



Strasbourg, 4 June 2021

CEP-CDCPP (2021) 16E

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE**  
**EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

**11th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON**  
**THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

*Conference organised under the auspices of the Presidency of Hungary  
of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe*

**REPORT**

Council of Europe  
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg  
26-27 May 2021  
*Online meeting [Room 9]*

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

## *Opening of the Conference*

*Welcome of the participants at the 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention by Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Head of Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention.*

The opening speeches below were delivered.

Mr Bjørn Berge, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe welcomed the participants (Appendix 2 to this Report) and delivered an opening speech as it appears in Appendix 3.1. to this Report.

Mr István Nagy, Minister of Agriculture of Hungary, delivered a speech (in a video) as it appears in Appendix 3.2. to this Report.

Mr Harry Alex Rusz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Hungary to the Council of Europe, delivered a speech as it appears in Appendix 3.3. to this Report.

Mrs Suzanne Brolly, Deputy Mayor of Strasbourg in charge of the resilient city and green spaces, delivered a speech as it appears in Appendix 3.4. to this Report.

Mrs Krisztina Kincses, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary, delivered a speech as it appears in Appendix 3.5. to this Report.

Mrs Flora van Regteren Altena, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Senior policy advisor, Department for Arts and Heritage, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, The Netherlands, delivered a speech as it appears in Appendix 3.6. to this Report.

Mr Gerhard Ermischer, Chair of the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations to the Council of Europe, delivered a speech as it appears in Appendix 3.7. to this Report.

### **1. Adoption of the draft agenda**

*[Document for action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 1E – Draft agenda](#)]*

*[Document for action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 1E Add. – Draft annotated agenda](#)]*

Mrs Krisztina Kincses, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, proposed that the Parties to the Convention adopt the draft agenda.

*The Conference:*

– adopted the agenda as set out in Appendix 1 to this report.

## 2. **General Report of activities on the European Landscape Convention and status of signatures and ratifications**

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 2E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

*The Conference:*

- took note of the General Report of activities on the European Landscape Convention presented by Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe;
- noted that:
  - the Work Programme adopted by the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (6-7 May 2019) has been implemented;
  - at its 1357th Meeting, 16 October 2019 (CM/Del/Dec(2019)1357/7.1), the Committee of Ministers took note of the abridged Reports of the 8th Meeting (Strasbourg, 12-14 June 2019) of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), adopting the draft decisions submitted to it;
  - at its 1400th Meeting, 31 March 2021 (CM/Del/Dec(2021)1400/7.1), the Committee of Ministers took note of the abridged Reports of the 9th Meeting (Strasbourg, 10, 12 and 13 November 2020), of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP);
- took note of the chart of signatures and ratifications of the European Landscape Convention. As of 27 April 2021, 40 States have ratified the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom; one State has signed it: Malta  
[www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/176](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/176)
- invited member States of the Council of Europe, which so wish, to consider the possibility to sign or ratify the European Landscape Convention;
- welcomed the forthcoming entry into force on 1 July 2021 of the Protocol amending the European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe Treaty Series - No. 219), as adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 15 June.

*Session I – Introductory Session***3. Addresses from representatives of member States of the Council of Europe and other States**

- **States Parties to the Convention: public policies for the implementation of the Convention at national, regional and local level**

- **States not Party to the Convention**

[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 3BiI.](#)]

*The Conference:*

- took note with great interest of the addresses presented by the representatives of the following States: document [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 3BiI.](#)

**Member States of the Council of Europe, Parties to the Convention**

*Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe, Parties à la Convention*

1	Andorra / Andorre
2	Armenia / Arménie
3	Azerbaijan / Azerbaïdjan
4	Belgium / Belgique
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine
6	Bulgaria / Bulgarie
7	Croatia / Croatie
8	Cyprus / Chypre
9	Czech Republic / République tchèque
10	Denmark / Danemark
11	Estonia / Estonie
12	Finland / Finlande
13	France
14	Georgia / Géorgie
15	Greece / Grèce
16	Hungary / Hongrie
17	Iceland / Islande
18	Ireland / Irlande
19	Italy / Italie
20	Latvia / Lettonie
21	Lithuania / Lituanie
22	Luxembourg
23	République de Moldova / Republic of Moldova
24	Montenegro
25	The Netherlands / Pays-Bas
26	Norway / Norvège
27	North Macedonia / Macédoine du Nord

28	Poland / Pologne
29	Portugal
30	Romania / Roumanie
31	San Marino / Saint Marin
32	Serbia / Serbie
33	Slovak Republic / République Slovaque
34	Slovenia / Slovénie
35	Spain / Espagne
36	Sweden / Suède
37	Switzerland / Suisse
38	Turkey / Turquie
39	Ukraine
40	United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni

**Member States of the Council of Europe observers**  
*Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe observateurs*

	Malta / Malte ( <i>Signatory State</i> )
	Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie

**Non-Member States of the Council of Europe observers**  
*Etats non-membres du Conseil de l'Europe observateurs*

	Holy See / Saint-Siège
	Israel / Israël

- noted that the implementation of the European Landscape Convention was generating major progress in landscape policies in many States, at national, regional and local level.

**4. Statements of international governmental and non-governmental organisations**

[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 4Bil.](#)]

*The Conference:*

- took note with great interest of the statements of the representatives of the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations to the Council of Europe, as well as those of some representatives of the following non-governmental organisations registered in the Conference: document [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 4Bil.](#)

1	Allées / Avenues
2	International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP) / Société internationale pour l'aménagement des villes et du territoire (ISOCARP)
3	Europae Archaeologiae Concilium (EAC) / Conseil archéologique européen (EAC)
4	EUROPARC Federation / Fédération EUROPARC

5	European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) / Association européenne des archéologues (EAA)
6	European Association of Geographers (EUROGEO) / Association européenne des géographes (EUROGEO)
7	European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools / Conseil européen des écoles d'architecture du paysage (ECLAS)
8	European Council of Town Planners (ECTP) / Conseil européen des urbanistes (CEU)
9	European Network of Cultural Administration Training Centres (ENCATC) / Réseau européen des centres de formation d'administrateurs culturels (ENCATC)
10	European Network of Non-Governmental Organisations on the Landscape (CIVILSCAPE) / Réseau européen d'organisations non gouvernementales sur le paysage (CIVILSCAPE)
11	European Network of Universities on Landscape (UNISCAPE) / Réseau européen d'universités sur le paysage (UNISCAPE)
12	European Ramblers Association (ERA) / Fédération européenne de la randonnée pédestre (FERP)
13	Foundation Nature for Health (FNH) / Fondation nature pour la santé (FNH)
14	International Association for Landscape Ecology (IALE) / Association internationale pour l'écologie du paysage (IALE)
15	International Association Rurality-Environment-Developpement (RED) / Association internationale ruralité-environnement-développement (RED)
16	International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) / Conseil international des monuments et des sites (ICOMOS)
17	International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP) / Fédération internationale pour l'habitation, l'urbanisme et l'aménagement des territoires (FIHUAT)
18	International Federation of Landscape Architects - Europe (IFLA-EUROPE) / Fédération internationale des architectes paysagistes - Europe (IFLA-EUROPE)
19	Landscape Research Group (LRG) / Groupe de recherche sur le paysage (LRG)
20	International Terraced Landscapes Alliance (ITLA) / Alliance internationale des paysages en terrasse (ITLA)
21	International Workshop for the Landscape (AIPP) / Atelier international pour le paysage (AIPP)

## *Session II – Landscape and sustainable development*

### **5. Report “Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development” and draft recommendation**

*[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 5E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]*

*[Text of the PowerPoint: Appendix 9.1 to this report]*

*The Conference:*

- considered the preamble of the European Landscape Convention, according to which, “The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto, ... Believing that the landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being and that its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone”.
- took note with great interest of the conceptual reference Report “Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development”, prepared by Mr Régis Ambroise, in the capacity of Expert of the Council of Europe, in the framework of the Council of Europe activities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;
- examined the draft recommendation for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention – Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development, prepared by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in consultation with the expert, adopted the proposed amendments and decided to transmit it to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) with a view to its submission for adoption to the Committee of Ministers (Appendix 8.1. to this report).

## **6. Report “Urbanisation, town planning and landscape” and draft recommendation**

*[Document for action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 6E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]*

*The Conference:*

- considered the provisions of the European Landscape Convention on the integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies (Article 5, *d.*), and the Lausanne Declaration of 20 October 2000 on “Landscape integration in sectoral policies”;
- took note with great interest of the conceptual reference Report on “Urbanisation, town planning and landscape”, prepared by Mr Jean Noël Consalès, in the capacity of Expert of the Council of Europe, in the framework of the Council of Europe activities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;
- examined the draft recommendation “Town planning and landscape”, prepared by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in consultation with the expert, adopted the proposed amendments, and decided to transmit it to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) with a view to its submission for adoption to the Committee of Ministers (Appendix 8.2. to this report).

## **7. Report “Urban landscapes and climate change: the contribution of Landscape Architects to improve the quality of life”**

*[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 7E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]*

*[Text of the PowerPoint: Appendix 9.3 to this report]*

*The Conference:*

- considered the provisions of the European Landscape Convention concerning the establishment of means of intervention for the protection, management and/or planning of landscapes (Article 6, E);

- took note with great interest of the Report “Urban landscapes and climate change: the contribution of landscape architects to improving the quality of life”, prepared by Mr Michael Oldham, in the capacity of Expert of the Council of Europe, in the framework of the Council of Europe activities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;
- emphasised the importance of ensuring the quality of the landscape of both towns and villages;
- acknowledged the important contribution of the profession of landscape architecture to improving the quality of life in urban areas, particularly in the context of the fight against global warming;
- referred to its Declaration on the professional recognition of landscape architects, adopted at its 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe, Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019), which encourages the State Parties to the European Landscape Convention: 1. to formally recognise the profession of landscape architects at national and international level; 2. to support a multidisciplinary approach to landscape, through co-operation of all relevant professions in all phases of the planning process; and 3. to increase the diversity of disciplines in the training of landscape professionals, particularly regarding science, management and planning (CEP-CDCPP (2019) 20E, item 6 and Appendix 8.1.1. and CEP-CDCPP (2019) 6E rev.).

#### **8. Draft recommendation “Landscape and agriculture”**

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 8E](#)]

*The Conference:*

- considered the provisions of the European Landscape Convention on the integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies (Article 5, *d.*), and the Lausanne Declaration of 20 October 2000 on “Landscape integration in sectoral policies”;
- examined the draft recommendation Landscape and agriculture, prepared by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe, in consultation with Mr Ambroise, in the capacity of Expert of the Council of Europe for the preparation of the report “Drawing agricultural landscapes for the sustainable and harmonious development of territories”, of which the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention had taken note (CEP-CDCPP (2017) 19E, point 14);
- adopted the proposed amendments and decided to transmit the draft recommendation to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) with a view to its submission for adoption to the Committee of Ministers (Appendix 8.3. to this report).

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***Palais de l'Europe – Online Exhibitions***

*Mrs Snežana Samardžić-Marković,  
Director General of Democracy at the Council of Europe  
(Appendix 3.8. to this report)*

***Exhibition on  
“The Landscape Alliance Award of the Council of Europe”***

*by Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons  
(Appendix 3.9. to this report)*

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*Mr Harry Alex Rusz,  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,  
Chair of the Ministers' Deputies,  
Permanent Representative of Hungary to the Council of Europe  
(Appendix 3.10. to this report)*

*In the framework of the Presidency of Hungary of the Committee of Ministers of  
the Council of Europe*

***Photographic exhibition on Hungarian landscapes  
“Magical Hungary”***

*by Mrs Krisztina Kincses  
(Appendix 3.11. to this report)*

***Session III – National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention***

**9. Council of Europe Observatory on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

**I. Information System of the Convention**

**II. Information Platform of the Convention**

*[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E](#)]*

*The Conference:*

- welcomed the development of national landscape policies of the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention;
- took note with great interest of the National Reports on the implementation of the Convention (accessible on the public part of the [Information System on the European Landscape Convention](#)) presented on the occasion of the Conference:

- 1 Andorra - Andorre [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Andorra - Andorre](#)]  
 2 Armenia - Arménie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Armenia - Arménie](#)]  
 3 Azerbaijan - Azerbaïdjan [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Azerbaijan - Azerbaïdjan](#)]  
 4 Belgium - Belgique [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Belgium - Belgique](#)]  
     *Regions / Régions:*  
     Brussels-Capital Region - Région Bruxelles Capitale [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Belgium - Belgique, Brussels-Capital Region - Région Bruxelles Capitale](#)]  
     Flanders - Flandres [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Belgium - Belgique, Flanders - Flandres](#)]  
     Wallonia - Wallonie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Belgium - Belgique, Wallonia - Wallonie](#)]
- 
- 5 Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine](#)]  
     *Regions / Régions:*  
     Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Federation de Bosnie-Herzégovine [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Bosnie-Herzégovine, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Fédération de Bosnie-Herzégovine](#)]  
     Republic of Srpska - République de Srpska [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Bosnie-Herzégovine, Republic of Srpska - République de Srpska](#)]
- 
- 6 Bulgaria - Bulgarie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Bulgaria - Bulgarie](#)]  
 7 Croatia - Croatie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Croatia - Croatie](#)]  
 8 Cyprus - Chypre [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Cyprus - Chypre](#)]  
 9 Czech Republic - République tchèque [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Czech Republic - République tchèque](#)]  
 10 Denmark - Danemark [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Denmark - Danemark](#)]  
 11 Estonia - Estonie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Estonia - Estonie](#)]  
 12 Finland - Finlande [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Finland - Finlande](#)]  
 13 France - France [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - France - France](#)]  
     *Regions / Régions:*  
     Brittany - Bretagne [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - France - France, Bretagne - Bretagne](#)]  
     Occitania - Occitanie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - France - France, Occitania - Occitanie](#)]  
     Normandy - Normandie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - France - France, Normandy - Normandie](#)]
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- 14 Georgia - Géorgie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Georgia - Géorgie](#)]  
 15 Greece - Grèce [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Greece - Grèce](#)]  
 16 Hungary - Hongrie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Hungary - Hongrie](#)]  
 17 Iceland - Islande [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Iceland - Islande](#)]  
 18 Ireland - Irlande [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Ireland - Irlande](#)]  
 19 Italy - Italie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Italy - Italie](#)]  
 20 Latvia - Lettonie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Latvia - Lettonie](#)]  
 21 Lithuania - Lituanie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Lithuania - Lituanie](#)]  
 22 Luxembourg - Luxembourg [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Luxembourg - Luxembourg](#)]  
 23 République de Moldova - Republic of Moldova [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - République de Moldova - Republic of Moldova](#)]  
 24 Montenegro - Monténégro [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Montenegro - Monténégro](#)]  
 25 Netherlands - Pays-Bas [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - The Netherlands - Pays-Bas](#)]  
 26 North Macedonia - Macédoine du Nord [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - North Macedonia - Macédoine du Nord](#)]  
 27 Norway - Norvège [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Norway - Norvège](#)]

- 28 Poland - Pologne [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Poland - Pologne](#)]  
 29 Portugal - Portugal [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Portugal - Portugal](#)]  
 30 Romania - Roumanie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Romania - Roumanie](#)]  
 31 San Marino - Saint Marin [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - San Marino - Saint Marin](#)]  
 32 Serbia - Serbie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Serbia - Serbie](#)]  
 33 Slovak Republic - République Slovaque [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Slovak Republic - République Slovaque](#)]  
 34 Slovenia - Slovénie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Slovenia - Slovénie](#)]  
 35 Spain - Espagne [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Spain - Espagne](#)]  
     *Regions / Régions:*  
     - Catalonia - Catalogne [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Spain - Espagne, Catalonia - Catalogne](#)]  
     - Extremadura - Estrémadure [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Spain - Espagne, Extremadura - Estrémadure](#)]
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- 36 Sweden - Suède [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Sweden - Suède](#)]  
 37 Switzerland - Suisse [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Switzerland - Suisse](#)]  
 38 Turkey - Turquie [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Turkey - Turquie](#)]  
 39 Ukraine - Ukraine [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - Ukraine - Ukraine](#)]  
 40 United Kingdom - Royaume-Uni [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E - United Kingdom - Royaume-Uni](#)]

*The Conference:*

- invited the National Correspondents of the Information System to complete and/or update the online questionnaire by 30 June 2021, in order to be able to gather all reports on national and regional policies for the implementation of the Convention;
- invited the representatives of the States Parties to the Convention to translate if they wish, the Glossary of the Information System of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention (Council of Europe publication, Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2018, No. 106)  
Linguistic versions;
- took note of the development of the Information Platform of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe, intended to present: the main themes of the Convention; the synthesis reports on national and regional policies for the implementation of the Convention; and other work carried out for the implementation of the Convention.

***Session IV – Landscape dimension of the public policies and international programmes***

- 10. Results of the National Days “The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in France: Landscapes from here and elsewhere, diverse perspectives on some landscape approaches at different scales, on both sides of borders”, Strasbourg, France, 26-27 November 2019**  
 [Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 10E](#)]

*The Conference:*

- took good note of the following statement made by the representative of France:  
“These Days concluded the numerous activities of the French delegation to the Council of Europe and marked the end of six months of French Presidency of the Committee of Ministers. This strong time of cross-border cooperation has allowed the connection of landscape stakeholders and the discovery of landscape approaches deployed in different territories and scales. These crossed glances from the practices developed in Belgium, Hungary, Switzerland and France have brought common lessons. The Post-Oil Landscapes Collective concluded that "the notion of landscape carries, in addition to sustainable local development, a sensitive, affective and life-related dimension”;
- took note with interest of the publication National days on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, in France, “*Landscapes from here and elsewhere: diverse perspectives on some landscape approaches at different scales, on either side of borders*”, Strasbourg, France, 26-27 November 2019, European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2020, No 117.

**11. Results of the 23rd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “Landscape integration in sectoral policies”, [Lausanne, Switzerland], 19-20 October 2020 and draft recommendation**  
*[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 11E](#)]*

*The Conference:*

- warmly thanked the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) and the collaboration of the Canton of Vaud and the City of Lausanne for all the efforts made to be able to host the 23rd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and Celebration at High Level of the Twentieth Anniversary of the European Landscape Convention on “Landscape integration in sectoral policies”, in Lausanne, Switzerland, on 19-20 October 2020;
- took note with interest of the publication thematic presenting the contributions prepared for the meeting: 23rd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “*Landscape integration in sectoral policies*”, European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2021, No 118 ;
- examined the draft recommendation for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape integration in sectoral policies, prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of the Lausanne Declaration and decided to transmit it to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) with a view to its submission for adoption to the Committee of Ministers (Appendix 8.4 to this Report).

### *Session V – Elections*

The Secretariat hold elections Elections of the next Chair and Vice-Chair of the Conference<sup>1</sup>

The Parties to the Convention elected:

- Mr Gilles Rudaz (Switzerland) as Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention;
- Mrs Jelena Hladnik (Slovenia), as Vice-Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention;

Mr Gilles Rudaz and Mrs Jelena Hladnik thanked the States parties to the Convention for the confidence placed in them and expressed their willingness to promote the implementation of the Convention.

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

#### **12. Results of the 24th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “Council of Europe Landscape Award National Selections Forum - 6th Session 2018-2019”, [Geneva, Switzerland], 21-22 October 2020 [Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 12E](#)]**

*The Conference:*

- congratulated the winning achievement of the Landscape Award:

*Renaturation of the watercourse of the River Aire, Republic and Canton of Geneva, Switzerland, and the following partners:*

- France:

Communauté de communes (federation of municipalities) of Genevois: Archamps, Haute-Savoie, in a spirit of transfrontier co-operation, in accordance with Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention;

- Switzerland:

Municipalities: Bernex, Confignon, Perly-Certoux and Onex;  
Environmental Associations: Association for the Protection of the Aire and its tributaries, (transfrontier); ProNatura Geneva, World Wide Fund for Nature-Geneva;

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1. Appendix 2 to Resolution CM/Res(2011)24 (Article 12.d.): “*Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair shall require a two-thirds majority at the first ballot and a simple majority at the second ballot. In steering committees, the election shall be held by secret ballot, in other committees by a show of hands, unless a member of the committee requests a secret ballot*”.

Association of inhabitants: “Living in Lully”; Farmers’ association: AgriGenève; Union Vegetable Market of Geneva; Office: “Superposition” Group;

– congratulated the achievements that received Special Mentions in the Landscape Award:

- *Community activities day, “Let’s do it!”*, Estonian Fund for Nature (NGO), Estonia;
- *Establishment of the Kotka National Urban Park*, City of Kotka, Finland;
- *Reconquering the quays of the Seine in Rouen through the development of a large river promenade*, City and Metropolis of Rouen, Normandy, France;
- *Between land and water, “Another way of owning”*, Consortium, Men of Massenzatica, Italy;

– congratulated the 23 achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention, which are part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe in accordance with Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 , and publicise them as a source of inspiration:

*Renaturation of the watercourse of the River Aire*, Republic and Canton of Geneva, Switzerland, and the following partners:

*Switzerland:*

Municipalities: Bernex, Confignon, Perly-Certoux and Onex;

Environmental Associations: Association for the Protection of the Aire and its tributaries, (transfrontier); ProNatura Geneva, World Wide Fund for Nature-Geneva; Association of inhabitants: “Living in Lully”; Farmers’ association: AgriGenève; Union Vegetable Market of Geneva; Office: “Superposition” Group

*France:*

Communauté de communes (federation of municipalities) of Genevois: Archamps, Haute-Savoie, in a spirit of transfrontier co-operation, in accordance with Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention

*Community activities day, “Let’s do it!”*, Estonian Fund for Nature (NGO), Estonia

*Establishment of the Kotka National Urban Park*, City of Kotka, Finland

*Reconquering the quays of the Seine in Rouen through the development of a large river promenade*, City and Metropolis of Rouen, Normandy, France

*Between land and water, “Another way of owning”*, Consortium, Men of Massenzatica, Italy

*Wortel and Merksplas Colonies: a cultural landscape revalued*, Vzw Kempens Landschap, Belgium

*Dragodid: preserving the dry stone masonry techniques of the Eastern Adriatic*, 4 Grada Dragodid Association, Croatia

*Multifunctional seaside park in Limassol*, Limassol Municipality, Cyprus

*Landscape Futures*, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

*Martvili Canyon Sustainable Development*, Martvili Municipality, Georgia

*Recreation of Lake Karla*, Region of Thessaly, Greece

*Landscape revitalisation initiative in the spirit of the Pogányvár Landscape Charter*, Local governments of: Zalaszentmárton, Dióskál, Egeraracsa, Esztergályhorváti, Kerecseny, Orosztony, Pacsa, Zalasabar, Zalavár, Hungary

*The origin of the Latvian cultural traditions: Dikļi, the birthplace of the Latvian singing festival*, Kocēni Municipality, Latvia

*Formation and consolidation of the natural urbanised territory of Telšiai city*, Administration of Telšiai Municipality, Lithuania

*Another landscape for Vianden*, Union for the Development and Management of the Our Nature Park, Luxembourg

*Lista, a unique landscape and partnership*, Municipality of Farsund, Vest-Agder County Council, Norway

*Landscape of the Pico Island vineyard culture*, Regional Government of Azores, Regional Directorate of the Environment, Portugal

*The spatial plan for a special-purpose area: the cultural landscape of Sremski Karlovci*, Urban and Spatial Planning Institute of Vojvodina, Provincial Secretary for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection, Government of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Serbia

*Safeguarding and restoration of the baroque landscape of the Banská Štiavnica Calvary*, Calvary Fund Civic Association, Slovak Republic

*Meadow orchards and landscape*, Municipality of Kozje, Slovenia

*The landscape of Bolonia Cove: research, planning and intervention*, Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute of the Department of Culture of the Local Government of Andalusia, Spain

*Yeşilirmak Basin Landscape Atlas*, Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Forestry, Duzce University, Turkey

*The Sill: National Landscape Discovery Centre*, Bardon Mill, Northumberland, Northumberland National Park Authority, United Kingdom

– took note with interest of the reference material on the 6th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe – 2018-2019: [www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance)

- Publication “Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe”, volume 2, 2018-2019, European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, <https://rm.coe.int/16809ce3d4>

- Publication 24th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, 2021, No 119, <https://rm.coe.int/1680a24eca>

- Exhibition: <https://rm.coe.int/16809940e9>

- Poster: <https://rm.coe.int/1680a20635>

**13. Report on the 7th Session (2020-2021) of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe**  
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 13E](#)]

*The Conference took note that:*

- the meeting of the International Jury of the 7th Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award – 2020-2021 was held on 11-12 March 2021, in order to examine the applications, and to propose the Award, possible special mentions and acknowledgements [[CEP-CDCPP-LA \(2021\) 3E](#)];
- the CDCPP will be invited, at its 10th meeting (Strasbourg, 18 June 2021), to endorse the proposals of the Jury, with a view to submitting them to the Committee of Ministers for adoption.

**14. Implementation of the Resolution on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe**  
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 14E](#)]

*The Conference:*

- took note of the achievements mentioned in the Appendix, which are part of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe in accordance with Resolution CM/Res(2017)18, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 27 September 2017 ([www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance));
- encouraged their media coverage as exemplary achievements;
- took note of the reference material on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe:
  - [Exhibition on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe 2008-2019](#),
  - [Posters on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe 2008-2021](#),
  - [Publication “Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe”, volume 1, 2008-2017](#), European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2017, No 105,
  - [Publication “Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe”, volume 2, 2018-2019](#), European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2020, No 120.

***Session VII – Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2021-2023***

**15. Draft Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2021-2023**

*[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 15E](#)]*

*The Conference:*

- adopted the Draft Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2021-2023.

**16. Other business**

None.

***Closing of the Conference***

Mr Matjaž Gruden, Director of Democratic Participation of the Council of Europe, highlighted the importance of the work carried out to implement the European Landscape Convention (Appendix 3.12. to this Report).

Mrs Krisztina Kincses, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary, thanked the participants for their highly appreciated co-operation, offered her best wishes of success to the new Chair and Vice-Chair of the Conference, and thanked the Secretariat of the Council of Europe. (Appendix 3.13. to this Report).

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe thanked Mrs Krisztina Kincses for her very appreciated contributions in support of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, as well as all the participants for their important co-operation. She concluded by congratulating Mr Gilles Rudaz, elected Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and Mrs Jelena Haldnik, elected Vice-Chair of the same Conference (Appendix 3.14 to this Report).

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## LIST OF APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 - Agenda

### Appendix 2 - List of participants

### Appendix 3 - Speeches of the Conference

#### Opening speeches

- 3.1. *Mr Bjørn BERGE, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe*
- 3.2. *Mr István NAGY, Minister of Agriculture, Hungary*
- 3.3. *Mr Harry Alex RUSZ, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Hungary to the Council of Europe*
- 3.4. *Mrs Suzanne BROLLY, Deputy Mayor of Strasbourg in charge of the resilient city and green spaces*
- 3.5. *Mrs Krisztina KINCSES, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary*
- 3.6. *Mrs Flora van REGTEREN ALTENA, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Senior policy advisor, Department for Arts and Heritage, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, The Netherlands*
- 3.7. *Mr Gerhard ERMISCHER, Chair of the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations to the Council of Europe*

#### Exhibition

- 3.8. *Mrs Snežana SAMARDŽIĆ-MARKOVIĆ, Director General of Democracy at the Council of Europe*
- 3.9. *Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Head of Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe*
- 3.10. *Mr Harry Alex RUSZ, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Hungary to the Council of Europe*
- 3.11. *Mrs Krisztina KINCSES, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary*

**Closing speeches**

- 3.12. *Mr Matjaž GRUDEN, Director of Democratic Participation, Council of Europe*
- 3.13. *Mrs Krisztina KINCSES, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary*
- 3.14. *Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Head of Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe*

**Appendix 4 - General Report of activities on the European Landscape Convention and status of signatures and ratifications**

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 2E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

**Appendix 5 - Addresses from representatives of Member States of the Council of Europe and other States**

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 3Bil.](#)]

**Appendix 6 - Statements of international governmental and non-governmental organisations**

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 4Bil.](#)]

**Appendix 7 - Council of Europe Meetings for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

- 7.1. Results of the National Days “*The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in France: Landscapes from here and elsewhere, diverse perspectives on some landscape approaches at different scales, on both sides of borders*”, Strasbourg, France, 26-27 November 2019  
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 10E](#)]
- 7.2. Results of the 23rd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “*Landscape integration in sectoral policies*”, [Lausanne, Switzerland], 19-20 October 2020  
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 11E](#)]
- 7.3. Results of the 24th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “*Council of Europe Landscape Award National Selections Forum - 6th Session 2018-2019*”, [Geneva, Switzerland], 21-22 October 2020  
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 12E](#)]

## **Appendix 8 - Texts examined by the 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention**

- 8.1. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: *“Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development”*

*The 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 26-27 May 2021) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it as amended to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.*

- 8.2. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: *“Town planning and landscape”*

*The 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 26-27 May 2021) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it as amended to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.*

- 8.3. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: *“Landscape and agriculture”*

*The 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 26-27 May 2021) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it as amended to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.*

- 8.4. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: *“Landscape integration in sectoral policies”*

*The 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 26-27 May 2021) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.*

## **Appendix 9 - Reports presented to the 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention**

- 9.1. Report *“Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development”*

*[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 5E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]*

- 9.2. Report *“Urbanisation, town planning and landscape”*

*[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 6E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]*

- 9.3. Report *“Urban landscapes and climate change: the contribution of Landscape Architects to improve the quality of life”*

*[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 7E](#) – [PowerPoint Presentation](#)]*

**Appendix 10 - Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2021-2023**

**Appendix 11 - List of the documents of the 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention**

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## APPENDIX 1

### AGENDA

#### *Presentation*

*The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature of the Member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000, with the aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise international co-operation. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all aspects of landscape. It is the first international treaty exclusively dedicated to all dimensions of landscape: environmental, social, cultural and economic.*

*The Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and concerns both remarkable and everyday landscapes and degraded landscapes. It makes an important contribution to the implementation of the Council of Europe's objectives in the field of democracy, human rights and the rule of law, and to the search for solutions to major societal issues.*

*To date, 40 Council of Europe Member States have ratified the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. One State has signed the Convention: Malta.*

*The aim of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention is to present to the member States of the Organisation the state of progress of the Work Programme of the Convention and to deal with questions concerning its implementation. In accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, the conclusions of the Conference will be brought to the attention of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), which will report to the Committee of Ministers.*

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#### **European Landscape Convention**

[www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention](http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention)

[www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage](http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage)

#### **Working documents of the 11th Conference**

[www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/cep-cdcpp-2021](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/cep-cdcpp-2021)

[www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/cep-cdcpp-2021](http://www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/cep-cdcpp-2021)

**WEDNESDAY 26 MAY 2021**

***Opening of the Conference***

*Welcome of the participants*

*09.30-10.00*

**Opening speeches**

Mr Bjørn BERGE, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Mr István NAGY, Minister of Agriculture, Hungary

Mr Harry Alex RUSZ, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Hungary to the Council of Europe

Mrs Suzanne BROLLY, Deputy Mayor of Strasbourg in charge of the resilient city and green spaces

Mrs Krisztina KINCSES, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary

Mrs Flora van REGTEREN ALTENA, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Senior policy advisor, Department for Arts and Heritage, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, The Netherlands

Mr Gerhard ERMISCHER, Chair of the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations to the Council of Europe

*10.00-10.30*

**1. Adoption of the draft agenda**

*[Document for action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 1E](#) – Draft agenda]*

*[Document for action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 1E Add.](#) – Draft annotated agenda]*

**2. General Report of activities on the European Landscape Convention and status of signatures and ratifications**

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

*[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 2E](#) – PowerPoint Presentation]*

*10.30-11.00 Break*

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11.00-12.00

**Session I – Introductory Session**

**3. Addresses from representatives of member States of the Council of Europe and other States**

**States Parties to the Convention: public policies for the implementation of the Convention at national, regional and local level**

[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 3BiL.](#)]

*Note:* Pursuant to Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary, the Parties to the Convention are invited to update the Information System on the European Landscape Convention one month before this 11th Conference. The reports will be extracted from the Information System to be available for the Conference and presented under agenda item 9.

*During the Conference, the States representatives are invited to present the important actions taken since the previous Conference (max. 3 min.).*

*Participants are kindly requested to send the written text of their addresses to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe for the report of the Conference.*

\*

*Heads of delegation of Parties to the Convention wishing to propose a candidate for the Chairmanship of the next Conference, as well as a candidate for its Vice-Chairmanship, are kindly requested to inform the Council of Europe Secretariat before 26 May at 15.00 [please send an e-mail to this effect to Mrs Eva Nagy: [eva.nagy@coe.int](mailto:eva.nagy@coe.int)].*

\*

12.00 Lunch

14.30-15.00 Continuation

**States not Party to the Convention**

[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 3BiL.](#)]

*The States representatives are invited to present an address (max. 3 min.).*

*Participants are kindly requested to send the written text of their addresses to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe for the report of the Conference.*

**4. Statements of international governmental and non-governmental organisations**

[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 4BiL.](#)]

*Representatives of non-governmental organisations are invited to present a statement (2 min. max.).*

*Participants are kindly requested to send the written text of their addresses to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe for the report of the Conference.*

15.00-15.45

**Session II – Landscape and sustainable development**

5. **Report “Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development” and draft recommendation**  
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 5E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]
6. **Report “Urbanisation, town planning and landscape” and draft recommendation**  
[Document for action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 6E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

15.45-16.00 Break

16.00-16.45

7. **Report “Urban landscapes and climate change: the contribution of Landscape Architects to improve the quality of life”**  
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 7E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]
8. **Draft recommendation “Landscape and agriculture”**  
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 8E](#)]

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

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16.45-17.00

**Palais de l'Europe**

**Online exhibitions**

*Mrs Snežana Samardžić-Marković,  
Director General of Democracy at the Council of Europe*

**Exhibition on  
“[The Landscape Alliance Award of the Council of Europe](#)”**

*by Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons*

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*Mr Harry Alex Ruzs,  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,  
Chair of the Ministers' Deputies,  
Permanent Representative of Hungary to the Council of Europe*

*In the framework of the Presidency of Hungary of the Committee of Ministers of  
the Council of Europe*

**Photographic exhibition on Hungarian landscapes  
“[Magical Hungary](#)”**

*by Mrs Krisztina Kincses*

**THURSDAY 27 MAY 2021**

09.30-10.30

**Session III – National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

**9. Council of Europe Observatory on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 9E](#)]

**I. Information System of the Convention**

*The available reports are extracted from the Information System.*

**II. Information Platform of the Convention**

10.30-10.45

**Session IV – Landscape dimension of the public policies and international programmes**

**10. Results of the National Days “The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in France: Landscapes from here and elsewhere, diverse perspectives on some landscape approaches at different scales, on both sides of borders”, Strasbourg, France, 26-27 November 2019**

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 10E](#)]

**11. Results of the 23rd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “Landscape integration in sectoral policies”, [Lausanne, Switzerland], 19-20 October 2020 and draft recommendation**

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 11E](#)]

10.45-11.15 Break

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11.15-12.00

**Session V – Elections**

*Elections of the next Chair and Vice-Chair of the Conference<sup>2</sup>*

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2. Appendix 2 to Resolution CM/Res(2011)24 (Article 12.d.): “Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair shall require a two-thirds majority at the first ballot and a simple majority at the second ballot. In steering committees, the election shall be held by secret ballot, in other committees by a show of hands, unless a member of the committee requests a secret ballot”.

12.00 Lunch

14.30-15.00 Continuation

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

12. **Results of the 24th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “Council of Europe Landscape Award National Selections Forum - 6th Session 2018-2019”, [Geneva, Switzerland], 21-22 October 2020**  
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 12E](#)]
13. **Report on the 7th Session (2020-2021) of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe**  
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 13E](#)]
14. **Implementation of the Resolution on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe**  
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 14E](#)]

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15.30-16.00 Break

16.00-16.30

***Session VII – Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2021-2023***

15. **Draft Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2021-2023**  
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 15E](#)]
16. **Other business**

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16.30 -17.00

***Closing of the Conference***

Mr Matjaž GRUDEN, Director of Democratic Participation, Council of Europe

Mrs Krisztina KINCSES, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

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**APPENDIX 2**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**I. STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION**  
***ETATS PARTIES A LA CONVENTION***

**ANDORRA / ANDORRE**

Mrs Silvia FERRER, Directrice du Département de l'environnement et du développement durable, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable, C. Prat de la Creu 62-64, AD 500 Andorra la Vella

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Mr Iliyan KOTSEV, Expert, Ministry of Environment and Water, No 22 Knyaginya Maria Luiza, 1000  
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**CROATIA / CROATIE**

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**CZECH REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE**

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Mr Petr LEPEŠKA, Senior Ministerial Counsellor, Ministry of Regional Development, Staroměstské  
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**INTERPRETERS**  
***INTERPRETES***

M Jean-Jacques PEDUSSAUD

Mme Lucie DE BURLET

M Didier JUNGLING

### APPENDIX 3

#### SPEECHES OF THE CONFERENCE

##### Opening speeches

- 3.1. *Mr Bjørn BERGE, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe*
- 3.2. *Mr István NAGY, Minister of Agriculture, Hungary*
- 3.3. *Mr Harry Alex RUSZ, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Hungary to the Council of Europe*
- 3.4. *Mrs Suzanne BROLLY, Deputy Mayor of Strasbourg in charge of the resilient city and green spaces*
- 3.5. *Mrs Krisztina KINCSES, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary*
- 3.6. *Mrs Flora van REGTEREN ALTENA, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Senior policy advisor, Department for Arts and Heritage, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, The Netherlands*
- 3.7. *Mr Gerhard ERMISCHER, Chair of the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations to the Council of Europe*

##### Exhibition

- 3.8. *Mrs Snežana SAMARDŽIĆ-MARKOVIĆ, Director General of Democracy at the Council of Europe*
- 3.9. *Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Head of Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe*
- 3.10. *Mr Harry Alex RUSZ, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Hungary to the Council of Europe*
- 3.11. *Mrs Krisztina KINCSES, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary*

**Closing speeches**

- 3.12. *Mr Matjaž GRUDEN, Director of Democratic participation, Council of Europe*
- 3.13. *Mrs Krisztina KINCSES, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary*
- 3.14. *Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Head of Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe*

## Opening speech

### *3.1. Mr Bjørn BERGE, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe*

Minister,  
Ambassador,  
Madam Deputy Mayor,  
Madam Chair,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

For over 20 years now the European Landscape Convention has been a tool with which states parties have been able to ensure the quality and diversity of their living environment.

This innovative treaty recognises that whether a landscape is urban or rural, natural or man-made, it reflects our culture, values and identity;

And that where there is the will, there is the capacity to preserve it too.

The challenges addressed by this treaty are long-standing but also fast-evolving:

Let me mention a few of them:

From city expansion to rural depopulation, and from intensive farming to the disharmony of territories and the lack of understanding of the impact that all of this has.

The environmental aspect is also becoming ever more important.

Urban and agricultural degradation; air, water and soil pollution; and, of course, the ever-greater threat of climate change, all pose real risks to our landscapes.

So, it is right and proper that these are reflected in the Lausanne Declaration that you adopted last year.

The text reaffirms the relationship between landscape and ecological, environmental and social policies;

It reasserts the public interest in getting this right;

And, importantly, highlights the economic benefits that come from good planning, protection, and management.

Certainly, there is strong evidence that international co-operation is working, with relevant and meaningful landscape-related policies implemented by states parties.

This is something we clearly see from the national and regional reports submitted to this Conference, showing legislative and operational change, underpinned by financial resources.

It also evident from the range of nominees for the 6th Session of the Landscape Award.

These include the restoration of the watercourse of the River Aire by the Republic and Canton of Geneva;

The “Let’s do it” community activities day of action to clean up the environment, organised in Estonia;

The establishment of a National Urban Park in the City of Kotka in Finland;

And the reconquering of the river Seine’s quays through the development of a large river promenade in the City and Metropolis of Rouen, in France.

It is reassuring to see the new ways in which citizens and authorities alike are organising to improve the quality of their living environment and to preserve and enhance their landscapes for the benefit of current and future generations.

There is of course much more to do, but the European Landscape Convention remains a reference text for public policies.

So, I hope that more member States will ratify it.

Equally, I am also pleased that from July this treaty will be open to non-European states too.

And if our multilateral approach can make a positive difference in the wider world, that can only be applauded.

The European Landscape Convention already contributes towards the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

And the more countries that join it, the greater that contribution will be.

So, my thanks go to the Hungarian authorities for prioritising these issues, for including this event in the framework of its Presidency of the Committee of Ministers, and for the fine exhibition of photographs of the Hungarian landscape, which

I hope you will all have the opportunity to view.

I wish you a successful Conference.

Thank you for your attention.

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## Opening speech

3.2. *Mr István NAGY,*  
*Minister of Agriculture, Hungary*

### [Video](#)

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As the Hungarian representative at the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe, I would like to extend my welcome to the participants of the 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention. Hungary is committed to the implementation of the Convention, and it is our pleasure to include the conference in the programme of the Presidency of the Committee of the Ministers of the Council of Europe. The pandemic has cast a shadow on our delight since we can meet online only; but we are confident that this Conference will foster the implementation of the Convention, which is effective globally as of July.

It is my pleasure to share with you some of the achievements of my country, which we have accomplished in the wake of the previous conference.

The Government Report of 2020 discusses the accomplishments of the first three years of the Hungarian National Landscape Strategy adopted in 2017. It was our pleasure to experience the proactivity of the participating national institutions and to discuss the positive results. Spatial data, registry improvement, as well as awareness-raising, were especially effective. New dimensions may be opened concerning landscape conservation, management and planning; also, Hungary's National Ecosystem Map has been published in 2019, which demonstrates that the conservation of the unique image and emblematic locations of the national landscape are of equal importance for national assessment, decision-making, and implementation.

According to the experiences gained during the pandemic in 2021, the application scheme of the Hungarian Landscape Award recognising outstanding landscape usage has been modified. The conditions of the application remain unchanged, but the deadline has been extended allowing applicants to submit their documents continuously. We are confident that the national winner of 2022 will be equally successful in the international competition for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

Last but not least, it is my pleasure to announce that we have concluded nation-wide research started in 2017 on the Hungarian landscape character. The research aimed to make our landscape character tangible to preserve the favourable landscape character during an intervention. The mission of the research is to provide tools for stakeholders in the spirit of the Convention. We have reached a milestone in the implementation of the Convention with the analysis methodology of national landscape character, as well as with the establishment of the Landscape Database.

Indeed, landscape is more than just the sum of topography, flora, waters and settlement. Landscape is our space, moulder of our lives inspiring our thoughts and shaping our sensations. Wherever we may live, landscape determines the quality of our lives and our identities.

It is our common responsibility that human action shapes the landscape, as well as the wellbeing of the individual and society favourably with regard to the future generations.

I wish that we all find the means to implement the general and individual measures of the Convention in accordance with our public service systems.

I wish you a successful Conference and every success in your work.

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### **Opening speech**

*3.3. Mr Harry Alex RUSZ,  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,  
Chair of the Ministers' Deputies,  
Permanent Representative of Hungary to the Council of Europe*

Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Hungarian Government was pleased to include this 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention among the events of its chairmanship.

Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in July 2000, the Convention is a natural part of the Organisation's priorities. When we deal with landscape, we are dealing with human beings in their living space, considering its social, environmental, cultural and economic dimensions. When dealing with landscape, it is about human rights and duties, democracy and the rule of law.

As the States Parties to the Convention have expressed their concern to "achieve sustainable development", the work on the implementation of the Convention is in line with the objectives of sustainable development, as set out by the United Nations in its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The work developed within the framework of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Convention concerns highly topical issues, and is proving to be pioneering, already of interest to many non-European states.

We therefore welcome the forthcoming entry into force of the Protocol of Amendment to the Convention, which will allow non-European States to join its States Parties.

As a genuine laboratory of ideas, making it possible to develop public policies and identify inspiring experiences, the Council of Europe is playing the role assigned to it by the founding states.

After stressing that "the pursuit of peace based upon justice and international co-operation is vital for the preservation of human society and civilisation", they reaffirmed in the Organisation's statutes their devotion "to the spiritual and moral values which are the common heritage of their peoples and the true source of individual freedom, political liberty and the rule of law, principles which form the basis of all genuine democracy".

As a societal issue, the question of landscape is one of the major issues of public debate and public policy. It is therefore up to everyone to take care of it in order to build a common future.

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## Opening speech

*3.4. Mrs Suzanne BROLLY,  
Deputy Mayor of Strasbourg in charge of the resilient city and green spaces*

Dear Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe  
Dear Minister of Agriculture of Hungary,  
Dear friends,

First of all, I would like to thank you on behalf of the Mayor of Strasbourg for this invitation to participate in the 11th European Landscape Conference. Of course, I would have preferred to be able to welcome you in Strasbourg rather than by videoconference, in order to let you enjoy the richness of our landscapes.

Since 1949, when the Council of Europe was created and the first meeting of the Committee of Ministers was held in Strasbourg City Hall, the Council of Europe and the city of Strasbourg have maintained very strong links. Over the years, our city has asserted itself on the international scene as the city of the fundamental values of Europe, namely human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

In 2010, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Council of Europe, the two institutions sealed their collaboration with a partnership agreement aimed at fostering the exchange of experiences and the joint promotion of fundamental European values.

Ten years after the signature of this partnership agreement, in September 2020, the Council of Europe and the City of Strasbourg decided to reaffirm their links of proximity and co-operation during an official meeting between Mrs Jeanne Barseghian, Mayor of Strasbourg, and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Through this new partnership agreement adopted at the City Council of 3 May 2021, the two institutions reiterate their willingness to co-operate on major contemporary issues related to the priorities of the new municipality, namely democratic renewal, the preservation of human rights, the fight against social and territorial inequalities, as well as the health and environmental challenges.

This new partnership agreement contributes to the European and international influence of Strasbourg, and allows both bodies to mutually benefit from their geographical proximity.

It is important to us to work on the issue of ecological transition in close connection with the landscape. Over the last few decades, the landscape has been greatly affected by the increasing urbanisation of society and its territory, often in a way that is detrimental to its quality. It is in this perspective that landscape atlases and reference systems have been developed at different scales of the territory.

It appears that Strasbourg is at the intersection of several landscape entities. The dense and complex hydrographic system that irrigates the Rhine alluvial plain has developed numerous wetlands and floodplains that have preserved vast natural spaces and defined a great diversity of water landscapes. Water, in its natural and human components, forms the backbone of Strasbourg. In addition to being the main support for nature, it is the catalyst for the urban framework. Human activities have shaped this

natural base by developing around water, whether for economic reasons (transportation, motive power) or as a resource.

These contrasting landscapes, both in terms of the character of the environments that coexist and in terms of the forms and atmospheres: the natural landscapes of the Rhine forests, which are primary, very dense and homogeneous, are contrasted with the lively industrial landscapes of the port of Strasbourg and Kehl, and the many gravel pits that are in operation along the Rhine.

To protect these landscapes, the City and the Eurometropolis rely on the local urban plan, which includes a development and programming guideline aimed at preserving the green and blue framework. The objectives pursued must contribute to improving and reinforcing the quality and diversity of landscapes, reducing fragmentation and the vulnerability of species and taking into account their movement in the context of climate change.

- The development projects carried out by the community are subject to an accompaniment taking into account the landscape and biodiversity issues in a reinforced way.
- The agricultural spaces are not left out with the establishment of hedgerows on land owned by the community. The proximity of the agricultural landscapes to the Strasbourg urban area and their interweaving with the peri-urban fabric offer a particular attraction to an essentially urban population... and guarantees for the creation of a nourishing territory.
- The natural areas are protected and management plans are in place, notably for the Rohshollen Island and the two peri-urban forests classified as National Nature Reserves, which I invite you to discover during your next visit to Strasbourg.
- The city has also defined two urban nature parks that aim to preserve the specific landscape features of the territory. The Urban Nature Park (PNU) is an approach to sustainable development of a territory based both on the heritage wealth of the districts and on a close collaboration of local actors.
- Organised by its successive fortifications, Strasbourg is clearly defined by its island ellipse and also, but less clearly, by its Glacis belt. In September 2020, the city committed itself to transforming this green belt into a real climate shield, supporting biodiversity and amenities for the population.

Urban densification and generalised urban sprawl are strongly and irreversibly marking our landscapes. They consume agricultural spaces, trivialise and degrade the landscape by the standardisation of urban forms and the architectural mediocrity of the constructions and by a development without relation with the natural base of the territory. It is up to us to ensure that the artificialisation of the land is reduced to guarantee the ecological functionality that is essential to ensure a healthy and resilient territory for its population. Ecology and landscape are the keys to reconsidering our way of developing or rather managing our territory.

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## Opening speech

*3.5. Mrs Krisztina KINCSES,  
Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,  
National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary*

Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe  
Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Colleagues,

First, I would like to thank the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, Secretariat of the Convention, Directorate of Democratic Participation for organising the Conference. Two years ago – golden times –, we had no idea then that this conference would have to take place online.

This will be the eleventh conference of the European Landscape Convention, and this one is being held under the auspices of the Presidency of Hungary of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

I am looking forward to meeting the representatives of the Parties, representatives of signatories and representatives of the Council of Europe bodies, representatives of Council of Europe member States, which are not yet parties or signatories of the Convention, representatives of observer States and representatives of various international governmental and non-governmental organisations.

The Conference gives us an opportunity to exchange information and we look forward to hearing news and achievements from the member states. Representatives are invited to report on the most important actions undertaken in their countries since the previous Conference. International governmental and non-governmental organisations will also have the opportunity to present statements.

The pandemic has made it particularly difficult to organise face-to-face meetings. Nevertheless, I am pleased to say that the Council of Europe's working groups and experts have produced important working documents which will be presented to you.

When we finish the formal part of the Conference this afternoon we have the official opening of two virtual exhibitions. Please stay with us.

Time goes rapidly, so, I wish you an interesting, useful and effective conference and wish you all every success for the next two years, when perhaps we will be able to meet again in person for the next Conference.

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### **Opening speech**

*3.6. Mrs Flora van REGTEREN ALTENA,  
Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe,  
Senior policy advisor, Department for Arts and Heritage,  
Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, The Netherlands*

In my capacity as Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, in short, the CDCPP, I am pleased to deliver this opening address at the 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.

The Convention provides that the existing competent Committees of Experts, since some years the CDCPP, is entrusted by the Committee of Ministers of the Organisation with the monitoring of its implementation.

The Steering Committee on Culture, Heritage and Landscape thus remains very attentive to the work you are developing in the framework of the Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention.

The Steering Committee or CDCPP is preparing a Strategy for the period 2022-2025 to provide a framework for its work in the field of culture, heritage and landscape. It will recall the Council of Europe's core values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

Culture, nature and heritage play a key role in promoting respect for diversity, tolerance, understanding and inclusion, and in ensuring the full enjoyment of human rights.

As the setting for our lives, the landscape also contributes to the formation of local cultures. It is, as the Convention emphasises, "a basic component" of the natural and cultural heritage.

This period of pandemic has shown us to what extent the landscape is a truly essential asset. Its quality is crucial to the health and well-being of everyone, as I guess we all have experienced over the last year, having been limited to our near surroundings.

I would like to conclude by wishing you a successful Conference and by indicating that the Steering Committee will carefully examine the results of this Conference and submit them to the Committee of Ministers.

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## Opening speech

### 3.7. Mr Gerhard ERMISCHER, *Chair of the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations to the Council of Europe*

It is a special pleasure for me, to have the privilege to address the Conference of the European Landscape Convention – as it was exactly this Convention which brought me to the Council of Europe. When the Convention was opened for signature 21 years ago in Florence, I was chairing a European Landscape Project. And one of our participants was English Heritage, represented by Graham Fairclough, one of the experts involved in the preparation of the Convention. He brought me in contact with the Council of Europe, or more exactly, with Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons. Well, at that moment I still made the classical mistake of mixing up the terms Council of Europe and European Council. That has changed dramatically since then for me.

I can proudly state that I have participated in the work of the Conference since the very first one as a civil society observer – which I guess makes me one of the few true veterans of the Conference. As a representative of our European Network, then my own institute, and finally, when we founded Civilscape as an umbrella organisation for NGOs dealing with landscape as a representative of an INGO, which was granted participative status with the Council of Europe. And so I finally came to learn about the Conference of INGOs and participate in this unique body of the Council of Europe.

I was sometimes quite critical to developments inside the Council of Europe as much as in the Conference of INGOs. So, I was finally asked to put my commitment where my mouth was – I was elected as member of the Standing Committee of the Conference in 2017. This was the moment when a fundamental reform process was started in the Conference, a reform process in which I have participated with great pleasure. We have made the Conference leaner, less bureaucratic, more re-active and more pro-active. The Plenary Assembly of the Conference adopted its new rules in December last year and elected a new Standing Committee and President at the end of April this year.

We will have to deal with many issues. As you can imagine the struggle for the Istanbul Convention, the situation in Belarus and the shrinking civil space in Europe keep us on our toes. But we will not forget, and we do not forget, that culture, environment and therefore also landscape are of great importance for the everyday life of the citizens not only of Europe but of the World. A landscape where people can live well, interact with each other and care for their environment, where they can participate in the management and development of their landscapes and can feel empowered and committed is essential for the wellbeing of all. Landscape is the one field where the great challenges of climate change, environment, heritage, culture and cultural diversity, economy, social well-being and political decision-making come together.

Therefore, the General Assembly of the “new” Conference, when deciding about the first new targeted committees in the April session, decided to create committees on landscape, environment and human rights. So, you can see that we are committed taking these areas very seriously and see them as key-priorities for our work, well connected to the great issues of democracy, human rights and sustainable development. So, I can ensure you that my own INGO will stay dedicated to your work and my dear colleagues at Civilscape will keep up the flag. And for the Conference we have already decided on our new representatives to the CDCPP and the European Landscape Convention. So would ask you to

welcome Sophie Hüglin as our representative to the Landscape Convention. As she is an archaeologist as myself, she will have a very similar approach as me, and I know she is really keen on taking on her new task and is already with you today and tomorrow. Unfortunately, still in an online format, but I hope that at least the next workshops can be physical meetings again.

With Anna Sevortian we have a highly committed new representative to the CDCPP, who is not only strong on culture and education, but also a dedicated civil rights defender. So, we bring together the values and strength of the Conference to serve the values which are so dear to my own heart: culture, cultural heritage, nature and civil participation. In the past I have fought for these issues to stay high on the agenda of the Council of Europe, together with many representatives of civil society as well as many representatives of member states, and you can rest assured, that in my new role and function I will not forget my origins and where I come from – as far as the Council of Europe is concerned, that is the European Landscape Convention.

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## Exhibition

3.8. *Mrs Snežana SAMARDŽIĆ-MARKOVIĆ,*  
*Director General of Democracy at the Council of Europe*

Dear Chair, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The concept of landscape is increasingly a priority in discussions of public policy. Faced with complex environmental, health, social and economic challenges, our societies are looking for appropriate development models that offer solutions at the required scale.

The work you are developing undoubtedly provides concrete responses to the questions at hand.

I am also pleased that you are continuing your work on another topic that is central to the concept of democracy, the question of responsibility. The texts you are preparing on this subject will be of great interest to the actors involved in the protection of the landscape, and the stakeholders invested in building a sustainable future for the living environment.

It is an honour for me now to open this on-line exhibition on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe.

The Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe adopted by the Committee of Ministers resolved that the exemplary achievements presented by the States Parties to the Convention in the framework of the sessions of the Landscape Award and acknowledged by the Committee of Ministers are part of the “Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe”.

This Alliance gathers the exemplary achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention. They show that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscapes in which people live their lives.

I would like to offer my warm congratulations to the representatives of the ministries and the architects of these achievements on their success.

A thought-provoking photographic exhibition on Hungarian landscapes, with the evocative title “Magical Hungary,” is also organised in the framework of the Hungarian Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. I would like to thank the Permanent Representation of the Council of Europe and the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture for the work they have done to present it to you.

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons and Mrs Krisztina Kincses will present these two exhibitions to you, and I wish you great success in your work.

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## Exhibition

### “The Landscape Alliance Award of the Council of Europe”

*3.9. Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS,  
Head of Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention,  
Council of Europe*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention is the first international treaty aimed at promoting sustainable development, based on a harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity, the environment, and culture. Its purpose is to promote the protection, management and planning of landscapes at national level, as well as international co-operation.

The Convention applies to the entire territory and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that may be considered outstanding as well as everyday and degraded landscapes.

In order to heighten awareness of the value of landscapes, the Convention provides for a “Landscape Award of the Council of Europe”. The Committee of Ministers considered that this Award “is in keeping with the work done by the Council of Europe in favour of human rights, democracy and sustainable development” and that its “purpose is to reward exemplary practical initiatives for the achievement of landscape quality objectives on the territories of parties to the Convention” (Resolution (2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe).

The Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe confirmed the importance to gather the exemplary achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention.

In this Exhibition today, we are pleased to present you the achievements of the 87 winners of national selections in the first six sessions of the Landscape Award. All demonstrate a visionary approach and reflect a real will to act in a positive way. They make it possible to take care of the landscape as a living space and demonstrate that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape characteristics of the living environment.

They also make a useful contribution to debates on the implementation of the sustainable development goals defined by the United Nations for 2030, showing that the landscape is being built in a democratic way through dialogue between the actors of the territory.

The 7th Session of the Award, currently underway, will complement this collection of remarkable experiences. It is important to make them known to the general public as a source of inspiration.

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## **Exhibition**

*3.10. Mr Harry Alex RUSZ,  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent  
Representative of Hungary to the Council of Europe*

***The Exhibition was organised under the auspices of the Presidency of Hungary  
of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe***

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## **Exhibition**

### **Photographic exhibition on Hungarian landscapes**

#### **“Magical Hungary”**

*3.11. Mrs Krisztina KINCSES,  
Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,  
National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Landscape is an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of our shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of our identity. Indeed, landscape helps to define who we are both as individuals and as a people.

Giving people an active role in decision-making on landscape helps them identify with the areas and towns where they live. A good experience in a participatory planning process will ensure their continued interest and involvement helping to promote sustainable development and respect of the area concerned, appreciating and enjoying a landscape that has an important bearing on their social initiatives and economic success.

However, achieving this also required a multi-disciplinary, cross sectoral approach, that better recognises the expertise in landscape design, planning, science and management which can make a huge contribution to a more holistic approach. Failure to do this, will not simply be ineffective, inefficient, and counter-productive but also not in the public interest.

Unfortunately, many people spend little time outdoors and their knowledge of the landscape is much less developed and therefore shallower and simpler than that of previous generations.

Thus, in parallel with increasing people's willingness to express opinions in decision-making processes, we need to help people to better perceive, experience and understand the landscape. And, new methods must be employed to discover the local knowledge and perceptions of stakeholders.

Hungary would like to draw attention to values inherent in the diversity of landscapes and to our common responsibility in the preservation of the beloved characters of the magical landscapes of Hungary and all over the world.

In the Programme of the Presidency of Hungary of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the Ministry of Agriculture included an important photo exhibition on Hungarian landscapes to arouse people's curiosity and interest in landscapes.

This was partnered by "Magical Hungary", which was a most exciting and challenging nature photography contest in the country. This initiative has attracted thousands of nature photographers for more than a decade. Contestants are invited to eternalize the natural beauties of our country with a variety of topics, ranging from classical landscapes to abstract depictions. Each year, "Magical Hungary" presents the best photos in a beautiful album and presents a large-scale exhibition in the prestigious museums of the Hungarian capital. In so doing, our partner, "Magical Hungary" not only draws attention to nature conservation but also acts for it.

I have the delightful responsibility and honour of opening the exhibition of forty photographs available virtually on the website of Magical Hungary (<https://magicalhungary.com>). The exhibition can also be seen in the Palais de l'Europe.

Please, enjoy these superb images. These photos help to confirm the idea that landscape must become a subject of mainstream political concern since it plays such an important role in the well-being of people, their quality of life, and their future.

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## Closing speech

*3.12. Mr Matjaž GRUDEN,  
Director of Democratic Participation, Council of Europe*

Dear Chair,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of all the participants, I wish to thank the authorities of Hungary for placing this Conference under the auspices of their Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. It was a great pleasure and interest to participate in this Conference and to see the extent of the work developed.

I would like to say again very special thanks to the Chair of this Conference, Mrs Krisztina Kincses and to wish a successful continuation to its next Chair, Mr Gilles Rudaz, and Vice-Chair, Mrs Jelena Hladnik

I was also very pleased to meet all participants of this Conference, even virtually. I thank the Representatives of the Ministries of the Parties to the Convention for their presentations on the experience of the national policy developed by their State, and their contributions to the debates. We were also very pleased to welcome the observer states, the representative of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations.

I would like to emphasise the importance of the reference texts prepared and adopted as they can guide public policies according to a “common understanding”, a “common intelligence”. The tools developed and the institutional framework established are essential. Furthermore, the co-operation network you have developed over the years is of inestimable value.

I will conclude by quoting from the Report by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe 2021 “State of democracy, human rights and the rule of law – A democratic renewal for Europe” [SG\(2021\)1](#) / 07 May 2021, presented at the 131st Session of the Committee of Ministers held on 21 May 2021 in Hamburg (Germany):

- “Protecting the environment to preserve democracy, human rights and our quality of life**
- Council of Europe work on the protection of wildlife and natural habitat conservation, promotion of appropriate public policies and preventing major hazards is directly relevant to our capacities to face major global challenges, including the Covid-19 pandemic.

■ ... Natural environments and accessible green spaces play a direct role in health and well-being. They can mitigate climate change impacts such as extreme temperatures or flooding; reduce pollution in air, soil or water; and lower the risks of disasters caused by the combination of extreme weather events and land erosion, as in the case of flooding and landslides.

**European Landscape Convention – Reverse the degradation of the living environment**

■ Developments in spatial and town planning, transport, infrastructure, agriculture, industrial production techniques and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy are accelerating the transformation of everyday landscapes. If these transformations are not controlled, they cause health problems and a feeling of unease, even exclusion, which is at the root of social problems. The convention aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise international co-operation on landscape issues.”

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**Closing speech**

*3.13. Mrs Krisztina KINCSES,  
Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,  
National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary*

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Colleagues,

First, I would like to express my congratulations to the newly elected chair and vice chair. I wish them a lot of energy, success and results in their work, as well as a “pandemic-free” term.

I would like to thank the representatives of the parties, representatives of signatories and representatives of the Council of Europe bodies, representatives of Council of Europe member States, which are not yet parties or signatories of the Convention, representatives of observer States and representatives of international governmental and non-governmental organisations for their work which has contributed to the achievements we shared on the Conference. I think we had two fruitful days after hard work of two years.

I am very pleased that the Protocol amending the European Landscape Convention will enter into force on the first of July opening the treaty to non-European States. We are also pleased of the new name of the convention: the Council of Europe Landscape Convention.

I wish you every success for the next two years, when perhaps we will be able to meet again in person for the next Conference on the European Landscape Convention.

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### Closing speech

3.14. Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS,  
Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention,  
Council of Europe

This 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, which brought together representatives of 44 States and 22 international non-governmental organisations, has enabled progress to be made in the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

Forty States have so far ratified the Convention and one State has signed it. This circle of States may be enlarged after the entry into force of the Protocol amending the Convention on 1 July 2021. The purpose of this Protocol is to promote European co-operation with non-European States wishing to implement the provisions of the Convention ([ETS No. 176](#)) by opening the Convention to their accession.

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The addresses presented on the occasion of this Conference by the States Parties to the Convention have shown that **public policies in favour of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention are progressing significantly at national, regional and local levels** [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 3Bil.](#)].

The addresses of the other States present at the Conference [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 3Bil.](#)], as well as the statements of the non-governmental organisations [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 4Bil.](#)] were greatly appreciated.

The results of events planned in the framework of the of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention were examined with interest:

- National Days “*The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in France - Landscapes from here and elsewhere, diverse perspectives on some landscape approaches at different scales, on both sides of borders*”, Strasbourg, France, 26-27 November 2019 [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 10E](#)];
- 23rd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “*Landscape integration in sectoral policies*”, [Lausanne, Switzerland], 19-20 October 2020 [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 11E](#)];
- 24th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “*Council of Europe Landscape Award National Selections Forum - 6th Session 2018-2019*”, [Geneva, Switzerland], 21-22 October 2020 [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 12E](#)].

The [International Landscape Observatory of the Council of Europe](#) allows to progress in the knowledge of public landscape policies allowing the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

In accordance with Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member states, many Parties to the Convention have prepared a national report – as well as regional reports – on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, in the framework of the [Information System of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention](#). Other Parties to the Convention have been invited to prepare such National (and Regional) Reports.

The [Glossary of the Information System of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention](#) (Council of Europe publication, Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2018, No. 106) was translated in several languages [[Linguistic versions](#)].

The [Information Platform of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe](#) is intended to present: the main themes of the Convention; the synthesis reports on national and regional policies for the implementation of the Convention; and other work carried out for the implementation of the Convention.

We welcome the adoption by this Conference of four **draft Recommendations** to be presented at the next meeting of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) to be held on 18 June 2021 in Strasbourg, in order to submit them for adoption to the Committee of Ministers (Appendix 8 to this report):

- Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: *“Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development”*;
- Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: *“Town planning and landscape”*;
- Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: *“Landscape and agriculture”*;
- Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: *“Landscape integration in sectoral policies”*.

The Conference also took note of the following **reports** prepared in the framework of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention:

- Report *“Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development”* [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 5E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)];
- Report *“Urbanisation, town planning and landscape”* [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 6E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)];
- Report *“Urban landscapes and climate change: the contribution of Landscape Architects to improve the quality of life”* [[CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 7E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)].

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**Transfrontier landscapes** were a focus of special attention in the framework of the Information System of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention.

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It can be noted that the achievements presented at sessions of the **Council of Europe Landscape Award** [Sessions 1 (2008-2009), 2 (2010-2011), 3 (2012-2013), 4 (2014-2015), 5 (2016-2017), 6 (2018-2019) – Publications of the “[Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections](#)”: Carbonia, Italy, 4-5 June 2012; Wrocław, Poland, 11-12 June 2014; Budapest, Hungary, 9-10 June 2016; Daugavpils, Latvia, 19-21 June 2018; ‘Geneva, Switzerland, 21-22 October 2020’] are fully consistent with the thrust of the Council of Europe’s work on promoting human rights, democracy and sustainable development.

The [Exhibition on the Landscape Alliance Award of the Council of Europe](#), organised on the occasion of this Conference, has highlighted the potential importance of measures designed to improve the landscape characteristics of people’s living environment. The Resolution on the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance aims to raise awareness of the outstanding achievements of the Parties to the Convention in these sessions of the Award.

This work was carried out with the collaboration of Mrs Susan Moller, Mrs Eva Nagy, Mrs Sandrine Marolleau and Ms Emma Leroux of the Council of Europe Secretariat.

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**The Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2021-2023** (Appendix 10 to this report) will seek to promote recognition of the landscape in law and to ensure that account is taken of the landscape dimension in national and international policies, and that international co-operation is enhanced. The aim is to ensure that compliance with the Convention is monitored, promote international co-operation, gather examples of good practice, promote knowledge and research, raise awareness, and facilitate access to information.

The 25th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention “Landscape Strategies, Action plans and Policy documents for landscape quality”, will be held in Mallorca, Spain, on 6-8 October 2021. The International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe on 20 October 2021 will be dedicated to this theme.

The Council of Europe thus contributes to the global debates on sustainable development conducted within the framework of the United Nations in its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as to the Conferences on Habitat. The landscape dimension is now an integral part of the political agenda of many governments.

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I would like to thank Mr Bjørn Berge, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe for opening this Conference.

Our thanks go to Mr István Nagy, Minister of Agriculture of Hungary for his much appreciated speech.

We would like to thank Mr Harry Alex Ruzs, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Hungary to the Council of Europe, for placing this Conference under the auspices of the Hungarian Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

Thanks to Mr Gergő Kocsis, Deputy Permanent Representative of Hungary to the Council of Europe, for his much appreciated support.

Thank you to Mrs Suzanne Brolly, Deputy Mayor of Strasbourg in charge of the resilient city and green spaces, for her much appreciated address.

Heartfelt thanks too to Mrs Krisztina Kincses, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture of Hungary, for the two years in which she has presided over the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.

*Here are some wisteria flowers to thank you, in the colour of the representation of Lake Balaton, placed during the Conference on your screen*

A warm word of thanks to Mrs Flora van Regteren Altena, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Senior policy advisor, Department for Arts and Heritage, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, The Netherlands, for the important and much appreciated contribution she has made to our work.

All our thanks go to Mr Thierry Mathieu, recent President of the Commission on Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Issues of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe for the important work achieved during these last years.

Our congratulations to Mr Gerhard Ermischer, President of the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations of the Council of Europe for his recent election, as well as to his representative Mrs Sophie Hüglin, Member of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA).

Thanks are due to all the State representatives who have helped to implement the European Landscape Convention.

I must also thank the non-governmental organisations and civil society actors, who work to ensure that due attention is given to the quality of human environments and the habitats of other species.

I will conclude by offering sincere congratulations to Mr Gilles Rudaz on his election as Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, and to Mrs Jelena Haldnik on her election as Vice-Chair of the Conference.

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#### APPENDIX 4

### GENERAL ACTIVITY REPORT ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION AND STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 2E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

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#### APPENDIX 5

### ADDRESSES: STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION: PUBLIC POLICIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AT NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL; OBSERVER STATES

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 3BiL](#).]

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#### APPENDIX 6

### STATEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 4BiL](#).]

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#### APPENDIX 7

### COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETINGS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

- 7.1. Results of the National Days “*The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in France: Landscapes from here and elsewhere, diverse perspectives on some landscape approaches at different scales, on both sides of borders*”, Strasbourg, France, 26-27 November 2019  
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 10E](#)]
- 7.2. Results of the 23rd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “*Landscape integration in sectoral policies*”, [Lausanne, Switzerland], 19-20 October 2020  
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 11E](#)]
- 7.3. Results of the 24th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “*Council of Europe Landscape Award National Selections Forum - 6th Session 2018-2019*”, [Geneva, Switzerland], 21-22 October 2020

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 12E](#)]

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## APPENDIX 8

### TEXTS EXAMINED BY THE 11<sup>TH</sup> COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

- 8.1. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: *“Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development”*
- 8.2. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: *“Town planning and landscape”*
- 8.3. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: *“Landscape and agriculture”*
- 8.4. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: *“Landscape integration in sectoral policies”*

- 8.1. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: “*Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development*”

*The 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 26-27 May 2021) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it as amended to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.*

**Draft Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)... of the Committee of Ministers to member States for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development**

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The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

*Considering* that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage;

*Considering* that, according to Article 5.a. of the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176), landscape is “as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity”;

*Having regard* to the provisions of the preamble of the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176), according to which the member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto,

– have declared their concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment;

– noted that landscape: “plays an important role in the public interest, in cultural, ecological, environmental and social terms”; “constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity, whose appropriate protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation”; “constitutes an essential element of individual and social well-being”;

– stressed that “its protection, management and planning imply rights and responsibilities for everyone”;

*Recalling* the provisions of the following recommendations of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the European Landscape Convention:<sup>3</sup>

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3. See also the following Recommendations: [CM/Rec\(2014\)8](#) on promoting landscape awareness through education; [CM/Rec\(2015\)7](#) on pedagogical material for landscape education in primary school; [CM/Rec\(2015\)8](#) on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on Transfrontier Landscapes; [CM/Rec\(2018\)9](#) contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: creation of public funds for landscape; [CM/Rec\(2019\)7](#) with a view to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape integration in policies relating to rural territories in agricultural and forestry, energy and demographic transition.

- Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2008\)3](#) on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention,
- Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2017\)7](#) on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy with a view to sustainable development,
- Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2019\)8](#) with a view to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape and democracy: public participation;

*Recalling* that Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2013\)4](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member States recommends that States Parties to the convention use the [European Landscape Convention Information System](#) of the Council of Europe with its [Glossary](#) in the framework of their co-operation;

*Considering* the provisions of Resolution A/RES/70/1 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 25 September 2015 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, seeking to “realise the human rights of all”, balancing “the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental”;

*Considering* the Paris Agreement done in Paris on 12 December 2015 which, in enhancing the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1992, aims to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels;

*Considering* the provisions of the Lausanne Declaration on “[Landscape integration in sectoral policies](#)”, symbolically adopted on 20 October 2020 by the representatives of the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe;

*Considering* the importance of the landscape with regard to food, urban planning, energy and health issues, and the need to face the challenges resulting from climate change, the disappearance of living species, water and air pollution, the degradation of agricultural and forest soils, and the artificialisation of land;

*Considering* the seriousness of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has affected the whole world since 2020, and the lessons to be learnt from it;

*Noting* that this period of pandemic has only reinforced a strong social demand for landscape;

*Noting* that landscape can constitute a powerful unifying and operational factor for meeting the requirements of sustainable and harmonious development, in particular considering climate change issues;

*Noting* that according to Article 5, *b.* of the Convention, each Party undertakes to “establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies”;

*Emphasising* that Article 6, A of the Convention states that “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”;

*Expressing* the wish, in accordance with the provisions of the preamble to the Convention, to arouse the “responsibility for everyone” to ensure landscape quality;

*Recommends* that the governments of the States Parties to the Convention:

1. Call on national, regional or local authorities to take into consideration the following measures:

*– Integrating the landscape dimension in the policies concerned by sustainable development and climate change in particular*

Commitment at the highest level is necessary to facilitate, from national to local level, discussions and action promoting sustainable and harmonious development that fully integrate the landscape dimension. Drawing attention to landscape is a powerful lever for uniting the stakeholders concerned in taking joint action.

*– Promoting the use of landscape policies as tools working for other public policies with a direct and indirect impact on landscape*

In order to provide adequate responses to the major challenges of sustainable development, it is necessary to promote the use of landscape policies as a tool for spatial planning and urban development policies and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social, health and economic policies, as well as in other policies, particularly energy policies, which are directly or indirectly related to landscape.

*– Promoting a sense of responsibility in society for the future of landscape*

As landscape concerns everyone, everyone at their own level is responsible for it. Raising awareness among civil society and private organisations of the importance of landscape, and of their particular role, is vital in this connection. It is necessary also to train specialists in landscape appraisal and operations and to promote school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscape and the issues raised by its protection, management and planning.

*– Strengthening participatory tools that take account of landscape so as to facilitate the involvement of everyone*

It is necessary to enable the public, local and regional authorities and those involved in designing and implementing landscape policies to understand the key issues relating to changes in landscape with a view to sustainable and harmonious development. To this end, participatory procedures need to be established, and opportunities for debates and meetings on the ground should be promoted.

*– Valuing the diversity of points of view about landscape to define a common vision*

Account has to be taken of the way in which landscapes are perceived and the knowledge that can result from experience of places and/or scientific analyses. This must be shared with a view to agreeing a common vision. The diversity of points of view about landscape is a useful asset for developing action programmes concerning landscape from the angle of sustainable and harmonious development.

– *Building on exemplary sustainable territorial development projects conducted on the basis of landscape policies*

The Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe show that it is possible to achieve exemplary results with a view to sustainable and harmonious spatial development. Everyone can become involved and make a contribution conducive to the common good. The European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe allows the continuance of the exchange of information on all matters covered by the provisions of the convention, in order to promote knowledge of landscapes and landscape policies, in view of enhancing the quality of people’s lives, taking care of their surroundings.

2. Encourage regional and local authorities to:

– *initiate, with local actors – including the population, a work with a view to elaborating, and then promoting <sup>4</sup> terms for participation in the “Sustainable development and landscape” approach, reflecting the principles of the European Landscape Convention.*

These texts, whose title, form and nature may vary (charter, agreement, declaration or other), are intended to be voluntary. Unless their authors wish otherwise, they are not intended to be legally binding, nor to have mandatory financial implications.

The appendix to this recommendation provides an example of drafting, as a source of inspiration.

## **Appendix**

### **Example of text for the attention of local and regional authorities on “Sustainable development and landscape”,**

*aimed at stakeholders working towards sustainable development,  
with reference to the principles of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe  
(ETS No. 176) and its reference texts*

[www.coe.int/Europeanlandscapeconvention](http://www.coe.int/Europeanlandscapeconvention)

*This example of text is intended to serve as a source of inspiration for public authorities wishing to prepare their own document. It refers to the principles of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe. It aims to raise awareness among civil society and private organisations of the value of landscapes and the role they could play in guiding its evolution in the perspective of sustainable and harmonious development. It also aims to promote the participation of the general public and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies.*

*Its approval is part of a voluntary process. Unless its authors wish otherwise, it is not intended to be legally binding, nor to have mandatory financial implications.*

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*4. Amendment adopted, as proposed by Switzerland.*

*Recognising* the importance of the issues set out in the European Landscape Convention with regard to the objectives of the Resolution A/RES/70/1 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 25 September 2015 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals,<sup>5</sup> seeking to “realise the human rights of all”, balancing “the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental”;

*Noting* that the member States of the Council of Europe, signatories to the European Landscape Convention, have declared their “concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment” (Preamble to the Convention);

*Considering* that, according to Article 5.a. of the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176), landscape is “as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity”;

*Recognising* that, in accordance with the provisions of the preamble to the European Landscape Convention,

– the landscape “plays an important role in the public interest, in cultural, ecological, environmental and social terms”, “constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity, whose appropriate protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation”, “constitutes an essential element of individual and social well-being”;

– landscape protection, management and planning “imply rights and responsibilities for everyone”;

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5. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere;

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation;

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries;

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts [acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change];

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

*Considering* that according to Article 1.e. of the European Landscape Convention, landscape management means “action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes”;

*Having taken note* of the following recommendations of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the European Landscape Convention:<sup>6</sup>

- Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2008\)3](#) on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on participation,
- Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2017\)7](#) on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy with a view to sustainable development,
- Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2019\)8](#) with a view to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape and democracy: public participation,
- Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2021\)...](#) with a view to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development;

*Considering* the provisions of the Lausanne Declaration on “[Landscape integration in sectoral policies](#)”, symbolically adopted on 20 October 2020 by the representatives of the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe;

*Considering* the importance of the landscape with regard to food, urban planning, energy and health issues, and the need to face the challenges resulting from climate change, the disappearance of living species, water and air pollution, the degradation of agricultural and forest soils, and the artificialisation of land;

*Considering* the seriousness of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has affected the whole world since 2020, and the lessons to be learnt from it;

Noting that this period of pandemic has only reinforced a strong social demand for landscape;

*The stakeholders below undertake to work to promote landscape quality with a view to sustainable and harmonious territorial development.*

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6. See also the following Recommendations: [CM/Rec\(2014\)8](#) on promoting landscape awareness through education; [CM/Rec\(2015\)7](#) on pedagogical material for landscape education in primary school; [CM/Rec\(2015\)8](#) on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on Transfrontier Landscapes; [CM/Rec\(2018\)9](#) contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: creation of public funds for landscape; [CM/Rec\(2019\)7](#) with a view to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape integration in policies relating to rural territories in agricultural and forestry, energy and demographic transition.

- 8.2. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: “*Town planning and landscape*”

*The 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 26-27 May 2021) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it as amended to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.*

**Draft Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)... of the Committee of Ministers to member States with a view to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Town planning and landscape**

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The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

*Considering* that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage;

*Recalling* that, according to the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176) “landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas” (Preamble);

*Considering* that the Convention emphasises that landscape is “as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity” (Article 5.a.);

*Recalling* that 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 5 d.);

*Recalling* the provisions of the following recommendations of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the European Landscape Convention:<sup>7</sup>

– Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2008\)3](#) on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention,

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7. See also the following Recommendations: [CM/Rec\(2013\)4](#) on the [European Landscape Convention Information System](#) of the Council of Europe and its [Glossary](#); [CM/Rec\(2014\)8](#) on promoting landscape awareness through education; [CM/Rec\(2015\)7](#) on pedagogical material for landscape education in primary school; [CM/Rec\(2015\)8](#) on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on Transfrontier Landscapes; [CM/Rec\(2018\)9](#) contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: creation of public funds for landscape; [CM/Rec\(2019\)7](#) with a view to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape integration in policies relating to rural territories in agricultural and forestry, energy and demographic transition.

– Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)7 on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy with a view to sustainable development,

– Recommendation CM/Rec(2019)8 with a view to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape and democracy: public participation;

*Recalling* that Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States recommends that States Parties to the convention use the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe with its Glossary in the framework of their co-operation;

*Considering* the provisions of Resolution A/RES/70/1 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 25 September 2015 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, seeking to “realize the human rights of all”, balancing “the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental”;

*Considering* the provisions of the Lausanne Declaration on “Landscape integration in sectoral policies”, symbolically adopted on 20 October 2020 by the representatives of the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe;

*Considering* the importance of the landscape with regard to urbanisation and town planning, and the need to face the challenges resulting from climate change, the disappearance of living species, the pollution of water and air, the degradation of soils and the artificialisation of land;

*Observing* that the process of urbanisation is growing steadily and continuously, radically changing the relationship that human societies have with their living environment and generating more and more social and environmental problems;

*Considering* that the landscape can represent a foundation, a means and an end of a renewed town planning, in phase with the current challenges;

*Noting* that the pandemic that occurred in 2019, has revealed a strong social demand for quality urban landscapes and their vital importance for physical and mental health and well-being;

*Expressing* the wish, in accordance with the provisions of the preamble to the Convention, to arouse the “responsibility for everyone” to ensure landscape quality;

*Recommends* that the governments of the States Parties to the Convention call on public, national, regional and local authorities to refer to the appendix to this recommendation in order to:

- to identify the negative effects of urbanisation and town planning on the landscape;
- to take into consideration the landscape as a basis, means and goal of renewed town planning;
- to refer to the structuring principles of a renewed urbanism through landscape.

## **Appendix to the Recommendation**

### **Landscape as a foundation, a means and an end of a renewed town planning**

Landscape can represent the guiding thread of innovative project approaches that transcend scales and stakeholders. The promotion of logics leading to a renewed urbanism through landscape requires clear and responsible political choices. This consideration implies a mobilisation of complementary positions and underlies a good articulation between town planning and urban design. These two types of town planning must guarantee design and management methods that are more respectful of all types of landscape (outstanding, everyday and degraded).

These two types of town planning must also guarantee modes of broad appropriation by all the direct stakeholders (actors in the territorial and urban fabric, managers and, above all, inhabitants). The aim is to encourage the development of a transdisciplinary culture of landscape and to promote its democratisation among a large public.

#### **1. Identifying the negative effects of urbanisation and town planning on the landscape**

The effects of increasing urbanisation, resulting from the processes of urban sprawl (peri-urbanisation and metropolisation) and densification, correlated with insufficiently controlled operational forms, are having an excessively rapid impact on landscapes that have been built up over time. This change of rhythm causes landscape mutations that are as notable as they are harmful: privatisation, decontextualisation, banalisation, negation or even destruction of landscapes.

##### *Privatisation of the landscape*

The first negative effect is the privatisation of the landscape. This occurs when urbanisation restricts the perception of all or part of a landscape to the beneficiaries of the planning (e.g. selling privileged access to panoramas or a quality living environment). This commodification and this type of urbanism leads to the closure or obturation of the landscape. The landscape is thus no longer considered a common good but as the property of a few, which poses problems in terms of equity, since privatisation reinforces social and environmental inequalities.

##### *Alteration of the landscape: decontextualisation or banalisation*

Landscape alteration occurs when urbanisation disrupts the perception of all or part of a landscape to a greater or lesser extent. Although the landscape is not necessarily denied, it does give rise to urbanistic interpretations that brutally break with its intrinsic characteristics and therefore with the meaning of the place. This alteration leads to a loss of coherence, legibility and harmony of the landscape, which no longer becomes a factor of territorial unity. This alteration comes either from a real decontextualisation of urbanism, or from a profound banalisation of the landscape.

Decontextualisation occurs when urban development methods do not take into account (or take little account of) the characteristics of the local landscape. Developments are not integrated (or only slightly) into the existing landscape and do not contribute to the established landscape balance. These decontextualised town planning choices are most often the result of a lack of consideration of landscape issues, of their lack of knowledge, or even of their total ignorance.

As for banalisation, it occurs when urbanisation is carried out according to standardised production methods that are strongly dissociated from the territorial and landscape context. The use of standard goods, very established models and mass production by international brands lead to the banalisation of the territory, to its loss of identity, erasing the specificities of the landscape.

#### *Land consumption and landscape degradation<sup>8</sup>*

Land use, especially for residential purposes, generates various landscape impacts: consumption of soil as a resource that is difficult to renew, soil sealing, modification of the natural water cycle, fragmentation of natural habitats. Urbanisation that does not integrate into the existing landscape framework leads to the gradual and definitive erasure of its characteristics.

#### *Environmental and ecological problems caused*

The operating methods of contemporary urban planning are causing profound environmental and ecological problems. The privatisation of a landscape translates into the closure of an environment which can lead to a threat to ecology through the confinement of natural spaces. The alteration of a landscape calls into question its ecological functioning. In the same way that the destruction of a landscape is accompanied by the disappearance of the environments associated with it. In a context of environmental crisis, landscape and ecology therefore share common logics that call for a joint treatment within renewed town planning practices.

## **2. Considering landscape as a foundation, a means and an end of a renewed town planning**

Stopping all forms of urbanisation does not seem to be a solution to its negative effects on the landscape. On the other hand, it is essential to consider approaches to town planning that are more respectful of the landscape. It is therefore a question of highlighting renewed and landscape-friendly logics. If, today, the dialogue between town planning and landscape is particularly important, it is during the history of the urban fabric that some great theorists and practitioners of architecture, town planning and landscape design have built bridges between these two fields of application. The aim here is to highlight five approaches.

#### *Garden metropolis (and garden city): landscape as a basis, means and purpose of planning*

By combining two terms that refer to opposing territorial realities (the metropolis characterised by complexity, speed and flows and the garden characterised by simplicity, slowness and intimacy), the concept of a garden metropolis proposes to combine the possibilities offered by the infinitely large with the comfort underlying the infinitely small. Its reinterpretation in the current context implies drawing a link between project logics that are now part of the metropolitan scale and environmental ways of thinking about land use. In this respect, the garden metropolis poses the landscape not only as a way of questioning, or even overcoming, traditional relationships with nature, but also as the foundation, the means and the purpose of urbanism. The garden metropolis project proposes to comprehend all the elements of nature and biodiversity in a global way, through the prism of the garden. To do this, it is necessary to revive a landscape planning approach based on the transdisciplinary nature of landscape sciences.

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*8. Amendment adopted, as proposed by Switzerland.*

*Ecological planning: knowing landscapes to act on territories*

This approach substitutes the values of a certain environmental ethic for the traditional aesthetic principles of urban and territorial design. It advocates a thorough knowledge of nature and its functions within the urbanisation process. The tool that is most used in this approach is the map, which is both an element of analysis of the territory and a project tool. The map allows for a cross-referencing of different information from various disciplines such as geography, sociology, ecology or economics. In this sense, this method prefigured the landscape studies carried out today using Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

*From sociotopes to biosociotopes: the value of natural places as a basis for landscape planning*

A sociotope is defined as a place as it is used by people. The sociotope method seeks to encourage the development of parks and natural spaces, while allowing for urban densification and growth. It does this in four main stages. First, it is based on an exhaustive inventory of natural areas within a given territory. In the second stage, it requires the opinion of experts who determine the modes of use and, above all, the social value of each identified place, of each sociotope. In the third stage, it is based on a survey of users in order to bring out the real values of the areas studied, whether material (practices) or immaterial (representations). Finally, the sociotope method takes shape, in a fourth stage, in a synthesis in the form of a map: the sociotope map. This map makes it possible to reveal urban landscapes and places through the uses that are made of them and for the actors in the territory to make planning choices.

*The urban bioregion: the territorialist approach as a landscape planning method*

The concept of the urban bioregion considers the territory as the basic unit of a project anchored in the local area, and is therefore based on highlighting and developing its specific social, cultural, political, economic or natural resources. From then on, the region becomes a scale of reference, which, because of its size, allows positive and dynamic interactions between the urban and rural components of the lived space. In this sense, it is presented as an alternative to the metropolis and its generalised urbanisation model. The concept of the urban bioregion has already influenced the planning of certain metropolitan areas characterised by polycentrism and polyculture. It makes it possible to rely on multidisciplinary territorial diagnoses and to make planning choices according to territorial scales, with a view to transcribing them into town planning documents. Stakeholders in the field are generally interested in landscape issues in the debates on the establishment of ecological corridors or green and blue networks. They are also concerned by issues related to saving fossil energy resources in connection with mobility and housing and the creation of local renewable energies.

*Landscape urbanism: landscape as a driving force for project-based urbanism*

The approach of landscape urbanism is more project-oriented than planning-oriented. It is thus based on the affirmation of landscape approaches, instead of the traditional contributions of architecture, within the processes of the urban fabric. It defends a more ecological vision of development and constitutes a renewed form of town planning that pays great attention to the specific characteristics of sites and existing landscape systems. The landscape, as a source of potential, replaces architecture as the basis of the project. Landscape planning rejects the opposition between city and landscape and considers them as a whole.

**3. Referring to the structuring principles of a renewed urbanism through landscape**

Based on these theoretical proposals [and bearing in mind the provisions of Recommendation CM/Rec\(2019\)8 Landscape and democracy: public participation mentioned above,](#)<sup>9</sup> it is possible to define ten structuring principles of this urbanism renewed by the landscape.

*1. The landscape to think and act beyond nature and culture*

In the face of the environmental emergency, it is necessary to rethink the relationship between humans and nature. The urbanisation currently taking place is still largely to the detriment of the balance of the environment and contributes significantly to global warming. This situation is the result of considerations that separate nature and culture and define man as the centre of reference. However, for the purposes of the European Landscape Convention, the term “landscape” means “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors” (Article 1, *a.*). Each Party also undertakes to “recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity” (Article 5, *a.*).

Because it is based on a system of both individual and collective perceptions, the landscape approach can make it possible to understand and undertake changes to the territory at the local level. Public policies and spatial and town planning strategies that are committed to enhancing the natural and cultural elements of the territory can be more effective if they are approached from a landscape integration perspective. Embodying the interactions between natural and human factors, the landscape has environmental, ecological, energetic, social, cultural, ethical, economic and political dimensions.

*2. Dealing with the history and geography of the territory: landscape as a basis for renewed town planning*

The landscape is the result of the interpretation that each local society makes, through history, of the geography it inhabits. The renewed town planning project must revive the attention that people paid to the characteristics of their environment (climate, soil, rocks, water, animal and plant species).

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*9. Reminder added by the Secretariat.*

It is a question of proposing an urbanism that is based on contextualised relationships with the landscape. This can be done through concrete measures such as the fight against the homogenisation of constructions or through new ways of thinking and doing. Indeed, the landscape must be considered as the foundation, the means and the end of a town planning approach which must draw a link between the geography and the history of the territories.

It is a question of proposing an innovative urbanism which is in continuity with the existing and in harmony with the landscapes. It is therefore necessary to question the increasingly frequent recourse to private operators who are much more guided by the logic of profitability and profit. It is necessary to strengthen the control capacity of public stakeholders by inventing forms of town planning that rethink landscape planning and the landscape project. In this respect, it seems important to reaffirm the presence of men/woman of art (architects, urban planners, landscape architects, artists) in the contemporary urban fabric.

### 3. *Promoting urban nature and a quality built environment*

The logic of landscape protection, management and planning should replace inappropriate forms of spatial development, such as artificially recreating nature where it did not exist before and artificially creating nature where it already existed and functioned. To remedy this, it is no longer a question of considering space, soil and the elements of nature as infinite resources and unlimited consumer goods, but rather become aware of their great preciousness. There is a need to change the way we look at urban natural spaces and ordinary biodiversity because, at little cost and maintenance, they guarantee multiple ecosystem services in the highly constrained environment that is the urban environment.

Attention should also be paid to preserving the archaeological and architectural cultural heritage, ensuring the quality of the built environment (buildings, roads, parks and other facilities) and the harmonious integration of new buildings and infrastructure into the existing landscape.

### 4. *Knowing and recognising the natural and cultural values of urban landscapes*

The processes of peri-urbanisation and metropolisation create, incorporate and add not only 'solids' (built-up areas) but also 'voids' (unbuilt areas) with very different properties and functions. These differences lead to sectoral policies that prevent a global and articulated treatment of all the elements of a territory. Based on this constant, the renewed town planning project proposes to consider them in a unique way, through the prism of landscape.

In particular, it is a question of going beyond the hierarchy that distinguishes remarkable elements from less remarkable ones. Each element, no matter how small or banal, must be understood, placed and managed with regard to its situation and its role within the territorial ecological network. To this end, landscape identification and assessment must be based on an exhaustive inventory of all the elements that make up the landscape and on a better understanding of their characteristics, in order to devise planning and project responses that are fully adapted to the social, ecological and cultural specificities of each territory.

### 5. *Knowing and recognising the agronomic value of urban landscapes*

Cities and agriculture have maintained reciprocal relations since their foundation, but their interdependence has gradually disintegrated. Cities and agriculture have become concretely and symbolically distant. In this context, intra- and peri-urban agricultural areas very quickly appeared as land reserves, destined for urbanisation. However, with the health and agricultural crises, agriculture has once again become not only a societal issue but also a fully urban one. Since then, more and more city dwellers have taken on new roles that cannot be limited to the simple framework of production.

The landscape dimension should be fully taken into account for its integrating capacities, including on a spatial level. The process of urbanisation currently underway includes agricultural areas of various kinds. The management of urban landscapes must therefore refer to this in order to develop a genuine territorial agriculture that responds to various food issues. For example, it is a question of limiting the ecological footprint of supply-related travel while limiting the food dependence of metropolises. It is also a question of responding to increasingly pressing social expectations both in terms of local agricultural products, identified as healthy and superior, and in terms of direct reconnection with the land. To do this, town planning must, on the one hand, maintain and develop existing farms by putting them in contact with the local consumption basin and by accompanying them towards practices that are increasingly respectful of the environment. On the other hand, in the inner city, new forms of appropriation – by professionals or inhabitants – must be encouraged by reserving spaces for experiments in urban agriculture.

### 6. *Develop transdisciplinary approaches to landscape*

Landscape must appear as a global answer to different territorial issues. It therefore requires various skills and approaches from scientific, operational and technical fields. It is necessary to set up decompartmentalised, pluri- or interdisciplinary approaches, which can bring various views on the urban reality. It is also necessary to set up transdisciplinary approaches capable of hybridising knowledge and know-how in order to think beyond traditional limits and act structurally on the territory. Landscape must go beyond the simple field of competence of some specialists, it is therefore necessary to encourage the deployment of a landscape culture within the scientific and professional disciplines called to participate in the renewal of town planning.

It seems important to encourage these disciplinary crossings in the framework of research programmes and training courses in higher education. It seems important that this transdisciplinary landscape culture is implemented in urbanised areas. It must become a real requirement in town planning programmes, especially in public commissions or in planning projects involving private operators.

### 7. *Putting landscape as a link between planning and project*

One of the main causes of the landscape drifts underlying contemporary urbanisation is a certain disconnection between planning urbanism, organised around public actors, and project urbanism, organised around private actors.

Landscape can be the guiding thread of an innovative project approach allowing to transcend scales and actors. As a tool operating from the scale of the territory to the scale of the place, landscape mobilises, in fact, complementary positions that should be carefully coordinated. In this respect, it must be based on a good articulation between planning and the urban project. Without this complementarity, it is impossible to make each landscape element participate in the territorial, energy and ecological functions. Furthermore, because of its transversality, the landscape approach calls for increased dialogue between enlightened project owners and enlightened project managers. In this area, there can be no good planning projects without the formulation of a good order.

8. *Emerge new urban forms through landscape, based on the hybridisation of city and nature*

Under the cover of protecting landscapes and their ecosystems, it is not a question of denying the real needs that exist in terms of urbanisation, generated by the regular growth of the urban population. But neither is it a question of abandoning landscapes and their ecosystems to anthropocentric requirements alone. It is therefore necessary to forge urban projects and achievements that can reconcile these imperatives.

To this end, the landscape can be used as the basis, the means and the end of a renewed urbanism. It is not a question of imposing fixed, nostalgic or retrograde visions. On the contrary, it is a question of finding in the geography and history of the territory, ideas for composition and construction that are in continuity and harmony with the existing building, while at the same time meeting the ecological requirements of the time in an efficient manner. As a guiding principle for projects, the landscape must be able to meet the needs of the population for activities, housing and mobility, while respecting local natural and cultural resources. This approach calls for urban regeneration projects defining new forms of hybridisation between city and nature.

9. *Composing with everyday landscapes to integrate the inhabitants in the town planning choices*

The process of urbanisation currently underway is not only attributable to the orientations of local authorities or private town planning operators. It also owes a great deal to social aspirations regarding the ways in which territories are inhabited. In many respects, these can appear to be paradoxical, as they increasingly seek contact with a magnified nature but at the same time contribute to its alteration through their urbanistic modes of expression. In this context, town planning requires a greater awareness of landscape issues on the part of inhabitants. It is not just a question of referring to exceptional landscapes. It is often in the ordinary, everyday landscapes that the inhabitants' attachment to the environment is determined. It is therefore through them that potential levers of mobilisation and training for citizens in favour of a careful management of the territory can take shape

In a renewed town planning project this implies that, despite their diversity, all the actors of the territory can take into consideration the various elements that make up the local landscapes. To achieve this, it is necessary to encourage the development of a real landscape culture among the general public. This democratisation effort requires awareness-raising and education.

10. *Asserting the landscape dimension as a political project of town planning*

The advent of town planning that takes the landscape dimension into consideration is based on social and political choices that break with certain modes of operation. The landscape dimension can appear as the guiding thread of a coherent territorial project in the face of town planning uncertainties. It is therefore necessary to ensure that spatial and town planning policies take full account of the values and functions of the landscape. This approach makes it possible to consider the landscape as the foundation, the means and the end of a town planning in phase with the economic and social imperatives of the time and the need to face the challenges resulting from climate change, the disappearance of living species, the pollution of water and air, the degradation of soils and the artificialisation of lands.

- 8.3. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: “*Landscape and agriculture*”

*The 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 26-27 May 2021) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it as amended to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.*

**Draft Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)... of the Committee of Ministers to member States for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape and agriculture**

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The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

*Considering* that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage;

*Considering* the importance of the landscape with regard to food, health, urban planning and energy issues, and the need to face the challenges resulting from climate change, the disappearance of living species, water and air pollution, the degradation of agricultural and forest soils, and the artificialisation of land;

*Stressing* that landscape is considered “as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity” (Article 5.a. of the Convention);

*Recalling* that, according to the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176) “landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas” (Preamble);

*Recalling* that each Party to the Convention 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 5 d.);

*Having regard* to the previous recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to Member States on the European Landscape Convention;<sup>10</sup>

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10. Recommendations [CM/Rec\(2008\)3](#) on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention; [CM/Rec\(2013\)4](#) on the [European Landscape Convention Information System](#) of the Council of Europe and its [Glossary](#); [CM/Rec\(2014\)8](#) on promoting landscape awareness through education; [CM/Rec\(2015\)7](#) on pedagogical material for landscape education in primary school; [CM/Rec\(2015\)8](#) on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on Transfrontier Landscapes; [CM/Rec\(2017\)7](#) on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy with a view to sustainable development; [CM/Rec\(2018\)9](#) contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape

*Recalling* the provisions of the Lausanne Declaration on “Landscape integration in sectoral policies”, symbolically adopted on 20 October 2020 by the representatives of the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe;

*Stressing* that the pandemic period occurred in 2019 has highlighted the primordial nourishing nature of agriculture and the landscape values of the rural environment;

*Expressing* the wish, in accordance with the provisions of the preamble to the Convention, to arouse the “responsibility for everyone” to ensure landscape quality;

*Recommends* that the governments of the States Parties to the Convention call on national, regional and local authorities to consider landscape measures in relation to agriculture, as set out in the Appendix to this recommendation.

### **Appendix to the Recommendation**

#### **Taking account of the landscape dimension in agricultural policies**

The consideration of the landscape dimension in agricultural policies should be part of a perspective of sustainable and harmonious development of territories:

- agriculture and landscape are a territorial issue;
- landscape and agriculture are part of the territorial project.

*The use of new technologies (robotics, drone, etc.) in the context of agricultural practices should take into account and consider the landscape dimension of the territory.*<sup>11</sup>

The adoption of some general guidelines could contribute to strengthening the links between agriculture and landscape.

#### **1. Agriculture and landscape: a territorial issue**

The future of agriculture as well as the quality of life of the population (food and living environment) depends to a large extent on the way in which land use and urban planning documents take into consideration the food and landscape function of agricultural land. It is therefore necessary to:

- develop urban planning documents that preserve agricultural land;
- consider the assets of agriculture for a sustainable and harmonious development of territories;

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Convention of the Council of Europe: creation of public funds for landscape; [CM/Rec\(2019\)7](#) with a view to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape integration in policies relating to rural territories in agricultural and forestry, energy and demographic transition; [CM/Rec\(2019\)8](#) with a view to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape and democracy: public participation.

*11. Amendment adopted, as proposed by Belgium (Walloon Region).*

- use procedures that highlight the links between landscape and agriculture;
- promote urban and peri-urban agriculture.

### **1.1. Develop urban planning documents that preserve agricultural land**

Urban planning documents that preserve agricultural land should be developed. Farmers should be involved in the discussions leading to their development.

Urban sprawl, scattered buildings in rural areas and pressure on the market for agricultural land should be contained.

Agricultural land should not be considered as a mere place for urban expansion.

### **1.2. Consider the assets of agriculture for a sustainable and harmonious development of territories**

Public authorities in rural areas can rely on landscape approaches to take into account the natural and human characteristics of the territories and to find the most appropriate solutions.

Farmers, working with nature and [the territory](#),<sup>12</sup> can engage in partnerships with local and regional authorities to improve the quality of the landscape, [biodiversity](#)<sup>13</sup> and the environment and as such demand that agricultural land be better protected.

Public funding could be provided to farmers to reorient their production system towards sustainable agriculture.

Farmers can create farm sales or reception facilities, maintain trails for city dwellers to come and enjoy agricultural landscapes.

### **1.3. Use procedures to highlight the links between landscape and agriculture**

Farmers can use various procedures to highlight the link between landscape and agriculture.

#### ***Landscape plans and charters***

The implementation of landscape plans or charters includes: a landscape study, the definition of a landscape project shared by the greatest number of people, the elaboration of a work programme adapted to each actor and to each part of the territory and the creation of a monitoring structure with facilitators in charge of helping the implementation of this programme and its coherence. These plans are an opportunity to give concrete expression to the landscape protection, management and planning objectives set out in the European Landscape Convention. They take up the principles of landscape approaches and, in each of the work phases, farmers are called upon to participate and to become a force for proposal. A landscape plan carried out prior to an urban planning document, a classification

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<sup>12.</sup> *Amendment adopted, as proposed by Switzerland.*

<sup>13.</sup> *Amendment adopted, as proposed by Switzerland.*

procedure or a development operation is a real opportunity to place the actions carried out in a sustainable and harmonious territorial development perspective.

### ***Legal protection of certain heritage sites or elements***

Some sites, or elements of the natural and cultural heritage of high quality, require legal protection. This may result from the type of agriculture or livestock farming practised or from the presence of agricultural landscape structures (hedges, terraces, tree lines, marshes, etc.) whose coherence is particularly well preserved.

Certain exceptional agricultural practices may be the reason for the classification of a site.

The classification of a site makes it possible to highlight ancient agroecological know-how and gives the possibility of better promoting products recognised for their typicality and quality.

### ***Sustainable land use planning***

To replace the procedures of rural land parcelling, which lead to excessive enlargement of agricultural plots, it may be useful to have recourse to land reorganisation procedures that promote [sustainable agricultural production, including](#)<sup>14</sup> agroecological production systems and sustainable development of territories. To move from industrial agriculture to sustainable agriculture, it is possible to reorganise land on a larger territorial scale than that of a single farm. The evolution of the relationship between town and country requires that this land reorganisation integrates the demands of society with regard to the quality of the living environment of the population, the supply of paths, the treatment of the fringes, the sharing of space and edges, and the multiple use of the land. To devise more sustainable partnership solutions, it is necessary for farmers and non-agricultural stakeholders in the area to be able to participate in the commissions responsible for land development.

## **1.4. Promote urban and peri-urban agriculture**

### ***Direct marketing***

[Direct sale in farming is crucial because of economy as well as the environment and health reason. It helps to maintain economic sustainability of farms, and consequently the sustainability of agriculture and the preservation of landscapes.](#)<sup>15</sup> The proximity of customers, in rural, peri-urban and urban areas, becomes an asset for farmers that allows them to invest in the production, processing and sale of their products while keeping the benefits of their work.

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14. *Amendment adopted, as proposed by Poland.*

15. *Amendment adopted, as proposed by Poland.*

### *Urban and peri-urban gardens*

New agricultural landscapes are emerging in urban and peri-urban environments. The allotment gardens, shared gardens and gardens for integration which traditionally surrounded towns and villages (and which have often been urbanised) are now finding a modernity within towns (or around them), or even on roofs or terraces. These spaces are becoming places of great creativity to imagine new forms of market gardening. They are sometimes managed by the population and create social links.

## **2. Landscape and agriculture are part of the territorial project**

In order to design coherent territorial projects in line with contemporary issues, it is necessary to

- take into account the diversity of approaches;
- adapt the principles of landscape approaches to the agricultural context;
- initiate agrolandscape projects.

### **2.1. Take into account the diversity of approaches**

By defining landscape as “a part of the territory as perceived by people, the character of which results from the action of natural and/or human factors and their interrelationships” (Article 1, a) the European Landscape Convention recognises the relationship between an object space and subject observers. The recognition of the materiality of the territory and the diversity of perceptions leads to taking into account the point of view of farmers as well as that of other stakeholders, including the population.

If for the farmer, as a professional, the “part of the territory” covers the production space that he manages and models according to agronomic objectives, this same “part of the territory” is experienced and “perceived by people” as a component of their living environment. It is therefore necessary to combine objective and subjective approaches to initiate a project dynamic based on diverse knowledge and sensibilities.

### *Historical and geographical approaches*

Historical approaches are interested in the past of the territories, revealing the intelligence of the ancients to develop the collective or private space and make life possible on the territories. Knowledge of the past can lead contemporary societies to adopt certain tried and tested practices and to reuse them in current projects.

Inhabitants (especially older people) or specialists can testify to what they know about the succession of agricultural projects on a territory. The aim is to enrich everyone's knowledge and to avoid possible blockages between “protection” and “development” projects. In this way they can become stakeholders in a new project, enhanced by knowledge of the past.

Geographical approaches give an important place to the geomorphological and climatic recognition of a territory. They apply themselves to knowing the characteristics of the soils, the relief, the climate, the presence of creeks, rivers or streams, in order to develop the territories in the best possible way and to transform certain constraints into assets.

These approaches make it possible to take into account the influence (positive or negative) of different interventions in rural landscapes, such as road or rail networks, canals and rivers, power or telephone lines, as well as urbanisation and renewable energy installations (wind turbines, photovoltaic, methanisation plants, etc.).

While new housing is being built in rural areas as a result of the urbanisation of the countryside, the structure of the urban fabric and that of traditional farm buildings deserve to be taken into account and even protected.

### ***Environmental approaches***

These approaches promote the preservation of the quality of the natural elements of the environment (air, water, soil) as well as biological diversity.

It is essential to ensure the conservation of local flora and fauna by reconsidering the value of certain species.

It is also necessary to revive knowledge that has sometimes been lost, as certain developments have led to the destruction of essential landscape structures.

The concepts used by landscape ecology (e.g. flow, mesh, linear, corridor, grid, fragmentation, island effect, clearing), make it possible to think of developments at the scale of a territory or a farm, so as to make nature an ally of farmers.

The landscape actors (farmers, hunters, fishermen, naturalists, beekeepers, nature lovers and others) have knowledge and points of view on the ecology of their territory that can help define a collective project in a sustainable development perspective.

### ***Socio-cultural approaches***

Each individual perceives the same landscape in a particular way. A multitude of factors such as childhood, education, acquired values and knowledge, personal interests, make an individual sensitive to certain elements that others do not even notice. This results in different, often complementary appreciations, which can become conflicting if not taken into account. Landscape approaches that recognise the diversity of perceptions are based on the expression of different points of view. A discussion on the ground between the different stakeholders leads to the definition of appropriate solutions to which everyone can adhere.

The sensitive approach focuses on how the landscape is appreciated and mobilises the senses and emotions. Knowing how to compose beautiful landscapes is important to reinforce the attachment of the inhabitants to their living environment, to maintain the economy of the territory and to promote the attractiveness of the region. The sensory (visual, auditory, olfactory, tactile and gustatory) and emotional perception that people have of the places where they live and the recognition of their historical and cultural diversity and specificity are essential for the respect and safeguarding of people's identity and individual and social enrichment. This approach refers to concepts such as harmony, contrast, depth of field, balance, aperture or closure.

## **2.2. Adapt principles of landscape approaches to the agricultural context**

Landscape approaches to action on a territory are varied but are based on the following principles.

### *Contextualise the analysis and projects based on knowledge of history and geography*

The very negative environmental, energy and social consequences of standardised production methods require the search for alternatives. In agriculture, the difficulty lies in the need to maintain sufficient overall productivity while reducing the consumption of polluting fossil resources that contribute to global warming, pollution and the loss of biodiversity.

A first approach is to rethink the territories and their development based on their singularities, rather than imposing a single model. Indeed, each territory is the result of a particular natural and human context, which must first be understood and then enhanced to engage in sustainable development.

In order to imagine the solutions of the future, it is also essential to understand how previous societies have developed using locally available resources and energies and how they have worked the space to make these resources usable and renewable.

### *Reorganise the agricultural land parcels according to the agroecological potential of the soil*

Before the mechanisation of agriculture, farmers adapted the shape and size of their plots so that each one corresponded to a homogeneous agronomic potential. Today, the use of chemical fertilisers means that crop rotations are no longer based on the potential of each soil. The size of agricultural plots is constantly increasing and the risks of crop infestation by parasites are increasing, leading farmers to increasingly treat their fields with pesticides.

It would therefore be wise to consider a reorganisation of the parcels of land, in order to facilitate the good use of natural resources and to reduce the need for chemical fertilisers and phytosanitary treatments. The first step would be to focus on the agronomic potential of the soil (without fertilisers), relocate crops to land that is favourable to them and set up an appropriate rotation system. The second step would be to preserve and install natural shelters (hedges, grassy strips, low walls, etc.) for crop protection agents (insects, birds, etc.) so that they can colonise the entire agricultural area.

### *Improving the system of protected designations of origin*

The system of protected designations of origin is based on the recognition of the close link between the natural characteristics of a terroir, traditional farming practices, processing techniques and the specific taste of a product; it is an example of a contextualised agricultural system.

However, some specifications of protected designations of origin have remained too lax on the use of chemical inputs and the increase in the size of agricultural plots. In response, some farmers have decided to adopt more demanding specifications themselves. These reactions draw on knowledge of past forms and adapt them to current agroecological conditions. The reduction of chemical inputs has a positive effect on the typicality of the products and the proposed new developments reinforce the uniqueness of the landscape, helping to enhance the value of the products by building on the unconscious relationship that consumers make between product quality, landscape quality and environmental quality.

### *Strengthen integrated and multifunctional approaches*

The monofunctional zoning of territories leads to very high land and energy consumption. Integrated approaches, specific to landscape approaches, propose diverse, but all multifunctional solutions for each space (agricultural production, ecological wealth, energy and quality water production, etc.).

### *Water management<sup>16</sup>*

Water management techniques (irrigation, flood or erosion control) in agriculture have a strong impact on the landscape due to the necessary infrastructures or the modifications of natural environments. The current climate change will make the issue of water management more acute. It is desirable that the management of this resource be carried out within the framework of concerted projects. The search for solutions based on nature or using proven traditional techniques offers prospects for innovation.

### *Mixed farming systems*

Systems combining mixed farming, livestock and agroforestry benefit from the combination of these three components. Unlike specialised agricultural systems that focus solely on crops, livestock or trees, agroecological systems which combine mixed farming, livestock and agroforestry are a form of integrated agriculture that promotes greater resilience of the system to climatic and economic hazards.

### *Bocage and hedgerows*

In areas where livestock farming is dominant, the bocage and its hedgerows allow farmers to return to grass-based livestock farming systems, and to reduce the need for supplements for crops such as soya or corn.

### *Country trees and agroforestry*

The presence of trees protects animals from the wind and sun, provides a place for biodiversity, enhances the landscape and improves the environment. Tree replanting has positive impacts on the territory in agronomic, economic, hydraulic, ecological, energy, climatic and landscape terms. The landscape analysis allows us to propose a tree management and replanting project based on a reasoned location of trees according to the soil quality of each plot, a judicious choice of tree association (hedge, tree alignment, pre-orchard, isolated tree or grove, for example) and an adapted pruning and maintenance method.

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16. *Amendment adopted, as proposed by Belgium (Walloon Region).*

Intra-plot agroforestry, which consists of placing trees in regular rows within the same plots used for crops or grassland, is developing in many landscapes, providing multiple benefits.

Within the framework of road developments, certain landscape elements in rural areas, such as tree lines, are sometimes poorly treated and neglected due to a lack of space between the road (safety) and the agricultural part. These tree lines play a very important role in rural landscapes in terms of biodiversity (ecological corridors) but also landscape (landmark, landscape identity). The works carried out on the road network and the farm must ensure that the quality of the landscape is maintained.<sup>17</sup>

### *Dry stone*

The dry stone technique is ancient. In many sloping regions, it has made it possible to cultivate difficult areas. In terms of support, drainage, biological reserve, anti-telluric plasticity, and even economy of construction, dry stone installations provide solutions for which concrete walls (whose manufacture also contributes to global warming) cannot compete. Mastery of the dry stone technique and landscape approaches are essential for cultivating certain sloping areas.

### *Ecological corridors*

Industrial agriculture, urbanisation, industrialisation and the development of built infrastructure (motorways, railways, dams, etc.) have led to the fragmentation of animal and plant habitats. Ecological corridors help to limit these effects by allowing species to migrate, move or disperse. The location of these corridors must take into account the needs of farmers who, thanks to the presence of crop auxiliaries (ladybirds, bees and other insects) which take shelter in these corridors, seek to reduce the use of phytosanitary treatments.

### ***Developing partnerships and involving the population***

In order to promote this new type of agriculture, it is important that farmers develop partnerships with other actors in society and define projects together.

The future of the territories also depends on the way public authorities take an interest in the logic of farmers when they occupy and exploit the space under their management.

As the landscape is the material and cultural substratum that brings together the populations living in the same territory, raising the question of its future is an excellent way to bring together all the inhabitants and users interested in the future of this common good.

The landscape is everyone's business, and everyone is an expert in his or her own way. Each one has a particular knowledge of its functioning and history. All this knowledge needs to be shared in order to enrich the overall knowledge and to achieve richer, more complex and more welcoming developments, capable of attracting the support of the greatest number of people.

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*17. Amendment adopted, as proposed by Belgium (Walloon Region).*

Involving the population in the elaboration of agricultural projects seems essential for the proper functioning of agriculture in a sustainable development perspective.

### ***Recognising the beauty of landscapes***

Landscape is used to help farmers and planners to find efficient solutions in line with the transition objectives of territories. However, the term landscape also includes a sensitive dimension, of beauty or harmony. This requirement of beauty calls for going beyond simple functional logics and paying attention to the attractiveness of quality landscapes.

In order to enhance the value of certain territories, it may be useful to encourage debates between farmers and other professions (historians, geographers, geologists, biologist, urban planners, engineers, architects, landscape architects, sociologists, artists, in particular).

### **2.3. Defining agrolandscape projects at the farm level**

The use by farmers and their advisors of landscape approaches to accompany their traditional agronomic approaches facilitates the work of developing sustainable agricultural development projects.

#### ***a) Agrolandscape diagnosis***

Every landscape approach begins with a site visit to help establish a diagnosis.

#### *Observation of the landscape*

The field visit is the basic tool of a landscape approach and it is important to involve other users of the land alongside the farmer.

A group field trip brings all these people together, combines sensitive and rational perceptions and addresses reality in all its complexity. Each person can thus participate in defining the issues of the farm and the territory based on what they observe and what they know, and share their point of view. Landscape approaches require a broad vision and focus on the links between agricultural areas and the surrounding area. For example, it is important to observe the elements that surround the plots: hedges, embankments and ditches, low walls, paths, woodlands for their various functional agronomic and ecological aspects, but also in qualitative terms. It is also an opportunity to observe how the farm under study is situated in relation to other buildings, the layout of infrastructures, the developments planned by the municipality or by companies, and the landscape features of the area.

During the group visit, it is advisable to apply the method of crossed views and knowledge. This is based on the observation that everyone sees the same thing from their own point of view, according to their history, culture and knowledge. Exchanges make everyone aware of what others think. They become a factor of personal and collective enrichment. The views of a hydrologist, an elected official, a naturalist, or an ordinary citizen can broaden the farmer's vision and help him discover opportunities or problems to which he was not previously sensitive. And conversely, this method allows the various stakeholders to better understand the farmers' choices and logic.

*Documentary analysis*

On the scale of a territorial diagnosis, in many regions it is possible to find landscape charters, plans or atlases, urban planning documents that provide information on the history and geography of the territory, on economic and environmental issues, forecasts of climate change, and on projects concerning agriculture and land use. These documents make it possible to understand and visualise the region's particularities, to grasp the changes underway and to orient agricultural projects according to the challenges of sustainable development of the territory. On the scale of a farm diagnosis, these documents are an indispensable complement to the usual agricultural data records.

*Formulation of the diagnosis*

The method of breaking down aspects of the landscape makes it possible to group together the observations concerning each major agroecological theme (soil, water, biodiversity, stone, buildings, energy, etc.) on sheets containing information and a map or aerial photo locating them precisely.

The diagnosis itself is a synthesis of all the technical, economic, social, environmental and spatial information collected in the thematic documents produced. The aim is to give an opinion integrating and articulating the different data in order to identify the main assets and problems to be solved and to engage farmers in a sustainable development approach.

**b) *Agrolandscape project***

Once the diagnosis has been established, the landscape approach focuses on providing answers to the farmers' agronomic questions and the living environment.

*Farming project*

Based on the remarks made in the diagnosis and the maps locating the elements to be protected or developed, as well as the elements to be implanted, the farmer reflects on the possible changes in the production system. The different hypotheses are then visualised and tested on a map to detect possible inconsistencies and improve the solutions.

The landscape approach makes it possible to enrich the technical responses by adapting them to the local agroecological context. The technical choices resulting from the agrolandscape analysis will also have a favourable impact on the landscape as a living environment for the farmer and, more generally, for the population. The landscape will also become attractive to visitors. Some complementary actions can be proposed to improve the impact of these changes, to stage the landscape, to make it more pleasant to live in, open and welcoming (development of paths, roadsides and watercourses, embellishment of buildings and farm surroundings, installation of passageways through fences, rehabilitation of low walls and heritage elements).

Interdisciplinary training courses can be organised to promote the consideration of landscape as a tool for the transformation of production systems and as an element of the agricultural project. The landscape is then considered not as a constraint, but as an opportunity to achieve an agricultural project that benefits everyone.

### *Agricultural buildings*

Agricultural buildings and their outbuildings (barns, stables, cellars, sheds and huts) deserve special attention. The oldest buildings are the result of specific uses, styles, cultures and materials. By their specificity and character, they are representative of local identities. It is important to consider alternatives to the destruction of old buildings. They can be rehabilitated for new agricultural uses. When they are no longer of interest to the farm, they can be transformed (into rental accommodation, tourist accommodation or craft workshops, for example).

It is essential to protect the small heritage scattered in the countryside, as it constitutes a unique element of memory and a source of inspiration for imagining the future.

It is important to ensure the coherence of a project which has a strong impact on the landscape and the architectural quality of new constructions. It is necessary to take into account the natural data of the place (relief, climate, exposure), the functionalities of the building, the working conditions and the needs of the operator. The choice of building materials must be made with sustainability in mind.

It is possible, with little investment, to improve the general appearance of contemporary buildings that have not benefited from architectural attention (e.g. by adapting the tone and colour of coatings, repairing the cladding, planting some trees or climbing plants, or clearing, cleaning and tidying the farm's surroundings).

### **3. General guidelines**

In order to recover the existing links between agriculture and landscape, it would be appropriate, in a general way and on an ongoing basis, to:

- strengthen the protection of agricultural land in urban planning documents;
- facilitate partnerships between farmers and local authorities on landscape issues;
- encourage the consideration of landscape as a means of simplifying relations between town and country, farmers and city dwellers;
- strengthen the knowledge of the relationship between landscape and agriculture;
- gather and make known the different points of view expressed on the relationship between landscape and agriculture;

- provide farmers with tools and means to reorganise their plots to promote sustainable agricultural practices;<sup>18</sup>
- promote water management in agriculture that is concerted and economical, and integrated into the landscape;<sup>19</sup>
- defend the system of protected designations of origin in international relations and strengthen the consideration of landscape in the specifications;
- facilitate the revival of the country tree as an element of an agroecological production system by adapting it to each context;
- ensure better protection of tree lines which play a very important role in rural landscapes in terms of biodiversity (ecological corridors) but also in respect of other aspects of the landscape (landmarks, landscape identity);<sup>20</sup>
- develop training in dry stone construction techniques for farmers;
- strengthen the role of farmers and landscape architects in the bodies responsible for defining and implementing ecological corridors;
- promote trainings allowing landscape architects to have knowledge on agricultural issues and farmers to continue to be aware of the landscape dimension of the territory;<sup>21</sup>
- involve the population in the development of agricultural projects;
- encourage exchanges between farmers and other professions, especially artists;
- train professionals linked to the territory in the specificities of the agricultural environment and to integrate them in the elaboration of diagnoses and agroecology project;
- integrate architects into the development of construction or rehabilitation projects for agricultural buildings. Train architects in the specificities of the agricultural world;
- ensure that agricultural practices using new technologies (robotics, drone) take into account the landscape dimension of the territory.<sup>22</sup>

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18. Amendment adopted, as proposed by Poland:

19. Amendment adopted, as proposed by Belgium (Walloon Region).

20. Amendment adopted, as proposed by Belgium (Walloon Region).

21. Amendment adopted, as proposed by Belgium (Walloon Region).

22. Amendment adopted, as proposed by Belgium (Walloon Region).

- 8.4. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: “*Landscape integration in sectoral policies*”

*The 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 26-27 May 2021) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.*

**Draft Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)... of the Committee of Ministers to member States for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape integration in sectoral policies**

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The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

*Considering* that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage;

Recalling that the member states of the Council of Europe, signatories to the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176), stated “Believing that the landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being and that its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone;”

*Stressing* the importance of the landscape in relation to health, food and energy issues, as well as in order to face the challenges resulting from climate change, the disappearance of living species, water and air pollution, the degradation of agricultural and forest soils, and the artificialisation of land;

*Considering* also its powerful symbolic significance, which feeds on the sources of the social imagination, and its structural role as a lever for sustainable development based on a harmonious balance between the environmental, social, cultural, and economic dimensions;

*Recalling* that “landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas” (Preamble of the Convention);

*Stressing* that it is considered “as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity” (Article 5.a. of the Convention);

*Recalling* that each Party to the Convention 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 5 d.);

*Having regard* to the previous recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to Member States on the European Landscape Convention;<sup>23</sup>

*Taking into consideration* the message launched on 20 October 2020, with the adoption of the Lausanne Declaration on “Landscape integration in sectoral policies”, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the European Landscape Convention;

*Recalling* the provisions of the Lausanne Declaration on “Landscape integration in sectoral policies”, symbolically adopted on 20 October 2020 by the representatives of the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe;

*Wishing* to contribute to the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

*Recommends* to the Parties to the European Landscape Convention, and to any other States that may wish to do so:

1. To systematically integrate the landscape dimension into policies which may have a direct or indirect impact on the quality of the landscape, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;
2. To ensure thus that the policies of spatial and town planning, policies concerning infrastructure, water management, energy, the economy and employment, as well as environmental, agricultural, social, health, cultural and tourism policies, take into consideration the values and functions of the landscape;
3. To consider that integration concerns both the administrative bodies and departments on the same level (horizontal integration) and those belonging to different levels (vertical integration), in accordance with the provisions of the Recommendation No R (2008) 3.

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23. Recommendations [CM/Rec\(2008\)3](#) on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention; [CM/Rec\(2013\)4](#) on the [European Landscape Convention Information System](#) of the Council of Europe and its [Glossary](#); [CM/Rec\(2014\)8](#) on promoting landscape awareness through education; [CM/Rec\(2015\)7](#) on pedagogical material for landscape education in primary school; [CM/Rec\(2015\)8](#) on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on Transfrontier Landscapes; [CM/Rec\(2017\)7](#) on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy with a view to sustainable development; [CM/Rec\(2018\)9](#) contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: creation of public funds for landscape; [CM/Rec\(2019\)7](#) with a view to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape integration in policies relating to rural territories in agricultural and forestry, energy and demographic transition; [CM/Rec\(2019\)8](#) with a view to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape and democracy: public participation.

## APPENDIX 9

**REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE 11<sup>TH</sup> COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON  
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

- 9.1. Report “*Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development*”  
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 5E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]
- 9.2. Report “*Urbanisation, town planning and landscape*”  
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 6E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]
- 9.3. Report “*Urban landscapes and climate change: the contribution of Landscape Architects to improve the quality of life*”  
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 7E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

- 9.1. Report “*Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development*”  
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 5E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

*Text of the PowerPoint presented by Mr Régis Ambroise*

*Photo 1*

Hello everyone and thank you for your invitation. This power point summarises the conceptual reference Report “*Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development*” of the draft recommendation.

The aim is to present how to encourage the population and those who plan the territories to become conscious actors in the transformation of landscapes in the service of both sustainable development and the quality of the living environment.

*Photo 2*

Historically, landscapes have been developed using natural resources and energy: water, soil, animal and plant biodiversity, wind, sun and human power.

*Photo 3*

In the 20th century, the discovery of fossil fuels transformed our relationship with the land. In order to make the best use of these new resources, space was reorganised according to models that were imposed on the territories without taking into account their singularities.

*Photo 4*

In agriculture, for example, space has been reorganised to facilitate the use of mechanised machinery and chemical inputs (fertilisers, plant protection products), which consume oil.

*Photo 5*

To house the new city dwellers who came from the countryside, industrial collective housing was created in the cities and then housing estates in the suburbs.

*Photo 6*

Cities were restructured to serve the car according to the principle of zoning: a single function for each plot.

All this brought great wealth to developed countries: famines were eliminated, comfort increased, and people enjoyed greater freedom of movement and consumption. However, the negative effects of these development models on the environment and landscapes gradually became apparent. The first reactions appeared at international level.

*Photo 7*

Rio de Janeiro in 1992 when the notion of sustainable development took over from that of nature protection. Henceforth, the issue of biodiversity no longer concerned only remarkable protected areas but all territories and all stakeholders.

*Photo 8*

2000: European Landscape Convention opened for signature in Florence. All territories are to be considered as landscapes and not only the remarkable ones.

*Photo 9*

2015, the UN sets out the 17 sustainable development goals in which the issue of global warming appears as a key challenge. Oil is questioned not only because it pollutes but also because its combustion is largely responsible for the greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming.

*Photo 10*

2015 COP 21 in Paris commits all countries to reduce the increase in global warming by tackling its causes, including the use of oil and gas.

*Photo 11*

2020-2021 the Covid pandemic affects the whole world and calls into question our development models and international trade.

*Photo 12*

In this context, how can we encourage everyone to take responsibility for the landscape? By proving that working with landscape can help both to promote a more sustainable development of territories and to generate a more harmonious living environment. It is thus necessary to convince planners that it is in their interest to use landscape approaches as a complement to their own technical tools.

*Photo 13*

Landscape approaches are facilitative. They consist of:

- developing a precise knowledge of the natural and human characteristics of the territories;
- involving the population;
- promoting multi-use of the land and multi-functionality of developments;
- daring to talk about beauty.

*Photo 14*

How can we get farmers interested in the landscape issue? By showing them that landscape approaches will enable them to achieve their agroecological objectives more quickly and effectively. This 360 ha farm was a cereal monoculture in 1990 and had set itself the goal of switching to organic farming. The farmers transformed their production systems by increasing the diversity of their crops and integrating two herds of cattle and sheep. But at the same time, they had to think spatially in order to develop their land to meet their objective. They reduced the size of the plots and adapted their shape, incorporating hedges, grass strips and agroforestry. In this way, they carried out an agroecological land reorganisation. At the same time, they worked to improve the visual quality and opened the paths to the public.

*Photo 15*

This picture shows how the restructuring of this plot into agroforestry market gardening is shaping a new quality landscape that promotes links between farmers and consumers of food and landscape.

*Photo 16*

In cities, urban planners are increasingly using landscape approaches to organise public space and housing in such a way as to reduce fossil fuel consumption by using local resources. To do this, they involve the population, which knows its territory, its assets and its constraints, and which will agree to transform its way of life all the more easily if it has participated in the development of these new projects, which also include the objective of improving the living environment.

*Photo 17*

Saving fossil fuels requires the development of renewable energy resources. The elected representatives of local authorities, in conjunction with the population, are best equipped to define the energy strategy best suited to their territory. By using the landscape approach, they will be able to define the most efficient energy mix and the one that is best accepted by the population, who will have had their say on the location of new developments.

*Photo 18*

Finally, Covid showed how important it is to strengthen the place of nature in the city in quality spaces and to redevelop the countryside in which many city dwellers have found refuge.

*Photo 19*

I would like to emphasise two points. In the text of the European Landscape Convention, reference is made to “landscape quality objectives”. But this notion of quality needs to be clarified. Everyone has his or her own perception of the landscape, and this perception is changing. This is why it is appropriate to speak of landscape quality objectives in favour of a more sustainable and harmonious development of territories. This makes it possible to bring together people from different backgrounds in jointly developed projects.

*Photo 20*

Furthermore, to encourage planners and the population to work together and feel responsible, it is advisable to use participation methods based directly on collective observation of the landscape and discussion in the field.

*Photo 21*

Finally, a small reference to the European Landscape Convention. In 1998, two years before it was signed, a symposium had already brought together in Florence the representatives of the various States and experts to prepare the text of the convention. On that occasion, all the participants were invited to go to Siena to admire Ambrogio Lorenzetti's fresco of the Allegory of Good Government, which has greatly inspired landscape planning in Tuscany and in Europe. Today, we need to work with artists capable of inspiring the population and all the planners to imagine landscape projects favourable to a sustainable and harmonious development of territories.

Thank you for your attention.

9.2. Report "*Urbanisation, town planning and landscape*"

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 6E](#) – [PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

9.3. Report "*Urban landscapes and climate change: the contribution of Landscape Architects to improve the quality of life*"

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2021\) 7E](#) – [PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

*Text of the PowerPoint presented by Mr Michael Oldham*

*Slide 1 - Introduction*

Firstly, I must thank Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention for having commissioned this very important study. I must also thank the members of the International Federation of Landscape Architects Europe Working Group, on relations with the Council of Europe, for assisting in the preparation of the report which is quite lengthy. This presentation highlights its main features, notes the technical and scientific data that is now available to confirm how much landscape contributes to the quality of life in cities, as well as showing examples of the work of landscape architects, to give you a glimpse of a perhaps optimistic future, but also leave you with a few thoughts, and some questions on decision making, and why it is important to do better.

The photo is of the small French alpine town where I live.

*Slide 2 - Climate change*

We know that there are now international agreements, protocols and treaties concerning climate change. The phenomenon is globally recognised, and we also know that amelioration targets are unlikely to be reached.

*Slide 3 - Anthropocene effects*

We recognise the likely effects that climate change will have and the huge risks it imposes on civilisation, on people, and on nature, as well as having profound economic and social consequences. Increasing extreme weather conditions can be expected, causing rising sea levels, coastal erosion, flooding, overheating of cities, drought, poor air quality and species depletion. In response, the Council of Europe has stated that it puts sustainable development at the top of its agenda. Its policy is that economic progress must not compromise the key assets of humanity – the quality of the environment and landscapes, human rights and social equity, cultural diversity and democracy.

*Slide 4 - Scientific studies*

The report cites three particular studies – European Environment Agency, Eklipse Working Group Report – a study commissioned by the EU and the UK’s Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution. This last study stated that health and wellbeing are recognised as being inextricably linked with the urban environment. There are many more studies. Unlike ten or twenty years ago, there is a huge resource of information on health and well-being and the importance of landscape. Reference to these studies and others is included in the report. However, this better understanding of the relationship between quality of life and landscape needs to be acted on, not simply noted. Time is running out! The European Environment Agency report published in 2020 confirms the belief that green infrastructure measures emerge as effective in addressing high temperatures and flooding in cities adding that nature-based solutions provide co-benefits to the environment and society; by contrast, it notes that grey infrastructure, buildings, dykes, engineering works may not offer sufficient protection from the magnitude of future climate hazards and should be complemented by green infrastructure and soft-adaptation measures for optimal effectiveness and cost-efficiency.

*Slide 5 - Covid-19*

But we have also been presented with another global problem which in the context of urban living, is impossible to ignore – the pandemic. Covid-19 has caused many things to change and encouraged some reflection on how cities function and how we function in cities, how we move around and especially whether we need to travel as much. It has allowed us to reflect on how important access to open space is in terms of quality of life for city dwellers and how important it is to bring the countryside into our towns and cities. For Europeans this is particularly important because two thirds of Europeans now live in towns and cities. History is repeating itself. It was the great pandemics of the 19th century including cholera that became prime movers in transforming cities such as London, Paris and New York.

*Slide 6 - Poor air quality*

If we look at only one of these problems – poor air quality, we can see how this directly affects the quality of life, producing ill health, morbidity, lower productivity and high health care costs. However, air quality is one of the areas which is easier to deal with than some of the other problems such as rising sea levels. So, what can we do?

*Slide 7 - Case studies*

This report includes a few case studies which demonstrate the work of landscape architects and projects that contribute to finding solutions to these problems. They range from the role of nature in cities, green blue corridors and especially the interconnectivity of people and nature, revitalising public spaces to provide cooler temperatures, shade, and dealing with drainage to reduce flooding, tree planting and urban housing. But I urge you to read the report to obtain a broader view of the areas in which landscape architects can make such a difference. I am going to start with urban housing.

*Slides 8 and 9 - Urban housing*

I am showing you this project because it is very near to the Palais de l'Europe in Strasbourg. Its ten minutes' walk from the main buildings, on the other side of the Orangery and worth visiting. It was a project of the early nineties. The landscape budget was in the order of 3.5% of the project (not 1% as is often the case). It demonstrates a resilient, easily maintained landscape, a green corridor important for people and wildlife, it provides shade, colour, seasonal interest and biodiversity. It does not rely on endless grass cutting, which is non-sustainable, expensive and sterile. Indeed, in my view, the use of grass often represents an initially cheap and lazy solution which is inevitably not only expensive in the long term but also contributes to warming cities.

*Slide 10 - Nature-based solutions (NBS)*

Nature based solutions are the most resilient, but every location has its own natural elements and scientific studies are required to find the best solutions. Urban GreenUP, a project which is part-funded by the European Union, comprises a network of cities working on Nature-based-solutions, including Liverpool, Valladolid and Izmir as front runners, others including Ludwigsburg and Mantova as followers, and others including Oslo and Thessalonica as part of a global network. These illustrations show a study of pollinator plants as one of several small projects being carried out in Liverpool and a project in Izmir to reunite the city with nature.

*Slide 11 - NBS variety of solutions*

This table, which is reproduced in the report shows the range of nature-based solutions that are now recognised as being able to help mitigate the effects of climate change in the process of adapting cities to a healthier future.

*Slide 12 - Green/blue corridors*

Green/blue corridors are the key to reimagining cities. Creating linear woodlands, parklands, communication corridors, wildlife vectors, pedestrian and cycle routes away from traffic, linking housing with shopping, recreation with nature, effectively bring the countryside into the urban environment. This has to be the way to reinvest in cities. This photograph shows the ecological structure of Lisbon. It is building on the basis of this kind of work, relating river valleys, woodlands and topography that it is possible to create the opportunities for green/blue interconnectivity.

*Slide 13 - Water management and flood prevention*

Other case studies in the report include water management and flood prevention – this is a project in the Netherlands.

*Slide 14 and 15 - Revitalising city centres*

Revitalising city centres is important, introducing trees and vegetation, reducing heat build-up, dealing with drainage in an intelligent way, removing vehicles, and creating large pedestrian areas as part of this interconnectivity.

*Slide 16 - Climate change initiatives*

There are now a number of European initiatives aimed at climate control, reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, reducing energy consumption and the like. These include the European Green Deal, New Bauhaus, Urban GreenUP, Interreg, as well as COP25 and COP40 which are more global. However, apart from Urban GreenUP which is directly concerned with producing nature-based solutions it is likely that less than 1% of these overall budgets will be spent on landscape. This is unfortunate because whilst many measures are aimed at reducing carbon emissions which is important, they are mostly invisible to the public.

*Slide 17 - Opportunities and problems*

Investment in landscape is an amazingly cheap and resilient solution compared to investing in concrete, bricks and mortar which have their own environmental problems. The effect of investing in landscape is not just immediate and obvious, important in terms of public appreciation, but also has huge long-term benefits. Huge improvements could be made simply by increasing the average spending on landscape in development projects to 3% rather than the 1% often used. This kind of initial investment would also lead to reduced long-term land management costs, increased biodiversity, less polluted air, cooler cities, improved health, well-being, and the quality of life. But even this modest investment is only a fraction of what is actually spent on professional fees in most development projects. Where do our priorities lie? Should we be optimistic?

*Slide 18 - Reasons to be optimistic*

Of course, we should be optimistic. We have to be optimistic – to be otherwise would be no more than accepting, as politicians and practitioners, that we were incapable of understanding the problems and realising the solutions. Much like the centre of Athens, the project for the Champs-Élysées in Paris “*Les Champs des Possibles*” (The Fields of Possibilities) demonstrates exactly the kind of project that is needed to reinvigorate cities, to provide important opportunities for city dwellers to enjoy city life on a larger scale, reducing the need to escape from the city to the countryside just to breathe. But such projects rely on careful consultation and involvement of the public, democratising the possibilities as well as the solutions and as well as using strong, capable, multi-disciplinary expert teams to achieve the best results. There are many choices to make and they need to be well explained and undertaken intelligently.

*Slide 19 - An example*

At the CDCPP’s Thematic Session on “Climate change and sustainable development as related to human rights and democracy” (October 2018), I presented a short paper. If green spaces, which require a high level of maintenance and contribute to the warming of cities, were converted to wood, buildings would be cooler in summer (reducing the need for air conditioning) and warmer in winter (reducing the need for heating), leading to lower building energy costs. Trees would help to improve air quality, aid biodiversity (if the right species are chosen) increase carbon sequestration, and create a more usable casual open space with cheaper long-term maintenance costs. So, there are important choices to make, but they need to be made intelligently. Mowing large, useless, mostly unused areas of grass, is equivalent to leaving the hot tap running, or not insulating your house. It is cheaper creating a sustainable, biodiverse landscapes at the outset, rather than spending money on eternal maintenance.

*Slide 20 - Good or bad*

Let me go back to the opening image. This is a newly completed project in the small town where I live. Is it good or bad? Well, it's both. It's good because, having recognised that an avenue of trees needed replacing because they were old and dangerous, they were replaced. The image shows stunning autumn colours and maybe this will become a tourist draw. But it's also bad, because the trees chosen are North American maples and are sterile in terms of biodiversity. Does it matter? In this case, probably not. The area is surrounded by hectares of natural and semi-natural woodland. However, if we adopt such solutions for cities generally, thinking only of the aesthetics, and not applying a holistic, learned, intelligent view of what we are doing, we not only contribute to and accelerate species decline, but we contribute to a growing disaster that will last for generations. These trees will last at least a hundred years and the opportunity to do better is therefore lost for generations. A table relates the species diversity associated with different species of tree.

*Slide 21 - Key messages*

If we are really interested in improving the quality of life for city dwellers, providing unpolluted air, reducing the desire to escape to the countryside, providing recreation space, combatting heat, etc., we have to invest much more in landscape. We have to employ more nature-based solutions, which are so much cheaper than building, whilst providing resilience and sustainability. We need to reimagine cities with interlinked natural corridors providing an alternative networks of open space alternative to roads. And, to do this intelligently, rather than just designing pretty patterns on the ground, we need to employ a detailed knowledge of plant communities and ecology, soil structure, the links between topography and drainage and so much more, if long-term green infrastructure planning has any chance of sustainability and success.

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## APPENDIX 10

### WORK PROGRAMME AND ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION 2021-2023<sup>24</sup>

*adopted by the 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention  
on 27 May 2021*

#### Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2021-2023<sup>25</sup>

*Council of Europe*  
European Landscape Convention

*Council of Europe Treaty Series - No. 176*

The main objectives of the Work Programme are to promote participatory democracy, maintaining and deepening dialogue and co-operation between public authorities and civil society for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention by:

1. Organising biennial Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention, according to the terms of reference of Committees of Experts set up under Article 17 of the Statute of the Council of Europe designated by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention (Article 10 of the Convention – Monitoring of the implementation of the Convention);
2. Organising annually one or several Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;
3. Maintaining the Information System of the Council of Europe European Landscape Convention, and launching its Third Phase of activity, with the preparation of national and regional reports and thematic reports on public policies of Parties to the Convention (according to Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 11 December 2013);
4. Continuing the organisation of the Sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe in the framework of the Council of Europe Landscape Alliance Award and of the Forums on the national selections of the Landscape Award (according to the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and to the Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 27 September 2017);

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24. The Work programme is proposed to cover the period between the 11th and 12th Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention.

25. Council of Europe – Council of Europe Landscape Convention: Territorial Dimension of Human Rights and Democracy [PMM 2011-2019, No. 251, Cead 2561]; Territorial dimension of Human Rights, Democracy and Sustainable development [PMM 2020-2022, No. 2453]. [PMM 2023-2025, No. 3017].

5. Continuing the preparation of thematic reports and draft recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, considered as outstanding, of everyday life and degraded, inland and maritime waters being taken into consideration;
6. Establishing Working Groups supported by expertise, in order to prepare draft recommendations for the attention of the CDCPP and Committee of Ministers;
7. Promoting synergies on the themes of sustainable development (environment, society, economy and culture), democracy, human rights and rule of law;
8. Contributing to the global debates on sustainable development (United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) and habitat.

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### **Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

The Action Plan refers to the Articles of the Convention.

- 1. Implementation of Article 10 “Monitoring and implementation of the Convention” and of Article 8 “Mutual assistance and exchange of information” of the European Landscape Convention**
  - Organisation of the 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, under the auspices of the Hungarian Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, Council of Europe, Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg, 26-27 May 2021;
  - Organisation of the 12th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, under the auspices of the Finnish Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, Council of Europe, Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2023;
  - Preparation of the Landscape Part of the 10th Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 18 June and Autumn 2021, and of the meetings of its Bureau;
  - Preparation of the Landscape Part of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 2022-2023, and of the meetings of its Bureau;
  - Development of Phase 4 of the Council of Europe European Landscape Convention Information System on the website (according to the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to Member States CM/Rec(2013)4);
  - Follow-up of the Working Group, supported by expertise, on “Landscape integration in sectoral policies”;
  - Organisation of the 25th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “Landscape Strategies, Action plans and Policy documents for landscape quality”, Mallorca, Spain, 6-8 October 2021 [Theme of the International Landscape Day of 20 October 2021];

- Organisation of the 27th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, 2022;
- Organisation of the 28th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, 2023.

*Documentation:*

- Publication of the book “Landscape mosaics: Reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention”, Council of Europe Publishing (to be published in 2022);
- Dissemination and translation of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers to Member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

## **2. Implementation of Article 5 “General Measures”**

- National Symposium on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Greece organised with the Council of Europe following the Chairmanship of Greece of the Committee of Ministers, Larissa, Greece, 2022;
- Analysis and promotion of certain experiments showing the scope covered by the Convention: examples of landscapes considered to be emblematic or outstanding (and which can be protected as such), which have also given rise to management and planning actions; examples where the landscape could serve as a key input for the definition of a territory project, not only including protected areas;
- Preparation of ELC Reports on “The law applicable to landscapes in comparative and international law” (on the basis of the Information System of the Convention);
- Preparation of ELC Reports and proposals on “Landscape of rural areas: general (industrial and mining landscapes, forestry, new cities, landscape and jobs) and specific thematic (trees and hedges...)”;
- Preparation of ELC Report and proposals “Peri-urban landscape and quality of life”;
- Preparation of ELC Report and proposals “Climatic changes: new energies as a challenge for the landscape”;
- Preparation of ELC Reports and proposals on integration of landscape into sectorial policies and thematic: urbanism, architecture, skylines, urban green spaces, heath, leisure.

## **3. Implementation of Article 6.A. “Specific Measures: Awareness-raising”**

- Preparation of leaflets on the Convention and recommendations adopted by the Committee of Ministers;
- Preparation of a new issue of the magazine Futuropa on “The landscape character, result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors” (No. 4, 2022);
- Promotion of events on the landscape (International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe on 20 October, other days, weekends, months, years, landscape festivals...);
- National Landscape Symposium organised to celebrate the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, Budapest, Hungary, 20 October 2021.

## **4. Implementation of Article 6. B. “Specific Measures: Training and Education”**

- Promotion of meetings on education and summer universities;

- Preparation of ELC Reports and proposals on training.

*Documentation:*

- Dissemination (and possible translation into other languages) of the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers to Member States: CM/Rec(2014)8 on promoting landscape awareness through education, and CM/Rec(2015)7 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on pedagogical material for landscape education in primary schools;
- Publication of the Pedagogical Booklet “Landscape education for primary schools”.

**5. Implementation of Article 7 “International policies and programmes” of the European Landscape Convention**

- Promotion of the consideration of the landscape dimension of sectorial policies of the European Union (Policies of Agriculture, of Research) and other international policies and programmes;
- Contribution to global debates on sustainable development and habitat;
- Contribution to the consideration of landscape as an ecosystem service.

**6. Implementation of Article 8 “Mutual assistance and exchange of information” of the European Landscape Convention**

- Update of the European Landscape Convention website, including the International Landscape Observatory and the Information Platform: [www.coe.int/en/web/landscape](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape);
- Promotion of meetings on mutual exchange and information;
- Legal and institutional assistance (establishment of landscape centres or observatories);
- Interministerial Round Tables on the Convention;
- Information meetings on the European Landscape Convention.

**7. Implementation of Article 9 “Transfrontier landscapes” of the European Landscape Convention**

- Implementation of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on transfrontier landscapes;
- Promotion of transfrontier co-operation: meetings and projects;
- Establishment of a network of landscape observatories and universities.

**8. Implementation of Article 11 “Landscape Award of the Council of Europe” of the European Landscape Convention**

- Organisation of an Exhibition on the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, on the occasion of the 12th and 13th Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg 2022 and Strasbourg, 2024), and on the occasion of other events;
- Organisation of the 7th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2020-2021) according to Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers – preparation of the files and meeting of the international Jury;
- Organisation of the 8th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2022-2023) according to Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers – preparation of the files and meeting of the international Jury;

- Organisation of the 9th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2024-2025) according to Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers – preparation of the files and meeting of the international Jury;
- Organisation of the 24th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Forum of the national selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award – 6th Session 2018-2019”, 2022;
- Organisation of the 26th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Forum of the national selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award – 7th Session 2020-2021”, 2022;
- Organisation of the ...th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Forum of the national selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award – 8th Session 2022-2023”, 2024.

*Documentation:*

- Dissemination and translations in diverse languages of the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe;
- Dissemination and translations in diverse languages of the Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 27 September 2017;
- Publication “Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe”, volume 2, 2018-2021, Council of Europe, Territory and Landscape Series”, Territory and Landscape Series, 2021, No. 120;
- Publication “Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe”, volume 2, 2018-2023, Council of Europe, Territory and Landscape Series”, Territory and Landscape Series, 2023, No. 120;
- Online presentation of the achievements of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance;
- Exhibitions on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe;
- Posters on the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance.

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## APPENDIX 11

LIST OF THE DOCUMENTS OF THE 11th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON  
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

[www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences)

English

Reference	Document
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 1E</a>	Draft Agenda
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 1E Add.</a>	Draft annotated agenda
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 2E – PowerPoint Presentation</a>	General Report of activities on the European Landscape Convention and status of signatures and ratifications
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 3Bil.</a>	Addresses from representatives of Member States of the Council of Europe and other States
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 4Bil.</a>	Statements of international governmental and non-governmental organisations
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 5E – PowerPoint Presentation</a>	Report “ <i>Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development</i> ” and draft recommendation
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 6E – PowerPoint Presentation</a>	Report “ <i>Urbanisation, town planning and landscape</i> ” and draft recommendation
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 7E – PowerPoint Presentation</a>	Report “ <i>Urban landscapes and climate change: the contribution of Landscape Architects to improve the quality of life</i> ”
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 8E</a>	Draft recommendation “ <i>Landscape and agriculture</i> ”
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 9E</a>	Council of Europe Observatory on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 10E</a>	Results of the National Days “ <i>The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in France: Landscapes from here and elsewhere, diverse perspectives on some landscape approaches at different scales, on both sides of borders</i> ”, Strasbourg, France, 26-27 November 2019
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 11E</a>	Results of the 23rd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “ <i>Landscape integration in sectoral policies</i> ”, [Lausanne, Switzerland], 19-20 October 2020 and draft recommendation
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 12E</a>	Results of the 24th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “ <i>Council of Europe Landscape Award National Selections Forum - 6th Session 2018-2019</i> ”, [Geneva, Switzerland], 21-22 October 2020
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 13E</a>	Report on the 7th Session (2020-2021) of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 14E</a>	Implementation of the Resolution on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 15E</a>	Draft Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2021-2023

<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 16E</a>	Report of the 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention
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French

Référence	Document
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 1F</a>	Projet d'ordre du jour
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 1F Add.</a>	Projet d'ordre du jour annoté
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 2F – PowerPoint Presentation</a>	Rapport général des activités de la Convention et état des signatures et des ratifications
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 3Bil.</a>	Communications des représentants des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe et autres Etats
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 4Bil.</a>	Interventions des organisations internationales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 5F – PowerPoint Presentation</a>	Rapport « <i>Paysage et responsabilités des acteurs pour un développement durable et harmonieux</i> » et projet de recommandation
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 6F – PowerPoint Presentation</a>	Rapport « <i>Urbanisation, urbanisme et paysage</i> » et projet de recommandation
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 7F – PowerPoint Presentation</a>	Rapport « <i>Paysages urbains et changement climatique : la contribution des architectes paysagistes à l'amélioration de la qualité de vie</i> »
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 8F</a>	Projet de recommandation « <i>Paysages et agriculture</i> »
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 9F</a>	Observatoire du Conseil de Europa sur la mise an œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 10F</a>	Résultats des Journées nationales « <i>La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage en France : Paysages d'ici et d'ailleurs : regards croisés sur quelques démarches paysagères à différentes échelles, de part et d'autre des frontières</i> », Strasbourg, France, 26-27 novembre 2019
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 11F</a>	Résultats de la 23 <sup>e</sup> Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention du Conseil de l'Europe sur le paysage « <i>L'intégration du paysage dans les politiques sectorielles</i> », [Lausanne, Suisse], 19-20 octobre 2020 et projet de recommandation
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 12F</a>	Résultats de la 24 <sup>e</sup> Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention du Conseil de l'Europe sur le paysage « <i>Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe - 6<sup>e</sup> Session 2018-2019</i> », [Genève, Suisse], 21-22 octobre 2020
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 13F</a>	Rapport sur la 7 <sup>e</sup> Session (2020-2021) du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 14F</a>	Mise en œuvre de la Résolution sur l'Alliance du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 15F</a>	Projet de Programme de travail et Plan d'action pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage 2021-2023
<a href="#">CEP-CDCPP (2021) 16F</a>	Rapport de la 11 <sup>e</sup> Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention paysage

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