



Strasbourg, 16 March 2015

CEP-CDCPP (2015) 1EBis – Annotated Agenda

## **EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

***CEP-CDCPP***

### **8th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

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

### **DRAFT ANNOTATED AGENDA**

Council of Europe  
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg  
18-20 March 2015  
*Room 1*

*Document of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe  
Directorate of Democratic Governance*

### **Presentation**

*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, Republic of 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.*

*The aim of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention is to present to the member States of the Council of Europe 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, according to the Committee of Ministers’ decision, the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP). The conclusions of the Conference will be brought to the attention of the CDCPP which will then report to the Committee of Ministers.*

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

**WEDNESDAY 18 MARCH 2015**

- 9.00 -17.30 Study visit of the North Vosges Park, organised with the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable development and Energy of France
- 8.30 Meeting in front of the main building of the Council of Europe (Palais de l'Europe - Avenue de l'Europe, near the flags)
- 9.00 Departure
- Programme of the Study visit [*Document CEP-CDCPP (2015) 32*]

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**THURSDAY 19 MARCH 2015**

**Session I – Opening of the Conference**

9.00-9.30 Welcome of the participants

9.30-10.45

**Opening**

Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

**Introductory speeches**

Mr Dirk VAN EECKHOUT, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Belgium to the Council of Europe, on behalf of the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe

Mrs Snezana SAMARZIC-MARKOVIC, Director General of Democracy of the Council of Europe

Mr Bruno FAVEL, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

Mrs 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 (2015) 1 – Draft agenda*]

[*Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 1Bis – Draft annotated agenda*]

11.00-11.30 Break

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11.30-13.00

***Session II – General presentation of the actions carried out for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention***

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

*[Document for information: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 2-A]*

*At its 1200th Meeting of 28 May 2014 (CM/Del/Dec(2014)1200 30 May 2014), the Committee of Ministers took note of the abridged report of the 3rd meeting of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), which noted the implementation of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention for the preparation of the 8th Conference of the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 2015).*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- take note of the General Report of activities on the European Landscape Convention prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention of the Council of Europe (Part 1 of the document), considering that the work carried out will be presented in more detail during the Conference;
- take note of the status of signatures and ratifications of the European Landscape Convention (Part 2 of the document).

*Information on the ‘Landscape and Democracy Award’ to the Council of Europe granted by the International Federation of Landscape Architects - IFLA Europe*  
*[Document pour information: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 2-B]*

*At its 6th Meeting (Strasbourg, 4-5 November 2014 - CDCPP-Bu(2014)19), the Bureau of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP):*  
– *was pleased to learn that the International Federation of Landscape Architects - IFLA Europe, had granted the ‘Landscape and Democracy Award’ to the Council of Europe on the occasion of its Silver Award Jubilee held in Oslo, Norway, on 19 October 2014;*  
– *noted that a Resolution was adopted on this occasion by IFLA-Europe on ‘Landscape Democracy’, and that it will be communicated to the participants at the next Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.*

*The Conference is invited:*

- to welcome the ‘Landscape and Democracy Award’ granted by the International Federation of Landscape Architects - IFLA Europe to the Council of Europe on the occasion of its Silver Award Jubilee held in Oslo, Norway, on 19 October 2014 (Part 1 of the document);
- to take note of the Resolution on ‘Landscape Democracy’ adopted by IFLA-Europe on the occasion of its Silver Award Jubilee held in Oslo, Norway, on 19 October 2014 (Part 2 of the document).

**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 communications by representatives of States non Parties to the Convention**

*[Document for information: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 3]*

*Addresses from representatives of States Parties to the Convention*  
*Addresses from representatives of States non Parties to the Convention*

The Representatives of Member States of the Council of Europe Parties to the European Landscape Convention, other member States of the Council of Europe and Observer States are invited to send a written version of the address they would like to deliver on the occasion of the 8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (7 mn) to:

[pascale.dore@coe.int](mailto:pascale.dore@coe.int); [maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int](mailto:maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int)

| <b>Member States of the Council of Europe /<br/>Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe</b> |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | <b>Party to the Convention /<br/>Partie à la Convention</b> | <b>Non Party to the Convention /<br/>Non Partie à la Convention</b> |
| 1  |   | Albanie / Albania   |
| 2  | Andorra / Andorre   |   |
| 3  | Armenia / Arménie   |   |
| 4  |   | Austria / Autriche  |
| 5  | Azerbaijan / Azerbaïdjan                                    |   |
| 6  | Belgium / Belgique  |   |
| 7  | Bosnia and Herzegovina /<br>Bosnie-Herzégovine              |   |
| 8  | Bulgaria / Bulgarie   |   |
| 9  | Croatia / Croatie   |   |
| 10   | Cyprus / Chypre   |   |
| 11   | Czech Republic / République tchèque                         |   |
| 12   | Denmark / Danemark  |   |
| 13   |   | Estonia / Estonie   |
| 14   | Finland / Finlande  |   |
| 15   | France  |   |
| 16   | Georgia / Géorgie   |   |
| 17   |   | Germany / Allemagne   |
| 18   | Greece / Grèce  |   |
| 19   | Hungary / Hongrie   |   |
| 20   | Iceland / Islande   |   |
| 21   | Ireland / Irlande   |   |
| 22   | Italy / Italie  |   |
| 23   | Latvia / Lettonie   |   |
| 24   |   | Liechtenstein   |
| 25   | Lithuania / Lituanie  |   |
| 26   | Luxembourg  |   |
| 27   | Malta / Malte   |   |
| 28   | République de Moldova /<br>Republic of Moldova              |   |
| 29   | Monaco  |   |
| 30   | Montenegro  |   |
| 31   | The Netherlands / Pays-Bas                                  |   |
| 32   | Norway / Norvège  |   |
| 33   | Poland / Pologne  |   |
| 34   | Portugal  |   |
| 35   | Romania / Roumanie  |   |
| 36   |   | Russian Federation /<br>Fédération de Russie                        |
| 37   | San Marino / Saint Marin                                    |   |

|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 38 | Serbia / Serbie  |  |
| 39 | Slovak Republic /<br>République Slovaquie  |  |
| 40 | Slovenia / Slovénie  |  |
| 41 | Spain / Espagne  |  |
| 42 | Sweden / Suède   |  |
| 43 | Switzerland / Suisse   |  |
| 44 | “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” /<br>“L’ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine” |  |
| 45 | Turkey / Turquie   |  |
| 46 | Ukraine  |  |
| 47 | United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni   |  |

\* \* \*

*Delegations are invited to submit to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe their proposals for the next Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Conference before 16.00.*

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13.00-14.30 Lunch

14.30-16.00

### ***Session III – Legal recognition of the landscape***

#### **4. Texts of ratification of the European Landscape Convention**

*[Document for information: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 4]*

*This document, presented for information, compiles the texts of ratification of the European Landscape Convention by the Parties to the Convention, received by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe.*

*Parties to the Convention:*

<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=176&CM=8&DF=&CL=ENG>

*The Conference is invited to:*

- take note that the Parties to the European Landscape Convention, are kindly invited to send the text of ratification of the Convention to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in order to complete the document.

#### **5. Landscape in languages and laws in the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 5]*

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

##### ***European Landscape Convention***

*“Each Party undertakes: a. 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. – General Measures)*

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

*“... 1.3. Legal recognition of landscape*

*The legal recognition of landscape implies rights and responsibilities on the part of all institutions and citizens of Europe towards their physical surroundings.*

*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. Such activities may be the outcome of action by public authorities in establishing a large-scale infrastructure or of individual action in a restricted space....”*

Considering the provisions of the European Landscape Convention and of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on legal recognition of landscape in law, the Conference is invited:

- to take note of the *“Report on Landscape in languages and laws of the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention”* prepared by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe, on the basis of a questionnaire addressed to the Parties to the Convention;
- to inform the Secretariat of any possible additions or changes;
- to consider that the Report will be updated on the basis of the information available in the Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention – L6.

**6. Presentation of the report *“Landscape Lexicon: richness and diversity of words, texts and approaches to landscape in Europe”***

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 6]*

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

***European Landscape Convention***

*“Each Party undertakes: a. 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. – General Measures)*

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

*“... 1.3. Legal recognition of landscape*

*The legal recognition of landscape implies rights and responsibilities on the part of all institutions and citizens of Europe towards their physical surroundings.*

*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. Such activities may be the outcome of action by public authorities in establishing a large-scale infrastructure or of individual action in a restricted space. ...”*

*The Report “Landscape Lexicon: richness and diversity of words, texts and approaches to landscape in Europe” was prepared in the framework of the Council of Europe Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention by Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Expert of the Council of Europe and Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- examine the Report “*Landscape Lexicon: richness and diversity of words, texts and approaches to landscape in Europe*” prepared in the framework of the Council of Europe Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention by Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Expert of the Council of Europe and Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, and in particular its conclusions, and to decide on possible follow-up to be given.

#### ***Session IV – Landscape policies: definition and implementation***

#### ***A) Definition and implementation of landscape policies for its protection, management and planning***

- 7. Expression of general principles, strategies and guidelines: preparation of the 17th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “National landscape policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention”, Yerevan, Armenia, October 2016**  
*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 7]*

*At its 6th Meeting (Strasbourg, 4-5 November 2014), the Bureau of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) welcomed the proposal of the Ministry of Urban Development of Armenia to organise in co-operation with the Council of Europe the 16th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshop for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “National Landscape policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention” in 2016, in Armenia.*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- welcome with interest the proposal of the Ministry of Urban Development of Armenia to organise in co-operation with the Council of Europe, the 16th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshop for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*National Landscape policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*” in 2016, in Armenia.

- 8. Implementation of landscape policies: introduction of instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape**  
*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 8]*

*The European Landscape Convention and the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention state:*

#### ***European Landscape Convention***

##### ***E. Implementation***

*To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape”. (Article 6 – Specific measures).*

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

##### ***“... II.3.Methods of implementation***

*... The means of implementing landscape policies or introducing the landscape dimension into*



*sectoral policies may be either regulatory or voluntary. New methods of implementation could also be used. The choice of method can depend on the local situation, which will vary even within the same country. Implementation of landscape policies or of policies to introduce the landscape dimension into sectoral policies may combine these different means according to the ends in view, the specific characteristics of the territory, the population and administrative organisation concerned, and so on. This applies to all landscape situations and all activities that shape them. Implementation may be included in general and sectoral instruments at the different administrative, programming and spatial-planning levels; it may provide for land acquisition by the competent authorities.*

**II.3.1. Regulatory implementation ...**

**II.3.2. Voluntary implementation...**

**II.3.3. Instruments for landscape policies**

*To implement landscape policies, a general planning and development process should be introduced: this should use specific instruments and provide for the landscape dimension to be included in sectoral instruments. It should be based both on general principles at national level, even if decentralisation is anticipated, and on the linkage of competences at several levels and several types of implementation instruments.*

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

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

**Examples of instruments used to implement the European Landscape Convention**

**... 8. Resources and financing**

*The resources needed to draw up and implement a landscape policy may be both financial and human. Specific resources can be earmarked, with a landscape fund being set up at different administrative levels, through public and private financing (bodies, associations, foundations, etc.). The inclusion of landscape aspects in sectoral policies (environment, tourism, agriculture, public works, culture, etc.) will allow use to be made of the resources earmarked for these sectors simultaneously for landscape protection, management and planning.*

*In order to encourage the landscape dimension to be taken into account in all public and private decisions, special measures involving tax rebates and grants may be adopted. These measures should be adapted to the different types of landscape, their constituent elements and implementation instruments and to the needs of the local communities concerned (direct incentives).*

*Other types of incentive may be added, for example technical assistance in drawing up private plans and projects, exploitation of the sites concerned through tourism policies, support for high-quality agricultural products, etc. (indirect incentives).*

*Specific initiatives can be taken to encourage the involvement of associations (non-governmental organisations) in the definition and implementation of landscape policies at the different administrative levels in connection with the various types of implementation instruments (plans, charters, etc.) and the different operational phases (protection, management and planning, etc.).*

*Major public works, projects and public infrastructures should devote a minimum percentage of their budget to landscape dimensions. This course is already being followed in certain states...”“*

Considering the provisions of the European Landscape Convention and of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention relating to landscape policies and in particular landscape funds, the Conference is invited:

- to take note in particular of the experience of the Swiss Landscape Fund, presented on the occasion of the 15th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention « *Sustainable landscapes and economy* », Urgup, Turkey, 1-2

October 2014 by Mr Enrico BUERGI, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (2000-2008) (Appendix to this document);

- to decide on the possibility to prepare a draft text on landscape funds to be used by the Parties to the Convention wishing to establish a National Landscape Fund.

## **B) *Landscape knowledge: identification and assessment***

### **9. Results of the 13th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “Territories of the future, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy”, Montenegro, 2-3 October 2013**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 9]*

*The 13th Workshop for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Territories of the future: landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy” was organised by the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro within the framework of the working programme of the European Landscape Convention in Cetinje, Montenegro, on 2-3 October 2013.*

*The aim of the Meeting was to promote an integrated approach to spatial / regional planning and good governance through the implementation of the following provisions of the European Landscape Convention:*

– *Articles 5c), 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*

– *Article 6 C. on “Identification and assessment”, which states:*

*“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”,*

*Three Workshops considered the following themes: ‘Identify, analyse, characterise the landscape: to act, improve the knowledge’; ‘An exercise in democracy: the knowledge, the feeling, the will of populations’; ‘Promoting collective intelligence: to react, exchange experiences, methodologies, technologies and researches’.*

*The Meeting allowed to exchange insights, perspectives, theoretical and practical approaches from the European, national, regional and local levels. Approximately 200 participants from various European and non-European countries participated at the event.*

*The following conclusions of the Meeting were presented by Mrs Maria José FESTAS, Chair of the 7th Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention and Representative of Portugal to the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT and Mrs Jasminka CVEJIĆ, Professor, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Serbia.*

*Link to the Programme and presentations:*

*[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/ReunionAteliers/cetinje\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/ReunionAteliers/cetinje_en.asp)*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- warmly thank the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro, for its co-operation with the Council of Europe in the organisation of the event;

- take note of the following Conclusions adopted on this occasion;
- take note of the interventions and presentations made at the Meeting, as they appear on the website of the European Landscape Convention (the proceedings are being published in the Council of Europe’s “*Spatial Planning and Landscape*” Series):  
[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/reunionateliers/cetinje\\_EN.asp?](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/reunionateliers/cetinje_EN.asp?)
- decide to follow the process of landscape identification and assessment in the framework of the Information System on the European Landscape Convention – ELC L6.

#### **10. Role of the landscape observatories, centres and institutes**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 10]*

*At its 6th Meeting (Strasbourg, 4-5 November 2014), the Bureau of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) was informed of the adoption on 23 September 2014 of the Charter of Torino on the Promotion and dissemination of the Landscape Observatories in Europe, and asked the Secretariat to prepare a document on the role of landscape observatories for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, to be examined on the occasion of the 8th Council of Europe Conference on the Convention.*

*The Conference is invited:*

- to consider that numerous landscape observatories, institutes and centres have been created over the last few years according to the Recommendation CM/Rec (2008) 3 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States on the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (extracts of the Recommendation on landscape observatories in Appendix 1 of this document);
- to thank Uniscape for the information provided to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe on the holding of an International Seminar on Landscape Observatories in Europe, organised by the University of Turin on 22-23 September 2014 and on a Charter for the “Promotion and dissemination of the landscape observatories in Europe” adopted on this occasion (Appendix to this document);
- to note that the Council of Europe Information System on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention will contribute to identifying these observatories and to including them in an institutional network of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe;
- to consider the possibility to organise a meeting of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, in order to promote the exchange on information on practices developed by the landscape observatories.

*16.00-16.30 Break*

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*Announcement of the the candidatures for the next Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Conference, received by the Secretariat.*

\* \* \*

16.30-18.00

### C) *Landscape and democracy: participation and consultation*

#### 11. **Establishment of procedures for the participation of the general public and the other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies**

[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 11]

1. *The European Landscape Convention and the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention state:*

##### **European Landscape Convention**

“Each Party undertakes: ... c. 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 of the European Landscape Convention – General measures)

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

###### **“A. Participation**

*The certainty that strengthening the relationship between the population and its living surroundings underpins sustainable development affects the whole process of landscape policy definition. Moreover, participation is regarded as an instrument for strengthening the identities of populations, which recognise themselves in their surroundings.*

*Public involvement, which may entail contradictions resulting from the diversity of the value systems espoused by the various social groups, should be regarded as enriching and as an opportunity to validate knowledge and the definition of objectives and action.*

*Participation implies two-way communication from experts and scientists to the population and vice versa. The population possesses empirical knowledge (local and naturalistic knowledge) that may be useful in completing and contextualising specialist knowledge.*

*This also has an influence on “assessment” activity, understood as a dialectical comparison between analyses by experts and the values attached by the population to landscape, in the knowledge that different systems of “values” and “non-values” exist that may be well-entrenched or still in the process of definition; these value systems (universal, specific to national cultures, to local cultures, to each individual’s culture) belong to both scholarly culture and to popular culture: they are qualitative and not quantifiable and some of them are sometimes mutually opposed. The concept of participation involves taking into account the social perception of landscape and popular aspirations in choices regarding landscape protection, management and planning. In this sense, the concept of landscape proposed by the convention implies an exercise in democracy whereby differences are accepted, common characteristics found and operational compromises eventually reached; these represent an alternative to the drawing up by experts of hierarchical classifications of landscape qualities.*

*The means of participation should be chosen by each state from among methods appropriate to the different problems identified, taking account of current consultation and comparison customs, the different administrative organisations, the characteristics of the various territorial situations, the types of operational instruments used, the scales of operation, and experience both past and present at international level. In any case, participation should involve all the relevant stakeholders: national, regional and local authorities, the population directly affected, the general public, non-governmental organisations, economic operators and landscape professionals and scientists.*

*Participation should be a feature of all the different phases in the processes of drawing up and implementing landscape policies, in particular those of landscape appraisal, definition of landscape quality objectives, decision-making and implementation of actions over time. Participation should also be regarded as a system for the mutual information of the relevant stakeholders. It is particularly important that participation take place at all stages of implementation, from the initial knowledge*

*phase through to the implementation of agreed actions, that is, in the execution of projects in which all relevant stakeholders have participated.*

*In defining the procedures for approving choices, reference may be made to tried and tested processes such as consultation, public inquiries, information meetings and educational exhibitions. These processes may also be used simultaneously.*

*2. A “Handbook on participative landscape planning” referring to the European Landscape Convention was prepared in the framework of the LIFEscape Project.*

*Authors: Mr Per BLOMBERG (Municipality of Lund); Mrs Katarzyna FIDLER (biuro projektów Fidler), on behalf of all LIFEscape partners. Addresses: [www.lifescape.eu](http://www.lifescape.eu)*

*The Handbook states: “The European Landscape Convention was adopted in 2000 in Florence and came into force in 2004. 7 countries obliged themselves to acknowledge the importance of landscape protection in their legislation, raise public awareness of landscape problems and promote international cooperation in this field. Far too few of these postulates have been realised so far. The EU South Baltic Programme-funded LIFEscape project joins forces with local authorities and landscape planners - experts and practitioners from Poland, Lithuania Sweden and Denmark - to share their experience and work out the innovative management solutions best suited to each pilot area. The project was implemented between 2011 and 2014 under the leadership of Elbląg High-Plain Landscape Park, Poland.*

*Project Partners: Municipality of Tolkmicko, Poland; Žemaitija National Park, Lithuania; Klaipėda University, Lithuania; Municipality of Lund, Sweden; Municipality of Sjöbo, Sweden; Linnaeus University, Sweden; Municipality of Slagelse, Denmark.*

*Associated Organisations: General Directorate for Environmental Protection (GDOŚ), Poland; Association of Lithuanian State Parks and Reserves; Ministry of Environment, Lithuania; Swedish National Heritage Board; Swedish Forest Agency; County Administrative Board of Scania, Sweden; European Network of Local and Regional Authorities for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention (RECEP-ENELC); Visions and Strategies Around the Baltic Sea 2010 (VASAB).*

*Part-financed by the European Union (European Regional Development Fund).*

*The authors are solely responsible for the contents of this handbook. Material included herein does not represent the opinions of the European Union, and the European Union is not responsible for any use that might be made of it.”*

*The authors of the Handbook have kindly granted permission to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe to use it in order to prepare a general Handbook for the Parties to the Convention.*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- take note of the “Handbook on participative landscape planning” prepared in the framework of the LIFEscape Project;
- note that the authors of the Handbook – Mr Per BLOMBERG (Municipality of Lund) and Mrs Katarzyna FIDLER (biuro projektów Fidler), on behalf of all LIFEscape partners – have granted permission to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe to use it in order to prepare a general Handbook to be used as a source of inspiration for the Parties to the Convention;
- ask the Secretariat therefore to prepare a general Handbook on participative landscape planning, referring to the European Landscape Convention, which will be submitted to the Parties to the Convention.

## **12. Public consultation for the definition of landscape quality objectives**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 12]*

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

*Convention state:*

**European Landscape Convention**

**“D. 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 of the European Landscape Convention – Specific measures)*

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

**“II.2.2. Definition of landscape quality objectives**

*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, for example, in parts of the territory devoted to agriculture, hedges, planted areas, dry-stone or earth walls, terraces, individual monumental trees, springs or historic canal networks. The instruments used may range from forms of legal protection to grants to owners and farmers for upkeep, replanting or integration and to forms of improvement possibly accompanied by teaching material which provides guidance and passes on traditional methods of landscape upkeep.*

*Specific instructions and regulations may be introduced for certain types of operation and change that strongly influence quality of place, for example, electricity lines, telephone networks and masts, wind farms, quarries, mines, commercial and political advertising, leisure facilities (for example, campsites, caravans, recreational facilities) and so on.*

*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.*

*Conditions for public access to landscapes should be guaranteed with due respect for private property, but access roads, roads, lanes and paths should allow the landscape to be enjoyed; to this end, in agreement with the relevant stakeholders, the authorities may arrange for the removal of visual obstacles or for the construction of viewing corridors on landscape deserving such treatment. Such access roads should also provide facilities for the welfare of users, that is, for their comfort and safety, and comply with sustainable development requirements.*

*The definition of quality objectives should be based on knowledge of the specific characteristics and qualities of the places concerned, and identification of their dynamics and of potential as well as of how landscape is perceived by the public. Certain landscape questions or aspects may receive special attention. Landscape quality objectives represent the end result of the process of devising landscape operations, which implies knowledge production, public consultation, policy formulation and action and monitoring strategies.*

*The objectives should constitute the preliminary guidelines for drawing up the measures to be taken to protect, manage and plan landscapes and manage them over time. They should be drawn up, linking the social requirements and values attached to the landscape by the public to the choice of policy decisions made concerning the substance of the landscape components. Particular importance should be devoted to the range of social perceptions, which reflect the population’s diversity.*

*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.*

*Landscape quality objectives should be defined by general landscape policy instruments for the different levels (national, regional, local, etc.) and formally implemented by town and country planning and development documents, as well as by sectoral instruments; in return, these documents can make a specific contribution to the formulation of landscape quality objectives.*

*To make the process successful, it is necessary to consult the public and all other relevant stakeholders from the outset and secure their approval and involvement.”*

*The Conference participants are invited:*

- to share their experiences regarding the formulation of landscape quality objectives and indicators.

### **13. Presentation of the report “Landscape and democracy: prospects”**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 13]*

*The Preamble of the European Landscape Convention states:*

*“The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto, ... Wishing to respond to the public’s wish to enjoy high quality landscapes and to play an active part in the development of landscapes;”*

The Report “Landscape and democracy: prospects” was prepared in the framework of the Council of Europe Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention by Mr Yves LUGINBÜHL.

*The Conference is invited to:*

- examine the Report “Landscape and democracy: prospects” prepared in the framework of the Council of Europe Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention by Mr Yves LUGINBÜHL, Expert of the Council of Europe, and in particular its conclusions; and
- to decide on possible follow-up to be given.

## **D) Landscape culture: education, training, awareness-raising**

### **14. Education**

#### **14. A. Primary Education**

*[Primary Education - Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 14-A]*

*The European Landscape Convention and the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention state:*

#### **European Landscape Convention**

*“B. ... and education*

*Each Party undertakes to promote: ...*

*c. 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 of the European Landscape Convention – Specific measures)*

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

*“D. Education*

*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."*

*At its 6th Meeting (Strasbourg, 4-5 November 2014 - CDCPP-Bu(2014)19), the Bureau of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP):*

*– took note of the adoption of Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on promoting landscape awareness through education, by the Committee of Ministers, on 17 September 2014 and asked the Secretariat to disseminate it among CDCPP members, participants in the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and Ministries of Education;*

*– supported the work of the Working Group on landscape and education for the preparation of a Draft Recommendation on landscape education pedagogical material for primary school chaired by Mrs Mireille Deconinck (Belgium).*

*The Conference is invited to:*

– take note with appreciation of the adoption of Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on promoting landscape awareness through education, by the Committee of Ministers, on 17 September 2014 (Part 1) and to invite the Parties to the Convention to disseminate it among different Ministries and notably the Ministries of Education;

– take note of the work of the Working Group on landscape and education for the preparation of a Draft Recommendation on landscape education pedagogical material for primary school chaired by Mrs Mireille DECONINCK (Public Service of Wallonia, Belgium) - See Report of the Meeting: CEP-CDCPP (2014) COE/WG-EP 1; Link to the Report of the Meeting: <http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/ReunionGroupe/CEP-CDCPP-2014-WGEPI-REPORT.pdf> ;

Note that the Working Group was composed of national representatives for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention who took part in the 3rd Meeting of the CDCPP, Strasbourg, 19-21 March 2014 (CDCPP (2014) 18), and of a Representative of the Steering Committee for Education Policy and Practice (CDPPE) of the Council of Europe: Mr Stefan DELPLACE, Honorary Secretary General of the European Association of Institutions in Higher Education (EURASHE). The working document was prepared by Experts of the Council of Europe: Mrs Maria del TURA BOVET PLA, Professor, Faculty of Geography and History, University of Barcelona, Spain, Mr Jordi RIBAS VILÀS, Researcher, Faculty of Geography and History, University of Barcelona, Mrs Rosalina PENA VILA, University of Barcelona, with the cooperation of Mrs Annalisa CALCAGNO MANIGLIO, Professor of Landscape Architecture, Genoa, Italy. Secretariat of the Council of Europe: Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention/CDCPP.

– consider the draft Recommendation on pedagogical material for landscape education in primary school as (Part 2) prepared by Working Group, in order to transmit it to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) for submission to the Committee of Ministers;

– decide to continue the work on preparing pedagogical material for secondary school.

#### **14. B. Higher Education**

*[Higher Education - Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 14-B]*

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

##### **European Landscape Convention**

*"B. ... and education*



*Each Party undertakes to promote: ...*

*c. 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 of the European Landscape Convention – Specific measures)*

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

*“D. Education*

*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.”*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- consider the draft Recommendation on promoting landscape in higher education, prepared by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe on the basis of a proposal of Mr Juan Manuel Palerm Salazar, Professor of architecture, President of UNISCAPE and Director of the Landscape Observatory of the Canary Islands;
- decide to continue the work.

**15. Training**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 15]*

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

***European Landscape Convention***

*“ B. Training ...*

*Each Party undertakes to promote:*

*a. training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations;*

*b. multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned;” (Article 6 of the European Landscape Convention – Specific measures)*

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

*“C. Training*

*Many states now have training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations. Such training should be encouraged and developed. Courses should be geared to a view of landscape linked to sustainable development, that is, they should train people in the relationship between landscape and economic development, between landscape and the renewal of natural resources and between landscape and social justice.*

*Courses of this nature are aimed at training designers, managers, engineers and technicians specialising in landscape protection, management and planning. They cover both the commissioning and management of projects. They lead to a state-recognised diploma and are now part of a European educational programme under which university exchanges between states are possible.*

*Training meets the needs of all involved for specialist and refresher education:*

– national and local institutions and bodies responsible for landscape and training should promote the setting up of specialist courses aimed at training, on a multi-disciplinary basis, landscape appraisal and operations specialists and offering landscape research training;

– non-specialist university courses should allow for the introduction of landscape themes into the training of technicians whose activities influence a territory's landscape characteristics;

– special information and in-service training programmes should be provided for elected representatives, the technical staff of public authorities of all levels and sectors, professionals in the private and public sectors whose activities affect the landscape (agriculture, cultivation, etc., in such a way as to increase the inclusion of landscape in sectoral policies) and the associations concerned;

– theoretical and applied research programmes on landscape should be developed on a multidisciplinary basis and promoted by states and the other administrative levels in a context of international co-operation. The anticipated contributions of landscape research concern theoretical knowledge, relations between landscape and sustainable development, public policies and their evaluation, links between landscape research and education, landscape economics, the history of landscape and its representations, the relationship between landscape appraisal approaches and public action, the integration of sectoral disciplinary viewpoints in order to appraise places from the landscape perspective, participation of the relevant stakeholders in drawing up and implementing landscape policies and the definition of policy implementation instruments. On the whole, research should be directed more specifically at "action research" whereby there is a close relationship between fundamental research and public action. This link between the two can bring about valuable results for landscape protection, management and planning on the theoretical, methodological and operational levels."

*A Report on "Taking account of the landscape dimension in the training of civil engineers" was prepared in the framework of the Council of Europe Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention by Ms Szofia PECSI, Expert of the Council of Europe.*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- examine the Report "Taking account of the landscape dimension in the training of civil engineers" prepared in the framework of the Council of Europe Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention by Ms Szofia PECSI, Expert of the Council of Europe and in particular its conclusions; and
- decide on possible follow-up to be given.

## **16. Awareness-raising**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 16]*

*The European Landscape Convention and the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention state:*

### **European Landscape Convention**

*"A. 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 of the European Landscape Convention – Specific measures)*

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

*"B. Awareness-raising*

*The need to make civil society, private organisations and public authorities aware of the value of landscapes, their role and changes in them does not mean that these bodies are not sensitive to the quality of the places where people have their lives (their cadre de vie). It in fact means that existing*

*sensitivities are not always in working order and that the parties do not always recognise the link between landscape and their daily lives. Awareness-raising is therefore a way of making clear the relations that exist between people's cadre de vie, the activities pursued by all parties in the course of their daily lives and the characteristics of the natural environment, housing and infrastructure. Awareness-raising based on personal contacts is made up of the experience gained from exchanges between local people affected by the planning decisions to be taken and persons possessing scientific and technical knowledge, that is, scientists and experts.*

*Various forms of awareness-raising may be used on a permanent, periodic or occasional basis:*

- publications, exhibitions, audiovisual means, simulations and shows by artists and photographers may be employed nationally, regionally or locally. Already widely used, written and audiovisual presentations may take the form of illustrated booklets, slide shows with sound or exhibitions, all on various scales. These methods are often used at local level to talk about the landscape of a municipality or a number of municipal territories. They may also be the subject of presentations followed by a debate with the local population, which makes it possible to ascertain local people's views. Landscape simulation or representation tools employing 3-D methods or block diagrams lead to better understanding and discussion between all involved;*
- television broadcasts, though still inadequate, should be developed for both general issues and local experiences;*
- local awareness-raising experiences, such as guided visits to an area involving local people, elected representatives and experts or scientists. Such experiences may give rise to a debate and lead to collective thinking about the future of the landscape. Some of these experiences may form part of wider festivals.*

*Awareness-raising should include not only populations, elected representatives and representatives of the public authorities but also companies, non-governmental organisations, the scientific and technical community and artists. Awareness-raising should be understood as a knowledge-spreading process operating in all directions from policymakers to field personnel and local inhabitants and vice versa."*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- discuss the actions taken at the national level by including festivals, events, media (television programmes, documentaries, films) and art, that could promote awareness of the landscape;*
- include this topic in the context of its activities.*

\* \* \*

## **17. Contributions of non-governmental organisations to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

*[Document for information: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 17]*

The Representatives of non-governmental organisations are invited to send the written version of the address they would like to deliver on the occasion of the 8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (7 mn) to:

[pascale.dore@coe.int](mailto:pascale.dore@coe.int); [maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int](mailto:maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int)

\* \* \*

***Art exhibition on photographs on the landscape***

*[Document: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 33]*

Photo exhibition “Places from our history”, from MAESTRALI, Stage designer, painter, photographer

*“Works of Art have an Aura from a time when relationships with places were sacred. The days of bottomless depths, grottos and lustral water are past, although their memory haunts us. We are now in an era of interconnection, flux and communication, as reflected in the contemporary Landscape. How can possible Communion be restored? How can we foster the emergence of Beauty of Use? This photographic record of the Everyday tries to provide an answer through time spent spotting signs, and by including and stratifying images deposited in the sediments of Time.”*

***18.00-19.30 Official reception in the Foyer of the Committee of Ministers of the Palais de l’Europe offered by the Belgian Chairmanship of the Committee of Minister***

\* \* \*

***FRIDAY 20 MARCH 2015***

9.00-10.30

***Session V – Landscape dimension of policies with direct or indirect impact on the landscape***

***A) Landscape and economy***

- 18. Results of the 15th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape”, Urgup, Turkey, 1-2 October 2014**  
*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 18-A]*  
*[Document for information: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 18-B]*

*The 15th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape”, was organised by the Council of Europe – Democratic Governance, Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention – in cooperation with the Landscape Conservation Division of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs of Turkey, within the context of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention.*

*The Meeting was an opportunity to present new concepts and achievements on landscape and economy.*

*The Workshops analysed the following themes:*

- Landscapes of Turkey;*
- Landscape values and economic valuation;*
- Urban landscapes and economy;*
- Rural landscapes and economy;*
- Implementation tools, instruments and procedures.*

*The European Landscape Convention refers several times to the economical dimension of the landscape. It states that the member States of the Council of Europe signatory of the Convention considered that the aim of the Organisation 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, and that this aim*

*is pursued in particular through agreements in the **economic** and social fields”.*

*Therefore, the member States: expressed their concern “to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, **economic activity** and the environment”; noted 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** and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation”; noted 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”. Moreover, for the purposes of the 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”. Parties to the Convention undertake therefore “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”.*

*The Meeting was aimed at government officials – Members of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention –, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, public and private governmental and non-governmental organisations working in the fields of landscape, environment, heritage, culture, economy and sustainable territorial development. Some 300 participants took part in the event.*

*At its 6th Meeting (Strasbourg, 4-5 November 2014 - CDCPP-Bu(2014)19), the Bureau of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) welcomed the holding of the 15th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshop for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape”, organised by the Council of Europe in cooperation with the Landscape Conservation Division of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs of Turkey, in Urgup (Turkey) from 30 September to 2 October 2014, and thanked the Turkish authorities for their perfect cooperation.*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- warmly thank the Landscape Conservation Division of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs of Turkey, for its co-operation with the Council of Europe in the organisation of the 15th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshop for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape”, in Urgup (Turkey) from 30 September to 2 October 2014;
- take note of the interventions and presentations made at the Meeting, as they appear on the website of the European Landscape Convention (the proceedings are being published in the Council of Europe’s “Spatial Planning and Landscape” Series):  
[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/ReunionAteliers/turkey\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/ReunionAteliers/turkey_en.asp)
- decide on the follow-up to be given with the possible preparation of a draft recommendation.

#### **19. Presentation of the report on “Landscape and economy”**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 19]*

*Considering that the Preamble of the European Landscape Convention states:*

*“The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto,*

*... 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** and whose protection, management and planning can **contribute to job creation**;*

*Aware that the landscape contributes to the formation of local 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: 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;*

*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;*

*Wishing to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes and to play an active part in the development 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;”*

*A Report on “Landscape and economy” was prepared in the framework of the Council of Europe Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention by Mr Joaquín ROMANO, Expert of the Council of Europe. The report deals with:*

- The economic dimension of landscape: the nexus;*
- Landscape and welfare economics: can the landscape renew welfare economics?*
- Landscape and employment: beyond labour economics;*
- Landscape and public economics: a holistic view.*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- examine the Report on “Landscape and economy” prepared in the framework of the Council of Europe Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention by Mr Joaquín ROMANO, Expert of the Council of Europe and in particular its conclusions; and*
- decide on possible follow-up to be given.*

## ***B) Interrelations between landscape, spatial planning, human rights and democracy***

### **20. Considering interrelations between landscape, spatial planning, human rights and democracy**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 20]*

*– It is now almost 15 years since the European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 19 July 2000, and opened for signature by the Organisation's member States in Florence on 20 October of that year (Council of Europe - CETS No. 176);*

*– The 7th Council of Europe Conference on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 26-27 March 2013) stated that “Landscape and spatial development are important issues in any democratic society, and the European Landscape Convention was initiated for the reason of democracy and participation”;*

*– This reflects the three main pillars of the Council of Europe: human rights, rule of law and democracy;*

*– The 16th CEMAT held in Nafplio (Greece) on 17 June 2014 agreed on guidelines for public participation in spatial planning - Declaration on “Promoting territorial democracy in spatial planning”.*

*In light of this, and in order to advance the significant activities by the Council of Europe within the framework of the European Landscape Convention, the Parties at this 8th Council of Europe*

Conference are invited to adopt a joint statement on “Interrelationships between the human landscape, spatial planning, human rights and democracy”.

The following draft, prepared under the authority of Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, by Mr Audun MOFLAG, Former Representative of Norway at the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and CSO-CEMAT, with the collaboration by written consultation, of Mrs Maria José FESTAS, Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Mr Yves, LUGINBÜHL, Expert of the Council of Europe and Mr Terry O'REGAN, Chair of Landscape Alliance Ireland, and the support of the Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention, serves as the initial step in the process. It is open for amendments and improvements. The Parties are invited to examine the draft carefully. Proposals for amendments and improvements should be presented in writing during the Conference.

The Parties at the 8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention are invited to adopt a joint statement on:

“Interrelationships between the human landscape, spatial planning, human rights and democracy”.

### C) *Landscape and advertising*

#### 21. Presentation of the report “Landscape and advertising”

[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 21]

Preamble of the European Landscape Convention states:

“The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto,

... 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** and whose protection, management and planning can **contribute to job creation**;

Aware that the landscape contributes to the formation of local 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**: 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;

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;

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 of the European Landscape Convention states:

“Each Party undertakes:

... d. 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;”

The report on “Landscape and advertising” was prepared in the framework of the Council of Europe Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention by Mr Jean-Philippe STREBLER, Expert of the Council of Europe. The Report is intended to put forward proposals for the presence of billboard advertising to be accommodated and regulated in landscape protection and enhancement policies, and

*to make recommendations to the Council of Europe member States on the framing of policies to regulate the presence of advertising devices for the purposes of implementing the European Landscape Convention. The quintessence of a medium that exploits travel, in a society where there are more and more individual or collective journeys, outdoor advertising – whose whole logic is to be visible to the public at large – assumes an ever more important place in the visible landscape; this presence is accentuated by use of technologies henceforth allowing numerous physical limits to be pushed back. The report presents the evolution of forms of advertising expression and illustrates some legislative approaches in a few European states which have regulated the advertising presence in the landscape on the ground of environmental concerns. The implementation of the European Landscape Convention could prompt the signatory states to envisage adopting a comprehensive approach to outdoor advertising which combines the framing of official protection policies (relying on landscape inventories to identify vulnerable landscapes and determine the measures for limiting the adverse effects that outdoor advertising could have on it), of regulations to restrict the advertising presence (particularly on town approaches, having regard to the new outdoor advertising media, allowing the local adaptation of national rules as appropriate, and ensuring the participation of the public and the players concerned), and of preventive or punitive methods to enforce genuine compliance with the safeguards and regulations adopted.*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- examine the Report on “*Landscape and advertising*” prepared in the framework of the Council of Europe Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention by Mr Jean-Philippe STREBLER, Expert of the Council of Europe, and in particular its conclusions; and
- to decide on possible follow-up to be given.

10.30-11.00 Break

11.00-12.30

## ***Session VI – The Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe***

### **22. Presentation of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe** *[Document for information: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 22]*

*The Convention provides for a “Landscape Award of the Council of Europe” which recognises policy or measures which local or regional authorities or non-governmental organisations have adopted to protect, manage and plan their landscape, which have proved to be lastingly effective and which can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe.*

*On 20 February 2008 the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted Resolution CM/(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The Award is given every two years by the Committee of Ministers, based on proposals from the Committee of experts of the Council of Europe in charge of monitoring the implementation of the Convention.*

*The Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe gathers the exemplary achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention.*

*They show that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy improving the landscape features of people’s surroundings.*

*Link to the website:*

[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Alliance/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Alliance/default_en.asp)

*The Conference is invited to take note of this information.*



**23. Results of the 14th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum Sessions 2012-2013”, Wroclaw, Poland, 4-5 June 2014**

[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 23-A]

[Document for information: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 23-B]

*The European Landscape Convention provides for a ‘Landscape Award of the Council of Europe’ that recognises policies or measures which local or regional authorities or non-governmental organisations have adopted to protect, manage and plan their landscape, which have proven to be lastingly effective and which can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe.*

*On 20 February 2008 the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted Resolution CM/(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The Award is given every two years by the Committee of Ministers, further to proposals from the Committee of Experts of the Council of Europe in charge of monitoring the implementation of the Convention.*

*The 14th 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 - 3rd Session 2012-2013” was organised by the Council of Europe – Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention, Democratic Governance, Directorate – in co-operation with the General Directorate for Environmental Protection of Poland, within the context of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention.*

*The great experiences achieved in the Member States of the Organisation on the occasion of the third session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe were presented in this meeting showing that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy improving the landscape features of people’s surroundings.*

*Three Workshops analysed the following themes:*

- *‘Landscape to be protected: actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape’;*
- *‘Landscape to be managed: actions, from a perspective of sustainable development to guide and harmonise changes’;*
- *‘Landscapes to be planned: strong-forward looking actions to enhance, restore or create landscapes’.*

*The Meeting was addressed to government officials, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, public and private governmental and non-governmental organisations working on landscape, heritage, culture and sustainable territorial development. Nearly 120 participants attended it.*

*The Celebration of the 3rd Session 2012-2013 of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe was organised on this occasion.*

*At its 5th Meeting (Paris, 24-25 June 2014 - CDCPP-Bu(2014)10), the Bureau of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape welcomed the holding of the 14th Council of Europe Meeting for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “Forum of the national selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award” in Wroclaw, Poland, on 11-12 June 2014 and thanked the authorities of Poland for their hospitality and cooperation with the Council of Europe in the organisation of the event:*

*([http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/reunionateliers/wroclaw2014\\_EN.asp?](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/reunionateliers/wroclaw2014_EN.asp?)).*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- warmly thank the General Directorate for Environmental Protection of Poland, for its co-operation with the Council of Europe in the organisation of the 15th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshop for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape”, in Wroclaw (Poland) on 11-12 June 2014;

- take note of the interventions and presentations made at the Meeting, as they appear on the website of the European Landscape Convention (the proceedings are being published in the Council of Europe’s “*Spatial Planning and Landscape*” Series):  
[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw2014\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/ReunionAteliers/wroclaw2014_en.asp)
- congratulate the authors of the Projects of the 3rd Session of the Landscape Award as mentioned in the Appendix to this document;
- take note that the new version of the publication on the Landscape Award  
[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications/LandscapeAwards\\_en.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications/LandscapeAwards_en.pdf) will be available soon.

**24. Presentation of the 4th Session 2014-2015 of the Council of Europe Landscape Award**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 24]*

*The European Landscape Convention provides for a Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. 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 is in keeping with the work done by the Council of Europe in favour of human rights, democracy and sustainable development, and 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 Landscape Award was launched in 2008 and three sessions of the award were organised: in 2008-2009, 2010-2011 and in 2012-2013.*

*On the Website of the European Landscape Convention, the “Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe” gathers these exemplary achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention. They show that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy improving the landscape features of people’s surroundings.*

[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Alliance/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Alliance/default_en.asp)

***Fourth Session of the Landscape Award (2014-2015)***

*The Parties to the Convention were invited to present by 30 January 2015 the applications to the General Secretariat of the Council of Europe, according to the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and in the framework of the organisation of the 4rd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The Secretariat of the Council of Europe received twelve applications:*

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| 1. BELGIUM / Belgique   |
| Project/Projet : « <i>Mise en valeur du site naturel de l’Hof ter Musschen</i> »,<br>CEBE – Commission de l’Environnement de Bruxelles et Environs ASBL |
| 2. CROATIA / CROATIE  |
| Project/Projet : “ <i>Ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage</i> ”,<br>Cultural Center of Brač   |
| 3. CYPRUS / CHYPRE  |
| Project/Projet : “ <i>Development of the historical Centre of Agios Athanasios Municipality</i> ”,<br>Agios Athanasios Municipality                     |
| 4. CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE  |
| Project/Projet : “ <i>Service Tree – Tree of the Slovácko Region</i> ”,<br>Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and INEX voluntary service Bílé Karpaty – NGO |
| 5. FINLAND / FINLANDE   |

|   |
|---|
| Project/Projet : “ <i>The Bull by the Horns: Grazing in nature and landscape management</i> ”,<br>Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Central Finland  |
| 6. HUNGARY / HONGRIE  |
| Project/Projet : “ <i>Borderless cooperation of local communities for the landscape heritage of ‘Fabulous’ Hetés</i> ”,<br>Local Governments of Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szigártóháza, Zalaszombatfa, Greenways<br>Methodological Association and Iron Curtain Trail Association |
| 7. ITALY / Italie   |
| Project/Projet : “ <i>Parco Agricoli dei Paduli</i> ” in Puglia, Le Lecce,<br>Laboratorio Urbano Aperto   |
| 8. LATVIA / LETTONIE  |
| Project/Projet : “ <i>Kuldīga Town in Venta Valley – Preserving Unique Landscape for the Next Generations</i> ”,<br>Kuldīga Municipality  |
| 9. THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS   |
| Project/Projet : “ <i>National Project Nieuwe Hollandse, Waterlinie / New Dutch Waterline</i> ”,<br>The Board of National Project Nieuwe Hollandse, Waterlinie  |
| 10. SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE   |
| Project/Projet : “ <i>The protection of the unique historical landscape types</i> ”,<br>Village of Liptovská Teplička   |
| 11. SPAIN / Espagne   |
| Project/Projet : “ <i>The Sénia Territory Millennium Olive Tree Landscape</i> ”,<br>Mancomunidad de la Taula del Sénia  |
| 12. TURKEY / TURQUIE  |
| Project/Projet : “ <i>Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project in Camili Basin</i> ”,<br>The Camili Environmental Protection and Development Association   |

*The elements of the application files appear on the European Landscape Convention Website: [http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/session2015\\_EN.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/session2015_EN.asp) and the Application forms in Appendix 2 of this document.*

*An international jury being set up as a subordinate body of the committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention will meet (Strasbourg, Palais de l’Europe, 16-17 April 2015) in order to examine the applications and propose the prizewinner and possible special mentions.*

*The proposals of the Jury will be presented at the 4th Plenary Session of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) (Strasbourg, Palais de l’Europe, 1-3 June 2015), and then to the Committee of Ministers.*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- take note of the Presentation of the 4th Session 2014-2015 of the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

### **Session VII – Transfrontier landscapes**

- 25. Preparation of the 16th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape convention on “Landscape and transfrontier co-operation”, Andorra la Vella, Principality of Andorra, (30 September), 1-2 October 2015 and text on transfrontier co-operation**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 25]*

*The 16th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, organised by the Council of Europe in co-operation with the Ministry of*

*Tourism and Environment of Andorra, will be held on 1-2 October 2015 (study visit on 30 September 2015) in Andorra la Vella, Principality of Andorra, on “Landscape and transfrontier co-operation”. The European Landscape Convention states indeed in Article 9 on ‘Transfrontier landscapes’, that “The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes”.*

*In order to prepare the programme, the Parties to the Convention were invited by the Secretariat (E-mail of 18 November 2014) to send proposals for presentations by 15 December 2014. The programme is being prepared with the Ministry of Tourism and Environment of Andorra and the invitations will be sent in June 2015.*

*The Conference is invited:*

- to take note of the holding of the 16th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, organised by the Council of Europe in co-operation with the Ministry of Tourism and Environment of Andorra, on 1-2 October 2015 (study visit on 30 September 2015) in Andorra la Vella, Principality of Andorra, on “Landscape and transfrontier co-operation”.

*The Conference is moreover invited to:*

- examine the draft recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to Parties to the Convention on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on “Transfrontier landscapes”, as it appears in the appendix to this document, in view of its presentation for examination at the CDCPP.

## **26. Draft text on co-operation with non-European States**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 26]*

*Considering the possibility to allow non-European non-Member States to accede to the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176) and the interest expressed by the representatives of some States (notably Mediterranean States, having already participated in the work of the European Landscape Convention), the Bureau of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) asked the Secretariat to prepare a draft protocol of amendment on the accession to the Convention by non-European States, to be presented to the CDCPP for examination and possible submission to the Committee of Ministers [Report of the meeting held on 16-17 October 2013, CDCPP-Bu(2013) 17].*

*At its 3rd Plenary Meeting (Strasbourg, 19-21 March 2014) the CDCPP considered the advisability of drafting a protocol amending the European Landscape Convention in order to enable accession by non-European States and, following a vote (6 for, 5 against, 28 abstentions) decided to re-discuss this item at its next plenary meeting, on the basis of additional information to be provided by the Secretariat [Report of the Meeting, CDCPP(2014)20, par. 6.5].*

*The Conference is invited to examine the following information and to make a proposal to the CDCPP, which could be invited:*

- to consider the advisability of drafting a protocol amending the European Landscape Convention in order to enable accession by non-European States and, should the Committee so agree;
- to ask the Committee of Ministers to entrust it with the task of drafting such a protocol for consideration at its next meeting.

***Session VIII – Council of Europe Observatory for the implementation of the Convention***

**27. Exchanges of information on matters covered by the Convention: Council of Europe information System on the European Landscape Convention – ELC L6**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 27]*

*At its 1187th meeting, 11-12 December 2013 (CM/Del/Dec(2013)1187), the Committee of Ministers adopted Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary (see Appendix).*

*The Information System promotes the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and helps to provide mutual technical and scientific assistance through the collection and exchange of landscape experience and research, as provided for in Article 8 of the Convention.*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- take note of the latest developments of the Council of Europe’s Information Systems on the European Landscape Convention:
  - technical user manuals have been prepared and complementary work has been carried out in 2014, notably to allow the use of the Information System in the two official languages of the Council of Europe;
  - the Parties to the Convention have started to be invited by the Secretariat to use the Information System;
  - the Information System was presented at the 4th Meeting of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg, 1-3 June 2015) ;
  - a second phase of the work was launched in order to allow the extraction of data and the presentation of syntheses;
- invite member States to actively implement Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 11 December 2013).

**28. Mutual technical and scientific assistance through the pooling and exchange of experiences, and the results of research projects: Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and discussion Forums**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 28]*

*The European Landscape Convention states:*

*“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 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.”*

*In accordance with the decisions of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape*

*(CDPATEP) and the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), mutual assistance and exchange of information regarding the implementation of the Convention is done through:*

- the Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention;*
  - the Council of Europe Meetings of the workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;*
  - the Meetings of the Working Groups;*
  - the Council of Europe Website and notably its Observatory on the European Landscape Convention, which contains: the Information System on the European Landscape Convention and its Glossary.*
- It is expected that discussion forums will be set up to complement the elements of the Website of the European Landscape Convention.*

*The Conference is invited to take note, on the discussion forums:*

- that work is currently being carried out by the Secretariat with a view to establishing a platform on exchange of information taking into consideration the new technologies.*

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12.30-14.00    *Lunch*

14.00-17.30

### ***Session IX – Landscape dimension of the policies and international programmes***

#### **29. Update of the report “Selected EU funding opportunities to support the implementation of the European Landscape Convention”**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 29]*

*The Conference is invited to note that:*

- the revised Report “Selected EU Funding Opportunities to Support the implementation of the European Landscape Convention”, established in 2009, listed below, will be available late 2015.*

#### **30. Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment**

*[Document for information: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 30]*

*Article 7 of the European Landscape Convention entitled “International policies and programmes”, states: “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.”*

*The Conference is informed of:*

- the adoption of Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.*

***Session X – Work of implementation 2015-2016***

**31. Action plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2015-2016**

*[Document for action: CEP-CDCPP (2015) 31]*

*The Conference is invited to:*

- examine the Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2015-2017 – referring to the Articles of the Convention, and adopt it;
- present it to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP).

**32. Elections of the next Chair and Vice-Chair of the Conference**

**33. Other topics**

***Close of the Conférence***

**34. Conclusions**

by Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Mr Bruno FAVEL, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

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