



Strasbourg, 27 February 2013

CEP-CDCPP (2013) 8E

## **EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

### **7th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

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

**12<sup>TH</sup> COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOP 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 for action: CEP-CDCPP (2013) 8]**

*General Secretariat document  
Democratic Governance Directorate  
Directorate General II – Democracy*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- warmly thank the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece, for its cooperation with the Council of Europe in the organisation of the event;
- take note of the Conclusions of the 6th International CEMAT Symposium and 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...*” held in Thessalonica, Greece, on 2-3 October 2012;
- decide on possible follow-up to be given;
- ask to the CDCPP to consider delivering them to the Committee of Ministers for further note taking.

The 16th International CEMAT Symposium and 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...*” was organised in Thessalonica, Greece, on 2-3 October 2012, by the Council of Europe – Spatial Planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division, Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity Directorate – in co-operation with the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece, within the context of the Work Programme of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning – CEMAT / CoE and of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.

The aim of the Symposium was to promote an integrated approach to spatial / regional planning, and good governance, and in particular to:

- implement the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe Rec. (2002) 1 on the CEMAT Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent, Section “Landscape”, Para. 49-50, which states 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*” and Section “Broadly-based participation of society in the spatial planning process, Para. 82, which states that “*As early as 1983 the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter drew attention to the need for active public participation in the spatial planning process. The intervening years have confirmed this need. Apart from such participation in local, regional and supraregional projects, the involvement of European society and socio-economic actors, for example through non-governmental organisations, has become necessary. Their involvement at an early stage of the process makes a significant contribution not only to increasing the planning process’s chances of success but also to avoiding unproductive investments. Societal consensus is very important, not only for the success of local and regional initiatives; it also creates a dynamic environment for outside investors and economic actors. The involvement of the younger generation in the planning process increases the chances of interesting the public in the long-term planning of their home region and in efficient and innovative participation. This is essential in gaining wider acceptance of the ‘European idea’*” and make proposals for the preparation of the 16th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), which will take place in Greece in 2014 with the theme “*Territorial democracy: the role of public participation in the process of sustainable spatial development of the European continent*”;

– implement the European Landscape Convention and in particular Articles 5c) and d), which states that 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*” and “*to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies*”, and make proposals for the preparation of the 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (March 2013, Strasbourg).

The Symposium aimed to exchange insights, perspectives, theoretical and practical approaches from the European, national, regional and local levels.

The Proceedings of the Symposium will be published in the Council of Europe’s “*Spatial Planning and Landscape*” Series.

The draft proceedings are available on:

[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/CEMAT/SeminaireSymposium/Thessa\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/CEMAT/SeminaireSymposium/Thessa_en.asp)

\* \* \*

**12<sup>TH</sup> COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF  
THE WORKSHOP 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**

**Conclusions**

**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 coordinate 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.

\* \* \*

**Patrice COLLIGNON**

*Directeur 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 seminar, which has looked at the current issues regarding both the European Landscape Convention and the European 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 Dejeant-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

**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 16<sup>th</sup> International CEMAT<sup>1</sup> Symposium and the 12<sup>th</sup> 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 Ramsar<sup>2</sup> 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 countries<sup>3</sup>. 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 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

---

<sup>1</sup> Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial / Regional Planning.

<sup>2</sup> Convention on Wetlands, Ramsar 1971.

<sup>3</sup> Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine.

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.

\* \* \*

### **Elias BERIATOS**

*Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)*

In my turn, I'll also share with you some thoughts and, next, it's Ms. Festas' then Ms. Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons' turn to speak.

I've concluded that all that we've 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's a composite, it's 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'd call it urban AIDS, *SIDA urbain*, which, sadly, is that very anti-productive dimension.

We also have the post-productive -they've 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're 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 Papayannis 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'd 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'll 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've got this issue of spatial planning here which, in the European Union, as you know, does not constitute a *formal policy*, it's an informal one. And that's because each state has its own laws. There is only territorial cohesion, something stated in Lisbon, and that's 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's why the landscape justifies us in doing so. I say this because I 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'll 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'd like to sum up with it since it's 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'd like to stir things up a bit in the sense that we're 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'll have the chance to discuss it during other events as well, participation isn't just that, its goal isn't 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 don't reach a consensus, suppose there's 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's 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's 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're 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've 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'll 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 doesn't always follow the majority. It abides by the majority on certain issues. I'm saying this because we've 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'm just repeating his words

Therefore, it's 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's not a challenge we should avoid in resignation.

Thank you very much. Let us now go on to Maria José Festas.

\* \* \*



## **16th INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF EUROPE CEMAT SYMPOSIUM**

*and*

## **12th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

***“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...***

*organised by the Council of Europe  
and the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece  
within the framework of the working programme of the  
Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning  
and the European Landscape Convention*



## **PROGRAMME**

*- 15 October 2012 -*

**Thessaloniki, Greece, 2-3 October 2012**

*Document prepared by the Landscape, Cultural Heritage and Spatial Planning Division  
Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity Directorate – Council of Europe*

The 16th International CEMAT Symposium and 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...*” is being organised by the Council of Europe – Spatial Planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division, Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity Directorate – in co-operation with the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece, within the context of the Work Programme of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning – CEMAT / CoE and of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.

The Symposium (2-3 October) and the Restricted Meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials (4 October) will take place in Thessalonica (Greece), in **Concert Hall of Thessaloniki, 25 Martiou Street**, <http://www.tch.gr/default.aspx?lang=en-GB&page=24>

An optional study visit will be organised for the official delegates of the Member States of the Council of Europe and speakers in the Programme on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012 at Kerkini Lake.

\* \* \*

### ***Introduction***

As an international intergovernmental organisation created in 1949 and whose headquarters are in Strasbourg (France), the Council of Europe has 47 Member States: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom. Its main objectives are to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today.

### ***Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)***

Since its foundation in 1970, the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) has played a significant role in promoting efficient spatial development policies throughout Europe, in line with major changes in the general context. The texts adopted by the ministerial conferences (*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), represent policy reference documents for numerous spatial development measures and initiatives on the European continent, and in particular for transnational co-operation.

The Committee of Ministers has recommended that the Council of Europe member states use the ‘CEMAT Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent’ (Recommendation Rec(2002)1 of the Committee of Ministers) as a reference document for spatial planning and development measures. It recommended implementing them in spatial development projects as appropriate and the continued establishment of regional governmental and administrative bodies in order to facilitate better spatial integration of the various regions of Europe.

Organised by the Council of Europe on a regular basis, the CEMAT International Seminars/Symposiums aims to prepare the ministerial conferences and to take a detailed look at the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent. Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the state hosting the meeting. The following Seminars/Symposium for the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent has so far been held:

- 25-26 June 2001, Thessalonica (Greece): “Integration of the greater European spaces”
- 26-27 November 2001, Lisbon (Portugal): “Landscape heritage, spatial planning and sustainable development”
- 15-16 May 2002, Dresden (Germany), “The role of local and regional authorities in transnational co-operation in the field of regional/spatial development”
- 23-24 October 2002, Sofia (Bulgaria), “Spatial planning for the sustainable development of particular types of European areas: mountains, coastal zones, rural zones, flood-plains and alluvial valleys”
- 26-27 March 2003, Budapest (Hungary), “Sustainable spatial development: strengthening intersectoral relations”
- 30 June 2003, Wrocław (Poland), “Natural disasters and sustainable spatial development: prevention of floods”
- 28-29 October 2004, Yerevan (Armenia), “Spatial development governance: institutional co-operation network”
- 15 March 2004, Strasbourg (France), “The role of training in the implementation of the policy of sustainable spatial development at local and regional levels in Europe”
- 26 September 2005, Moscow (Russian Federation), “Networking for sustainable spatial development of the European continent”
- 17-18 November 2005, Bled (Slovenia), “Urban management in networking Europe”
- 22-23 May 2006, Bratislava (Slovak Republic), “Sharing responsibility for our region: redefining the public interest for territorial development”
- 25-26 October 2007, Andorra la Vella (Andorra), “The accessibility and attractiveness of rural and landlocked areas: sustainable transport and services of general interest”
- 26-27 June 2008, St Petersburg (Russian Federation), “Challenges and strategies for metropolises and metropolitan regions, in a context of growing globalisation with regard to economic, social, environmental and cultural development”
- 13-14 October 2008, Yerevan (Armenia), “The spatial dimension of human rights: for a new culture of territory”
- 12 June 2009, Kyiv (Ukraine), “A comprehensive approach to balanced sustainable spatial development of the European Continent”

[The proceedings of the meetings are published in the Council of Europe’s “European Spatial Planning and Landscape” series and are available on the CEMAT website.]

### **European Landscape Convention**

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, 37 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, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Three states have signed the Convention: Iceland, Malta and Switzerland.

Organised by the Council of Europe on a regular basis, 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 has previously been held:



- 23-24 May 2002, Strasbourg: “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”
- 27-28 November 2003, Strasbourg: “Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes and transfrontier landscapes; Landscapes and individual and social well-being; Spatial planning and landscape”
- 16-17 June 2005, Cork (Ireland): “Landscapes for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas”
- 11-12 May 2006, Ljubljana (Slovenia): “Landscape and society”
- 28-29 September 2006, Gerona (Spain): “Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice”
- 20-21 September 2007, Sibiu (Romania): “Landscape and rural heritage”
- 24-25 April 2008, Piestany (Slovakia): “Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management”
- 8-9 October 2009, Malmö (Sweden): “Landscape and driving forces”
- 15-16 April 2010, Cordoba (Spain): “Landscape and infrastructures for the society”
- 20-21 October 2011, Evora (Portugal): “Multifunctional landscape”
- 4-5 June 2012, Carbonia, Sardinia (Italy): “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - Sessions 2008-2009 and 2010-2011”

[The proceedings of the meetings are published in the Council of Europe’s “European Spatial Planning and Landscape” series and are available on the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention website.]

## Organisers

The General Secretariat of the Council of Europe wishes to thank the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece for his co-operation and hospitality. The Council of Europe would like to thank also the Swiss Federal Office of the Environment, Forestry and Landscape and the Swedish National Heritage Board for their support.

## Objectives

The aim of the Symposium is to promote an integrated approach to spatial / regional planning, and good governance, and in particular to:

- implement the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe Rec. (2002) 1 on the CEMAT Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent, Section “Landscape”, Para. 49-50, which states 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*” and Section “Broadly-based participation of society in the spatial planning process, Para. 82, which states that “*As early as 1983 the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter drew attention to the need for active public participation in the spatial planning process. The intervening years have confirmed this need. Apart from such participation in local, regional and supraregional projects, the involvement of European society and socio-economic actors, for example through non-governmental organisations, has become necessary. Their involvement at an early stage of the process makes a significant contribution not only to increasing the planning process’s chances of success but also to avoiding unproductive investments. Societal consensus is very important, not only for the success of local and regional initiatives; it also creates a dynamic environment for outside investors and economic actors. The involvement of the younger generation in the planning process increases the chances of interesting the public in the long-term planning of their home region and in efficient and innovative participation. This is essential in gaining wider acceptance of the ‘European idea’*” and make proposals for the preparation of the 16th Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), which will take place in Greece in 2014 with the theme “*Territorial democracy: the role of public participation in the process of sustainable spatial development of the European continent*”.

– implement the European Landscape Convention and in particular Articles 5c) and d), which states that 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” and “to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies”, and make proposals for the preparation of the 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (March 2013, Strasbourg).

The structure of the Symposium aims to combine and exchange insights, perspectives, theoretical and practical approaches from the European, national, regional and local levels.

### **Websites**

– **CEMAT**

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

<http://www.coe.int/CEMAT/fr>

– **European Landscape Convention**

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

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

– **Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece**

<http://www.ypeka.gr/>

### **Venue**

The Symposium will be held in **Concert Hall of Thessaloniki, 25 Martiou Street**, <http://www.tch.gr/default.aspx?lang=en-GB&page=24>, Thessaloniki, Greece.

### **Participants**

The Symposium is addressed to government officials, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, public and private governmental and non-governmental organisations working on sustainable spatial planning, territorial development and landscape. The number of participants is limited to 200.

### **Working languages**

The working languages are Greek, English and French. Interpretation will be provided.

### **Practical information: programme, online registration, hotels**

On the Council of Europe websites, you will find at the addresses: <http://www.coe.int/CEMAT> under “Seminary/Symposium” or <http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention> under “Meetings of the Convention / Workshops”:

- The programme of the Symposium;
- The online registration form to complete before 25 September 2012. No registration fees are required of the participants;
- You are invited to make your own hotel reservation: <http://www.saloniki.org/gr/hotel/lux.htm>;
- General information about Thessaloniki: <http://www.thessaloniki.travel/index.php/en/>

## ***Organisers***

***Council of Europe – Secretariat of the CEMAT and European Landscape Convention. Spatial planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division (DGII)***

Ms Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS  
Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention and CEMAT  
Head of Spatial Planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division  
Council of Europe, DG II  
F-67075, STRASBOURG Cedex  
Tel: + 33 (0) 3 88 41 23 98  
E-mail: maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int

***Greece – Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change***

Mr Anestis GOURGIOTIS  
Spatial-Urban Senior Official, Representative of Greece at the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT  
Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change  
General Secretariat of Regional Planning and Urban Development  
Spatial Planning Division  
17, Amaliados str.  
GR 11523 ATHENS  
Tel: +30 213 1515349, +30 210 64 58 690  
E-mail: a.gourgiotis@prv.ypeka.gr

## ***Contact***

Ms Nancy NUTTALL-BODIN  
Administrative Assistant  
Spatial Planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division  
Council of Europe, DG II  
F-67075 STRASBOURG Cedex  
Tel: +33 (0)3 90 21 49 36  
Fax: +33 (0)3 88 41 37 83  
E-mail: nancy.nuttall-bodin@coe.int

Ms Jessica DELPLACE  
Spatial Planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division  
Council of Europe, DG II  
F-67075 STRASBOURG Cedex  
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 41 26 15  
E-mail: jessica.delplace@coe.int

## ***Contact***

Ms Efi STEFANI  
Surveying engineer - Spatial Planner  
General Secretariat of Regional Planning and Urban Development  
Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change  
Spatial Planning Division  
17, Amaliados str.  
GR 11523 ATHENS  
Tel: +30 213 1515357, +30 210 64 58 690  
E-mail: e.stefani@prv.ypeka.gr

Ms Aphrodite SOROTOU  
Member of the National Landscape Committee of Greece and  
Head of Scientific Secretariat of the Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos (Med-INA)  
Tel: +30 2103600711  
E-mail: asorotou@med-ina.org

*Photo cover page: Thessalonica*

*<http://spiti.pblogs.gr/2010/10/thessalonikh-toy-ai-dhmrh-ths-salonikhs-monaha-ths-prepei-to-k.html>*

\* \* \*

## ***SUNDAY 30 SEPTEMBER 2012***

### ***Arrival of participants***

---

## ***MONDAY 1 OCTOBER 2012***

9.00 – 17.00      ***Study visit in National Park of Kerkini Lake for the official delegates of the Member States of the Council of Europe and speakers in the Programme***

8.30 – 9.00      **Meeting near the White Tower**

9.00              **Departure**

*Please confirm your participation at the study visit on the registration form of the Symposium.*



*Lake Kerkini is one of the most important wetlands in Greece. It is situated along a major flyway for migratory birds en route to the Aegean Sea, the Balkan region, the Black Sea, the Hungarian steppes and beyond.*

*It is a flat and semi-mountainous area of important hydro biospheres of international significance. Lake Kerkini had been created by man's technical intervention on the Strymon River mainly as a reservoir for agricultural purposes. Fortunately, it developed into an important habitat for a great number of water fowls and the Greek Government founded the National Park of Kerkini Lake in 2006. In addition the Kerkini Lake is under a specific protection regime as a Ramsar Convention wetland and so a Natura 2000 network site.*

*Its surrounding landscapes are representative of Northern Greece providing an insight to positive human interventions.*

---

**TUESDAY 2 OCTOBER 2012**8.30 – 9.00 *Welcome and registration of participants***OPENING SESSION**9.00 – 9.30 *Opening speeches*

Mr Sokratis ALEXIADIS, General Secretary, Regional Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Greece

Ms Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Representative of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, Head of the Landscape, Cultural Heritage and Spatial Planning Division of the Council of Europe, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, CEMAT

Ms Polyxeni ZEIKOU, Director, General Secretariat of Regional Planning and Urban Development, Spatial Planning Division, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Greece

Mr Nikolaos CHOURVOULIADIS, Advisor of the Region of Central Macedonia

9.30 –10.30 *Introductory statements*

Mr Elias BERIATOS, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)

Ms Maria José FESTAS, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention, Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and Representative of Portugal to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

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

Mr Ilya YAROVOY, Professor, Architectural Institute of Moscow, on behalf of Mr Valery SUDARENKOV, Member of the Council of the Federation of the Federal Assembly of Russia

Mr Thymio PAPAYANNIS, President of the National Landscape Committee of Greece, Director of the Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos (Med-INA)

Mr Anestis GOURGIOTIS, Urban Senior Official, Representative of Greece at the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change

## ***THE GREEK LANDSCAPES***

10.30 – 11.30

### ***Chairs***

Mr Dimitris FATOUROS Professor in Aristotle University of Thessaloniki School of Architecture  
Ms Julia GEORGI, Vice-President of the Association of Greek Landscape Architects

*Presentation of a film on Greek landscapes*

### ***Speeches***

*Understanding modern Greek landscapes*

Mr Costis HADJIMICHALIS, Professor, Department of Geography, Harokopio University, Athens

*Landscape for society in times of change*

Ms Theano S. TERKENLI, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, University of the Aegean

11.30 – 12.00      ***Coffee break***

---

## ***THEME I***

### ***USING LANDSCAPE AS AN APPROACH TO SPATIAL PLANNING***

12.00 – 14.00

#### ***Chairs***

Ms Doxa MOUSTAKI, Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Greece  
 Ms Biljana FILIPOVIC, Senior Advisor for International Cooperation, Ministry of Mining, Environment and Spatial Planning, Serbia

#### ***Speeches***

##### *Spatial planning and landscape*

Mr Florencio ZOIDO NARANJO, Director of the Centre for Landscape and Territory of Andalusia, Spain

##### *The post-productive rural landscape as a marker of 'quality' and 'tradition'*

Mr Thanasis KIZOS, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, University of Aegean, Greece

##### *Infrastructure, structuring of the territory and landscape*

Mr Ignacio ESPANOL ECHANIZ, Senior Lecturer in Landscape and Infrastructure Polytechnic University of Madrid

#### ***Moderators***

Ms Vassiliki PAPAKOSTOPOULOU, Director of International Relations, Directorate General of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, Representative of Greece at the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)  
 Office of Territorial Development

Mr Andreas STALDER, Senior Advisor, Federal Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication, Federal Office of the Environment, Forestry and Landscape, Switzerland

#### ***Discussion***     *with the participation of:*

- *Members of the Committee of the Senior Officials of the CEMAT*
- *Members of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and national representatives of ministries*
- *Local and regional representatives of local and regional authorities*
- *Representatives of institutions and NGOs*
- *National and international professionals and experts*

#### ***Rapporteur***

Mr Elias BERIATOS, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)

14.00 – 15.00

***Lunch***

***THEME II***

***INNOVATIVES TOOLS INCENTIVES AND PROJECTS:  
THE NATIONAL SPATIAL PLANING POLICIES***

15.00 – 16.30

***Chairs***

Ms Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism

Mr Evangelos GOUNTANIS, Urban Senior Official, Service of constructions and spatial planning, Fribourg, Switzerland

***Speeches***

*The experience of Carbonia, Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2010-2011*

Mr Salvatore CHERCHI, President of the Province of Carbonia Iglesias, Italy

Mr Mauro ESU, Councillor, Chairman of Heritage and Urban Committee of Carbonia

*Human beings are geographical and sensitive*

Mr Yves LUGINBÜHL, Professor at the University of Paris, France

*The Umbria Landscape Charter*

Ms Anna DI BENE, Representative of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities of the Umbria Region, Italy

*Innovative tools for rural development*

Mr Régis AMBROISE, Ministry of Agriculture, Agroalimentary and Forestry, France

*Civil society and landscape*

Mr Dirk GOTZMAN, Director of Civilscape

Mr Olaf KÜHNE, Institute for Sustainability, Saarland University

***Rapporteur***

Ms Lionella SCAZZOSI, Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Milano, Representative of ICOMOS

16.30 – 17.00 ***Coffee break***



17.00 – 18.30

***EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICIES  
AND DISCUSSION***

*With the participation of Representatives of the following Member States of the Council of Europe:  
**Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,  
Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia***

***Free short interventions (10 mn) are proposed, by alphabetic order of the countries; they will be followed by a discussion; Participation tbc. on the registration form online.***

*[The written text of the interventions may be sent for the proceedings of the Symposium to:  
nancy.nuttall-bodin@coe.int; maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int by 30 October 2012)*

***Chairs***

Ms Polyxeni ZEIKOU, Director of Department of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of Greece

Mr Thymio PAPAYIANNIS, President of the National Landscape Committee of Greece

***Introduction***

*Integrating the study of landscape in the spatial plans of Greece*

Mr Anestis GOURGIOTIS, Spatial-Urban Senior Official, Representative of Greece at the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT and

Ms Aphrodite SOROTOU, Head of Scientific Secretariat of the Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos (Med-INA)

***- Armenia***

***- Belgium***

Ms Mireille DECONINCK, Officer, Departement of Regional Planning, General Directorate of Spatial planning, Housing and Heritage and of Energy, Public Service of Wallonia, Walloon Region

Ms Sarah de MEYER, Policy Officer, Department of Spatial Planning, Housing and Immovable Heritage, Flemish Region

***- Bosnia and Herzegovina***

***- Bulgaria***

Ms Kapka PANTCHEVA, Pr “Master Plan for Central Region of Bulgaria”

Ms Katinka MIHOVA, Professor, Economics and Management of Landscape Architecture University of Forestry

Mr Rosen GURKOV, Landscape Architect

***- Croatia***

Ms Gordana KOVAČEVIĆ, Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning

Ms Biserka DUMBOVIC-BILUSIC, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Culture

***- Czech Republic***

Ms Hana MACHOVA, Officer, Spatial Planning Department, Ministry for Regional Development

Mr Petr LEPESKA, Officer, Town and Country Planning Department, Ministry for Regional Development

***- Estonia***

Ms Maila KUUSIK, Advisor, Spatial Planning Department, Ministry of the Interior

***- Finland***

Mr Tapio HEIKKILÄ, Senior Advisor, Responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment

Ms Tuija MIKKONEN, Senior Specialist, Ministry of the Environment

***- France***

Ms Aurélie FRANCHI, Policy Officer for Landscape, Directorate for Housing Urban Development and Landscapes, Directorate of Urban Planning and Quality of Life, Landscape and Publicity Office, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

***Rapporteur***

Mr Audun MOFLAG, Former Member of the Committee of Senior Officials, Norway

***Discussion***

20.00

***Official dinner for the delegates of the Member States of the Council of Europe and speakers in the Programme***

---

**WEDNESDAY 3 OCTOBER 2012**

**THEME III**

**LANDSCAPE, SPATIAL PLANNING  
AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

9.00 –10.30

***Chairs***

Ms Mireille DECONINCK, Officer, Department of Regional Planning, General Directorate of Spatial Planning, Housing and Heritage and of Energy, Public Service of Wallonia, Belgium  
Mr Ion SAGIAS, Deputy Ombudsman of Greece

***Speeches***

*Landscape: the role of the Ombudsman*

Mr Ion SAGIAS, Deputy Ombudsman of Greece

*Landscape: a globalising approach*

Mr Bernard LASSUS, Landscape Architect, National Landscape Grand Prize, France

*Participation in spatial planning*

Mr Joseph SALAMON, Director of the Organisation of the Pole Space and Landscape, Cergy-Pontoise

*Landscape and civil society: towards new forms of participation*

Mr Pere SALA I MARTI, Coordinator of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia

*Public participation: integrating the past, present and future landscape,*

Mr Alan LESLIE, Northlight Heritage, United Kingdom

Mr Chris DALGLISH, Lecturer in Archaeology, University of Glasgow

Mr Kenny BROPHY, Lecturer in Archaeology, University of Glasgow

Mr Gavin MACGREGOR, Northlight Heritage, United Kingdom

***Rapporteur***

Mr Jean-Claude ROUARD, Specialist on Rural Development, Former representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, France

*'Mediterranean', by Saverio MAESTRALI, Photographer*

10.30 – 11.00

***Coffee break***

11.00 – 13.00

***EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICIES  
AND DISCUSSION***

*With the participations of representatives of the following Member States of the Council of Europe: Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands*

*Free short interventions (10 mn) are proposed, by alphabetic order of the countries; they will be followed by a discussion; Participation tbc. on the registration form online.*

*[The written text of the interventions may be sent for the proceedings of the Symposium to: nancy.nuttall-bodin@coe.int; maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int by 30 October 2012)*

***Chairs***

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

Mr Efi STEFANI, Surveying Engineer-Urban planner, Department of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change, Greece

***Introduction***

*The sea inside: inventing seascape strategies as urbanity generators of Thessaloniki in the age of crisis*

Mr Lois PAPAPOULOS, Professor School of Architecture University of Thessaly

***- Hungary***

Mr Gabor KISS, Senior Councillor, National Representative for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Rural Development

***- Italy***

Ms Maria Maddalena ALESSANDRO, Architect, Office of Landscape Quality and Preservation, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities

Mr Mauro AGNOLETTI, Coordinator of the Working Group Landscape – National Plan for Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry

***- Latvia***

Ms Dace GRANTA, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

***- Lithuania***

Mrs Irma GRIGAITIENE, Head of the Protected Areas, Ministry of Culture

***- Luxemburg***

Mr Jean-Claude SINNER, Councillor of government 1st class, Department of spatial planning, Ministry of Sustainable development and infrastructures

***- Malta***

Ms Anja DELIA, Senior Planning Officer, Malta Environment and Planning Authority

***- Moldova***

Mr Serghei MUNTEANU, Division of Architecture, projections, urbanism and spatial planning, Ministry of Territorial development and Construction

***- Montenegro***

Ms Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism

***Rapporteur***

Mr Enrico BUERGI, Chair of the Jury of the Council of Europe Landscape Award, Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Switzerland

13.00 – 14.00      **Lunch**

14.00 – 16.30

**EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICIES  
AND DISCUSSION**

*With the participations of representatives of the following Member States of the Council of Europe: Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom*

*Free short interventions (10 mn) are proposed, by alphabetic order of the countries; they will be followed by a discussion; Participation tbc. on the registration form online.*

*[The written text of the interventions may be sent for the proceedings of the Symposium to: nancy.nuttall-bodin@coe.int; maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int by 30 October 2012)*

**Chairs**

Ms Birgitta SANDER, Senior Advisor, Swedish National Heritage Board

Mr Claude ROUGEAU, Secretary General of the National Council of civil protection of France

**- Norway**

Ms Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN, Senior Advisor, Department of Regional Planning, Ministry of the Environment

**- Poland**

Ms Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA, Officer, Department for Nature Protection, General Directorate for Environmental Protection

Mr Marceij BORSA, Director of Bureau, Regional Bureau of Spatial Planning (WBU)

**- Serbia**

Ms Biljana FILIPOVIC, Senior Advisor for International Cooperation, Ministry of Mining, Environment and Spatial Planning

**- Slovak Republic**

Ms Ida REPASKA, State Advisor, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development

Mr Tibor NEMETH, Head of the Unit of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development

**- Spain**

Ms Margarita ORTEGA, Former representative of Spain at the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT and Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

**- Sweden**

Ms Anita BERGENSTRAHLE-LIND, Deputy Head of Sustainable Management Department, Swedish National Heritage Board

Mr Leif GREN, Senior Advisor, Swedish National Heritage Board, Representative of Sweden for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Ms Cecilia ULFHIELM, Special Advisor, Swedish Forest Agency

**- Switzerland**

Mr Andreas STALDER, Senior Advisor, Federal Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication, Federal Office of the Environment, Forestry and Landscape, Switzerland

**- Ukraine**

Ms Anastasiia OLESCHENKO, Institute “Dipromisto” – Tissa Project TICAD

**Rapporteur**

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

16.30 – 17.00      *Coffee break*

---

## ***CLOSING SESSION***

17.00 – 18.00

### ***Chairs***

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

Mr Elias BERIATOS, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)

### ***Conclusions***

Ms Maggie ROE, Professor of Architecture, Planning and Landscape, University of Newcastle, United Kingdom, Member of the Landscape Research Group

Mr Patrice COLLIGNON, Director of the International Association Rurality, Environment, Development

Mr Thymio PAPAYANNIS, President of the National Landscape Committee of Greece, Director of the Mediterranean Institute for Nature and Anthropos (Med-INA)

### ***Concluding Remarks***

Mr Elias BERIATOS, Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT)

Ms Maria José FESTAS, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention, Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and Representative of Portugal to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT

Ms Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the CEMAT and European Landscape Convention, Head of Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division of the Council of Europe

19.00 ***Free evening***

---

## **4 OCTOBER 2012**

The Restricted Meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials (4 October) will take place in **Concert Hall of Thessaloniki, 25 Martiou Street, room CR 1.**

<http://www.tch.gr/default.aspx?lang=en-GB&page=24>

9.00 – 11.00      ***94<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials***  
*for the CSO-CEMAT participants only*

11.00 – 11.30      *Coffee-break*

11.30 – 13.00      *Meeting*

13.00 – 14.00      *Lunch*

14.00 – 16.30      *Meeting*

16.30 – 18.00      ***Meeting of the CEMAT Working Group on the Tisza Initiative***  
*with the participation of the CSO-CEMAT Representatives – Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Serbia, Ukraine*

***Free evening***

---