about landscape-related policies and experience, and to develop tools or other initiatives for the implementation and monitoring of landscape policies.

A landscape observatory, centre or institute is a tool in the service of a landscape policy; it may be the responsibility of a specific body. Public authorities, scientific bodies or NGOs may initiate its setting-up process. It may be managed by specific groups comprising public authorities, scientific bodies and NGOs.

Also see: Changes, Monitoring changes

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, preamble:** “Noting that developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy are in many cases accelerating the transformation of landscapes”; **Article 6:** “Each Party undertakes: to analyse [...] the forces and pressures transforming [landscapes]; [and] to take note of changes”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “10. **Observatories, centres or institutes** - The strong forces surrounding contemporary landscapes and the many problems connected with landscape protection, management and planning necessitate

continuous observation and a forum for exchanging information; the creation of landscape observatories, centres or institutes could prove useful for this purpose. Such observatories, centres or institutes would allow observation on the basis of appropriate study protocols employing a range of indicators; they would also allow for the collection and exchange of information on policies and experience. They could be independent or part of a broader observation system.

These landscape observatories, centres or institutes could be set up at various levels – local, regional, national, international – employing interlocking observation systems, and providing the opportunity for ongoing exchanges. Thanks to these bodies, it should be possible to: - describe the condition of landscapes at a given time; - exchange information on policies and experience concerning protection, management and planning, public participation and implementation at different levels; - use and, if necessary, compile historical documents on landscapes which could be useful for knowing how the landscapes concerned have developed (archives, text, photographs, etc.) - draw up quantitative and qualitative indicators to assess the effectiveness of landscape policies; - furnish data leading to an understanding of trends and to forecasts or forward-looking scenarios.

Exchanges of information and experience between states, regions and territorial communities, which already take place, should be based on exemplarity but should always be set against the political, social, ecological and cultural context of the original landscape.

The choice of the composition of observatories is a matter for the administrative bodies concerned but should allow for collaboration between scientists, professionals and technicians from the public authorities and the public. **The Landscape Observatory of Catalonia** “is an advisory body of the Government of Catalonia and Catalan society in general on matters of landscape. Its creation responds to the need to study the landscape, prepare proposals and sensitise Catalan society to the need for better protection, management and planning of the Catalan landscape in the framework of sustainable development”; **The Cornwall Landscape Observatory (United Kingdom)**: “is an exploratory project working to understand and implement the idea of appreciating landscape as an asset to help children and young people integrate into their disadvantaged neighbourhood; and secure access to their social rights”; **The Brenta River Valley Landscape Observatory (Italy)** “is an experimental project which aims at developing different forms of knowledge regarding this specific landscape. The project was born from a collaboration between the Venetian Region – Urban and Landscape Planning Department, the University of Padua and the IUAV University of Venice. The research, awareness-raising and participation activities are supported by a web portal, to use different interaction instruments between people and institutions for an improved management of natural and cultural heritage”; **The Observatoire photographique du paysage** was set up to: “create a collection of series of photographs enabling the mechanisms and factors involved in spatial change and the roles of the different players causing that change to be analysed, so as to guide landscape development in the right direction”.

L6: 37, 59, 61, 64, 66, 67, 68

Preamble, Art. 5, 6C

Public/Population concerned:

The European Landscape Convention makes no distinction between public and population, whether described as concerned or not.

In practice, the population is at the very heart of the definition of landscape: the landscape exists through people’s perception of it, so the population is concerned. Whether it be people who live in a “specific landscape”, those who used to live there and are attached to it, people who pass through it or people planning to go there, they all have their own “claim”, and they all have “rights and responsibilities” vis-à-vis the landscape.

That claim and those rights and responsibilities are expressed through the active role that the population (the public) plays in the identification, characterisation and assessment of landscapes, in the drafting of landscape quality objectives and in the devising and implementation, as well as the monitoring, of landscape policies.

Also see: Interested parties/Actors concerned

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, preamble:** “Wishing to respond to the public’s wish to enjoy high quality landscapes and to play an active part in the development of landscapes”; **Article 5:** “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 [...] landscape policies”; **Article 6D and C:** “Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation”; “With the active participation of the interested parties [...], each Party undertakes: [...] to identify its own landscapes [...]; to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them; [...] to take note of changes [and] to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “All action taken to define,

implement and monitor landscape policies should be preceded and accompanied by procedures for participation by members of the public and other relevant stakeholders, with the aim of enabling them to play an active role in formulating, implementing and monitoring landscape quality objectives”; “The landscape in which they live is the result of many change-producing actions resulting from the activity of various stakeholders in territorial processes in highly varied ways and on differing scales of time and space”; Aarhus Convention, Article 2: “‘The public’ means one or more natural or legal persons, and, in accordance with national legislation or practice, their associations, organizations or groups”; “‘The public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the environmental decision-making; for the purposes of this definition, non-governmental organizations promoting environmental protection and meeting any requirements under national law shall be deemed to have an interest”.

L6: 37, 45**Art. 1, 4****Competent authorities:**

Public authorities take action relating to landscapes at every level, from the most local to the national. One of the political levels which seems particularly relevant, in terms of the European Landscape Convention, is that corresponding to “a specific landscape”, which is the level at which landscape quality objectives have to be drawn up.

There is no single political level concerned by landscape issues: every political level is concerned by the meeting of landscape quality objectives. Those objectives, furthermore, may be drawn up at different levels corresponding to the different political levels. “Vertical” coordination between public authorities at different levels is vital to ensure that the landscape quality objectives drawn up at different levels are consistent.

Every public policy – either directly or indirectly – has an impact on the landscape. The public authorities responsible for those policies, although they have no direct responsibility for landscape issues, are concerned by the impact of their policies on landscapes and by the contribution that they can make to landscape quality objectives.

Also see: Subsidiarity principle

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Article 1:** “‘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”; **Article 5:** “Each Party undertakes: [...] to establish procedures for the participation of [...] local and regional authorities [...] with an interest in the definition and implementation of [...] landscape policies”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Appendix II:** “Landscape policy is a responsibility shared between the national authorities and regional and local authorities, in keeping with the principle of subsidiarity”; **Aarhus Convention, Article 2:** “‘Public authority’ means: (a) Government at national, regional and other level; (b) Natural or legal persons performing public administrative functions under national law, including specific duties, activities or services in relation to the environment; (c) Any other natural or legal persons having public responsibilities or functions, or providing public services, in relation to the environment, under the control of a body or person falling within subparagraphs (a) or (b) above; (d) The institutions of any regional economic integration organization referred to in article 17 which is a Party to this Convention. This definition does not include bodies or institutions acting in a judicial or legislative capacity”; **CEMAT Glossary:** “Governmental levels correspond to territorial/administrative units where an elected assembly, together with its own administration, is established. In decentralised countries, three or four governmental levels generally exist, while in more centralised countries, no more than two levels (national and local) can be found”.

L6: 38**Preamble, Art.5****Integration of landscape into sectoral policies:**

Since “developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy are in many cases accelerating the transformation of landscapes”, landscape policy cannot be a palliative when undesired landscape changes are caused by sectoral policies.

By expressing “general principles, strategies and guidelines”, a landscape policy defines a framework requiring sectoral policies to include landscape issues in their operational decisions, and thereby to contribute to landscape

quality objectives, rather than calling them into question.

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, preamble:** “developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy are in many cases accelerating the transformation of landscapes”; **Article 5:** “Each Party undertakes: to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape”.

L6: 38

Art. 5

Direct or indirect effect on landscape:

The direct or indirect effect on landscape of either a policy, whether a landscape or a sectoral policy, or an action concerns not only the tangible parts of the landscape (its elements and structures), but also public perceptions thereof.

The effect on landscape to which the greatest attention should be paid is that which a policy or action has on landscape quality objectives. Any action or policy implementation alters landscapes directly or indirectly.

Impact analysis is not so much needed to reduce or eliminate effects considered to be negative as to identify how, and in what conditions, action or policy implementation can make a positive contribution to the achievement of landscape quality objectives.

Impact studies or assessments of effects on the environment seldom enable recommendations or instructions relating to landscape quality objectives to be drawn up. On the other hand, the guiding principles for strategic environmental assessments of plans and programmes require the landscape as a whole to be comprehensively taken into account, and particularly its capacity to tolerate the planned changes, including “secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects”.

The **direct effect** of a policy stems directly from action taken in implementation of that policy. It may concern fundamental elements of the landscape, as is the case when mineral extraction policy directly affects a place’s topography and geological substratum. It may also directly concern the landscape as a whole, with, for example, an urban renewal policy by definition having direct effect on the quality of the surroundings.

The **indirect effect** is that not directly linked to a policy’s objectives. Public health policy, for instance, has as one of its objectives the elimination of mosquitoes, which carry diseases. This objective is shared by tourism policy, which seeks to ensure that tourists are comfortable in certain areas. In order to eliminate mosquitoes, many wetlands were drained in the course of the 20th century, transforming numerous landscapes, especially in the Mediterranean area.

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Article 5:** “Each Party undertakes: to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “It is essential to introduce landscape quality objectives (landscape plans, area development plans with a landscape content, etc.) into impact studies in order to ensure that projects are as consistent as possible with those objectives [...]. It would be useful to apply the guiding principles of SEA with a view to the estimation and verification of spatial planning plans and programmes, since such evaluation involves a comprehensive and overall consideration of the landscape and particularly of its capacity to tolerate the planned developments”; **Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment:** “The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 12, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: (a) human beings, fauna and flora; (b) soil, water, air, climate and the landscape; (c) material assets and the cultural heritage; (d) the interaction between the factors referred to in points (a), (b) and (c)”; **Annex 1 to Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment** requires the taking into account of “secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects”.

L6: 19, 38

Art. 1

Ecology, Biodiversity, Nature:

For the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, the objectives of a biodiversity policy are: “the

conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources”.

Landscape is a broader concept perceived by people in its entirety as a system of interaction between natural and/or human factors.

However, in order to define and implement a landscape policy, it is necessary to draw on knowledge from different disciplines. Amongst these, life sciences and Earth sciences, and particularly landscape ecology, provide worthwhile input for decision-making (the International Association for Landscape Ecology (IALE), for example, considers landscape ecology to be “the study of spatial variation in landscapes at a variety of scales. It includes the biophysical and societal causes and consequences of landscape heterogeneity. Above all, it is broadly interdisciplinary.”).

Certain concepts of landscape ecology, such as the concept of ecological fragmentation, fuel discussions about the consistency of a landscape and its interaction with other landscapes. In return, knowledge of landscapes makes a major contribution to landscape ecology, especially because the spatial and temporal dimension of landscapes determines an original scale appropriate to the current challenges of spatial planning.

Also see: Landscape

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Article 1:** “‘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 Observatory of Catalonia:** “Landscape fragmentation: Result of a process of breaking-up of the continuity of a landscape and its coherence”; **UN Convention on Biological Diversity:** “The objectives of this Convention, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding”.

L6: 19

Preamble, Art. 5

Heritage:

The heritage is routinely defined as all the assets of a group or community. It is inextricably linked with the concept of handing down to future generations the legacy received from the generations that went before. In this sense, whether it is outstanding, everyday or degraded, the landscape as a common good is a heritage that will be passed on to future generations. It is not just a question of passing on the heritage of the past, but also the action taken by the present generation, for better or worse.

According to UNESCO, there are two categories of heritage: the tangible one which is the subject of the Convention on the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and the intangible one which is the subject of the Convention on the Intangible Cultural Heritage. The tangible heritage comprises a range of “property” (monuments, natural features, sites), whereas the intangible cultural heritage consists of “practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith”.

Within the meaning of the Granada Convention (architectural heritage), the Valletta Convention (archaeological heritage) and the UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the heritage comprises property considered to be outstanding. The Faro Convention puts forward a definition of the cultural heritage which extends beyond both the concept of property and the “outstanding” criterion.

The Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention specify that the cultural and historic heritage is “incorporated” into the landscape, meaning that it is one of the component parts thereof. The European Landscape Convention in practice concerns not only landscapes which may be considered outstanding, but also everyday and degraded landscapes.

The European Landscape Convention considers landscape to be the expression of a broader heritage, whether that of Europe or that of the population. While landscape policy is not strictly speaking a heritage policy, heritage policies may contribute to landscape policies.

Also see: Landscape

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Preamble:** “the landscape ... is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage”; **Article 5:** “Each Party undertakes: [...] to recognise landscapes in law as 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”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European**

Landscape Convention, Appendix 1: “Specifically, the protection and upkeep of the ‘point’, linear and surface elements that make up the cultural and historic heritage (for example, historic centres, villas, industrial archaeology, historic gardens, etc.) should take account of the incorporation of such heritage into the landscape”; **UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage:** “For the purpose of this Convention, the following shall be considered as ‘cultural heritage’: monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view. [...] the following shall be considered as ‘natural heritage’: natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view; geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation; natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty”; **UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage:** “The ‘intangible cultural heritage’ means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity”; **Granada Convention:** “the expression ‘architectural heritage’ shall be considered to comprise the following permanent properties: monuments: all buildings and structures of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, including their fixtures and fittings; groups of buildings: homogeneous groups of urban or rural buildings conspicuous for their historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest which are sufficiently coherent to form topographically definable units; sites: the combined works of man and nature, being areas which are partially built upon and sufficiently distinctive and homogeneous to be topographically definable and are of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest”; **Valletta Convention:** “elements of the archaeological heritage [encompass] all remains and objects and any other traces of mankind from past epochs”; **Faro Convention:** “cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time”.

L6: 39, 37, 67

Art. 5, 6A

Awareness-raising - Participation - Consultation:

The European Landscape Convention places the public in a central position where landscape issues are concerned. It therefore provides for three kinds of relationship between the population and the public authorities responsible.

Awareness-raising is a continuing “top-down” relationship, with the authorities passing on to the public, local authorities and/or private parties information about the landscape acquired, inter alia, during landscape identification, characterisation and assessment operations. Awareness is raised not only of technical aspects, but also of the value of landscapes, their role and the changes they undergo. Easy and free access to all corresponding information is vital.

Consultation is a “bottom-up” relationship, with the authorities seeking public opinion on landscape policies or on the action taken in the context of landscape protection, management and planning.

Participation is a “horizontal” relationship, based on discussions between authorities and the population during which the former involve the latter in the devising and implementation of landscape policies.

Also see: Public/Population concerned, Interested parties/Actors concerned

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, preamble:** “Wishing to respond to the public’s wish to enjoy high quality landscapes and to play an active part in the development of landscapes”; **Article 5** “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 [...] landscape policies”; **Article 6:** “Each Party undertakes:

*to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them”; “[...] to assess the landscapes [...] identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned”; and “to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “Active public involvement means that specialised knowledge should be accessible to all, that is, it should be easily available, structured and presented in a way understandable even by non-specialists”.*

L6: 39, 51

Art. 5

Value of landscapes:

The term “value” is often used in respect of landscapes without its meaning being specified. The landscape bears within it different values, or to be more precise value systems, either obvious or needing to be highlighted. Sometimes the different values clash with each other.

The value of a landscape may be economic, whether directly through the jobs involved in its protection, management and planning, or more indirectly through its contribution to the tourist industry.

The **economic value** of a landscape is usually understood in monetary terms, i.e. calculated in terms of the cash flows generated, but it may also be non-monetary when benefits to the landscape are obtained without money changing hands. Then the landscape is regarded as a common good, from which everyone should be able to benefit freely without affecting its quality or availability.

The landscape also bears within it a system of **social values**, which sometimes have to be highlighted through awareness-raising activities. The landscape’s social values are tied to its importance for quality of life and to its contribution to the creation of local cultures. Being central to the procedures for public participation in the devising and implementation of landscape policies, the landscape generates a high social “added value”.

The European Landscape Convention gives special attention to the “**particular values**” assigned to landscapes by the population. In practice, these values are part of the foundations on which landscape quality objectives, and therefore landscape policies, are built. It should be noted that these social values are not rigid, and change not only as landscapes and the perception thereof change, but also under the effects of landscape policies.

The landscape bears within it a third value system of **heritage values** as “a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage”. Landscape retains tangible or symbolic traces of local, regional, national and European history. On every scale, these traces are evidence of the exceedingly high degree of interpenetration of cultures in Europe, as a result of a largely common history. The highlighting of this history through landscape protection, management and planning contributes to Europeans’ fulfilment and to the consolidation of the Council of Europe’s founding principles. In this sense, the landscape also bears within it the value of European identity.

Also see: Public/Population concerned, Interested parties/Actors concerned

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Article 1:** “‘Landscape protection’ means actions 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”; **Article 6:** “Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them”; “[...] to promote: school and university courses which [...] address the values attaching to landscapes”; “[...] to assess the landscapes [...] identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned”; **Faro Convention:** “Recognising the need to put people and human values at the centre of an enlarged and cross disciplinary concept of cultural heritage”; “cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify [...] as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values beliefs knowledge and traditions”; “The Parties undertake [...] to establish processes for conciliation to deal equitably with situations where contradictory values are placed on the same cultural heritage by different communities”; and “to utilise all heritage aspects of the cultural environment to [...] promote the objective of quality in contemporary additions to the environment without endangering its cultural values”; **Landscape Observatory of Catalonia:** “Aesthetic value of the landscape: A landscape’s capacity to transmit a certain feeling of beauty, depending on the significance and cultural appreciation that it has acquired throughout history, also the intrinsic value of the colours, diversity, form, proportions, scale, texture and unity of the elements forming the landscape”; “Historical value of the landscape: Traces – tangible or intangible – of human activity of current relevance to the landscape”; “Identity value of the landscape: Element of the landscape or landscapes as a whole with a substantial symbolic or identity-based meaning for local people, who establish

relationships of belonging to or identifying with it”; “Productive value of the landscape: Capacity of a landscape to provide financial benefits, converting its elements into resources”; “Social value of the landscape: Relates to the use made of the landscape by an individual or group with an interest for the community”; “Spiritual value of the landscape: Feature of the landscape or landscapes as a whole related with religious and spiritual practices and beliefs”; Scottish Natural Heritage “Landscape capacity: the ability of a landscape to accommodate different amounts of change or development of a specific type. Capacity reflects the landscape’s sensitivity to the type of change, and the value attached to the landscape, and is therefore dependent on judgements about the desirability of retaining landscape characteristics and the acceptability of their loss”; “[Landscape] condition and value are separate issues: some landscapes in poor condition can still be highly valued”; Wikipedia: “a public good is a good that is both non-excludable and non-rivalrous in that individuals cannot be effectively excluded from use and where use by one individual does not reduce availability to others. Examples of public goods include fresh air, knowledge, lighthouses, national defense, flood control systems and street lighting”.

L6: 39**Art. 6A****Role of landscape:**

The European Landscape Convention does not consider landscape to be something established and existing independently of society.

The preamble to the Convention specifies the roles assigned to landscape, particularly where “consolidation of the European identity” is concerned.

Fundamentally, landscape, a key element of individual and social well-being, has the role of contributing to human fulfilment. More specifically, its functions are to play an important part in the population’s quality of life, to support the better exercise of democracy and to be a resource encouraging economic activity.

Also see: Awareness-raising – Participation - Consultation, Value of landscapes

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, preamble:** “landscape 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”; **Article 6A:** “Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “Certain natural and/or historic elements of places may be given particular attention in order to preserve their specific role, particular historical meaning, and environmental and other potential”.

L6: 54, 55, 56, 60**Art. 6C****Identification of landscapes:**

Finding out about landscapes is a prerequisite for any landscape policy. The first step in this task is to identify the landscapes. Identification of a “specific landscape” presupposes, for one thing, identification and location of the outline, which may be vague, of the corresponding “area” and, for another, the assignment of a name to the landscape concerned. Thus a landscape may be identified on the different maps used to highlight the general principles, strategies and tendencies of landscape policies

A single name is assigned to a “specific landscape”, and this identifies the landscape, in conjunction with its outline. In some countries, this name reflects the population’s perception of a “link with the place” and of the category in which the landscape concerned may be placed.

Within the outline of a landscape lie specific features. By determining the character of a landscape, whether in the biophysical sphere or in terms of perceptions and social representations, it is possible both to characterise a “specific landscape” and to specify its outline.

That “specific landscape” is unique and serves as the basic foundation for landscape quality objectives.

It is possible to attach it to one or more landscape types or categories, but each “specific landscape” displays a set of interacting features which make it unique. Its character is tangible – spatial forms and their aspects – and intangible – particularly the population’s perceptions – as well as relational, i.e. with interaction between natural and human factors, between different natural factors and between different human factors.

Also see: Landscape assessment, Landscape features/characteristics

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Article 1:** “‘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 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 actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape”; **Article 6C:** “Each Party undertakes [...] to identify its own landscapes [...]; [...] to assess the landscapes thus identified”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “The identification, description and assessment of landscapes constitute the preliminary phase of any landscape policy”; “The term identification should not be interpreted simplistically nor be limited to an inventory of landscapes but should be linked to the establishment of landscape quality objectives”; **Les territoires paysagers de Wallonie:** “In these cases, the boundaries do not correspond to a seen horizon, and the cartographic boundary is vague, constituting a transitional strip, rather than a precise contour line or land use demarcation [...] the names chosen are based on their most prominent landscape features, seeking, through each name used, a link with the area”; **Landscape Observatory of Catalonia:** “Landscape unit: Portion of territory characterised by a specific combination of landscape components of an environmental, cultural, perceptive and symbolic nature and with clearly recognisable dynamics which result in an individuality differentiated from the rest of the territory”; “Landscapes should be given names which are short, clear, precise, significant and expressive of the identity of their territory. The names of landscape units should always be based on place names. Place names are a fundamental cultural expression of a landscape, extremely expressive of the identity of a specific territory”; “Trivialisation of the landscape: Process by which the landscape loses its natural, cultural or symbolic originality or interest”; **The Countryside Agency/Scottish Natural Heritage:** “Landscape character: the distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular type of landscape”.

L6: 54

Art. 1

Area/territory:

In many texts, terms are sometimes used, in order to avoid repetition, which seem to be synonymous with “landscape”. But these terms actually have different meanings and are not interchangeable.

An **area** is a part of the Earth’s surface, whether or not precisely delineated. Areas are first and foremost tangible expanses of land.

Territory is the term used when the focus is on the way in which people have appropriated a specific space through legal and social systems. Territories are usually extensive and precisely delineated, particularly within political or administrative boundaries, sometimes backed by natural elements (ridges, rivers).

A **landscape**, within the meaning of the Convention, is an area as perceived by people, i.e. a subject of public evaluation and aspirations.

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, preamble:** “Acknowledging 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”; **Article 1:** “‘Landscape’ means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”.

L6: 39, 60, 62, 63

Art. 6C

Driving forces, Pressures, Changes:

Landscapes are extremely closely linked to territories and their population. This is why they are not rigid in terms of space and time. They are not unchanging, and their condition and appearance are temporary; they change ceaselessly under the influence of natural and/or social driving forces.

Driving forces both drive and derive from a process during which the territory’s tangible reality, and the way in which it is perceived by the population, change constantly. Forces of human origin are now more powerful, faster and more extensive than ever, especially if compared to the forces of nature.

The main aim of analysis of these driving forces is to identify those which contribute to landscape quality objectives, those which have no effect on them and those which counteract them.

A **pressure** is a force, generally of human origin, with potential directly or indirectly to bring about a change for the worse, i.e. degradation of a landscape.

The effects of pressures on landscapes are not inevitable. One of the objectives of landscape policies is to

diminish, compensate for or eliminate pressures on landscapes in order to fulfil landscape quality objectives as far as is possible.

When we refer to landscape **changes**, we mean a form of development which results in drastic change, or even the replacement of previous landscape structures by new ones. In such cases, the landscapes concerned correspond to a new type of landscape.

In recent years, the main landscape changes observed in Europe have been associated with artificial changes to land, principally as a result of urban sprawl, the decreasing amount of land used for farming as “natural” surfaces (woodlands, heathlands, fallow land) expand, the increasing amount of meadowland ploughed up, the development of tourism and the introduction of new energy production..

Not all landscape changes equate to degradation. Implementation of appropriate landscape policies has the effect of changing landscapes for the better.

Also see: Monitoring changes

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, preamble:** “Noting that developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy are in many cases accelerating the transformation of landscapes”; **Article 6A:** “Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them”; **Article 6C:** “with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes: [...] to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “Landscape knowledge should be developed according to an identification, description and assessment process, which includes, [...] examination of their developmental processes and highlighting the past, present and foreseeable time-related forces due to either human or natural factors and the possible pressures and risks facing landscapes”; **Evora Declaration on the European Landscape Convention, Evora, 20-21 October 2011:** “Landscape reflects the changing processes of different economic and social models that humanity has experienced as a result of industrialisation, agriculture and urban policies, sectoral policies like tourism and public works (especially infrastructures’ networks), energy, and so on. Landscape change as a result of man-made processes is increasingly faster especially if compared with the natural processes; at the same time, the scale and type of change is also changing, increasingly consuming more resources and simplifying landscape complexity and character”; **Landscape Observatory of Catalonia:** “Landscape dynamics: Natural and human activities and processes which affect the present configuration of the landscape”; **Crop trends and environmental impacts**, by Michel Poirer (Eurostat), 1999; **Urban sprawl in Europe – The ignored challenge**, European Environment Agency (EEA) report, 2006; **Forestry in the EU and the world, A statistical portrait**, Eurostat, 2011.

L6: 62, 63

Art. 6C

Monitoring changes:

All landscape policies should set objectives based on knowledge of the landscape. That knowledge concerns not only the tangible, but also the social and cultural aspects of landscapes, as well as “the forces and pressures transforming them”.

A landscape policy should not only monitor and evaluate the effects of action taken for the purposes of landscape quality objectives, which is a human factor, but also monitor the effects of changes in natural and cultural factors.

It should be noted that the population’s aspirations where the landscape is concerned also change under the effects of landscape protection, management and planning decisions, and also on account of society’s changing social and cultural values. Monitoring and evaluation are thus an ongoing and dynamic process which permanently accompanies landscape policies.

Monitoring and evaluation may make use of landscape indicators, provided that those indicators concern not only the tangible but also the intangible aspects of landscape. Such indicators may also be useful for the monitoring and evaluation of numerous sectoral policies.

Also see: Landscape observatories, Changes

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Article 6C:** “Each Party undertakes [...] to take note of changes [to its landscapes]”; **Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:** “All action taken to define, implement and monitor landscape policies should be preceded and accompanied by procedures for

participation by members of the public and other relevant stakeholders, with the aim of enabling them to play an active role in formulating, implementing and monitoring landscape quality objectives”; Landscape Observatory of Catalonia: “Landscape indicator: Quantitative or qualitative element allowing an assessment and regular monitoring of the evolution and state of the landscape, people's satisfaction with their landscape and the effectiveness of public and private initiatives for its improvement”.

L6: 65

Art. 6C

Landscape assessment:

Knowledge of landscapes necessitates study of their location, their extent and their tangible characteristics, supplemented by analysis of their intangible aspects, i.e. their qualities, which are the result of public perception and social representations. The aim of landscape assessment is to highlight “the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned”.

The qualities of landscapes correspond to different value systems and to different landscape models, which may be complementary or may sometimes conflict. These value systems and the corresponding landscape models are those “assigned to [landscapes] by the interested parties and the population concerned”. They are highlighted in particular when the public has a role in the knowledge process.

Landscape assessment is not intended to classify landscapes or to establish a hierarchy between different ones. In practice, each landscape, whether considered to be outstanding, everyday or degraded, must be the subject of equal concern in landscape policies.

Landscape identification, characterisation and assessment underlie landscape quality objectives. This is why such assessment should be done with the interested parties and population concerned, and not just with specialists in landscape appraisal and operations..

Also see: Identification of landscapes, Landscape features/characteristics

Sources: European Landscape Convention, Article 6C: “Each party undertakes [...] to assess the landscapes [...] identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned”; Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: “The term ‘identification’ should therefore be understood in its broad sense as the expression of this preliminary requirement; it is composed of a phase of comprehension and analysis of specific characteristics (description) and a phase of quality problem identification (assessment), which may vary according to the complexity of situations and objectives”.

L6: 60

Art. 1d, 6C

Landscape features/characteristics, characteristic features of a landscape:

The Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention state that the first fundamental stage in the process leading to landscape action is landscape knowledge. That knowledge is based on the identification, characterisation and assessment of landscapes.

The description of a “specific landscape” leads to the highlighting and describing of the specific characteristics of that landscape in its current condition, as they result from natural and/or human factors, and from landscape driving forces. Those characteristics represent, in a way, the landscape’s personality.

Those characteristics correspond to landscape structures (also known as landscape systems). It is therefore necessary, in order to analyse, describe and highlight these, to adopt a cross-cutting approach which lends itself best to the analysis of natural and/or human factors and their interaction, which constitute those characteristics of a “specific landscape”.

Also see: Identification of landscapes, Landscape assessment

Sources: European Landscape Convention, Article 1: “‘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 protection’ means actions 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”; Article 6D: “Each Party undertakes [...] to analyse [landscapes’] characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them”; Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, para. II.2: “The fundamental stages in the process leading to landscape action are: [...] knowledge of the landscapes: identification, description and assessment”.

L6: 67**Art. 1****Landscape quality objectives:**

The European Landscape Convention defines the drawing up of landscape quality objectives as: “the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings”. So in order for such objectives to be drawn up, it is necessary to identify what a “specific landscape” is.

One of the major innovations brought by the European Landscape Convention is the way in which it considers landscape no longer as an almost abstract concept, without any defined position in terms of territory, but as a spatial reality which may be identified, i.e. located, the outline of which may be traced, and which has a name. Each landscape has its own spatial, temporal and social scale, which determines the scale of its own landscape policy, and therefore the scale of protection, management and planning action. For the purposes of landscape identification and assessment, the term “landscape unit” is often used.

It is because people have a perception of their territory (definition of landscape) that they are capable of evaluating it, i.e. of applying to this area “as perceived by people” value systems which underlie landscape assessment. This evaluation by the population enables people to voice their aspirations, the expression of which in the form of landscape quality objectives is the basic principle of landscape policies and of specific measures with a view to a landscape protection, management and planning.

It is important that information about landscape quality objectives should be provided to civil society in general, private organisations and public authorities, and that their awareness of those objectives should be raised.

Landscape quality objectives are the “common feature” of the four “fundamental stages in the process leading to landscape action” defined by the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: knowledge of landscapes; definition of landscape quality objectives; attainment of those objectives by protection, management and planning; monitoring of changes and evaluation of the effects of policies.

Also see: Landscape policy

Sources: **European Landscape Convention, Article 1:** “‘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”; **Article 6D:** “Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c”;

Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: “In accordance with the results of the knowledge acquired through activities focusing on the entire territory (identification and characterisation) clearly-defined and demarcated ‘landscape units’ should be identified”; “The fundamental stages in the process leading to landscape action are:

- knowledge of the landscapes: identification, description and assessment;
 - definition of landscape quality objectives;
 - attainment of these objectives by protection, management and planning over a period of time (exceptional actions and measures and ordinary actions and measures);
 - monitoring of changes, evaluation of the effects of policies, possible redefinition of choices”;
- France’s transfrontier workshop with Spain, 2006:** “A landscape unit corresponds to a number of spatial components, social perceptions and landscape forces which, through their characters, give a particular nature to the area concerned, which is distinguished from adjoining units by a difference in the presence, organisation or form of those characters”. **Catalonia, Act 8/2005 for the protection, management and planning of the landscape:** “Directives which, based on the Landscape Catalogues, set out the proposed landscape quality objectives and incorporate them into the regulation of the partial territorial plans or land master plans”.

L6: 70, 76**Art. 7, 8, 9, 11****European co-operation:**

A landscape as an area “as perceived by people”, very seldom fits neatly within the administrative boundaries separating public authorities from each other. The European Landscape Convention takes this continuity of landscapes into account, as well as the fact that the “aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage”. It is in this spirit that Chapter III of the European Landscape Convention is devoted entirely to European co-operation.

Transfrontier co-operation, i.e. between public authorities at local, regional or national level in adjoining countries, is “neighbourhood” co-operation, the purpose of which is to protect, manage and plan, in its geographical and social reality, a single landscape which extends on either side of a border. Such transfrontier co-operation is particularly encouraged by the European Landscape Convention.

The European Landscape Convention has given strong impetus to the development of co-operation between public authorities and civil society (the public, non-governmental organisations, private parties). This co-operation is a logical consequence of implementation of the European Landscape Convention. In practice, all the interested parties are involved in the identification and assessment of landscapes, in the drawing up of landscape quality objectives and in the devising and implementation of landscape policies. This involvement throughout the process naturally extends to close co-operation when action is taken.

Transfrontier landscape programmes, observatories, centres or institutes offer twofold benefits, in that they promote the protection, management and planning of transfrontier landscapes and intensify exchanges of experience and methodologies on a scale appropriate to the landscape reality of the territories concerned. The formation of a network would foster exchanges, not only between different countries, but also between public authorities, scientific bodies and NGOs.

For the purposes of the European Landscape Convention, landscape crosses boundaries between ministerial responsibilities, between different administrative tiers, between scientific disciplines, between professional sectors, between governmental and non-governmental organisations and within civil society. Co-operation may therefore take place within official departments, between scientific disciplines, between specialists from the different professional sectors, between Europeans.

Exchanges of experience and information

In order to carry out this co-operation effectively, the European Landscape Convention provides for **exchanges of experience and information**. One of the Convention’s major innovations is a greater awareness that European landscapes all share the same foundation or have numerous shared foundations in terms of their history and geography, and that they all now face the same challenges.

The European Landscape Convention lays down the principle of collective intelligence in order “to respond to the public’s wish to enjoy high quality landscapes and to play an active part in the development of landscapes”. The diversity of local, territory-specific and social situations has led to an extraordinary diversity of landscapes, although every one of them is part of Europe’s common heritage.

There is a very wide range of theories, methodologies and experiences in the different parts of Europe. The pooling of these experiences, these methodologies and these theories provides food for thought and fuels discussion. Such exchanges may be developed through workshops, networks (of universities, of European NGOs). This is also precisely what L6 is for.

Also see: Subsidiarity principle, Competent authorities, Interested parties/Actors concerned

Sources: *European Landscape Convention, Article 6: Landscape “identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by [...] exchanges of experience and methodology”; Article 7: “Parties undertake to co-operate in the consideration of the landscape dimension of international policies and programmes, and to recommend, where relevant, the inclusion in them of landscape considerations”; Article 8: “The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this 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 in particular for training and information purposes; [...] to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention”; Article 9: “The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes”; Article 11: “Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply [for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe] provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question”; Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: “Transfrontier co-operation is possible not only between neighbouring states but also between neighbouring regions and communities in the same state which have different landscape policies, on the basis either of territorial contiguity or common features”; “Information exchange, the circulation of theoretical, methodological and empirical ideas between landscape specialists and learning from these experiences are of fundamental importance in ensuring the social and territorial relevance of the European Landscape Convention and in achieving its objectives”; European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities: “For the purpose of this Convention, transfrontier co-operation shall mean any concerted action designed to reinforce and foster neighbourly relations between territorial communities or authorities within the*

jurisdiction of two or more Contracting Parties and the conclusion of any agreement and arrangement necessary for this purpose”; **CEMAT Glossary:** “Territorial co-operation between national, regional and local authorities is an important element of European integration. It aims at abolishing the negative impacts of national borders on territorial development. According to the territorial scale, a distinction is made between: – Cross-border co-operation which takes place on relatively short distances between areas on both sides of national borders. Cross-border co-operation encompasses all types of activities belonging to normal activities of local and regional communities, such as economic development, spatial planning, tourism and recreation, training, transport, environmental protection, etc. Cross-border co-operation concerns also areas such as the Euroregions and, in a number of cases, areas where more than two States are converging (Saar-Lor-Lux region, Upper Rhine Triangle for instance). – Transnational co-operation is a more recent type of territorial co-operation stretching across national borders over large areas (Atlantic Arc, Baltic Sea Region, Western Mediterranean Regions, etc.). Co-operation is more focussed on specific strategic issues, such as networks of metropolitan areas, promotion of the maritime economy of coastal regions, general improvement of accessibility, large-scale measures related to the enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage, etc. – Interregional co-operation is of thematic nature and takes place between regions of different States, sometimes far away from each other, generally without territorial continuity. Interregional co-operation may comprise transfers of know-how and experience, the joint improvement of techniques and methodologies contributing to the development of regions or enterprises, the promotion of long-distance tourism, etc. Interregional co-operation may also take place between regions of the same State, with or without territorial continuity”; **L’Observatoire du paysage Semois – Semoy (Wallonia-France):** The stated aim of the observatory is: “the preparation of a methodology making better knowledge possible of the mechanisms, factors and stakeholders involved in changing landscapes in the river valley known as the Semois in Belgium and the Semoy in France”.

Appendix to the Glossary

In order to produce this glossary, the main sources used have been the European Landscape Convention (Florence, 20 October 2000) and the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers).

A large number of other texts have also been used:

- UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972)
- Recommendation R (79) 9 of the Committee of Ministers to member states concerning the identification and evaluation card for the protection of natural landscapes (1979)
- European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities (Madrid, 1980)
- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1985)
- Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organisations or between International Organisations (Vienna, 1986)
- Brundtland report, “Our Common Future” (1987)
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valletta, 1992)
- UN Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)
- Protocol on the implementation of the Alpine Convention of 1991 relating to the conservation of nature and the countryside (1994)
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 1998)
- Crop trends and environmental impacts, Eurostat (1999)

- Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (2001)
- Treaty establishing the European Community (2002)
- Recommendation Rec (2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Guiding Principles for sustainable spatial development of the European Continent (2002)
- Resolution 128 (2002) of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe on the problems of Europe's countryside (2002)
- Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, 2005)
- CEMAT Glossary of key expressions used in spatial development policies in Europe (2006)
- European Environment Agency, Urban sprawl in Europe – The ignored challenge (2006)
- A revised urban-rural typology – Eurostat regional yearbook (2010)
- Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2011)
- Evora Declaration on the European Landscape Convention (Evora, 2011)
- Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (2011)
- Forestry in the EU and the world, A statistical portrait, Eurostat (2011)

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APPENDIX 7

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETINGS OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

- 7.1. **General Conclusions of the 10th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Multifunctional landscape”, Evora, Portugal, 20-21 October 2011**
[Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 6]
[Proceedings of the Meeting:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications_en.asp]
- 7.2. **General Conclusions of the 11th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011”, Carbonia, Italy, 4-5 June 2012**
[Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 7]
[Proceedings of the Meeting:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications_en.asp]
- 7.3. **Report of synthesis and General Conclusions of the 12th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “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...”, Thessalonica, Greece, 2-3 October 2012**
[Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 8]
[Proceedings of the Meeting:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications_en.asp]

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**7.1. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS OF THE 10th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF
THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION ON**

“Multifunctional landscape”,

Evora, Portugal, 20-21 October 2011

[Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 6]

[Proceedings of the Meeting:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications_en.asp]

“Évora Declaration on the European Landscape Convention”

The participants in the “Tenth Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention”, that took place in Évora (Portugal), on the 20th and 21st October 2011, voted and unanimously approved the “Conclusions and summary of general comments of the 10th workshops”, and decided to call them the **“Évora Declaration on the European Landscape Convention”**.

Conclusions and summary of general comments

The “Tenth Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention”, took place in Évora, on the 20th and 21st October 2011.

During two intensive workdays the 150 participants discussed different concepts, issues, case-studies and experiences related to the multifunctional landscape, considering four major headings:

- The cultural dimension of the landscape: For a new approach of the territory;
- The ecological and environmental dimension of the landscape: For harmonious territories;
- The social and economic dimension of the landscape: A potential for well-being and development;
- The landscape governance: A common good and a collective interest.

The conclusions intend to sum-up the main points of the presentations and case-studies and the result of the ensuing discussions. The programme is in annex and the full presentations will be made available afterwards.

The opening session had the participation of high level representatives of the following Portuguese and Council of Europe’s institutions and organizations: Directorate General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development of Portugal, Municipality of Évora, University of Évora, Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Council of Europe Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP), the Greek Presidency of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe as well as the Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention.

The participants in the opening session stressed the importance given to the landscape by the institutions and organizations they represented. They also mentioned the interest of theme of the workshop and its relationship with its venue, given the importance of Évora as a well-known World

Heritage site, a city of knowledge with its University, and being the center of a region, Alentejo, which has a specific landscape that is a very good example of a multifunctional landscape.

They also highlighted the important role of the European Landscape Convention with its focus on all landscapes – and not just, as it's more usual, focusing on the outstanding landscapes –, the important issue of ensuring landscape quality even for the common landscapes and the integration of “landscape” in spatial development policy as a way to guarantee its adequate management.

It was mentioned also that the landscape is part of the collective memory and identity of a community and that landscape quality is linked to human rights.

From the other sessions the following key messages emerged:

- Multifunctionality applied to the landscape is more than just the economic concept; the multifunctional landscape relates to the individual and social wellbeing;
- Multifunctional landscapes are associated to complementarities and complexity;
- Landscape multifunctionality should be extended to all territories;
- Nowadays the landscape can no longer have a single use, but not all landscapes are multifunctional, although a single use doesn't mean “landscape simplification”;
- Landscape multifunctionality has to be planned and adequately managed – it cannot be taken for granted, it needs commitments, has to consider society's demands, needs a new attitude and a new practice;
- Alentejo and “montado” are very good examples of multifunctional landscapes;
- Besides the natural and cultural dimensions, there is an economic and social dimension linked to landscape and in this sense landscape is a resource and a potential for sustainable development;
- The landscape can be considered an economic asset, but at the same time it should be considered a “common good”, thus needing public intervention / regulation to avoid market distortion;
- Landscape, democracy, social and territorial cohesion and citizens' participation are fundamental and related themes;
- The cooperation between different states is fundamental to the enhancement of the landscape, especially in cross-border territories;
- Landscape has the capacity to establish an emotional relationship (positive or negative) between man and the natural and cultural resources; in this sense landscape can be a vital experience;
- The relationship of public and private stakeholders with the landscape and the territorial management systems is very important to ensure its quality;
- Landscape reflects the changing processes of different economic and social models that humanity has experienced as a result of industrialisation, agriculture and urban policies, sectoral policies like tourism and public works (especially infrastructures' networks), energy, and so on;
- Landscape change as a result of man-made processes is increasingly faster especially if compared with the natural processes; at the same time, the scale and type of change is also changing, increasingly consuming more resources and simplifying landscape complexity and character;

- Landscape change should be adequately managed and planned to guarantee landscape quality and social well-being; thus active citizens' participation is fundamental to take into consideration local needs and interests;
- Both rural and urban landscapes are changing although in different ways, but the end result should always be quality landscapes and well-being of the local communities;
- Landscape policy cannot be considered a luxury, because it helps us to find ways to face the crisis, having the capacity to be the driver of social development initiatives, of mobilizing society and of generating inter-community and intergeneration partnerships;
- The economic sustainability of the landscape is directly related to the services it produces;
- Technology is not “everything” – landscape has material and immaterial, tangible and intangible values; thus quantity but also quality criteria need to be taken into consideration in landscape issues;
- Landscape is a resource that produces well-being for man, as an economic and public good, by its biodiversity and as the support to human activities;
- Landscape governance has to be comprehensive, inclusive, aimed at and sensitive to the quality of life of communities and people, whether man or woman, old or young;
- The European Landscape Convention is a good framework for landscape governance – it implements subsidiarity, defines principles and concepts, promotes citizens' participation and the cooperation of different administrative levels, but doesn't impose rules and methodologies;
- It's essential to ensure that landscape diversity, coherent with local identities, is maintained, both at European, national, regional and local level, not as “museum landscapes” but as “living landscapes” even if it means “new quality landscapes” adequate to the 21st century,
- The carrying out of these 10th Workshops at the same time that the European Landscape Convention celebrated its 11th years of signature, together with the presentation of the 2nd session's Landscape Award of the Council of Europe are a sign of the importance, but also vitality and driver role of the European Landscape Convention for landscape issues;
- The European Landscape Convention can provide an important contribution to the definition of sustainable development models in the different Member states;
- It is essential to raise people's awareness for the landscape so that they integrate a “landscape dream” both in their personal and collective aspirations;
- The “right to the landscape”, should be considered a human right of the XXI century.

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**7.2. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS OF THE 11th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING
OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN
LANDSCAPE CONVENTION ON**

***“Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections
Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011”,***

Carbonia, Italy, 4-5 June 2012

[Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 7]

[Proceedings of the Meeting:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications_en.asp]

Mr Enrico BUERGI

*Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and
President of the Jury of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe*

Firstly, I would like to thank and congratulate the Council of Europe Secretariat for the, as always, perfect organisation of this 11th meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention focusing on the Council of Europe Landscape Award, here in Carbonia (Sardinia), Italy, and all its Italian partners, namely the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, the Region of Sardinia, the Province of Carbonia Iglesias and the Municipality of Carbonia.

The main focus of this 11th meeting of the Council of Europe workshops is the presentation of the national candidates, selected by the States Parties to the Convention and presented to the Council of Europe, for the Council of Europe Landscape Award for 2008-2009 (first session) and 2010-2011 (second session). In accordance with Article 11 of the Convention, these applications relate to policies or measures for the protection, management and sustainable development of landscapes which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other local and regional authorities in Europe.

The first thing to note is that all of the national selections which have just been presented are of a very high quality and deserve to be known and recognised at European level as examples and sources of inspiration. Each candidate is the winner of a national selection process run by the Ministers responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and so they all deserve our wholehearted congratulations.

The second point that can be highlighted is the enormous diversity of the policies and measures presented, which is of course a reflection of the diversity of landscapes but also of the diversity of their fields of application as well as the fact that they are carried out at all levels and on all scales, including that of information and training.

I would like to begin by pointing out that the Award is based on Resolution CM/Res (2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 February 2008. The Committee of Ministers draws attention to the fact that Article 11 of the European Landscape Convention regards the award as a means of rewarding exemplary practical initiatives for the achievement of landscape quality objectives on the territories of parties to the Convention and that it is in keeping with the work done by the Council of Europe in favour of human rights, democracy and sustainable development. It really does promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by acknowledging the importance of measures taken to improve the landscape features of people's living environments.

In this way the award rewards a process of implementation of the Convention, resulting in an effective, measurable achievement. It also helps to make people more aware of the importance of landscapes for the quality of people's lives, consolidation of the European identity and the well-being of individuals and society as a whole, along with its positive impact on development. It also fosters public involvement in the decision-making process concerning landscape policies.

The discussions following the first workshop, entitled "Landscape in urban and peri-urban areas: Landscapes for living" focused mainly on the key role and paramount importance of improving the quality of life in urban and peri-urban landscapes through practical measures. Deterioration of landscapes is an increasingly widespread problem, particularly in many peri-urban areas. Moreover, projects including specific measures for the rehabilitation of peri-urban landscapes received the Council of Europe Award in both 2009 (the Parc de la Deûle, Lille Métropole, France) and in 2011 (Carbonia Municipality, Italy). Funds to finance specific measures are highly effective and successful tools.

Following the ensuing discussions, the major outcome of the second workshop, entitled "Landscape routes and trails: Discovering Landscapes", which was largely given over to contributions promoting the discovery and knowledge of landscapes, was the substantial contribution of "targeted discovery", fostering knowledge about landscapes, particularly among the public at large, and hence giving rise to an increase in the respect that is shown for them. This also applies to people's understanding of the role of landscape management, particularly in the rural landscape, when geared to the criteria of sustainable development and landscape quality.

The discussions following the third workshop, entitled "Landscape between nature and culture: Historic and alive landscapes" helped to highlight particularly broad and varied fields of action in traditional and contemporary rural landscapes, which are shaped by human activity, as well as their crucial role in biodiversity and the development of cultural heritage (archaeology, vernacular housing, etc.). One of the main points to emerge from these discussions was the increasing recognition that it is essential for these landscapes to be dealt with in accordance with landscape quality criteria and managed in a manner that respects their inherent characteristics.

Lastly, the key ideas which arose from the fourth workshop entitled "Landscape methodologies and tools: Learning and acting for the landscape" – and also, to a degree, from the second workshop – were awareness-raising, training, the involvement of local inhabitants and the identification and evaluation of landscapes. Particular appreciation was shown for the large-scale school education project set up in Catalonia in Spain, which certainly provided a prime example for other European regions and states. I shall end my statement with a few general conclusions regarding the workshops as a whole.

The presentations and discussions during these workshops show that concrete measures and policies can only be implemented if the partners concerned show total commitment and if they involve visionary people who not only show the way, seek agreement and know how to explain and discuss matters but also are most certainly able to listen to others and respect other opinions.

The discussions also showed that every measure is important, irrespective of factors like the legal status assigned to a landscape such as its classification or of the geographical scope of the measure.

As to measures taken in the field, it was agreed that everyday landscapes should be the prime consideration and that, in this context, the emphasis should be on degraded landscapes and measures to restore and rehabilitate them so as to improve the quality of life and well-being of their inhabitants. Various speakers and contributors regarded this approach to be essential and I have a feeling that this might be considered to be both one of the major results of these workshops and perhaps also a major strand of our future agenda, relevant to any application of the European Landscape Convention and hence also to the Council of Europe's Landscape Award.

Emphasis was also placed on the increased importance of publicising and promoting the award and directing this in particular at political authorities and the public at large as it is they, rather than the specialist bodies working in this field, who are the target audience, the aim being that the measures set out in the European Landscape Convention attract support and are applied to a degree that reflects their importance in all European countries.

In addition to this, some of the projects presented are attempting to provide specific, constructive responses to the serious economic crisis we face.

Lastly, I will most certainly be acting on behalf of all the participants when I wish every success to future editions of the European Landscape Award, which will gain in maturity and has already established itself as one of the European Landscape Convention's leading components.

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7.3. REPORT OF SYNTHESIS AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS OF THE 12th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION ON

“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...”

Thessalonica, Greece, 2-3 October 2012

[Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 8]

[Proceedings of the Meeting:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications_en.asp]

Report of synthesis

Mrs Polyxeni ZEIKOU

Director of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Changes

Mr Anestis GOURGIOTIS

Senior Official, Directorate of Spatial Planning and Urban Development

[See Appendix 5 to this Report – Statement of Greece]

Conclusions

Mrs Maggie ROE

Newcastle University and Landscape Research Group (LRG), UK

There is much to consider and to conclude from the rich exchange of information and case studies presented at the 12th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (ELC). In considering the topic ‘Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning’ and all the presentations given, two key points are worth re-emphasising:

- The issue of *power relations and structures* in spatial planning and landscape planning;
- The idea of *intelligence* in relation to participatory processes in the landscape.

Embedded within many of the presentations and comments made are issues of power in the landscape. We saw power revealed in the physical landscape in, for example, the infrastructure of bridges, in the establishment of wind turbines and in expensive residential and tourist developments. These are examples of visually explicit power. But much is also unseen, or implicit, through social and economic relations and structures, and it is important to recognise this and to understand the impacts of the hidden power operating in the landscape.

Power determines whose wishes and views are reflected within the construction of regulatory and planning systems as well as how the planning framework is implemented. As has been said in these Workshops, spatial planning has a particular role in helping to create new spatial and regional cultures and attitudes. Considering power issues helps us understand the values and principles within our planning system and how power can be used as a catalyst for the regeneration of landscapes. There are many who hold indirect power over landscape change, such as the bankers who are attributed with a major input to our present social and economic crisis. This kind of power is not a new phenomenon

and it is possible to identify landscape change that has occurred through direct and indirect drivers throughout history as well as in the present day. There has been some considerable reference to the present social and economic crisis as well as to environmental concerns during the Workshops. In times of crisis there is often great environmental change, and sometimes movement of populations away from or back to the land. For example, in Greece, it has been reported that young people are leaving the cities to return to family farms and also the applications for training in farming skills has increased. As a trigger for change, crisis can provide new opportunities for change in power relations as well as change in landscape. It can mean that people are empowered to develop a different relationship with landscape that may change their lives as well as the landscape. This may apply as much to urban dwellers as well as to those in rural or urban fringe areas and it can be about creating a new connection and state that is more sustainable than the present situation, rather than a return to some kind of idealised condition or equilibrium, which probably has never actually existed.

Within this context it is important that we as professionals, policy-makers and participants in the landscape reflect on the power we wield and how we can provide opportunities for people to take advantage of change. Big thinking is not always the best answer to big problems, although politicians in particular often prefer to promote such solutions. Short term solutions that compromise landscape heritage are also not the answer, nor is the creation of museum-type islands of protected landscapes that ignore the need to consider everyday landscapes where most people live. The situation is complex and actions that are needed are likely to be diverse. The cumulative impact of small actions fostered over time may provide more sustainable solutions than big actions. Spatial planning can help to co-ordinate and manage small, apparently random changes and we should not wait to find the ‘right’ solution, because such an answer may never be found, indeed it may never be findable. As has been said, prudent landscape management is required and wise use of space, but we also need creative and forward-thinking planning that engages with power in the landscape as a key consideration in space management.

Landscape change is judged as good or bad in relation to the values of those who are in judgement. Thus, what may have been seen as good change in the past, may now be seen as detrimental to landscape, and *vice-versa*. Change presently occurring in the landscape may be seen as good or bad now but in a completely different light by future generations. As societies change, the impacts of change on landscapes may increase or decrease. In relation to social and economic crises poverty does not necessarily help to protect landscapes against undesirable change as is sometimes suggested; in the same way, affluence does not necessarily promote landscape destruction, although there are studies that suggest that ecological knowledge gained by close working and living with the land which can provide the basis for sustainable landscape management, often declines with economic growth. What matters here is *who* makes decisions and *what* decisions are made. This then means that those who have power over decision-making for landscape change are in a particularly important position, and the hidden power relations need to be understood if society is to achieve beneficial change through forward planning.

The second point is to suggest that *intelligence* is a useful way of considering participatory processes an idea that emerges from much of what has been said in the Workshops. The creation of greater sustainability in the landscape is to a considerable extent about decision-making based on informed choices and understandings. The basis on which such decisions are made need to be more robust as well as the opportunities, the political, legal and administrative frameworks that allow for and promote inclusive processes. Attention should be given to the development of knowledge capital at every level within communities (including policy-makers, professionals and ordinary people). New opportunities need to be provided to express this knowledge and to develop visions for future landscapes within the decision-making system, particularly the spatial planning system, which, as we have heard, is so influential on landscape change and thus people’s quality of life.

Ways to unlock ordinary people’s experience require further development, particularly in relation to the local knowledge of ordinary as well as special landscapes. These understandings can be combined

with expert knowledge to find new and creative solutions to landscape issues, such as the many examples we have seen in these Workshop sessions. The case studies shown have provided insights to people's desires, understandings and needs and the importance of developing new theoretical approaches as well as new practices in spatial planning. Understanding landscape is as much about understanding people's perceptions, feelings and emotions and understanding the changes in different cultures and local contexts as it is about land use and physical change. Although policy-makers are often good at understanding and using this in a political context, planners are often not good at mobilising such knowledge for positive purposes in spatial planning; they forget that landscape is more than a simple economic resource, but has a significant and enduring role to play in the identity, health and well-being of communities and individuals.

Building landscape intelligence can be seen as a collaborative process that is much more than simple consultation that pays lip-service to participatory decision-making. It is a holistic information-building and revealing process that evaluate, monitors and feeds back ideas; a way of recognising existing knowledge and frameworks of understanding; it is an idea that incorporates the investigation of forward-thinking opportunities for change as well as the important principles and values that are embedded within the historic landscape. Indeed many landscapes are the result of collective intelligence mobilised by communities over many years. However collective action that mobilises intelligence to provide new solutions to landscape issues may be prevented by the power relations at institutional as well as local levels, so addressing power issues is critical in ensuring successful public participation in creating landscape intelligence.

The case studies and country reports provided in these Workshops suggest that significant progress is being made in many of the State Parties in relation to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. The Convention strongly supports and provides the basis for the creation of a new collaborative intelligence relevant to all interested parties in relation to landscape, particularly through the general and specific actions set out in Articles 5 & 6, the mutual assistance and consideration of transfrontier landscapes in Articles 8 & 9 and the monitoring of progress in Article 10. In particular, such intelligence should be built through the participatory processes referred to in Article 5 because building future landscapes that today's and future communities will wish to live in cannot be built by any group or individual alone, but through concerted action of communities that is developed through debate and well-informed decision-making. We should perhaps remember the old saying 'stronger together' and develop integrative, interactive, trans-disciplinary processes where we as professionals show respect and humility, and ordinary people are empowered.

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Mr Patrice COLLIGNON

Director of the Association Rurality-Environment-Development

At the end of these two days of interesting debates, my first task is to congratulate the Greek authorities on the organisation of this Symposium, which has looked at the current issues regarding both the European Landscape Convention and the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning. The quality and wide range of the speakers, for which we must also thank the Council of Europe through Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons and her team, have given us a good insight at pan-European level into these issues of public participation in landscape and spatial planning strategies.

The comments during our first day of discussions were influenced by the multifaceted crisis which is affecting European states to varying degrees. Several speakers condemned the widening gap between the public and political leaders and between the public and the European project. Addressing the issue of territorial democracy through new spatial planning strategies from the angle of the landscape dimension is therefore fully in line with current political debate.

Another change which is characterising our era is the weakening of the link between economic activities and the regions in which they take place. This may be very obvious in some economic activities such as intensive farming or hydroponics, but also in the location of businesses which are merely seeking tax or financial opportunities. The weakened link between economic agents and their regions opens up even more scope for business relocations: strengthening the attachment of businesses to their regions is both an economic issue (through collateral local added value, local partnerships and the joint boosting of business and regional images) and also a political one.

I believe that landscape policy can offer some answers to these symptoms of crisis. In particular, it can help restore public interest in politics because these issues affect individual citizens directly in their own environments.

One of the conclusions of the Landscape Workshops in Evora was the assertion that landscape policy is not a luxury. It can be said here that landscape policy is a policy which helps to provide responses to the crisis, in particular because it plays a part in bringing people closer to politics through citizen mobilisation.

On the basis of historical references, we have been shown how cyclical crises are and that, according to that analysis, we are moving towards a period of adjustment, albeit after several more years of great difficulties. In the context of these dramatic changes, a new landscape policy can open up opportunities for social innovation and experimentation which cut across policies. This brings us to the core issue of this event, which is aimed at bringing spatial planning and landscape policies closer together, on the basis of participatory approaches.

The various national presentations left me with a positive feeling and one of progress. Greater account of landscape concerns is indeed being taken in regulations and policies. More and more innovative trials that help to boost know-how are indeed being carried out. At the same time, however, there remains a kind of scepticism which stems from more negative observations relating to developments out of tune with local expectations. Landscape policies should be given greater weight so as to increase their impact on spatial planning.

At pan-European level, however, the European Landscape Convention does seem to be acting as a beacon for national policies. In particular, the European Union's shift towards taking greater account of the convention is to be welcomed.

Tomorrow, the CEMAT senior officials will be looking at various issues, including "Public participation as a factor in good governance". Has this conference provided input for their discussions?

Many presentations here have confirmed the contribution of public or citizen participation to knowledge of regions: participation makes it possible to understand local realities more clearly and to overcome the stereotypes which some people may have regarding other regions and sometimes also their own regions. The relevant knowledge concerns landscapes and regions which are extremely varied: this diversity is an asset, but it can also be an obstacle. Public participation can help to overcome it, as it brings to the fore at local level realities about the relevant region and hidden or little-known assets which add to the contributions of experts. Through this increased awareness and knowledge, which is both collective and individual, public participation is clearly a factor in good governance.

The cross-cutting nature of the concept of landscape means that the local discussion approach often leads to work about the concept of projects for the relevant regions or territories. On account of its various procedures and facets, a landscape policy involves very diverse and multisectoral processes: it brings together individuals who are attached to and care about their own regions, to quote Yves

Luginbühl, and leads them to work together on the concept of a shared project. The process of public participation not only carries forward and supports this overall process, but also helps to prevent or overcome internal conflicts among local players.

As an NGO, we often look at the effectiveness of public participation and of the efforts which citizens make to engage in the procedures concerned. For NGOs and for citizens, the criterion for measuring the success of their participation is its impact on the ground: that is the key factor which confirms the effectiveness of their involvement.

In this context, we believe that the design of public participation is extremely important: the provision of human and financial resources to back up the participation processes is one of the requirements for success, on top of appropriate working methods. Having a proper team within a regional community makes it possible to put an approach that by definition extends beyond election periods on a long-term footing; this is a key factor in continuity.

The quality of the participatory process will also bear witness to the significance attached to the approach by the authorities. There is a great difference between an alibi consultation process involving false dialogue and participation which genuinely contributes to decision-making.

We all still remember this morning's presentation of the key points of a successful participatory approach, including the definition of the players involved, the objectives of participation and the timetable. But it is not enough just to have a good theoretical roadmap; it has to be suited to the local conditions.

Two further aspects are also important in terms of the long-term effectiveness of public participation. One is the establishment of a process of continuous assessment of public participation, while also providing citizens with feedback about the impact of their participation. All too often people get the feeling of having taken part without being able to see or measure the effectiveness and results of their involvement.

Another aspect seems to emerge from our discussions without proper advantage being taken of it: while we all recognise the importance of involving young people in our efforts to promote landscape, there would seem to be some degree of reluctance to use their preferred means of communication. Why not communicate with young people through the social media and why not incorporate the digital universe in which young people express themselves more closely in our projects?

On a proactive basis, I should like to turn to the Conference of INGOs through its Social Cohesion, Democracy and Global Challenges Committee, whose Chair, Anne-Marie Chavanon, is here with us, concerning a future European campaign which could involve young people in the context of the Landscape Convention's 15th anniversary in 2015. Alongside the European Landscape Award, the first successes of which I welcome, there is probably room to reach out to a younger audience through more fun communication projects along the lines of "My landscape is also your landscape". In a society which the younger generation understand and experience very differently through use of the new technologies, we need to find new means of communicating with them.

In conclusion, I would point out that one of the CEMAT's other areas of work is collective intelligence as a factor in territorial attractiveness and in job creation. Here again, the various presentations showed what landscape policies can contribute to the overall quality of regions and territories, with an impact on their development potential.

While landscape policy is now inextricably linked with spatial planning, it also and, perhaps above all, involves emotional ties between regions and their inhabitants.

I am delighted to have taken part in these two days of discussions and once again congratulate the organisers. The discussions have shown the regular progress being made throughout Europe by the thinking behind the European Landscape Convention.

* * *

Conclusion on spatial planning and landscape

Mr Thymio PAPAYANNIS

President of the Hellenic National Landscape Committee

A joint meeting on territorial democracy as a vision for the future of Europe, organised by the Council of Europe and the Hellenic Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, was held in early October in Thessaloniki, second largest city of Greece. It combined the 16th International CEMAT⁵ Symposium and the 12th Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Accordingly, it was able to focus on landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning, strongly involving civil society.

The two-day meeting followed a field trip to the National Park of Kerkini Lake, a Ramsar⁶ Wetland of International Importance, which allowed a practical view of the issues to be dealt with. These were presented by national and international experts from many disciplines and were debated formally and informally among the 200 participants from 32 countries. After the opening addresses, a session was devoted to the Greek landscapes and to the challenges faced in that country after the ratification of the European Landscape Convention in 2010. It was followed by an analysis of the use of landscape as a tool in spatial planning. Various concrete projects were presented on innovative tools and incentives in this area. They were complemented by progress reports concerning national policies on spatial planning and landscapes from 18 countries⁷. The final working session dealt with public participation in both spatial planning and landscape work.

Points of consensus

Although the themes of the presentations and the views expressed were highly diversified, certain common threads emerged on which a considerable consensus was achieved.

First, there was a general agreement on the extent and seriousness of the current crisis, which is affecting most aspects of contemporary life. It was also felt that better understanding of the nature and root causes of the crisis is required, as well as an appreciation of its impact on the local, the regional and the global levels. Is it only a financial crisis limited to certain countries, or a global crisis of values, which requires a broader response? The answers to such questions would allow wiser decisions on the key options in facing the crisis. That is whether stopgap austerity measures would be effective – as applied at present in many instances in Europe, or whether longer term efforts for balance and sustainability would be preferable and would achieve more stable results.

If the first option is adopted, spatial planning would tend to be disregarded, as it would not facilitate rapid investments. In the second option however spatial planning would constitute an important tool for sustainability. It would facilitate the wise use of natural resources, especially space and water. It would prevent land use conflicts and irrational infrastructure design, leading to better territorial

⁵ Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial / Regional Planning.

⁶ Convention on Wetlands, Ramsar 1971.

⁷ Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine.

management, through public participation. It would contribute significantly to the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage.

In this challenging role, spatial planning can be greatly assisted by incorporating landscape work. On the one hand, landscapes provide a great framework for managing space. On the other, as landscapes combine natural processes and human interventions in an integrated manner, they can facilitate public participation making it more meaningful and effective. It is beyond doubt that for landscapes public participation – either individually or collectively – is *sine qua non*; in a period of crisis it can also contribute not only to spatial but to social cohesion. In addition, landscapes in good condition can be a significant factor of human wellbeing.

It was also pointed out that for successful spatial planning and landscape work the setting of clear objectives is a key requirement. These objectives must be debated publicly, at appropriate scales, and must achieve a high level of social consensus.

Further work on the Pan-European level

As demonstrated by reports from many European countries, considerable progress has been made on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Still, there is a lot of additional work that is needed.

The applied research done on landscapes by academic institutions and other organisations should be strengthened, but it would require additional funding, not easily available during a period of crisis. One important area to consider for future scientific work is the historic and archaeological analysis of landscapes, which can identify memories incorporated in them and provide useful insights for the future, given the dynamic nature of landscapes. The results of such scientific work must be disseminated broadly through publications, the World Wide Web and expert meetings.

Such research will also help in developing new approaches and tools, especially at the interface between spatial planning and landscape work. These must be tested, applied in different contexts and evaluated. It should be clear that, although theoretical work on landscapes is needed, the focus must be on concrete actions from which lessons can be learned and approaches corrected or fine-tuned. An approach that seems promising but needs further to be refined is the Landscape Character Assessment, which has been applied already in some European countries. It needs however stronger public involvement in all phases of its implementation.

On the communications front, serious initiatives must be launched to convince both decision-makers and the public of the potential contribution of spatial planning and landscapes to ‘green economy’ and the achievement of sustainability. Perhaps the best way to obtain convincing results would be the promotion of successful case studies from many countries in Europe, such as some that were presented during the Thessaloniki meeting. The advisability and potential of using the social media to encourage broader participation in planning and *landscape matters must be assessed carefully*.

Actions in Greece

Greece has been inhabited for more than 10 000 years. The coexistence of human beings with a diverse natural environment, very rich in flora and fauna, in geological formations, in extended coastal areas, islands and water bodies, has resulted in a multiplicity of landscapes that have evolved dynamically through time, while maintaining diachronic characteristics. Quite a few Greek landscapes, however, have been degraded during the past decades, due to abandonment of traditional practices, and adoption of an over-exploitation model in many sectors.

On the positive side, and as demonstrated by the Thessaloniki meeting, Greece is making progress on spatial planning and landscapes although it is experiencing the dramatic impacts of a profound economic, political and social crisis. Much more should be done in the months to come.

Spatial planning studies for the 12 regions of the country are being radically updated after their initial approval a decade ago. For the first time, these planning studies include sections on landscapes based on detailed specifications. The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change intends to organise technical meetings for coordinating this innovative work. The approach will be further strengthened by the results of a new project launched by the Ministry on landscape typology, methodology of landscape work and a draft National Strategy for Landscapes. The synergy between spatial planning and landscapes will also be encouraged at other space levels. Thus, specifications are being prepared for the incorporation of landscapes in the National Spatial Plan, in municipal master plans, and in detailed plans for settlements.

The National Committee on Landscapes – a scientific and advisory body established two years ago, with members from both the public and the private sectors – must be re-energised to facilitate the effective implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Greece. Its main objective should be the completion and approval of the National Strategy on Landscapes.

These activities, mainly of the public sector, are not sufficient. Various other stakeholders are already concerned with landscapes. They include academics in universities and research centres, various non-governmental organisations, and professionals in landscape and spatial planning. These must be encouraged to extend their activities, to work closer together, to promote the results of their efforts to a broader public. The founding last year of the ‘Greek Landscape Association’, a non-profit organisation with diverse membership, is a good step in that direction.

At all levels, it must be realised that spatial planning and landscape work are creative and positive endeavours. They cultivate optimism through a quest for a better vision for the future. Thus, they fight defeatism and laissez-faire attitudes. They encourage collaboration across disciplines, sectors and interests, leading to synergy. Thus, they are precious especially in times of crisis.

* * *

Mr Elias BERIATOS

Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)

I have concluded that all that we have heard from our three speakers was indeed significant and I, myself, have also taken notes on the speeches these past two days. The question that has been posed and has certainly blown breath into and dominated the entire system here is: whether this care for, this involvement with the landscape can help with spatial planning and vice versa. The answer is a resounding ‘yes’.

That also ensues from the sayings of all who came to conclusions and, indeed, it is a resounding ‘yes’: mutual help over the landscape can exist because the landscape is a concept which incorporates many dimensions, it is a composite, it is holistic, and involves in it all those psychological, social, and symbolic factors through those processes, the stages of perception, of interpretation, of representation.

Perception, interpretation, representation: that is why we say that the landscape is the culture of a place. So, we certainly have a very positive, at least as far as this issue is concerned, position, it seems, by everyone. The future is before us, we have the future landscapes still to come, and the future of European landscapes. What could this future be? It was talked about by many speakers here,

anti-productive landscapes aside – those *lotissements* [building lots], this chaotic building pace that creeps into everything, that rural urban continuum, or *rururbain* [rururban] in French. I would call it urban AIDS, *SIDA urbain*, which, sadly, is that very anti-productive dimension.

We also have the post-productive – they have been mentioned by the speakers- landscapes or the neo-productive ones which have to do with the R.S.E.: the wind turbines, the photovoltaic arches, the wind farms, matters which we indeed have to look into thoroughly, because they also present conflicts. Case in point: farming and farmlands in tandem with photovoltaics. Here, if you look outside Larissa or everywhere around Thessaloniki, throughout the plains, that is a very big problem.

However, through this process of the risks we are taking by this new productive structuring of the economy which is the result of the energy crisis, we need to look at things, as Thymios Papayannnis told us, not just realistically but optimistically as well and make sure to, or actually we have to, safeguard the diversity of landscapes. Just as we have biodiversity, *biodiversité*, so do we have *diversité culturelle*, cultural diversity, and *diversité paysagère*, landscape diversity. So, let us safeguard this landscape diversity. Our responsibility is great because Europe is precisely that: diversity of culture, of cultures and, of landscape which is precisely this expression.

A third point I would like to touch on in these final thoughts of mine is the issue of the institutional framework that many talked of here. And here, we will use Greece as an example, for those of us who are Greek, where this issue is enormous, an issue which has to do with implementation, just like the Landscape Convention which is the principles and guidelines by the Council of Europe. We have got this issue of spatial planning here which, in the European Union, as you know, does not constitute a *formal policy*, it is an informal one. And that is because each state has its own laws. There is only territorial cohesion, something stated in Lisbon, and that is the only institutional thing we have. Thus, the states must understand and exert every effort so that these principles, as it was stated, of the European Landscape Convention are realised. In each state, Greece included, we have many fronts, direct and indirect ones, where landscape issues arise from: from regulatory measures for construction, i.e., *building regulations*; from environmental legislation; from studies on environmental impacts; from laws governing cultural heritage. All arise in a fragmented manner and we need to take a uniform look into those issues. That is why the landscape justifies us in doing so. I say this because it is on this point that the policy should be cohesion and synergy together, so that we may arrive at implementation.

Cohesion; synergy: Everyone must help with that. Maggie Roe said once that we need collective action; we need to handle everything, all of us together. Mr Collignon spoke of *projets partagés* [shared projects], if you heard him. So it does present an issue how we will be able to make all those things become compatible between and among them: Our goal is compatibility between all of those fragmentary issues

So, making comprehensive designs for spatial planning, for managing spatial development, presents a high stake, a stake that goes through the uniform network of the institutional framework. There is also the issue that concerns the Council of Europe which has to do with human rights: beyond the classic rights of freedom of mobility, of speech, of work, etc., there are also the rights which regard the space and the environment.

And, at this point, enter the concept of spatial justice, *justice spatiale*, which we need to probe into very seriously, because spatial justice rights exist in each and every country. For instance, our own constitution stipulates the right of protecting the environment of each citizen, beyond the duty by the State to protect the environment overall. Every citizen has the right to fight in order to protect it. I recall old books, *Le droit à la ville*, which we have no time to talk about, given the public place and a number of other reasons. Those things are very important.

There is also the right to enjoying a monument. Archeologists use this term, “right to enjoying a monument”, we should be able to enjoy monuments. Safeguarding them and protecting them is not enough. The same goes for the landscape as well as for the natural and cultural heritage. So, there are rights to the environment, to the monuments. The right to all those things is very important and encompasses the entire range of objectives of our field: the environment; spatial planning; the landscape; natural and cultural heritage.

So we have a lot of work to do on that and that’s why I would like to sum up with it since it is also the topic of the presidency. We tried, through this seminar on the landscape and spatial planning, to make associations and see and a number of people spoke on that as did a speaker today as well. It has to do with participation of the public, of citizens, as their right and duty to make our life’s framework, the frame of our life, space on a small and larger scale, worth living in.

At this point I would like to stir things up a bit in the sense that we are all looking to reach that notorious *consensus*, reach unanimous agreement. That *consensus* is a goal and accomplishing it is all good. However, for me, personally, and we will have the chance to discuss it during other events as well, participation is not just that, its goal is not just reaching a *consensus*. Participation also aims at highlighting discords: *La participation publique doit révéler aussi les désaccords, les conflits, les divergences* [Public participation should also reveal the discords, the conflicts, the points of divergence]. One might ask: « Fine, but suppose we do not reach a consensus, suppose there are only discords, what do we do? » Quite simply, we do the same thing people who have *common sense* do: We let the instruments responsible for such matters do it, the state’s institutional agencies, be they Municipal Councils or Regional Councils, be it a Mayor or Minister or Member of Parliament, or anything, the instruments of a coordinated state and society which are responsible for making decisions.

We can never reach full consensus nor can we ever reach unanimous agreements. Those things [disagreements] may always come up and it is a good thing that they do come up. Therefore, those responsible at any level and to any degree should face their responsibilities. Why am I saying this? Because the parties in charge are politically legitimate at each level of this state whether it is the government or self-government. They carry responsibility not only for the people and generations in existence today, the present generation but, also, for past generations, the ones who handed down the heritage. They are equally responsible for future generations, the well-known *solidarité diachronique* [diachronic solidarity] or *solidarité des générations* [generational solidarity]. So, we are dealing with the responsible stance by all those who have undertaken the public responsibility of deciding at every moment on all of those things we have been talking about and of making decisions.

So, this holds true for past and future generations alike as well as for the present ones, because decisions not stemming from full consensus are perhaps the most important ones. If you look at history, in Greece, significant decisions, those present today know about it, have been made without such *consensus*. Besides, the concept of majority is not unique to democracy, because there are issues which are not decided on by the majority.

Take smoking, for instance: The fact that we are not allowed to smoke in a confined space does not necessarily imply that we will follow the rule of the majority just because the majority of people are smokers. Even if one person cannot stand second-hand smoke, the rest ought to respect him. Democracy protects the minority and those who are most vulnerable. It does not always follow the majority. It abides by the majority on certain issues. I am saying this because we have got a long way ahead of us and as Thymios Papayannis said, we should be *optimist*, optimistic, because planning is a *win-win method* where this story is concerned. I am just repeating his words

Therefore, it is a stand that we should all maintain: optimistically give citizens, inhabitants this opportunity to participate actively because, as it was said by many, during this period of crisis, active participation is a challenge we should face, it is not a challenge we should avoid in resignation.

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APPENDIX 8

PRESENTATION OF THE ACTIONS CARRIED OUT BY INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS DEDICATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

[Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 3 bis]

CIVILSCAPE

From: Gerhard Ermischer [mailto:gerhard.ermischer@civilscape.eu]
Sent: vendredi 12 avril 2013 19:50
To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne
Cc: 'dirk.gotzman@civilscape.eu'
Subject: Re: Gerhard, Inge and Dirk, Civilscape

* * *

Position of CIVILSCAPE on the reform of the CoE and its position towards landscape and the Conference of the European Landscape Convention

*Mr Gerhard ERMISCHER
Vice-President, CIVILSCAPE,*

*Mrs Inge GOTZMANN
President, CIVILSCAPE*

*Mr Dirk GOTZMANN
Director, CIVILSCAPE*

For civil society and the NGOs dealing with landscape matters landscape is an important factor for participative democracy, territorial and social cohesion and the wellbeing and health of all citizens. It is of fundamental value and therefore the NGOs have endorsed the European Landscape Convention. The ELC defines landscape and describes the essential processes of a participative development of the landscape for the citizens, with the citizens and through the citizens in easy to understand words. For us it is one of the best and most successful conventions of the CoE – and CIVILSCAPE was founded as a network of NGOs for landscape on the principles of the ELC, fully encompassing its spirit and vision.

Landscape is the place where most of our development and planning takes place. It is the peoples space and the territorial framework for participative democracy. The ELC is a benchmark to achieve participation and therefore is endorsed by civil society, because we as citizens want to have our say in

the planning process. And this goal is enshrined in the ELC and comes to life in the Recommendations for the Implementation of the ELC as approved by the Council of Ministers of the CoE.

Landscape is also about identity as well as cultural diversity. A most important fact is the right of ownership, which is something different as the actual possession of the land. This right of ownership defines the right of the people to their own ideas, visions, concepts and definitions of the landscape they live, the right of access and the right to participate in the change and future development of this landscape. Identity, cultural diversity and the right of ownership of the landscape are part of the human rights. They can also be strong and powerful aspects of integration and of a balance of interests of the various social groups within the landscape.

Many people still have difficulties with understanding this concept. They see landscape only as the beautiful vista of their holiday tours and not in the all-encompassing and holistic definition given by the ELC (and indeed Alexander von Humboldt already 200 years ago). Unfortunately this is even true for people within the CoE, the cradle of the ELC and the place where it has been growing up so successfully. This is even more astonishing, as other institutions have already endorsed the ELC as a very useful instrument for planning processes and moderating conflicts within the landscape and landscape developments.

The EU Parliament has endorsed the ELC and recommended to all the member states of the EU to use the ELC as a benchmark in implementing the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), the most important planning tool within the EU and for all its member states.

The EU Commission has most recently endorsed the ELC in the recommendations issued by the Commission in the on-going process of the reform of the EIA. The EU Commission recommends strengthening the aspects of the cultural heritage and the landscape in the EIA and specifically has referred to the ELC in this statement to them member states.

In the actual conference the representatives of CIVILSCAPE sit next to the representative of Mexico, who participates in this conference as an observer because Mexico does endorse the ELC and plans to use it for its own legislation on landscape and planning. So do other countries in Southern America, Africa and Australia.

The UN is working on a world landscape convention on the model of the ELC, translating the ELC to a global level.

So there seems to be a communication problem – we do not transport our message and the success story of the ELC well enough, especially not inside this house. For what we can do, we are willing to help to improve this communication.

CIVILSCAPE will organize at least 3 regional conferences or “Landscape Fora” in different areas of Europe as part of the European Year of the Citizen. For this we have already made arrangements with partner organizations and local and regional governments in Sweden, the Netherlands and Montenegro to hold regional conferences for Scandinavia, the BeNeLux and the Balkan Region. We have asked the EU for additional funding, which would allow us to expand this programme to other regions in Europe.

These conferences have drawn also from the model of national Workshops, which were organised in the framework of the ELC in the past. We invite the CoE to participate in these conferences and would be more than happy to make these conferences ambassadors for the ELC, not only to the people and the local and regional governments, but also to national governments and the CoE itself.

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EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF TOWN PLANNERS (ECTP) / CONSEIL EUROPÉEN DES URBANISTES (CEU)

From: Luc-Emile BOUCHE-FLORIN [mailto:boucheflorin@urban-concept.eu]

Sent: jeudi 4 avril 2013 16:55

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy

Subject: RE: Mes. Participants 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention - 7e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage - 26-27 March 2013

* * *

M. Luc-Emile BOUCHE-FLORIN

Président d'honneur de ECTP-CEU

Représentant officiel près le Conseil de l'Europe

Intervention ECTP

C'est évidemment sous l'angle de l'aménagement du territoire et surtout de la qualité des espaces de vie que je veux centrer mon propos, gardant en mémoire que le paysage en est une composante majeure dès lors que l'on se place sous l'angle des priorités du Conseil de l'Europe.

Pour qu'il y ait ville ou territoire cohérent, il faut qu'il y ait préalablement cohérence territoriale pour qu'ensuite, soit assurée la cohésion territoriale et sociale. Le paysage peut être l'entrée idéale à la perception de cette cohérence pour le peu que l'analyse du territoire soit menée en profondeur et surtout de façon sensible en plaçant l'humain au centre de nos préoccupations.

Les utilisateurs du territoire, qui, sans échelle de temps, y résident, y travaillent ou n'y font que passer, peuvent adopter une vision commune de leur environnement. Il participe ainsi à la construction d'une identité partagée et plurielle. C'est un message fort qui peut s'inscrire, si l'on se donne la peine d'y réfléchir, dans une stratégie de respect entre les peuples. La reconnaissance ou la négation de l'identité paysagère sont des leviers puissants des dynamiques géopolitiques. Changer la face du monde, le visage de nos territoires, constitue une arme qui peut être destructrice ou constructive de la paix entre les peuples, de l'exercice de la démocratie et du respect des droits humains fondamentaux.

L'entrée du paysage est donc un vecteur fantastique d'une lecture partagée des territoires, d'une identité partagée. Le succès de la Convention européenne du paysage est suffisant à montrer l'importance de ce texte. Connaissez-vous beaucoup de convention de cette maison qui soit systématiquement invoquée en tête des considérants des textes de lois ayant trait aux problématiques liées à ladite Convention ?

Ceci étant posé, nous ne comprenons pas que la qualité de l'espace de vie dont le paysage est la composante perçue, ne soit pas considérée comme prioritaire dans l'exercice de la démocratie. Nos territoires sont les terrains de prédilection de l'exercice de la démocratie locale et participative, les lieux où la bonne gouvernance est essentielle au respect du droit des populations. Comment admettre que le paysage ne puisse être considéré comme un droit humain fondamental et que l'exercice du droit

puisse être envisagé sans la présence de textes et de bonnes pratiques partagées à l'échelle des 800 millions d'habitants de l'espace européen.

Je dois vous avouer notre perplexité à voir les thématiques liées à l'aménagement du territoire devenir secondaires dans les priorités du Conseil de l'Europe, de s'entendre dire que les priorités sont mesurées à l'aune des impératifs budgétaires. J'entends dire également que l'Union européenne fait déjà ce travail. C'est simplement oublier la moitié de la population du continent européen et nier le fait que l'Union européenne n'a pas les mêmes buts étant, en priorité, portée vers des objectifs d'efficacité économiques et budgétaires dont les considérations de qualité de vie des populations sont souvent absentes. Les derniers événements en Grèce ou à Chypre suffisent à l'illustrer. On nous parle de projet de territoire : en quoi consistent ces projets ? Est-ce bien au Conseil de l'Europe de mener ce type d'action ? D'autant que ces projets ne peuvent recevoir de financement. La visibilité de la Convention et des travaux de la Conférence reste à améliorer, c'est un fait. Mais permettez-nous de nous étonner d'entendre que la direction en charge de cette problématique découvre aujourd'hui l'ampleur du travail accompli et l'importance qu'attachent les Etats Parties à la Convention européenne du paysage.

Même si je parle ici au nom des 50.000 urbanistes européens, comment ne pas me féliciter de la position de mon pays, la France, dans son soutien ferme à la Convention et à la Conférence. Je veux également rendre hommage aux autres pays qui montrent leur intérêt clairement exprimé pour la Conférence (en particulier les pays nordiques et la Russie). Enfin, comment ne pas être frappé par ce que nous avons entendu de la part de la délégation russe qui s'est vue refuser l'envoi d'un expert habilité à aider les autorités gouvernementales russes à progresser rapidement vers l'adhésion à la Convention. Comment ne pas voir un geste, pour le moins maladroit, dans la redistribution administrative de l'organisation et du suivi de nos travaux.

Au nom de la Conférence des ONGs du Conseil de l'Europe, je veux réaffirmer notre souhait de voir se poursuivre les travaux de la Conférence qui, par le suivi de la mise en œuvre de la Convention du paysage participe au renforcement de la qualité des espaces de vie qui doit être considérée comme un droit fondamental et une condition indispensable à l'exercice de la démocratie.

La Convention du paysage en tant que traité international s'imposant aux états partis renforce l'état de droit dans le domaine de la protection, de l'aménagement et de la gestion des espaces de vie. Enfin, la bonne gouvernance promue par la Convention enracine un peu plus la démocratie participative essentielle dans le domaine de l'aménagement des territoires.

La société civile que nous représentons ne peut se passer de l'apport indispensable des textes qui garantissent et encouragent la prise en compte de la qualité des espaces de vie comme droit humain fondamental.

En conclusion et au risque de me répéter, je dois dire que nous ne comprenons pas que la qualité de l'espace de vie dont le paysage est la composante essentielle, ne soit pas considérée comme prioritaire dans l'exercice de la démocratie. Comment admettre que le paysage ne puisse être reconnu comme un droit humain fondamental et que l'exercice du droit puisse être envisagé sans la présence de textes partagés à l'échelle des 800 millions d'habitants de l'espace européen. Je dois vous avouer notre perplexité à voir les thématiques liées à l'aménagement du territoire devenir secondaire dans les priorités du Conseil de l'Europe.

Strasbourg, le 26 mars 2013

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**EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE SCHOOLS /
CONSEIL EUROPÉEN DES ÉCOLES D'ARCHITECTURE DU PAYSAGE (ECLAS)**

From: Ingrid Sarlöv-Herlin [mailto:Ingrid.Sarlov-Herlin@slu.se]

Sent: mercredi 3 avril 2013 21:36

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy; Sabine Bouche-Pillon <s.bouche-pillon@ensnp.fr> (s.bouche-pillon@ensnp.fr); simon.bell@emu.ee; BELL Simon (s.bell@ed.ac.uk)

Subject: SV: Mes. Participants 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention - 7e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage - 26-27 March 2013

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Statement from ECLAS in support of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Ingrid SARLÖV-HERLIN

*Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture, Planning and Transport
Faculty of Landscape Planning, Horticulture, Agriculture*

On behalf

Professor Simon BELL

President

Mrs Sabine BOUCHE-PILLON

Official Executive Committee

ECLAS, The European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools, has been an Observer to the European Landscape Convention (ELC) since 2002. The purpose of ECLAS is to foster and develop the academic discipline of landscape architecture throughout Europe by strengthening contacts and enriching the dialogue between members of Europe's landscape academic community and by representing this community within the wider European social and institutional context. In pursuit of this goal ECLAS seeks to build upon Europe's rich landscape heritage and intellectual traditions to:

- 1) Further and facilitate the exchange of information, experience and ideas at the European level;
- 2) Providing advice and acting as a forum for shared experience and supporting collaborative developments in teaching;
- 3) Promoting interaction between academics and researchers ;
- 4) Representing the interests of landscape architecture within Europe's higher education system;
- 5) Stimulating a dialogue with European landscape architectural practice and with other international organisations.

Since 2002, ECLAS has also initiated and been leading the LE:NOTRE Thematic Network Project in Landscape Architecture, co-funded by the European Union, with member schools from a majority of Council of Europe Member states and beyond. Its initial focus on university staff has been expanded to include students of landscape architecture at member universities, but also other landscape-related disciplines. This is about to be formalised as the LE:NOTRE Institute and will form an organisation able to further the goals of ECLAS in the wider landscape community.

ECLAS and the European Landscape Convention

A number of activities undertaken by ECLAS and within the LENOTRE project have been directly inspired by the European Landscape Convention. Article 6 B of the Convention states that each Party to the Convention undertakes to promote "multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned". The education of landscape architects in Europe is an example of a field

with a strong interdisciplinary focus looking at all aspects of these topics.

Furthering international cooperation on landscape issues is also one of the central goals of the European Landscape Convention. The Convention has been an important catalyst in work undertaken by ECLAS within the context of the LE:NOTRE Thematic Network Project on the development of a web-based platform for communication and the exchange of information between academics across Europe, most recently through the LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum, first held in Antalya in 2012 and this year being held in Rome. At the forum the landscape of the region is studied and reflected upon and a publication produced from this.

The links between the ELC and the academic field of Landscape Architecture

There are several very strong links between landscape architecture as a discipline and the content of the European Landscape Convention. Landscape architecture recognises the need to approach landscape issues at the meeting point between natural sciences, social sciences and humanities. Landscape architecture education covers the same scope as the ELC, which also ranges from the urban and suburban spaces through everyday landscapes to outstanding landscapes worthy of preservation; from derelict suburbs to World Heritage Sites. Landscape architecture shares the aims and ideas of the European Landscape Convention about the necessity of dynamic, forward looking, human-orientated, action-orientated, integrated, inter- and trans-disciplinary approaches to landscape. The action-orientated and forward looking approach of the European Landscape Convention is welcomed by landscape architecture schools as an important counterbalance to the preservation-focused and static ideas about landscape conservation and protection that were earlier often predominant in international and national landscape policies.

One particular important field of landscape architecture teaching and research is connected to the establishment of “procedures for the participation of the general public and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies”. The professional role of landscape architects requires a skill in communication with the general public and other stakeholders. The traditional expert role of landscape planners and landscape designers is hence changing into the role of communicators and mediator of scenarios. Several universities in Europe have also developed new teaching areas focusing specifically on landscape analysis and landscape assessment, in order to more closely fulfil the Convention’s requirement for the ‘identification and assessment’ of landscapes. Further examples are provided by courses dealing with the design of outdoor space in urban and rural areas; the design of playgrounds and environment for children, courses with an environmental psychology approach dealing with landscape’s restorative effects for human health, well-being and rehabilitation, and courses dealing with the conservation and management of cultural landscapes, historical landscapes, gardens and parks and designated areas.

Need to further develop landscape education and training in Europe

Today there are distinct differences in landscape architecture programmes between European countries and regions. In particular the south of Europe there is a shortage of suitably trained professionals able to take an integrated approach to the planning, design and management of landscapes to protect and enhance them. While a number of disciplines exist in these countries which are able to deal with individual aspects of landscape protection, management and planning, none has the unique combination of ecological and sociological knowledge together with the necessary planning and design skills to develop appropriate solutions to more complex landscape challenges. This support to landscape education, provided by the European Landscape Convention, is therefore extremely important.

It is with concern therefore, that ECLAS views the possible downgrading of the importance of implementing the European Landscape Convention by the Council of Europe, at a time when many signatory countries are only just starting to implement it seriously and when the various disciplines of

landscape – not just landscape architecture – are coming together in a spirit of cooperation.

We understand that there are competing issues that require time and resources from the Council of Europe but at a time when the landscape of Europe is under enormous pressure in part as a result of the financial crisis, now is not the time to take away any sense of the importance and relevance of the convention.

Yours faithfully



Professor Simon Bell
President



Professor Ingrid Sarlöv Herlin



Dr. Sabine Bouche-Pillon

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**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION RURALITY, ENVIRONMENT /
DEVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION RURALITY-
ENVIRONMENT-DEVELOPMENT (RED)**

From: patrice.collignon [mailto:red@ruraleurope.org]
Sent: mardi 2 avril 2013 15:09
To: NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy; DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne
Subject: Conférence CEP - mars 2013

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M. Patrice COLLIGNON

Directeur Association internationale Ruralité-Environnement-Développement

Il convient de garder à l'esprit que l'objectif premier de la Convention européenne du Paysage (CEP) est de concrétiser au niveau local le souci de protection, gestion et bon aménagement du paysage. C'est au regard de ce critère local et concret qu'il faut d'abord évaluer la priorité à donner à la Convention et à sa mise en œuvre. Le constat que l'on peut tirer est que, depuis le lancement de la CEP, il y a dans les territoires une vraie dynamique en faveur de la prise en compte du paysage et de son appropriation par les citoyens. Au regard de cet objectif central, la CEP est une convention prioritaire pour la qualité de vie des européens ; ce statut doit aussi lui être donné au Conseil de l'Europe.

Les considérations portées par rapport à la CEP et qui lui valent aujourd'hui de ne pas être considérée comme prioritaire appellent des réponses. Il ne s'agit pas seulement d'argumenter en se basant sur les réussites et les pratiques existantes. Il faut aussi profiter de cette situation difficile pour proposer des modes de fonctionnement, de financement,..., un positionnement interne dans la structure du Conseil de l'Europe qui fasse davantage appel à l'innovation. Evitons le simple copier-coller dans les perspectives de travail de la CEP. La Convention de Berne, avec son Comité permanent, peut aussi être une source de réflexion. Il nous faut oser.

D'autre part, il serait souhaitable de mettre davantage en exergue l'impact de la CEP dans les secteurs de l'économie et de l'emploi. La mise en œuvre de la Convention génère un chiffre d'affaires dans les territoires. Certes, des données précises manquent mais cet aspect pourrait apporter des arguments positifs et significatifs auprès des Gouvernements, tout autant, si pas davantage dans le contexte socio-économique actuel, que les relations entre paysage et droits de l'homme. Le secteur privé doit devenir un partenaire reconnu de la CEP.

Enfin, dans les pays de l'Union européenne, nous sommes à un moment clé de la future programmation 2014-2020. Les Etats membres sont en effet en pleine négociation de leur futur Contrat de partenariat, tant avec la Commission qu'avec les acteurs régionaux ou sectoriels. Si nous voulons que des mesures en faveur du paysage soient inscrites et alimentées financièrement dans les programmes des sept années à venir, il est important que les artisans du paysage soient associés aux négociations en cours, ou s'y imposent s'ils n'y ont pas été conviés. Ces dernières années, R.E.D. a travaillé auprès de la Commission pour que ces opportunités existent au sein du FEADER, du FEDER... : encore faut-il que les acteurs régionaux et nationaux s'en saisissent.

Pour avoir contribué aux travaux de la CEP depuis sa gestation en amont de 2000, nous ne pouvons clôturer ces commentaires sans saluer le travail considérable et essentiel de Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons dans l'impulsion remarquable de la CEP en Europe.

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**EUROPEAN NETWORK OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION / RESEAU
EUROPÉEN DES AUTORITES LOCALES ET REGIONALES POUR LA MISE EN
OEUVRE DE LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE (RECEP - ENELC)**

From: Rosell Mir, Eduardo [mailto:eduard.rosell@gencat.cat]

Sent: mercredi 3 avril 2013 13:53

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne; NUTTALL-BODIN Nancy; DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: RE: Mes. Participants 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention - 7e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage - 26-27 March 2013

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Mr Eduard ROSELL

Director of RECEP-ENELC

Thank you for this opportunity to take the floor in the 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention. I am here representing the RECEP-ENELC organization as Observer in this Conference.

RECEP-ENELC is an international non-governmental organization composed of sub-national European public authorities. The European network of local and regional authorities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (ENELC) was established here in Strasbourg

in 2006 following the initiative of the Council of Europe's Congress of Local and Regional Authorities. Our head office is in Florence (Italy) at the *Villa Medicea di Careggi*.

RECEP-ENELC is part of the European Landscape Network together with CIVILSCAPE and UNISCAPE, a network gathering universities, civil society and territorial public authorities in support of the Landscape Convention.

The ELC encourages the member states to adopt policies for the landscape protection, management and planning, and to promote measures aimed at enhancing the quality of landscapes throughout the whole national territory, raising awareness and promoting the education on landscape, and involving the people concerned in the relevant public decision-making processes.

The implementation of these policies relies firstly on member states according to its own principle of division of powers and competences and secondly, respecting the principle of subsidiarity, most of the actions to carry on depend finally on the regional and local levels.

RECEP-ENELC, as a network of local and regional authorities provides its members with support and cooperation for the exchange of experiences and good practices developed by different regions and municipalities, and to provide scientific, technical and political support to its members to promote the principles of the convention within their territories and among the populations concerned.

At the present time, RECEP-ENELC is undergoing a process of internal reform in order to provide a more agile and efficient organization through the reform of the Statutes, and to promote into its members the participation on new policies, projects and initiatives in landscape. So far, we have established a new road map of the future works and the initiatives to be developed in collaboration with UNISCAPE and CIVILSCAPE.

The government of the Generalitat of Catalonia (Spain) holds the presidency of RECEP-ENELC for the 2010-2014 period, and in June 2012 I have been appointed as Director of the network in my condition of General Deputy Director of Spatial Planning and Landscape of the Department of Territory and Sustainability of the Catalan government, where I am at your disposal.

Thank you very much.

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**EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION TREES AND ROADS /
ASSOCIATION EUROPENNE ARBRES ET ROUTES**

From: Chantal PRADINES [mailto:chantal.pradines@wanadoo.fr]
Sent: jeudi 11 avril 2013 09:07
To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne
Subject: RE: Chantal Pradines RE: Conférence de la Convention
Importance: High

* * *

**Les suites du rapport CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 15F
« Infrastructures routières : les allées d'arbres dans le paysage »
Situation 2013**

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications/Facettes_fr.pdf
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications/Facettes_en.pdf

Mme Chantal PRADINES
Membre de l'Association européenne Arbre et Routes

Le Conseil de l'Europe, en permettant l'élaboration du rapport « *Infrastructures routières : les allées d'arbres dans le paysage* » et en le publiant, donne la parole aux citoyens. On notera tout d'abord que les citoyens, à la fois honorés et soutenus, deviennent alors des relais extrêmement actifs de communication du Conseil de l'Europe, en s'attachant à expliquer ce que sont à la fois la Convention européenne du paysage et le Conseil de l'Europe à un public extrêmement large.

En ne se contentant pas de travailler sur des principes généraux, mais en s'intéressant concrètement aux bonnes pratiques sur un thème pointu, le Conseil de l'Europe a permis de faire pénétrer la question du paysage dans des cercles d'acteurs qui en sont souvent très éloignés.

C'est le cas des gestionnaires des routes et des acteurs de la sécurité routière :

- ouverture des colonnes de la revue « Routes / Roads » de l'Association Mondiale de la Route et de la Revue Générale des Routes à une présentation du rapport (assortie, dans le cas de la revue RGRA, d'un article sur la sécurité routière montrant l'absence de corrélation entre le risque d'être tué dans un département, et la richesse du patrimoine des allées de ce département)
- présentation à un groupe de travail du ministère luxembourgeois sur la sécurité routière
- prochaine participation à une conférence d'acteurs routiers

Mais, concernant les « allées » d'arbres, l'information de publics différents n'est pas suffisante pour que les citoyens soient associés à une politique vertueuse et ne suffit pas pour permettre une réelle rupture dans les pratiques dégradantes pour le patrimoine.

Des dizaines de milliers d'arbres continuent à être mutilés ou abattus chaque année, souvent au prétexte de la sécurité routière, suscitant la mobilisation réprobatrice de citoyens.

Les membres du Jury Citoyen organisé en 2006 par le Conseil Général de Meurthe-et-Moselle, en France, estiment aujourd'hui – 2013 - que la politique menée par ce gestionnaire ne respecte pas l'avis qui avait été émis.

Ces pratiques dégradantes vis-à-vis du patrimoine touchent désormais les pays qui servaient d'exemple en 2009.

Deux nouveaux pays (Luxembourg et Belgique) ont adopté une politique de sécurité routière axée sur le concept de « route qui pardonne » et mis de ce fait un frein à leur politique de plantation.
Depuis 2007, les plantations de compensation ne sont pas effectuées par l'administration des routes (plus de 7000 arbres et un montant de 2,2 millions d'euros) dans le Land de Mecklembourg, pourtant une des régions phares en matière d'« allées ».
L'Allemagne a coupé dans son programme de communication grand public.

L'observation confirme le rôle de garde-fous que jouent, dans ce cas, les lois de protection, grâce au contrôle des administrations de l'environnement en charge de leur application. Ces lois permettent de limiter les abattages, mais elles ne suffisent visiblement pas pour engager des politiques vertueuses de compensation et de replantation nécessaires à la préservation.

L'engagement citoyen est essentiel. Deux nouveaux pays (Pologne et République tchèque) se sont ainsi dotés de telles lois de protection. Aujourd'hui, le Manifeste pour les allées, annoncé en 2011, a été lancé avec succès. Il a été signé par des personnalités. Il constitue un autre outil pour demander l'application des recommandations énoncées dans le rapport sur les allées.

La publication du rapport sur les « allées » a permis de faire pénétrer le paysage culturel également dans le cercle des scientifiques spécialistes de biodiversité. Ce travail doit absolument être poursuivi et facilité, notamment au niveau du Conseil de l'Europe, avec un croisement avec la Convention de Berne.

Cette sensibilisation peut en effet avoir des conséquences concrètes, par exemple l'abattage de 300 arbres évité grâce à l'avis émis par le Conseil Scientifique Régional du Patrimoine Naturel de Lorraine suite à la prise de connaissance du rapport sur les allées.
Les « allées » constituent une infrastructure écologique complète, qui intègre toutes les dimensions consubstantielles à la stratégie pour la biodiversité et la diversité des paysages du Conseil de l'Europe (1995) ; la référence à ce texte fondateur a permis aux organisateurs de la conférence IENE (Infra Eco Network Europe) à Potsdam en 2012 de faire le constat que les aspects « paysage culturel » et « citoyenneté » sont très souvent oubliés à tort par les spécialistes d'infrastructures écologiques.

Enfin, le Conseil de l'Europe, en permettant l'élaboration du rapport et en le publiant, a également renforcé les contacts entre les acteurs européens – associatifs, scientifiques, institutionnels. Ces contacts ne se limitent pas à des échanges d'information, mais se concrétisent par des actions, transfrontalières et paneuropéennes, avec un projet d'itinéraire culturel européen.

- coopérations bilatérales – actions de formation pour les associations mais aussi pour les administrations –, notamment entre l'Allemagne et la Pologne.
- projet « Alleen statt Grenzen » – « des allées pas des frontières » qui devrait enfin se concrétiser en 2013 à la frontière germano-polonaise
- projet d'itinéraire culturel européen, dans le cadre du programme des itinéraires culturels de Conseil de l'Europe – la réunion de lancement a eu lieu fin octobre à Rügen (D), le lendemain des 20 ans de la Deutsche Alleenstrasse, avec des partenaires polonais, allemands, suédois, tchèques, hongrois et français

Alors que des problèmes phytosanitaires menacent des pans entiers du patrimoine, les institutions doivent mettre tout en œuvre pour que les recommandations du rapport soient encore mieux valorisées.

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EUROPEAN FOUNDATION IL NIBBIO / FONDAZIONE EUROPEENNE IL NIBBIO (FEIN)

* * *

Mrs Alessandra BANA, Fein Press and Media

Mrs Paola Olivia MAGNANI, Fein Public and Scientific Affairs

Université d'été – Colloqui sul paesaggio « *Paesaggio sull'acqua* », 29-30 agosto 2013.

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APPENDIX 9

CONCLUSIONS OF THE REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE 7TH COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

9.1. Conclusions of the report on “Landscape and education”, prepared by Ms Annalisa CALCAGNO MANIGLIO, Expert Consultant of the Council of Europe [Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 9]

9.2. Conclusions of the report on “Landscape and leisure”, prepared by Mr Niek HAZENDONK, Expert Consultant of the Council of Europe and M. BRINKHUIJSEN, Ch. JONG; H. de JONGE and D. SIJMONS [Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 10]

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9.1. SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE REPORT ON “LANDSCAPE AND EDUCATION”

*prepared by Ms Annalisa CALCAGNO MANIGLIO
Expert Consultant of the Council of Europe*

[Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 9]

General principles in the teaching and learning process

The acquisition of knowledge is one of the objectives of school education. It must take account of the pupils’ learning processes and speed of learning by fostering approaches to knowledge acquisition commensurate with their age and mental development. It must also acknowledge the value of overall educational continuity throughout the school experience, avoiding the pointless superimposition of concepts already acquired and disregarding others. It must succeed in finding, throughout the different school stages, the right relationships between the subjects taught during the year and give all pupils, at the various schools, the possibility of achieving the appropriate level of maturity and preparation.

The subject of landscape accordingly provides many advantages for the pupils’ education and is an important vehicle for them to become familiar with and understand their surroundings. It enables them to be taught to see the things they know well from a new perspective – things they are used to “seeing” without “observing” and to frequenting without understanding that they are natural and cultural assets that are common to all of us and, consciously or unconsciously, a source of well-being for the community. Above all, it provides an opportunity for pupils to discover the role of each individual as one of the landscape’s inhabitants, a guardian of its identity and its culture and a protagonist aware of its future development

List of proposals to the national public authorities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

School pupils – the citizens of tomorrow – must be able to develop the knowledge necessary to safeguard this resource and understand what the best ways are of helping to manage it and preserve it for present and future generations.

It is therefore necessary to provide pupils with knowledge of the landscape at all school levels in order to show them that the landscape is not just the visual aspect of a place but a territorial entity where

numerous natural and human factors interact. The landscape must consequently be studied in all its complexity through the developmental processes that modify it.

The European Landscape Convention makes school education one of the *important specific measures* to be adopted by countries. It clearly states: “*Each Party undertakes to promote school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning*”.

The educational method must primarily be based on direct observation and on active participation involving pupils’ research into, and discovery of, the landscape around them. It must encourage as many school outings as possible to enable them to understand through direct observation that the landscape is much more than just nature.

At *primary and secondary school*, different approaches must be used depending on the pupils’ ages and maturity. In the case of primary school children, the principal method will be the sensorial approach, which comprises not only sight but all the other senses too. The visual dimension will be employed to provide an initial knowledge of the landscape, and this personal perception of places and familiar areas will help pupils to observe the variety of forms, materials, colours and uses and the many different activities carried on there.

In order to teach the concepts they need for their education, primary school children should either be put in direct contact with the landscape by means of careful, guided observation or else use audiovisual material, pictures and documentation.

At secondary school, a new knowledge acquisition method will be used: a first analysis of the distinctive characteristics of landscapes and of the diversity of the elements of which it is composed. Pupils should be taught about the different landscapes of the places familiar to them and taken to visit landscapes characterised by various relationships between human beings and nature. This will make it possible to begin implementing cross-subject activities to enable pupils to understand and analyse the landscape, and these activities can be extended as a result of the input from several subject-areas taught in the course of the year.

List of proposals to national public authorities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention through the promotion of landscape education in the classroom

The “*specific measures*” (Article 6(B)(b) of the European Landscape Convention relate to the importance for each State Party to promote: “*school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning*”.

The principal objective of these measures is to persuade administrators to adopt the necessary ways and means of including the landscape dimension in school (and university) curricula by providing the knowledge required to understand not only landscapes and their values and features but also the social, ecological and economic developmental processes, in order to help secure their sustainable development.

The Convention seeks to ensure that the necessary and important public campaigns to raise awareness of the landscape dimension are preceded by school and university courses, at European level, “*which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning*”.

Following on from the observations in the conclusions to this report, it is useful to draw attention of the relevant local and regional authorities a short list of proposals as a possible response to the

provisions and objectives of Article 6 of the European Landscape Convention. These proposals concern the need to

- introduce landscape education into primary and secondary school curricula to enable pupils to acquire an understanding of the values, features, importance and role of the landscape with regard to people's quality of life;
- promote school teaching that involve activities which will foster familiarisation with and understanding of the landscape; landscape cannot be considered a specific subject-area but, on the contrary, involves several disciplines that study and analyse its various aspects;
- provide appropriate teacher training to teach pupils, especially at secondary school level, the basic knowledge they need to understand the landscape, and to have landscape specialists produce a handbook of teaching methods that will be helpful to teachers in this particular field;
- encourage pupils to acquire a personal knowledge not only of the landscape they frequent but also of other landscapes with different characteristics and features; provide schools with materials and audiovisual equipment that will help them develop and update their knowledge of landscapes;
- encourage secondary school pupils to undertake projects, coming up with proposals to address the problems facing the landscape in the area in which they live.

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9.2. CONCLUSIONS OF THE REPORT ON “LANDSCAPE AND LEISURE”

*prepared by Mr Niek HAZENDONK
Expert Consultant of the Council of Europe*

and M. BRINKHUIJSEN, Ch. JONG; H. de JONGE and D. SIJMONS

[Document CEP-CDCPP (2013) 10]

In this period where international society is undergoing many types of changes and suffering diverse crisis (economic, ecological and f.i. real estate) there is possible danger for those landscapes and regions which depend economically greatly on (incoming) tourism. Changes in tourism flows can undermine these landscapes and societies. But also other change as climate change or changes in hydrology can have impacts on the touristic attractiveness of a landscape and thus direct and/or indirect influence the future of a landscape. We can remember out of the early past Foot and Mouth disease, the volcanic eruption on Iceland, revolutions in societies for example the North African Arabic world.

One of the trends is a growing interest in quality in the broad sense, the quality and identity that offers landscape and the landscapes of Europe are so a chance for the tourism industry.

Often up till now landscape lacks in most of the policies and programs with attention for sustainability as a own separate or integrating concept or objective. It has to be said that attention for the landscape concept is in all attention for sustainable development mostly the last to be addressed. Commonly sustainability is focused on the environmental problems related to flows of water, energy and materials and in a lesser way also to natural and cultural heritage. The holistic concept of landscape as mentioned in the ELC is seldom used or applied. This means that mostly or natural or cultural heritage

are at stake, Also in general the common every day landscapes are in oblivion and get no attention at all. The last are also object of the ELC.

European and national policies to stimulate tourism and the industry can be helpful to support the industry and thus the landscapes developed and managed by the same industry. But therefore we should understand and look at the leisure industry as a driving force of utmost importance for the development of landscapes and their quality (Mommaas, 2006; Berkers et al., 2011)

The Council of Europe and the contracting parties of ELC should give attention to this fact and use the opportunities given to introduce the landscape concept as the ELC brings it to us. Especially the present momentum where the European Union gets more and more involved in policy and programs for sustainable tourism the minds are open to the landscape concept. Of course the national level and other levels are of the same importance.

The notions of landscape and tourism (and leisure) are from their early appearance strongly intertwined. The Landscape convention should make possible that it will be a fruitful relationship also in the future. National and international even European visions on leiscapes are needed.

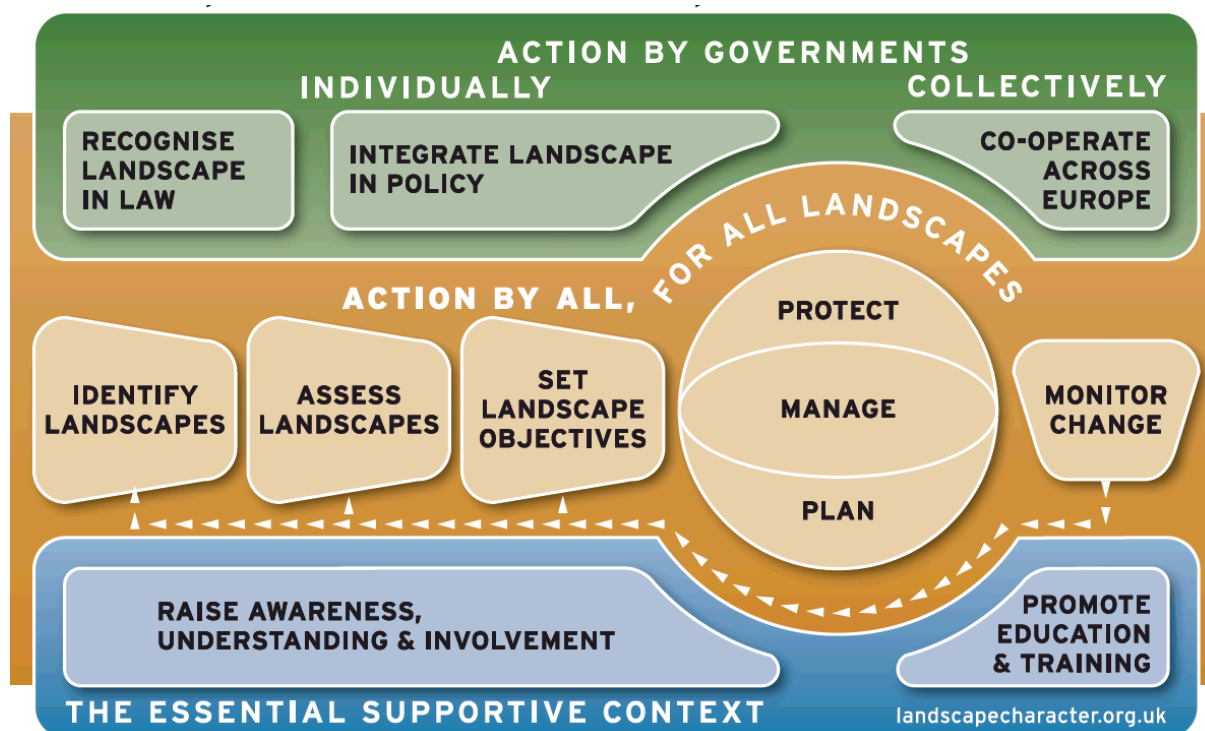
The European Landscape Convention in action

On all levels, on international, national, regional, local and business scales sustainability should lead our thinking and acting for tourism and leisure policies. It is advisable that the landscape concept as promoted by the European Landscape Convention should form an important aspect in this sustainable development. The general method of working as stated in the Convention and more explicitly explained by Michael Dower in LCN News Issue 27 Spring 2008 give outlines for this integration of leisure and landscape. Landscape should be integrated in tourism policy. And leisure and tourism should be integrated in landscape and territorial development!

When drawing up tourism policies, plans, developments and projects landscape assessments, identifications should be a part of it. Also landscape objectives should be developed. (Leisure) landscapes should be properly protected, managed and planned. When realized or developed the plans should be monitored. Raising awareness, understanding and involvement for landscape as for the tourism plans as such should be part of all the undertakings in the field of tourism and leisure.

Also international data information on leisure and the relation to landscape data are needed if we want to organize good planning. In the base literature for this essay a lack of comparable synchronized data appeared. This was especially the case for sectors of leisure outside the tourism field. Such as domestic tourism and national outdoor recreation. EEA, Eurostat and ESPON could have a role in this. The development of the map of European Leiscapes should be further developed. It can be an interesting tool to monitor the development of European landscapes and tourism policies and to combine analyses with other sectors such as agriculture.

We have attempted to construct a European viewpoint. The Landscape Convention relates to all landscapes, so also to all leiscapes; leisure in urban, peri-urban and rural environments; the ordinary and even the despoiled, as well as the exceptional.



Landscapes are perceived as the setting of people's lives, crucial to the quality of those lives. Leisure needs and leisure as a driving force in landscape development interferes in our daily, weekly and yearly living environment. So, the general public should be encouraged to take an active interest part in caring for them. The same though should be the case for entrepreneurs and firms, from small business to multinationals.

Moreover, Europe's leiscapes are of value to all Europeans, being cherished outside the locality and beyond national borders: therefore, public authorities at all levels should take action to protect, manage and plan landscapes so as to maintain and improve landscape quality, as part of the process of leisure development in a context if sustainable development.

In the case of landscapes of leisure there is always a tension between inhabitants, visitors and users of the landscapes we would like to emphasise that during the planning, developing and maintaining of leiscapes there should be explicitly paid much attention to the rights, the involvement and the needs of the inhabitants and leisure workers. Authorities have the outmost responsibility to realize so.

The recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the promotion of tourism to foster the cultural heritage as a factor for sustainable development (2003) says it like this: "Tourism is a means of access to culture and nature. It should be an opportunity for self-education, fostering mutual tolerance, learning about other cultures and peoples and their diversity, as well as for enjoyment, rest and relaxation. Cultural tourism provides particular opportunities for learning about other cultures through direct experience of their heritage. In Europe, cultural heritage tourism can help to forge the European identity and develop awareness and respect of the cultural heritage of peoples.

The member states which ratified the Landscape convention have:

- to recognise landscapes in law, for instance in laws on leisure and tourism: leisure is or can be also an expression of the diversity of (shared) cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of identity;

- to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning (brought into relation with leisure needs and development);
- to establish procedures for of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties such as market parties to participate in defining and implementing landscape policies (leisure has to play a roll in this also);
- to integrate landscape into regional and town planning policies and so also into leisure policy and related to that cultural, environmental, agricultural, social, and economic policies which may have direct or indirect impact on landscape. The action as such lies mainly with public bodies, but working closely with all stakeholders including market parties

Thus much of the action may lie with regional or local authorities, who are the prime guardians of the planning system, landscape quality and leisure possibilities.

All authorities and other actors who want to strive for quality leiscapes have:

- to identify landscapes, that is to describe their character and the key elements in that character; the roll of leisure and tourism should be studied thoroughly knowing the importance of these functions;
- to assess the landscapes, that is to analyse what contributes to, and what detracts from, their quality and distinctiveness; again leisure is an important factor;
- to define objectives for landscape quality, after public consultation (public means inhabitants, visitors and users): these objectives should form the frame for the main process of physical action, embodied in the next three verbs;
- to protect what should be protected; this could be features important for leisure, old leisure quality landscape and of course features or landscapes to be protected from leisure pressure;
- to manage what needs management in order to be sustained; all landscapes should be properly managed, leisure can help to bring new income, spoiled or rundown landscapes need revitalisation and specialised management. A special aspect forms the management of visitors and users;
- to plan, in the sense stated in the Convention, namely to take strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore and create landscapes;
- to monitor what is happening to the landscapes, in terms of change and the impact of that change upon the character of the landscapes and upon the achievement or not of the stated objectives.

Lastly, both the transition and the boost need to be guided by Europe's abundant design talent and landscape expertise. In this transition, the leisure industry and designers can be of great use to one another. The member states and regions can generate and perpetuate these contacts via their spatial planning and/or architectural policies. It would be nice if a relevant percentage of the investments for each member state in leisure could be set aside for linking design and artistic applications to new developments in the tourist/recreational infrastructure. If all the thousands of individual projects are executed properly, in the long term a quality improvement and a leap forward in sustainability can be realised across the full spectrum. The outlook for leisure landscapes will benefit more from 'doing the ordinary extraordinarily well' than from a few isolated 'extraordinary exceptions'. Landscape architects should have the ambition of adding the sustainable leisure landscapes of the twenty-first century to the series of leisure commissions with which they previously enriched the European landscape (Hazendonk et al. 2008).

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APPENDIX 10

COUNCIL OF EUROPE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION CM/REC(2013)... OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS TO MEMBER STATES ON THE LANDSCAPE AND EDUCATION AT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL

*(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on ... 2013
at the ...th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)*

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage;

Having regard to the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176), adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000, opened to member states for signature in Florence on 20 October 2000 and entered into force on 1st March 2004;

Concerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between environment, social needs, culture and economic activity, for a better quality of life;

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

Aware that the landscape contributes to the formation of local and regional cultures and that it is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity;

Acknowledging that the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: both in urban and rural areas, in high quality or in degraded areas, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty and in everyday areas;

Noting that developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, the expansion of urban areas and of infrastructure networks, the increase in transport, tourism and recreation activities and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy are in many cases accelerating the transformation of landscapes;

Wishing to respond to the public's demand to enjoy high-quality landscapes and to play an active part in the management of landscapes;

Believing that the landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being and that its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone;

Acknowledging that the quality and diversity of European landscapes constitute a common resource, and that it is important to co-operate towards its protection, management and planning;

Considering the aims of the European Landscape Convention and wishing to encourage its implementation;

Referring to Article 6-B of the European Landscape Convention on specific measures for education, which states that “Each Party undertakes to promote: ... school ... courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning”;

Referring to the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, whereby:

“While schools in certain states already offer landscape training, such training should be strengthened so as to develop children’s sensitivity to questions which they are likely to experience when looking at the quality of their surroundings. Furthermore, this is a way of reaching a population through the family. This can come about through education in several disciplines, whether geography, history, the natural sciences, economics, literature, arts, architecture or engineering disciplines, or civics education. School curricula at various levels should foster an awareness of landscape themes through learning to read landscapes and through sensitisation to relations between cadre de vie and landscape, to relations between ecology and landscape problems and to social and economic questions. Landscape constitutes a teaching resource because, when reading it, pupils are brought face to face with visible signs of their surroundings that relate to spatial-planning issues. Landscape reading also makes it possible to understand current and historical approaches to landscape production as an expression of a community’s identity.”

Having regard to its previous recommendations:

- concerning the promotion of an awareness of Europe in secondary schools (Recommendation No. R (83) 4);
- on the role of the secondary school in preparing young people for life (Recommendation No. R (83) 13);
- on aid for artistic creation (Recommendation No. R (85) 6);
- on teaching and learning about human rights in schools (Recommendation No. R (85) 7);
- on the role of museums in environmental education, information and training (Recommendation No. R (90) 18);
- on heritage education (Recommendation No. R (98) 5);

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 heritage field are an ideal way of giving meaning to the future;

Recommends that the governments of member States adopt appropriate legislative, regulatory, administrative, financial and other adequate measures to initiate and 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.

Appendix to Recommendation No. R (...) ...

I. Principles and proposals

a. General principles on teaching and learning process

The acquisition of knowledge is one of the objectives of school education. It must take account of the pupils’ learning processes and speed of learning. This can be done by fostering approaches to knowledge acquisition to commensurate with their age and mental development. It must also

acknowledge the value of overall educational continuity throughout the school experience, avoiding the pointless superimposition of concepts already acquired and disregarding others. It must succeed in finding, throughout the different school stages, the right relationships between the subjects taught during the year and give all pupils, at the various schools, the possibility of achieving the appropriate level of maturity and preparation.

The subject of landscape accordingly provides many advantages for the pupils' education and is an important vehicle for them to become familiar with and understand their surroundings, considered as their living space. It enables them to be taught to see the things they know well from a new perspective – things they are used to “seeing” without “observing”; frequenting without understanding and to acknowledge that there are natural and cultural assets that are common to all of us and, whether we are conscious or unconscious about it, represent a source of well-being for the community. It should provide an opportunity for pupils to discover the role of each individual acting as an inhabitant of the landscape surrounding them, as a guardian of its identity and its culture and as a protagonist aware of its future development

Children, the citizens of tomorrow, should be able to develop the knowledge necessary to safeguard this resource and understand what are the best ways for helping in landscape protection, management and planning for present and future generations.

It should be therefore necessary, on a gradual approach, to provide pupils with a basic knowledge of the landscape at all school levels in order to show them that the landscape is not just the visual aspect of a place but a territorial entity where numerous natural and human factors interact. The landscape should consequently be studied in all its complexity through the developmental processes that modify it.

The educational method should be primarily based on direct observation and on active participation involving pupils' research into, and discovery of, the landscape around them. It must encourage as many school outings as possible to enable them to understand through direct observation that the landscape is much more than just nature.

Different approaches should be used depending on the pupils' ages and maturity:

- in the case of **primary school** children, the principal method should be the sensorial approach, which comprises not only sight but all the other senses too. The visual dimension should be employed to provide an initial knowledge of the landscape, as the personal perception of places and familiar areas will help pupils to observe the variety of forms, materials, colors and uses and the many different activities carried on there. In order to teach the concepts they need for their education, primary school children should either be put in direct contact with the landscape by means of careful, guided observation or use relevant audiovisual material, pictures and documentation;
- at **secondary school**, a different knowledge acquisition method should be used: an initial analysis of the distinctive characteristics of landscapes and of the diversity of the elements of which it is composed. Pupils should be taught about the different landscapes of places which familiar to them and taken to visit landscapes, using an historical approach, characterised by various relationships between human beings and nature. This should make it possible to begin implementing cross-subject activities to enable pupils to understand and analyse the landscape. These activities can then be extended as a result of the input from several subject-areas taught in the course of the year.

b. Proposals to public authorities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention through the promotion of landscape education in the classroom

It would be useful to address a short list of proposals for the attention of the competent local and regional authorities as a possible response to the provisions and objectives of Article 6 of the European Landscape Convention. These proposals concern the need to:

- introduce landscape education into primary and secondary school *curricula* to enable pupils to acquire an understanding of the values, features of the importance and role of the landscape with regard to people's quality of their surroundings;
- promote school teaching that involve activities which will foster familiarisation with and an understanding of the landscape; landscape cannot be considered a specific subject-area but, on the contrary, it involves several disciplines that study and analyse its various aspects;
- provide capacity building training for teachers in order to integrate subjects focusing on the basic knowledge they need to understand the landscape;
- encourage pupils to acquire a personal knowledge not only of the landscape in which they live, but also of other landscapes with different characteristics and features;
- encourage school pupils, already from the secondary school, to participate and come up with proposals for projects and plans for the protection, management and planning of the landscape in which they live.

II. Implementing landscape education

Landscape education, which is cross-curricular by its very nature, should be promoted through the medium of different school subjects at all levels and in all types of teaching, via its simple integration.

Initiatives taken by schools, landscape professionals and associations and their governing bodies should be encouraged and facilitated, in so far as they fit into the definitions and goals of the European Landscape Convention.

Assessment of actions or initiatives should be undertaken by the relevant ministries and/or the partners, especially considering the educational results.

Landscape education presupposes a link with school programmes and appropriate training for teachers.

Theoretical and practical training courses should, wherever possible, be organised for both teachers and professionals.

Steps should be taken at the appropriate administrative level to allow and facilitate pupil and teacher mobility.

Encouragement should be given to the setting up of educational departments in organisations responsible of landscape.

All young people, irrespective of their family or financial background, should be able to take part in landscape education activities.

A partnership for landscape education activities should be set up on an official basis between the relevant ministries, if possible within existing structures.

III. Documentation and material

The relevant authorities and ministries, in each State, should be encouraged to produce or commission teaching material relating to landscape. It would be useful that landscape specialists produce a handbook of teaching methods that will be helpful to teachers in this particular field.

Landscape education activities should be able to employ the most up-to-date information and communication available. It would be useful to provide schools with materials and audiovisual equipment that will help them develop and update their knowledge of landscapes.

Exchange of experience and a better multilateral dissemination of information on landscape education should be ensured on the Council of Europe Information System for the European Landscape Convention (L6).

* * *

APPENDIX 11

REPORT on

“THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SPATIAL/REGIONAL PLANNING (CEMAT), CONSIDERING LANDSCAPE WITH ITS HERITAGE VALUES”

[16CEMAT-CHF 94 (2012) 3E]

*prepared by Mr Audun MOFLAG,
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Summary

The scope of the report is defined by Council of Europe⁸:

Preparation of a report on “Spatial/ Regional planning (CEMAT) considering Landscape and Heritage values

The report will present:

- The added value of the Council of Europe activities considering the work done in the European Union;
- The link between the CEMAT activities and the priorities of the Council of Europe;
- The perspectives of a reinforcement of the activities between spatial planning, landscape and heritage.

Main conclusions

The link between the CEMAT activities and the priorities of the Council of Europe

The spatial development and planning affect our lives – may be far more than we are aware of. Market forces alone however, do not supply common goods for the citizens. A sensible human approach requires political attention and intervention. This makes spatial planning and development a basic object for the fundamental values of the CoE.

CEMAT is working to improve the quality of life for citizens. In the CoE priorities for 2012-2013, its activities relate to the axes of Democratic Governance and Sustainable Democratic Societies. CEMAT is promoting multi-level governance in accordance with the principles of subsidiarity and reciprocity. Regional and local self-government and public participation may release the inherent capacity and potentials throughout the society.

The perspectives of a reinforcement of the activities between spatial planning, landscape and heritage

⁸ Contr. CEMAT 1/2012, 6 February 2012.

Secretariat of the Council of Europe – CEMAT and European Landscape Convention: Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons.

Landscape and heritage express the human qualities of our environment. The landscape is of great significance for our everyday life, development of identity and attractiveness of our communities. This fact works two ways. A degraded landscape may impair the quality of life of its citizens. Those who can afford, move out. The less resourceful stay behind, and may cause accumulation of social problems.

A normative protection of landscape and heritage is not an end in itself. Landscape and heritage are also potential assets in the economic and social development. Spatial planning is the arena and the instrument for achieving cross sector co-operation and synergies.

The European Landscape Convention is fostering active citizenship and participation. Spatial planning based on a human dimension generates political attention and innovation. This is bringing new life and new approaches to the political debate – increasing the political creativity and spectre of feasible actions, and promoting the awareness at all levels of government.

The added value of the Council of Europe activities considering the work done in the European Union

The CoE represents 47 member states across the entire European space – the 27 EU member states and 20 more in “Europe beyond the EU”. CoE/ CEMAT is an official ministerial meeting ground for pan-European reflection and exchange of best practice on spatial development, democracy and good governance. The EU does not have this kind of format.

The EU is a supranational organisation. Its treaties cover issues on which every member state is obliged to act. The overwhelming economic force of the EU is at the same time, the main topic of the political agenda. By contrast, the CoE is an interstate organisation. The CoE is freer in thought and speech, providing arenas for open debate and visionary ideas. This is missing in the EU system.

The CoE is executing its mandate by means of conventions and resolutions. The conventions are based on national ratification and legally binding. They also enable a development process in each country to be carried out, involving the main stakeholders: institutions, civil society, citizens and developers.

Spatial planning belongs to the national competence. The success of the Territorial Agenda of the EU as well as the Guiding Principles of the CoE depends on the commitment of their member states, who decide whether to take the guidelines into account in their national policy making and spatial planning systems. In CEMAT the CoE member states may work on this together, on the basis of their national experience from the various parts of Europe. The CoE is also offering important and wide fields of work at sub national level (CLRAE).

Some tentative options

I

The CoE should:

- Give CEMAT increased stimulus to the implementation of the strategic priorities of the organisation.
- Direct the CEMAT activities towards the CoE priorities 2012-2013.

The CSO-CEMAT should:

- Continue to develop innovative ways of working, which are drawing on the comprehensive expertise of its own members. The member states themselves are best suited to identify how CEMAT could be revitalised for their own benefit.
- Evolve a human approach to spatial planning and participation. Continue to involve the PACE and the CLRAE.
- Use the regular meetings and adjoining seminars as main venues for mutual exchange of knowledge and best practice, providing suggestions to member states that may solve their problems at home and strengthen their real achievements.

- Continue to develop a “Questions and Answers” concept. Look into the practical and financial aspects of regional twinning arrangements and mutual study visits between member states.

II

The CoE should:

- Highlight and communicate the basic view on environment, landscape and cultural and natural heritage based on the human perception that the ELC represents – its coherence, strengths and advantages – to the broad public as well to the political actors.
- Reflect this view clearly at the CoE conferences, workshops and CEMAT seminars.
- Find synergies between the activities of the CEMAT, CDCPP and related committees. Use the CoE conferences, workshops and CEMAT seminars to promote practical and proactive ideas. Generate a limited number of joint project-type activities, for instance on methods in applying the ELC.
- Consider the feasibility of making a training programme on *Spatial planning for the human environment* in co-operation with PACE and CLRAE, aiming at spatial planners and decision making bodies in the public and private sectors.

III

The CoE should:

- Produce a brief comparative overview on the European institutions, helping persons coming from a member state, to understand how the CoE works.
- Promote CEMAT as the only pan-European forum for spatial planning and development, offering arenas for open debates and visionary ideas. This is a format that does not exist in the EU.
- Assign *Working for the human environment* as a key priority of the CoE and added value compared to the EU.
- Develop innovative projects of co-operation. Try to take the role as facilitator or moderator for regions along the borders between the EU and non-EU member states.
- Advise the EU to take on policies that the CoE supports and point out the importance of combining funding from the EU and non-EU sources.
- Co-operate with other organisations in macro regions, benefiting from a pan-European umbrella.

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2. Spatial planning and development is a basic object for the CoE priorities
3. The CEMAT activities relate to Democratic Governance and Sustainable Democratic Societies

Some tentative options

- a. Priority of CEMAT in the CoE organisation
- b. A sharper focus to CEMAT activities
- c. Involvement of the PACE and the CLRAE
- d. CSO-CEMAT responsibility and working methods
- e. Exchange of knowledge and best practice

II

The perspectives of a reinforcement of the activities between spatial planning, landscape and heritage

1. Landscape and heritage express the human qualities of our environment
2. The human aspects of our environment invigorate the spatial planning
3. Spatial planning is the arena for achieving cross sector co-operation and synergies

Some tentative options

- a. A unique view to be communicated
- b. Prevailing perceptions and associations of the term “landscape”
- c. The CoE committees
- d. Joint projects
- e. Co-operation and training

III

The added value of the Council of Europe activities considering the work done in the European Union

1. The COE represents 800 mill citizens across the entire European space
2. The agenda of the CoE is giving room for imagination and creativity
3. The CoE is offering important fields of activities in spatial planning

Some tentative options

- a. Improved information on the European institutions, what they do and their priorities
- b. Promotion of the specific role of the CoE/ CEMAT
- c. Joint co-operation CoE-EU in some domains
- d. More ideas from CoE, more financing from EU – not instead of each other, but together

e. Co-operation with macro regions and other organisations

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Abbreviations and acronyms

CBSS	Council of Baltic Sea States
CEMAT	Council of Europe Conference for Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning
CSO-CEMAT	Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT
CDCPP	Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape
CDLR	Steering Committee on Local and Regional Democracy
CLRAE	Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe
CM	Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe
CoE	Council of Europe
EP	European Parliament
EU	European Union
PACE	Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
T-PVS	Standing Committee on the Bern Convention (wildlife and natural habitats)
VASAB	Visions and Strategies around the Baltic Sea

I

The link between the CEMAT activities and the priorities of the Council of Europe

The spatial development profoundly affects the quality of human life. A sensible spatial development however, requires political attention and intervention.

Spatial planning and development is an underlying object for the CoE fundamental values – and a full scale school in democracy and good governance. Spatial planning brings about a development based on political reasoning and democratic debate.

CEMAT should underpin the CoE priorities 2011-2013 by promoting the approach that spatial planning is built on a human dimension. This assumes work on participatory planning approaches in a multi-level governance format, in close association with the PACE and the CLRAE.

1. The spatial development and planning affect our lives – may be far more than we are aware of

A nation's territory – with its land and sea – is a unique, non-renewable strategic resource. Space is the, absolutely seen, most limiting factor for human life, for biodiversity, for all other natural resources and their permanent regeneration. Therefore, the organisation of the territory will always be an important element of the national policies.

■ The spatial development has a profound bearing on our quality of life – where and how we live, where we go to work or school, how we get there and what we happen to experience along our way. This applies also the emergence of streets, public places and points of contact – sometimes friction – between individuals and groups.

■ In a market economy however, land is mostly property. Property developers exploit the land and sea (from surface to bottom), normally with the objective of making money and profits in market circumstances. For that reason, market forces alone do not supply common goods for the citizens.

■ A sensible spatial development requires political attention and intervention. Public-private partnerships are important, and the private sector needs to understand what the spatial approach is all about.

Spatial planning is the main instrument for handling (see the Torremolinos Charter ⁹):

- rational use of land, spatial scarceness;
- urban and rural development, including natural and cultural heritage and other aspects;
- management of natural resources and marine space;
- conflicting objectives (e.g. energy production and transmission, housing, traffic, leisure and tourism, biodiversity, protection from natural hazards etc.).

Any mistakes will be detrimental to fulfilling the overall development objectives.

⁹ European regional/ spatial planning Charter – Torremolinos Charter, adopted by the CEMAT on 20 May 1983 at Torremolinos (Spain).

2. Spatial planning and development is a basic object for the CoE priorities

The primary aim of the CoE is to create a common democratic and legal area throughout the whole of the continent, ensuring respect for its fundamental values: human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The current political mandate was defined by the third Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Warsaw in May 2005. See Action Plan adopted by the Heads of State and Government.¹⁰

■ The activities of CEMAT are linked to many of the actions, some of which are:

- I. Promoting Common Fundamental Values: Human Rights, Rule of Law and Democracy
 - 3. Strengthening democracy, good governance and the rule of law in member states
 - 4. Ensuring compliance of the commitments made by member states and promoting political dialogue
 - 5. Broadening the role of the Council of Europe Development Bank
- II. Strengthening the Security of European Citizens
 - 7. Promoting sustainable development
- III. Building a more Humane and Inclusive Europe
 - 3. Education: promoting democratic citizenship in Europe
 - 5. Protecting and promoting cultural diversity
 - 6. Fostering intercultural dialogue

CEMAT is working to improve *the quality of life for citizens* by developing and supporting integrated policies in the fields of environment, landscape, spatial planning and prevention and management of natural disasters, in a sustainable development perspective (Action Plan II-7). In this way, CEMAT is also promoting the universal values in the human rights field and contributing to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals in Europe, including, in particular, *everyone's entitlement to live in a balanced, healthy environment*. The activities have been conducted in liaison with the PACE and the CLRAE.

■ The CoE has pointed out six priority axes for 2012-2013¹¹

The priorities for the biennial Programme and Budget 2012-2013 are based on the three operational pillars Human Rights, Rule of Law and Democracy and six priority axes that will guide the preparation of the specific activities for the two-year programme:

- Protection and Promotion of Human Rights;
- Threats to the Rule of Law;
- Development of Pan-European common standards and policies;
- Justice;
- Democratic Governance;
- Sustainable Democratic Societies.

3. The CEMAT activities relate to Democratic Governance and Sustainable Democratic Societies

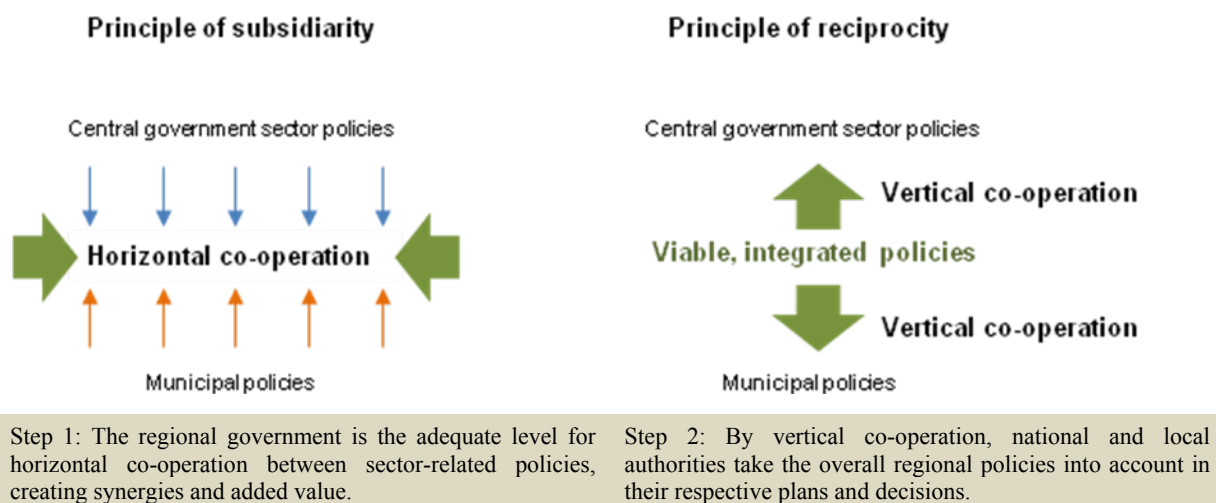
Good governance should release the inherent capacity and potentials throughout the society. National and European policies have significant spatial impacts. However, such impacts affect different regions in different ways. Multi-level governance is required to ensure successful orchestration and synergies

¹⁰ See CM(2005)80 final, 17 May 2005.

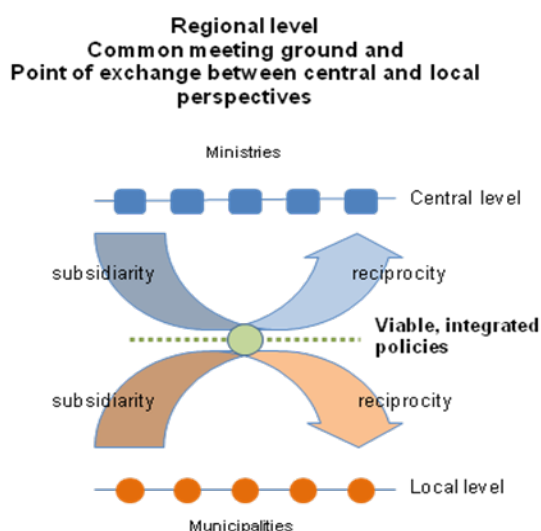
¹¹ See CM(2011)48 rev, 14 April 2011, approved by CM 24.11.2011.

between local, regional, national and supra national actors. This needs horizontal and vertical coordination between sector-related policies and decision-making bodies at different levels.

The CEMAT Guiding Principles provide recommendations on the involvement of regional and local authorities and civil society, according to the principles of subsidiarity and reciprocity.



■ The regional level becomes the meeting ground and point of exchange between national and local perspectives.



National policies having significant spatial impacts, should be screened against endogenous constraints and opportunities in the regions (e.g. by spatial impact assessments). This applies to transport, agricultural and environmental policies, etc. and to economic, financial and social policies as a whole.

At local level of government, housing and labour markets often extend beyond each single municipality. The spatial development and aggregated effects of municipal policies should be considered across the municipal borders.

The integrated spatial development policies accomplished at regional level are going to give added regional value to national and local policies, increase their success, and help avoid negative effects from conflicting policies.

Ultimately, the primary resource of a modern society is the knowledge, creativity and ingenuity of its population, in particular their ability to deal with socio-economic change. In a decentralised democracy, it is acknowledged that local challenges are most effectively met by local initiatives. Therefore, governments are supporting community development and the municipality as development driver. Mobilisation of local entrepreneurs, young people and voluntary associations has indeed brought new life to many communities.

■ Local and regional self government and planning are creating added value to the spatial development. Municipalities and regions or county councils are obliged to prepare municipal and regional plans according to the national legislation. However, this obligation is also a fundamental *right* in local and regional self-government – the right to evolve their own policies and strategies for

urban and rural development and infrastructure, including how national policies should be applied within the community.

■ Public participation in the planning and decision-making processes is very important. Evolving policies is obviously the responsibility of politicians and a field for political innovation. However, politics affect the whole community and should not be left to the responsibility of politicians *alone*.

Public participation and involvement of the civil society are:

- raising the citizens' awareness and responsibility for their local community;
- providing training and experience in participatory democracy;
- generating policies and measures that the citizens themselves request.

This is likely to encourage the political creativity, increase the spectre of feasible actions in local community and stimulate the institutional ability of its administration. Finally – active citizens and participation require transparency and openness in planning and decision making processes, discouraging temptations to bribery and corruption.

Some tentative options

a. Recognition of the role of the CoE/CEMAT in the organisation

Since 1970 CEMAT has played a key role in promoting efficient territorial development in order to increase the well-being of European citizens and the quality and attractiveness of the European territory.

■ Give CEMAT increased stimulus to the implementation of the strategic priorities of the CoE.

b. A sharper focus to the CEMAT's activities

CEMAT should evolve a sensitive approach to spatial planning, based on a human dimension.

■ Gear its activities towards the CoE priorities 2012-2013. The quality and efficiency of spatial governance, democracy and participation are key factors in responding successfully to the new priorities.

■ Promote participatory planning approaches to become one of the most unique assets of CEMAT – emphasising democratic citizenship and inclusiveness in society, fighting discrimination and marginalisation of young people in multicultural urban environment etc.

Under the Greek chairmanship, the 16th Session of the CEMAT (scheduled for 2014) will address the theme of *“Territorial democracy: the role of public participation in the process of sustainable territorial development of the European Continent”*. Two themes have priority:

- public participation as a factor in good governance;
- collective intelligence as a factor in territorial attractiveness and in job creation.

c. Involvement of the PACE and the CLRAE

CEMAT covers a field that relates closely to regions and municipalities, even more so when focusing the human welfare and quality of life.

■ Continue to involve the PACE and the CLRAE in an active and efficient way, and propose co-operation on specific topics of common interest.

d. CSO-CEMAT responsibility and working methods

The members of CSO are representing the ministries and national governments of 47 member states. By this, the CSO constitutes an important European expert resource on spatial planning and development. The member states themselves are therefore best suited to identify how CEMAT should be revitalised as a political body and innovative organisation for their own benefit.

■ Continue to develop innovative ways of working in committee meetings, drawing on the comprehensive expertise of its own members. The meetings generate new ideas, proposal and activities. Activities must be kept sufficiently small, simple and practicable.

The CoE secretariat is coordinating the activities:

- ensuring links to other parts of the CoE organisation;
- organising the meeting ground for the CSO members and observers;
- managing the meeting agendas, reports and website;
- keeping the contacts with the CSO members, international and nongovernmental organisations and other spatial planning experts.

The CSO members should:

- identify and highlight the political issues and challenges contained in specialist recommendations;
- report from meetings and workshops to home ministries and government bodies concerned;
- keep the member states' representations in Strasbourg well informed about activities and results;
- work to ensure high level participation at meetings and ministerial conferences.

e. Exchange of knowledge and best practice

Member states request suggestions that may solve their problems at home and strengthen their real achievements.

■ Make use of the regular CSO meetings and CEMAT seminars as main venues for mutual exchange of knowledge and best practice. Examples of topics are:

- How the member states are actually using the CEMAT Guiding Principles and to what effect;
- To what extent overall spatial planning is preconditioned in relevant sector legislation (e.g. on housing, transport, energy, agriculture, industry, etc.);
- Difficulties experienced in the spatial planning processes, e.g.:
 - public indifference, lack of involvement/ awareness and participation;
 - influence of property developers, quality and public interests being sacrificed for profits;
 - piecemeal alterations of thoroughly approved plans, splitting up their initial consistency;
 - political conflicts between interests of the public vs. those of private individuals.
- Ways of disseminating CEMAT activities and reports to home ministries and the member states' representations in Strasbourg. The CSO could push and steer the process.

■ Continue to use questionnaires ("questions and answers" method) as it was experimented for the national reports presented at the ministerial conferences.

Actual cases requested by any CoE member state on spatial planning could also be addressed to the CSO, aiming to develop official answers from other member states. The answers could be published in a summary report for the attention of the ministers responsible for spatial/ regional planning. The report could include the actual problems, best practices as well as new ideas. The EU could participate in promoting the publications.

This activity may also be established as an open discussion forum on the Internet. The outcome could be reported at regular intervals for the attention of the ministers concerned.

- Look into the practical and financial aspects of regional twinning arrangements and mutual study visits between member states.

II

The perspectives of a reinforcement of the activities between spatial planning, landscape and heritage

The landscape, with its cultural and natural heritage, contributes to our quality of life and health and the prosperity of our communities. These concerns are clearly linked with natural heritage, showing the inevitable mutual dependency of these elements at the spatial level.

Linking spatial planning and landscape gives new impetus to spatial policy and planning processes. The CEMAT principles and the aims of the ELC create synergies we are searching for. This is the common approach in defining the development opportunities of landscapes.

A vision for the territorial democracy could be: *“Landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning”*.

1. The landscape, with its natural and cultural heritage, expresses the human qualities of our environment

The landscape constitutes our living environment and our societies. At the same time it is also habitat for flora and fauna, and important for biodiversity. Landscape is therefore not just some pretty countryside we look at – we live our lives in the midst of the landscape.

There are four conventions of the CoE which set standards for the management of natural and cultural heritage:

- Convention for wildlife and natural habitats of Europe (Bern, 1979);
- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1985);
- Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe, revised (Valletta, 1992);
- Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, 2005).

The European Landscape Convention – ELC (Florence, 2000) concerns all the territory. It tells us what landscapes are and what they mean to us as human beings.¹²

■ The ELC defines the entire national territory as landscapes, including the cultural and natural heritage. It is covering natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

It views the landscape as being not simply the environment, but an area “as perceived by people”. Our perception goes far beyond the visual aesthetics – ugly or beautiful. We perceive the landscape by all our senses – eyesight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. This is in turn giving rise to emotional associations and personal identity: like sense of belonging, pride, self confidence, security, recreation and coping with stress. Not only does the landscape stimulate our senses. In any given situation, the landscape is also presenting physical opportunities and obstacles, influencing where we may move about and what we happen to experience along our way.

■ So, the landscape is of great significance for our everyday life, development of identity and attractiveness of our communities. This fact works two ways. A degraded landscape may impair the quality of life of its citizens, causing accumulation of social problems: In a living environment that is no longer attractive, those who can afford move out. The less resourceful do not have this option and stay behind. As the neighbourhood deteriorates further it attracts people with even less resources. The

¹² See European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176), Explanatory Report.

ELC is therefore not so much about preserving unspoiled nature or magnificent countryside. But it forces us to reassess the everyday landscapes, in which most of us actually live and work.

2. The human aspects of our environment invigorate the spatial planning

The landscape is always changing. The changes may be due to nature's own processes – such as wind, rain and snow, flooding, landslides and fires – or impacts by man. By far, most changes are made by man; like forestry and agriculture, urban development, industry, energy production, transport infrastructure and other construction work. The changes are leading to the rich cultural heritage embedded in the huge diversity of European landscapes, but sometimes also to landscape degradation.

■ The ELC does not aim at preventing such changes or freezing any particular landscape. On the contrary – the convention can help us turning the changes that are bound to occur, into landscapes in which people themselves positively want to live and work. And, whatever we do today is going to be the landscapes and heritage of tomorrow.

This makes spatial planning a key action:

- in deviating development threats to qualities of the landscape, with its natural and cultural values;
- when creating new landscapes due to new development;
- when upgrading landscapes previously spoiled by thoughtless exploitation.

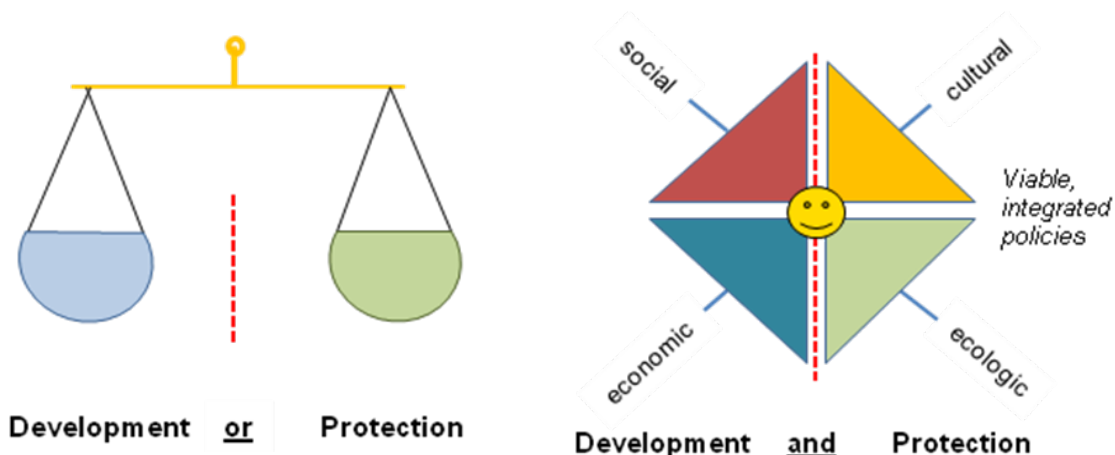
■ In a decentralised democracy land use decisions are made by local and regional authorities, according to the national spatial and urban planning legislation. This implies:

- that local and regional authorities are responsible for developing and deciding landscape policies;
- that central government must achieve national goals by local and regional planning and management.

For these reasons, the convention is also an efficient tool in fostering local and regional self-government, active citizenship and participation. The member states implementing the convention are promoting:

- the quality of life and individual and social well-being of their citizens;
- local self-government, active citizenship and participation;
- sustainable local and regional development;
- attractive communities in which the citizens want to live and work, stimulating people's creativity, entrepreneurship and job generation.

3. Spatial planning is the arena and the instrument for achieving cross sector co-operation and synergies



Before, development was often put up against protection. Protection was associated with an equivalent loss of development opportunities, and vice versa. However, heritage is not an end in itself, where the aim is simply to preserve it.

Landscape and heritage are also potential assets in the economic and social development. This aim cannot be achieved only by normative protection of natural resources, ecosystems, landscape heritage conservation etc. A comprehensive and integrated approach is required.

■ The space, i.e. the landscape with its natural and cultural heritage values, is the field where separate sector policies meet and materialise in real life. From a position in this space, the landscape quality objectives should indicate how to transform them into viable, integrated policies. The economic and social ambitions to be met must be merged with its cultural and ecological functions and capacity. This requires close co-operation between sector policies, which influence the spatial structures.

The ELC may be used for “landscape-proofing”: A certain policy field is screened against the landscape qualities – with respect to how the landscape is going to be affected and the actual capacity of the landscape to support it. In this way the convention will contribute in obtaining legitimacy and acceptance of big and difficult decisions – or not.

■ Spatial planning based on a human dimension generates political attention and innovation. The ELC emphasises the significance of landscape and heritage as people’s living environment – and an issue for democratic debate. This is easily recognised. We all have some kind of commitment to the place in which we live!

When meeting on a personal level this context, people do not appear as experts or non-experts of different significance. Nor does the landscape, according to the convention, belong to one academic discipline alone. It is the common meeting ground for a number of professions. In landscape issues, professionals and citizens all have equal saying – regardless of academic, ethnical, social or cultural background. Multicultural new approaches may sometimes emerge, where there are immigrants coming from other countries and continents.

■ Active citizens’ and public participation brings new life and new approaches to the political debate:

- increasing the political creativity and spectre of feasible actions;
- promoting institutional awareness at all levels of governance.

If people do understand, do accept and do recognize the quality of their living environment, they will engage themselves and they will probably pursue solutions that they positively want to live with. And conscious voters give their politicians backing e.g. when facing developers presenting glossy schemes, likely to cause detrimental changes to their living environment.

Some tentative options

a. A unique view to be communicated

The basic view of environment, landscape and territory that the ELC represents is unique. The coherence and interactions must be clearly understood by all parties involved to improve our performance.

■ Show the strengths and advantages of the integrated approach of the CEMAT and the ELC to a broad public as well as to the political actors in a better way – taking the diversity of Europe more into account.

Members of the CSO-CEMAT and CDCPP should communicate to their home ministries and the permanent representations in Strasbourg. The secretariat should communicate to committees in adjoining fields (nature, democracy) and other bodies of the organisation.

b. Prevailing perceptions and associations of the term “landscape”

Landscape can be a difficult idea to grasp. There are as many perspectives on it as there are academic disciplines using it. “Traditional” environmental or ecological perspectives and interpretations have dominated past thinking. The CoE however, is covering several approaches.¹³

■ Make the CoE conferences, workshops, CEMAT seminars, publications and landscape awards reflect that:

- The ELC adopts a comprehensive concept of landscape, applying to both cultural and natural heritage, to landscapes of outstanding beauty and everyday landscapes, to built-up areas and abandoned territories, etc. It cannot be substituted by conventions, directives and policies on nature and habitats for flora and fauna (e.g. The Bern Convention, The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, The EU Habitats Directive/ Natura 2000 Networking Programme), nor by heritage conventions (e.g. Valetta Convention, Faro Convention).
- “Landscape” is not limited to rurality. With such a focus, which relies very much on a traditional urban-rural dichotomy, we are not addressing the developments, trends and problems we are currently facing in spatial planning.
- The policy debate should be more focused on development rather than protection. It is a widespread perception that the ELC is a tool to protect landscape; not a development oriented instrument. The main trap here is that landscape and cityscape protection are understood as static protection issues. They are management issues.
- Landscape research as a whole should be appreciated as a cross-domain issue.¹⁴ The benefits of combining the perspectives of the humanities, cultural and social sciences with physical and natural scientific perspectives in a new comprehensive view of landscape will be mutual to each of them.

It should also be more widely accepted that specialist knowledge has to be united with the experience and expertise of policy makers and the understanding and aspirations of the public. Likewise the need to engage the full range of actors in the landscape field – from political actors to the academic, educational, non-governmental and voluntary sectors, and from the creative arts and landscape design to industry, commerce and business, and commercial to professional actors in this field.

¹³ See the CoE website on the ELC: Lists of Futuropa and Naturopa issues and CoE Meetings of the workshops on the ELC.

¹⁴ Landscape in a Changing World – Bridging Divides, Integrating Disciplines, Serving Society COST-ESF Science Policy Briefing 41, European Science Foundation, 26.10.2010.

c. The CoE committees

The reorganised committee CDCPP may not be able to handle the numerous conventions with their particularities and needs, and not including spatial planning (CEMAT). While emphasising the interrelationships between spatial planning, landscape and cultural heritage, there is a risk of losing focus.

CEMAT and CDCPP should work together to find synergies between their activities, in co-operation with related committees on nature (T-PVS), democracy (CDLR), etc.

■ Use the CoE conferences, workshops and CEMAT seminars. They provide a great space for promoting practical and proactive ideas. Mobilise the creativity of the member states, bringing resource people together in targeted, problem-oriented think tanks and seminars. Go beyond the general statements by the member states, towards objective monitoring of the implementation and assessment of the achievements and drawbacks.

The committee members themselves possess much of the knowledge and the needs. They should inspire each other to exchange information on how to overcome obstacles which they face at home, offering balanced methodology and creative advice. It is important to identify and highlight synergies in implementing the *common* principles, rather than the particular paths of each member state. The CoE information system on the implementation of the ELC, which is currently in preparation (ELCIS), is going to provide a useful basis.

d. Joint projects

■ Generate a limited number of joint project-type activities in co-operation with CDLR and other stakeholders.

Such activities should radiate enthusiasm and shared approaches. They could be carried out with limited funding, preferably with partners bringing their own resources, perhaps also with help of EU funds like *Leonardo da Vinci* or *Grundtvig*, or *Europe for Citizens*. The European Heritage Days and the Futuropa magazine are current examples.

The thematic focus could cover various methods in applying the ELC, for instance:

- A common methodology in the spatial planning process

The relationship between spatial planning and landscape has to be analysed and clearly understood – how they support each other, and how they should be seen in a common context.

Work out an integrated approach to spatial development which includes landscape and natural and cultural values:

- spatial planning at the regional level, at the interface between central and local government
- related to the policies of local and regional self-government – in the decentralised member states as well as in the less decentralised

In some member states, spatial plans are not yet among the main tools in the implementation of the ELC. Without status at national level, it is difficult to pursue either horizontal or vertical integration.

- Methods on landscape mapping and assessment

Evolve methodology on how the joint approach of CEMAT and the ELC could be applied to map and assess the regional landscape types across Europe – their character and qualities. Also scientific knowledge has to be transferred to the everyday work of practitioners and politicians. The result

should provide the stakeholders concerned with specialist information on the values of the various landscapes as perceived by the people, and give them a basis for deriving policies on protection and development.

This information should be useful for the work of national, regional and local authorities, institutions, programme implementation bodies – all those who grant approvals and permits, who decide upon social priorities in the use of public funds, etc.

e. Co-operation and training

Programmes of co-operation and training, funded with partners, such as the EU may be developed.

■ Consider the feasibility of making a training programme on *Spatial planning for the human environment* in co-operation with the PACE and the CLRAE, if possible also with the Council of Europe Development Bank and appropriate EU programmes.

The programme should relate to the ideas on training and education in the programme of activities of the ELC 2011-2013 ¹⁵. It should contain appropriate modules for national implementation at central, regional and local levels of government and associations of regional and local authorities – aiming at spatial planners and decision making bodies as primary target groups.

¹⁵ See Document [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 14], pp. 5-6.

III

The added value of the Council of Europe activities considering the work done in the European Union

CoE/ CEMAT is an official ministerial meeting ground for pan-European reflection and exchange of best practice on spatial development, democracy and good governance. The EU does not have this kind of format. Moreover, spatial planning and landscape policy as such are not an EU competence.

The activities within spatial planning based on the landscape dimension provide a unique source of information and inspiration to the CoE member states. The agenda remains free and imaginative, giving the CoE advantages and added value.

CEMAT could strengthen its role by assigning the human environment as a priority issue of the CoE, promoting co-operation with the EU and bridging the EU member states and “Europe beyond the EU”.

1. The CoE represents 800 million citizens across the entire European space

The EU comprises 27 member states. The CoE comprises 47 member states – the 27 EU member states and 20 more (“Europe beyond the EU”).

Member States of the CoE

	Member States of the EU	Area (km ²)			Area (km ²)
			LI	Liechtenstein	160
AL	Albania	28 748	LT	Lithuania	65 200
AD	Andorra	468	LU	Luxembourg	2 586
AM	Armenia	29 743	MK	Republic of Macedonia	25 713
AT	Austria	83 855	MT	Malta	316
AZ	Azerbaijan	86 600	MD	Moldova	33 846
BE	Belgium	30 528	MC	Monaco	2
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	51 197	ME	Montenegro	13 812
BG	Bulgaria	110 994	NL	Netherlands	41 543
HR	Croatia	56 594	PL	Poland	312 685
CY	Cyprus	9 251	PT	Portugal	92 090
CZ	Czech Republic	78 866	RO	Romania	238 391
DK	Denmark	43 075	NO	Norway	385 252
EE	Estonia	45 227	RU	Russia	17 075 200
FI	Finland	338 424	SM	San Marino	61
FR	France	551 695	RS	Serbia	88 361
GE	Georgia	69 700	SK	Slovakia	49 035
DE	Germany	357 021	SI	Slovenia	20 273
GR	Greece	131 990	ES	Spain	504 030
HU	Hungary	93 030	SE	Sweden	449 964
IS	Iceland	103 001	CH	Switzerland	41 285
IE	Ireland	81 638	TR	Turkey	783 562
IT	Italy	301 338	UA	Ukraine	603 628
LV	Latvia	64 589	UK	United Kingdom	243 610

■ The 47 member states are reflecting a great ethnical, cultural and religious, as well as a great physical, natural and environmental diversity. All these features have specific impacts on national, regional and local spatial development.

Some aspects are not tasks of the EU. Others, like questions about environment and heritage cannot be limited to the EU member states only. They are part of the common European natural and cultural heritage, as well as its future.

2. The agenda of the CoE is giving room for imagination and creativity ¹⁶

The EU is a supranational organisation. Its treaties cover issues on which every member state is obliged to act. The EP is a legislative body. Its agenda is constrained by the directives it has to adopt, and by the agenda of the Council of Ministers. The overwhelming economic force of the EU is at the same time, the main topic of the political agenda.

■ By contrast, the CoE is an interstate organisation working in a different way. Its influence is more oriented to intergovernmental co-operation on a humanistic level. The CoE is freer in thought and speech, providing arenas for open debates and visionary ideas. This is missing in the EU system. The agenda of the PACE is less restrictive than the EP and has different legal competences.

The CoE is executing its intergovernmental mandate by means of conventions and resolutions. Conventions are international treaties that are legally binding. But without strong economic incentives and sanctions, they depend to a great extent on co-operation between the member states. The conventions are based on national ratification. They also enable a development process in each country to be carried out, involving the main stakeholders: institutions, civil society, citizens and developers. This is promoting mutual understanding. And, implementation based on agreement is always more effective than being under pressure of sanctions.

3. The CoE is offering important fields of activities in spatial planning

The EU is striving for economic, social and territorial cohesion – based on the Lisbon treaty.

- *Europe 2020 – EU's growth strategy for the coming decade* – is the mid-term political strategy for its member states;
- *The European Neighbourhood Policy* (ENP) is chiefly bilateral policies between the EU and each partner country.

The CoE is working for human values – Human Rights, Democracy and Rule of Law – and the living environment of all Europeans.

■ All these themes have a spatial dimension.

The EU regional policy is driven by a socio-economic rationale. The EU has adopted *Territorial Agenda 2020 – Towards an Inclusive, Smart and Sustainable Europe of Diverse Regions* (TA 2020). The TA 2020 serves the EU 2020 strategy by suggesting territorial coordination of the EU and national sector policies to improve their efficiency in a specific area. Maritime issues are included.

The Committee of Ministers of the CoE has adopted the CEMAT “*European Regional/Spatial Charter*” and the CEMAT “*Guiding principles for sustainable spatial development of the European Continent*.” ¹⁷

¹⁶ See Jean-Claude Juncker. *Council of Europe-European Union: "A sole ambition for the European continent"*, 11 April 2006.

The CEMAT Ministerial Conferences also adopted ministerial declarations and resolutions including recommendations on the co-operation between national governments, and participation by regions, municipalities and citizens.¹⁸

■ Spatial planning belongs to the national competence. Regional and urban plans are being produced according to national planning legislation. The success of the TA 2020 (EU) as well as the Guiding Principles (CoE) therefore depends on the commitment of their member states. Member states themselves decide whether to take the guidelines into account in their national policy making and spatial planning systems.

■ The CoE committees provide fora for the member states to work on this together, on the basis of their national experience from the various parts of Europe. All 47 member states may participate on an equal footing.

CEMAT is an official ministerial format on spatial planning – the EU does not have this kind of format. This makes CEMAT a unique, high level forum for policy design and setting officially acknowledged standards and principles in this field.

The CoE is also offering important and wide fields of work at sub national level. This gives a great opportunity for acceptance by the PACE and the CLRAE and their activities.

Some tentative options

a. Comparative information on the European institutions – what they do and their priorities

People easily get confused about the European institutions – the Council of Europe, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the European Council (EU heads of state or government), the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament – of which the latter three are EU institutions. It is difficult to recognise the specific role of the CoE.

■ Further to the information available on the CoE websites, produce a brief, comparative overview of the role of the CoE as opposed to the EU, the differences between the PACE and the EP and the different effects of CoE conventions compared to the EU directives.

Any person coming from a member state needs to know how the organisation works. The organisation chart of the Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage¹⁹ shows an overview of the administrative division and responsibilities within the directorate. This should give an immediate idea of who to contact in view of the agenda the person is working on.

b. Promotion of the specific role of the CEMAT

The CoE should assign *Working for the human environment* (integrated approach of the CEMAT and the ELC) as a key priority of the organisation and added value compared to the EU. This makes a significant contribution to the CoE's strategic objectives concerning human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

■ Promote the CoE as the only pan-European organisation having a specific role and leading authority in this field. Take on a think-tank role including the ethical dimension, which may be appealing also at the EU level. Identify a specific added value of being involved in the CoE activities.

¹⁷ *Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent*, Recommendation Rec(2002)1 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States, adopted 30 January 2002.

¹⁸ Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) – *Basic texts 1970-2010*, Council of Europe Publishing 2010, Territory and Landscape Series, 2010, No 3.

¹⁹ http://www.coe.int/T/dg4/Source/OrganisationChart_DGIV_fr.pdf.

■ Pursue the potential of the regions in spatial planning of a human environment. Mobilise feelings of emerging new identities and local interests in relation to the globalised market-oriented world of the EU and national policy makers. It should be emphasised also that the activities of the CLRAE are a cheap, but effective way to let local and regional authorities organise a platform for innovative developments, moreover at a pan-European level.

■ Communicate the reasons for member states to allocate more resources to the CoE activities, improving the quality of the citizens' environment. In the present economic situation, Europe is facing new dividing lines. The CoE has the opportunity to strengthen the pan-European sense of cohesion by other factors than merely economic ones. CEMAT may also show that the member states can improve their socio-economic performance by local and regional self government in spatial planning and development.

c. Joint co-operation CoE-EU in some domains

CEMAT should use its pan-European mandate and coverage to promote co-operation between all European countries on an equal basis. The previous co-operation between the CoE/ CEMAT and the EU should be continued. The EU is always invited in the CEMAT and ELC meetings, and all the concerned departments of the EU have been informed for example of the ELC activities.

■ Organise for some territorial development issues, joint CoE/ CEMAT and EU meetings on the basis of common European principles of territorial development, considering the advantages of each organisation and proposing how to strengthen practical co-operation in areas of mutual interest. Mobilise the member states' resources to generate proactive ideas.

■ Search for co-operation programmes on cross-border co-operation in spatial planning and development. Develop innovative projects of co-operation, especially between the EU and non-EU member states.

Concerning the EU Neighbourhood policy, the CoE/ CEMAT could try to take the role as a facilitator or moderator for regions along the borders between the EU and the non-EU member states. Find for instance, concrete examples on how to apply the TA 2020 priorities of the EU in the macro region co-operation.

■ Look into how research could tie the CoE and the EU closer together. Here, the European Science Foundation (ESF) and the European Co-operation in Science and Technology (COST) could play a role. Also territorial cohesion needs new concepts and better territorial knowledge. Besides national data and information, better synthesis research is needed especially on macro-regional scale. The ESPON programme²⁰ is geared to produce the knowledge base.

d. More ideas from the CoE, more financing from the EU – not instead of each other, but together.

The PACE and the EP should improve their co-operation. The PACE is a forum where territorial issues can be discussed by members of national parliaments. The EP has legislative power to allocate Community funding. Structural funds are available for cohesion policy measures.

■ Advise the EU to take on policies that the CoE supports – for instance on spatial planning, heritage and landscape. Point out the importance of combining funding from different sources. Consider how European Territorial Co-operation Programmes and other relevant EU funds may be used for their implementation.

²⁰ European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion.

e. Co-operation with macro regions and other organisations

CEMAT should effectively aim at co-operation projects in macro-regions bridging the EU and non EU member states. Such regions are for instance the entire High North, the Baltic Sea Region, the Danube Region, the Tisza/ Tisa river basin, the South-East Europe and also the Black Sea, South Caucasus and Turkey. These are large functional areas where CEMAT could broaden its position as a driving force for co-operation. This can be done by identifying concrete projects where a pan-European umbrella organisation is recognised and needed.

■ Activate cross-fertilization of the VASAB Long Term Perspective, the EU Baltic and Danube strategies as well as national spatial planning strategies. Identify an added value of a CoE umbrella and CEMAT involvement. The VASAB organisation would be the region-specific companion for CEMAT in the Baltic Sea Region.

■ Have regular contacts with organisations in the macro regions, e.g. VASAB, CBSS and the Arctic Council.

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APPENDIX 12

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES 2013 ON THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

- 1. Implementation of Article 10 “Monitoring and implementation of the Convention” and Article 8 “Mutual assistance and exchange of information” of the European Landscape Convention**
 - Preparation of the 7th Council of Europe Conférence on the European Landscape Convention; Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 26-27 March 2013;
 - Report on Landscape policies in the Member States of the Council of Europe;
 - Preparation of the Compendium on national policies;
 - Maintenance of the European Landscape Convention Website;
 - Preparation of the Meeting of the Council of Europe Steering Committee of Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 27-29 May 2013;
 - Development of the Phase 2 of the Council of Europe European Landscape Convention Information System on the website, based on Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.
- 2. Implementation of Article 5 – General Measures**
 - Organisation of the 13th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and International CEMAT Symposium on “*The future of the territories, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy*”, (1) 2-3 October 2013, Montenegro (Democracy);
 - Publication of “*Landscape dimensions*” (ELC Reports), Council of Europe Publishing (Integration of landscape into policies);
 - Draft recommendation on “Landscape and leisure”;
 - Report on “The law applicable to landscapes in comparative and international law”;
 - ELC Report on “Expansion of industrial zones and out-of-town shopping centres: solutions for the landscape of population”;
 - ELC Report on “Landscape and billposting”;
 - ELC Report on “Landscape and economy”.
- 3. Implementation of Article 6 A – Specific Measures - Awareness-raising**
 - Preparation of No. 3 of the magazine *Futuroipa, for a new vision of landscape and territory* on “*Landscape and public space*”.
- 4. Implementation of Article 6 B - Specific Measures - Education**
 - Preparation of Draft Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)... of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on landscape and education at primary and secondary schools;
 - Preparation of the Report on “*Landscape and education: pedagogical materiel for landscape education in primary and secondary schools*”;
 - Promotion of meetings on education and summer universities.

5. Implementation of Article 7 “International policies and programmes” of the European Landscape Convention

- Consideration of the landscape dimension of sectoral policies of the European Union (Policies of Agriculture and Education) and other international policies and programmes.

6. Implementation of Article 8 “Mutual assistance and exchange of information” of the European Landscape Convention

- Publication of the proceedings of the 10th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Multifunctional Landscape*”, 20-21 October 2011, Evora, Portugal;
- Publication of the proceedings of the 12th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and International CEMAT Symposium on “*Visions for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning*”, 2-3 October 2013, Thessalonica, Greece (Public participation);
- [Organisation of the 14th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Landscape and economy*”, Turkey, October 2014.]

7. Implementation of Article 9 “Transfrontier landscapes” of the European Landscape Convention

- Development of transfrontier co-operation with the organisation of transfrontier meetings;
- Promotion of the magazine *Futuroipa, for a new vision of landscape and territory on “Landscape and transfrontier co-operation”* (No. 2, 2010).

8. Implementation of Article 11 “Landscape Award of the Council of Europe” of the European Landscape Convention

- Organisation of the Third Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe according to Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers, 2012-2013;
- Publication on the Council of Europe Landscape Award – Session 2012-2013;
- Publication of the proceedings of the 12th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the Convention on “*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011*”.

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