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EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

CEP-CDCPP

LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL JURY

5th Session 2016-2017

Report

Palais de l'Europe, Council of Europe
4-5 April 2017

*Secretariat document of the Council of Europe
Directorate of Democratic Governance*

I. WELCOME AND OPENING OF THE MEETING

The Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe welcomed the members of the Jury to the 5th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe – Mrs Kriztina KINCSES, Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention for Hungary, Ministry of Agriculture of Hungary; Mrs Anne-Marie CHAVANON, President of the Committee on Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe; Mrs Linajeros CRUZ, Former National Representative of the European Landscape Convention for Spain, Institute of Cultural Heritage; Mr Yves LUGINBUHL, Director of Research Emeritus at the CNRS, Paris; Mr Michael OLDHAM, Founding President of the European Foundation for Landscape Architecture (EFLA) –, and thanked them for their participation in this important meeting (list of participants in Appendix 2 to this report). The members of the Jury expressed their regret about the non-participation of the representative of the Congress.

1. Adoption of the draft agenda [\[CEP-CDCP-LA \(2017\) 1E\]](#)

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

2. General presentation of the work of the meeting

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention warmly thanked all the States Parties to the Convention which had contributed to this 5th Session of the Landscape Award. She recalled that the European Landscape Convention provides in its Article 11 a Council of Europe Landscape Award. The Committee of Ministers adopted Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe on 20 February 2008 (See Appendix 3 to this report). The Award is in keeping with the work done by the Council of Europe in favour of human rights, democracy and sustainable development and that it promotes the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by acknowledging the importance of measures taken to improve the landscape features of people's living conditions.

The Award was launched in 2008 and four sessions of the Award have previously been organised: in 2008-2009, in 2010-2011, in 2012-2013 and in 2014-2015.

According to the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, and in the framework of the organisation of the 5th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, the Parties to the Convention were invited to present through their Permanent Representatives of the Parties to the Convention the applications to the General Secretariat of the Council of Europe by 30 January 2017.

The Secretary received 13 application files from the following Parties: Andorra, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Serbia, Slovakia and Spain.

A presentation of the [Applications](#) appears on the Council of Europe Website of the European Landscape Convention: <http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention> / “Landscape Award” / “Sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe” Part; or <http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/sessions-of-the-landscape-award>

The International Jury, set up as a subordinate body of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in accordance with Article 10 of the European Landscape Convention, thus meet in order to examine the applications and propose the Award, possible special mentions and acknowledgements.

Mrs Kriztina KINCSES was appointed by the CDCPP as its representative in the Jury (Decision of the CDCPP at its 5th Plenary Session, Strasbourg, CDCPP(2016)19, Strasbourg, 13-15 June 2016, Item 5.3).

The CDCPP will be invited, at its 6th Meeting (Strasbourg, 10-12 May 2017), to submit the proposals of the Jury to the Committee of Ministers.

In the light of these proposals, the Committee of Ministers shall grant the Award, as well as special mentions and acknowledgments. According to the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, they will be presented by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, with the participation of the Chair of the CDCPP and of the Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, or their representatives, at a public ceremony.

All the achievements will be also presented at the 20th 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 – Session 2016-2017*”, in June 2018.

II. ELECTION OF THE CHAIR

The members of the Jury elected Mr Yves LUGINBUHL as Chair of the Jury of the 5th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

III. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECTS

[\[CEP-CDCPP-LA \(2017\) 2E\]](#)

The Jury examined the complete files submitted to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe, presented by the Secretariat, Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS and Mrs Veronika STRILETS:

1. Andorra

Inclusion and management of the Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley on the list of UNESCO world heritage sites in the cultural landscape category

Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley management plan steering committee

The Madriu-Perafita-Claror valley is a unique example of cultural landscape. Formed by glaciers and shaped by human effort, the valley offers the beholder the full and outstanding splendour of the joint work of nature and humankind. Covering an area of 4,247 ha, it brings together the age-old achievements of the men and women of a very particular mountain country, Andorra. The main interest of the valley lies in the great density of both natural and cultural heritage assets in an excellent state of conservation. The very wide range of conditions and microclimates which result from the variations in altitude and aspect means that there is a great variety of soils, vegetation and, hence, landscapes, which contribute to the valley’s great wealth of habitats, fauna and flora. As the last place in the country without a road, the Madriu-Perafita-Claror valley is home to a wide range of landscapes, which are preserved as the product of nature and the imprint left by humankind.

2. Belgium

The hillside of the Citadel in Liège: 1999-2010. From an enclosure to a network
City of Liège

Lying on the edge of the historic city centre, the hillside of the Citadel covers approximately 86 hectares of the southern slopes of one of the steepest hills lining the Meuse valley. Hidden away in this extensive, uninterrupted ensemble of terraces, orchards, woods, paths and gardens is an outstanding heritage of almost 70 monuments and five listed sites. For almost 20 years, the public and the authorities have been working together to protect and enhance the whole area. The project has focused on confirming the public use of these outstanding sites, while conserving them and implementing innovative, integrated management methods. In 2010, a collection of 18 developed sites linked by 13 kilometres of footpaths was laid out and made available for tourists to discover the historic and natural heritage, and as a leisure area for city centre residents.

3. Czech Republic

Education of children in strongly industrial landscapes
Elementary School in City of Most

The achievement presents the long-term comprehensive approach of a school to educating children in heavily industrialised and completely transformed landscapes. The town of Most, where the school is situated, experienced a very difficult period in its history when, following a Government Decision in 1964 on giving priority to coal surface mining, the town was, with the exception of a small part, entirely demolished. Its residents were relocated to the newly built town just a few hundred metres from the original municipality. The immediate landscape has been badly affected by surface coal mining – most of the surrounding landscape is made up of large opencast mines and slag heaps (spoil tips), but also of reclaimed (recultivated) areas – the newly created landscapes, encompassing some of Most's pride and glory (Autodrome, Hippodrome, Aquadrome, Aerodrome as well as the Benedikt and Matylda recreational zones). The elementary school teaches children to understand and solve environmental issues as well as to comprehend the interrelationship of the sustainable use of natural resources, the landscape and a healthy environment, to see them in their historical context and to gain awareness of how they themselves can contribute to the development of the environment they live in.

4. Finland

The Shepherding Weeks
Metsähallitus Parks and Wildlife Finland

The Shepherding Weeks is a unique concept that combines landscape management and an experience-rich holiday, which was developed by Metsähallitus Parks & Wildlife Finland Southern Finland regional unit in Koli National Park. During shepherding weeks, volunteer shepherds take care of a herd of sheep for a week as they perform landscape management in national parks and conservation areas. The week is subject to a charge, in exchange for which the shepherds get to stay in an old house in the midst of breathtaking scenery. The payment is used to cover the costs of landscape management and the maintenance costs of the buildings in the areas. The operations are organised in co-operation between Metsähallitus, volunteer shepherds and sheep farmers. Thanks to the shepherding weeks, valuable traditional rural landscapes are maintained and the public's awareness of the importance of landscape has increased.

5. France

Landscape as a link

Saint-Paul, Réunion, France

Further to the Western Landscape Plan launched in Réunion by the central government in 1997, the community of municipalities of the west coast territory, covering an area of 53,000 ha, drew up a landscape charter in 2007. The charter sets out landscape quality objectives based on a landscape development grid. The overall aim is the development of natural breathing spaces on the coastline and urban interface areas between built-up areas and nature. In 2009, the community of municipalities produced an intermunicipal development plan for urban interface areas. At the same time, the central government produced an atlas of Réunion landscapes, underlining the relevant issues. While these policies were taking shape, the regional authority implemented a model approach to development by using the construction of the *Route des Tamarins* expressway as a lever for landscape activities, especially along its particularly sensitive northern section, where a town surrounded by natural areas made up of wetlands and gorges (Saint-Paul) is followed by a headland including a savanna landscape that is also protected (Cap la Houssaye). In this context, the landscape project carried out over a 12-year period has both reinvented the urban interface area outside Saint-Paul and also brought the savanna landscape of the headland to the fore as a natural breathing space for the population.

6. Greece

Developing water-codes in the centre of the city of Larissa: the Larissa experiment

Municipality of Larissa

The achievement aims to create a new landscape identity for the city of Larissa based on the lost physical and historical landscape of the newly excavated ancient Theatre of the 3rd c. BC, in the centre of the town. It intends to do so by involving local communities and revealing the memories of a distinctive agricultural landscape, such as the plain of Thessaly with Pinios river and its surrounding famous mythical mountains. The urban scale sculptor Nella Golanda aimed to create a new identity for the city of Larissa, based on the enhancement of the ancient Theatre of the city. In order to achieve these goals, she proposed the design of “*the sculpted river*”, marking the lost relation of the city with its river (Pinios) and emphasising the different landscape types of Thessaly (the uplands and the lowlands) along its route.

7. Hungary

Landscape Development and Community Sample Programme for a Liveable Village

Local Government of Mátradereske / Roma Minority Local Government of Mátradereske

The main focus of the programme is landscape as a territory contributing to human well-being and as a resource of sustainable economic activity. Based on the potentials in the favourable landscape, natural, cultural and historical values, new regional opportunities opened up through developments: preservation of existing jobs and the creation of new ones; relying on the strong solidarity of locals; conservation of local Palóc traditions; and strengthening the power of the local community through local identity by making them familiar with the cultural, historical and natural values.

8. Italy

Landscape Regeneration of the Landscape and Archaeological Park of the Valley of the Temples in Agrigento

Department of Cultural Heritage and Identity of Sicily

Landscape regeneration project comes from the co-operation between public and private partners inside the extraordinary setting of the Valley of the Temples, in the city of Agrigento. Declared UNESCO World Heritage in 1997, the Valley of the Temples hosts one of the major archeological complexes in the Mediterranean Sea, surrounded by an agricultural landscape of rare beauty, mainly composed by centenary olive and almond trees. In a view of sustainable development of the resources,

the Park has co-ordinated the actions of public and private partners, recreating traditional products of high quality and reminding agronomic practices of the ancient Sicilian tradition, in order to combine production, protection and fruition of the territory, thanks to the recovery of important infrastructure as the old railway of the Temples. Therefore, the project combines Knowledge, Co-operation, Development, Protection and Fruition.

9. Latvia

Regeneration of Daugavpils Fortress to Preserve Cultural and Historical Objects
Daugavpils City Council

Daugavpils Fortress is the last bastion-type fortification complex, built in the 19th century, which is preserved in a relatively good condition until nowadays. After the Soviet army left the Fortress, its territory (total area of approximately 2 km²) was not used; it was an abandoned, degraded and unattractive space of urban environment. The initiative of the local municipality was to define the territory of Daugavpils Fortress as a part of the city for prior development, including it in all planning documents. Several projects in the Fortress were successfully implemented within the framework of Daugavpils City Development Programme “Mana pils - Daugavpils” (“My Castle - Daugavpils”) for 2008-2014 (further - DDP) Urban Environment Development Section *Action A22 Daugavpils Fortress Regeneration*, in order to create preconditions for preservation and rational use of the urban construction monument of state significance as a unique cultural and historical heritage transforming it into an administrative, cultural, business, recreational and tourism centre. Several activities were implemented: restoration of the Water Lifting Building to create Daugavpils Fortress Culture and Information Centre, reconstruction of the Arsenal building and improvement of the adjacent territory to create Daugavpils Mark Rothko Art Centre, development of public infrastructure of the Fortress by complex improvement of streets and construction of engineering networks and takeover, and proper maintenance of ramparts of the Fortress.

10. Norway

Alna Environmental Park: a blue green corridor of biodiversity, recreational opportunities and sustainable urban water management
Municipality of Oslo, Agency for Urban Environment

In 2002 a report presented a vision on how Alna could be strengthened and used in the revitalisation of living environment in Groruddalen. Alna is the defining topographical line through the Grorud Valley and the idea was to reinforce the Valley’s blue-green structure by reopening most of the Alna watercourse. The underpinning idea was landscape ecology; an open watercourse with value as a recipient with a self-cleaning ability maintaining ecological diversity, at the same time as being a recreational resource for the local population locally, and the city in general. The project has transformed near residential nature to an accessible park and recreation area, and has become an important social and health project in an area that was lacking good meeting places. The water has become a “natural magnet” and Alna River emerges as a living and vibrant waterway where people congregate and meet. With the adoption of the Municipal Master Plan for the Alna Environmental Park in May 2013 the project was granted political recognition by the city council.

11. Serbia

Protection and Management of Zasavica Special Nature Reserve, as a tool for sustainable development

Nature Conservation Movement of Sremska Mitrovica

Supporting Serbia’s attempts to adopt the European Union Habitat’s Directive and the protection of two endangered cattle species, the project facilitated the development of a management and development plan, detailing protection methods and new opportunities for the Reserve. Nature conservation in Serbia was predominantly based on the traditional approach of isolating protected areas from human activity in and around these areas. Nature conservation organisations lacked the capacities to work with modern approaches like those promoted by the European Union Habitats

Directive. In view of the approximation of Serbia to the European Union, there was a need to introduce these modern approaches, including participatory management planning, the identification, designation and management of protected areas based on the European Habitats Directive, and including linking nature conservation with the wider perspective of rural development.

12. Slovak Republic

Hriňovské lazy: Landscape of Values

Town of Hriňová

The unique Hriňová landscape complex is an example of the interaction between man and landscape in the spirit of the European Landscape Convention. The project is aimed at preserving the traditional way of life of people living in harmony with the landscape in specific scattered settlements and creating the conditions for all stakeholders to co-operate in land management and local development. Toward this end, the town of Hriňová has taken various steps and implemented certain measures to conserve this unique landscape, to preserve both its cultural and historical values and characteristic features with a system of agrarian historic landscape structures, and for people to remain a part of the landscape, a precondition for the preservation of a lively, functional, authentic, identical, and prosperous landscape.

13. Spain

Landscape Inventory of Galicia: Public Participation for Landscape Characterisation and Planning

Institute of Land Studies, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Government of Galicia, Spain

The Landscape Inventory of Galicia is a technical document focused on the first stage of landscape planning, that is, on landscape analysis and diagnosis, which includes: delimitation of landscape areas and identification of landscape types in each area; zoning of landscape units and delimitation of areas of special landscape interest; inventory of landscape values; identification of degraded areas; analysis of the drivers and current state of each landscape type. The first stage of the inventory involved the identification of 258 landscape types, resulting in the delimitation of 28,350 landscape units by means of a semi-automatic classification method. Public participation came about at the next steps by a process aimed to ensure that citizens' opinions were taken into account from the beginning and included into the final results, especially in those analyses in which public opinion plays a key role, such as the characterisation of landscape types and the identification of special interest areas and degraded areas. With the aim of improving the efficiency of this participative process, the potentiality of the new geospatial information technologies was used to develop a GIS-web for public participation. The information collected through this system was combined with expert and technical knowledge to develop the Inventory.

IV. DELIBERATION AND DECISION OF THE JURY

The Jury recognised the importance of the projects presented for the 5th Session 2016-2017 of the Council of Europe Landscape Award of the European Landscape Convention, which through varying and diverse approaches contribute to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

To avoid possible conflict of interest, the Representative of the CDCPP, Mrs Kriztina KINCSES did not take part in the analysis and decision related to the project presented by Hungary. The same attitude was taken by Mme Linarejos CRUZ in relation to the project presented by Spain.

The Jury unanimously decided to:

1. confer the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe on:

Regeneration of Daugavpils Fortress to Preserve Cultural and Historical Objects
Daugavpils City Council, Latvia

Award conferred for regeneration of a degraded symbolic landscape.

“Regeneration of Daugavpils Fortress to Preserve Cultural and Historical Objects” is a large-scale project which has helped people regain ownership of a highly symbolic urban landscape. It has enabled a new urban landscape to be created, with various services made available to the public for their well-being.

2. confer identical special mentions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe to the following achievements:

The hillside of the Citadel in Liège: 1999-2010. From an enclosure to a network
City of Liège, Belgium

Special Mention for “Public participation”

“The hillside of the Citadel in Liège: 1999-2010. From an enclosure to a network” is a conservation and development project with public involvement, focusing on the redevelopment of an urban landscape comprising historical, cultural and natural heritage and ensuring easier access to the site. It has seen considerable public participation from the outset.

Landscape Regeneration of the Landscape and Archaeological Park of the Valley of the Temples in Agrigento

Department of Cultural Heritage and Identity of Sicily, Italy

Special Mention for “Sustainable development and social reintegration”

“Landscape Regeneration of the Landscape and Archaeological Park of the Valley of the Temples in Agrigento” is an excellent example of a link between internationally recognised archaeological sites and an innovative agrarian economy, involving the development of high-quality products for the well-being of both the local community and the many visitors who enjoy trips in the countryside and visits to the outstanding archaeological site.

Alna Environmental Park: a blue green corridor of biodiversity, recreational opportunities and sustainable urban water management

Municipality of Oslo, Agency for Urban Environment, Norway

Special Mention for “Social cohesion and respect of ecology”

“Alna Environmental Park: a blue green corridor of biodiversity, recreational opportunities and sustainable urban water management” contributes to the quality of the living environment of a large urban population, who have been involved in action to secure the future of a peri-urban landscape entailing a clear sustainable development dimension for the well-being of present and future generations.

Hriňovské lazy: Landscape of Values

Town of Hriňová, Slovak Republic

Special Mention for “Preservation of a unique landscape under threat”

“Hriňovské lazy: Landscape of Values” testifies to the ability of local players to take control of the future of their everyday landscape, which offers breath-taking features such as some of the few remaining areas of parcelled open-fields in Europe. It links several fundamental dimensions of the landscape – cultural, economic, ecological and social.

3. acknowledge the great value of each of the following achievements and make them well known to the general public as a source of inspiration:

Inclusion and management of the Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley on the list of UNESCO world heritage sites in the cultural landscape category

Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley management plan steering committee, Andorra

“Inclusion and management of the Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley on the list of UNESCO world heritage sites in the cultural landscape category” benefited from the involvement of the authorities and the local population who wished to promote a sustainable landscape, maintained by farming and tourism activities which respect the high-quality natural and cultural environment.

Education of children in strongly industrial landscapes

Elementary School in City of Most, Czech Republic

“Education of children in strongly industrial landscapes”, a model example of educating and raising awareness among pupils living in heavily industrialised areas, helps to develop a sense of belonging to a given landscape and of responsibility for the environment and future generations. Founded on awareness and active participation, this educational approach encourages children to act as citizens concerned about the future of the landscape.

The Shepherding Weeks

Metsähallitus Parks and Wildlife Finland, Finland

“The Shepherding Weeks” is a remarkable project for the upkeep of a rural and woodland landscape. The commitment of citizens has enabled pastoral areas to be maintained, which is vital to the region’s ecological and agricultural future. This commitment is also essential to the preservation of traditional rural buildings, which contribute to landscape quality.

Landscape as a link

Saint-Paul, Réunion, France

“Landscape as a link” testifies to the ability of a group of institutions and citizens to optimise the integration of a road into the landscape within the specific context of the tropics, where biodiversity is magnified by climatic factors. The development carried out has contributed to the well-being of local residents and enables them to use the landscape in a manner in harmony with the abundance of nature.

Developing water-codes in the centre of the city of Larissa: the Larissa experiment

Municipality of Larissa, Greece

“Developing water-codes in the centre of the city of Larissa: the Larissa experiment” is an acknowledgment of the continuity of a landscape, from ancient times until today. The project fits into an area “sculpted” by artistic practices highlighting the significance and role of water, which is essential on an urban site. Water has regained its importance in a landscape that attests to the past, for the benefit of residents’ quality of life.

Landscape Development and Community Sample Programme for a Liveable Village

Local Government of Mátraderecske / Roma Minority Local Government of Mátraderecske, Hungary

“Landscape Development and Community Sample Programme for a Liveable Village” is a positive example of landscape development and regional economic development. It has resulted in a return to traditional farming, population stabilisation and enhanced local viability.

Protection and Management of Zasavica Special Nature Reserve, as a tool for sustainable development

Nature Conservation Movement of Sremska Mitrovica, Serbia

“Protection and Management of Zasavica Special Nature Reserve, as a tool for sustainable development” has promoted public awareness to discover natural habitats and public participation in initiatives to protect ecosystems and biodiversity in a way that is particularly favorable to the sustainable development of the rural environment.

Landscape Inventory of Galicia: Public Participation for Landscape Characterisation and Planning

Institute of Land Studies, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Government of Galicia, Spain

“Landscape Inventory of Galicia: Public Participation for Landscape Characterisation and Planning” has seen strong public participation in a process of identifying and characterising landscapes with a view to developing a landscape atlas of the Galicia region. It is a decisive step towards the development of landscape action strategies.

V. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The members of the Jury underlined that the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe constitutes an important means for promoting awareness-raising of the landscape dimension, according to the provisions of the European Landscape Convention, and that it would be most desirable for all Parties to participate in the 6th Session which will be organised in 2018-2019.

VI. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

The Chair thanked the members of the Jury and the Secretariat and closed the meeting.

APPENDIX 1

AGENDA

- I. WELCOME AND OPENING OF THE MEETING
 - Adoption of the draft agenda
[\[CEP-CDCP-LA \(2017\) 1E\]](#)
 - General presentation of the work of the meeting
[\[CEP-CDCPP-LA \(2017\) 2E\]](#)
- II. ELECTION OF THE CHAIR
- III. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECTS
- IV. DEBATE AND DECISION OF THE JURY
- V. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
- VI. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL JURY

Representative of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)

1. Mrs Krisztina KINCSES, Vice-Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention for Hungary, Ministry of Agriculture of Hungary, Kossuth Lajos tér 11, 1055 Budapest
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Representative of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

2. Mrs Gudrun MOSLER-TOERNSTROEM, President of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, Chiemseegasse 6 PO BOX 527 5010-Salzburg, Austria
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[Apologised for absence / Excusée]

Representative of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe

3. Mrs Anne-Marie CHAVANON, President of the Committee on Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe, 21 Boulevard de Grenelle, 75005 Paris
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Three eminent specialists on landscape

4. Mrs Linarejos CRUZ, Former National Representative of the European Landscape Convention for Spain, Institute of Cultural Heritage of Spain, C/ Torrelaguna, 108. 6º A. 28043 Madrid, Spain, Tel: +34 656430938 E-mail: linarejos.li@gmail.com

5. Mr Yves LUGINBHUL, Directeur de Recherche émérite au CNRS, Paris, UMR LADYSS, 75015 Paris
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GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

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INTERPRETERS

Mrs Clarissa WORSDALE

Mrs Katia DI STEFANO

Mrs Maryline NEUSCHWANDER

APPENDIX 3

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

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

<http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/rules-and-linguistic-versions>

The Committee of Ministers,

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

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

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

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

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

Resolves as follows:

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

Appendix to Resolution CM/Res(2008)3

Rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Article 1 – Aim

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

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

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

Article 2 – Qualification of candidates

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

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

Article 3 – Procedure

The procedure consists of three stages:

Stage 1 – Submission of candidatures

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

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

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

The description shall take the form of a paper document, approximately 20 pages long, accompanied by a digital copy in PDF format on CD-Rom and posters. The file may also include a video presentation lasting approximately five minutes. The materials submitted must be copyright-free for use by the

Council of Europe in communications aimed at promoting the award or any other publications or activities relating to the Convention. The Council of Europe undertakes to cite the authors' names.

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

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

Stage 2 – Consideration of candidatures

An international jury set up as a subordinate body of the committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention¹ shall determine whether candidatures are admissible. The jury is composed of:

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

The jury appoints a president.

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

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

The reasons for the choice are explained.

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

The committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention¹ examine the proposals of the jury and forward their proposals concerning the award winner, and, wherever appropriate, special mentions, to the Committee of Ministers.

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

In the light of the proposals of the committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention¹, the Committee of Ministers shall grant the award and any special mentions.

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

¹ On 30 January 2008, the Committee of Ministers decided to attribute this competence to the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) [replaced on 1st January 2012 by the Steering Committee for Culture, Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)].

Appendix to the rules

Criteria for conferring the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development

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

They must also:

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

Criterion 2 – Exemplary value

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

Criterion 3 – Public participation

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

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

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

Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising

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

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