



COUNCIL OF EUROPE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

*National Workshop on the implementation
of the European Landscape Convention
in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Drawing landscape policies for the future*

*Trebinje, Bosnia and Herzegovina
25-26 January 2018*



Popovo Polje, Trebinje

Council of Europe The European Landscape Convention



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Council of Europe

Intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949

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

Statutes

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



European Landscape Convention

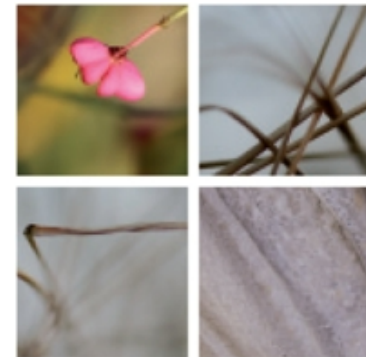
October 2000

- Came into force

1 March 2004 considered as the first international convention on *sustainable development*.

- Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe
Strasbourg, 19 July 2000

- Opened for signature
Florence, Italy, 20 October 2000



Status

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

Signatories states: Iceland, Malta (2 signatures).

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

Other States non Member of the Council of Europe

Protocol (STCE n°219) 1st August 2018

Contribute to the global debates on sustainable development (United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) and habitat.

Philosophy: *Landscape as a common good*

The landscape

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

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

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

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



Why?

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



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

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



Scope

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

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

It concerns **remarkable** landscapes... and also **ordinary or everyday landscapes and degraded areas**.

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





Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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



Aims of the Convention

National level: promote protection, management and planning of landscapes;

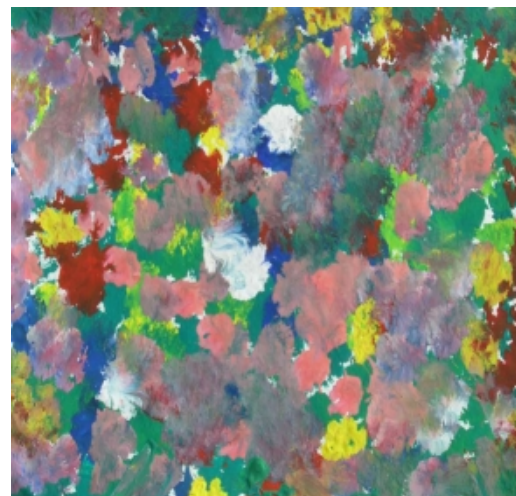
International level: promote international co-operation on landscape issues.



Council of Europe Working Programme

The work done to implement the European Landscape Convention by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe is aimed at:

1. Monitoring implementation of the Convention
2. Drafting guidelines/recommendations
3. Collecting examples of good practices
4. Promoting European and international co-operation
5. Fostering knowledge and research
6. Raising awareness
7. Fostering access to information



1. Monitoring the implementation of the Convention

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

Council of Europe Conference of the on the European Landscape Convention

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

- *Parliamentary Assembly*
- *Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe*
- *Conference of international non governmental organisations*
- *International governmental organisations*
- *International on governmental organisations*



National level: Contracting Parties undertake to implement four general measures

- **Legal recognition of landscape** as constituting an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- **Establishment and implementation of landscape policies** aimed at landscape protection, management and planning;
- **Establishment of procedures for the participation** of the general public, local and regional authorities and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies;
- **Integration of landscape into** regional and town planning **policies** and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies, with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.



National level: Contracting Parties undertake to implement five specific measures

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





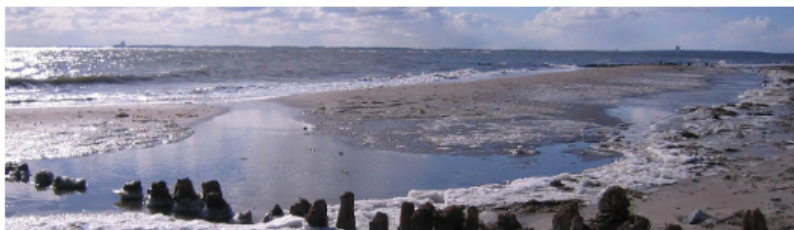
Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary

Recommends that States Parties to the Convention:

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

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

You are here: [Home](#)



Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention

▶ Albania		▶ Lithuania	
▶ Andorra		▶ Luxembourg	
▶ Armenia		▶ Malta	
▶ Austria		▶ Monaco	
▶ Azerbaijan		▶ Montenegro	
▶ Belgium		▶ Netherlands	
▶ Bosnia and Herzegovina		▶ Norway	
▶ Bulgaria		▶ Poland	
▶ Croatia		▶ Portugal	
▶ Cyprus		▶ Republic of Moldova	
▶ Czech Republic		▶ Romania	
▶ Denmark		▶ Russian Federation	
▶ Estonia		▶ San Marino	
▶ Finland		▶ Serbia	
▶ France		▶ Slovak Republic	
▶ Georgia		▶ Slovenia	
▶ Germany		▶ Spain	
▶ Greece		▶ Sweden	
▶ Hungary		▶ Switzerland	
▶ Iceland		▶ "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	
▶ Ireland		▶ Turkey	
▶ Italy		▶ Ukraine	
▶ Latvia		▶ United Kingdom	
▶ Liechtenstein			

Strategies and policy documents in favour of the landscape

Andorra : National Landscape Strategy of Andorra 2016-2020 – Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development

Ireland : National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 – Ministry for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

Hungary: National Landscape Strategy (2017-2026) - Ministry of Agriculture

Latvia: Landscape Policy Strategy - Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

Switzerland: The Swiss Landscape Conception; Landscape 2020 – Federal Office of the Environment

Netherlands: Agenda Landschap – *andschappelijk verantwoord ondernemen voor iedereen*

Portugal : The National policy on architecture and landscape

Armenia: Architectural criteria's protection of landscape character identity of settlements; Provision of the measures for the implementation of the European

Landscape Principles of landscape planning in mountainous regions; Introduction of principles are defined by the European Landscape Convention relating to training and education in the

higher education systems

... **Lithuania...**

Legal and financial instruments

France: Landscape policies and legal instruments

Poland: Instruments for the implementation of the national landscape policy :
Landscape audit, Landscape Day

Spain: The National Plan of cultural landscape, “100 Cultural landscapes in Spain”

Italy: The National Landscape Observatory

Switzerland: The Swiss Landscape Fund

Horizontal and vertical co-ordination

Czech Republic: Horizontal co-operation with interministerial round tables

Greece: The landscape policy through the regional spatial plans

Serbia: Improvement of the capacity building of regions for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

2. Drafting guidelines/recommendations

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States for the implementation of the Convention

- Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 on the **guidelines** for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 on the European Landscape Convention **Information System of the Council of Europe** and its glossary;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 on promoting landscape awareness through **education**;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on **transfrontier landscapes**;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)7 on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the **exercise of democracy and human rights, within a perspective of sustainable development.**

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

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



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

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

- I. Develop mutual assistance and exchange of information**

Appendix 1 - Examples of instruments used to implement the European the European Landscape Convention

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.

- reports on the state of the landscape and landscape policies;
- transfrontier landscapes.

Appendix 2 - Suggested text for the practical implementation of the European Landscape Convention at national level

Paragraph 4 – Division of responsibilities and competences

- a. Landscape policy is a responsibility shared between the national authorities and regional and local authorities, in keeping with the principle of subsidiarity.
- b. The Ministry of ...:
 - i. is responsible for implementing landscape policy and for interministerial co-ordination in that field;
 - ii. organises consultation with civil society and the assessment of landscape policies by an ad hoc body;
 - iii. in collaboration with the other ministries and with public participation, regularly develops and reviews a national landscape strategy laying down the guiding principles of landscape policy and describing the paths taken and the goals pursued in order to protect, manage or plan landscapes. This landscape strategy should be made public.

c. The ministries whose activities influence landscapes should liaise with departments responsible for implementing landscape policy in the course of their activities, in keeping with the principles embodied in Paragraph 3, and regularly report on their landscape policy.

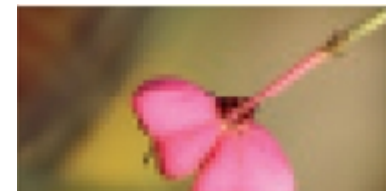
d. Regional and local authorities should have staff familiar with landscape issues who are capable of implementing landscape policy in their spheres of competence, taking landscapes into account at their respective territorial levels.

** Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)7 on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of democracy and human rights, within a perspective of sustainable development.*

- consider the importance that quality and diversity of landscapes has for the minds and bodies of human beings, as well as for societies, in the reflections and work devoted to human rights and democracy, with a view to sustainable development;
- frame landscape policies in the long term, so that they take into account the common surroundings for present and future generations;
- develop landscape policies throughout the entire territory, so that people can enjoy their surroundings in dignity and without discrimination;
- ensure that landscape policies respond to the ideal of living together, especially in culturally diverse societies;
- take into account the landscape issue in the actions taken to promote good governance and democratic citizenship, notably through awareness-raising, training and education;



- apply the **principles of human rights and democracy in landscape policies**;
- guarantee the **right to participation** by the general public, local and regional authorities, and other relevant parties including non-governmental organisations, with an interest in the definition, implementation and monitoring of landscape policies;
- include the “landscape”, as defined by the Convention, in **indicators of sustainable development** relating to environmental, social, cultural and economic issues;
- implement the **principle of non-regression** in order to ensure that landscape policies can only be subject to continuous improvement.



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

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

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

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

Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development

Criterion 2 – Exemplary value

Criterion 3 – Public participation

Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising

1st Session 2008-2009

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



2nd Session 2010-2011

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

3rd Session 2012-2013

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



4th Session 2014-2015

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



5th Session 2016-2017

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Andorra | 8. Hungary |
| 2. Belgium | 9. Italy |
| 3. Croatia | 10. Latvia |
| 4. Czech Republic | 11. Serbia |
| 5. Finland | 12. Slovak Republic |
| 6. France | 13. Spain |
| 7. Greece | |

Landscape Awards of the Council of Europe

1st Session (2009)

Park of the Deûle, Lille Métropole (France)

2nd Session (2011)

City of Carbonia, Carbonia (Italy)

3rd Session (2013)

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

4th Session (2015)

**Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of
“Fabulous” Hetés, Hungary and Slovenia**

5th Session (2017)

Daugavpils City Council, Latvia



1st Session 2008-2009

1.

Spain

Parque de Cristina Enea

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



Description of Project

2.

France

Le parc de la Deûle, Lille Métropole



3.

Turkey

*Biodiversity and Natural Resources
Management Project*

DOĞANIN GÜZELLİĞİ EŞSİZLİĞİNDEDİR



www.gef-2.org

CAMİLİ BİYOSFER REZERVİ



Karagöl Dağları Önemli Besi Alanı'nın büyük bir kısmını oluşturan Camili Havzası, Avrupa ile Orta Asya'ya içine alan geniş coğrafyadaki en büyük doğal yeşil ormanları barındırmaktadır. Camili, Kafkas anıtlarının sınırlarını tanımlayan korunduğu tek yerdir.



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



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

4.

Finland

*Biodiversity and Natural Resources
Management Project*



LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT OF HÄMEENKYRÖ NATIONAL LANDSCAPE AREA

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

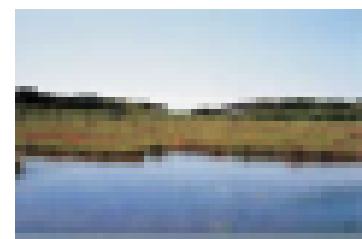
5.

Italy

Val di Cornia Park System

THE VAL DI CORNIA PARK SYSTEM

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



6.

Slovenia

*Project Regional Distribution
of Landscape Types*

Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia



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



7.

Czech Republic

Czech Tourist Club

120 LET KČT

S NÁMI ZA ZDRAVÍM A POZNÁNÍM

1888 — 2008



120 LET



AKCE



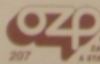
TERMÍN



INFO



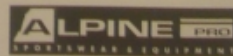
OFICIÁLNÍ PARTNEŘI



ORGANIZACE ZDRAVOTNÍ KLASIFIKACE
ZABÝVAJÍCÍ KAM, POUŠTĚNÍ
A STŘEDNOSTI



zentiva



8.

Hungary

Zámoly Basin



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

2nd Session 2010-2011



1.

Belgium

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

The background image shows a stone wall in the foreground, with a large tree on the left and a hillside with more trees in the background. The scene is set in a village.

2.

Cyprus

Hazel Orchards in the village Polystypos

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape. The scene features a mix of green agricultural fields, a winding dirt road, and a small pond. A line of trees runs across the middle of the image. The overall tone is bright and slightly hazy.

3.

Czech Republic

Čehovice, Prostějov-Moravia district

A soft-focus photograph of a winter scene. The foreground is a snowy field. In the middle ground, there is a dense line of evergreen trees. In the background, a small, warmly lit cabin is visible. The sky is a pale, hazy blue.

4.

Finland

Finnish Association for Nature Conservation



5.

France

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



6.

Hungary

Bükk National Park



7.

Italy

City of Carbonia

A faded, sepia-toned photograph of a rural landscape. In the foreground, a rustic wooden fence made of vertical posts and horizontal rails runs across the frame. Behind the fence, there is a dense line of trees with green foliage. The background shows a hilly landscape with more trees and a clear sky. The overall image has a vintage, historical feel.

8.

The Netherlands

Foundation Landscape Manifesto

A scenic landscape in Norway. In the center, a small, weathered wooden cabin with a gabled roof sits on a lush green hillside. The hillside is covered in grass and small white flowers. Behind the cabin, a dense forest of tall evergreen trees rises up the hill. A simple wooden fence runs across the middle ground, separating the cabin area from the foreground. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and rural.

9.

Norway

Herand Landscape Park, County of Hordaland



TURISTIČKA ORGANIZACIJA
GRADA SOMBORA

10.

Serbia

Backi Monostor





11.

Slovakia

The Grant Programs of Ekopolis Foundation

A colorful child-like drawing of a landscape. In the foreground, two figures are standing on a green field with small flowers. The figure on the left is wearing a light blue shirt and green pants, holding a string. The figure on the right is wearing a red shirt and blue pants, holding a string. A large, colorful kite with a face is flying in the sky. A rainbow is visible on the right side. The names 'ANDRAZ' and 'MAJA' are written on the ground. The number '12.' is written in red in the center.

12.

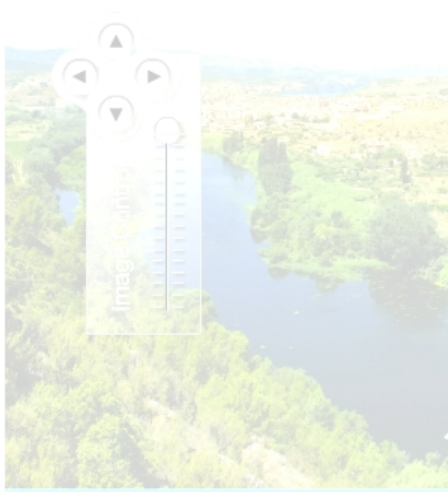
Slovenia

We are Making our Landscape
Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects

La Ribera d'Ebre, Activity 1

[Back to introduction](#)You registered with the name **convidat**

River landscape and energy production



The river, a means of transport

The river was the main means of transporting people and goods for centuries. Shallops transported agricultural and forestry products, coal from the mines at Faió and Mequinensa and chemical products from Flix to Tortosa. Today, people navigate the Ebro River for tourism and leisure purposes.

Discover the landscape of **Ribera**

You must find the hidden elements of the landscape of the Ribera d'Ebre. Remember to use the navigation tools to zoom in and move the image, which will make it easier to find hidden elements. Once you've found all six, you'll be able to answer the question before moving on to the next activity.

Switch between activities by typing **Ctrl + cursors**[Help?](#)

Previous Next

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

Activity 1
Access question.



14.

United Kingdom

The Durham Heritage Coast

1.

Belgium

Hoge Kempen National Park



2. Czech Republic

*Environmental education in the town of Strakonice year by year or
“Pilgrimage through the Contemplative Landscape”*



3.

Finland

The Landscape Projects of the Hyyppä Valley



4.

France

Grand Pré Park



5.

Hungary

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



6. Ireland

Bere Island Conservation Plan



7.

Italy

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



8. Latvia

Dzintari Forest Park



9. Lithuania

U-parks. U-turn we love



10.

Netherlands

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



11.

Poland

Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa river valley



12.

Portugal

Furnas Landscape Laboratory

Furnas LandLab



13.

Romania

ADEPT – Agricultural development and environmental protection in Transylvania



14.

Serbia

The Gate of Gornje Podunavlje



15.

Slovakia

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



16.

Slovenia

*Landscape and water-management restoration
of Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve*



17.

Spain

*The sustainable revitalisation of
the Protected Landscape of Geria*



18.

United Kingdom

South Pennines Watershed Landscape Project



1.

4th Session 2014-2015

Belgium

The Enhancement of the natural site and landscape of Hof ter Musschen, Commission on the Environment of Brussels and its environs asbl



2.

Cyprus

*Development of the historical centre of Agios Athanasios
Municipality, Municipality of Agios Athanasios*



3.

Croatia

*The Ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage,
Cultural Centre of Brač*



4.

Czech Republic

*The Service Tree, the tree of the Slovácko Region”,
Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and NGO International
Exchanges (INEX) and Voluntary Service of the White
Carpathians*



5.

Finland

“The Bull by the horns”: grazing in nature and landscape management”, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Central Finland



6. Hungary

The borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of the 'Fabulous' Hetés, Villages of Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza and Zalasombatfa (Hungary), Villages of Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje, Banuta (Slovenia), the Greenways Methodology Association and the Iron Curtain Trail Association



7.

Italy

The Agricultural Park of Paduli, the Open Urban Laboratory



8.

Latvia

*The town of Kuldīga in the Venta Valley: preserving a unique landscape for future generations,
Kuldīga Municipality*



9. the Netherlands

*The New Dutch Waterline,
Board of the New Dutch Waterline*



10.

Slovakia

*The Service Tree, the tree of the Slovácko Region,
the Municipality of Tvarožná Lhota and NGO International
Exchanges (INEX) and the Voluntary Service of the White
Carpathians*



11.

Spain

*The Sénia Territory Millennium Olive Tree Landscape,
the Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad*



12.

Turkey

*Biodiversity and natural resources management in the
Camili Basin, Camili Environmental Protection and
Development Association*



Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 of the Committee of Ministers on *The Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe*

Resolves that:

- I. The exemplary achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention in the framework of the sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and acknowledged by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe are part of the “Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe”;**^[1]
- II. The Parties are invited to encourage media coverage of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance to raise public awareness of the importance of landscape.**

[1] www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance

65 achievements





4. Promoting international co-operation

International policies and programmes

The Parties undertake to co-operate in the consideration of the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes, and to recommend, where relevant, the inclusion of landscape considerations in them.

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

- to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;
- to promote the exchange of landscape specialists for training and information purposes;
- to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention.

Transfrontier landscapes

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

Exchange experiences: the Council of Europe meetings of the workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

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

Workshops 2002
23-24 May, Strasbourg, France



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

Workshops 27-28 November 2003, Strasbourg, France

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



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

Workshops 16-17 June 2005, Cork, Ireland

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



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



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



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



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



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

**Swedish National
Heritage Board**



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



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



Ministério da Agricultura,
Mar, Ambiente e
Ordenamento do Território

DGOTDU

Direcção-Geral do Ordenamento do Território
e Desenvolvimento Urbano



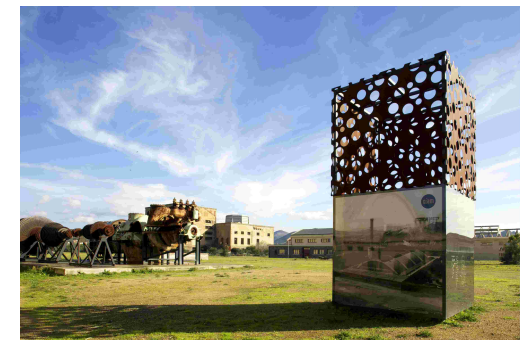
Workshops 4-5 June 2012, Carbonia (Sardinia), Italy “Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award – 1st and 2nd Sessions”



MINISTERO
PER I BENI E
LE ATTIVITÀ
CULTURALI



Provincia di
Carbonia Iglesias



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



*République Hellénique
Hellenic Republic*



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



Workshops 11-12 June 2014, Wroclaw, Poland,
“Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award – 3rd Session”



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



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



Workshops 9-10 June 2016, Budapest, Hungary,
***“Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe
Landscape Award - 4th Session ”***



Workshops 5-7 October 2016, Erevan, Armenia,
“National Landscape policies for the implementation of the
European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities”



Workshops October 2017, Brno, Czech Republic
“The implementation of the European Landscape Convention
at local level: local democracy”



Chairmanship of the Czech Republic
Council of Europe
May – November 2017

Présidence de la République tchèque
Conseil de l'Europe
Mai – Novembre 2017



Workshops October 2018, Italy, Calabria

“Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: education”

Workshops, Seville, Spain

“Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: water”

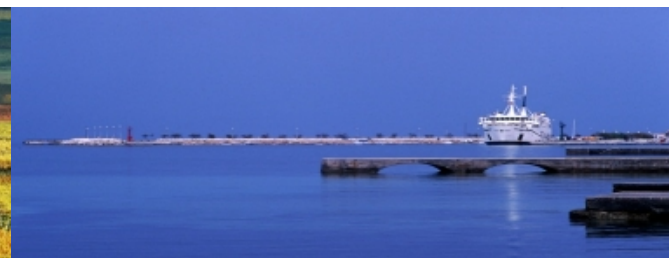
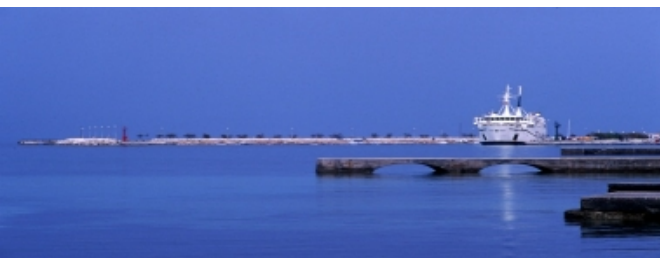
Workshops, Switzerland

“Implementation of the European Landscape Convention”



National information Workshops and Events on the European Landscape Convention

- Information Seminar co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Republic of Armenia, Yerevan (Armenia), 23-24 October 2003
- Information Seminar organised by the Council of Europe, Moscow (Russia), 26-27 April 2004
- Information Seminar concerning sustainable spatial development and the European Landscape Convention co-organised by the Council of Europe and Romania, Tulcea (Romania), 6-7 May 2004
- Information Seminar co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Republic of Albania, Tirana (Albania), 15-16 December 2005
- Information Seminar on landscape in Andorra co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Principality of Andorra, Andorra la Vella (Andorra), 4-5 June 2007
- National Events organised with Ministries of the States concerned 2007-2017.



5. Fostering knowledge and research for landscape policies

Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention

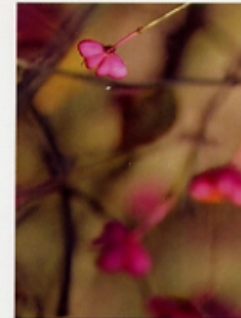
- Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes;
 - Transfrontier landscapes;
 - Education; Individual and social well-being;
- Spatial planning and landscape
CoE Publishing, 2006



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

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

- Landscape, town, peri-urban and sub-urban areas;
 - Infrastructure and landscape: roads;
 - Road infrastructure: tree avenues in the landscape;
 - European Local Landscape circle studies: implementation guide;
 - Education on landscape for children;
 - Training of landscape architects;
- Landscape and ethics)
CoE Publishing, 2012



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

Publishing
Editions



Landscape dimensions: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

**Landscape and wind turbines, Landscape
and leisure**

Landscape and education

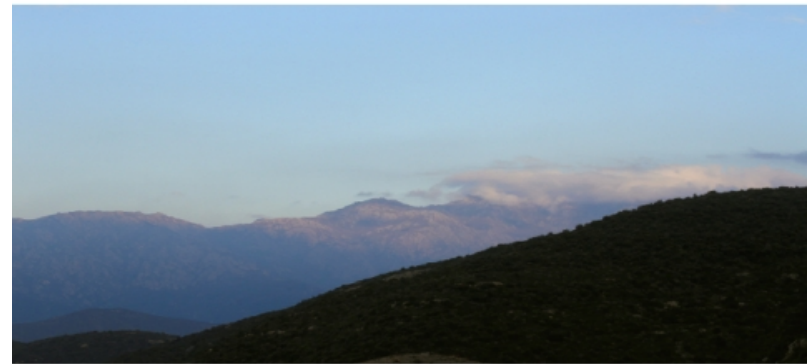
Landscape and economy

Landscape and advertising

Landscape and democracy

CoE Publishing, 2017

Landscape dimensions



Reflections and proposals
for the implementation
of the European
Landscape Convention

6. Raising awareness

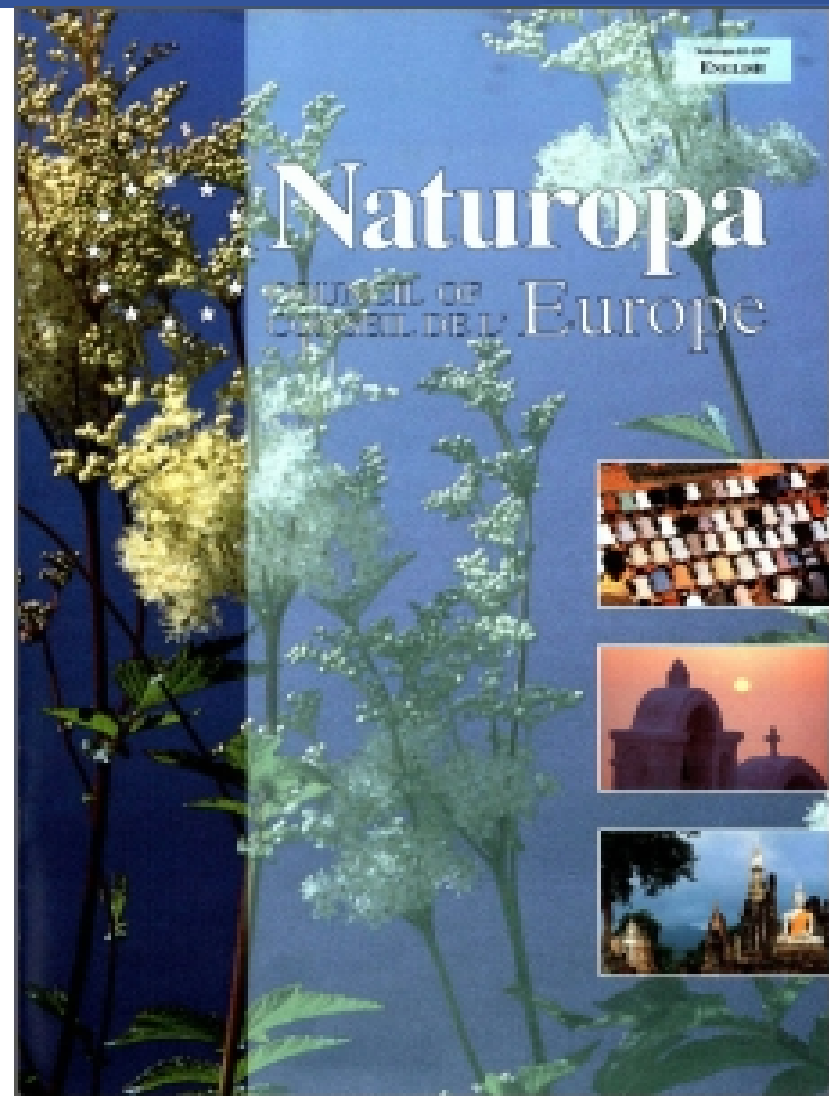
1967

**Standing Committee of Experts for
the conservation of nature and
landscape**

1997

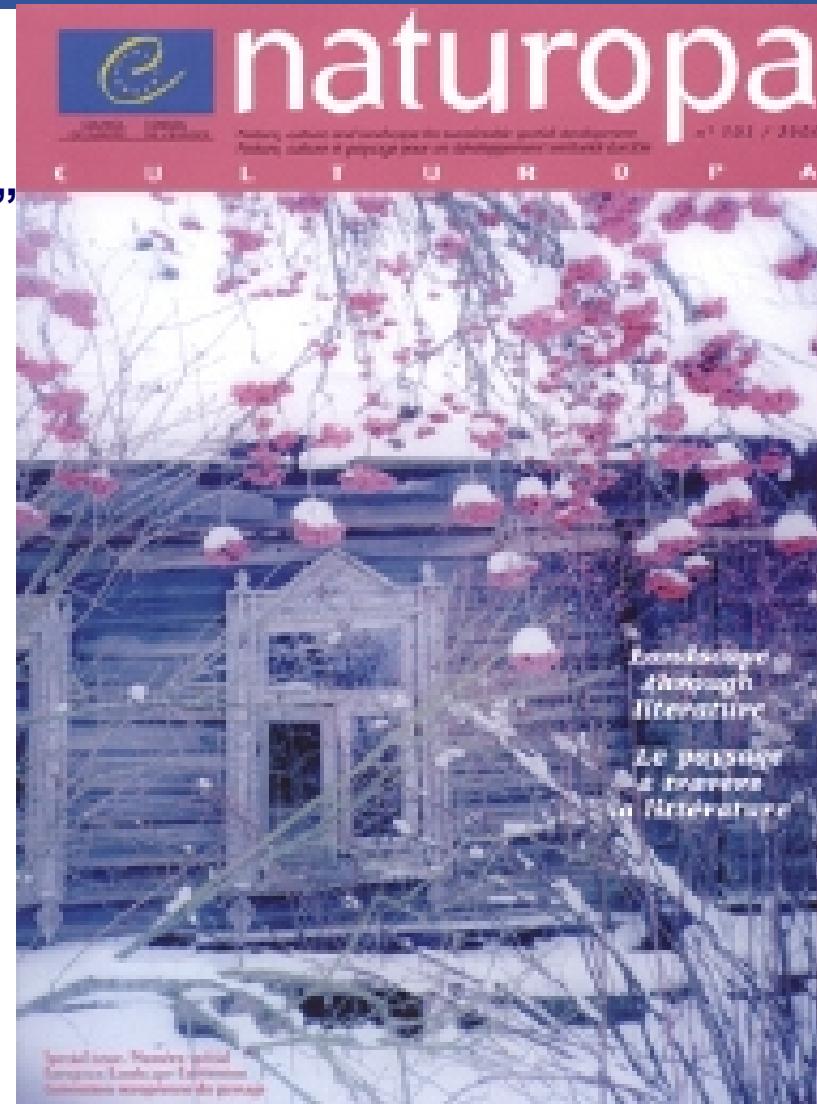
**Naturopa magazine of the Council of
Europe**

'Nature and the different religions'



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

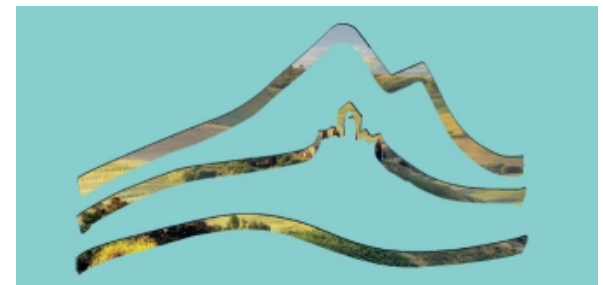
- “Landscapes: the setting for our future lives”
(*Naturopa*, 1998, n° 6)
- “The European Landscape Convention”,
(*Naturopa*, 2002, n° 98)
- “Landscape through literature”
(*Naturopa*, 2005, n° 103)
- “Vernacular habitat, an heritage in the landscape” (*Futuropa*, 2008, n° 1)
- “Landscape and transfrontier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



First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe 20 October 2017

The First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, inspired by the European Landscape Convention, invited local authorities, in Europe and beyond, to celebrate the landscape 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”, and to develop policies.

The Council of Europe encourages, in particular, the establishment of procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies , considering that its protection, management and planning “entails rights and responsibilities for everyone”.



7. Fostering access to information

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

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



COUNCIL OF EUROPE

European Landscape Convention

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Newsroom

About the Convention

Meetings ▾

Landscape Award ▾

Landscape Observatory

You are here: > Landscape

The **European Landscape Convention** of the Council of Europe promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues.



9th Council of Europe
Conference on the
European Landscape
Convention

STRASBOURG, FRANCE | 23-24 MARCH 2017

The 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention will be held in the...



 Calendar

DOCUMENTATION

Conclusions

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



- national landscape awards and landscape days referring to the European Landscape Convention have been launched,
- university programmes have been developed with a reference to the Convention and summer universities on landscape are organised,
- biennale landscape festivals and exhibitions are organised and films referring to the European Landscape Convention prepared.

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



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

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

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

