



Strasbourg, 4 April 2011

CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 5E – Part 1

## **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

### **LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE SECOND SESSION 2010-2011**

*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 present document, which will be presented to the CDPATEP on the occasion of its meeting of 5-6 May 2011.

*[See also for information: Document CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 5E – Part 2:  
Forms presented for the Second Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award,  
or direct link to the Landscape Award Website:  
[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Prix/Session2010\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Prix/Session2010_en.asp)].*

The CDPATEP is invited to:

1. take note of Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (*Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 February 2008 at the 1018th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies*). The Resolution, adopted in the official languages of the Council of Europe (French and English), has been translated into several languages. *[The Parties to the Convention are invited to translate the Resolution into their national language(s) and to communicate the text to the Secretariat with a view to putting the translated versions on the Council of Europe European Landscape Convention website];*

2. take note of the following elements for information:

– on 9 February 2010, the Parties to the Convention were invited to present candidatures to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe;

– fourteen applications for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2010-2011, were submitted to the Council of Europe Secretariat through the Permanent Representations of the following Parties to the Convention: Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Serbia also submitted an application, as a Signatory State.

*[See: Document CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 5E – Part 2:  
Forms presented for the Second Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award,  
or direct link to the Landscape Award Website:  
[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Prix/Session2010\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Prix/Session2010_en.asp)].*

– an international jury met in Strasbourg on 21-22 March 2011 to examine the candidatures and to propose the award winner and to attribute special mentions where considered appropriate;

3. to examine the meeting report of the jury and to forward its proposals concerning the award winner and the attribution of special mentions to the Committee of Ministers;

4. to take note of the following information:

– in the light of the proposals of the CDPATEP, the Committee of Ministers will grant the award and special mentions;

– the award and the special mentions will be delivered by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, with the participation of the President of the CDPATEP and of the President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, or their representatives, at a public ceremony.

## LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

### *2<sup>nd</sup> Session 2010-2011*

#### **– Report of the meeting of the Jury –** *[CEP-CDPATEP (2011) Prix 3F]*

Palais de l'Europe, Council of Europe, 21-22 March 2011

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#### **I. WELCOME AND OPENING OF THE MEETING**

1. Representing the Secretariat of the Council of Europe, Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Head of the Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division, welcomed the members of the Jury to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, as listed in Appendix 1 to this report, and thanked them for their participation in this important meeting. She presented the draft agenda and the aims of the landscape award of the Council of Europe.

##### **a. Adoption of the draft agenda** *[CEP-CDPATEP (2011) Award 1E]*

2. The participants adopted the draft agenda as it appears in the Appendix 2.

##### **b. General presentation of the work of the meeting** *[CEP-CDPATEP (2011) Award 2E]*

3. Open to the Parties to the European Landscape Convention, the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe is intended to raise awareness of the value of landscapes, of their role and management. Its objective is to reward exemplary practical measures aimed at successful landscape quality objectives on the territories of the Parties to the Convention. The Award is conferred every two years and the files presenting applications are submitted to the Council of Europe General Secretariat through the Permanent Representations of the Parties to the Convention.

The Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the Rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (Appendix 3), recalls that the European Landscape Convention institutes the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and that it is in keeping with the activity of the Council of Europe on sustainable development, human rights and democracy. The Award promotes the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by acknowledging the importance of measures taken to improve the quality of landscape and living conditions.

Fourteen applications for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe were submitted to the Council of Europe Secretariat through the Permanent Representations of the following Parties to the Convention: Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom. Serbia also submitted its application, as a Signatory State.

The presentation of the applications are available on the Council of Europe website:

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

*(Landscape Award / Award Session / Second session , Projects submitted 2010-2011)*

Direct link: [http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Prix/Session2010\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Prix/Session2010_en.asp)

The proposals of the Jury will be forwarded to the 6<sup>th</sup> Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, Palais de l'Europe, 3-4 May 2011) and then presented to the Committee of Ministers through the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) (Meeting of 5-6 May 2011). The Award-giving Ceremony will be held at the end of 2011.

## II. ELECTION OF THE CHAIR

4. The members of the Jury elected Mr Enrico BUERGI, Landscape Architect and Former Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention, Chair of the Jury of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The Chair warmly welcomed and thanked all the States Parties to the Convention which had contributed with enthusiasm to this 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Landscape Award.

## III. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECTS

[CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 20 Bil.]

5. Ms Anna KNUTSSON, member of the Secretariat of the Council of Europe, presented the complete files submitted to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe.

### **Belgium, The Escaut Plains Nature Reserve – “*The landscape trail of the Escaut Plains Natural Park*”**

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*The landscape trail of the Escaut Plains Natural Park* is a trail for landscape interpretation that can be accessed by bike, car or on foot. Throughout this landscape trail, which stretches through several municipalities and even into France, there are signposts. These signposts explain the surroundings and open up a world of new knowledge to the walkers providing tools to better understand and appreciate the landscape. This trail is for everyone, whether they are locals who want to understand their home or tourists who want to get the full experience of the Natural Park. The work to identify these places of distinction has been done in close co-operation with colleges in the communes affected by the park. The landscape trail is not a regular tourist trail, as it aims to introduce people to the richness and diversity of their landscape allowing them to fully appreciate how it plays an important role in natural, economical, cultural and political developments.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-BelgWallonie.pdf>

### **Cyprus, Polystypos Community Council – “*The hazel orchards in the village of Polystypos*”**

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The village of Polystypos has a long tradition of hazel orchard cultivation, but the practice has declined in recent years. In order to support the farmers, the old foot paths have been extensively repaired with original dry stone construction methods. The initiative “*The hazel orchards in the village of Polystypos*” provides an unobtrusive measure to diversify and expand in the field of trade but also to improve environmental awareness, tourism and recreation. By using the traditional techniques of dry stone construction the farmers have the opportunity to expand their work through increased accessibility to the hazel orchards whilst maintaining an aesthetic appeal and supporting biodiversity. It was originally a grass-root project and as such local people have been involved every step: from learning and practicing the old art of dry stone construction to the provision of foot paths and tourism facilities. This project has re-born a village, which was destined for decline and became a valuable example of how the use of natural resources and conditions can bring prosperity without being intrusive to the charm of a village.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Cyprus.pdf>

**Czech Republic, Regional Land Office Prostějov – “*The Čehovice, district Prostějov in Moravia*”**

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“*The Čehovice, district Prostějov in Moravia*” is a territorial system of ecological stability project, which intends to reverse major changes to the land brought about by the re-allocation of plots of land after the Second World War. This led to the landscape being unable to retain water, which in turn led to the decrease in biodiversity and an increased risk of erosion and flooding. In order to combat these issues, a project of land consolidation was undertaken, re-creating country roads, natural vegetation and various other natural and historical elements. To achieve an ecological stability a biocentre with biocorridors was developed along with the creation of a wetland, the planting of various trees and the re-introduction of vegetation that had disappeared. Due to the extensive renovation work conducted on these abused lands, the area now boasts an array of birds, from wild ducks to herons as well as a rich frog life. The water table has been stabilised, which means that there is no longer a risk of draught in the dry seasons. For the local population the ‘green island’ has become an oasis for recreation, and school children can come to learn about their landscape.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Czech.pdf>

**Finland, Finnish Association for Nature Conservation – “*The management of endangered traditional biotopes and preservation of the traditional rural landscape*”**

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“*The management of endangered traditional biotopes and preservation of the traditional rural landscape*” project aims to manage traditional endangered biotopes and preserve the traditional rural landscape. This landscape is among the most diverse and the most threatened in Finland, with all of 28% of endangered species living in these endangered environments. In three years around 70 locations, with a great diversity of landscapes, have been managed by a large number of volunteers, which in 2009 counted as many as 500 people. To be found among these landscapes are semi-natural dry or mesic grasslands and Baltic coastal. The locations are managed through traditional methods such as, reaping, harvesting hay, clearing trees and erecting livestock pastures. The positive outcomes have been plentiful and the Finnish countryside has experienced a spread of endangered species to these new areas as well as an increased aesthetic appeal. Apart from the goal to protect these areas, the project has also played a vital part in information and education of the importance and value of these traditional landscapes and their management. The voluntary aspect has made people acutely aware of their own potential to improve the quality of landscapes and has brought an increased respect for their environment.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Finland.pdf>

**France, Joint committee for investigation, planning and management of the “Port aux Cerises”- “*Port aux Cerises outdoor leisure centre*”**

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“*The outdoor leisure centre of the Port aux Cerises*” receives more than a million visitors each year to its 160 hectares. This area was recovered from a waste rubbish dump in the 1960s, and was converted into an “urban nature” focused on improving the quality of life. The consideration of the needs and wants of the people using it is the key to its success. It hosts a wide variety of activities that are designed to let the visitors escape from the urban environment which looms close by. The whole park is under constant change and construction and not one part is left to chance but land is moulded so as to exactly suit the purpose and aspirations of those who use the leisure centre. An array of different leisure activities are provided, each which not only provide for individual desires but also serves as the ‘master plan’. The outdoor leisure centre offers an equestrian centre, swimming pools and even a little train enables visitors to be easily transported around. The area is a story of design and adaptation to the users and to the changing times.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-France.pdf>

**Hungary, Beehive Rock Nature Conservation and Cultural Association – “Traditional stone culture of the Bükkalja landscape”**

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The project “*Traditional stone culture of the Bükkalja landscape*” in the Bükk National Park is designed to maintain and preserve the traditional stone culture of the Bükkalja landscape with its characteristic beehive rocks. In order to achieve this goal a review of the landscape has been conducted with the aim to produce a database of the valuable features of the landscape which will underpin the preparation of a legislative framework to protect the rocks. Through this, 72 beehive rocks have been identified and examined as well as marked with their exact GPS co-ordinates, thus preventing that their locations be lost in the future. Apart from the purely archival task of the project, an extensive effort has been made to rehabilitate the rocks during the last ten years. This work has included an elimination of invasive species, such as the locust tree, and a re-settlement of indigenous species, like oak, maple and fruit trees. The clearing of the rock formations has rendered them easily accessible and highly visible, which aided by nature trails and information signs has made the region an important tourist attraction. The locals are increasingly appreciating their landscape and its value for ecotourism. Moreover, the re-birth of this traditional landscape has inspired the locals to safeguard and value their distinct rocks.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Hungary.pdf>

**Italy, Joint committee of the municipality of Carbonia – “The Carbonia project : the landscape machine”**

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“*The Carbonia Project : the landscape machine*” project aims to regenerate a 20<sup>th</sup> century modernist, urban and mining landscape, which after the disappearance of the mines in the 1970s suffered extensive decline. In 2001 the town was recognised as an important example of a ‘rationalist’ town that ought to be preserved and developed. In order to achieve this, a plan of action was developed. The city refocused its efforts to the promotion of research and higher education, reconverted the industrial sector to focus on alternative and clean energy, and reclaimed the abandoned mining landscape and developed it for the use of research, culture and industry. The Great Serbariu mine was recovered and rehabilitated and sixteen buildings, shafts and galleries were erected inside it, and the CICC (Italian Centre of the Culture of Coal) now resides in the bowels of this former mine. The work on the mine was accompanied by a revival of the whole city, with the restoration of public squares, roads and monuments. This regeneration of the urban fabric of Carbonia has fused a new cultural identity in the town. Since the start of the project the negative demographic trend has been contained and since 2001 there has been a 12 % increase in employment.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Italy.pdf>

**The Netherlands, Foundation Landscape Manifesto – “The Landscape Manifesto of the Dutch landscape”**

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“*The Landscape Manifesto of the Dutch Landscape*” project was designed to highlight the importance of the landscape and to improve the quality of the Dutch landscape. Through promoting the involvement of citizens, a knowledge exchange between organisations, by improving the quality of landscape planning as well as an analysis of the current maintenance tools, and to search for sustainable financing within the government, the Foundation Landscape Manifesto proves a strong force for the ‘landscape enlightenment’. 47 organisations are currently collaborating to raise awareness and to co-ordinate efforts to support landscape maintenance. Through gathering a group of NGO’s with different objectives, but all showing a concern for the landscape, the Foundation Landscape Manifesto has achieved a vast increase in the attention paid by authorities and the public to this issue. This provides a force, which uniformly works to implement the European Landscape Convention by whatever tools are at its disposal whether this means improving landscape policies or “Landscaping your courtyard” campaigns.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Netherlands.pdf>

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**Norway, County Governor of Hordaland – “The Herand landscape park”**

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Herand is a small village in rural Norway with a population of 230 people. It is a typical place threatened by waves of rural depopulation and farm closure, which during the last few years have affected the Norwegian countryside. However, this village managed to make use of its magnificent landscape as a resource for attracting tourists, both domestic and international. Instead of facing decline this village has an increasing population and wealth, which is supported by the production of local foods and crafts, developed to boost the already fully fledged geotourism. Working in conjunction with the appeal of the natural, cultural and historic landscape, additional activities, such as lodging, skiing, hiking and fishing, enforce the tourist appeal of the landscape. Old buildings which have lost their former utility have been converted to fulfill a new purpose, such as the Old Dairy that now contains a restaurant. The local population is deeply involved in this project and actively participates to enhance the village, as its livelihood depends on it to a large extent, but also because it is part of their very identity.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Norway.pdf>

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**Serbia, Podunav’ Backi Monostor – “The landscape of the Backi Monostor village”**

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The village of Backi Monostor is located in the outskirts of Gornje Podunavlje Special Nature Reserve that is host to a number of preserved indigenous biotopes, which forms the home of a vast plant and animal life, containing for example, 55 species of fish and 230 species of birds. This land is close to the Croatian and Hungarian borders, and the village is thus a place of multi ethnicity and all different cultural expressions are promoted here as part of the unique environment which composes Backi Monostor’s tourist appeal. These features are nurtured in the little village where actions are being taken to increase its attractions. Old houses are rehabilitated through traditional methods, and become what is known as ‘ethno houses’ and old crafts are passed on to young people so they can maintain employment in their home village as well as provide support for the blossoming tourism. The flood planes are not only a factor for tourism but also play a more direct role in the socio-economic welfare of the region. They provide drinking water, flood protection, sustainable forestry and fisheries. Due to this fact, workshops, education and seminars are regularly conducted for adults as well as with children to give them first hand knowledge of landscape management. “*The landscape of the Backi Monostor Village*” project has led to an increasing amount of young people choosing to remain in the area and who are proud representatives and promoters of their village to anyone who might want to visit.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Serbia.pdf>

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**Slovakia, Ekopolis Foundation – “The grant programmes for local communities to shape their surroundings into a place where they are happy to live”**

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The Ekopolis Foundation offers a systematic tool, in the form of grant programmes, for local communities to make improvements to their urban and rural landscape. These grant schemes are designed to enforce national policies and strategies and convert these into actions. Between the years 2005 and 2007 the Foundation ran six grant schemes: ‘Public spaces’, ‘Green belt grant’, ‘Greenways’, ‘People for trees’, ‘Living trails’ and the ‘Tatra Fund’. The Foundation provides financial and technical assistance as well as training which enables the local population to embark on a long term mission of maintenance and care of their landscape. The main concerns are: to create an increased aesthetic and environmental value; to motivate civic participation and to preserve natural and cultural heritage, as well as providing people with the tools to interpret and relate to their heritage. From 2005 to 2007, 142 projects were supported by a total of 998 000 €. Whilst the financial

contribution is of great importance, there is also a strong focus on awareness raising. The Ekopolis Foundation supplies organisations as well as the public with the means to shape their surroundings into a place where they are happy to live.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Slovakia.pdf>

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**Slovenia, Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects, “The project ‘we are making our landscape’”**

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“The project ‘we are making our landscape’” was set up to disseminate information about the landscape, just after the European Landscape Convention entered into force in Slovenia in 2004 and intended to influence what people think about landscape. The project focused on education, and through education changing how people experience and relate to their environment. Through instructing pedagogues and teachers, sensitivity to landscape was promoted among children, as well as adults and the idea that how we live and our attitudes towards our environment directly influence the landscape where we live. An art and photography competition was held among primary schools and kindergartens, which made the children become aware of their surroundings. This competition culminated in an exhibition and several awards which further encouraged awareness and reflection on landscape. Through education, this project aims to achieve long term benefits, such as a sustainable development and increased actions as well as maintain quality landscapes.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Slovenia.pdf>

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**Spain, Generalitat of Catalonia and Landscape Observatory of Catalonia – “The project of education and awareness raising: city, territory, landscape”**

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“The Project of education and awareness raising: city, territory, landscape” was developed by the Catalan Ministry of Education, the Catalan Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Public Works and the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia. It promotes the education of the 12 to 16 year old population of Catalonia, in the field of landscape and territory. The educational material consists of two components; the 12 hard copy educational cards and a website which offers expandable educational cards, interactive activities and complementary documents. Through providing a compulsory education in territory and landscape, the authorities of Catalonia aim to produce a new culture of territory and a responsibility towards landscapes. There is an important analytical component to the programme to encourage students to feel and relate directly to their landscape surroundings. Between 2008 and 2009 the folders of educational cards were distributed to all compulsory secondary schools in Catalonia, this meant that the material reached 450,000 students aged 12-14. Teacher trainings were simultaneously arranged on the topic of landscape to enable them to fully take advantage of the educational materials. This project is concerned with long term sustainable development, to change the way people think about landscape in order to avoid its future degradation.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Spain.pdf>

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**United Kingdom, Durham Heritage Coast Partnership – “The Durham Heritage Coast”**

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“The Durham Heritage Coast” has made a remarkable recovery since 1993, when it was still used as a dumping site for waste from the local coal industry, going under the unflattering name of “The Black Beaches”. However, through the Millennium project, “Turning the Tide”, the coast has stepped into its own right and has embraced its geological, natural and historical heritage which supports a growing tourism. Through this project the spoil heaps have been removed from the shores, foot and cycle paths have increased access to the area and the recreation of biotopes has increased the flora and fauna. The improvement of the inshore waters has been a main priority in the project and these efforts have also been extended to integrate adjoining areas to create an integrated coastal zone management. The social



needs are constantly considered, and the sustainable economic development is supported by a social and economic regeneration through public participation and tourism. Guided walks and tourist paths, do not only introduce visitors to the value of Durham Heritage Beach but also allow the local population to re-connect to their home and fully appreciate their once muddled heritage.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-UK.pdf>

#### **IV. DELIBERATION AND DECISION OF THE JURY**

##### **6. The Jury:**

- appreciated the important work done by the Parties to the Convention at national level in order to select the projects submitted in accordance to the European Landscape Convention;
- recognised the great value of the fourteen achievements presented, which consider the landscape as an area perceived by the populations, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and human factors and which have allowed measures to be taken aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes according to the provisions of the European Landscape Convention;
- took note that Serbia, Signatory State of the Convention, participated on a voluntary basis, and was not part of the selection process.

##### **7. After deliberation, the Jury considered the necessity to:**

- acknowledge the great value of all the achievements presented for the 2011 Landscape Award of the Council of Europe based on the European Landscape Convention with an official recognition of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe;
- in the framework of the Council of Europe activities, make them well-known to the general public, as exemplary, of great value and as a source for inspiration.

#### **Belgium, The Escaut Plains Nature Reserve– “*The Landscape trail of the Escaut Plains Natural Park*”**

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“*The Landscape trail of the Escaut Plains Natural Park*” is an exemplary achievement of a landscape trail, which allows locals as well as visitors to discover the richness and diversity of the landscape before them and to make them aware of the important role it plays in the evolution of natural, cultural, economic and political developments of a territory.

#### **Cyprus, Polystypos Community Council – “*The Hazel Orchards in the village of Polystypos*”**

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“*The Hazel Orchards in the village of Polystypos*” is an exemplary realisation of a project to revitalise a rural landscape initiated by the local population, based on local natural and cultural resources and use of traditional techniques.

#### **Czech Republic, Regional Land Office Prostějov – “*The Čehovice, district Prostějov in Moravia*”**

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“*The Čehovice, district Prostějov in Moravia*” is an exemplary project of rehabilitation of a degraded area and recovery of this landscape with its biodiversity, for the benefit of the local economy and the well-being of the population.

**Finland, Finnish Association for Nature Conservation, “*The management of endangered traditional biotopes and preservation of the traditional rural landscape*”**

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“*The management of endangered traditional biotopes and preservation of the traditional rural landscape*” is an exemplary achievement of regeneration of a living traditional landscape, rich in biological diversity, and realised with the greatest respect for the environment and landscape values.

**France, Joint committee for investigation, planning and management of the “Port aux Cerises”- “*Port aux Cerises outdoor leisure centre*”**

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“*The Port aux Cerises outdoor leisure centre*” is an exemplary achievement of the planning of a degraded landscape and of its adaptation to the changing times for the well being and quality of life for the population.

**Hungary, Beehive Rock Nature Conservation and Cultural Association – “*The traditional stone culture of the Bükkalja landscape*”**

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“*The traditional stone culture of the Bükkalja landscape*” is an exemplary achievement of a project of landscaping based on the accommodation of geological heritage, which has enabled a rebirth of a traditional landscape supported by new socio-economic forces, benefiting the local population.

**The Netherlands - Foundation Landscape Manifesto – “*The Landscape Manifesto of the Dutch landscape*”**

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“*The Landscape Manifesto of the Dutch landscape*” is an exemplary project which enables the sharing of expertise, the education and mobilisation of citizen initiative, in order to support the sustainable territorial development of the landscape.

**Norway, County Governor of Hordaland – “*The Herand Landscape park*”**

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“*The Herand Landscape park*” is an exemplary achievement of citizen initiative, deriving from the inhabitants of a rural village who took care to make use of their history and traditions in a dynamic perspective of their landscape.

**Serbia - Podunav' Backi Monostor – “*The landscape of the Backi Monostor Village*”**

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“*The Landscape of the Backi Monostor Village*” is an exemplary project, promoting the mobilisation of a community to support the development of resources and traditional crafts, in a large alluvial area.

**Slovenia, Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects – “*The Project ‘We are making our landscape’*”**

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“*The Project ‘We are making our landscape’*” is an innovative and exemplary project of educational promotion, and awareness raising of young people from an early age, highlighting the importance of a sustainable territorial development of the landscape.

8. After deliberation, the Jury decided unanimously:

a) to attribute identical special mentions to the three following achievements:

**Slovakia, Ekopolis Foundation – “The grant programmes for local communities to shape their surroundings into a place where they are happy to live”**

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*Special mention for the 2nd Council of Europe Landscape Award 2011*

“The grant programmes for local communities to shape their surroundings into a place where they are happy to live” constitute an exemplary project considering the successful and unique results of the project, which has helped to mobilise the local population and provide them with financial resources to improve their own landscapes. Its effects have been extensive with project sites all over the Slovak Republic contributing to the sustainable territorial development. Public participation and awareness-raising are at the very core of this project, the local population undertaking a long term management of their landscape as surroundings where they are happy to live.

**Spain, Generalitat of Catalonia and Landscape Observatory of Catalonia – “The project of education and awareness raising : city, territory, landscape”**

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*Special mention for the 2nd Council of Europe Landscape Award 2011*

“The project of education and awareness raising: city, territory, landscape” is an exemplary achievement, aiming to forge a new territorial culture and a feeling of responsibility vis-à-vis the landscape. Considering its quality and scope, this creative educational project provides an excellent model for any other similar scheme. It acknowledges that landscape is in constant evolution and that educated citizens are better able to deal with future challenges. Its diversity and richness infuse responsibility in the citizens and creates an exemplary model for education based on public participation and awareness-raising.

**United Kingdom, Durham Heritage Coast Partnership – “The Durham heritage coast”**

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*Special mention for the 2nd Council of Europe Landscape Award 2011*

“The Durham heritage coast” is an exemplary achievement of rehabilitation and regeneration of a coastal area previously marked by distinct degradation. Characterised by sustainable territorial development, exemplarity, public participation and awareness-raising the project achieved extraordinary results through mobilising local populations and creating a regenerated landscape and a new identity. It forms an excellent model for the regeneration of degraded coastal areas.

b) to attribute the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe of the European Landscape Convention for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Award (2011) to “The Carbonia project: the landscape machine”.

**Italy, Joint committee of the municipality of Carbonia – “The Carbonia project : the landscape machine”**

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“The Carbonia project: the landscape machine” is the winner of the 2nd session of the Landscape Award 2011 considering the exhaustive and multi-scale development of the project. This exemplary achievement which aims to regenerate a 20<sup>th</sup> century modernist, urban and mining landscape in a sustainable development perspective, fulfills all the criteria for the Landscape Award with ample force, proving that sustainable territorial development can be achieved by public participation on all levels and accompanied by extensive awareness raising. The use of its historical resources to create a new identity was, at the outset, the requalification of this urban landscape. The work on the mine was

accompanied by a revival of the whole city with the restoration of public squares, roads and monuments. This regeneration of the urban fabric of Carbonia has fused a new cultural identity in the town. This achievement is a perfect example of sustainable development of urban landscape, with extensive international implications for the redevelopment of other urban and industrial degraded areas.

## **V. GENERAL OBSERVATIONSS**

9. The members of the Jury:

- were pleased with the perfect organisation of the meeting;
- underlined that the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe constitutes an important means of promoting awareness-raising of the landscape dimension, according to the provisions of the European Landscape Convention and that it would be most desirable for all Parties to participate in the 3rd Session which will be organised in 2012-2013;
- considered that it would be useful on the occasion of the next session of the Award to add the exact title and a short summary of the projects presented to the forms sent to the Secretariat (*in word format*) along with a photograph representing the project.

## **VI. CLOSING OF THE MEETING**

10. The Chair thanked the members of the Jury and the Secretariat for their excellent work and brought the meeting to a close.

## APPENDIX 1

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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**Interpreters**

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Mr Nicolas GUITTONNEAU

Mr William VALK

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## APPENDIX 2

### AGENDA

#### I. WELCOME AND OPENING OF THE MEETING

- a. Adoption of the draft agenda  
*[CEP-CDPATEP (2011) Award 1E]*
- b. General presentation of the work of the meeting  
*[CEP-CDPATEP (2011) Award 2E]*

#### II. ELECTION OF THE CHAIR

#### III. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECTS

Presentation of the applications appearing on the Council of Europe website :

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

Then scroll down to Landscape Award, Award Session, Second session , Projects submitted 2010-2011

Or direct link: [http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Prix/Session2010\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Prix/Session2010_en.asp)

#### IV. DELIBERATION AND DECISION OF THE JURY

#### V. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

#### VI. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

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### APPENDIX 3

#### **RESOLUTION CM/RES(2008)3 ON THE RULES GOVERNING THE LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

*(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 February 2008 at the 1018th meeting of  
the Ministers' Deputies)*

The Committee of Ministers,

Recalling that Article 11 of the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176) (hereinafter “the Convention”), adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 and opened for signature in Florence on 20 October 2000, institutes the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (hereinafter “the award”);

Bearing in mind that this article provides that the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the award, adopt the relevant rules and grant the award;

Bearing in mind that the award's purpose is to reward exemplary practical initiatives for the achievement of landscape quality objectives on the territories of parties to the Convention (hereinafter “the Parties”);

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

Convinced that the award is intended to heighten civil society's awareness of the value of landscapes, of their role and of changes to them,

Resolves as follows:

- I. The rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe are adopted as set out in the appendix to this resolution.
- II. The criteria for awarding the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe are appended to these rules.
- III. The Parties are invited to translate into their national language(s) and promote the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. They are also requested to encourage media coverage of the award so as to raise public awareness of the importance of landscapes.

*Appendix to Resolution CM/Res(2008)3*

#### **Rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe**

##### ***Article 1 – Aim***

a. The award is an honorary distinction which acknowledges a policy or measures implemented by local or regional authorities or their groupings, or particularly remarkable contributions by non-governmental organisations, for sustainable protection, management and/or planning of landscapes. It takes the form of a diploma. Special mentions may also be awarded.



b. The award rewards a process of implementation of the Convention at national or transnational levels resulting in an effective, measurable achievement.

c. The award also helps to make people more aware of the importance of landscapes for human development, consolidation of the European identity and the well-being of individuals and society as a whole. It fosters public participation in the decision-making process concerning landscape policies.

### ***Article 2 – Qualification of candidates***

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the following may be candidates for the award: local or regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. Non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning may also be candidates.

In accordance with paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned article, transfrontier local or regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned may be candidates, provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

### ***Article 3 – Procedure***

The procedure consists of three stages:

#### **Stage 1 – Submission of candidatures**

Each Party may submit one candidature to the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe. The candidature may be the result of a competition held by each Party taking into account the award criteria appended to these rules.

The application file, in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe (French or English), shall include:

- a presentation of the candidate (not more than three pages long);
- the description of a completed project for the protection, management and/or planning of a landscape, which has proved lastingly effective and can serve as an example. Mention shall be made of the convention provision concerned.

The description shall take the form of a paper document, approximately 20 pages long, accompanied by a digital copy in PDF format on CD-Rom and posters. The file may also include a video presentation lasting approximately five minutes. The materials submitted must be copyright-free for use by the Council of Europe in communications aimed at promoting the award or any other publications or activities relating to the Convention. The Council of Europe undertakes to cite the authors' names.

Files that are incomplete or fail to comply with the rules will not be taken into consideration.

The award is in principle conferred every two years. The files presenting candidatures must reach the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe by no later than 31 December of the year preceding the year of award.

## **Stage 2 – Consideration of candidatures**

An international jury set up as a subordinate body of the committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention<sup>1</sup> shall determine whether candidatures are admissible. The jury is composed of:

- one member of (each of) the committee(s) of experts responsible for monitoring the Convention, appointed by the committee(s) concerned;
- one member of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, appointed by the Congress;
- one representative of an international non-governmental organisation, appointed by the Secretary General on the proposal of the Grouping of INGOs enjoying participatory status with the Council of Europe;
- three eminent specialists on landscape, appointed by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

The jury appoints a president.

The jury proposes the award winner from among the candidates admitted.

The proposals of the jury are taken by an absolute majority for the first two rounds of voting, and by a relative majority for the following round, based on the criteria set out in the appendix to these rules, stating the reasons for its choice. In case of equal votes, the vote of the president of the jury is decisive.

The reasons for the choice are explained.

The jury can propose to attribute one or more special mentions.

The committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention<sup>1</sup> examine the proposals of the jury and forward their proposals concerning the award winner, and, wherever appropriate, special mentions, to the Committee of Ministers.

## **Stage 3 – Granting and presentation of the award and the special mentions**

In the light of the proposals of the committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention<sup>1</sup>, the Committee of Ministers shall grant the award and any special mentions.

The award and the special mentions shall be presented by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe or his/her representative at a public ceremony.

### *Appendix to the rules*

## **Criteria for conferring the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe**

### **Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development**

The completed projects submitted must give tangible form to the protection, management and/or planning of landscapes. This means that the projects must have been completed and open to the public at least three years, when the candidatures were submitted.

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<sup>1</sup> On 30 January 2008, the Committee of Ministers decided to attribute this competence to the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP).

They must also:

- be part of a sustainable development policy and be in harmony with the territorial organisation of the area concerned;
- demonstrate their environmental, social, economic, cultural and aesthetic sustainability;
- counter or remedy any damage to landscape structures;
- help enhance and enrich the landscape and develop new qualities.

### **Criterion 2 – Exemplary value**

The implementation of the policy or measures that have helped to improve the protection, management and/or planning of the landscapes concerned must set an example of good practice for others to follow.

### **Criterion 3 – Public participation**

The policy or measures implemented with a view to the protection, management and/or planning of the landscapes concerned should involve the active participation of the public, local and regional authorities and other players and should clearly reflect the landscape quality objectives.

The public should be able to participate simultaneously in two ways:

- through dialogue and exchanges between members of society (public meetings, debates, procedures for participation and consultation in the field, for example);
- through procedures for public participation and involvement in landscape policies implemented by national, regional or local authorities.

### **Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising**

Article 6.A of the Convention provides that “each Party undertakes to increase awareness among civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them”. Action along these lines taken as part of the completed project concerned will be assessed.

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