

European Landscape Convention



Landscape Award of the Council of Europe



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Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

1st session 2008-2009

2nd session 2010-2011

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Preface

The European Landscape Convention is the first international treaty on sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity, the environment and culture to be exclusively concerned with the validation of European landscape. Its purpose is to promote landscape protection, management and the planning of European landscapes and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.

The scope of the convention is extremely broad: it applies to the parties' entire territory and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, which include land, inland water and marine areas. It deals with degraded landscapes as well as those that can be considered outstanding. In other words, it recognises the importance of all landscapes, and not just those of exceptional beauty, as having a crucial bearing on quality of life and as deserving attention in landscape policies. A great many rural and peri-urban areas in particular are undergoing drastic change and merit greater care from the authorities and the public.

The Convention provides for a "Landscape Award of the Council of Europe" which recognises policy or measures which local or regional authorities or non-governmental organisations have adopted to protect, manage and plan their landscape, which have proved to be lastingly effective and which can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe.

On 20 February 2008 the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted Resolution CM/(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The Award is given every two years by the Committee of Ministers, based on proposals from the Committee of experts of the Council of Europe in charge of monitoring the implementation of the Convention.

The great achievements realised in the member states of the Organisation on the occasion of the first two sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe – 2008-2009 and 2010-2011 – presented in this collection, show that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy thus improving the landscape features of people's surroundings.

Thorbjørn Jagland
Secretary General of the Council of Europe

1st Session 2008-2009

Presentation

Eight projects were presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention¹ to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe on the occasion of the 1st Session 2008-2009 of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

On 23 September 2009, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided, in accordance with the Resolution of the Committee of Ministers CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe² and on the recommendations of the jury and of the Committee of experts responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention, to:

1. confer the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention for the 1st Session of the Award 2008-2009 on:

The Park de la Deûle, Lille Métropole, France,

considering that the project fulfils the criteria for the award concerning sustainable territorial development, exemplariness, public participation and awareness-raising, and bearing in mind the success of the links between urban space and rural space, as well as the important commitment of all those involved in the cleaning up and new use of the landscape;

2. confer a special mention of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention for the 1st Session of the Award 2008-2009 on:

The Cristina Enea Park, San Sebastián City Council, Spain,

considering that the project answers the four criteria for the conferment of the award as regards sustainable territorial development, exemplariness, public participation and awareness-raising, and acknowledging the excellent results of the long-term planning carried out with a view to the qualitative promotion of the urban landscape whilst bearing in mind socio-cultural elements;

3. congratulate warmly the organisers of the following projects presented for the 1st Session of the Award 2008-2009 of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention:

The marking system of the tourist trails, Czech Tourist Club, Czech Republic,

1. See Appendix 1.

2. See Appendix 2.

considering the importance of the project with a view to implementing the European Landscape Convention;

Landscape Management of Hämeenkyrö National Landscape Area, City of Hämeenkyrö, Finland, considering the importance of the project with a view to implementing the European Landscape Convention;

Implementation of the Complex Nature Conservation and Landscape Management Programme in the Zámoly Basin, Public Foundation for Nature Conservation Pro Vértes, Hungary, considering the importance of the project with a view to implementing the European Landscape Convention;

The Val di Cornia Park System, Val di Cornia, Italy, considering the importance of the project with a view to implementing the European Landscape Convention;

Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project, Association for the Conservation of Nature, Turkey, considering the importance of the project with a view to implementing the European Landscape Convention;

4. recognise the exemplariness of the following project presented for the 1st Session of the Award 2008-2009 of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention:

Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia, University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture, Slovenia, considering that it provides a useful methodological framework for landscape management at national, regional and local levels, and highlights the diversity of landscapes for the public.



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Parc de la Deûle, Lille Métropole



The idea for the Parc de la Deûle first emerged in the 1960s, but met with local objections and was abandoned. Twenty years later, the project resurfaced and this time it was positively received. In 1995, a plan was formalised by Simon–JNC International, to design the entire park. Work started in 1999 and, from the very outset, one of the key issues was the protection of the quality of the drinking water which supplies a third of the metropolis with water. As well as being working waterways, the Deûle and Sechin canals are host to biotopes of great ecological interest. In the past the park suffered from a lack of identity because of the way in which the land had been divided up. The new developments in the area reapportioned the land between Lille and Lens, which created a link between these urban areas and an array of new social, biological and economic opportunities. The existing attributes of the landscape were used to redevelop the space without reinventing it. The project had three main components: nature rediscovered (La Gîte in Santes), a transformation of industrial wasteland; nature tamed (Les Ansereuilles in Wavrin), a reconciliation of the urban and rural world with agricultural and leisure environments close together; and nature imagined (The Mosaic Garden in Houplin), reflecting the different cultures of Lille's communities. There has been constant interaction between the locals and the park users from the start as both groups will be ensuring the maintenance and success of the space in the future.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe conferred the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention for the 1st Session of the Award 2008-2009 on the organisers of the project, considering that it fulfils the criteria for the award concerning sustainable territorial development, exemplariness, public participation and awareness-raising, and bearing in mind the success of the links between urban space and rural space, as well as the important commitment of all those involved in the cleaning up and new use of the landscape.

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www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/Session2009_en.asp



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Cristina Enea Park, San Sebastián City Council



The Cristina Enea Park was originally constructed as a private park in the 1890s, but came to be donated to the city of San Sebastián by the Duke of Mandas. Since 1995, the city council has been involved in the conservation, protection and management of this historic, romantic park. These efforts form a part of the wider Green Plan project for the whole city, which seeks to restore and restructure the landscape of the area as an essential part of San Sebastián's landscape planning. During its long history, the park had suffered a gradual decline. Under the guidance of objectives set by the city of San Sebastián, the project restored the park's landscape and pathways as well as its flora and fauna whilst maintaining and reinforcing the essential characteristics of the town. Some of the steps taken include: preventing soil erosion, reconstructing deteriorating paths, providing adequate rainwater and sanitary systems, restoring deteriorating buildings and stopping the uncontrolled spread of vegetation. The park combines sustainable policies with urban quality and encourages biodiversity within the urban area. The value of the project is twofold: it preserves both the park's cultural and the natural heritage, and it protects the park both as a romantic setting and as a place of biodiversity.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe conferred a special mention of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention for the 1st Session of the Award 2008-2009 on the organisers of the project, considering that it responds to the four criteria for the award as regards sustainable territorial development, exemplariness, public participation and awareness-raising and acknowledging the excellent results of the long-term planning carried out with a view to the qualitative promotion of the urban landscape whilst bearing in mind socio-cultural elements.

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www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/Session2009_en.asp



© Czech Tourist Club

The tourist trail marking system, Czech Tourist Club



The Czech Tourist Club has a long tradition: in 2008, it celebrated its 120th anniversary and nature conservation and landscape have been part of its objectives since 1922. A campaign of marking and maintaining tourist routes has been underway since the creation of the organisation. The project's goal is to improve access to the landscape and the relationship between people and their surroundings. Tourist routes have been marked on tourist maps and walking routes have been complemented by skiing and cycling alternatives. Forty-eight accommodation facilities have also been set up to support expanding tourism. The marking of the tourist trails is mainly done by volunteers and the tourist club can still boast the largest voluntary force in the country. The organisation is youth driven, with more than 10 000 members below the age of 26. Apart from the tourist trails, the tourist club has been involved in various other projects such as the establishment of Tatransky National Park after an agreement with Poland in the 1920s and the 2006 opening of a museum in the former Jewish synagogue in Bechyně.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe congratulated the organisers of the project.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/7-RepubliqueTcheque_en.pdf



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The landscape management of the Hämeenkyrö National Landscape Area, City of Hämeenkyrö



The Landscape Management of Hämeenkyrö National Landscape Area project is composed of three separate development schemes: Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape, Environmental Management in the National Landscape and Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism. These activities are managed by an array of local and regional associations as well as national organisations. Hämeenkyrö is one of the 27 landscapes identified as a national landscape in 1992. Landscapes are places of particular cultural, historical and natural significance to the nation. Hämeenkyrö is characterised by its traditional rural scenery, which inspired Frans Eemil Sillanpää, who received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1939, and who was keenly aware of the position of the human being in the natural world. A national landscape management plan was developed, which prescribed certain measures which included: identifying value and problem factors in the landscape, as well as landscape and forest management. In 1999, the Mahnala village school became the Environmental School and in 2003 it was awarded Green Flag accreditation. Environmental management is at the forefront of the project, with the objective of reviving diverse aquatic life, cultural landscapes and nature conservation to preserve the biodiversity of the area. Tourism is also of great importance in maintaining the socio-economic balance of the community and local amenities and a range of activities have been developed to support it.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe congratulated the organisers of the project.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/4-Finlande_en.pdf



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Implementation of the Complex Nature Conservation and Landscape Management Programme in the Zámoly Basin,

Public Foundation for Nature Conservation Pro Vértes



The Pro Vértes Foundation was founded in 1991 and became a public foundation in 1994. Originally its main aim was to resolve problems of heritage protection, natural as well as cultural, in the face of increased privatisation. Its main activities today are: landscape management, nature conservation, environmental education and awareness-raising, the protection of national monuments as well as ecotourism, which underpins the work. A major part of the nature conservation and landscape management programme is the preservation and maintenance of residual sites of natural or close-to-natural areas which have suffered from the effects of intensive agriculture, industry or transport. Measures undertaken include the re-establishment of water supplies to the moorlands around the Vértes that had been threatened by draining, and the introduction of a herd of Hungarian Grey cattle to manage the grasslands in a natural way. Landscape management also includes the protection of architectural monuments in the region, such as the Geszer House. Education and awareness-raising are an essential part of the programme. When a research programme was started to assess the effects of mowing in grasslands, the results were made available to the public through education, short courses and ecotourism.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe congratulated the organisers of the project.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/8-Hongrie_en.pdf



© Val di Cornia Archives

The Val di Cornia Park System, Val di Cornia



The aim of the Val di Cornia Park System is to support local sustainable development of the economy and social progress through the use of readily available culture and the environment. In order to fulfil this objective, there is a body within the Val di Cornia district council which aims to bring the governing processes closer to local and regional development in order to adapt the means to the needs. This body is responsible for administration, environment and labour policies as well as for culture and cultural heritage. The Parchi Val di Cornia S.p.A is an entirely publicly owned joint stock company, which has been entrusted by the municipalities to implement the measures advised by the local institutional body. These include the creation and management of reception services to enhance the visitor experience (visitor centres, centres for experimental archaeology and environmental education, nature trails and walks of archaeological interest, museums and tours). They also include measures to manage associated services such as bookshops, hostels and car parks. This business-led management of cultural and natural assets provides a unified force promoting historical and environmental resources, which is self-sustainable through the money generated from tourism. Through the project the population was made aware of the region's mining past and shown how the mining heritage had been successfully transformed to tourist activities.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe congratulated the organisers of the project.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/5-Italie_en.pdf



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Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project, Association for the Conservation of Nature

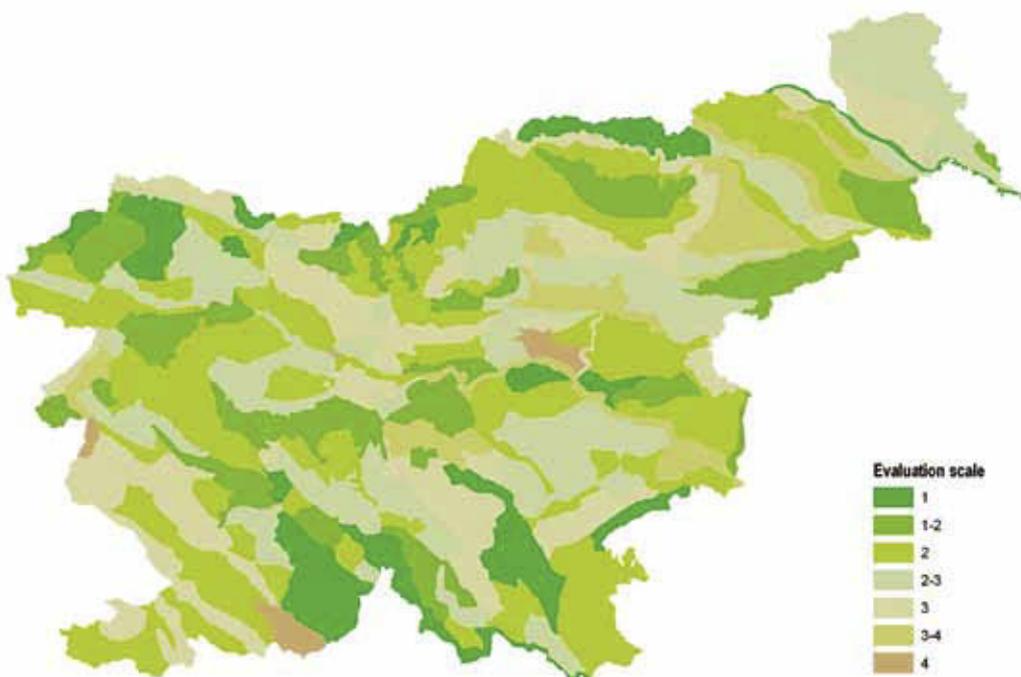


Turkey stretches over a vast area and contains four distinct biogeographic zones. Providing adequate protection for all landscapes poses a great challenge, as 75% of all European plant life is represented in the country. Since 2000, the Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project has been promoting the assessment and analysis of protected areas and their potential threats. Effective, intersectoral, participatory planning, as well as the sustainable development of protected areas, was carried out successfully. In order to achieve this, work was divided into three main spheres: attempts to strengthen the national framework for biodiversity conservation; the development of prototypes for protected area management and project management and monitoring. The work allowed for a review of legal and regulatory frameworks regarding the environment, and the conduct of biodiversity monitoring whilst continuing a campaign for increased national awareness of biodiversity. The project has had an impact in two important areas: the creation of a national institution for landscape and the institutionalisation of nature conservation.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe congratulated the organisers of the project.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/3-Turquie_en.pdf

Evaluation of Slovene Landscapes



© University of Ljubljana

The Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia, University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture



The Regional Distribution of Landscape Types project was launched in order to create an extensive inventory of Slovenian landscapes. Landscape characteristics and conditions were recorded and categorised according to this information, providing the basis for protection as well as guidelines for development and conservation. This project was run by the Department of Landscape Architecture in the Biotechnical Division of the University of Ljubljana. The project was commissioned by the Spatial Planning Directorate, which is responsible for the national spatial management of Slovenia. The Regional Distribution of Landscape Types project compiled, through extensive fieldwork, records with photographs and definitions of all Slovenian regions. The landscapes were then divided into units and a typological classification was conducted. These data produced a complete picture of the contemporary Slovenian landscape. In a time of great change, owing to increased internationalisation, this information was used to guarantee that town and country planning takes into account the need for protection, management and planning. The results can now be used for a great variety of endeavours, such as marketing Slovenia as a tourist destination and creating new policies for agricultural development and heritage protection.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe congratulated the organisers of the project.

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www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/6-Slovenie_en.pdf
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2nd Session 2010-2011

Presentation

Fourteen projects were presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention¹ to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe on the occasion of the 2nd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

On 12 October 2011, the Committee of Ministers' Deputies decided, in accordance with the Resolution of the Committee of Ministers CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe² and on the recommendations of the Committee of Experts responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention, to:

1. confer the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention for the 2nd Session of the Award 2010-2011 on:

Carbonia: the landscape machine, Joint Committee of the Municipality of Carbonia, Italy,

considering the exhaustive and multi-scale development of the project. This exemplary achievement, which aims to regenerate a 20th century modernist, urban and mining landscape in a sustainable way, amply fulfils all the criteria for the Landscape Award, proving that sustainable territorial development can be achieved by public participation on all levels and accompanied by extensive awareness-raising. The use of historical resources to create a new identity based on research and sustainable tourism has provided an urban landscape development model. The work on the mine was accompanied by a revival of the whole city with the restoration of public squares, roads and monuments. This regeneration of the urban fabric of Carbonia has infused a new cultural identity into the town. The project is a perfect example of the sustainable development of an urban landscape, with extensive international implications for the redevelopment of other degraded urban and industrial areas;

2. confer identical special mentions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention for the 2nd Session of the Award 2010-2011 on:

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

1. See Appendix 1.

2. See Appendix 2.

considering that it constitutes an exemplary project, in light of the successful and unique results of the project, which has helped to mobilise the local population and provide them with financial resources to improve their own landscapes. Its effects have been extensive with project sites all over the Slovak Republic contributing to sustainable territorial development. Public participation and awareness-raising are at the very core of this project, the local population undertaking a long-term management of their landscape as surroundings where they are happy to live;

The project of education and awareness-raising: city, territory, landscape, Generalitat of Catalonia and Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain,

considering this project an exemplary achievement, aiming to forge a new territorial culture and a feeling of responsibility vis-à-vis the landscape. Considering its quality and scope, this creative educational project provides an excellent model for other similar schemes. It acknowledges that landscape is constantly evolving and that educated citizens are better able to deal with future challenges. Its diversity and richness promote citizens' responsibility and create an exemplary model for education based on public participation and awareness-raising;

The Durham Heritage Coast, Durham Heritage Coast Partnership, United Kingdom,

considering this project an exemplary achievement of rehabilitation and regeneration of a coastal area previously marked by distinct degradation. Characterised by sustainable territorial development, exemplariness, public participation and awareness-raising, the project achieved extraordinary results through mobilising local populations and creating a regenerated landscape and a new identity. It forms an excellent model for the regeneration of degraded coastal areas;

3. acknowledge the great value of each project presented for the 2nd Session 2010-2011 of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention and make them well known to the general public as a source of inspiration:

The Landscape Route of the Escaut Plains Natural Park, Escaut Plains Natural Park, Belgium,

considering this landscape trail to be an exemplary achievement, which allows locals as well as visitors to discover the richness and diversity of the landscape before them and to make them aware of the important role it plays in the evolution of natural, cultural, economic and political developments of a territory;

The hazel orchards in the village of Polstypos, Polstypos Community Council, Cyprus,

considering this an exemplary project to revitalise a rural landscape initiated by the local population, based on local natural and cultural resources and the use of traditional techniques;

The Čehovice Landscape, Prostějov district in Moravia, Regional Land Office Prostějov, Czech Republic,

considering that this is a superb rehabilitation project in a previously degraded area to promote the recovery of this landscape with its biodiversity, for the benefit of the local economy and the well-being of the population;

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

considering that this is an exemplary regeneration of a living traditional landscape, rich in biological diversity, and implemented with the greatest respect for the environment and landscape values;

The Port aux Cerises open air leisure centre, joint committee for investigation, planning and management of the Port aux Cerises outdoor leisure centre, France,

considering that this project is a fine example of the planning of a degraded landscape and of its adaptation to the changing times for the well-being and quality of life of the population;

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

considering that this is a fine example of a landscaping project based on the promotion of geological heritage, which has enabled the recreation of a traditional landscape supported by new socio-economic forces, benefiting the local population;

The Dutch Landscape Manifesto, Foundation Landscape Manifesto, the Netherlands,

considering this an exemplary project which enables the sharing of expertise, the education and mobilisation of citizens' initiatives, in order to support the sustainable development of the landscape;

The Herand Landscape Park, County Government of Hordaland, Norway,

considering that this is a fine example of a citizen's initiative, deriving from the inhabitants of a rural village who took care to make use of their history and traditions in a dynamic perspective;

The landscape of Backi Monostor village, "Podunav" Backi Monostor, Serbia,

considering that this is an exemplary project, promoting the mobilisation of a community to support the development of resources and traditional crafts in a large alluvial area;

"We are making our landscape", Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects, Slovenia,

considering this to be an innovative and exemplary education promotion project, raising awareness amongst young people from an early age, highlighting the importance of a sustainable territorial development of the landscape.



© City of Carbonia

Carbonia : the landscape machine,

Joint Committee of the Municipality of Carbonia, City of Carbonia

The project, Carbonia: the landscape machine, aims to regenerate a 20th century modernist, urban and mining landscape which, after the closing of the mines in the 1970s, suffered an extensive decline. In 2001 the town was recognised as an important example of a “rationalist” urbanism that deserved to be preserved and developed. In order to achieve this, a plan of action was developed. The city refocused its efforts on the promotion of research and higher education, and began the conversion of the industrial sector, by focusing on non-polluting clean energy, and improving the abandoned mining landscape by developing it for research, culture and industry. The great Serbariu mine was reclaimed and rehabilitated; 16 buildings, shafts and galleries were transformed. The Italian Centre of the Culture of Coal now has its headquarters in the heart of the former mine. Since the beginning of the project the negative demographic trend in the city has been contained and employment has increased by 12%.



The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe conferred the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention for the 2nd Session of the Award 2010-2011 on the project’s organisers, noting in particular the exhaustive and multi-scale development of the project. The Committee of Ministers considered that this exemplary achievement, which aims to regenerate a 20th-century modernist, urban and mining landscape in a sustainable development perspective, amply fulfils all the criteria of the Landscape Award, proving that sustainable territorial development can be achieved by public participation on all levels and accompanied by extensive awareness-raising. The use of its historical resources to create a new identity, based on research and sustainable tourism, has provided a model for the development of urban landscapes. The work on the mine was accompanied by a revival of the whole city with the restoration of public squares, roads and monuments. This regeneration of the urban fabric of Carbonia has created a new cultural identity for the city. This project is a perfect example of the sustainable development of an urban landscape, with extensive international implications for the redevelopment of other urban and industrial degraded areas.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Italy.pdf



© Dusan Kubicka, TBS-JUS, Martin

Grant programmes for local communities to shape their surroundings into a place where they are happy to live,

Ekopolis Foundation

The Ekopolis Foundation introduced a systematic support tool, in the form of grant programmes, for local communities which wish to improve their urban and rural landscape. These subsidies were designed to turn national and political strategies into concrete actions. The Foundation established six types of subsidies: “Public spaces”, “Green belt grants”, “Greenways”, “People for trees”, “Living trails” and the “Tatra Fund”. It provides financial and technical assistance as well as training, which enables the local population to invest in a long-term plan of maintenance and upkeep of its landscape. The project’s main aims are to increase the aesthetic and environmental value of the landscapes, to motivate civic participation, and to preserve natural and cultural heritage, as well as providing people with the tools to interpret and create a link to their heritage. Some 142 projects have benefited from funding amounting to a total of €998 000. While the financial contribution was of great importance, there was also a strong focus on awareness-raising. The Ekopolis Foundation supplied organisations as well as the public with the means to shape their urban and rural landscape into an enjoyable place to live.



The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe conferred a special mention of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention for the 2nd Session of the Award 2010-2011 on the project’s organisers, considering that it constitutes an exemplary project in view of its successful and unique results. It has helped to mobilise the local populations and provide them with financial resources to improve the quality of their own landscapes. Its effects have been extensive, with project sites all over the Slovak Republic contributing to sustainable territorial development. Public participation and awareness-raising are at the very core of the actions carried out, the local populations undertaking the long-term management of their landscapes to ensure they provide an environment in which the inhabitants are happy to live.

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www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Slovakia.pdf



© Generalitat of Catalonia

Education and awareness-raising: city, territory, landscape, Generalitat of Catalonia and Landscape Observatory of Catalonia

The education and awareness-raising project: city, territory, landscape was developed by the Catalan Ministry of Education, the Catalan Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Public Works, and the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia. It promotes the education of young people aged between 12 and 16 in Catalonia, in the fields of landscape and territory. The project is based on two types of teaching material: leaflets and a website offering interactive activities. Through providing compulsory education on the theme of territory and landscape, the authorities aim at building a new culture of territory and a feeling of responsibility for landscapes. The programme includes an important analytical component, aimed at encouraging the students to feel connected to and relate directly with the landscape which surrounds them. The leaflets were distributed to all secondary schools in Catalonia, to 450 000 students. At the same time, teachers were trained on the topic of landscape to enable them to take full advantage of the teaching material. The project is concerned with long-term sustainable development, to change the way that individuals think about landscape and to avoid its future degradation.



The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe conferred a special mention of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention for the 2nd Session of the Award 2010-2011 on the authors of the project, considering that it is an exemplary achievement, aiming to forge a new territorial culture and a feeling of responsibility vis-à-vis the landscape. Considering its quality and scope, this creative educational project provides an excellent model for any other similar scheme. It recognises that landscape is in constant evolution and that educated citizens are better able to deal with future challenges. Its diversity and richness promote responsibility amongst citizens and it provides an exemplary model for education based on public participation and awareness-raising.

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



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The Durham Heritage Coast, Durham Heritage Coast Partnership

The area of the Durham Heritage Coast has made a remarkable recovery since 1993, when it was still used as a dumping site for waste from the local coal industry. However, through the project “Turning the Tide” the coast has entered into its own and has embraced its geological, natural and historical heritage which supports increasing numbers of tourists. Through this project the spoil heaps have been removed from the shores, foot and cycle paths have increased access to the area and the re-creation of biotopes has increased the flora and fauna. The improvement of the inshore waters has been a main priority and these efforts have also been extended to integrate adjoining areas to create an Integrated Coastal Management Zone. The social needs of the area are the focus of constant attention, and the sustainable economic development is supported by a social and economic regeneration involving public participation and tourism. Guided walks and tourist paths do not only introduce visitors to the value of the Durham Heritage Coast but also allow the local population to reconnect to their home and fully appreciate their heritage.



The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe conferred a special mention of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention for the 2nd Session of the Award 2010-2011 on the organisers of the project, considering that it is a fine example of the rehabilitation and regeneration of a coastal area previously marked by distinct degradation. Characterised by sustainable territorial development, exemplariness, public participation and awareness-raising, the project achieved extraordinary results through mobilising local populations and creating a regenerated landscape and a new identity. It forms an excellent model for the regeneration of other degraded coastal areas.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-UK.pdf



© Escaut Plains Natural Park

The Landscape Route of the Escaut Plains Natural Park, Escaut Plains Natural Park



The Landscape Route of the Escaut Plains Natural Park is not an ordinary tourist route, as it aims to introduce its visitors to the richness and diversity of their landscape, making them aware of the important role that landscape plays in natural economic, cultural and political development. It can be accessed by bike, by car or on foot. The landscape route stretches through several municipalities and even into France, and is marked with signposts. These signs provide visitors with information about their surroundings, and an opening to a world of new knowledge to better understand and appreciate the landscape. This route is open to everyone: locals who wish to become better acquainted with their surroundings, or tourists who wish to benefit from a more complete understanding of the natural park. The project, which aims to identify truly remarkable sites, was carried out in close co-operation with colleagues from the communities concerned for the park.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe recognised the great value of the project considering it an exemplary landscape trail, which aims to allow locals as well as visitors to discover the richness and the diversity of the landscape before them and to make them aware of the important role landscape plays in natural, cultural, economic and political developments in a region.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-BelgWallonie.pdf



© Antonia Theodosiou

The hazel orchards in the village of Polystypos, Polystypos Community Council

The village of Polystypos has a long tradition of hazel orchard cultivation. As this practice has declined in recent years, measures have been taken to support local farmers: old footpaths have been extensively repaired using traditional dry stone construction methods. The project not only contributes to the diversification and to the development of the economy, but also improves environmental awareness, tourism and recreation. By using the traditional techniques of dry stone construction, the farmers have the opportunity to expand their activities through increased accessibility to the hazel orchards, while preserving the beauty of the landscapes and contributing to biodiversity. Local people were involved in every stage of the project: from learning and then using the ancient art of dry stone construction to the reconstruction of the footpaths and tourism facilities. The project has brought back to life a village which had been destined to decline, and is an invaluable example of a way of using natural resources and settings to generate prosperity without sacrificing an area's charm.



The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe recognised the great value of the project: it is a fine example of a project aimed at revitalising a rural landscape with the support of the population, using local natural and cultural resources and traditional techniques.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Cyprus.pdf



© Julia Tobikova

The Čehovice landscape, Prostějov district in Moravia, Regional Land Office Prostějov



The landscape of Čehovice results from a project of territorial ecological rehabilitation, aimed at reversing the major transformations of the landscape brought about by the reassignment of plots of land after the Second World War. This led to the landscape being unable to retain water, which in turn led to a decrease in biodiversity and an increased risk of erosion and flooding. In order to combat these problems, a project of land consolidation was launched which involved restoring rural roads, natural vegetation and various other natural and historical elements. To achieve ecological stability, a biocentre with bio corridors was developed, along with the creation of a wetland, the planting of various trees and the reintroduction of species of vegetation that had disappeared. Due to the extensive renovation work conducted on these badly exploited lands, the area now boasts an array of birdlife, from wild ducks to herons. The water table has been stabilised, and there is no longer a risk of drought in the dry seasons. For the local population, the “green island” has become an oasis for recreation, and school children can visit the area to learn more about their landscape.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe recognised the great value of the project: it is a fine example of the successful rehabilitation of a degraded area, revitalising the area’s biodiversity, for the benefit of the local economy and the well-being of the population.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Czech.pdf



© Esa Aalto

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

The project aims to manage endangered traditional biotopes and preserve the traditional rural landscape. This landscape is among the most diverse and the most threatened in Finland, taking into account that 28% of the endangered species of these threatened ecosystems live there. A large number of volunteers, about 500 people, have been involved in the project, producing a wide landscape diversity in three years. The landscapes include semi-natural dry or mesic grasslands and also Baltic coast zones. Traditional methods are used in these zones such as: reaping, harvesting hay, clearing trees and creating pastures for livestock. The outcome has been very positive: many of the endangered species have spread into these new rural areas and the aesthetic appeal of the rural landscape has been improved. Beyond the objective of protecting the areas, the project also played a vital role in terms of informing and educating the public about the importance and the value of traditional landscapes and their management. Volunteers have helped those involved to become more aware of their own ability to improve the quality of landscapes and has led to an increased respect for their environment.



The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe recognised the great value of the project, considering it a fine example of the regeneration of a living traditional landscape, rich in biological diversity, and implemented with the greatest respect for the environment and landscape values.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Finland.pdf



© Gérard Dufresne

The Port aux Cerises open air leisure centre, Joint Committee for Investigation, Planning and Management of the Port aux Cerises Outdoor Leisure Centre



The Port aux Cerises open air leisure centre is 160 hectares large and receives more than 1 million visitors each year. The area was recovered from hosting a waste pile in the 1960s, and was converted into an urban natural space with a focus on equality and to increase the quality of life. The reason for its great success is that the people who were to actually use it were consulted in the planning phase as to their needs and desires. It hosts a wide variety of activities designed to let the visitors escape from the urban environment. It is under constant change and construction and not one part is left to chance but the land is moulded so as to exactly suit its purpose and the aspirations of the users. The leisure centre offers a wide variety of recreational activities, each of which not only caters to individual desires but also follows the general theme of the centre. The facilities on offer include swimming pools and a mini-train to allow visitors to easily move about the area.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe recognised the great value of the project: considering that as fine example of the successful planning of a degraded landscape and of its adaptation to the changing times for the well-being and quality of life of the population.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-France.pdf



© Gábor Kiss

The traditional stone culture of the Bükkalja landscape,
 Beehive Rock Nature Conservation and Cultural Association

The project in the Bükk National Park is designed to maintain and preserve the traditional stone culture of the Bükkalja landscape with its characteristic beehive rocks. A review of the landscape was conducted with the aim of producing a database of the valuable features of the landscape which will underpin the preparation of a legislative framework to protect the rocks. Through this, 72 beehive rocks have been identified and examined as well as marked with their exact GPS co-ordinates, thus preventing their locations from being lost in the future. Apart from the purely archival task of the project, an extensive effort has been made to rehabilitate the rocks.



The project included eliminating invasive species, such as the locust tree, and introducing indigenous species, such as oak, maple and fruit-bearing trees. The clearing of the rock formations has rendered them easily accessible and highly visible which, aided by nature trails with informative signs, has made the region an important tourist attraction. The local population is able to better appreciate their landscape for ecotourism. Moreover, the re-creation of this traditional landscape has inspired the local population to take good care of and value these remarkable rocks.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe recognised the great value of the project: it constitutes an exemplary achievement based on the validation of geological heritage, which has enabled the re-creation of a traditional landscape supported by new socio-economic forces, benefiting the local population.

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www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Hungary.pdf

The Dutch Landscape Manifesto, Foundation Landscape Manifesto

The landscape manifesto project was designed to highlight the importance of the landscape and to improve the quality of the Dutch landscape. Through promoting the involvement of citizens, an exchange of knowledge between organisations, improving the quality of landscape planning as well as an analysis of the current maintenance tools, searching for sustainable financing within the government, the Foundation Landscape Manifesto proves a strong force for “landscape enlightenment”. Forty-seven organisations collaborate to raise awareness and co-ordinate efforts to support landscape maintenance. Through reuniting a group of non-governmental organisations with different objectives, but all sharing the same concern for the landscape, the Foundation Landscape Manifesto has managed to increase the authorities’ and the public’s awareness of landscape. This step creates a force which uniformly works to implement the European Landscape Convention by whatever tools are at its disposal, whether this means improving landscape policies or “Landscaping your courtyard” campaigns.



The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe recognised the great value of the project: it is an exemplary project which enables the sharing of expertise, the education and mobilisation of citizens, in order to support the sustainable territorial development of the landscape.

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



© Ane Bysheim

The Herand Landscape Park, County Government of Hordaland



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

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe recognised the great value of the project: it is a fine example of a citizen's initiative, deriving from the inhabitants of a rural village who took care to make use of their history and traditions in a dynamic perspective.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Norway.pdf



© Dejan Mitić

The landscape of Backi Monostor village, “Podunav” Backi Monostor

The village of Backi Monostor is located on the outskirts of the Gornje Podunavlje Special Nature Reserve that is host to a number of preserved indigenous biotopes harbouring a rich flora and fauna. It is close to the Croatian and Hungarian borders and the village is a place of multi-ethnicity where different cultural expressions are promoted and are a part of the unique environment which makes Backi Monostor attractive to tourists. These features are encouraged where actions are taken to increase its attractiveness. Old houses are rehabilitated through traditional methods, and become “ethno houses” and old crafts are taught to young people, so that they can be employed in their home village as well as provide support for the blossoming tourist industry. The flood plains are not only a resource for tourism but also play a more direct role in the socio-economic welfare of the region. They provide drinking water, flood protection, sustainable forestry and fisheries. For this reason, workshops and seminars are regularly held for adults and children to give them first-hand knowledge of landscape management. An increasing number of young people have since chosen to remain in the area to be proud representatives and promoters of their village to visitors.



The candidature was presented by Serbia as Signatory State of the European Landscape Convention and, on 28 June 2011, Serbia ratified the convention. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe recognised the great value of the project: it constitutes a fine example of a citizen’s initiative, deriving from the inhabitants of a rural village who took care to make use of their history and traditions in a dynamic perspective.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Serbia.pdf



© Petra Vertelj Nared

“We are making our landscape”, Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects



The project “We are making our landscape” was established in order to disseminate information about landscapes in the period just after the European Landscape Convention entered into force in Slovenia. In order to achieve this goal, it intended to change the way that people perceive landscape. The project focused on education, and through education changing how people experience and relate to their environment. Through teaching workshops and training, the project promoted landscape awareness in children as well as in adults, taking into consideration that our lifestyle and our attitude towards the environment directly influence the landscape where we live. An art and photography competition was held among primary schools and kindergartens, which encouraged the children to become aware of their surroundings. This competition involved an exhibition and several prizes were awarded which encouraged awareness of and reflection on landscape. Through education, the project validated long-term benefits, such as sustainable development and the reinforcement of measures tending to achieve as well as maintain quality landscapes.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe recognised the great value of the project: it is an innovative and exemplary project of educational promotion, and awareness-raising in young people from an early age, highlighting the importance of a sustainable territorial development of the landscape.

www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/prix/2011-Slovenia.pdf

Appendix 1

European Landscape Convention

Preamble

The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto,

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, and that this aim is pursued in particular through agreements in the economic and social fields;

Concerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment;

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

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

Acknowledging that the 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;

Noting that developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy are in many cases accelerating the transformation of landscapes;

Wishing to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes and to play an active part in the development of landscapes;

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;

Having regard to the legal texts existing at international level in the field of protection and management of the natural and cultural heritage, regional and spatial planning, local self-government and transfrontier co-operation, in particular the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, 19 September 1979), the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 3 October 1985), the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Valletta, 16 January 1992), the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities (Madrid, 21 May 1980) and its additional protocols, the European Charter of Local Self-government (Strasbourg, 15 October 1985), the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 5 June 1992), the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 16 November 1972), and the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice on Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 25 June 1998);

Acknowledging that the quality and diversity of European landscapes constitute a common resource, and that it is important to co-operate towards its protection, management and planning;

Wishing to provide a new instrument devoted exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe,

Have agreed as follows:

Chapter I – General provisions

Article 1 – Definitions

For the purposes of the Convention:

- a. “Landscape” means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors;
- b. “Landscape policy” means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes;
- c. “Landscape quality objective” means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings;

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

e. “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;

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

Article 2 – Scope

Subject to the provisions contained in Article 15, this Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

Article 3 – Aims

The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.

Chapter II – National measures

Article 4 – Division of responsibilities

Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this Convention with its own policies.

Article 5 – General measures

Each Party undertakes:

a. 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;

- b. to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;
- c. 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 mentioned in paragraph b above;
- d. to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

Article 6 – Specific measures

A. Awareness-raising

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.

B. Training and education

Each Party undertakes to promote:

- a. training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations;
- b. multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned;
- c. school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.

C. Identification and assessment

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a. i. to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;
- ii. to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;
- iii. to take note of changes;

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8.

D. Landscape quality objectives

Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.

E. Implementation

To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

Chapter III – European co-operation

Article 7 – International policies and programmes

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

Article 8 – Mutual assistance and exchange of information

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

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

Article 9 – Transfrontier landscapes

The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.

Article 10 – Monitoring of the implementation of the Convention

1. Existing competent Committees of Experts set up under Article 17 of the Statute of the Council of Europe shall be designated by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention.
2. Following each meeting of the Committees of Experts, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit a report on the work carried out and on the operation of the Convention to the Committee of Ministers.
3. The Committees of Experts shall propose to the Committee of Ministers the criteria for conferring and the rules governing the Landscape award of the Council of Europe.

Article 11 – Landscape award of the Council of Europe

1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and 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. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.
2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.
3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.
4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.

Chapitre IV – Final clauses

Article 12 – Relationship with other instruments

The provisions of this Convention shall not prejudice stricter provisions concerning landscape protection, management and planning contained in other existing or future binding national or international instruments.

Article 13 – Signature, ratification and entry into force

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe. It shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

2. The Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date on which ten member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

3. In respect of any signatory State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Article 14 – Accession

1. After the entry into force of this Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite the European Community and any European State which is not a member of the Council of Europe, to accede to the Convention by a majority decision as provided in Article 20.d of the Council of Europe Statute, and by the unanimous vote of the States parties entitled to hold seats in the Committee of Ministers.

2. In respect of any acceding State, or the European Community in the event of its accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article 15 – Territorial application

1. Any State or the European Community may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, specify the territory or territories to which the Convention shall apply.
2. Any Party may, at any later date, by declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Convention to any other territory specified in the declaration. The Convention shall take effect in respect of such territory on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date of receipt of the declaration by the Secretary General.
3. Any declaration made under the two paragraphs above may, in respect of any territory mentioned in such declaration, be withdrawn by notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. Such withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

Article 16 – Denunciation

1. Any Party may, at any time, denounce this Convention by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.
2. Such denunciation shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

Article 17 – Amendments

1. Any Party or the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 may propose amendments to this Convention.
2. Any proposal for amendment shall be notified to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe who shall communicate it to the member States of the Council of Europe, to the others Parties, and to any European non-member State which has been invited to accede to this Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article 14.
3. The Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 shall examine any amendment proposed and submit the text adopted by a majority of three-quarters of the Parties' representatives to the Committee of Ministers for adoption. Following its adoption by the Committee of Ministers by the majority provided for in Article 20.d of the Statute of the Council of Europe and by the unanimous

vote of the States parties entitled to hold seats in the Committee of Ministers, the text shall be forwarded to the Parties for acceptance.

4. Any amendment shall enter into force in respect of the Parties which have accepted it on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date on which three Council of Europe member States have informed the Secretary General of their acceptance. In respect of any Party which subsequently accepts it, such amendment shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date on which the said Party has informed the Secretary General of its acceptance.

Article 18 – Notifications

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member States of the Council of Europe, any State or the European Community having acceded to this Convention, of:

- a. any signature;
- b. the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;
- c. any date of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Articles 13, 14 and 15;
- d. any declaration made under Article 15;
- e. any denunciation made under Article 16;
- f. any proposal for amendment, any amendment adopted pursuant to Article 17 and the date on which it comes into force;
- g. any other act, notification, information or communication relating to this Convention.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at Florence, this 20th day of October 2000, in English and in French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each member State of the Council of Europe and to any State or to the European Community invited to accede to this Convention.

Appendix 2

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

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 Convention examine the proposals of the jury and forward their proposals concerning the award winner, and, wherever appropriate, special mentions, to the Committee of Ministers.

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

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

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

Appendix to the rules

Criteria for conferring the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development

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

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);
- 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.



The European Landscape Convention was adopted under the auspices of the Council of Europe with the aim of promoting the protection, management and planning of European landscape and organising European co-operation in this area. It is the first international treaty covering all aspects of landscape. It applies to the entire territory of the contracting parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding, commonplace or deteriorated.

The convention represents an important contribution to achieving the Council of Europe's objectives, namely to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law, as well as to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society. By taking into account landscape, culture and nature, the Council of Europe seeks to protect the quality of life and well-being of Europeans in a sustainable development perspective.

The Landscape Award, set up by the convention, recognises exceptional accomplishments in this area.



COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

The Council of Europe has 47 member states, covering virtually the entire continent of Europe. It seeks to develop common democratic and legal principles based on the European Convention on Human Rights and other reference texts on the protection of individuals. Ever since it was founded in 1949, in the aftermath of the Second World War, the Council of Europe has symbolised reconciliation.