



Strasbourg, 10 March 2011

CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 3E

## **EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

***CEP-CDPATEP***

### **6<sup>th</sup> COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

Council of Europe  
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg  
- Room 5 -  
3-4 May 2011

### **CONCLUSIONS OF THE 8<sup>TH</sup> COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION ON “LANDSCAPE AND DRIVING FORCES”, (MALMÖ, SWEDEN, 8-9 OCTOBER 2009)**

*Secretariat document  
Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division  
Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage*

The Conference is invited to:

- take note of the General Conclusions of the 8th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Landscape and driving forces*” (Malmö/Alnarp, Sweden, 8-9 October 2009) and of the publication of the proceedings of the Meeting in the Council of Europe Council of Europe “*European Spatial Planning and Landscape*” Serie, 2010, No 93;
- to warmly thank the Swedish National Heritage Board and its partners, as mentioned below, for their cooperation with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in the organisation of the event: Region Skåne, City of Malmö, Municipality of Lomma, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Federation of Swedish Farmers, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Swedish Road Administration, National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, Swedish Board of Agriculture, Environmental Objectives Council, Swedish Forest Agency;
- discuss the most appropriate follow-up that should be given to them at international, national, regional and local levels.

## **General Conclusions of the Eighth Meeting of the Council of Europe Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

“Landscape and Driving Forces”

Malmö/Älmhult, Sweden, 8-9 October 2009

*Mr Graham FAIRCLOUGH, European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) and*

*Mrs Ingrid SARLOV-HERLIN, European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools (ECLAS).*

*With the co-operation of the session chairs and moderators*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The following report is a written and expanded version of the closing summary we presented at the 8th ELC Workshop held in Malmö/Älmhult on 8-9 October 2009. Our original presentation benefited from the immediate reflections on each session that were prepared for us by the session chairs and moderators, but even so, it offered only a rapid and high level summary of the rich results of two days of presentations and debate. The present paper is therefore reinforced by our further reflections in the weeks that have followed the workshop.

The paper is divided into three parts:

- In section 2 below we briefly repeat the aims and objectives of the workshop; the Programme is attached as Annex 1;
- In section 3 we outline some of the headline points which arose from each session of the workshop;
- In section 4 we set out some of the ‘cross-cutting’ ideas which occurred in all sessions, the threads that unified the themed sessions in different ways.

### **2. THE 8<sup>TH</sup> ELC WORKSHOP: “LANDSCAPE AND DRIVING FORCES”**

The programme for the meeting that was prepared by the Council of Europe in cooperation with the National Heritage Board of Sweden and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences explained how the workshop aimed to provide a framework for current developments (and their meaning and impact on landscape) in the field of climate change, globalisation of space, social transformations and shifts in systems and modes of both production and consumption patterns. Major challenges face society and landscape in the next decade or so, such as the introduction of new energy systems and energy saving measures, as well as the possibility of energy shortages, demographic transformations and the rise of global prices for food, land and raw material. It was felt that continuous transformation of landscape arising from such driving forces creates a new field of activity for designing effective policies and measures.

The structure of the meeting aimed to combine and exchange insights and perspectives, and practical and theoretical approaches relating to a range of burning issues facing Europe in the next decades. The debate was set at European, national, regional and local levels and in the context of future landscape governance within European democratic systems.

The meeting’s organisers also hoped to also provide an opportunity to discuss effective ways to strengthen the landscape agenda among the key players and stakeholders involved in landscape protection, management and planning. The meeting showcased advanced Swedish practices and approaches, and aimed to encourage further national public debate in Sweden on the effects of current driving forces on landscape.

Another major topic planned for the meeting was the question of how landscape issues such as ecological values and quality norms can be reconciled with developments in the free market, particularly at trans-national level. Some of the issues had been debated at a colloquium organised by the Nordic Landscape Research Group on the previous day in Lund, and many ideas from that event flowed into the Malmö/Älmhult workshop as well.

### **3. THE WORKSHOP SESSIONS**

The workshop was arranged in four sessions:

1. Climate change and the new energy paradigm,
2. The “Globalscape”,
3. Social Transformations and Landscape,
4. Production and Consumption.

#### **Session 1: Climate change and the new energy paradigm**

The first session looked at the relationship between climate change and changing energy need and constraints, and their impact of landscape. There were perspectives from Sweden, the Netherlands and Germany, as well as European wide perspectives such as from the European Environment Agency. They touched on climate change and renewable energy, both functionally and in terms of politics; and they looked forward into the realms of futures analysis and adaptive strategies. From these talks, and the debate and questions they provoked, a number of consistent threads emerged.

Perhaps the most important thread in this session was recognition that managing adaptation to climate change in relation to landscape is not straightforwardly an environmental or scientific problem. Rather, it highlights a meeting or even a collision between two equally powerful and important contemporary moralities – on the one side, democratic equity (the idea of common heritage and human or people’s rights, to which not only the ELC but also the Faro Convention has highly relevant application) and environmental ethics (human responsibility to behave sustainably with regard to ecology, environment and other species) on the other. Within landscape research and management, there has generally been rather little attention paid to these interactions or the balance between them. New research, new data and new theories are needed.

Serious challenges were recognised too in relation to how to secure the effective participation of the general public and of stakeholders. This is also in some ways something rather new, although at each meeting of the workshops further examples from more and more ELC countries are offered. Participation – or more accurately and preferably engagement and empowerment – needs to be in the sphere of setting objectives and making decisions that affect landscape. It is also very necessary to integrate social memory into landscape analysis, policy and instruments; this is a deep source of knowledge that can help to defend diversity against banalisation.

An overall conclusion of the session was that we need to work with adaptation to and mitigation of climate change in the context of issues which are as much social and cultural as environmental. Change will influence energy use, landscape and therefore people. Social drivers require energy provision, whilst market forces determine what is feasible. Such forces are not external to society but are driven by cultural political desires and ambitions, for example lifestyle aspirations (the ‘dream of prosperity’) that might constrain the widespread adoption of lower levels of energy use.

Renewable energy is a new and increasingly strong market with powerful actors; there was a strong feeling in the workshops that, being new, it is still in many places and many ways an under-regulated market. Its social and ecological impacts need monitoring and regulation as much as do its economic ones. Placing decisions at more local level might offer some solutions, but some in the workshops worried that local initiatives carry risks that landscape values might be eroded or there might be lack of consistency from de-centralisation (low priority, inadequate knowledge).

Changes in perception and social inequalities are both part of the equation between democratic equity and environmental ethics. Social attributes – wealth and class or relative strength of interest groups in both the energy and the 'conservation' sectors – are often overlooked as factors and as driving forces. Strong lobby groups, often in high income areas, can divert wind farms from their vicinity to the neighbourhoods of groups with less social or political influence. The distribution and location of renewable energy provisions is thus affected or biased, the adoption of lower energy lifestyles (no flights, no cars) can too easily be forced unequally onto disadvantaged sectors of society and territories. These are issues for both the Florence and the Faro Conventions, and valid concerns of the Council of Europe.

New landscapes will emerge based on new and different patterns and methods of both energy production and its consumption. Both adaptation to, and mitigation of, climate change will create new landscapes, and will lead to changes in landscape perception and behaviours. On the other hand, new patterns of energy production (eg bio-fuels, wind turbines and river regulations may move towards partly rebuilding the more direct pre-industrial connection between land (and landscape) [growing food to feed motive animals, water and later wind mills] to power and transport supply.

The challenge of increasing renewable energy's share of energy production thus necessarily involves strengthened landscape research, design and creation dimensions. A better understanding of how 20th century carbon energy landscapes have been formed (both physically and through perception), for example, will help with shaping new energy landscapes in the 21st. This is a new field for landscape research as a complement to its more common emphasis of research and planning on rural landscapes. There is little debate about how the current over-consumption of energy is reflected in landscape, for example.

Finally, many of the ideas around 'energy' are abstract and difficult to grasp. The idea of 'landscape' may be able to solidify the debate, to ground it, to help make the energy debate more concrete.

## **Session 2: The “Global-scape”**

The second theme was the so-called 'global-scape', dealing with landscape issues in a global context. Here there were presentations from Sweden, Portugal and China, as well as truly global view of the world-wide night sky and a historical overview of the ubiquity of world systems; globalisation is not always new. Themes included how to deal with very rapid as well as large scale change. These issues had also been explored in more detail the previous day in a separate research seminar on “Reassessing landscape drivers and the globalist environmental Agenda” at Lund University, and a summary of that seminar was also presented to this session of the workshop.

Lifestyle and land use in one part of the world influence landscape in another part of the world. But this is a rather complex process as the relationships between the Global and the Local differ across the world. Global is worldwide, but there are also special interactions or tensions between specific regions. In different parts of the world, landscape management or protection might be best pursued through law and regulation, elsewhere by custom and consensus.

The energy issue was also brought up during this session as a global issue. The question was raised whether land is a commodity like any other, or whether they need different modes of valuation that might not be interchangeable. Food and energy might need separate and different methods of valuation, with food production as the most important land use. Other issues may become more important however. The migration of big groups of population due to climate changes, for example, might push the use of land for shelter - housing for displaced populations (eg from Pacific or Indian Ocean region) – much higher up political and landscape agendas.

During the discussion, questions were raised about how the precepts of the ELC might be applied in global contexts, bearing in mind all the levels of diversity, collective as well as individual, which exist

across the world. Can a European-centred perspective on landscape (and its particular way of defining landscape) be equally relevant in other continents? It can be recognised that there are populations in other parts of the world that feel affinity with and ownership of landscapes in Europe through ancestry or inheritance, and global history is such that 'European' landscape have been created in other continents.

The whole idea of a separate European perspective can also be challenged by pointing to the effects of world systems over many centuries, if not longer. Europe has never been isolated. On the other hand, alternative landscape traditions have grown up all over the world. Not all countries find it easy to adopt the ELC's idea of landscape, even within Europe. It would be unfortunate if a globalisation of policy by uncritically copying the ELC elsewhere would lessen that global diversity.

### **Session 3: Social Transformations**

The third theme about social change looked at the issue of driving forces from a Latin American as well as European perspective and from national viewpoints in Estonia, Sweden and Norway. It was approached through a range of presentations about different types of current landscape change, from the modern urbanisation of world cities, through highways and heritage, to tourism, and different perspectives on dealing with it, including agricultural reform and spatial planning.

Important conclusions from the session were that social transformations are very important driving forces for landscape changes. Though these can be very different, considering the character and strength of social change (eg migration, demographic change, ageing population curves), they can show how they influence landscape in positive or negative ways. Driving forces can be not only economic and material but also ideological and immaterial. They are often in a state of change, too, neither static nor 'suddenly-new'.

Examples of design projects provided in this session showed how we should not only look back with nostalgia to landscapes that we think were better. We saw through examples how derelict landscape, for examples in cities, can be revitalized, through good design. New generations will have new ways and new perspectives of perceiving landscapes. Landscape action must take place in the political sphere, and at multiple scales.

Tourism is seen as an important generator of inward investment to help landscape management, so long as it is regulated in ways that return tourism revenue to a local as well as a national economy. It also has 'downsides' in terms of global energy consumption or tourism infrastructure provision, or simply 'wear and tear', which can stimulate landscape change in ways that some people might inappropriate or insensitive. It would equally be a mistake to think that tourism represents the only economic value of landscape (any more than it does for of cultural heritage (see papers in 'Heritage and Beyond')). Landscape is rather a major resource for all aspects of the economy on a level with land itself, with minerals, or human resources.

On the other hand, is it realistic to ask landscape to provide all the social goods claimed for it, such as quality of life, identity or mental and physical well-being? The workshop participants on the whole thought that it was realistic, but it is clear that finding ways to enable landscape to realise its social potential (as opposed to merely becoming another tool to deliver limited biodiversity gains) is one of the biggest challenges facing the implementation of the ELC in all parts of Europe. Yet it is the biggest potential benefit, as well, closely aligned to the ambitions held out for cultural heritage's role in society by the Faro Convention.

The question was raised during the discussion whether the great mass of people really think in terms of landscape or feel it belongs to everybody, or whether experts unknowingly limit the term? There is almost always a connection between people and place, but is that always expressed through the idea of landscape. Or through some other filter?

## Session 4: Landscape, Production & Consumption

This session introduced new perspectives with presentations from Italy and central Europe and a more focussed look at the economics of landscape drivers. It returned the workshop full circle to the question of renewable energy and biofuels, but maintained a social and cultural perspective by looking at landscape quality issues, and through its focus on landscape as a part of the economy. The discussion showed for example how use of legal constraints and public consortia can both improve the conditions of cultural landscape and tourist consumption.

Sound methods of economic evaluation (never very easy to achieve) and measurement of social preferences and desires are needed quite urgently. The discussion also brought up examples of local initiatives and regional networks as drivers of change that can reveal social values. Economics is not all, and market mechanics cannot supply all social goods. There is also a need to mitigate market forces with political intervention, public subsidy and buying public common goods. We still need for example public parks in the cities with free access. The extent to which this is feasible, however, will vary between countries, reflecting national and cultural ways of balancing the state with the market.

Finally, the potential and actual positive and negative effects on landscape of the CAP and EU regional and spatial policies were discussed. These are important drivers for shaping the rural landscape. Even though the EU does not have a landscape competence, its policies nonetheless affect land, land use and lifestyle and this inevitably and substantially influences landscape. There remains great scope for strengthening the 'landscape filter' through which EU policy is formulated and implemented.

## 4. COMMON THREADS

By the end of the workshop it was possible to see cross-cutting issues and themes running like threads through the debate and weaving together the four separate sessions, their papers and the discussions they had stimulated. Some of the ideas that emerged were presented at the workshop's closing, but a slightly more considered assessment follows here. This might be seen to some extent as offering a contribution to a wider agenda or action-frame for implementing the ELC in some of its more forward-looking and socially-orientated.

These more generally-derived conclusions from the whole meeting are grouped into 8 inter-related topics:

- i. 'Landscape' as a 'socially holistic' tool
- ii. Lessons from the past?
- iii. Futures
- iv. Landscape Objectives
- v. Concrete tools
- vi. People
- vii. Languages
- viii. Sustainable development

### i. The concept of 'landscape' as a 'socially holistic' tool

This topic reflects the emphasis that every session put on the relevance of landscape to society. The ELC Convention underlines the strong inter-connections between landscape and a wide range of social values and aspirations. It highlights the potential power of that the concept of landscape holds simply by virtue of it being a human perception of the environment. This amounts to the use of landscape as a generalising multi-scalar tool for addressing many other objectives, to help us face major environmental and social changes. Indeed, landscape was frequently described as itself being a driver for change

Presentation after presentation during the workshop emphasised the need for the Convention to be implemented through processes of partnership and cooperation. Speakers described trying to climb out of the small boxes that a fragmented approach to the environment creates. They gave examples of the need to dissolve, or at least to lower, the boundaries between academic disciplines and between academia and the landscape ‘managerial’ sectors. All areas of knowledge need to be given space in these wider perspectives, so that insights, forecasts and aspirations can be shared. This is surely what is meant when it is said that landscape offers us an arena or a forum in which all stakeholders (landscape being owned by no-one and by everyone) can meet each other, exchange views and knowledge. It offers a unifying and integrated framework, and can act as an integrative driver. These are all ways in which this role of landscape was described during the workshop in Malmö/Älmhult, demonstrating the extent to which the ELC and its language are being widely adopted.

Working together across disciplines is more than an imperative for experts. It applies equally to the relationship between experts and the wider public. People may or may not use the word ‘landscape’ (other terms - eg countryside, place - are common proxies), and they may choose not to see the world through the lens of landscape at all, but nevertheless something very similar to landscape is held by everyone in their hearts and minds. It is however something they construct for themselves. Landscape is not ‘given’ to people by experts. This is not the same however as saying that experts cannot guide people, towards new ideas of landscape, such as by bringing to notice new, unknown, superficially invisible or cognitive (as opposed to visual) aspects of landscape). All these things might add to people’s raw material for the ‘construction’ of their landscape.

Equally important are the ways in which people can help experts in their understanding of landscape and of what it means, and in reconciling – for example – ecological or environmental goals to landscape and lifestyle aspirations, or combining understanding of physical processes with the nuances of memory and association.

Central to such considerations, and once again a sentiment that could be heard throughout all sessions of the workshop, is the need to engage people from the base, from the street, from the ‘bottom up’. There are difficulties in the way of this task, but it is essential for those who see themselves as landscape experts or specialists (and those who are put into the position of making decisions about future landscapes whether by democratic process or through market forces) to try to get close to people, ordinary people, not just government. They also need to engage with people not just in the role of local residents but also people as travellers or visitors, even people for whom an area is ‘their’ landscape even though it may be distant in space, in their past, wished for or perhaps never even seen but nevertheless valued, ‘dreamers’.

“All working together” was a frequent refrain from the workshop. It was allied closely to references to landscape as commons, to the public realm of cities and towns, to access to the countryside. Landscape is inextricably tied up with identity and a central manifestation of culture. In other words, landscape is both a mirror to society and a tool for society. It might well be seen to have strong relations to physical matters such as environmental protection and land management, but its starting point has to be people and society.

## **ii. Lessons from the past?**

Throughout the workshops there was recognition that landscapes past and its future are inextricably intertwined and interlinked. The re-connection of energy use with the land through bio-fuel and some renewable techniques mentioned earlier is one form in which this was recognised. Another was that a better understanding is needed of the physical and cultural processes that have shaped landscape, over not just the past few decades or centuries but over millennia of the human-nature interaction. We need to have this understanding before trying to take major decisions about the direction of travel of landscape into future.



‘Long term’ has two facets. It includes both processes taking place continuously or episodically many centuries ago that still nevertheless impinge on current landscape, and processes that may be ancient, recent or even ongoing that can take place slowly over very long time frames. Knowing more about past and previous landscape perceptions is also essential, helping to understand how future perceptions will be formed, which is a key issue of human adaptation to environmental and social change.

On the other hand, the workshop discussion recognised that no landscape is simply waiting in the past to which we might return or which we might recreate. Landscape always moves forward, and while historic components might be kept, or lost habitats might be replicated, we need to admit that the landscapes we shape or create are new landscapes, landscapes of tomorrow not of yesterday.

There are positive and negative lessons to be learnt from pre-modern economies and systems. There are the old ‘common sense’ solutions to living in the land (eg windbreaks and windows), where landscape becomes action and performance more than it is an object to be gazed at; the other meaning of ‘convention’. Allotments for example are not strongly protected by law but they survive because they are rooted in something; stronger than law - social convention - the desire to keep them. This returns us to the idea of landscape commons and democracy.

There are lessons from the past to be avoided, too, notably within the realm of pre-modern social systems. There is also a need not to overlook more recent lessons from the past. We cannot deny the realities of current as opposed to past world systems. The twin major processes of urbanisation and capitalism are likely to be governing our world and our landscape for the foreseeable future, and that most of us live in landscapes created by those processes, not by ‘traditional rural life’. They might however have increasingly unpredictable effects such as on population growth, increased human mobility and the reactions people have to climate change, making it all the more essential to understand them, not to dismiss them as recent mistakes to be undone.

### **iii. Futures**

The forward looking view is implicit in the concept of landscape drivers, just as it underlies the philosophy of the ELC. We say that landscape offers a forum for debate and an intellectual and emotional meeting place, but the future itself is also an arena for debate and action. The future is where we decide what happens next. The workshop as a whole saw the idea of landscape, the lens of landscape, as offering one of the strongest ways to bring together all the views and aspiration that support forward planning. This optimistic way of seeing landscape not primarily as the object of our concern but as the means by which the future is negotiated for wide purposes seems to lie at the core of the ELC.

One of landscape’s wider purposes is social wellbeing in the face of all the demographic and environmental challenges ahead. The idea of social changes was fundamental to the whole of the workshop, at least as central to the debate as environmental protection or biodiversity. That collision of democracy and environmental ethics mentioned earlier is highly relevant here. Landscape as way of trying to achieve a balance between the two might provide a tool to persuade people to live differently.

Looking ahead is a complex task. The identification of future options requires knowledge of people’s aspiration, and of how competing or conflicting aspirations could be balanced. Such a balance should reflect what the ELC calls ‘Landscape Quality Objectives’. The workshop underlined the need for better and longer-term (for example in a possible post-oil and -gas world) forecasts of both the environmental and social context. Most of all, many of the presentations focused in one way or another on the need to use the landscape debate in a proactive, anticipatory way – put simply, to plan for the landscape we want to have, not merely to react to change.

#### **iv. Landscape Objectives**

Facing the future requires a vision, objectives, a signposted road to follow (or at least, the future being unpredictable, to begin the follow). Yet there was some concern during the workshop that our landscape policies remain weak or unarticulated, or if articulated they are too sectorial and too fragmented.

An extreme view is that there are no landscape policies in any country yet, that we only have borrowed, 'second hand', policies. Borrowed agendas (commonly for example to with biodiversity or environmental protection) are adopted as if they are landscape policies, whereas they are at best only part of landscape policies. Landscape policies need to be about people and their aspirations (which might of course include biodiversity aspirations for biodiversity) as much as about the land or the environment.

Furthermore, landscape policy will remain weak (s the ELC recognises it its tran-sectoral articles) if it remains cloistered within the sphere of landscape research and action. The workshop debate returned time and again to the point that it is essential to accommodate landscape ideas, policies, values, and ambitions to other sectoral policies such as but not only those of spatial planning, housing policy, food security issues or social welfare policies, to name but a very few. As mentioned earlier, one example is the way that landscape might offer a forum for the renewable energy debate; it might also be one way to arbitrate between different climate responses. Moreover, those sectors should be encouraged to insert the ELC's concept of landscape into their thinking and indeed to frame their policies through the idea of landscape. Landscape offers a way to integrate people and their lives with higher level policy formation.

The ELC brings to the landscape debate a strong, indeed over-riding human dimension. It is specific and universal at same time; it offers ambitious aims to improve how people live. It is clear from the workshop that social issues, and the challenges facing society, plus the tools we use, from environmental protection and biodiversity action to urban design and economic achievement, are the bedrock of landscape policy and planning. For instance, the idea of consumption – of energy, of raw materials, of landscape itself – was a running theme through the two days of debate. Little is truly understood however about how people use and consume 'landscape' in post-productionist societies; are 'solutions' such as agro-forestry or tourism also problems?

#### **v. Concrete tools**

Despite the large amount of work carried out in all ELC countries, regularly demonstrated at ELC workshop and conferences, there was still a strong feeling in the Malmö/Alnarp workshops that we need more practical tools for all the tasks called into being by the Convention. "The more concrete the better" said one speaker.

And in truth, many tools were mentioned or described during the workshop, for instance:

- Participative survey;
- Local initiatives and regional networks;
- Landscape assessments;
- Municipal spatial plans;
- High level policy and national strategies;
- Agri-environmental measures;
- Public subsidy for common goods;
- Adaptive strategies targeted on perceptions.

Many tools, these and others, are of course promoted in the ELC's Operational Guidelines.

## vi. People

It is clear from what has been said above (as it was clear at the workshop) that the debate about landscape and landscape drivers returns time and again to the role and centrality of people. Notwithstanding the power of climatic environmental change, it is people who are the principal drivers of change, just as they are ultimately the beneficiaries or victims of change. Behind every landscape driver is a person or people, separately or in groups. The ELC is after all focussed on social goals, ie democracy.

It may even be argued at least in the foreseeable few decades ahead (which probably realistically constitutes as far as politicians have power to influence events), that it is human responses that matter most, even more than climate change itself.

People are no more static than landscape, however. Indeed, it might be said that people and their customs, habits, fashions and perceptions, their needs and aspirations, change faster than the landscape and that the landscape follows people. All drivers are social. Even more challengingly, people exist in a variety of social guises. Landscape action must deal with both individual and group agency, with communities of place, of interest, of culture, with 'tribes' large and scale in effect.

This was the part of the workshop where there more questions than answers, understandably perhaps given the relative novelty of the issue but also its vast, sprawling ever-changing dynamic. Some of these are drawn together here:

- How can we 'grab' the attention and support of high level politicians? Support for what? That landscape is important?
- Which is the key mechanism - laws and regulations or negotiation and the construction of joint perceptions? Is this the same as the land ownership v landscape commons distinction? Do we reach for laws too soon, before trying persuasion and discussion?
- Is it better to go more slowly with growing, nurturing and strengthening democratic support rather than to go faster with top down decrees which may not have full popular support? Is there urgency?
- People have a right to landscape; a common shared good; they also have responsibility for what happens to it next, but how can governance systems best facilitate their exercise?
- Landscape is politics; trust, ownership, process, power are central issues, often taken for granted;
- How to encourage local solutions eg to energy without losing sight of broader issues and scales?
- Can some cures be worse than the illness? (E.g. in terms of democratic equity?) or they might cause new medium long term problems?

## vii. Languages

Language was a running theme through the workshop. How can 'we' (experts, specialists, managers, decision makers, designers, politicians) communicate with the bulk of society, those who create, construct and live in landscape? Communication is necessary in both directions, how can we explain our views of landscape whilst also understanding popular views?

As already said, this difficulty of expression extends even to the use and meaning of the term landscape. What do people think about, do in, and do with landscape? Do they use 'landscape' as a concept? As a word? And if so, in the same way or not? Everyone has a perception of their world, but we do not all call it landscape. The question was asked in Malmö/Älmhult, 'do people know what we (the ELC community) mean by landscape?'. A very basic question, but no answer was forthcoming. We should find out what the 'un-named mass of individuals', in whose name we like to speak, actually think, a task for social sciences and humanities research.

In short how do we translate ‘our’ languages into ‘theirs’? How do we talk to each other? Visual languages were suggested, or perhaps physical languages – simply being out there, acting and performing landscape with other people. It might be noted that much landscape writing and depiction has historically been an outsider’s view of nature, or of rurality, or of the exotic. We now need to know insiders views as well.

Sometimes the other, those we call ‘they’, are experts as well, but from different fields. As the importance of humanities and social sciences grows within landscape studies, we find confusion slipping in between scientific and cultural languages and assumptions. If it is true as one paper suggested that uncertainty levels are rising in the discourse of environmental science as they enter into unforeseeable topics such as the pace and causes of climate change, perhaps there is an opening for landscape’s more subjective language to help.

The changing role and purpose of expertise is relevant here too, especially vis a vis participation and engagement. The words ‘participation is difficult’ hung in the air during the workshop.

#### **viii. Sustainable development**

A final thought: there is a well-known concept of sustainability as being supported on the three legs of the tripod of economy, environment and society. All three are essential to pursuing sustainability but often the environmental leg (the physical basis of life) takes precedence and sometimes the economic (the imperative of growth) is seen as more important.

During the workshop, it was possible to glimpse an alternative model, one in which it is acknowledged that the economy is a social cultural phenomenon that would not exist without people, and that the environment is already significantly artificially and anthropogenically altered so that it too in practice operates as a cultural as well as a natural mechanism. In such a view, the social leg becomes critical, and indeed might be seen as the main driver providing direction and destination, with the economy as the means or sometimes an engine, and the environment as the context. In such a view, unifying, integrative concepts like landscape (par excellence landscape perhaps) come to the fore as the main mechanisms for pursuing sustainability, whether in relation to climate change, energy consumption and provision or the protection of wildlife and scenery.

At the end of the day, however, as one speaker said, “people have to live”. Landscape – its protection, management or planning – is ultimately a social more than an environmental issue. The problem of landscape change and landscape drivers is a social issue. It is a combination of mentality (what people think) and materiality (what their desires are and what they are prepared to ‘pay’) –and thus their behaviour – that matters, that is the underlying driving force.

\* \* \*

## **APPENDIX**

**Programme of the 8<sup>th</sup> Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for  
the implementation of the European Landscape Convention  
Malmö/Alnarp, Sweden, 8-9 October 2009**



## EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION Florence Convention

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

*Being held in association with the Swedish EU presidency in autumn 2009*

### **- PROGRAMME -** *Landscape and driving forces*

**Malmö/Alnarp, Sweden, 8 – 9 October 2009**  
**Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences**

*Study visit, 10 October 2009*



*Photo: Sven-Erik Svensson*

*Document by the Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division of the Council of Europe*

The Meeting of the Workshops is organised by the Council of Europe, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division, Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage in cooperation with the Swedish National Heritage Board and in partnership with:

*Region Skåne*



*City of Malmö*



*Municipality of Lomma*



*Swedish Environmental Protection Agency*



*Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences*



*Environmental Objectives Council*



*Federation of Swedish Farmers*



*Swedish Road Administration*



*National Board of Housing, Building and Planning*



*Swedish Board of Agriculture*



*Swedish Forest Agency*



## Introduction

The European Landscape Convention was adopted in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000 and came into force on 1 March 2004, with the aim of promoting European landscape protection, management and planning and organising European co-operation in this area. The Convention is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all aspects of European landscape. It applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or blighted landscapes.

The Convention represents 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 taking into account landscape, cultural and natural values, the Council of Europe seeks to protect the quality of life and well-being for all.

As of 1<sup>st</sup> October 2009, 30 out of 47 member states of the Council of Europe had ratified the Convention: Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom. Six states had signed but not ratified it: Azerbaijan, Greece, Malta, Serbia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Organised by the Council of Europe on a regular basis since 2002, the meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention take a detailed look at the implementation of the Convention. Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the state hosting the meeting. A genuine forum for sharing practice and ideas, the meetings are also an opportunity to present new concepts and achievements in connection with the Convention. The proceedings of the workshops are regularly published in the Council of Europe's "*Spatial Planning and Landscape*" series. The following meetings of the Council of Europe Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention have been held so far.

- 23-24 May 2002, Strasbourg: "*Landscape policies: contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development (social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches); Landscape identification, evaluation and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education; Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape*";
- 27-28 November 2003, Strasbourg: "*Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes and transfrontier landscapes; Landscapes and individual and social well-being; Spatial planning and landscape*";
- 16-17 June 2005, Cork (Ireland): "*Landscapes for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas*";
- 11-12 May 2006, Ljubljana (Slovenia): "*Landscape and society*";
- 28-29 September 2006, Girona (Spain): "*Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice*";
- 20-21 September 2007, Sibiu (Romania): "*Landscape and rural heritage*";
- 24-25 April 2008, Piastany (Slovakia) "*Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management*";
- 8-9 October 2009, Malmö (Sweden), "*Landscape and driving forces*".

## Organisers

The Council of Europe ([www.coe.int/europeanlandscapeconvention](http://www.coe.int/europeanlandscapeconvention)) wishes to thank the Swedish National Heritage Board ([www.raa.se](http://www.raa.se)) and the following organisers for their co-operation and support in hosting the Workshops and related events: Region Skåne ([www.skane.se](http://www.skane.se)), City of Malmö ([www.malmo.se](http://www.malmo.se)), Municipality of Lomma ([www.lomma.se](http://www.lomma.se)), Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences ([www.slu.se](http://www.slu.se)), Federation of Swedish Farmers ([www.lrf.se](http://www.lrf.se)), Swedish Environmental



Protection Agency ([www.naturvardsverket.se](http://www.naturvardsverket.se)), Swedish Road Administration ([www.vv.se](http://www.vv.se)), National Board of Housing, Building and Planning ([www.boverket.se](http://www.boverket.se)), Swedish Board of Agriculture ([www.sjv.se](http://www.sjv.se)), Environmental Objectives Council ([www.miljomal.nu](http://www.miljomal.nu)), Swedish Forest Agency ([www.skogsstyrelsen.se](http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se)). The Council of Europe thanks also the Swiss Federal Office of the Environment, Forestry and Landscape for its support.

### *The aim of the Meeting of the Workshops*

In order to achieve strong, forward looking policies, strategies and effective measures for landscape governance, there is a need to explore and to understand the forces of landscape transformation. These issues are highly relevant to the implementation of the entire European Landscape Convention and especially to the implementation of articles 5d and 6A and 6C (section 1a i, ii).

*Article 5d: “each party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape”;*

*Article 6: “Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them”, “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: to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory; to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them”.*

The chosen theme of the Meeting, “*Landscape and driving forces*”, provides a framework to jointly discuss current developments in the field of climate changes, globalisation of spaces, social transformations, shifts in production systems, consumption patterns as well as their meaning and impact on landscape in an international context. The resulting transformation of landscape lays out a new field of activity for designing adequate policies and measures. The structure of the meeting aims to combine and exchange insights, perspectives, practical and theoretical approaches from the European, national, regional and local levels.

The Meeting will focus on a range of burning issues facing Europe in the next decades in order to relate these to landscape governance. This includes such challenges as the introduction of new energy systems and energy saving measures, as well as the possibility of energy shortages, demographic transformations and the rise of global prices for food, land and raw material. Another topic worthy of discussion is the question of how ecological values and quality norms can be reconciled with free market developments.

The Meeting will provide an opportunity to share experiences by examining both good and bad practices in the integrated approach to landscape and its governance. It will try to strengthen the landscape’s agenda among the key players and stakeholders involving landscape’s protection, management and planning. Last but not least, the workshops will be an opportunity to present Swedish practices and approaches to international landscape’s specialists as well as to encourage the national Swedish public debate on the impact of “driving forces” on the Swedish landscape.

All information needed about the Meeting, hotels, transport to and from the workshops, study visits, etc. can be found on [www.raa.se/landscapeanddrivingforces](http://www.raa.se/landscapeanddrivingforces).

### *Venue*

The Meeting of the Workshops will be held at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences which is situated 10 km from Malmö, the capital of the region Skåne in Sweden.

We recommend that the participants stay at hotels in Malmö. Transport to and from the venue will be provided by the organisers – the meeting point for the buses to the Meeting is the Big Square (*Stortorget*) in Malmö.

### *Information on the Swedish National Heritage Board and partners*

#### ***Swedish National Heritage Board***

Swedish National Heritage Board is the agency of the Swedish government that is responsible for heritage and historic environment issues. Its mission is to play a proactive, coordinating role in heritage promotion efforts and to ensure that the historic environment is preserved in the most effective possible manner.

One of the Swedish National Heritage Board primary tasks is to empower heritage as a force in the evolution of a democratic, sustainable society. At the core of this is the vision of a heritage that is accessible, useful and vital for people everywhere. The Board works closely with national agencies and organisations, as well as county administrative boards, regional museums and other local groups. The joint effort gathers and disseminates information about heritage and the historic environment, develops new working methods, and identifies innovative ways of exploring the relationship between human beings, their surroundings and society at large.

For more information, check [www.raa.se](http://www.raa.se).

#### ***Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences***

The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences has the responsibility for the development of learning and expertise in areas concerning biological resources and biological production. There are four faculties: the Faculty of Landscape Planning, Horticulture and Agricultural Science, the Faculty of Natural Resources and Agriculture Sciences, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science and the Faculty of Forest Sciences. The main campuses are located in Alnarp, Skara, Ultuna and Umeå.

The faculty of Alnarp is working in the field of horticulture, landscape, and agriculture. Its main goal is to develop knowledge about the interaction between man and environment, the working conditions of the green sector and the biology of the senses.

Alnarp is situated in the municipality of Lomma which is part of the regions Skåne and Oresund. Its location offers a multitude of interactions with other universities both concerning education and research.

For more information, check [www.slu.se](http://www.slu.se).

#### ***Region Skåne***

Skåne is located at the southernmost tip of Sweden with Denmark, Germany, Poland and the Baltic States as neighbours across the sea. It is part of the transnational Oresund region and the historical region Skåneland (Terra Scaniae or Scania land).

Skåne is around 130 km long from north to south and covers less than 3% of Sweden's territory. Approximately 1 200 000 people or 13% of Sweden's total population lives here. The region is famous for its nature, long beaches, open landscape as well as forests and rocks. The eastern part of Skåne (called Österlen) is known for its many painters and a fantastic nature. Kullen, in western Skåne, is a nature reserve with lots of great sights and walking paths. The trade and industry in Skåne is concentrated in the sectors of life science, food technology, information and communication technology, logistics and film.

For more information, please see the map at the end of this document and the website: [www.skane.se](http://www.skane.se).

***The city of Malmö***

Malmö is situated in Skåne and is the third biggest city in Sweden. Here live around 270 000 people who speak 100 languages and belong to more than 160 different nationalities.

Malmö is a former industrial city that has become an international city of knowledge. Its strongest sectors today are logistics, retail and wholesale trade, construction and property. There are also a number of well-known companies within biotechnology and medical technology, environmental technology, IT and digital media.

Among Malmö's key points of interest are:

- Turning Torso – situated in the Western Harbour. With its 190 metres it is the tallest building in Sweden. It was designed by the Spanish architect Santiago Calatrava;
- The Western Harbour – Malmö's new city district with modern architecture, lovely beaches, green spaces and a fabulous view over Öresund Bridge. The buildings are designed by several internationally known architects like Gert Wingårdh, Ralph Erskine and Mario Campi;
- The Stortorget (Big Square) – with the statue of King Karl X Gustav, who took Skåne from the Danes after the Roskilde Treaty of 1658. Stortorget was built in 1536 and was the largest city square in Northern Europe for a very long time;
- Kockska huset – situated on the Stortorget. This red bricks house is one of the best preserved 16th century buildings in Malmö;
- St Peter's Church – the oldest building in Malmö, dating from the early 14th century. The church was built in "Baltic Brick Gothic" and is very similar to St Mary's Church in Lübeck. The medieval paintings that covered the church vault were whitewashed during the Reformation in the 16th century, but the original paintings in the Tradesmen's Chapel were successfully uncovered during a restoration in the early 20th century;
- Lilla Torg (Little Square) – Malmö's most charming square and one of the most popular meeting places in the city. It was built in 1592 as a market square;
- Kungsparken and Slottsparken (Royal park and Castle's park) – Malmö's oldest public park that was opened in 1872 by King Oscar II. It was designed as an English park and has many exotic trees. The restaurant pavilion from 1912 is now a casino. Slottsparken is from the late 19th century. The Pegasus statue in Slottsparken is a work of Carl Milles.

For more information, check the websites: [www.malmo.se](http://www.malmo.se) or [www.malmo.com](http://www.malmo.com).

***The Municipality of Lomma***

The municipality of Lomma is situated in the west of Skåne on the coast of Öresund. In January 2008 its population was about 20 000 inhabitants. The district of Lomma possesses unique prerequisites for a high quality of life. It has been awarded numerous times, for example for having best living conditions and schooling.

The venue of the conference, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences-Alnarp, is located in Alnarp which is part of the municipality of Lomma.

For more information, check [www.lomma.se](http://www.lomma.se).

***The Federation of Swedish Farmers***

The Federation of Swedish Farmers (LRF) is Sweden's only interest and business organisation representing those who own or work farm and forest land, and their jointly owned companies in the Swedish agricultural co-operative movement.

For more information, check [www.lrf.se](http://www.lrf.se).

***The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency***

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is the national agency for environmental protection and nature conservation as well as outdoor recreation and hunting issues. Its key tasks are to present

proposals for environmental policy and legislation to the Swedish Government and ensure that environmental policy decisions are implemented.

For more information, check [www.naturvardsverket.se](http://www.naturvardsverket.se).

#### ***Swedish Road Administration***

The Swedish Road Administration is the national authority assigned the overall responsibility for the entire road transport system. Its task is to co-operate with others in development of an efficient road transport system in the direction stipulated by the Swedish Government and Parliament. The administration has been commissioned to create a safe, environmentally sound and gender-equal road transport system that contributes to regional development and offers individuals and business community easy accessibility and high transport quality.

For more information, check [www.vv.se](http://www.vv.se).

#### ***National Board of Housing, Building and Planning***

The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning is the central government authority for town and country planning, management of land and water resources, building and housing. It monitors the function of the legislative system under the Planning and Building Act and related legislation and proposes regulatory changes if necessary. The Board also provides information to those engaged in spatial planning, housing, construction and building inspection activities.

For more information, check [www.boverket.se](http://www.boverket.se).

#### ***Swedish Board of Agriculture***

The Swedish Board of Agriculture is the expert authority in the field of agricultural and food policy, as well as the authority responsible for the sectors agriculture and horticulture. Its responsibility therefore includes monitoring, analysing and reporting to the Swedish government on developments in these areas, and implementing policy decisions within its designated field of activities. One major task is the administration of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union. The Board shall also strive to promote rural development.

For more information, check [www.sjv.se](http://www.sjv.se).

#### ***Environmental Objectives Council***

The Environmental Objectives Council was established to promote consultation and cooperation in implementing the environmental quality objectives adopted by the Swedish Parliament. It consists of representatives of central government agencies, county administrative boards, local authorities, non-governmental organizations and business sector. The Council is served by a Secretariat based at the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.

For more information, check [www.miljomal.nu](http://www.miljomal.nu).

#### ***Swedish Forest Agency***

The Swedish Forest Agency is the expert authority on forests and forest policy. Its mission is to work for a sustainable utilisation of the Swedish forests, in accordance with the guidelines given by the Parliament and the Government.

For more information, consult [www.skogsstyrelsen.se](http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se).

#### ***Participants***

The Meeting of the Workshops are addressed to government officials, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, governmental and non-governmental organisations working on landscape and sustainable spatial development. The number of participants is limited to 300. The working languages are English and French.

The organisers would like to ask all participants and speakers for their co-operation during the whole meeting in order to ensure that everything runs promptly at the scheduled time.

### *Side events*

- Visit to the landscape's laboratory, park and experimental garden of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences;
- “Maximum Impact” – future scenario experiments;
- Exhibit space during the whole meeting at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences – poster presentations, book tables, etc. *For exhibit space, please contact Mrs Nataliya HULUSJÖ, E-mail: [nataliya.hulusjo@raa.se](mailto:nataliya.hulusjo@raa.se)*

### *Organisation – contacts*

#### *Council of Europe*

Mrs Maguelonne DÉJEANT-PONS  
Head of Cultural Heritage, Landscape and  
Spatial Planning Division  
DG IV  
F-67075, STRASBOURG Cedex  
Tel: + 33 (0) 3 88 41 23 98  
Fax: + 33 (0) 3 88 41 37 83  
E-mail: [maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int](mailto:maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int)

Mrs Béatrice SAUVAGEOT  
Assistant  
Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial  
Planning Division  
DG IV  
F-67075 STRASBOURG Cedex  
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 41 22 53  
Fax: +33 (0)3 88 41 37 83  
E-mail: [beatrice.sauvageot@coe.int](mailto:beatrice.sauvageot@coe.int)

#### *Sweden*

Mrs Nataliya HULUSJÖ  
Department for Sustainable Management  
Swedish National Heritage Board  
Box 5405, S-114 84 STOCKHOLM  
Tel: +46 (0)8 51 91 84 25  
Fax: +46 (0)8 51 91 81 70  
E-mail: [nataliya.hulusjo@raa.se](mailto:nataliya.hulusjo@raa.se)

Mr Jerker MOSTRÖM  
Department for Sustainable Management  
Swedish National Heritage Board  
Box 5405, S-114 84 STOCKHOLM  
Tel: + 46 (0)8 51 91 85 34  
Fax: +46 (0)8 51 91 81 70  
Mobile: +46 (0)739 47 32 67  
E-mail: [jerker.mostrom@raa.se](mailto:jerker.mostrom@raa.se)

***THURSDAY 8 OCTOBER 2009***

8.00 – 9.00 ***REGISTRATION OF THE PARTICIPANTS***

9.00 – 10.20 ***OPENING SESSION***

9.00 – 9.50 ***WELCOME SPEECHES***

**Mrs Lena ADELSON LILJEROTH**, Minister for Culture of Sweden

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

**Mrs Carina OHLSSON**, Chair of the Sub-Committee on Sustainable Development of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

**Mrs Inger LINGE**, Vice-Chair of the Committee on Sustainable Development of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

**Mr Jean-François SEGUIN**, President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

**Mrs Lena ANDERSSON-EKLUND**, Deputy Vice-Chancellor Vice-Chancellor, Swedish University of Agricultural Science

**Mr Thomas LANTZ**, Vice President of the Regional Assembly, Region Skåne

**Mrs Inger LILIEQUIST**, Director General of Swedish National Heritage Board

9.50 – 10.20 ***KEYNOTE PRESENTATION OF THE MEETING***

The European Landscape Convention: A Close View from a Distance

**Mrs Shelley EGOZ**, Senior Lecturer, School of Landscape Architecture, Lincoln University, New Zealand

10.20 – 10.50 ***COFFEE BREAK***



## WORKSHOP 1

# CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE NEW ENERGY PARADIGM OF EUROPE



Photo: Leif Gren

10.50 – 13.10 hours

**Chairs:** **Mrs Anna-Mary FOLTYN**, The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning  
**Mrs Maria José FESTAS**, Deputy President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

### OPENING PRESENTATION OF THE SESSION

10.50 – 11.10 Climate change and landscape

**Mr Markus ERHARD**, Project Manager Environmental Accounting, European Environmental Agency

### PRESENTATIONS

11.10 – 11.30 Anticipating landscape policy; driving forces

**Mr Bas PEDROLI**, Director of UNISCAPE, Alterra, Wageningen UR, The Netherlands

11.30 – 11.50 Climate change – Politics beyond time and space

**Mr Erik WESTHOLM**, Professor, Swedish Institute for Futures Studies

11.50 – 12.10 Conserving our climate, renewing our landscapes? The emerging research agenda of renewable energy in the European landscape

**Mr Dan VAN DER HORST**, Researcher, University of Birmingham

12.10 – 12.30 From industrial area to solar city

**Mr Heinz-Peter SCHMITZ-BORCHERT**, Science Park Gelsenkirchen, Germany

12.30 – 13.10 **DISCUSSION**

**Moderators:** **Mr Søren RASMUSSEN**, Representative of Denmark for the European Landscape Convention

**Mrs Alexandra KRUSE**, Bureau for Landscape and Services, Germany

with the participation of:

- Members of the CDPATEP and of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention
- National Representatives of Ministries
- Regional and Local Representatives
- Representatives of the NGOs, Networks and Training institutions

- Swedish and international Experts

## **END OF THE SESSION**

13.10 – 15.00 **LUNCH** at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

**Host Mr Thomas LANTZ**, Vice President of the Regional Assembly, Region Skåne

## **WORKSHOP 2**

### **THE GLOBALSCAPE**



*Photo: Rikard  
Sohlenius*

*15.00 – 18.00 hours*

**Chairs:** **Mrs Danica PAVLOVSKA**, Representatives of “the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” to the European Landscape Convention  
**Mr Tapio HEIKKILA**, Representative of Finland for the European Landscape Convention

#### **OPENING PRESENTATION OF THE SESSION**

15.00 – 15.20 Landscape, identities and development  
**Mr Zoran ROCA**, University Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias of Lisbon, Portugal

#### **PRESENTATIONS**

15.20 – 15.40 The world system and the earth system  
**Mr Alf HORNBERG**, Professor, Department for Human Ecology, University of Lund

15.40 – 16.00 Managing rapid changes  
**Mr Dong WEI**, Vice Dean of Southeast University’s Department of Architecture in Nanjing, China

16.00 – 16.30 **COFFEE BREAK**

16.30 – 17.00 Conclusions from the Seminar “Reassessing landscape drivers and the globalist environmental Agenda”  
**Mr Kenneth OLWIG**, Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture, Planning and Heritage, SLU Alnarp, coordinator of Nordic Landscape Research Network  
**Mr Thomas GERMUNDSSON**, Professor, University of Lund, Sweden

17.00 – 17.20 Starlight Initiative and skylscapes  
**Mr Cipriano MARIN**, Coordinator of the Starlight Initiative



17.20 – 18.00 **DISCUSSION**

**Moderators:** **Mr Peter STALAND**, Head of Forest Policy Unit, Federation of Swedish Farmers

**Mr Vyacheslav OLESCHENKO**, Member of the Koretsky Institute of State and Law, National Academy of Science of Ukraine

*with the participation of:*

- *Members of the CDPATEP and of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention*
- *National Representatives of Ministries*
- *Regional and Local Representatives*
- *Representatives of the NGOs, Networks and Training institutions*
- *Swedish and international Experts*

**END OF THE SESSION**



## ***CEREMONY OF THE LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE – on the occasion of the official dinner***

***Presentation of the Award by the Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe***

***Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2009  
Parc de la Deûle, Lille-Métropole, France***

***Special Mention of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2009  
Parc de Christina Enea, San Sebastian, Spain***

20.00 – 23.00 **OFFICIAL DINNER** at the restaurant “Glasklart”, Dockplatsen 1, Malmö

**Toast by Mrs Pia KINHULT**, Deputy Governor, Region Skåne

**FRIDAY 9 OCTOBER 2009**

**WORKSHOP 3**

**SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS**



Photo: Bengt A. Lundberg

9.00 – 12.10 hours

**Chairs:** **Mrs Mireille DECONINCK**, Representative of Belgium for the European Landscape Convention

9.00 – 9.20 **OPENING PRESENTATION OF THE SESSION**

Landscapes of cities

**Mrs Marta FAJARDO**, Former Chair of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA)

**PRESENTATIONS**

9.20 – 9.40 The heritage of landscape – driving force or counterforce?

**Mr Michael JONES**, Professor, Department of Geography, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

9.40 – 10.00 Tourism, leisure and landscape

**Mr Niek HAZENDONK**, Representative of the Netherlands to the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality

10.00 – 10.30 **COFFEE BREAK**

10.30 – 10.50 Evolution of rural world and landscape

**Mr Hannes PALANG**, Professor of human geography at Tallinn University, Estonia

10.50 – 11.10 Infrascapes – traffic and transports as drivers of landscape change

**Mr Bosse BERGMAN**, Researcher at the Swedish Royal Institute of Technology

11.10 – 11.30 A sustainable landscape development – Landscape in Norwegian municipality planning

**Mrs Kari OLRICH SØREBO**, Special advisor MNLA, Hordaland County Council

11.30 – 12.10 **DISCUSSION**

**Moderators:** **Mrs Lionella SCASSOZI**, Professor at the University of Milano  
**Mr Yves LUGINBÜHL**, Professor at the University of Paris

*with the participation of:*

- *Members of the CDPATEP and of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention*
- *National Representatives of Ministries*
- *Regional and Local Representatives*
- *Representatives of the NGOs, Networks and Training institutions*
- *Swedish and international Experts*

### **END OF THE SESSION**

12.10 – 12.30 **PRESENTATION** of the Municipality of Lomma

12.30 – 14.00 **LUNCH** at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

**Host Mr Anders BERNGARN**, Chair of the Executive Committee, Municipality of Lomma

## **WORKSHOP 4**

### **LANDSCAPE, PRODUCTION SYSTEMS AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS**



*Photo: Jan Norrman*

*14.00 – 16.20 hours*

**Chairs:** **Mrs Jasminka CVEJIC**, Representatives of Serbia for the European Landscape Convention  
**Mr Audun MOFLAG**, Representative of Norway to the European Landscape Convention

#### **OPENING PRESENTATION OF THE SESSION**

14.00 – 14.20 Landscape economics  
**Mr Walid OUESLATI**, European Consortium on Landscape Economics

#### **PRESENTATIONS**

14.20 – 14.40 Past practices and future energy – Biofuel, traditions and biological diversity  
**Mr Jan Olof HELLDIN**, Researcher, Swedish Biodiversity Centre

14.40 – 15.00 Quality of landscape and sustainable development: a case study  
**Mrs Erminia SCIACCHITANO**, Ministry for Culture Heritage and activities, Representatives of Italy for the European Landscape Convention

15.00 – 15.20 Project Vital landscapes in Central Europe  
**Mr Burckhardt KOLBMULLER**, Director of the SALVE.consult Office for European Projects

15.20 – 15.50 **DISCUSSION**

**Moderators:** **Mrs Pavlina MISIKOVA**, Ministry of the Environment, Slovak Republic  
**Mr Florencio ZOIDO**, Director of the Center for Landscape and Territory of Andalucía, Spain

*with the participation of:*

- *Members of the CDPATEP and of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention*
- *National Representatives of Ministries*
- *Regional and Local Representatives*
- *Representatives of the NGOs, Networks and Training institutions*
- *Swedish and international Experts*

**END OF THE SESSION**

15.50 – 16.20 **COFFEE BREAK**

**16.20 – 18.30 CLOSING SESSION**

**Chairs:** **Mr Enrico BUERGI**, Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

**Moderators:** **Mr Hugh LLEWELYN**, Director, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, United Kingdom  
**Mr Richard STILES**, Coordinator of the Landscape Network LE:NOTRE

16.20 – 17.30 **ROUND TABLES**

*Facing the driving forces of landscape change: What is the role of the European landscape convention? (discussion led by moderators)*

**Mrs Ruzan ALAVERDYAN**, Deputy Minister of Urban Development, Republic of Armenia

**Mr Félix BENITO MARTIN**, Professor of Urbanism, High School of Art and Architecture of the European University of Madrid, Spain

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

**Mrs Diane MENZIES**, President of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA)

**Mr Jeppe ANDERSON**, Representative of the European Foundation of Landscape Architecture (EFLA)

**Mrs Gloria PUNGETTI**, Cambridge Center for Landscape and People

**Mr Björn RISINGER**, Deputy Governor, County Administrative Board of Skåne

**Mr Kees VERBOGT**, Representative of the Netherlands for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture Nature and Food Quality

17.30 – 18.00 **GENERAL CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKSHOPS**

**Mrs Ingrid SARLOV-HERLIN**, European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools (ECLAS)

**Mr Graham FAIRCLOUGH**, European Association of Archaeologists (EEA)

*With the co-operation of the chairs from each session*

18.00 – 18.30 ***CLOSING SPEECHES***

**Mr Valeriy SUDARENKOV**, Member of the Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

**Mr Jean-François SEGUIN**, President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

**Mrs Anita BERGENSTRÄHLE-LIND**, Member of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) of the Council of Europe and Deputy Head of Department for Sustainable Management, Swedish National Heritage Board

18.30 – 23.00 ***OFFICIAL DINNER*** at Rådhuset, Stortorget, Malmö

**Toast by Mr Kent ANDERSSON**, Municipal Councillor, the City of Malmö

***SATURDAY 10 OCTOBER 2009***

***STUDY VISIT***

**Alternative A. One day**

Theme: “*Challenges of the trans-frontier cityscape (Sweden – Denmark)*”

**Alternative B. One day**

Theme: “*The new countryside (Sweden)*”

**Alternative C. Half a day**

Theme: “*Global driving forces in a local context*”

\* \* \*