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**EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
– Florence Convention –**

***SECOND CONFERENCE
OF THE CONTRACTING AND SIGNATORY STATES
TO THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION***

*Council of Europe, Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
28-29 November 2002*

REPORT

I. OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

1. Opening Speeches

1. Mrs Maud de BOER-BUQUICCHIO, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe, opened the meeting and welcomed the participants, who are listed in Appendix 1 to this report. The text of her speech is in Appendix 2 to this report.

2. Mr Enrico BUERGI, Chair of the Conference of the Contracting and Signatory States to the European Landscape Convention, gave a welcome speech, which is included in Appendix 3 to this report.

3. Mr Gilles CHOURAQUI, Chair of the Rapporteur Group on Education, Culture, Sport, Youth and Environment (GR-C) of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe gave an opening speech, which is included in Appendix 4 to this report.

4. Mr Valriy SUDARENKO, Vice-President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and member of the Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs, gave an opening speech, which is included in Appendix 5 to this report.

5. Mr Keith WHITMORE, Chair of the Committee on Sustainable Development of the Council of Europe's Congress of Local and Regional Authorities (CLRAE), gave an opening speech, which is included in Appendix 6 to this report.

2. Statements by the governmental delegations

6. The representative of Italy indicated that the signing of the Convention marked the starting of procedures for its ratification, which are currently underway.

The representative of Slovenia informed participants of her country's long tradition in landscapes and of the desire to maintain their quality through a land development policy and the process of land evaluation. In her role as Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT, she thanked the Council of Europe Secretariat for setting up the new website www.coe.int/CEMAT and expressed her desire to work better and together.

The Croatian representative announced that her country had ratified the European Landscape Convention into internal law on 19 September 2002 and that the instruments of ratification would soon be placed before the Council of Europe.

The text of the written presentations can be found in document T-FLOR 2 (2002) 34 Revised.

3. Presentation and adoption of the Work Programme of the Conference

by Mr Enrico BUERGI, Chair of the Conference
[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 19 Final]

7. Mr Enrico BUERGI, Chair of the Conference of the Contracting and Signatory States to the European Landscape Convention, presented the Conference's draft Work Programme for adoption. He stated that the results of the five themes worked on during 2002 would be presented in the first Session and that general conclusions would be drawn from the reports prepared for each one. The Conference's second Session would allow a more detailed discussion of wishes and concrete possibilities for support with a view to the entry into force of the Convention and also the Work Programme and financial aspects.

8. The Conference's Work Programme, as included in Appendix 7 to this report, was adopted.

4. Presentation of the activities

by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe

9. Mrs DEJEANT-PONS, Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, indicates that the objective of the Conference is to bring together the Contracting and Signatory States as well as the States invited to sign it, in order that the Convention can come into force.

It will enable the:

- promotion of the signature and / or ratification of the Convention so that it rapidly comes into force;
- discussion on legal assistance to the Signatory States and to the member States of the Council of Europe invited to sign the Convention;
- preparation of the implementation of the Convention after it comes into force.

Two major preoccupations must be taken into account: that the Convention becomes operational and that practical application of its text is encouraged.

II. FIRST SESSION: PREPARATORY WORK FOR THE COMING INTO FORCE OF THE CONVENTION

1. Introduction to the Session

by Mr Enrico BUERGI, Conference Chair
[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 19 Final]

10. The Chair introduced the first Session on the preparatory work for the Convention's entry into force. He recalled that one year ago, during the first Conference of the Contracting and Signatory States to the Convention (Strasbourg, 22-23 November 2001) [Report, see T-FLOR 1 (2001) 19], the participants had chosen five themes to study concerning the Convention's entry into force. The aim was to not encounter an operational "vacuum" when it entered into force. They had to find a common interpretation, a common language and framework elements in order to optimise the implementation of the Convention in an appropriate and specific manner.

The five themes chosen were the following:

- Landscape policies: contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development - social, economical, cultural and ecological approaches;
- Landscape identification, evaluation and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources;
- Awareness-raising, training and education;
- Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape;
- Landscape Award.

For each theme, the representative of a State had volunteered to assume the function of rapporteur and had called upon an expert. On 22 February 2002, there had been a co-ordination meeting of rapporteurs and experts to finalise the preparation of the Workshops (Report, see T-FLOR 2 (2002) 9). On 23 and 24 May 2002, there had been the meeting of the Workshops on these themes. They had been well attended, and there had been a high level of commitment from the participants (Report, see T-FLOR 2 (2002) 18).

The reports prepared by the experts, which would be presented below, were finalised based on the results of the Workshops. Conclusions for the five themes could be drawn on the basis of each of these reports.

2. Theme 1: Landscape policies: contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development – social, economic, cultural and ecological aspects

[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 20]

Chairmanship: Mr Enrico BUERGI

11. The Chair introduced the theme and gave the floor to the rapporteur and the expert.

2.1 Presentation of the report

by Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, rapporteur (France) and Professor Michel PRIEUR, Council of Europe expert

12. Mr Jean-François SEGUIN introduced the theme by stating that the next Work Programme should better define the role of the rapporteurs.

He stated that the five reports which would be examined were in fact five aspects of the same question.

Three points should be raised:

- should a landscape policy be sector-based or integrated? How should landscape be integrated into sector-based policies without giving this responsibility to a specific administration? It would be necessary to produce legal and scientific arguments for such integration;
- as indicated in the Convention, the people should be involved in the decision-making. This was a clear sign of a modern approach. Objectives should be defined in order to promote the participation of the people in political decision-making. Landscape and its implications for the population should be combined. One question remained regarding the affected population. Landscape was the common heritage of the nation and should become part of the common heritage of Europe. Furthermore, scenery should not be reduced simply to tourist use;
- the novelty of landscape as public policy should be highlighted not because landscape is a new topic but because the question is raised in new terms. This is linked to a more diverse, stronger and shared social demand for landscape. This was a major concern for public policies, which must integrate the European level into the local.

13. Professor Michel PRIEUR presented his report. It is intended as a contribution to preparations for entry into force of the Florence Landscape Convention, highlighting the objectives, principles and instruments which are primary features of this new piece of international environment law.

Why landscape “policies” in the plural? The intention was to make it very clear that no single model was being imposed in landscape matters. In acknowledgment of the diversity of European landscapes, the concern was to reflect the diversity of perceptions and cultures by having the Parties frame their own landscape policies. Nationally, the plural approach reflects landscapes’ geographical and ecological diversity. It also reflects the different levels responsible for taking landscape action, ranging from national authorities to regional and local ones.

The Convention sets out to create neither a new landscape order, nor landscape disorder. It requires merely that the public authorities formulate general principles, strategies and guidelines aimed not at any one type of landscape action (for instance, systematic conservation) but at a variety of measures: protection, or management, or development, or in most cases a combination, chronologically and geographically, of all three.

It is for the Parties, through active involvement of the monitoring committees, to jointly put together a kind of users’ manual illustrated with specific examples and ensuring consistency as between objectives, principles and methods.

1) The Convention's objectives

- Community well-being: the landscape is part of everyone's familiar daily scene. On a conscious or even unconscious level it therefore contributes to mental well-being and unspoilt landscapes perhaps play a role in combating violence. Those who visit or explore a part of the country, as tourists or for work, take away an impression of their surroundings which conveys a particular identity and a local distinctiveness and leads them to judge their experience of the area positively or negatively. Because landscape is both a key ingredient of collective and individual well-being and a shared visual asset, each and every one of us has rights and duties towards that asset.
- Sustainable development: the introduction of landscape policies is in line with sustainable-development objectives based on striking a balance between social, economic and ecological needs and guaranteeing that future generations' landscape needs can be met. Sustainable regional development in Europe necessitates management that respects landscape diversity as a source of cultural and economic wealth and as a factor in job creation in the regions.

2) The Convention's principles

- The integration principle: landscape is integral to development and cannot be treated in isolation. The integrated approach must take in all stages of action on an area – from the framing of strategies, plans or programmes to giving permission for an activity or item of infrastructure. The Convention does not provide any recipes as to the methods and means which the integrated approach requires but the aims are geographical integration, institutional integration and integrated planning and decision-making. It is for States to devise their own integrated approaches by choosing from the various methods of co-ordination and consultation. Exchange of experience and information between countries are an excellent way of sharing recipes. The integration principle must also apply to European co-operation, building concern for landscape into international policies and programmes and making the Convention more effective by translating experience into white papers or guidelines.
- The consistency principle: at national level the consistency principle involves avoiding clashes between the different levels of landscape policy. Consistency is also necessary in implementing the integration principle so that landscape decisions in the different policy sectors are not in contradiction. However, consistency must never be used as a pretext for imposing a standard model. At European level the consistency principle has to guide directives and recommendations on implementing the Convention. The consistency principle will necessarily apply to cross-border landscapes, which present distinctive local cultural and legal features that need reconciling.

3) Essential instruments

- Institutional machinery: the Convention necessitates having or setting up adapted administrative structure. An active landscape presence institutionally can only really be guaranteed by official institutionalisation in the form of a standing body for co-ordination, consultation and instigation. Vertical apportionment of responsibilities between national, regional and local authorities necessitates tiering of responsibilities and full co-ordination to ensure the necessary consistency. Provided that short-term interests are not allowed to win the day consistently, local authorities, whether rural or urban, have a key role to play in concrete action towards the complementary objectives of protection, management and development.
- Participation procedures: participation is very widely practised on an informal basis, but a precise legal framework for it is much rarer even though essential to underpin an effective right to landscape. The Florence Convention should prompt countries to introduce precise information and participation arrangements in line with the Aarhus Convention, of which many Florence signatories are Parties.

Opportunities for participation arise at various stages of the decision-making process: in the framing of principles and strategies, in the identification and assessment processes, in setting landscape quality objectives (these are areas where participation is pro-active) and in permission and decision procedures when policies, plans and programmes are implemented (participation here will be reactive).

There is quite a range of participation methods, and they are described in Article 6 of the Aarhus Convention. Participation must be preceded by information as to the nature of the project, dates and places for participation and forms of participation. The public should be able to express its views in writing or orally and it must first have been able to read the existing information, opinions and reports. To be useful and credible, participation must be an effective tool for improving the final decision. The public authorities must accordingly take due account of it. This requires that participation be proof against purely crowd-pleasing stances and necessitates balanced representation, in the participation process, of experts, elected representatives, the public and the voluntary sector. None of this will be sufficient unless beforehand there has been adequate awareness raising, training and education, which are the keys to proper participation.

2.2 Discussion

14. The discussion raised the following points:

- Mr Riccardo PRIORE, representative of the CLRAE Secretariat, recalled the extent of the principle of subsidiarity and that of autonomy and decentralisation. The notion of affected population was defined according to the extent of the interest of the people affected, which must be evaluated in the light of these principles, set out in the Treaty of Amsterdam.
- Professor Florencio ZOIDO NARANJO, Council of Europe expert, believed that landscape was a factor of participation. It concerned the everyday environment, as the inhabitants of a place were led to talk about it every day. The fact that this reality could be understood facilitated the ability to participate. As concerned the notion of “affected population”, there was no link with the population visiting a landscape. This was, however, an essential factor, as tourism could help the development of the situation and it should therefore be discussed. There should be an outline which allowed the value of the landscape to be protected.
- The representative of Portugal believed that landscape should not be determined according to tourism but chosen by its inhabitants. The European Landscape Convention should be linked to the Guiding Principles for the Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent (Recommendation (2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to the member States), as all landscapes should be taken into consideration. She indicated certain points to be corrected in the report concerning Portugal: the authority responsible for landscape was the Department of Regional Planning and there were five universities which covered landscape issues.
- The representative of Belgium congratulated the expert on his report and mentioned several corrections to be made: page 17, point 2, responsibility for landscape was at the regional not national level; the table should mention the ministerial connection of the Ministry of Regional Planning and Heritage and should also include the Brussels-Capital region.
- The representative of Italy stated that the idea of participation was not new in Italy but that new questions were being raised. There was not a good level of knowledge on the subject of landscape. One important point had to be mentioned, namely that the Ministry responsible was that of Cultural Assets and Landscape. Furthermore, landscape was recognised in all the phases of protection, management and planning. The expert thus highlighted a fundamental question, that of the stages of integration. This was essential, for example, when a new motorway was to be built.

2.3. Conclusions

15. Mr Jean-François SEGUIN presented the conclusions from Theme 1:

- landscape was important, both for the individual and for the European;
- public groups were involved beyond the principle of subsidiarity.

Consideration should be given at two levels:

- between public authorities and citizens;
- between the public authorities themselves.

The principle of subsidiarity must not allow the consistency principle to be forgotten. Nowadays the first principle of coherence between public policies is the territory they influence. We could illustrate this by elaborating a kind of good practical catalogue which takes into account the well-being of individuals as well as the territory's quality.

3. Theme 2: Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources

[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 21]

Chairmanship: Mr Raymond-Pierre LEBEAU, Chair of the CO-DBP and Vice-Chair of the Conference

16. Mr Raymond-Pierre LEBEAU stated that he was pleased to attend as Chair of the CO-DBP and that he hoped to open a debate with his colleagues working on the theme of culture in order to achieve sustainable development. He said that the landscape was a unifying factor and called for the debate to be widened and for concrete cases to be presented.

3.1. Presentation of the report

by Mrs Elisabeth HAVERAAEN, rapporteur (Norway) and Professor Yves LUGINBÜHL, Council of Europe expert

17. Mrs Elisabeth HAVERAAEN stated that the provisions of Article 6 C and D of the European Landscape Convention concerning identification and qualification on the one hand and the objectives of landscape on the other hand, constituted a challenging theme and that they should be combined.

18. The Professor LUGINBÜHL presented his report indicating that it will be further completed. Its aim is to come up with thoughts and methods relevant to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. It focuses on one of the major themes underscored by the Convention in its article 6 – Special Measures – which specifies ways of identifying and assessing landscapes and of formulating landscape quality objectives.

The report is structured as follows:

- part one describes the political framework within which the implementation of the Convention is being applied and cites the thoughts that have been put forward regarding terms of landscape identification and assessment, and the formulation of landscape quality objectives. Natural and cultural resources is only one of many themes that affects this;
- part two brings together factors of proposed and existing methods for the implementation of the Convention, regarding these landscape identification and assessment objectives, and the formulation of landscape quality objectives;
- the concluding third part is devoted to general proposals put forward to the Council of Europe for the implementation of the Convention.

1) Identifying and assessing landscapes, and formulating landscape quality objectives: a new political framework

For some decades now, the identification and assessment of landscapes, and the formulation of landscape quality objectives have been included among the tasks that public authorities have set themselves within the framework of landscape protection policies and, more recently, within the framework of land management policies. The European Landscape Convention nevertheless ushers in a new political context. This latter, which is defined by the major principles by which the Council of Europe abides, actually specifies that these tasks must be assumed on the one hand within the context of the exercise of democracy and, on the other, that they must contribute to sustainable development, in other words, to long-term reproduction and to access to, and a fair share of, natural resources.

Henceforth, identifying and assessing landscapes and formulating landscape quality objectives can no longer be carried out using methods that were current when it was considered that the landscapes involved were outstanding and extremely picturesque ones. These days, the challenge is quite different: the Convention lays down quite clearly, in its area of application (article 2), that it applies to “the entire territory [of the Parties] and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland waters and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes”. So all types of landscapes are concerned, be they outstanding or everyday landscapes with local populations, landscapes in which local people live their daily lives, in their daily movements, or which they alter through their activities.

Furthermore, the exercise of democracy modifies both landscape identification and assessment methods, and the formulation of landscape quality objectives, insofar as it is now an established fact that not all landscapes encompass the same significance for one and all, and that each landscape has different values attributed to it by groups of people who do not have the same aspirations; involved here is a crucial challenge which presupposes both the acceptance of differences, and the fact of lending a ready ear to others with regard to what is special and what is commonplace.

In other respects, the need to include the implementation of the Convention within the framework of sustainable development has consequences in terms of the skills and knowledge that must be brought in. It is no longer just a matter of producing knowledge which has to do solely with landscape forms – as was long the case – and then applying it to programmes, but also of putting together the various factors for understanding the social, cultural, economic and ecological functioning of landscapes, and thus grouping together what makes it possible to grasp the complexity of the processes that go towards their creation, so as to make them available to forms of political action and programmes, i.e. landscape protection, management and planning. Here, though, there must be no question of confusing the way the landscape works with the way ecological and environmental processes work. The landscape is here understood in the sense of the definition given by the European Landscape Convention in article 1, namely “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. So the landscape is here akin to the living environment, but cannot be altogether likened to it. Landscape identification and assessment methods will thus definitely take ecological processes into account, as well as the social, cultural and economic processes which are part and parcel of their production and their development, and are part of the way they are perceived.

2) Identifying and assessing landscapes, formulating landscape quality objectives: efficient and innovative methods

In the reports and discussions at the various meetings organised by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe, many methodological proposals have been put forward to do with the theme of landscape identification and assessment, and the formulation of landscape quality objectives. The report presents the essence of these reflections but nevertheless tries to take things a step further, by describing methods which are being developed in other contexts in scientific and technical circles. It is nevertheless illusory to imagine drawing up an exhaustive listing of all the methods used to identify

and assess landscapes in the various member countries of the Council of Europe (and even beyond) during these meetings. The landscape issue has been so widely developed everywhere in Europe that it would be presumptuous to claim an exhaustive knowledge of all the methods.

3) General conclusions and proposals

This report represents a stage in the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, and does not claim to put forward definitive proposals which might be the culmination of the reflections of representatives of the member States and of the experts attending the various meetings organised by the Council of Europe. This stage will probably see new breakthroughs which will make it possible to apply the European Landscape Convention effectively. The various methods which have been described above are neither exhaustive nor conclusive. The list will probably be further complemented and enhanced by other methods and techniques. However, some general proposals can be put forward:

- identify their own needs and challenges within the context of the Convention: member States should undertake, if they have not already done so, to carry out landscape identification and assessment operations on scales which are relevant to the features of the landscapes of the country concerned. The method used for these operations cannot just be a single one, and may vary according to the various social, political and economic scales and context; it is nevertheless important that these operations be undertaken with active co-operation between the different people involved, be they elected representatives, scientists, technicians or local inhabitants;
- favour quantitative and qualitative knowledge: these methods must not entail just quantifiable knowledge, they must also give equivalent consideration to knowledge about the value systems which are attributed to landscapes. These methods should make it possible to express the different areas of meaning of the landscape, whether they are part of the natural or man-made physical environment or whether they have to do with more abstract notions;
- promote equality between the public and the expert: the production of knowledge does not mean just scientific production. It must also involve shared knowledge and know-how, and in these traditional and scientific knowledge must recognise each other's worth;
- favour access to knowledge: access to knowledge produced by science, which is becoming more and more complex, must thus help towards an understanding shared not only by the scientific world, in other words by all disciplines, but also by less informed local people. This means that a special effort must be made by both scientists and technicians to make this knowledge accessible to one and all;
- promote co-operation on projects: where this knowledge is concerned, it is important that the scientific community of countries implementing the European Landscape Convention should undertake projects to update and shed light on the value systems attributed to landscapes by the societies concerned, at several levels.

3.2. Discussion

19. The discussion raised the following points:

- The representative of Spain mentioned the importance of achieving harmony among people, among nature and between people and nature.
- The representative of France believed that in order to imagine a future, which by essence was uncertain, it was necessary to reconcile nature and culture, learned knowledge and popular knowledge, the material and the immaterial, and the qualitative and the quantitative.

- The representative of the United Kingdom stated that the European Landscape Convention, which does not differentiate between types of landscape, should be applied.
- The representative of the CLRAE recalled the provisions of the explanatory Report of the Convention and the importance of the political choices which had to be made.
- The representative of Italy referred to a provision on page 4 of the expert report and proposed that the word “modifies” be replaced by “integrates” (the exercise of democracy modifies ...).
- The representative of France believed that that would be possible if the Convention was only intended to protect landscapes but that it also aimed to manage and plan them. It was necessary to prioritise the work and create priorities for action.
- Professor ZOIDO NARANJO considered that as concerned the “affected population”, the position of tourists should be considered as that of “others”. It should also be noted that Europeans represented the largest tourist flow in the world.
- Professor LUGINBÜHL recalled that many factors affected the dynamics of landscapes and that the quantitative and qualitative dimensions should be integrated. As regarded the definition of the priorities for action, even if the public were consulted, the final choice would be made by elected officials. Leaving the choice entirely to the local populations was a risk. Tourists were an “external eye”, as everyone would start to travel in future. Social mobility was at the European level, and was a phenomenon essential to contemporary society. The opinions of external populations should therefore be taken into account.

3.3. Conclusions

20. Mrs Elisabeth HAVERAAEN presented the conclusions of Theme 2. She stated that it was important to have databases of different scales, so that choices could be made and landscapes could be protected in a professional manner.

4. Theme 3: Awareness-raising, training and education

[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 22]

Chairmanship: Mrs Jelka PIRKOVIĆ, Vice-Chair of the CDPAT and Vice-Chair of the Conference

21. Mrs Jelka PIRKOVIĆ expressed her pleasure at being present as Vice-Chair of the Conference and Vice-Chair of the CDPAT and stated that in future the Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of CEMAT could act as the third Vice-Chair. She introduced the rapporteur and the expert.

4.1. Presentation of the report

by Mr Ebbe ADOLFSSON, rapporteur (Sweden) and Mr Bas PEDROLI, Council of Europe expert

22. Mr Ebbe ADOLFSSON reminded participants that the Workshops were held in May and underlined the importance of landscapes for the well being of individuals in societies. This feeling should be expressed in the work and this fact should be made more easily understandable.

23. Mr Bas PEDROLI presented its report. He considers that although European landscapes are increasingly appreciated as leisure commodities, they are facing a considerable crisis. In less accessible and remote areas, land abandonment continues, leaving behind deserted villages, useless infrastructure and overgrown land. Often two options seem to remain in these areas: the establishment of nature conservation areas on the one hand or large-scale mono-cropping areas, the latter with a

range of negative effects on the regional ecological diversity, soil and water qualities. Both options imply minimal management requirements, the one by a hands-off strategy, the other by means of radical mechanisation. In neither of these options the landscape is very much appreciated as such; neither the aesthetic nor the ethical dimensions are actually experienced by the country's population. The one tends to produce mainly pictures in magazines and videos (virtual quality), the other to produce only bulk commodities (quantity).

Opposing the mentioned trends in the countryside, there is a clear demand for sustainable rural development, focusing on the careful cultivation of the regional identity of European landscapes. The French notion of "*terroir*" integrates the landscape's cultural and natural features in the aesthetic sense. With the European Landscape Convention, the Council of Europe fully accepts the considerable challenge to contribute to the sustainable development of landscape on all relevant scales, as it states in its policy: "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 (Article 1).

In a historical perspective, urbanisation can be seen as a way of emancipation from the overwhelming forces of wild nature within and around, an emancipation that inevitably was paralleled by people's disconnection and alienation from their local and historical roots. Freedom and independence had their costs, but also their unique benefit of making people aware of their responsibility for 'the others': socially and ecologically, in urban and rural areas. This awareness is a prerequisite for people's commitment to participate in the development of better ways to manage the landscape, fit for a sustainable future. However, the awareness of landscape often slumbers unaware in people's minds.

The concept of landscape (as opposed to "nature") is only evident from the moment one realises that it forms one's everyday environment, that it is part of one's culture, there and then. Whereas nature conservation tends to focus on species and ecosystems, which are perceived as part of the world outside of us, landscape management concerns us more directly. It is therefore also less of a purely academic question. The awareness of this concern with landscape is part of our human development. Participation in landscape development can thus be seen both as a human right and a social responsibility. Not so much the formation of new experts is at stake, but rather the development of human capacity toward responsibility, in a humanist sense.

Ways to introduce the above notions into all levels of education should be developed, to make society at large sufficiently aware of the qualities that landscapes should provide to society in order to warrant people's healthy development. This is a prerequisite for a sustainable development of the landscape people need.

The paper is the result of discussions during the first Conference on the European Landscape Convention in November 2001, and during the Workshop on 23 May 2002, both in Strasbourg. It is extended with information additionally provided by participants of this Workshop, and by literature survey.

The aim of the paper is to enhance the future implementation of the European Landscape Convention by discussing the main problems and opportunities in awareness raising, training and education on the landscape as mentioned in Art. 6A and 6B of the Convention. Thereby, a basic idea is that those who were and still are in charge of landscape management have largely determined the actual landscape based on *their* awareness and appreciation of the landscape. Consequently, when today another landscape quality is wanted, an appropriate change in perception and the awareness of the landscape is needed, together with the relevant rulings of the responsible authority.

In the report are examined concepts of landscape education, wherein education is seen at large, including awareness raising and training for various youth groups and adults. Are also discussed concepts of landscape and the related practices of landscape management. Subsequently, are

considered practical consequences of the presented concepts with proposals for action. A synopsis concludes the paper.

The Landscape Convention also seems to be characterised by the inherent paradox of providing *common* European guidelines for a *diversified* management of European landscapes. It is a challenge for those concerned with the future of the European landscapes, to bypass this paradox by strongly encouraging facilitation from above and by enhancing involvement from bottom-up, which should be crucial elements in public awareness raising, training and education:

- base targets for landscape development on natural processes: know your *factual* landscape;
- develop awareness that landscape identity is and should be a reflection of current cultural processes: discuss the *right* landscape in the local community;
- achieve quality in the landscape by public involvement: act in your own *real* landscape on the basis of co-ordinated personal concern.

4.2. Discussion

24. The discussion raised the following points:

- Mrs Jelka PIRKOVIĆ considered that it would be useful to include the theme of landscapes in “European Heritage Days”.
- The representative of the National Committee for the International Year of Mountains 2002 made two comments. Firstly, he believed that it was important to examine the role of the actors. The population was involved, but the politicians and professionals (planners, etc) also were. What was their role? They helped to decide which landscape was important. The question of the role of experts would require more detailed discussion in the future. He also indicated that he was confused by the notion of “real landscape”, which seemed to imply that the landscape seen by the population was true and authentic whereas another was not true. Contact with the landscape was through culture and should become a concern of the future.
- Mrs Jelka PIRKOVIĆ considered that experts should be trained in landscapes.
- The representative of Italy recalled the existence of foundations for exchanges. The European Foundation for Landscape Architecture (EFLA) was founded in Brussels in 1989 and a whole network of schools existed. As many projects had already been carried out, it was necessary to establish what had been achieved in the shadows by professionals and universities during many years.
- The representative of the CLRAE (National Park of Cilento and of Vallo di Diano) mentioned the relationship between the subjectivity and objectivity of the landscape. It was a bilateral process which was constantly changing and was based on social references. A common meaning should therefore be sought from specific individual subjectivity when the original perception had been lost.
- The representative of ECLAS mentioned the Erasmus Programme and the “LE:NOTRE” Project (*Landscape Education: New Opportunities for Teaching and Research in Europe*), which would link the landscape schools of some eighty higher education establishments throughout Europe and also European organisations.
- The representative of France made several comments. He expressed his wish for a correction to be made on page 11 of the report in so far as the explanatory report of the Convention dealt with this matter. He also underlined the important role of ECLAS, which was made up of the

State public bodies of the different countries forming landscape specialists and mentioned the LE:NOTRE programme. He indicated that he did not agree with the provisions on pages 3 and 8 regarding the feelings of the populations; he considered that the report dealt essentially with rural landscapes. He considered it necessary to call on the mass media of contemporary society. A transfrontier programme existed particularly on Arte, with a series of 18 volumes on the landscapes of Europe. It would be possible to look at these and work on this question with specialists.

- The representative of Italy considered the importance of referring to works on the historic elements of landscape and the possibility of interpreting the relationship between the different elements. For example, urban centres must include buildings but also account must also be taken of the relationships which exist with green spaces. There should be an articulate interpretation.
- Professor ZOIDO NARANJO referred to the notion of authenticity of the landscape and the possibility of presenting the different levels of education by distinguishing the primary, secondary and university levels.
- The representative of Spain mentioned the need to develop the ideas of information, education and awareness-raising in Spain and in countries where these were insufficiently developed.
- Professor LUGINBÜHL believed that the development of contemporary societies was tending towards a loss of social memory and the traditional knowledge passed down from generation to generation, a form of relay being taken on by science. However, scientific knowledge was more and more difficult to “digest”. Traditional knowledge should therefore be recorded and a link should be created between scientific knowledge and empirical culture. The stakes were important as they concerned the development of our current societies and a solution needed to be found.
- Mr PEDROLI indicated that the three levels of landscape presented – factual, right and real – were simply aimed at facilitating understanding of the subject. In fact many people now only saw landscapes on their television or on the Internet and individuals’ perception of landscapes was forgotten. Many disciplines were however involved as well as landscape architects, including ecologists, archaeologists, geographers and farmers.
- Mr Jan Diek VAN MANSVELT, co-author of the report and Co-ordinator of Petrarca, believed that there was no objectivity without subject and that the individual viewed himself in the way he was reflected in the landscape.

4.3. Conclusions

25. Mr Ebbe ADOLFSSON presented the conclusions from Theme 3:

- Co-operation should be developed with the European Union in so far as the European Landscape Convention should be integrated into several instruments, including SDEC, the Integrated Coastal Area Management Programme and structural funds.
- The existing data should be published on the Internet site to help users to gain more knowledge.

5. Theme 4: Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape
[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 23]

Chairmanship: Mr Enrico BUERGI

26. The Chair introduced the theme and gave the floor to the rapporteur and the expert.

5.1 Presentation of the report

by Mrs Annalisa CALCAGNO MANIGLIO, rapporteur (Italy) and
Mr Bertrand de MONTMOLLIN, Council of Europe expert

27. Mrs Annalisa CALCAGNO MANIGLIO introduced the Theme, whose main aim was to improve the scientific, technical and operational knowledge necessary to develop innovative proposals in the area of landscape policy, with a view to applying the principle of the integration of the landscape into all the policies of sectors with a direct or indirect effect on landscape.

The main objective of this work was the search for common lines of action (compatible with judicial and administrative standards) for the Contracting and Signatory European States in the area of landscape policy, namely that particular attention should be given to the present or potential values of the whole European continent in accordance with the notion of landscape introduced by the European Landscape Convention. All landscapes should be taken into consideration, with their different characteristics, values and qualities, and landscape's dimension of "community heritage" and "living resource" should be recognised, linked to regional, economic, historical and local dynamics, and characterised by a network of dynamic relationships which give shape to its identity.

The theme appeared particularly complex, in view of the need to integrate into each sector-based policy with an effect on land organisation, different landscape actions and measures, which involved different tasks and responsibilities at institutional, national and local level, and different technical, scientific and professional competences. Furthermore, it was clear that any instrument concerning landscape, however innovative, necessarily relied on different factors, such as basic standards, institutional competences, the state of research, the spread of information and the quality of training.

During the Workshops meeting in May 2002, the international working groups, representatives, government delegates and specialists from the different countries, inspired by the various scientific and operational experiments set up in their country of origin, presented local and national initiatives for the application of landscape policies (in accordance with the objectives of landscape protection, management and planning). They illustrated case studies, different actions and ways of raising awareness of landscapes, which had been tried and tested in their different local and national realities, with a view to the application of efficient measures for the implementation of the landscape policies indicated in the Convention.

The various speeches highlighted different approaches to landscape, all significant, which aimed to increase knowledge of its characteristics and evolutional processes and to adequately and efficiently attribute values. However, these approaches had rarely led to the development of tools which could be transposed into different contexts. The development of innovative tools, particularly in areas where there was still little experience, should be encouraged in the framework of the Convention, for example by the creation of *ad hoc* working groups in collaboration with university research groups or others.

In general, it had been possible to observe that in many countries the signing of the European Landscape Convention had resulted in new actions on a large scale, which proved that public groups, research bodies and non-governmental organisations were aware of and interested in applying or strengthening themes related to landscape as indicated in the Convention. This was creating many expectations regarding the development and elaboration of innovative instruments for landscape protection, management and planning.

The contributions demonstrated a common interest in the importance of the subject and the need for the rapid and common application of the European Landscape Convention. Some participants highlighted the opportunity to draft a single *reference document*, which could define the level of protection and sustainable development for the landscape in the different regional and sector-based actions. Others said it would be useful to create *observatories* to monitor transformations, landscape

risk charts, for hydro-geological risks and ecological degeneration, the erosion of rural landscapes and historical-archaeological developments, the approval of urban establishments, local products and anything which could be considered a danger to the identity of landscapes. This would allow efficient intervention policies to be drafted based on foreseeable development. Others wanted a *supra-national body* to be created, with the necessary powers, which could monitor and advise in territorial policy choices.

Thanks to the remarkable actions of the Directorate General for Architectural Heritage and Landscape, Italy had drafted new methodologies for analysing and evaluating landscapes and had developed new actions for a programme of intervention aimed at the conservation, management and planning of the landscapes in question. In this framework, the Ministry for Property and Cultural Activities had developed forms of dialogue between the public authorities regarding the safeguarding of landscape interests. This was the "State-Regions Agreement Act" of 19 April 2001, which was an innovative instrument in complete compliance with the notion of landscape introduced by the European Landscape Convention and with the actions to be undertaken for the correct application of its principles.

According to this Agreement, the "*Piani territoriali paesistici*" must propose the definition of quality objectives and the choice of measures to protect and develop the landscape. Article 3 of the Agreement effectively established that landscape planning defined the different land frameworks, not only those which had a high landscape value but also those which were eroded and needed requalification. It was necessary to define a scale of landscape values, which allowed on the one hand the individualisation of the different levels of integrity of the landscape and on the other hand the most appropriate forms and methods for its protection and development. The activities to conserve and protect the constituent values of the landscape and the typical morphologies of the land were added to the planning of lines of development compatible with the different levels of the values already defined.

The objectives also included the requalification of eroded areas and, as a result, the recovery of lost values or the creation of new landscape values.

The State-Regions Agreement was therefore the first innovative instrument which made it necessary to discover and locate the elements which characterised and identified landscapes. With the aim of making the recuperation, development and maintenance of regional landscapes achievable, the Agreement stated that the plans should identify the promotion and support measures, and the instruments for implementing the different activities, always with the dynamic vision of protection and planning. In addition to the obligations introduced by the protection standards, were plans for incentive measures which would allow the real management of the land, satisfying the needs of the body responsible for protection activities. For the first time, it stated that landscape planning must provide appropriate responses to the instructions and limits set out in the plans.

28. Mr Bertrand de MONTMOLLIN, presented its report. It considered that the implementation of the European Landscape Convention could be facilitated through the exchange, elaboration and development of innovative tools for landscape protection, management and planning.

Such tools should be: accessible to ordinary people, decentralised (regional or local), incentive based, and multidisciplinary and integrated. They should be applicable most importantly to the everyday landscapes, most of which are: urban, suburban, commercial, industrial, of tourist interest, and characterised by infrastructure.

To be applicable in the wide range of landscapes and political and administrative systems in Europe, such instruments should be adapted, or be capable of adaptation, to suit: different types of landscape, different regions, different political and administrative systems, and different levels of action.

The theme of integrating landscape considerations into other policies was seen as a priority. Such an integrated policy would have to take account of three aspects:

- the horizontal aspect, involving all sectoral policies that have a direct or indirect impact on landscape;
- the vertical aspect deriving notably from the principle of subsidiarity;
- the “cross-sectional” aspect, reflecting the fact that more and more players are involved and the problems are increasingly complex.

Participants in the preparatory Workshops of May 2002 voiced specific expectations for the development of innovative tools to address objectives, under the following headings: participatory tools, cross-sectional tools, tools for awareness raising and training, incentive-based tools, legislative and regulatory tools, and technical tools.

In the light of the case studies presented by the various countries and the expectations expressed in various areas, it is proposed that we move forward in two directions:

- compilation of a compendium of “good landscape practice”. This could take the form of a collection of notes on specific topics, detailing the various experiments carried out and tools developed in the different European regions, with a view to promoting exchanges between groups and agencies concerned with landscape. It could be presented as a folder (and/or its web-based equivalent) containing brief descriptions of each tool or experiment with details of how to contact the authors. It could thus be added to without difficulty and could foster contacts and networking between persons and agencies involved in landscape;
- incentives to develop innovative tools. The development of innovative tools – particularly in areas where there has so far been little experimentation – should be encouraged under the Convention, for example by setting up *ad hoc* working groups with input from universities and colleges.

The following themes could be prioritised:

- suburban, industrial and changing landscapes;
- integrating landscape into other policy areas;
- tools for community involvement in the approach to landscape;
- tools for use by local authorities or NGOs.

5.2. Discussion

29. The discussion raised the following points:
 - The representative of Italy reported on the work on landscape planning and management completed in Italy: “*Politiche e culture del paesaggio – Landscape policies and culture*” and “*Politiche e culture del paesaggio – Esperienze internazionali a confronto*” under the leadership of Mrs Lionella SCAZZOSI, and the importance of mentioning them in this Conference.
 - Professor LUGINBÜHL considered that prospective or simulated images could be useful to show the consequences of a planning project and the benefits which could be expected.
 - The representative of the “Mediterranean Landscapes Workshop” stressed the importance of the landscape for an “environmental life” and the context of life. The ecological course led to new social participation in the future of landscapes. A new concept appeared and new working methods were established. Actions should be carried out in an experimental manner.

- The representative of EFLA believed that it was essential to train politicians as well as members of the authorities. University training should last at least four years. European countries should exchange existing experiences on this subject.
- The representative of Italy reported on the experience of the Parc Cinque Terre, which was a good example of the integration of the theme of landscape into sector-based policies. Synergy should be reached between the European Landscape Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Humid Zones and the Convention to Combat Desertification. An awareness-raising group should be created within the authorities. Ordinary landscapes required greater care. The Convention could be implemented with the integration of policies into national and international regulations. The artistic aspects should also be taken into account.
- The representative of Petrarca considered that quality stamps should be encouraged in agriculture in so far as it had an impact on landscape. Farmers produced food but also landscapes and they should be invited to take part in developing landscapes.
- The representative of Belgium mentioned the legislative and regulatory instruments which led to landscape policies and programmes being taken into account. Incident or impact studies allowed the impact on the environment to be measured, particularly the landscape aspect. This had been poorly taken into account until now. All those involved should be trained, including the authors of studies, officials and political representatives. Since June 2001, the Directive on Plans and Programmes had been a regulatory instrument allowing the effects of activities in the different sector-based policies to be measured.
- The representatives of France and Portugal shared this point of view and underlined the importance of impact studies, which allowed a better understanding of the question of management and planning in case of large developments and infrastructures.
- Professor ZOIDO NARANJO mentioned the experience of inter-community management and mentioned the French experience with the Landscape Charter.
- The representative of the CLRAE recalled the conventional framework and the scope of Article 6 E.
- The representative of the CLRAE (National Park of Cilento) mentioned innovative instruments as drivers of production. Innovation must first focus on eroded landscapes and on a daily basis. However, it should not be forgotten that conservation was possible without innovation.
- Mr Bertrand de MONTMOLLIN noted on the subject of the context of life that the Convention concerned landscape but did not constitute an Agenda 21. It would be advisable to not stray too far from the subject of landscape, but there should be direct activities.
- The representative of the Secretariat mentioned the existence of the 14 June 2002 Sofia Black Sea Diversity and Landscape Protection Protocol to the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution, which had already integrated the notion of landscape.

5.3. Conclusions

30. Mrs Annalisa CALCAGNO MANIGLIO underlined the importance of having prospective images and considered that participation was an essential theme. It would be useful to hold a seminar with the presence of delegates in order to assess and compare experiences. She proposed holding such a seminar in Genoa.

6. Theme 5: Landscape Award

[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 24]

Chairmanship: Secretariat General of the Council of Europe

31. The representative of the Secretariat introduced the theme and gave the floor to the rapporteur.

6.1. Presentation of the report

by Mr Jon TOMLINSON, rapporteur (United Kingdom) and the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe

32. Mr Jon TOMLINSON introduced the theme by mentioning the following points:

- Why have an award? It is to stimulate the process of encouraging and recognising quality stewardship of landscapes.
- What is its purpose? It is educational and aims to inspire others, good practice, professional recognition, public awareness. It also gives media access to the Convention.
- What should be its form? It should be an annual award in Contracting States recognising outstanding initiatives (rather than outstanding landscape); there should be no hierarchies and try to avoid “winners” and “losers”; the 20 October should be designated as European Landscape Day across Contracting States; plus a further pan-European Day (probably in December) based around a conference in Strasbourg; 2 or 3 themes should be annually chosen; there should be no single winner; ideas and achievements should be rewarded, no area nor region having all the best answers.
- What themes should be suggested? Education, dissemination, landscape transformation, design, conservation policy and appreciation, strategic planning, links between people and landscapes, involvement of communities.
- Who should be eligible? Local and regional authorities, non-governmental organisations. Only Contracting Parties to the Convention should be involved.
- What the process should be like? The Council of Europe could select 2 or 3 themes from recommendations made by experts. National governments should establish national competitions; one winner per theme per country; all winners should be announced on 20 October; there could be an annual European conference to celebrate this event (good media opportunity); this could allow public awareness of all innovative practices.
- What the rules should be like? They should be valid from 3 to 5 years; all landscape types are eligible; national competitions should be organised; one should try not to be too limited; subsidiarity is important; States should encourage the public’s involvement – especially younger and older people.

He concluded by saying that the Award should be inclusive and not exclusive. It would be desirable for it to improve knowledge of the European Landscape Convention. The diversity of approaches and results was important.

33. Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS presented the report in addition to what Mr Tomlinson had already mentioned. She recalled that Article 11 of the Convention was effectively dedicated to the “Council of Europe Landscape Award”.

The discussions held during the meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe, Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg,

23-24 May 2002, T-FLOR 2 (2002) 18), concerning the Landscape Award, brought out the importance of the Award in relation to Article 6, A of the Convention, concerning Awareness-raising, and the de-multiplicator effect of the Award with the press and media.

The following issues in particular were examined:

- Aims of the Award: it would be necessary for the first years of the Award, to take into account, essentially, the ordinary landscape in order to complement the UNESCO Convention in a useful way, and to reward concrete action taken in the field.
- Conditions for granting the Award: the following should be borne in mind: sustainable efficiency and exemplary methods.
- Entities qualifying for the Award: as indicated in the Convention, the following would qualify: local and regional authorities and non-governmental organisations.
- Modalities for granting the Award: two or three themes could be chosen each year; the public should be involved in the decision panel; a financial reward should be foreseen; an exchange between the winners should be organised and Award results published.
- Sponsors: ethical rules should be drawn up concerning the possibilities to accept sponsorship for the Award. The Workshop considered that the established rules would be applicable for a period of five years minimum and that they could then be adopted. The periodicity of the Award should be defined as well as the criteria and rules for granting it.

Existing experience should be used as a starting point for discussions on the Council of Europe Landscape Award and proposals should be made as to the procedure to be set up.

Local and regional authorities, their groupings and NGOs could compete for a national award granted each year on the same date in every European country at the highest level. The Contracting Parties to the Convention would assess the applications for national awards and could put forward the national winner as a candidate for the European Award. These national awards could be conferred on the same day, which could be designated "Landscape Day" the first time the prize is awarded.

The projects of the national Award winners would then be forwarded to the Council of Europe's committees of experts, and the Committee of Ministers would confer the Council of Europe Landscape Award on the basis of the committees' recommendations. Press conferences could be held at the Council of Europe and in the capitals of the participating countries, which could publish the results of their national competitions.

The machinery for launching the Award must be carefully studied and would include, in particular, guidelines on:

- the panel (number of members, chair, etc.);
- the arrangements concerning the Award (how often it is to be conferred, selection criteria, applications, selection procedure, drawing up of the rules, etc.).

6.2. Discussion

34. The discussion raised the following points:

- The representative of ECLAS commented that different generations had different points of view and that it was therefore necessary to introduce the concept of generation. The participation of students should also be organised, with competitions which could also involve

the disciplines of archaeology and geography... He also mentioned the existence of the *Landscape Award in Europe*.

- The representative of Italy showed interest in the Award. She underlined nevertheless that it was necessary to demonstrate a completed work which could be seen and that it was therefore necessary to exclude work carried out by students. Countries should be encouraged to pay greater attention to landscapes.
- The representative of France underlined that the Award should honour an effective achievement in landscape. It was therefore necessary to improve the context of life in response to the aspirations of the population. Innovation should be one of the essential criteria in presenting the Award and a selection should not be made which led to many disappointments. It was also possible to see which awards had been given in the private sector so that these initiatives could be taken into consideration. In France the Landscape Trophy was awarded to the association of a local authority, in charge of the project and a landscape designer.

6.3. Conclusions

35. Mr Jon TOMLINSON thanked the participants for their comments and proposals. He indicated that a small working group could be formed in 2003. There could be a new discussion during the third Conference of the Contracting and Signatory States to the Convention in November 2003, which would allow a better grasp of the ideas.

7. General conclusions of the five reports

36. The Chair asked the experts to revise the reports on the basis of the comments made during the Conference, with a view to their publication. He proposed the discussion of a draft declaration, which included the main conclusions of the discussions held during the Conference. The representative of Italy, in particular, proposed completing the provision regarding university training in landscapes.

37. The Contracting and Signatory States to the Convention discussed the draft declaration, amended several points and adopted the Declaration as included in Appendix 12 to this report.

* * *

III. INTERVAL: PRESENTATION OF PROJECTS

Chairmanship: Mr Enrico BUERGI

1. **The Project of the Nordic Council concerning the European Landscape Convention (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden)**
by Mr Jostein LØVDAL (Norway)

38. Mr Jostein LØVDAL presents the Project of the Nordic Council concerning the European Landscape Convention (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden). See Appendix 8.

2. **The Landscape Plan of the National Park and the Observatory on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the National Park of Cilento and of Vallo di Diano, established with the patronage of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe**
by Mr Roberto GAMBINO (CLRAE)

39. Professor Roberto GAMBINO (CLRAE) presents the Landscape Plan of the National Park and the Observatory on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the National

Park of Cilento and of Vallo di Diano, established with the patronage of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe. See Appendix 10.

40. The Chair welcomed Mr Rinaldo LOCATELLI, Executive Director of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE) and welcomed his participation at the Conference.

41. Mr Rinaldo LOCATELLI recalled that the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe was in some way the author of the European Landscape Convention and was therefore interested in its development. He thanked the President of the Park of Cilento for his presentation and recalled that Congress had granted its patronage to this Park, which operated as a model and an example of the implementation of the Convention. Even before Italy had ratified the Convention, an initiative from the local and regional authorities demonstrated their attachment to preserving landscapes. He expressed his desire that the Convention enters into force and that the Park develops in accordance with the principles of a regional model.

3. “Landscape and territorial development”

by Mr Florencio ZOIDO NARANJO, Professor at the University of Sevilla (Andalucia, Spain)

42. Professor Florencio ZOIDO NARANJO presents Landscape and territorial development. See Appendix 10.

4. The transfrontier landscape Project “The garden of two banks”

by Mr Michael FIEBACH (Kehl) and Mr Christophe KIEFFER (Strasbourg)

43. Mr Michael FIEBACH presents the transfrontier landscape Project “The garden of two banks”. See Appendix 11.

* * *

IV. SECOND SESSION: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION: MEANS OF CO-OPERATION

1. Wishes and possible support in view of the entry into force of the Convention

44. The Chair invited the participants to express their wishes, needs or desires for the Convention's entry into force and for its ratification by the Council of Europe member States, so that it might enter into force.

45. The participants made the following comments:

- The representative of the Parliamentary Assembly mentioned the concern for landscape in the Russian Federation and the topicality of the subject with regard to the proposed Recommendation (doc 9450) of 7 May 2002 on “The Protection and Sustainable Development of the Potential Landscape in Russia and Europe”, which was under the competence of the Committee on the Environment, Agriculture, Local and Regional Affairs of the Parliamentary Assembly. He expressed his desire to set up an international centre within the Council of Europe to deal with this subject.
- The representative of Belgium expressed her satisfaction with the quality of the work and discussions during the Conference. She believed that in view of the fact that since the beginning of the Conference reference had been made to three themes, culture, nature and regional planning, the regional planning representatives should be present for the remainder of the work in order to facilitate better synergy. She also raised the idea of a third Vice-Chair, who could be the Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT.

- The representative of France agreed with the Belgian representative and stressed that landscape was a resource for development. Sustainable planning and landscape should go together and the addition of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CEMAT to the follow-up committees would help to take better account of the development of our societies.
- The representative of Portugal raised the fact that the land was the place where sustainable development occurred and that there was a strong synergy between landscape and regional planning.
- The Vice-Chair of the CDPAT supported the idea of close co-operation with CEMAT within the context of the three pillars, for the optimum application of the Convention and with the aim of trans-sector action within the Council of Europe, which must act based on the same principles. The third pillar must therefore be included with a view to achieving the work.
- The representative of Italy supported the proposal by Belgium and France concerning the introduction of a third Vice-Chair from CEMAT. Regional planning played an essential role within landscape policies.
- The representative of Norway supported this point of view.
- The representative of EFLA gave an oral presentation of the contents of a written declaration, which is included in document T-FLOR 2 (2002) 34 Revised.
- The Chair informed the participants that a Conference on “Landscape Policy and Regional Planning”, organised by the autonomous government of the Canaries with the participation of the Council of Europe and UNESCO, would be held in Las Palmas (Spain) on 10 and 11 December 2002.

2. Adoption of the Work Programme

[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 25]

46. The Contracting and Signatory States to the Convention examined the overview of medium-term approach of the Work Programme. See Appendix 13.

47. The Contracting and Signatory States to the Convention took note of the calendar of Ministerial Conferences for 2003:

- 21-23 May 2003, Kyiv: 5th Ministerial Conference “An environment for Europe”, organised by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE)
- 15-17 September 2003, Ljubljana: 13th Session of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT), organised by the Council of Europe (CoE)

48. The Contracting and Signatory States to the Convention adopted the Work Programme hereafter:

1) Meeting of the Workshops on the implementation of the Convention

The three following themes are selected:

- integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes (Article 7) and transfrontier landscapes (Article 9);
- individual and social well-being (preamble);
- spatial planning and landscape.

- 2) *The 3rd Conference of Contracting and Signatory States to the European Landscape Convention.*
- 3) *Information meetings on the European Landscape Convention.*
- 4) *Side-event on the European Landscape Convention* organised during the UN-ECE Ministerial Conference “An environment for Europe” (21-23 May, Kyiv).
- 5) *Meeting of a working group set up to determine the criteria for awarding the Council of Europe Landscape Award*, under the direction of the representatives of the United Kingdom, with the participation of the CLRAE (Park of Cilento) and of ECLAS.
- 6) *Thematic studies*, to be developed depending on the payment of voluntary contributions and sponsored by governments:
 - Environmental education in secondary schools (in liaison with the Council of Europe’s Education Directorate);
 - Landscape training in universities;
 - Harmonisation of landscape architecture training (in liaison with ECLAS);
 - Production of a landscape glossary;
 - The link between violence and landscape (in liaison with the Council of Europe’s integrated projects and with a view to the organisation of a conference on violence, suburbs and landscape in 2004);
 - Public participation (in liaison with the Council of Europe’s integrated projects);
 - Analysis of national datasheets drawn up in preparation for the first Session of the Workshops (May 2002);
 - Updating of the comparative law study carried out during the drafting of the Convention;
 - Compendium of poetic and literary texts on European landscapes;
 - Landscape routes;
 - Network of university lectures on the European Landscape Convention;
 - Establishment of a compendium of good practices;
 - Books on the European landscapes.

3. Presentation on financial aspects
 by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe
[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 26]

49. The Contracting and Signatory States to the European Landscape Convention took note of the following elements:
 - the budget allocated by the Council of Europe in 2002 for the European Landscape Convention totalled 22.500 euros. This was used to pay the fees and travel and subsistence expenses of the four experts commissioned to prepare the reports presented on

implementation of the European Landscape Convention (6 000 euros each, less 1 500 from the voluntary contributions).

- In June 2001, the Secretariat submitted a request for voluntary financial contributions to the members of the CO-DBP and the CDPAT. In 2002, several States paid voluntary contributions totalling 44.404 euros. These have been/will be used as indicated in the Appendix 14 to the present report.
- The budget allocated by the Council of Europe for European Landscape Convention activities in 2003 should total 25 000 euros, broken down as follows:

- Meeting of thematic workshops and a conference (4 participants, 2 days):	8 800
- 2 information meetings (4 experts, 2 days):	7 000
- Experts/consultants' fees:	5 000
- Publications:	4 200

50. The Chair said that governments are again invited to make contributions for carrying out the activities listed in the appendix.

51. The Contracting and Signatory States to the Convention considered that the development of the Internet site was a priority.

4. Election of the Conference Chair

52. Mr Enrico BUERGI was re-elected Chair by unanimous acclamation. He thanked the participants for his re-election and the vote of confidence shown in him. He expressed his wish to see the Convention enter into force very soon.

The Convention was certainly complex, but also modern and ambitious. It involved several competences and legislations and regional planning was a key element in so far as it had an impact on culture, nature, agriculture and industry. The relationship between landscape policy and the well being of individuals was also essential and concerned quality of life and the social perception of the landscape.

5. Conclusions to the Conference and follow-up work by the Conference Chair

53. The Chair indicated that this Conference had been particularly useful in that it had allowed the adoption of a Declaration on five important themes. This represented an important contribution towards making the European Landscape Convention operational by underlining the common points of view of the States which applied the Convention. It had also allowed decisions to be made on the themes to be developed in 2003, with a view to achieving results which could be used in a similar way to those obtained for the themes already dealt with.

He expressed two wishes before the closing of the Conference. The first concerned the budget allocated to the Conference by the Council of Europe, which should be adapted to the activities being pursued. He also appealed for voluntary contributions. The second concerned the ratification of the Convention. He expressed the wish that States complete the procedures necessary for the ratification of the Convention, so that it could soon enter into force.

Finally, he thanked the participants for all their contributions.

54. The Secretariat outlined the calendar of future meetings of the European Landscape Convention:

- 14 March 2003, Strasbourg: Preparatory meeting of the European Landscape Convention Workshops.
- 12-13 June 2003: Meeting of the European Landscape Convention Workshops.
- 27-28 November 2003, Strasbourg: Third Conference of the Contracting and Signatory States to the European Landscape Convention.

6. Closing of the Conference

by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe

55. Mr José-Maria BALLESTER, Director of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage, warmly thanked the participants for their work, expressed the desire that the Convention would soon enter into force and closed the meeting.

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

I – CONTRACTING STATES / ETATS CONTRACTANTS

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Mme Marianne HUMMEL

APPENDIX 2

OPENING SPEECH

*by Mrs Maud de BOER-BUQUICCHIO,
Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The preamble to the European Landscape Convention establishes the need to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment.

This is precisely the policy position which the Council of Europe defended at the Earth Summit in Johannesburg. Environmental protection, eradication of poverty and economic and social development - including equality between women and men - are essential means of guaranteeing sustainable development.

The European Landscape Convention is a response to environmental, social and economic concerns, to which it adds a new aspect - the cultural dimension. The natural heritage and the cultural heritage form an indivisible whole, giving birth to what can now be called the landscape heritage.

The landscape is indeed a balancing factor between the natural and the cultural heritage and a reflection of Europe's identity and diversity. It is an essential component of individual and collective well-being, whether in urban areas or the countryside, in degraded areas or those still of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty or everyday areas.

This broad, integrated concept of the landscape is one of the advantages of this convention, which follows on from and supplements three major legal instruments aimed at safeguarding the cultural and the natural heritage:

- the Granada Convention for the protection of the architectural heritage,
- the Valetta Convention on the protection of the archaeological heritage,
- the Bern Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats.

Lastly, the Landscape Convention, also known as the Florence Convention, constitutes a major contribution to implementation of both the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy and the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent, adopted at the last Session of the CEMAT in Hanover in the year 2000.

You are already familiar with the Convention's background. So why am I insisting on it?

I do so in order to show to what extent the Florence Convention requires an integrated approach in different policy areas and participation by all concerned in its implementation. I am pleased to note the presence here today of representatives of the different sectors of the Council of Europe, of our organisation's various committees and bodies, and of a whole range of governmental and non-governmental delegations. Achieving such a cross-sectoral approach and bringing people together in a multidisciplinary enterprise is one of the challenges posed by the Convention.

The entry into force and implementation of the Convention constitute important stages in the development of the Council of Europe's cultural and natural heritage policy. Promoting its signature and ratification is becoming a priority.

This priority task necessitates an action plan based on analysis of the difficulties which States may encounter in signing or ratifying a legal instrument entailing co-ordination of so many sectors of

activity. We need to work hand in hand with the relevant government departments in the States concerned, to help them find solutions, to foster inter-ministerial dialogue and to make use of examples of good practice. International co-ordination can and must play an important role here, and I encourage you to make it another focus of your efforts.

As the preamble to the Convention points out, landscape protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone. It is clear that we cannot achieve the objectives I have just set out if we do not succeed in involving all the players concerned, in particular civil society. To that end, we must develop partnerships, facilitate bilateral and multilateral exchanges of information - including within our organisation - and strive for synergy and efficiency.

I do not want to conclude without mentioning that the Council of Europe is working on a European Charter laying down general principles of environmental protection and sustainable development, with the objective of better defining the new challenges facing our organisation further to the priorities set at the Johannesburg summit. This charter combines the principles of the Landscape Convention with the fundamental values of the Council of Europe, lending them full meaning.

By entrusting responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the Convention to both the Committee for the activities of the Council of Europe in the field of biological and landscape diversity and the Cultural Heritage Steering Committee, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe wished to guarantee the cross-sectoral nature, consistency and synergy of activities in this area.

The fact that the participants in this Conference are pooling their efforts is proof of the feasibility and relevance of the cross-sectoral approach required by the Landscape Convention and made necessary by social trends. I can but welcome this and thank you for the enthusiasm you bring to this undertaking so dear to the Council of Europe and so close to the everyday lives of Europe's 800 million citizens.

Thank you for your attention.

APPENDIX 3

OPENING SPEECH

*by Mr Enrico BUERGI
Chairman of the Conference of Contracting and Signatory States
to the European Landscape Convention*

Madam Deputy Secretary General, Mr Ambassador representing the Committee of Ministers' Rapporteur Group on Education, Culture, Sport, Youth and the Environment, Mr representative of the Parliamentary Assembly, Mr President of the Committee on Sustainable Development of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe, Ladies and Gentlemen government representatives and representatives of international governmental and non-governmental organisations, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a particular pleasure for me to be here with you today at this second Conference of Contracting and Signatory States of the European Landscape Convention, and I thank you again for the trust you showed in me last year when you elected me to chair the Conference.

Throughout this year we have sought to make progress with our goals of giving the theme of the landscape the importance it deserves and encouraging States to sign and ratify the Convention as soon as possible.

In this connection, I wish to thank the six countries who have paved the way for us by approving or ratifying the Convention - Norway, Moldova, Ireland, Romania, Lithuania and Croatia. Many other countries are currently implementing the usual domestic procedures necessary for the Convention's ratification.

I also congratulate the Czech Republic, which is signing the Convention this very morning.

The European Landscape Convention has not yet entered into force, but the preparatory work is under way. In accordance with Article 10 of the Convention and the decision taken by the Committee of Ministers on 19 July 2000, this Conference has been convened by the two committees of experts designated for that purpose: the Cultural Heritage Steering Committee (CDPAT) and the Committee for the activities of the Council of Europe in the field of biological and landscape diversity (CO-DBP).

It is a great satisfaction for me to have at my side the Chair and the Vice-Chair of these two committees: Mr Raymond Pierre LEBEAU, Chair of the CO-DBP, and Mrs Jelka PIRKOVIĆ, Vice-Chair of the CDPAT, who are *ex officio* Vice-Chairs of the Conference of Contracting and Signatory States to the European Landscape Convention.

Landscape is a multidisciplinary subject, and many countries are in fact gradually putting in place structures capable of addressing this theme in all its dimensions, a development which must be taken into account.

It is particularly desirable that, at the end of this Conference, the Council of Europe secretariat should prepare a report setting out its results for the Committee of Ministers so as to keep it informed of the outcome of our work and the progress being made with the procedures under way.

The purpose of this Conference is to bring together Contracting and Signatory States and States invited to sign the Convention, with a view to promoting its entry into force.

The Conference should make it possible to promote the signature and/or ratification of the Convention so that it can swiftly enter into force, discuss legal assistance for Signatory States and member States

of the Council of Europe invited to sign the Convention, and pave the way for actual implementation of the Convention after its entry into force.

I am extremely pleased to be able to announce that very positive progress is being made with interaction between landscape policy and spatial planning, thanks to the constant efforts of the CEMAT and the Council of Europe.

I wish you every success in your work and assure you of my full commitment to the European Landscape Convention.

APPENDIX 4

OPENING SPEECH

by Mr Gilles CHOURAQUI

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of France to the Council of Europe,
President of the Group of Rapporteurs on Education, Culture, Sport and Youth (GR-C)
to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would first of all like to say how pleased I am to participate in this second Conference of Contracting and Signatory States to the European Landscape Convention as the representative of the Group of Rapporteurs on Education, Culture, Sport and Youth (GR-C) to the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe. I am also very pleased to see so many participants, representing the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe, governments and international organisations, both governmental and non-governmental. I would like to thank the Chair of the Conference, Mr Enrico BUERGI, and the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, for the important work they have achieved.

The European Landscape Convention, Florence Convention, has already been ratified by six Council of Europe member States and will soon be ratified by many other States which are currently completing the internal procedures necessary to this effect.

We are therefore very pleased with the good progress of the preparatory work to promote the rapid entry into force of this instrument, which brings together landscape specialists working according to an integrated and trans-disciplinary approach.

Culture, nature and regional planning are the three pillars on which consideration of the landscape heritage should be based. We are therefore pleased to welcome the Chairs of the three existing Committees on the subject within the Council of Europe: Mrs Jelka PIRKOVIĆ, present here as Vice-Chair of the Conference and Vice-Chair of the Cultural Heritage Steering Committee (CDPAT), Mr Raymond-Pierre LEBEAU, also present here as Vice-Chair of the Conference and Chair of the Committee for the activities of the Council of Europe in the field of biological and landscape diversity (CO-DBP) and Mrs Margarita JANCIC, present here in the delegation of Slovenia and as Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT).

I would like to recall some of the innovative aspects of the European Landscape Convention.

1. The Convention lies within the scope of the Council of Europe's work in the field of human rights, natural and cultural heritage, regional planning and the environment.

In this respect, I would like to recall the importance of the other three Heritage conventions of the Council of Europe, namely 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 (Grenada, 3 October 1985) and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valletta, 16 January 1992).

The Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy approved in Sofia in 1995 by the "Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conference, also promotes a better understanding of the natural heritage on the scale of a greater Europe.

2. The European Landscape Convention fully integrates the concern for sustainable development raised in 1992 during the United Nations Conference on Environment in Rio and reaffirmed last

September during the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. It gives landscape an essential place as a factor of equilibrium between a natural and cultural heritage, a reflection of European identity and diversity.

It should be recognised that in addition to its intrinsic value, landscape is also an economic resource which creates employment. Welcoming and high-quality landscapes favour the expansion of sustainable tourism.

The Convention is therefore considered one of the first international conventions on sustainable development.

3. The Convention also underlines the fact that landscape plays an important role as an element of the environment and of the context of life of the people, in both urban and rural areas and for both outstanding landscapes and everyday ones.

Due to this, the public is invited to play an active role in landscape management and planning, and must feel responsible for its future. European populations now want the policies and instruments which affect the land to take account of their wishes concerning the quality of their context of life. They believe that this quality is based, among other things, on the feeling which comes from their mainly visual perception of the environment which surrounds them, namely the landscape.

At the moment we are all effectively aware that the quality and diversity of many landscapes are deteriorating due to many and varied factors and that this phenomenon is damaging the quality of our daily life.

Landscape therefore becomes a political subject of general interest, because it contributes to the well being of the citizens.

4. Landscape represents a precious heritage to be maintained and managed through effective international co-operation. The quality and diversity of European landscapes constitute a common resource for protection, and co-operation is needed for their management and planning. The landscapes of Europe are certainly of local interest, but are also of value to the whole European population. They are appreciated beyond the territory they cover and national borders. Furthermore, certain landscapes have common characteristics across borders and transfrontier measures are necessary.

I wish you every success in the work which will be carried out over the two days of the Conference and which will encourage governments to very rapidly sign and ratify this essential instrument for the benefit of current and future generations.

APPENDIX 5

OPENING SPEECH

by Mr Valriy SUDARENKOv,

*Vice-President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
and member of the Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs*

Mr Conference Chair,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Chairman of the Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, I would like to thank you for your invitation to participate in your Conference these two days. I am very glad to be here, notably in my capacity as Rapporteur of a Parliamentary Assembly report on the “Conservation and use of the landscape potential of Russia and of the whole of Europe”, which I am currently preparing. In this respect, I will be following your discussions with greatest interest and hope to learn a lot on how the inter-governmental sector approaches the issues related to the future protection, management and planning of landscape all across Europe.

European landscapes form the basis of our living environment, which is an indispensable element in every person’s quality of life. Exceptional and ordinary landscapes alike, they represent our common European heritage and are a vital but fragile asset that we must pass on to future generations.

In our evolving society with constant pressure on resources and the cultural heritage, both being integral parts of European landscapes, there is a growing need to apply innovative methods so as to reconcile the often conflicting needs of our societies and to sustain landscape as an important resource.

The European Landscape Convention is certainly an excellent example of an innovative legal instrument which has its clearly set place in the international legislation dealing with the principles of sustainable development.

I would like to underline that the Parliamentary Assembly has saluted this initiative from its very cradle. We have been actively involved in the process of initiating and developing the Convention since 1994, when the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE) set up an *ad hoc* working group with a purpose to prepare a draft convention. We have continuously expressed our full political support for this initiative, and repeatedly endorsed our views on the relevance of the monitoring of the application of the Convention, which should be entrusted to existing intergovernmental committees of the Council of Europe upon coming into effect.

However, we find it deplorable that - two years after Florence - the initiative has remained at a level of a political declaration, with only five Signatory States having ratified the Convention to date.

And yet, landscape is the concern for all. The advances of production techniques and practices as well as the more general global economic changes have in many cases led to degradation, debasement or transformation of landscapes, which in turn is having an adverse effect on the quality of life of European citizens. Also the decline in biodiversity indicates that limits must be set on human intervention.

We earnestly believe in the Assembly 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. If people have a greater role in decision-making on their surroundings, they will be able to reinforce local and regional identity and distinctiveness, which in turn will bring rewards in terms of individual, social and cultural fulfillment. The latter may help to promote sustainable development, as the quality

of landscape has an important bearing on the success of economic and social initiatives, whether public or private.

While each citizen must contribute to preserving the quality of landscape, it is the responsibility for the public authorities to define the general framework in which this quality can be secured. The Landscape Convention would help adopt national and community landscape policies as well as establish effective international co-operation in this field. It is a flexible mechanism which States can apply according to their own specific needs.

I therefore take the opportunity and profit from the fact of having you as representatives of your ministries and governments in this audience to pledge you to call upon your governments to show their commitment to the future generations by ratifying the Convention.

On my own behalf, as a Russian parliamentarian, I will do everything in my capacity to see my own country sign and ratify the Convention.

Since the birth of the idea of this Convention, many a beautiful word has been said about its usefulness. However, political will alone would not suffice today to guarantee a balanced and mutually reinforcing environmental, social and economic approach to sustainable development, or the management and protection of our landscapes. What is needed is specific targets and concrete action to be taken by the States, regions, local authorities and the civil society alike to implement the provisions of the Convention and setting up a proper monitoring mechanism to hold the Contracting Parties accountable for their commitment to the first international treaty which is wholly devoted to the protection, sustainable management and enhancement of the European landscape.

Thank you for your attention.

APPENDIX 6

OPENING SPEECH

*by Mr Keith WHITMORE,
Chair of the Commission on Sustainable Development
of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe (CLRAE)*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As set forth by the European Landscape Convention, State authorities have the responsibility to recognise landscape in law as a public interest. They are required to adopt general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of the landscape dimension of the entire national territory.

These principles, strategies and guidelines should take the form of national landscape policies which, on the basis of the subsidiarity principle, should be implemented at regional and local level.

In other words, landscape policies will have to be translated into specific measures which should be adopted at the level closest to the citizen wherever possible.

With this in mind, the role of local and regional public authorities in the field of landscape is of a paramount importance. However, the role of these authorities is not merely to implement decisions taken at a higher level.

Landscape quality became one of the main preoccupations of local communities as landscape represents the setting of people's everyday lives. Landscape is recognised by local communities as a key factor in the quality of local life and as an essential component of peoples' identities and of their cultural, social and economic development.

Local communities therefore attach a growing importance to their surroundings. These can no longer be determined by a form of economic development that remains oblivious to the appearance of the areas it affects: they must at last reflect the real aspirations of the people who inhabit them.

The quality of people's surroundings depends, among other things, on the feelings they derive from contemplating the landscape. People have come to realise that the quality and diversity of many landscapes are dwindling under the impact of a wide range of factors and that this trend is adversely affecting the quality of their daily lives.

This situation calls local and regional authorities to play an active role when implementing national policies. The above authorities have the duty to inform and educate people on landscape values, to encourage them to *see* and *recognise* "their" landscape, *enjoy* it and, through local consultation procedures, *take part* in decision-making on how to protect it in reality.

Each local community must be asked by the competent local authorities to decide about its own landscapes so that landscape throughout Europe can be protected according to its particular significance.

The form and degree of protection decided by local and regional authorities will vary considerably because it will have to allow for the type of landscape in question and for the citizens' democratically stated preferences. In this respect, one can conclude that landscape is really a matter for every citizen and lends itself to democratic treatment, particularly in terms of local and regional democracy.

Apart from the limits imposed by national policies and laws, the only limitation to the decision-making of local and regional authorities refers to landscapes representing a national or European

interest. In this case, the competent local and regional authorities have to respect the decisions already taken at national or European level and cannot intervene on the landscape concerned without a specific authorisation by the higher competent authorities.

In particular, regions, in their position of intermediary authorities between local and the State authorities, should try to make the necessary co-ordination between national landscape policies and the very different measures implemented by towns and cities at local level in the field of spatial planning. Without this regional co-ordination, many local interests would conflict with the principles, strategies and guidelines set forth by the State authorities at national level.

To facilitate such co-ordination, it is worth promoting and monitoring action to implement the Convention in respect of parks and protected areas, disseminating the results and facilitating comparison and critical discussion. The commitment of parks to protecting and assessing landscapes necessitates major changes in the approaches and political and cultural attitudes that have traditionally underpinned nature conservation policies, with a shift in focus from restrictive measures to proactive projects.

This entails launching pilot projects, practical experiments and exemplary concrete initiatives such as are already taking place in certain situations. The Congress was particularly pleased to lend its political support to the initiative of the National Park of Cilento and Vallo di Diano, aimed at setting up a genuine observatory on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. The task of the Observatory will be to draw up the relevant implementing instruments and applying them on an experimental basis in agreement with the local authorities concerned.

Landscape has been the guiding principle behind the sustainable development policies which are part of the main initiatives undertaken by the park, one of the largest and most inhabited in Europe with 95 municipalities and 320,000 inhabitants. The recent approval by the 95 mayors of the Park Community of the multi-annual economic and social plan and the park plan, both of which are strongly geared towards landscape enhancement, has confirmed this commitment.

Let me conclude by welcoming the delegation of the Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park, led by its President, Mr Giuseppe TARALLO, and thanking him for accepting the invitation of the Congress to present the Observatory project later this afternoon.

Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you for your attention.

APPENDIX 7

PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING AND SIGNATORY STATES TO THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Introduction

The European Landscape Convention (Florence) has been signed by 25 States and ratified or approved by six of them as of 28 November 2002.

In order to take into account all the practical questions related to its implementation, the second Conference of the Contracting and Signatory States is being held on 28 and 29 November 2002 in Strasbourg.

Objective of the Conference

In the perspective of the Convention coming into force, the objective of the Conference is to bring together the Contracting and Signatory States as well as the States invited to sign it.

The Conference will enable the:

- *promotion of the signature and / or ratification of the Convention so that it rapidly comes into force;*
- *discussion on legal assistance to the Signatory States and to the member States of the Council of Europe invited to sign the Convention;*
- *preparation of the implementation of the Convention after it comes into force.*

* * *

THURSDAY 28 NOVEMBER 2002

9.00-9.30 Reception of the participants

9.30-9.40 Welcoming speech
by Mrs Maud de BOER-BUQUICCHIO, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe

by Mr Enrico BUERGI, Chair of the Conference of Contracting and Signatory States to the European Landscape Convention

9.40-10.30 ***Opening Speeches***

Mr Gilles CHOURAQUI, Chair of the Group of Rapporteurs on Education, Culture, Sport, Youth and Environment (GR-C) to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe

Mr Valriy SUDARENKO, Representative of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

Mr Keith WHITMORE, Chair of the Commission on Sustainable Development of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe (CLRAE)

Statements by the governmental delegations¹

- 10.30-11.00 Break
- 11.00-11.15 Presentation and adoption of the Programme of the Conference
[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 19 Final]
 by Mr Enrico BUERGI, Conference Chair
- Presentation of the activities by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe

First Session: Preparatory work for the coming into force of the Convention

- 11.15-11.30 Introduction to the Session by Mr Enrico BUERGI, Conference Chair
- Theme 1:** *Landscape policies: contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development – social, economic, cultural and ecological aspects*
[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 20]
 Chairmanship: Mr Enrico BUERGI
- 11.30-12.00 Presentation of the report
 by Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, rapporteur (France) and Professor Michel PRIEUR, Council of Europe expert
- 12.00-12.30 Discussion and conclusions
- 12.30-14.00 Lunch
- Theme 2:** *Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources*
[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 21]
 Chairmanship: Mr Raymond-Pierre LEBEAU, Chair of the CO-DBP and Vice-Chair of the Conference
- 14.00-14.30 Presentation of the report
 by Mrs Elisabeth HAVERAAEN, rapporteur (Norway) and Professor Yves LUGINBÜHL, Council of Europe expert
- 14.30-15.00 Discussion and conclusions
- 15.00-15.30 Break
- Theme 3:** *Awareness-raising, training and education*
[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 22]
 Chairmanship: Mrs Jelka PIRKOVIČ, Vice-Chair of the CDPAT and Vice-Chair of the Conference
- 15.30-16.00 Presentation of the report
 by Mr Ebbe ADOLFSSON, rapporteur (Sweden) and Mr Bas PEDROLI, Council of Europe expert
- 16.00-16.30 Discussion and conclusions

Interval: Presentation of Projects

¹ Delegations wishing to present a short speech are asked to forward it to the Secretariat so that they can be printed for the Conference.

16.30-17.30 Chairmanship: Mr Enrico BUERGI

- The Project of the Nordic Council concerning the European Landscape Convention (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden),
by Mr Jostein LØVDAL (Norway)
- The Landscape Plan of the National Park and the Observatory on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the National Park of Cilento and of Vallo di Diano, established with the patronage of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe,
by Mr Roberto GAMBINO (CLRAE)
- « Landscape and territorial development »,
by Mr Florencio ZOIDO NARANJO, Professor at the University of Sevilla (Andalucia, Spain)
- The transfrontier landscape Project « The garden of two banks »,
by Mr Michael FIEBACH (Kehl) and Mr Christophe KIEFFER (Strasbourg)

19.30 Reception offered by Mr Gilles CHOURAQUI, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of France, on the occasion of the Landscape Conference
(Permanent Representation of France, 40 rue de Verdun, Strasbourg)

FRIDAY 29 NOVEMBER 2002

Theme 4: *Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape*

[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 23]

Chairmanship: Mr Enrico BUERGI

9.00-9.30 Presentation of the report
by Mrs Analisa CALCAGNO MANIGLIO, rapporteur (Italy) and
Mr Bertrand de MONTMOLLIN, Council of Europe expert

9.30-10.00 Discussion and conclusions

10.00-10.30 Break

Theme 5: *Landscape Award*

[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 24]

Chairmanship: Secretariat General of the Council of Europe

10.30-11.00 Presentation of the report
by Mr Jon TOMLINSON, rapporteur (United Kingdom) and the Secretariat General
of the Council of Europe

11.00-11.30 Discussion and conclusions

11.30-11.45 Break

11.45-12.30 **General conclusions of the five reports**

12.30-14.30 Lunch

Second Session: Implementation of the Convention: means of co-operation

- 14.30-15.00 Wishes and possible support in view of the entry into force of the Convention
- 15.00-15.30 Adoption of the Work Programme
[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 25]
- 15.30-15.45 Presentation on financial aspects
by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe
[T-FLOR 2 (2002) 26]
Chairmanship: Mr Bendik RUGAAS, Director General of the DG IV of the Council of Europe
- 15.45-16.00 Election of the Conference Chair
- * * *
- 16.00-16.15 Conclusions to the Conference and follow-up work
by the Conference Chair
- 16.15-16.30 Closing of the Conference
by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe

APPENDIX 8

THE PROJECT OF THE NORDIC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONCERNING THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION (DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, SWEDEN AND NORWAY)

by M. Jostein LØVDAL (Norway)

The objective of the project is to propose fields of action that should be given priority within the further Nordic co-operation. The project has identified several challenges where the Nordic countries can benefit from co-operation. At the same time we have also identified challenges that primarily have to be handled by the national authorities.

All the Nordic countries have participated (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden and Norway).

The landscape is important to Nordic people. A questionnaire in 1999 asked people in Denmark, Iceland and Sweden what symbolises their country and national heritage the most. They were given seven different options. 29% of the people in Iceland consider the landscape as the most important symbol. That was the highest score in Iceland. In Sweden the landscape got the second highest score (22%), and in Denmark the third highest (19%).

But we can hardly say that the landscape has the same weight in legislation and practical policy in the Nordic countries. The current situation is e.g. characterised by different and unclear definitions of the term landscape, lack of explicit landscape policies and insufficient integration of sector policies. And when it comes to decision-making, the will to give priority to landscape values is rarely seen.

For the project group it has therefore been important to raise the landscape as a distinct and independent value along the lines of the spirit of the Convention. At a superior level the following challenges are important for all the Nordic countries:

- To handle nature and culture aspects together;
- To change focus from single objects and small territories to entirety and greater areas;
- To establish landscape as a theme for politics and planning on all levels;
- To increase the public's level of knowledge, awareness and participation in landscape work.

The project will produce a brochure to inform municipalities and sector authorities about the Landscape Convention and the Nordic project. The brochure will be available both in a printed version and on Internet, in English and all the main Nordic languages as well.

Recommendations given priority by the project group

The following recommendations are taken from a preliminary project report. The official report will be printed in the beginning of next year.

To the Nordic Council of Ministers

The landscape theme needs to be established clearly within the Nordic co-operation. It is therefore recommended to formulate political objectives for the Nordic Council of Ministers and a common plan to raise awareness among and activate the public in the Nordic countries. It is also recommended to establish the landscape work explicitly within the Nordic Council of Ministers and to secure a necessary unifying perspective through linkage to the Nordic co-operation concerning planning and integration of environmental responsibility in other sectors of society

- 1) The Nordic countries should co-operate in formulating political objectives for protection, management and planning of the Nordic landscape. (Article 5b)

- 2) The Nordic Committee of Senior Officials for Environmental Affairs should have overall responsibility for the landscape theme within the Nordic co-operation, and the work should have its professional basis in the Working Group on Nature, Outdoor recreation and Cultural Environment. (Article 5b)
- 3) The Nordic landscape work should be linked to an increased Nordic co-operation on planning and to an increased focus on sector integration under the Nordic Council of Ministers. (Article 5d)

To the National Authorities

The landscape theme should be better established in the Nordic countries. It is therefore recommended to formulate political objectives for the landscape work on the national level and to strengthen the work to reach these objectives. It is also recommended a strengthened concentration on the landscape theme on the local political level through increased local responsibility and more weight on local processes with a broader participation from the public, organisations and interested parties within trade and industry.

- 1) The Nordic countries should develop national landscape policies with explicit priorities, objectives and means for a long-term and value-conscious management of the landscape. Through this the countries should both identify their national interests and the municipalities responsibility and room of action. (Article 5b)
- 2) The Nordic countries should develop landscape politics in all sectors of society managing and influencing the landscape. Through this they should also elucidate the conditions for sector integration of the landscape theme. (Article 5d)
- 3) The Nordic countries should stimulate local participation and influence in relation to decisions concerning the landscape through vitalising processes and co-operation with the public and interest organisations. (Article 5c)

To the Working Group for Nature, Outdoor recreation and Cultural Environment (within the Nordic Council of Ministers)

The landscape work in the Nordic countries should be strengthened professionally. The countries are recommended to co-operate to increase the level of knowledge in the public and among the main economic actors in the landscape. They should also increase the knowledge about the landscape and what is happening to it, how the public, the authorities and various sectors of society influence it and decide its development. It is also recommended to concentrate on some concrete themes of current interest through exchanging experience and using joint competence in the development work.

- 1) The Nordic countries should strengthen the participation from the public, the owners and the users of the landscape in the work of describing and evaluating the landscape as a resource for society. This also implies changing the interaction between the landscape experts and the other interest parties (Article 5b).
- 2) The Nordic countries should co-operate on further development work concerning identification and assessment of landscapes and landscape quality objectives. It is recommended to concentrate on identification and assessment, vulnerability and methods and indicators for following landscape change (Article 6c and 6d).
- 3) The Nordic countries should co-operate on further work on training and education. It is recommended to concentrate on professional development, on the NORDREGIO as an important institution and on Nordic division of work in increasing and spreading competence (Article 6b).

APPENDIX 9

THE LANDSCAPE PLAN OF THE NATIONAL PARK AND THE OBSERVATORY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK OF CILENTO AND OF VALLO DI DIANO, ESTABLISHED WITH THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONGRESS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

*by Professor Roberto GAMBINO
(CLRAE – National Park of Cilento and of Vallo di Diano)*

This presentation concerns a two-fold initiative which is currently being developed, under the patronage of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, in the National Park of Cilento and of Vallo di Diano, one of the largest parks in Europe, which has already been included as a “cultural landscape” in the UNESCO List of World Heritage Sites. These are in fact two different but closely connected projects: the Observatory on the Application of the European Landscape Convention to parks and protected areas in Europe and the Action Plan for the landscape of the region to the south of Naples, namely the National Park of Cilento and of Vallo di Diano.

The idea of the Observatory is the result of two considerations.

European Parks, a large number of which are classed at the international level as “protected landscapes”, are required to play a very important role in the application of the European Landscape Convention, as guardians of a landscape heritage of primordial importance and as laboratories of sustainable development. At the same time, landscape policies, extended to the whole region, can significantly contribute to the efficiency of protective measures.

The Observatory aims to further the convergence of policies on parks and policies on landscapes. Its field of action concerns regions interested, directly or indirectly, by the presence of parks or protected areas in European countries.

The activities of the Observatory are essentially three-fold:

- *documentation* of current experiments on the protection, management and planning of landscapes;
- *scientific co-operation* for initiatives on research, planning and programming at the European, national and local levels, including pilot projects;
- *promotion* and organisation of awareness-raising activities, cultural, scientific, training and education.

The setting-up of the Observatory, which is within the prestigious headquarters of the National Park of Cilento, under the patronage of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, and with the support of the Campania Region (Italy), is promoted jointly by the European Documentation Centre for the Planning of Natural Parks (CED-PPN, member of the IUCN), the Italian Federation of Parks and Natural Reserves, EUROPARC and the National Park of Cilento and of Vallo di Diano. All those who identify with the aims of the Observatory can also support the initiative.

The Action Plan for the landscape of the National Park of Cilento and of Vallo di Diano is based on different texts and elements:

- the European Landscape Convention;
- inclusion in the UNESCO list of World Heritage sites;
- the information in the Park Plan approved by the Council of Administration;

- the inclusion of the Observatory in the application of the European Landscape Convention to protected areas;
- the starting of integrated regional projects.

The landscape Action Plan refers to the land which encompasses the national park and those sites considered by UNESCO to be world heritage sites and it therefore implies meeting two challenges.

Firstly, applying the principles of the European Landscape Convention and at the same time respecting the commitments connected to UNESCO recognition. This means guaranteeing the protection of an exceptional cultural landscape which ideally belongs to humanity (UNESCO), and conserving, restoring, managing and planning the landscape as a framework for the daily life of the people (in accordance with the European Landscape Convention).

Secondly, it is necessary to co-ordinate the aesthetic notion of landscape and its interest for the environmental, social and cultural processes aimed at sustainable development. This implies moving from the logic of constraints and control to a project logic, as there is no landscape without a project.

The landscape Plan is also one of the applications of the National Park Plan which has already been achieved, and which defines its contents:

- make the relevant parties aware of the values of landscape, with particular attention paid to the relevant local authorities; encourage the training of interested persons in the public and private sectors.
- identify the landscape units of the landscape in question; analyse its identifying characteristics and the pressures to which it is exposed and which risk modifying these characteristics;
- demonstrate the values linked to landscapes, on the basis of explicit evaluation procedures and with particular attention paid to the significance attributed to them by the population and the parties involved;
- establish landscape quality objectives to be pursued in the different areas of the Park and adjacent areas, by carrying out prior public consultations;
- identify the best instruments for the protection, management and planning of landscapes, with particular attention paid to intervention projects planned by the Park Plan, the multi-year economic and social Plan and by the plans, projects and programmes of other local institutions in accordance with the aims of the Park.

In fact, the studies carried out for the creation of the Park Plan are already positioned in accordance with the provisions of the European Landscape Convention. They have allowed an articulate interpretation of the territory, through environmental systems and historic, ecological and functional networks.

From these interpretations, the Action Plan must develop programmes to raise the awareness of the population, an interpretation of the landscape linked to the recognition of local identities by the people who use it (inhabitants and tourists), the listing and spreading of “good practice”, and the creation of a permanent service to support current projects.

The area in question is very large (350,000 hectares) and encompasses the National Park and adjacent territories. The analyses carried out for the preparation of the Plan have already shown the relationships (hydro-geological, ecological, landscape, historical-cultural etc) which irrevocably connect the Park to its context. These have allowed an agreement to be concluded between the Park, the Region, the Province and the Communes to determine the area adjacent to the Park and the corresponding regulations. It includes the territory of the Park and that defined by UNESCO as a landscape of worldwide interest.

Such an agreement allows for a regulation for the protection of the environment, concerning:

- river zones;
- the defence of the ground and management of waters;
- environmental systems and sub-systems;
- elements of natural interest (particular habitats, natural monuments etc);
- sites and elements with a specific historical-cultural interest;
- archaeological sites and geo-paleontological environments;
- historical centres and those with particular systems of habitats;
- paths and historical and natural lines of communication;
- properties with a specific historical-cultural-anthropological interest;
- areas where the environment and landscape are being restored.

The “living” landscape, like that of Cilento, must consider not only the physical medium of the identifying heritage (history, culture, natural characteristics), but also and particularly the aspects of cultural production which constitute the driver of sustainable development. Beyond the exceptional, the incomparable and the rareness, it is necessary to select the values and the quality of daily life, also taking into account traditions, typical products and new forms of tourism.

A relationship should be established between policies and actions with the specific and recognised characteristics of each landscape. There therefore needs to be agreement between the interested parties on the recognition of landscapes, their values and specific features and “occasions” need to be identified for strategic and immediately achievable intervention. Examples of this are the re-use of the cultural heritage for hospitality, the network development of resources on the basis of thematic circuits directed at the interpretation of the landscape, actions which allow the recovery of agricultural cultures and abandoned knowledge, and the re-interpretation of main historical and archaeological priorities – Velia, Paestum, Chartreuse de Padula – through the development of the dense network of minor sites linked to them.

The Plan is developed on the basis of two pillars: the structural interpretation of the land and the identification of the landscape units. In continuity of the developments already achieved for the Park Plan, the interpretation of the proposed land is set out in three parts, each one of which summarises the interpretative outline of the different disciplines and identifies the structures of reference of the territory:

- the primary landscape;
- the secondary landscape;
- the tertiary landscape.

1. The primary landscape, described through the paradigms of the ecology of the landscape, concerns the development of the natural systems. The principle reference is the recognition of the systems and environmental units (geomorphology, climate, vegetation) already partly developed by the Park Plan. It is a primordial reference for the conservation and re-establishment of biodiversity; specific projects in this area are already well advanced and have important consequences for the prevention of risks on the land and for the conservation of resources.

2. The secondary landscape, described with the paradigms of the history and archaeology of the landscape, identify the development and permanency processes of the agricultural and breeding systems. The principle reference for this landscape is the interpretation of the land processes which have modelled and do model the landscape. It constitutes a reference for the re-establishment and development of the original frameworks, which can be inserted into the local development programme and integrated into wider regional networks.

3. The tertiary landscape, described through the paradigms of the semiology of the landscape, concerns in the first instance the significance which is attributed to what is perceived in the territory. It

defines the immaterial networks which reveal the values and behaviours rooted in the perception and memory of the inhabitants and people who frequent the territory. This is the “living” and subjective part of local identity, necessary for the implementation of joint projects.

The integrated reading of the three sections of interpretation (environmental systems, historical-cultural networks, networks of identities and cultural properties) allows the identification of the landscape units and the recognition of their characteristics by, according to the European Landscape Convention, analysing the differences and highlighting the characteristics of the places, dynamics and pressures which can change them.

An integrated interpretation of the three systems is done on the basis of an interpretation grid which identifies the factors and relationships, divided into:

- structural elements, which constitute all the relationships of a system which is organised and still being adapted. These relationships can be related to recurrent situations (ectoblastic, crossroads and networks of habitats, identifying places and networks etc);
- particular characteristic elements or relationships between different structures which allow the recognition of an environment and its differentiation from others (characteristics or rarity, relationship between “objective” and “subjective” importance);
- contrasting elements or situations which contribute to the loss of a resource or its corresponding symbolic significance, to the destruction or downgrading of the system (conflicts, risks, degeneration, losses of quality etc).

The interpretation grid allows landscape units to be plotted as places “objectively and subjectively” differentiable from each other.

However, in determining the landscape units, the ability to implement the landscape action plan requires choices to be made which are not only interpretative, which take account of environments which can in practice be covered by a unitary project, environments for which it is possible to use the heritage of local resources, environments where the work to be carried out is shared by the local actors.

The first priority action to be encouraged is the direction and facilitation of the current projects on the integrated development of the landscape. In particular:

- strategic projects such as those already begun and retained as priorities (the areas of Alburni, Mont Stella, Velia and Mingardo);
- pilot experiments, which can become projects and are already the subject of local initiatives, aimed at the resolution of particularly critical situations to which management and landscape innovation “good practices” can be applied (the critical environments already highlighted in the Park Plan);
- the completion of different projects, made up of several selective initiatives which are already very important in the region in question, whose development depends essentially on the effects of accumulation and networking (the restoration of the historical heritage, the courses of frequency, defence operations, the re-establishment of environmental quality etc).

Secondly, the completion of landscape recognition and evaluation actions through participative initiatives which allow those evaluations already identified (in the Park Plan) to be compared with the evaluations expressed by the inhabitants, through the setting up of instruments for awareness-raising and participation, such as:

- permanent workshops and laboratories;
- the distribution of information, thematic meetings and creation of a periodic information bulletin;
- the creation of a computer network which allows descriptions and problems to be gathered;

- the holding of seminars for local communities;
- the creation of an award for landscape management “good practice”;
- the creation of a “focus group”, “forum” and dialogue groups which allow the operators and institutions to take charge of the subject of landscape.

This is connected to previous actions, because it is not only a matter of listening to the local actors but more importantly of ensuring that they are actively and responsibly involved in development projects.

Thirdly, making communities and local institutions aware of the subject of landscape through training initiatives and education, rooted in concrete actions to develop resources directed as a matter of priority towards:

- the improvement of expert knowledge for landscape management (schools, technicians, operators, farmers);
- the increasing of awareness of local values (among the young, in welcome projects, thanks to the sharing of important experiences, the publication of monographs, sharing and comparison with significant European experiences).

Finally, promoting a veritable programme of investment for concrete actions (on the model of the regional PIT or PRUSST) directed towards opportunities to develop the landscape through the creation of a charter of commitments between the different interested parties (Region, Park, Province, Communes) which aims to ensure, from the start, a truly co-operative process.

Roberto GAMBINO (Co-ordinator), Domenico NICOLETTI (Director of the NCVD Park), Giuseppe ANZANI, Paolo CASTELNOVI, Raffaella GAMBINO, Luciano MAURO, Roberto PAOLILLO, Massimo SARGOLINI, Federica THOMASSET.

APPENDIX 10

“LANDSCAPE AND REGIONAL PLANNING”

*by Mr Florencio ZOIDO NARANJO,
Professor at the University of Sevilla (Andalusia, Spain)*

Over the last few years, the consideration of landscape has taken on remarkable public importance, both from the scientific and technical points of view and at the institutional and social levels. This interest is caused in particular by the value of landscape as an integral part of the well being and quality of life of the people, because it is the visual expression of the natural and cultural heritage of society and the most visible manifestation of its relationships with the land which directly reflects the appropriateness or inappropriateness of human uses and activities.

Unfortunately, at the same time as interest in this resource is increasing, important and rapid transformations are occurring to the landscape. Many are unconscious and uncontrolled and thus contribute to the degeneration and depreciation of the resource.

In this context, it is becoming increasingly necessary to reach agreement on the way in which to intervene in landscape issues on an appropriate scientific and technical basis. Some very valuable studies are currently underway and the opinions of different disciplines are beginning to converge. Nevertheless, there is still no comprehensive theory on shared methodologies concerning the semantic amplitude, the polyrhythmic dynamism and the great diversity of landscapes.

This book, published by the *Consejería de Obras Públicas y Transportes de la Junta de Andalucía* (Public Works and Transport Department of the Regional Government of Andalusia) and the *Duques de Soria* Foundation, is a compendium of the work presented at the seminars organised by the Foundation at its Soria headquarters during the summers of 1999, 2000 and 2001. It tries to combine the multidisciplinary scientific consideration of landscape with attention to the instrumental or procedural aspects and public participation in landscape planning and intervention.

The need for a multidisciplinary knowledge of landscape is highlighted in the twenty-eight original contributions which make up the work and which were written by academics in different branches: geographers, architects, engineers, lawyers, economists, biologists, ecologists and historians (Damián ÁLVAREZ SALA, Regis AMBROISE, Fernando AMORES CARREDANO, Jesús M^a BACHILLER MARTÍNEZ, Rodolfo CAPARRÓS LORENZO, José MARTÍNEZ SARANDESES, Giorgio PIZZIOLI, Amador FERRER I AIXALÁ, Josefina GÓMEZ MENDOZA, Andreas HILDENBRAND, José Vicente DE LUCIO FERNÁNDEZ, Yves LUGINBÜHL, Rafael MATA OLMO, Carmen MÓNIZ SÁNCHEZ, Julio MUÑOZ JIMÉNEZ, Juan Francisco OJEDA RIVERA, Francisco ORTEGA ALBA, Francisco PELLICER CORELLANO, Emma PÉREZ-CHACÓN ESPINO, César PORTELA FERNÁNDEZ-JARDÓN, Riccardo PRIORE, Jesús RODRÍGUEZ RODRÍGUEZ, Philippe ROUDIE, Miguel ÁNGEL SÁNCHEZ DEL ÁRBOL, Fernando SANCHO ROYO, Guido SCHMIDT, Rocío SILVA PÉREZ, Carmen VENEGAS MORENO y Florencio ZOIDO NARANJO).

The work is structured in three main parts, covering:

- conceptual and knowledge aspects and legal bases;
- instrumental and methodological developments;
- experiences in management and applications.

The first sets out to highlight the necessity and appropriateness of integrating the theme of landscape into the international and State legal order and into different public policies, including physical and

environmental planning and heritage protection. This part also considers the present position as regards the surveying and study of Spanish landscapes.

The second part discusses the tools for tackling knowledge and treatment of landscapes. In this connection it includes contributions relating to aspects of the cartographic representation of the landscape and their integration in geographical information systems. This part also includes studies focussing particularly on methodological questions relating to the development of concrete formulas for conducting analyses and diagnoses and devising proposals for different landscapes.

Finally, the last part of the work is based on experiences in management and planning. There is an analysis of policies and programmes concerning landscape and a demonstration of concrete examples implemented in different areas, including river zones, historic areas, empty urban spaces and forest areas. This third part also includes essays on social participation in landscape policies.

This book has four appendices covering the conclusions of the proceedings of the three above-mentioned seminars and the European Landscape Convention, a document which is currently becoming a legal reference which will stimulate landscape policies in the European context.

Finally, I would like to state that this work does not claim to be a reference manual or a complete register of work on all possible aspects of landscape, not even the important theoretical, methodological and practical links which exist between landscape and regional planning. It nevertheless attempts to make a varied contribution which enables ongoing actions on landscapes to be carried out in accordance with appropriate criteria and to contribute to the protection, management and planning of Spanish landscapes.

Paisaje y ordenación del territorio", Fundación Duques de Soria y Consejería de Obras Públicas y Transportes, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla, 353 p.

Florencio ZOIDO NARANJO and Carmen VENEGAS MORENO (Scientific Co-ordination)

APPENDIX 11

THE AMBITIOUS TRANSFRONTIER PROJECT ACROSS THE UPPER RHINE “THE GARDEN ON TWO BANKS”

by *Mr Michael FIEBACH*
General Director of the Landesgartenschau (Kehl)



2004 Landscape Art Festival

The ambitious transfrontier project across the upper Rhine

1. The Garden on two banks

The new garden park to be created on both banks of the Rhine.

2. Landscape art festival

The six month-long festival, from 23 April to 10 October 2004, will inaugurate the Garden.

3. The footbridge

A new footbridge for pedestrians and cyclists linking up the two halves of the garden.

1. The Garden on two banks

1.1 Starting point in Kehl and Strasbourg

- joint development plan agreed between the municipalities of Kehl and Strasbourg;
- disappearance of the frontier, freeing up of customs areas and former military land;
- harbour and urban areas, new walks along the Rhine, wooded areas on either side of the river to the south.

1.2 Objective

- major landscaping works along the Rhine to create a new urban garden park;
- urban development taking due account of the environment and nature protection: new public areas, new walks down towards the river;
- the river as the central feature of the new settings and the transfrontier district;
- to the south, linkage of the Garden with French and German nature reserves;
- a footbridge connecting the two banks.

1.3 The European competition

- summer 1998: publication of the landscape competition;
- summer 1999: result: 90 participants, five prizes and five distinctions;
- first prize: the Garden on two banks, with a circuit of walks around the garden park, transversal axes and themed gardens;

1.4 Costs

Work on the garden in Kehl is costing some 8 million euros. The Baden-Württemberg *Land* is financing around 3.8 million as part of the programme "Natur in Stadt und Land (Landesgartenschau)" [nature in the town and country (landscape art festival)].

The town of Kehl is putting in 4.2 million euros.

Work on the garden park in Strasbourg is estimated at some 14 million euros.

2. Landscape art festival in Baden-Württemberg

There is a longstanding tradition of landscape art festivals in Baden-Württemberg, dating back to 1980. The Kehl & Strasbourg festival is the twentieth such event but the first bi-national one.

2.1 Aims of the festival

- to put an end to urban and functional problems, ecological problems and problems concerning construction and building work; to revitalise ecosystems;
- to create or renew harmonious relations between the town and nature;
- to enable people to encounter nature in a nearby environment.

2.2 Results of 20 years of landscape art festivals in Baden-Württemberg

- The Baden-Württemberg *Land* has granted some 60 million euros of subsidies (Kehl included);
- The towns themselves have invested something like 109 million, taking the overall investment to around 169 million euros;
- Over 175 million euros have been invested in additional urban development and infrastructure support measures.

Some 410 hectares of green spaces have been created or redeveloped.

2.3 A landscape art festival is an incentive for:

- forward-looking urban development and free space planning;
- creating areas for cultural, educational and social communication;
- private investment;
- the community to take responsibility for its initiatives and respect for the environment;
- stronger identification with one's town;
- active European culture initiatives.

2.4 Specific incentives for the town of Kehl

- Road no. 28 is transformed into an urban boulevard;
- redevelopment of the station square and linkage to the town centre;
- a business estate is being installed in the former Grossherzog Friedrich army barracks;
- redevelopment of the area around the community hall;
- restoration of the banks of the old Rhine;
- total investment scheduled by 2004: approximately 16.5 million euros.

2.5 Boost for the economy

- investment and additional support measures assist local small and medium-sized enterprises and help to provide jobs;

- the town gains in notoriety outside the region, thanks to the publicity and media interest generated;
- beneficial spin-offs for tourism.

2.6 *What will visitors see?*

- garden art, short-term horticulture exhibitions and floral displays;
- exhibitions and an entire cultural programme;
- information on installing greenery in buildings and on building frontages, biologically and ecologically sound building methods, roof-gardens and alternative energy generation methods;
- model gardens with exhibitions and floral displays;
- the festival acts as a fair and showcase for the entire region, featuring associations, organisations, institutions, the district and its towns and municipalities, the water and forestry departments, the Baden-Württemberg *Land* and its ministers, and of course the region's businesses.

2.7 *Funding*

The cost of the cultural programme and festival exhibitions is estimated at 8 million euros, to be offset by admission fees, the granting of concessions and joint initiatives with various partners.

3. The new footbridge for pedestrians and cyclists

3.1 *An architectural masterpiece*

- the new footbridge for pedestrians and cyclists over the Rhine links the German and French sides of the garden park;
- it is a dual bridge, with the two sections converging in the middle to form a 100 m² platform;
- the bridge is supported by two pillars rising 38 metres above the maximum level before the river is closed to shipping, and by 72 stays.

3.2 *Cost*

Total cost: 17.62 million euros, of which 2 million euros are for planning and 15.6 million for construction. Strasbourg Urban Council is funding 75% of planning costs plus 59% of the construction costs, while the German side is covering 25% and 41% of those costs respectively. The project is subsidised by the European Union and the Baden-Württemberg *Land*.

4. Logo

A living flower, representing both a swan and splaying petals, symbolises the flora and fauna. It fans out in the colours of France and Germany, with the addition of green to symbolise natural growth and suggest the sweep of the swan's wings.

The curvature of the words "Garten der zwei Ufer/Jardin des deux Rives" symbolises the footbridge over the Rhine.

"Rendezvous am Rhein/Rendez-vous sur le Rhin" is a charming summing-up of the new garden as a meeting place for the citizens of two nations.

<http://www.lgs-kehl.de/>

APPENDIX 12

DECLARATION OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF CONTRACTING AND SIGNATORY STATES TO THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION, MEETING IN STRASBOURG ON 28 AND 29 NOVEMBER 2002

The second Conference of Contracting and Signatory States to the European Landscape Convention, meeting in Strasbourg on 28 and 29 November 2002 via the committees of experts which the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has instructed to monitor implementation of the Convention, viz. the Cultural Heritage Steering Committee (CDPAT) and the Committee for the activities of the Council of Europe in the field of biological and landscape diversity (CO-DBP),

Considering:

- the importance of the European Landscape Convention as regards respect for the values which the Council of Europe promotes, namely upholding human rights, fostering democracy and seeking solutions to the major problems of the society;
- the Convention's fundamental contribution to implementing the results of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg in August and September 2002;
- the need for early entry into force of the Convention,

Points out that:

- the European Landscape Convention, acknowledging the diversity of landscapes, calls for the working out and establishment of landscape policies, which precludes attempting to impose any one standard landscape policy;
- landscape is a factor in the well-being of the individual, whether considered as such or as a member of civil society, and is of benefit not only to the local community as the familiar setting of their daily lives, but also to those who merely pass through for tourist or work reasons;
- landscape is a key element in sustainable spatial development of the European continent in so far as it reconciles social, environmental and cultural needs while also being a contributory factor in economic development and, more particularly, job creation;
- landscape is shaped by natural and cultural processes, and awareness of its history and particular characteristics is necessary to its management;
- taking landscape into account in all types of territory and in all policy sectors is a basic principle and requirement if landscape policy is not to be confined to landscapes which are already protected;
- landscape change needs to be controlled by protection, management and planning on a human scale;
- taking landscape into account as far as possible, notably in peri-urban areas, substantially enhances people's well-being and thereby helps to maintain social cohesion at the regional level;
- local and regional authorities have a key role to play in effective and consistent implementation of the European Landscape Convention, with support from the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe;
- the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making

and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters helps facilitate implementation of the European Landscape Convention,

Invites Contracting and Signatory States to:

1. introduce, without delay and at the appropriate levels, permanent institutional machinery for co-ordinated action and consultation on landscape matters, taking into account the principle of subsidiarity;
2. develop and provide innovative tools for integrating landscape into sectoral policies and introduce incentive measures for applying them;
3. be careful to observe the consistency principle in order to avoid clashes between landscape policies and other sectoral policies;
4. ensure that landscape-quality objectives are formulated and that protection, management and development policies are properly implemented;
5. carry out landscape identification and assessment, if they have not already done so, with active co-operation between the different people involved, be they elected representatives, scientists, professionals or local residents;
6. optimally develop the awareness-raising, training and education provided for in the Convention so as, in particular, to promote the necessary professional skills and abilities and facilitate dialogue between citizens, elected representatives and other parties; to establish in universities training, in particular, of landscape specialists;
7. support quantitative and qualitative research on the value of different kinds which people attach to landscape and investigate the interconnections between different spheres of landscape significance;
8. promote knowledge of traditional skills together with mutual recognition of traditional and scientific knowledge;
9. facilitate access to the results of scientific research and help render them intelligible not only to the scientific community but also to the whole of society;
10. promote co-operation on projects investigating the value systems which societies attach to landscape;

Asks the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to associate the Committee of Senior Officials of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT) in the work of the committees of experts which have responsibility under Article 10 for monitoring implementation of the Convention;

Decides to forward the present Declaration to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

APPENDIX 13

OVERVIEW OF MEDIUM-TERM APPROACH TO THE WORK PROGRAMME

The Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention could be divided into the four strands below. For each one, the following could be conducted, organised or drawn up:

- comparative studies of the situation in European States and consolidated reports;
- workshops, seminars or conferences;
- recommendations and/or guidelines to be submitted to governments for adoption.

1. Approaches to landscape

1.1 “Landscape and spaces”

- Towns/cities
- Suburbs and peri-urban areas
- Entrances to towns
- Coastal areas
- Marine environments
- Underwater environments
- Rivers
- Wetlands
- Rural areas
- Mountains
- Grasslands
- Forests
- Caves and caverns
- Industrial areas
- ...

1.2 “Landscape and policies”

- sustainability
- regional planning
- infrastructure
- town planning
- cultural policies
- education and training policies
- environmental policy
- agricultural policy
- social policy
- economic policy
- tourism policy
- communication policy: media and press
- fiscal policy
- ...

1.3 “Landscape and instruments”

- legal instruments
- economic instruments
- fiscal instruments
- protection instruments
- management instruments
- development instruments (enhancement, restoration, creation)
- ...

1.4 “*Landscape and perception*”

- visual landscape
- sound landscape/sounds of the landscape
- olfactory landscape
- spiritual landscape
- ...

1.5 “*Landscape and art*”

- literature
- music
- painting/design
- sculpture
- ...

1.6 “*Landscape and values*”

- utilitarian value
- aesthetic value
- symbolic value
- ...

1.7 “*Landscape and zoning*”

- outstanding landscape
- landscape of protected areas
- ordinary/everyday landscape
- degraded landscapes
- ...

2. **National monographs** (implementation of Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Convention)

- division of responsibilities
- adoption of general measures
- adoption of specific measures

3. **European international co-operation** (implementation of Articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Convention)

- international policies and programmes: co-operation with other international organisations; drawing up of glossaries...
- mutual assistance and exchange of information
- transfrontier landscapes

4. **Council of Europe Landscape Award** (implementation of Article 11 of the Convention)

APPENDIX 14**UTILISATION OF 2002 VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS**

In June 2001, the Secretariat submitted a request for voluntary financial contributions to the members of the CO-DBP and the CDPAT. In 2002, several States paid voluntary contributions totalling 44 404 euros.

These have been/will be used as follows (figures in euros):

– Balance of fees for one expert:	1 500
– Reprinting of the brochures on the Convention:	8 280
– Copyright on the brochure photos:	900
– Travel and subsistence expenses for participation in meetings by government delegates from countries that are not candidates for EU membership:	6 600
– Production of the <i>Naturopa</i> magazine on landscape:	16 000
– Translation and printing of the <i>Naturopa</i> magazine in Russian (10 000 copies):	7 000
– Maintenance of the Convention Internet site:	4 000
– Translation and printing of the brochure in Russian (10 000 copies) and German (4 000 copies)*:	6 610
– Production of postcards on the Convention*:	2 000
– Translation and production (2 000 copies) of the brochure in other languages (per language)*:	1 500

* Depending of the available budget.

APPENDIX 15

MEMO ON ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE 2003 WORK PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

The voluntary financial contributions received could be used for the following activities (in euros):

- Funding of attendance by experts, rapporteurs or government representatives at meetings: 40 000
- Payment of consultants for studies, reports 40 000
- Publication of work 35 000
- Institutional, technical or legislative assistance to governments 20 000
- Translation and printing of the special issue (French/English) of the Council of Europe's *Naturopa* magazine on the European Landscape Convention: per language 7 000
- Production of promotional material (posters, leaflets) 15 000
- Support for the translation and printing of the Convention in languages other than Council of Europe official languages (€1 500 per language for 2 000 copies) 10 000
- Creation and production of a logo 5 000
- Illustrated version of the Convention 15 000
- Maintenance of the Convention Internet site 20 000

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

SOCIETE GENERALE STRASBOURG

IBAN CODE: Fr 76 30003 02360 001500 17186 72

SWIFT CODE: SOGEFRPP

TITULAIRE/ACCOUNT HOLDER: Conseil de l'Europe – Secrétariat Général

Compte Spécial « Campagnes Naturopa » 01 0137 40300 9000

Article Convention européenne du paysage 0006395

APPENDIX 16

EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
STATE OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS AT 8 NOVEMBER 2002

**European Landscape Convention**

(Convention européenne du paysage)

ETS n°: 176

Treaty open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe and for accession by the European Community and the European non-member States

Status as of 08/11/02**Opening for signature:**

Place: Florence
 Date: 20/10/00

Entry into force:

Conditions: 10 Ratifications.
 Date:

Member States of the Council of Europe:

States	Date of signature	Date of ratification	Date of entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Albania										
Andorra										
Armenia										
Austria										
Azerbaijan										
Belgium	20/10/00									
Bosnia and Herzegovina										
Bulgaria	20/10/00									
Croatia	20/10/00									
Cyprus	21/11/01									
Czech Republic										
Denmark	20/10/00									
Estonia										
Finland	20/10/00									
France	20/10/00									
Georgia										
Germany										
Greece	13/12/00									
Hungary										
Iceland										
Ireland	22/03/02	22/03/02								
Italy	20/10/00									
Latvia										
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania	20/10/00									
Luxembourg	20/10/00									
Malta	20/10/00									

Moldova	20/10/00	14/03/02		
Netherlands				
Norway	20/10/00	23/10/01		
Poland	21/12/01			
Portugal	20/10/00			
Romania	20/10/00	07/11/02		
Russia				
San Marino	20/10/00			
Slovakia				
Slovenia	07/03/01			
Spain	20/10/00			
Sweden	22/02/01			
Switzerland	20/10/00			
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia				
Turkey	20/10/00			
Ukraine				
United Kingdom				

Non-member States of the Council of Europe:

States	Date of signature	Date of ratification	Date of entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
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Total number of signatures not followed by ratifications:	20
Total number of ratifications/accessions:	4

Notes:

a: Accession - s: Signature without reservation as to ratification - su: Succession - r: Signature "ad referendum".
R.: Reservations - D.: Declarations - A.: Authorities - T.: Territorial Application - C.: Communication - O.: Objection.

Source: Treaty Office on <http://conventions.coe.int>