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CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 18E

EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

CEP-CDPATEP

6th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

REPORT

Council of Europe
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
3-4 May 2011

*Secretariat document
Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division
Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage*

TUESDAY 3 MAY 2011

Opening of the Conference

Opening speeches

Ambassador Arif MAMMADOV, Chairman of the Rapporteur Group on Education, Culture, Sport, Youth and Environment (GR-C), Representative of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe welcomed the participants, the list of whom can be found in Appendix 1 to this report and delivered an opening speech which figures in Appendix 2.1 to this report.

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Chair of the 6th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, delivered an opening speech which figures in Appendix 2.2 to this report.

Mr Mikko HARO, Chair of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) of the Council of Europe, delivered an opening speech which figures in Appendix 2.3 to this report.

Mrs Anne-Marie CHAVANON, Chair of the Sustainable Territorial Development Committee of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe, delivered an opening speech which figures in Appendix 2.4. to this report.

1. Adoption of the draft agenda

[Document for adoption: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 1Rev.]

The agenda as set out in Appendix 3 was adopted.

Session 1 – Follow-up of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

2. General report of activities

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 2]

Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Secretary of the European Landscape Convention presented the general report of activities carried out by the Council of Europe's Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division indicating that they aimed to:

- ensure the monitoring of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;
- promote European co-operation;
- collect examples of good practice;
- promote knowledge and research;
- raise awareness;
- foster access to information.

The Conference took note with satisfaction of the general report of activities expressing the hope that all Council of Europe member states would sign and ratify the Convention.

3. Conclusions of the Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

3.1. 8th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Landscape and driving forces”, (Malmö, Sweden, 8-9 October 2009)

[Document for examination: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 3]

[Proceedings of the Meeting:

<http://www.coe.int/web/landscape/publications>]

The Conference:

– took note of the General Conclusions of the 8th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Landscape and driving forces*” (Malmö/Alnarp, Sweden, 8-9 October 2009) *[they figure in Appendix 4.1 to this report]* and of the publication of the proceedings of the meeting in the Council of Europe “*European Spatial Planning and Landscape*” Series, 2010, No 93;

– warmly thanked the Swedish National Heritage Board and its partners, as mentioned below, for their cooperation with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in the organisation of the event: Region Skåne, City of Malmö, Municipality of Lomma, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Federation of Swedish Farmers, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Swedish Road Administration, National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, Swedish Board of Agriculture, Environmental Objectives Council, Swedish Forest Agency.

3.2. 9th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Landscape and infrastructure for the society”, (Cordoba, Spain, 15-16 April 2010)

[Document for examination: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 4]

The Conference:

– took note of the General Conclusions of the 9th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Landscape and infrastructures for society*” (Cordoba, Spain, 15-16 April 2010) *[they figure in Appendix 4.1 to this report]* and of the forthcoming publication of the proceedings of the meeting in the Council of Europe “*European Spatial Planning and Landscape*” Series;

– warmly thanked the Government of Spain – Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs –, the *Junta de Andalucía*, Department of Public Works and Housing, and the Center for Landscape and Territory of Andalucía, Seville, Spain, for their cooperation with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in the organisation of the event.

3.3. Exchange of views regarding prioritising themes which are to be addressed during future Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

[Document for decision: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 16]

3.3.1. 10th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Landscape and multifunctionality”, (Lisbon, Portugal, 20-21 (22) October 2011)

[Document for examination: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 4]

The Conference warmly thanked the Government of Portugal for its proposal made during the Cordoba Workshop to hold the next meeting of the Workshops on “ *Landscape and multifunctionality*”, in Lisbon, 20-21 (22) October 2011.

3.3.2. *Future meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*

The Conference:

- warmly thanked the Greek Government for its proposal to host a meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in 2012;
- considered that the next meetings of the Workshops should be restructured to be better adapted to themes related to the daily life of citizens and could, in particular, address the following themes: “Landscape and economy”; “Services provided by eco-systems and the landscape”; “Agriculture and landscape policies”; “The impact of energies on the landscape”; “Financial measures favourable to the landscape”; “Territorial management systems and actors involved”; “Landscape, a tool for social cohesion”;
- asked member states of the Conference to forward any other possible proposals they may have to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe.

4. Council of Europe Landscape Award – Second Session 2011

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 5 – Part 1]

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 5 – Part 2]

<http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/sessions-of-the-landscape-award>

The Conference:

- took note of the document “*Landscape Award of the Council of Europe – Second Session 2010-2011*” *[Document CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 5E – Part 1]*, which will be presented to the CDPATEP on the occasion of its meeting of 5-6 May 2011 and of the following elements:
 - on 9 February 2010, the Parties to the Convention were invited to present applications to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe;
 - fourteen applications for the 2nd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2010-2011 were submitted to the Council of Europe Secretariat through the Permanent Representations of the following Parties to the Convention: Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom and the Permanent Representation of Serbia also submitted an application, as a Signatory State;
 - the international jury met in Strasbourg on 21-22 March 2011 to examine the applications and to propose the Award winner and to award special mentions where considered appropriate;
 - the Award and the special mentions will be delivered by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, with the participation of the President of the CDPATEP and of the President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, or their representatives, at a public ceremony.

- invited the CDPATEP to examine the meeting report of the Jury *[the proposals of the Jury figure in Appendix 5 of this report]* and to present to the Committee of Ministers its proposals for the organisation of the Award giving ceremony for the Award winner and for the attribution of special mentions;
- welcomed the proposal of Italy to host a meeting of the Council of Europe Workshops on the implementation on the European Landscape Convention in 2012 to share the experience of the two sessions of the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

5. Presentation of the actions carried out by the Parties of the European Landscape Convention at national, regional and local levels for the implementation of the Convention

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 6 – Interventions by Parties and observer States]

The Conference:

- took note with interest of the interventions and addresses of the delegations of the States present at the Conference: Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, “the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Switzerland, Russia, the Holy See, Morocco and Tunisia *[the full versions of written texts submitted to the Secretariat have been included in the above-mentioned document, which has been updated and is available on the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention website]*;
- noted that the European Landscape Convention was already generating significant progress in landscape policies in many Council of Europe member States at national, regional and local level *[CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 6E]*.

5 bis. Other addresses: presentation of the actions carried out by international governmental and non-governmental institutions and organisations dedicated to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 17 – Documents sent by Observers to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe]

The Conference welcomed the support from numerous national, regional and local authorities, and from many non-governmental organisations, institutes and universities for the work towards the implementation of the Convention *[the full versions of written texts submitted to the Secretariat have been included in the above-mentioned document, which has been updated and is available on the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention website]*.

6. Report on Landscape policies in the member states of the Council of Europe

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 7 – Presentation of the Landscape Policies in the Member States of the Council of Europe]

The Conference noted that in order to contribute to the development of the exchange of information foreseen in Article 8 d. of the Convention, the elements collected in this report on the landscape policies of the Member States of the Council of Europe will be updated, completed and adapted according to the data presented by the Parties to the Convention in the Information System of the European Landscape Convention (L6) presently being established.

Official Reception in the Blue Restaurant of the Palais de l’Europe

WEDNESDAY 4 MAY 2011

Intersession – Meeting of the Parties of the European Landscape Convention and Signatory States

7. Elections of the future Chair and future Vice-Chair of the Conference

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 8 – Terms of reference of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) and Resolution Res(2005)47 on committees and subordinate bodies, their terms of reference and working methods]

The Conference unanimously elected:

- Ms Marie-José FESTAS (Portugal) as Chair of the Conference of the European Landscape Convention;
- Mr Adem BILGIN (Turkey) as Vice-chair of the Conference of the European Landscape Convention.

Ms Marie-José FESTAS and Mr Adem BILGIN thanked those States party to the Convention for the confidence placed in them and expressed their willingness to promote the implementation of the Convention.

Session 2 – Actions for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

8. State of progress of the Council of Europe European Landscape Convention Information System of the European Landscape Convention (L6)

[Document for decision: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 9 – Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention]

The Conference:

- underlined the value of the work of the working group on the Information System on the European Landscape Convention and expected that the activities continue to be developed as mentioned in the report of the last meeting the working group *[CEP-CDPATEP (2011) COE/ELCDatabase 10E]*;
- expressed the wish to establish the Information System of the European Landscape Convention (L6), and renewed the terms of reference of the existing working group, in order to allow an active follow-up of the Convention, to encourage the exchange of information between the parties and to promote the value of landscape for Europeans.

9. Follow-up to be given to the Council of Europe Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the European Landscape Convention

[Document for decision: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 10 – Part 1]

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 10 – Part 2]

<http://www.coe.int/web/landscape/publications>

The Conference:

- warmly thanked the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities of Italy, the Region of Tuscany, the Province of Florence and the City of Florence for their cooperation with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in the organisation of this Celebration which constituted a major event in the history of the European Landscape Convention;
- took note of the interventions presented on this occasion *[CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 10E, Part 2]*, available on the Council of Europe website of the European Landscape Convention (*<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>* (under conference) or direct link: <http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences>) and of the forthcoming publication of the proceedings of the meeting in the Council of Europe Series “European Spatial Planning and Landscape”;
- took note with great interest of the summary speech of the Council of Europe Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the European Landscape Convention on « *New challenges, new opportunities* » (Florence, Italy, 19-20 October 2010) *[CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 10F, Part 1]*;
- adopted the “Resolution on the follow-up to be given to the Council of Europe Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the European Landscape Convention” *[as it figures in Appendix 8, Addendum A to this report]*.

Session 3 – Follow-up and perspectives

10. Council of Europe thematic reports on the European Landscape Convention

The Conference welcomed the future publication of “*Landscape dimensions*” by the Council of Europe Publishing (2011), which is a compilation of reports made by Council of Europe experts over recent years.

10.1. Report on “*Landscape and wind turbines*”

[Document for examination: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 11]

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 12]

The Conference took note with great interest of the report “*Landscape and wind turbines*” prepared by Mr Emmanuel CONTESSE, expert of the Council of Europe, produced under the Council of Europe’s work programme on the European Landscape Convention on the basis of a questionnaire sent to the Member States of the Council of Europe, and in particular its conclusions *[as they figure in Appendix 6.1. to this report]*.

10.2. Report on “*Landscape and territory: landscape management as a process*”

[Document for examination: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 13]

The Conference took note with great interest of the report on “*Management of the territory: landscape management as a process*” prepared by Mr Jaume BUSQUETS FÀBREGAS and Mr Albert CORTINA RAMOS, experts of the Council of Europe, produced under the Council of Europe’s work programme on the European Landscape Convention, and in particular its conclusions *[as they figure in Appendix 6.2. to this report]*.

11. Programme of activities for 2011-2013

[Document for examination: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 14]

The Conference:

- welcomed the work carried out to promote the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, and in particular the Convention website (<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>);
- considered the need to continue the organisation of the Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention, the meetings of the Council of Europe Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the establishment of the Council of Europe Information System on the implementation of the Convention (L6) and decided to continue the activities, in accordance with the Work Programme *[Appendix 7 to this report]*;
- warmly thanked the Greek Government for its proposal to host a meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in 2012;
- welcomed the proposal of the Slovak Republic to host the meetings of the European Heritage Days on “*Heritage and landscape*” in 2013.

Session 4 – Information on the work of other international organisations

12. Information on the project for a global instrument on landscape

[Document for examination: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 15]

The Conference adopted a synthesis of the debates on the UNESCO document 186 EX/21 “Preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects relating to the desirability of a new international standard-setting instrument on landscape” *[it figures in Appendix 8 – Addendum B to this report]*.

13. Other business

None.

Closing session

14. Conclusions of the Conference

by Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Chair of the Conference, presented the “**Final Conclusions of the 6th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention**”, which were approved by the participants, as they figure in *Appendix 8 to this report*.

In view of the preparation of the 7th Council of Europe Conference on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in 2013, the Parties appreciated the work done to promote the European Landscape Convention through the Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention, and the meetings of the Council of Europe Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the Working Group on the Information System of the Convention – L6, and in order to improve the performances, asked that:

- the Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention continue to be organised every two years;
- the Council of Europe Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention should be organised at least once a year;
- the Information System of the European Landscape Convention (L6) should be set up, renewing the terms of reference of the existing working group, in order to allow for an active follow-up of the Convention, to encourage the exchange of information between the parties and to promote the value of landscape for Europeans;
- the number of signatures and ratifications of the Convention should be increased, and the representatives of States, local and regional authorities and non-governmental organisations should be mobilised to this end.

The Chair thanked the participants for their highly appreciated cooperation and offered his best wishes of success to the new Chair [*the closing speech figures in Appendix 9.1. to this report*].

15. Closing of the Conference

Mrs Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Director General of Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport of the Council of Europe warmly thanked the Chair and the participants for their substantial contributions in support of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and said they would be informed shortly about future work and meetings [*the closing speech figures in Appendix 9.2. to this report*].

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APPENDIX 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

I – STATES WHICH HAVE RATIFIED THE CONVENTION / *ETATS AYANT RATIFIÉ LA CONVENTION*

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APPENDIX 2

OPENING SPEECHES

2.1. Opening speech by

*by Ambassador Arif MAMMADOV,
Chairman of the Rapporteur Group on Education, Culture, Sport, Youth and Environment (GR-C),
Representative of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe*

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In my capacity as representative of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, it is a particular pleasure for me to introduce this 6th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention. I extend a warm welcome to all participants.

For ten years now the Committee of Ministers has been demonstrating its support for the Convention and its implementation. Firstly, it adopted the Convention on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg, before its opening for signature by member states of the Organisation in Florence on 20 October 2000. It then went on to adopt a recommendation on guidelines for the Convention's implementation, followed by a resolution on the landscape prize awarded by the Council of Europe.

Thirty-three Council of Europe member states have already ratified the convention. In so doing, they have committed themselves to promote the protection, management and planning of their landscapes and to engage in European co-operation in these matters. Six other states have also signed the convention, and I particularly wish to congratulate Andorra on its recent signature of this instrument.

The Convention implementation process is now well-established. The work accomplished in recent years has allowed for some remarkable steps forward. Landscape, as defined by the Convention, is now on the governments' political agendas. Both public authorities and the general public are showing a growing awareness that we must pay attention to ordinary or everyday landscapes, as they constitute our living environment.

When preparing for today's event, I must confess that I was impressed at the wide range of achievements.

An extensive international co-operation network for the Convention's implementation has been established, and new forms of co-operation are emerging between the different tiers of government – national, regional, local – and between ministries or departments at central or regional level.

Landscape agencies – such as observatories, centres or institutes – are being set up. Legislation of relevance to this theme is being passed, and some states or regions are adopting landscape strategies.

Landscape awards, drawing on the Council of Europe's own award, are being created throughout Europe. Transfrontier landscapes are now a subject of cross-border co-operation between states or regions.

University curricula making reference to the Convention are being adopted and summer schools on landscape are being held. Other events, such as biennales, festivals and exhibitions of relevance to the Convention's principles also help to raise the public's awareness of landscape's importance to their lives and their surroundings.

I would like to express my appreciation to the actors involved in this work.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The Council of Europe's aim is to achieve greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and promoting the values and principles which are their common heritage. Ensuring the well-being and dignity of communities and individuals is part of this framework. Landscape policies are a key element in this connection. The Organisation will therefore continue its action to promote sound land management, respecting values linked to a territory and its landscape dimension.

The Committee of Ministers ensures that particular attention is paid to these issues which are key to the future of both individuals and societies.

* * *

2.2. Opening speech by

*Mr Jean-François SEGUIN,
Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention
of the Council of Europe*

Dear colleagues and friends, it gives me very special pleasure to participate in this 6th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention. The first conference was held in November 2001, so it is almost ten years now that our conference has been at once the driving force and the indicator of our collective intent to ensure the vitality of the Florence Convention.

These conferences between states party and signatory to the European Landscape Convention, attended since the beginning by NGOs, experts and Council of Europe member or observer states, are a golden opportunity for us to exchange and co-operate. Besides the benefit we each derive from these conferences, they have also made it possible to keep up the momentum for organising nine Council of Europe workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, to bring about the meetings of four working groups (Preparation of the initial workshops, drafting of the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, writing of the report '*European Programmes: opportunities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*', definition of the European Landscape Convention Information System – L6) and the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Convention in Florence, a very meaningful and very joyful moment.

Our Conference is now an instrument recognised for its relevance not only by the states which are members of it but also by other Council of Europe bodies, particularly the CEMAT and the Committee of Ministers.

Our Conference has also allowed difficulties born of misunderstanding with certain partners to be ironed out. For example, very positive exchanges took place with Mr Joaquim Nadal, President of the ENELC, to “normalise” relations between the Parties to the Convention and this NGO composed of local and regional authorities. Because our conference has vitality, we were able to be informed very early of the draft for a global landscape convention, which we shall debate presently.

Finally, today the future of the Council of Europe steering committees is uncertain. Our conference is thus of still greater interest, being a pledge of the endurance and vitality of the European Landscape Convention that we cherish.

* * *

2.3. Opening speech by

*Mr Mikko HARO,
Chair of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP)
of the Council of Europe*

Dear colleagues and friends of our landscapes

This is my first experience of the Landscape Conferences. I have so far participated in only one of the meetings of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, the one in Malmö, Sweden. The previous time I had a possibility to address such an esteemed expert audience was at the 10th Anniversary of the European Landscape Convention in Florence. I feel happy to be a member of the landscape family.

The Granada and Valletta Conventions of 1985 and 1992 together with the Faro framework Convention about to come into force form the heritage group of our conventions. In our steering committee they – happily, I hope – have merged with the European Landscape Convention. But the operational environment of the landscape convention is in constant change. Change is the only permanent element in our environment. This also applies to the political landscape of Europe and also to the administrative landscape of the Council of Europe. Even if our steering committee in its present form combining landscape and heritage is of a rather recent date it's already bound to adopt a new shape.

The reform of the intergovernmental structures of the Council of Europe aims at – just to name some ideas – creating more political relevance in terms of the key priorities and active high level attendance by member states, and also at creating a deeper pan-European dimension in the form of intergovernmental dialogue and exchange at the pan-European level. In practical terms this means setting up fewer but more over-arching steering committees concentrating on selected priority sectors. In our case the idea is to form a new Steering Committee on Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue by merging the CDCULT the CDPATEP. It would have a larger mandate to address cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue with an innovative approach, as it has been phrased.

This change truly concerns me. The European Landscape Convention is an innovation in itself, and the convention has been implemented in most innovative ways. Together with the Faro Framework Convention they form the bedrock for creative European cooperation, even at the grass root level which is where policies and organisations actually have to prove themselves. No Europe without its landscape and heritage, no true pan-European dialogue and understanding without a territorial and physical dimension.

The European Landscape Convention is a wider vision of our environment and the role of landscape in the civic society and at the cross roads of various competing interests in societies. The decade of the European Landscape Convention has been a decade of sharing experience, knowledge and landscape know-how. This has been a crucial element in the success of the Convention, the commitment of experts and activists to the regularly arranged conferences, workshops, seminars and to the actively functioning working groups and networks offering their support to implementing the Convention.

The change to be expected in the Council of Europe calls for even more cooperation in implementing the Convention. The reform also calls for, at least, a reasonable amount of professional capacity and financial resources within the Council of Europe for the landscape and heritage topics. The situation requires that the European landscape networks as well as the member states, in a stubborn manner, insist that the Council of Europe develop its activities and services in the field of landscape (this of course also applies to heritage). Even this Conference has to challenge the Organisation.

My sincere hope is that this Conference, in one way or another, is able to convey this message to the member states as well as to the decision makers in the Council of Europe.

* * *

2.4. Opening speech by

*Ms Anne-Marie CHAVANON,
Chair of the Sustainable Territorial Development Committee
of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe*

Mr Chairman of the Rapporteur Group,
Director,
Presiding officers,
Ladies and gentlemen,
Dear colleagues,

Allow me firstly to thank you for giving me a further opportunity to speak on behalf of the Sustainable Territorial Development Committee of the Conference of INGOs. It is a privilege and a great honour.

In 2009, while making a first address to you, I advocated an wholesome, balanced triangular relationship between decision-makers, technicians and users. It was my first speech on behalf of the Committee on Sustainable Territorial Development.

Today, as the Chair has just said, the reform proceeding within the Council of Europe entails radical changes to each of its bodies. And this June our committee will merge with three others owing to a budgetary redeployment which considerably reduces the already modest amounts allocated to the Conference of INGOs.

The committee resulting from this merger will be called “*Democracy, Social Cohesion and World Issues*”. But, you may say to me, could anyone dream of a better title for dealing with landscape, a better framework for meeting the stipulations of the European Landscape Convention? Neither Civilscape nor Rurality-Environment-Development would contradict me, any more than the European Council of Spatial Planners, Ecovast or the other NGOs belonging to the committee present in this hall. These are in fact three elements, three pillars of the European Landscape Convention. Accordingly, I can assure you that we will be the motive forces and the watchdogs of this future committee where landscape is concerned.

Nonetheless, I should like today, in the circumstances, to address myself still more solemnly to you senior officials representing the Parties and their governments. But I should also like, if you will permit me, to speak to you especially, Mr Ambassador, as Chairman of the Rapporteur Group that deals with landscape, whose country Azerbaijan with its emblematic natural, urban and industrial landscapes signed the European Landscape Convention as early as 2003, just two years after entering the Council of Europe, you who in your delegation’s presentations of the country are so good at associating the cultural and human sphere with history and geography.

And I should like to issue an appeal to you all to regard the European Landscape Convention as a powerful tool for safeguarding human rights, used not only according to the letter but also in the spirit of the instrument. The previous speakers mentioned several elements going in that direction, and everyone will acknowledge the relevance and vital necessity of this approach in the light of current world events.

Of course, landscape policies aim at the indispensable protection of a historical and cultural heritage whether material or intangible. They do indeed aim at the harmonious evolution of a developing natural and built heritage, particularly where it surrounds an old centre – as with the city of Baku whose splendid historic centre has been given World Heritage classification by UNESCO. In each of our regions and countries, though, respect for human rights must be reflected in respect for a safe and healthy living environment.

The natural and industrial disasters which convulse certain of our countries at present, especially Japan, a Council of Europe observer state, make us perceive landscape more than ever in its total density, its total breadth, the substance given to it by the European Landscape Convention through an integrated approach at once area-based, economic, social and cultural, the substance that makes landscape a common public asset, one which is certainly not to be dissociated from the legal protection to be imperatively achieved throughout the territory.

More than ever, we ascertain that our daily surroundings are where solutions are provided – or not – for global challenges by local responses.

Speakers at the various colloquies and workshops on landscape – several are here in this hall – regularly draw our attention to this incontrovertible fact.

And the Council of Europe is the context in which the co-operation arrangements of which you spoke, Mr Ambassador, can prove decisive in furthering sustainable territorial development which is not only harmonious and balanced but also safe.

Landscape as apprehended by the Convention signifies both exceptional sites and ordinary or blighted landscapes. The awareness-raising already achieved over the last ten years is exemplary. The entries for the European Landscape Award show that the message has been heeded in many quarters. However, the road is still a long one. It is more necessary than ever to step up the joint framing of national and local policies, the joint identification of landscapes, and their joint management.

It is my deep conviction that we shall make considerable advances with a priority which your delegation emphasises, Mr Ambassador: *“a change in the consciousness of people”*.

This is all the more essential given that landscape is a strong identifying link between local populations, particularly in multicultural societies, those which the Council of Europe puts first among its own priorities.

As you recalled, Mr Ambassador, landscape is a *“key element”*. So it is, for attaining democracy, social cohesion and preservation of world interests.

On behalf of the NGOs belonging to the Sustainable Territorial Development Committee, I thank you all for your remarkable action in each of these directions, over the last ten years, and I express the wish that our proceedings today may add new, common milestones to the action already carried out.

Thank you for listening.

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APPENDIX 3

AGENDA

Presentation of the aims of the Conference

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature of the Member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000. It aims to promote European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise European co-operation.

The Convention is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all aspects of European landscape. It applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

To date, 33 Council of Europe member states have ratified the Convention: Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. A further six states have signed it: Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malta, Serbia and Switzerland.

The Convention provides an important contribution to the implementation of the Council of Europe’s objectives, namely to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today. By developing a new territorial culture, the Council of Europe seeks to promote populations’ quality of life and well-being.

The aim of the Conference is to present to all member and observer States of the Council of Europe, and to international governmental and non-governmental institutions and organisations, the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, and practical questions related to its implementation.

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

TUESDAY 3 MAY 2011

Opening of the Conference

9.00-9.30 *Welcome of participants*

9.30-10.30

Introductory speeches

Ambassador Arif MAMMADOV, Chairman of the Rapporteur Group on Education, Culture, Sport, Youth and Environment (GR-C), Representative of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe

Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe

Mr Mikko HARO, Chair of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) of the Council of Europe

Mrs Anne-Marie CHAVANON, Chair of the Sustainable Territorial Development Committee of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe

10.30-10.45

1. Adoption of the draft agenda

[Document for adoption: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 1Rev.]

10.45-11.15 *Break*

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Session 1 – Follow-up of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

11.15-12.30

2. General activity report

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 2]

3. Conclusions of the Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

3.1. 8th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Landscape and driving forces*”, (Malmö, Sweden, 8-9 October 2009)

[Document for examination: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 3]

[Proceedings of the Meeting:

<http://www.coe.int/web/landscape/publications>]

- 3.2. 9th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Landscape and infrastructure for the society”, (Cordoba, Spain, 15-16 April 2010)**

[Document for examination: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 4]

- 3.3. Discussions regarding prioritising themes which are to be addressed during future Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshop on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

[Document for decision: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 16]

- 4. Council of Europe Landscape Award – Second Session 2011**

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 5 – Part 1]

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 5 – Part 2]

<http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/sessions-of-the-landscape-award>

12.30-14.30 *Lunch*

14.30-16.00

- 5. Presentation of the actions carried out by the Parties of the European Landscape Convention at national, regional and local levels for its implementation**

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 6 – Interventions by Parties and observer States]

Addresses from States’ representatives

16.00-16.30 *Break*

16.30-18.00

- 5 bis. Other addresses (*continued*): presentation of the actions carried out by international governmental and non-governmental institutions and organisations dedicated to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 17 – Documents sent by Observers to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe]

- 6. Report on landscape policies in the Member States of the Council of Europe**

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 7 – Presentation of the Landscape Policies in the Member States of the Council of Europe]

18.00-19.30 *Official Reception in the Blue Restaurant of the Palais de l’Europe*

WEDNESDAY 4 MAY 2011

Intersession – Meeting of the Parties of the European Landscape Convention and Signatory States

9.00-9.30

7. Elections of the future Chair and future Vice-Chair of the Conference

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 8 – Terms of reference of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) and Resolution Res(2005)47 on committees and subordinate bodies, their terms of reference and working methods]

Session 2 – Actions for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

9.30-11.00

8. State of progress of the Council of Europe European Landscape Convention Information System on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

[Document for decision: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 9 – Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention]

11.00-11.30 *Break*

11.30-12.30

9. Follow-up to be given to the Council of Europe Celebration on the Tenth Anniversary of the European Landscape Convention

[Document for decision: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 10 – Part 1]

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 10 – Part 2

<http://www.coe.int/web/landscape/publications>]

12.30-14.30 *Lunch*

Session 3 – Follow-up and perspectives

14.30-16.00

10. Council of Europe thematic reports on the European Landscape Convention

10.1. Report on “Landscape and wind turbines”

[Document for examination: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 11]

[Document for information: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 12]

10.2. Report on “Landscape and territory: landscape management as a process”

[Document for examination: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 13]

11. Programme of activities for 2011-2013

[Document for examination: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 14]

16.00-16.30 *Break*

Session 4 – Information on the work of other international organisations

16.30-17.00

12. Information on the project to draft a global instrument on landscape

[Document for examination: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 15]

13. Other business

Closing session

17.00-17.30

14. Conclusions of the Conference

by Mr Jean-François SEGUIN, Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe

15. Closing of the Conference

by Mrs Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Director General of Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport of the Council of Europe

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APPENDIX 4

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

4.1. General Conclusions of the Eighth Meeting of the Council of Europe Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Landscape and Driving Forces”, Malmö/Alnarp, Sweden, 8-9 October 2009

[Document: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 3]

[Proceedings of the Meeting:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications_en.asp]

4.2. General Conclusions of the Ninth Council of Europe Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Landscape, Infrastructure for society”, Cordoba, Spain, 15-16 April 2010

[Document: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 4]

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4.1. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS OF THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

“Landscape and Driving Forces”

Malmö/Alnarp, Sweden, 8-9 October 2009

[Document: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 3]

[Proceedings of the Meeting:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/Publications_en.asp]

The meeting of the Workshops was organised by the Council of Europe, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division, Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage in cooperation with the Swedish National Heritage Board and in partnership with: the Region Skåne, the City of Malmö, the Municipality of Lomma, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, the Environmental Objectives Council, the Federation of Swedish Farmers, the Swedish Road Administration, the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, and the Swedish Forest Agency.

General Conclusions delivered by

Mr Graham FAIRCLOUGH, European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) and

Mrs Ingrid SARLOV-HERLIN, European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools (ECLAS).

With the co-operation of the session chairs and moderators

1. Introduction

The following report is a written and expanded version of the closing summary we presented at the 8th ELC Workshop held in Malmö/Alnarp on 8-9 October 2009. Our original presentation benefited from the immediate reflections on each session that were prepared for us by the session chairs and moderators, but even so, it offered only a rapid and high level summary of the rich results of two days of presentations and debate. The present paper is therefore reinforced by our further reflections in the weeks that have followed the workshop.

The paper is divided into three parts:

- In section 2 below we briefly repeat the aims and objectives of the workshop;
- In section 3 we outline some of the headline points within arose from each session of the workshop;
- In section 4 we set out some of the ‘cross-cutting’ ideas which occurred in all sessions, the threads that unified the themed sessions in different ways.

2. The 8TH European Landscape Convention Workshop: “Landscape and driving forces”

The programme for the meeting that was prepared by the Council of Europe in cooperation with the National Heritage Board of Sweden and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences explained how the workshop aimed to provide a framework for current developments (and their meaning and impact on landscape) in the field of climate change, globalisation of space, social transformations and shifts in systems and modes of both production and consumption patterns. Major challenges face society and landscape in the next decade or so, such as the introduction of new energy systems and energy saving measures, as well as the possibility of energy shortages, demographic transformations and the rise of global prices for food, land and raw material. It was felt that the continuous transformation of landscape arising from such driving forces creates a new field of activity for designing effective policies and measures.

The structure of the meeting aimed to combine and exchange insights and perspectives, and practical and theoretical approaches relating to a range of burning issues facing Europe in the next decades. The debate was set at European, national, regional and local levels and in the context of future landscape governance within European democratic systems.

The meeting’s organisers also hoped to also provide an opportunity to discuss effective ways to strengthen the landscape agenda among the key players and stakeholders involved in landscape protection, management and planning. The meeting showcased advanced Swedish practices and approaches, and aimed to encourage further national public debate in Sweden on the effects of current driving forces on landscape.

Another major topic planned for the meeting was the question of how landscape issues such as ecological values and quality norms can be reconciled with developments in the free market, particularly at trans-national level. Some of the issues had been debated at a colloquium organised by the Nordic Landscape Research Group on the previous day in Lund, and many ideas from that event flowed into the Malmö/Alnarp workshop as well.

3. The Workshop sessions

The workshop had four different sessions:

1. Climate change and the new energy paradigm,
2. The “Globalscape”,
3. Social transformations and Landscape,
4. Production and Consumption.

Session 1: Climate change and the new energy paradigm

The first session looked at the relationship between climate change and changing energy needs and constraints, and their impact of landscape. There were perspectives from Sweden, the Netherlands and Germany, as well as European wide perspectives such as from the European Environment Agency. They touched on climate change and renewable energy, both functionally and in terms of politics; and they looked forward into the realms of future analysis and adaptive strategies. From these talks, and the debate and questions they provoked, a number of consistent threads emerged.

Perhaps the most important thread in this session was recognition that managing adaptation to climate change in relation to landscape is not straightforwardly an environmental or scientific problem. Rather, it highlights a meeting or even a collision between two equally powerful and important contemporary moralities – on the one side, democratic equity (the idea of common heritage and human or people's rights, to which not only the ELC but also the Faro Convention has highly relevant application) and environmental ethics (human responsibility to behave sustainably with regard to ecology, environment and other species) on the other. Within landscape research and management, there has generally been rather little attention paid to these interactions or the balance between them. New research, new data and new theories are needed.

Serious challenges were recognised too in relation to how to secure the effective participation of the general public and of stakeholders. This is also in some ways something rather new, although at each meeting of the Workshops further examples from more and more ELC countries are offered. Participation – or more accurately and preferably engagement and empowerment – needs to be in the sphere of setting objectives and making decisions that affect landscape. It is also very necessary to integrate social memory into landscape analysis, policy and instruments; this is a deep source of knowledge that can help to defend diversity against banalisation.

An overall conclusion of the session was that we need to work with adaptation to and mitigation of climate change in the context of issues which are as much social and cultural as environmental. Change will influence energy use, landscape and therefore people. Social drivers require energy provision, whilst market forces determine what is feasible. Such forces are not external to society but are driven by cultural political desires and ambitions, for example lifestyle aspirations (the 'dream of prosperity') that might constrain the widespread adoption of lower levels of energy use.

Renewable energy is a new and increasingly strong market with powerful actors; there was a strong feeling in the workshops that, being new, it is still in many places and many ways an under-regulated market. Its social and ecological impacts need monitoring and regulation as much as do its economic ones. Placing decisions at more local level might offer some solutions, but some in the workshops worried that local initiatives carry risks that landscape values might be eroded or there might be lack of consistency from de-centralisation (low priority, inadequate knowledge).

Changes in perception and social inequalities are both part of the equation between democratic equity and environmental ethics. Social attributes – wealth and class or relative strength of interest groups in both the energy and the 'conservation' sectors – are often overlooked as factors and as driving forces. Strong lobby groups, often in high income areas, can divert wind farms from their vicinity to the neighbourhoods of groups with less social or political influence. The distribution and location of renewable energy provisions is thus affected or biased, the adoption of lower energy lifestyles (no flights, no cars) can too easily be forced unequally onto disadvantaged sectors of society and territories. These are issues for both the Florence and the Faro Conventions, and valid concerns of the Council of Europe.

New landscapes will emerge based on new and different patterns and methods of both energy production and its consumption. Both adaptation to, and mitigation of, climate change will create new landscapes, and will lead to changes in landscape perception and behaviours. On the other hand, new patterns of energy production (eg bio-fuels, wind turbines and river regulations may move towards partly rebuilding the more direct pre-industrial connection between land (and landscape) [growing food to feed draught animals, water and later wind mills] to power and transport supply.

The challenge of increasing renewable energy's share of energy production thus necessarily involves strengthened landscape research, design and creation dimensions. A better understanding of how 20th century carbon energy landscapes have been formed (both physically and through perception), for example, will help with shaping new energy landscapes in the 21st. This is a new field for landscape research as a complement to its more common emphasis of research and planning on rural landscapes.

There is little debate about how the current over-consumption of energy is reflected in landscape, for example.

Finally, many of the ideas around ‘energy’ are abstract and difficult to grasp. The idea of ‘landscape’ may be able to solidify the debate, to ground it, to help make the energy debate more concrete.

Session 2: The “Global-scape”

The second theme was the so-called ‘global-scape’, dealing with landscape issues in a global context. Here there were presentations from Sweden, Portugal and China, as well as truly global view of the world-wide night sky and a historical overview of the ubiquity of world systems; globalisation is not always new. Themes included how to deal with very rapid as well as large scale change. These issues had also been explored in more detail the previous day in a separate research seminar on “Reassessing landscape drivers and the globalist environmental Agenda” at Lund University, and a summary of that seminar was also presented to this session of the workshop.

Lifestyle and land use in one part of the world influence landscape in another part of the world. But this is a rather complex process as the relationships between the global and the local differ across the world. Global is worldwide, but there are also special interactions or tensions between specific regions. In different parts of the world, landscape management or protection might be best pursued through law and regulation, elsewhere by custom and consensus.

The energy issue was also brought up during this session as a global issue. The question was raised whether land is a commodity like any other, or whether they need different modes of valuation that might not be interchangeable. Food and energy might need separate and different methods of valuation, with food production as the most important land use. Other issues may become more important however. The migration of big groups of population due to climate changes, for example, might push the use of land for shelter - housing for displaced populations (eg from Pacific or Indian Ocean region) – much higher up political and landscape agendas.

During the discussion, questions were raised about how the precepts of the ELC might be applied in global contexts, bearing in mind all the levels of diversity, collective as well as individual, which exist across the world. Can a European-centred perspective on landscape (and its particular way of defining landscape) be equally relevant in other continents? It can be recognised that there are populations in other parts of the world that feel affinity with and ownership of landscapes in Europe through ancestry or inheritance, and global history is such that ‘European’ landscapes have been created in other continents.

The whole idea of a separate European perspective can also be challenged by pointing to the effects of world systems over many centuries, if not longer. Europe has never been isolated. On the other hand, alternative landscape traditions have grown up all over the world. Not all countries find it easy to adopt the ELC’s idea of landscape, even within Europe. It would be unfortunate if a globalisation of policy by uncritically copying the ELC elsewhere would lessen that global diversity.

Session 3: Social transformations

The third theme about social change looked at the issue of driving forces from a Latin American as well as European perspective and from national viewpoints in Estonia, Sweden and Norway. It was approached through a range of presentations about different types of current landscape change, from the modern urbanisation of world cities, through highways and heritage, to tourism, and different perspectives on dealing with it, including agricultural reform and spatial planning.

Important conclusions from the session were that social transformations are very important driving forces for landscape changes. Though these can be very different, considering the character and strength of social change (eg migration, demographic change, ageing population curves), they can

show how they influence landscape in positive or negative ways. Driving forces can be not only economic and material but also ideological and immaterial. They are often in a state of change, too, neither static nor ‘suddenly-new’.

Examples of design projects provided in this session showed how we should not only look back with nostalgia to landscapes that we think were better. We saw through examples how derelict landscape, for examples in cities, can be revitalized, through good design. New generations will have new ways and new perspectives of perceiving landscapes. Landscape action must take place in the political sphere, and at multiple scales.

Tourism is seen as an important generator of inward investment to help landscape management, so long as it is regulated in ways that return tourism revenue to a local as well as a national economy. It also has ‘downsides’ in terms of global energy consumption or tourism infrastructure provision, or simply ‘wear and tear’, which can stimulate landscape change in ways that some people might judge as inappropriate or insensitive. It would equally be a mistake to think that tourism represents the only economic value of landscape no more than it does for cultural heritage (see papers in ‘Heritage and Beyond’). Landscape is rather a major resource for all aspects of the economy on a level with land itself, with minerals, or human resources.

On the other hand, is it realistic to ask landscape to provide all the social goods claimed for it, such as quality of life, identity or mental and physical well-being? The workshop participants on the whole thought that it was realistic, but it is clear that finding ways to enable landscape to realise its social potential (as opposed to merely becoming another tool to deliver limited biodiversity gains) is one of the biggest challenges facing the implementation of the ELC in all parts of Europe. Yet it is the biggest potential benefit, as well, closely aligned to the ambitions held out for cultural heritage’s role in society by the Faro Convention.

The question was raised during the discussion whether the great mass of people really think in terms of landscape or feel it belongs to everybody, or whether experts unknowingly limit the term? There is almost always a connection between people and place, but is that always expressed through the idea of landscape. Or through some other filter?

Session 4: Landscape, Production & Consumption

This session introduced new perspectives with presentations from Italy and central Europe and a more focussed look at the economics of landscape drivers. The workshop turned a full circle to the question of renewable energy and biofuels, but maintained a social and cultural perspective by looking at landscape quality issues, and through its focus on landscape as a part of the economy. The discussion showed for example how use of legal constraints and public consortia can both improve the conditions of cultural landscape and tourist consumption.

Sound methods of economic evaluation (never very easy to achieve) and measurement of social preferences and desires are needed quite urgently. The discussion also brought up examples of local initiatives and regional networks as drivers of change that can reveal social values. Economics is not all, and market mechanics cannot supply all social goods. There is also a need to mitigate market forces with political intervention, public subsidy and buying public common goods. We still need for example public parks in the cities with free access. The extent to which this is feasible, however, will vary between countries, reflecting national and cultural ways of balancing the state with the market.

Finally, the potential and actual positive and negative effects on landscape of the Common Agriculture Policy and EU regional and spatial policies were discussed. These are important drivers for shaping the rural landscape. Even though the EU does not have landscape competence, its policies nonetheless affect land, land use and lifestyle and this inevitably and substantially influences landscape. There remains great scope for strengthening the ‘landscape filter’ through which EU policy is formulated and implemented.

4. Common threads

By the end of the Workshop it was possible to see cross-cutting issues and themes running like threads through the debate and weaving together the four separate sessions, their papers and the discussions they had stimulated. Some of the ideas that emerged were presented at the Workshop's closing, but a slightly more considered assessment follows here. This might be seen to some extent as offering a contribution to a wider agenda or action-frame for implementing the ELC in some of its more forward-looking and socially-orientated aspects.

These more generally-derived conclusions from the whole meeting are grouped into 8 inter-related topics:

- i. 'Landscape' as a 'socially holistic' tool
- ii. Lessons from the past?
- iii. Futures
- iv. Landscape objectives
- v. Concrete tools
- vi. People
- vii. Languages
- viii. Sustainable development

i. The concept of 'landscape' as a 'socially holistic' tool

This topic reflects the emphasis that every session put on the relevance of landscape to society. The ELC Convention underlines the strong inter-connections between landscape and a wide range of social values and aspirations. It highlights the potential power that the concept of landscape holds simply by virtue of it being a human perception of the environment. This amounts to the use of landscape as a generalising multi-scale tool for addressing many other objectives, to help us face major environmental and social changes. Indeed, landscape was frequently described as being itself a driver for change.

Presentation after presentation during the Workshop emphasised the need for the Convention to be implemented through processes of partnership and cooperation. Speakers described trying to climb out of the small boxes that a fragmented approach to the environment creates. They gave examples of the need to dissolve, or at least to lower, the boundaries between academic disciplines and between academia and the landscape 'managerial' sectors. All areas of knowledge need to be given space in these wider perspectives, so that insights, forecasts and aspirations can be shared. This is surely what is meant when it is said that landscape offers us an arena or a forum in which all stakeholders (landscape being owned by no-one and by everyone) can meet each other, exchange views and knowledge. It offers a unifying and integrated framework, and can act as an integrative driver. These are all ways in which this role of landscape was described during the Workshop in Malmö/Älmhult, demonstrating the extent to which the ELC and its language are being widely adopted.

Working together across disciplines is more than an imperative for experts. It applies equally to the relationship between experts and the wider public. People may or may not use the word 'landscape' (other terms - eg countryside, place - are common proxies), and they may choose not to see the world through the lens of landscape at all, but nevertheless something very similar to landscape is held by everyone in their hearts and minds. It is however something they construct for themselves. Landscape is not 'given' to people by experts. This is not the same however as saying that experts cannot guide people, towards new ideas of landscape, such as by bringing to notice new, unknown, superficially invisible or cognitive (as opposed to visual aspects of landscape). All these things might add to people's raw material for the 'construction' of their landscape.

Equally important are the ways in which people can help experts in their understanding of landscape and of what it means, and in reconciling – for example – ecological or environmental goals to landscape and lifestyle aspirations, or combining understanding of physical processes with the nuances of memory and association.

Central to such considerations, and once again a sentiment that could be heard throughout all sessions of the Workshop, is the need to engage people from the base, from the street, from the ‘bottom up’. There are difficulties in the way of this task, but it is essential for those who see themselves as landscape experts or specialists (and those who are put into the position of making decisions about future landscapes whether by democratic process or through market forces) to try to get close to people, ordinary people, not just government. They also need to engage with people not just in the role of local residents but also people as travellers or visitors, even people for whom an area is ‘their’ landscape even though it may be distant in space, in their past, wished for or perhaps never even seen but nevertheless valued, ‘dreamers’.

“All working together” was a frequent refrain from the Workshop. It was allied closely to references to landscape as commons, to the public realm of cities and towns, to access to the countryside. Landscape is inextricably tied up with identity and a central manifestation of culture. In other words, landscape is both a mirror to society and a tool for society. It might well be seen to have strong relations to physical matters such as environmental protection and land management, but its starting point has to be people and society.

ii. Lessons from the past?

Throughout the workshops there was recognition that landscapes past and its future are inextricably intertwined and interlinked. The re-connection of energy use with the land through bio-fuel and some renewable techniques mentioned earlier is one form in which this was recognised. Another was that a better understanding is needed of the physical and cultural processes that have shaped landscape, over not just the past few decades or centuries but over millennia of the human-nature interaction. We need to have this understanding before trying to take major decisions about the direction of travel of landscape into future.

‘Long term’ has two facets. It includes both processes taking place continuously or episodically many centuries ago that still nevertheless impinge on current landscape, and processes that may be ancient, recent or even ongoing that can take place slowly over very long time frames. Knowing more about past and previous landscape perceptions is also essential, helping to understand how future perceptions will be formed, which is a key issue of human adaptation to environmental and social change.

On the other hand, the workshop discussion recognised that no landscape is simply waiting in the past to which we might return or which we might recreate. Landscape always moves forward, and while historic components might be kept, or lost habitats might be replicated, we need to admit that the landscapes we shape or create are new landscapes, landscapes of tomorrow, not of yesterday.

There are positive and negative lessons to be learnt from pre-modern economies and systems. There are the old ‘common sense’ solutions to living in the land (eg windbreaks and windows), where landscape becomes action and performance more than it is an object to be gazed at; the other meaning of ‘convention’. Allotments for example are not strongly protected by law but they survive because they are rooted in something; stronger than law - social convention - the desire to keep them. This returns us to the idea of landscape commons and democracy.

There are lessons from the past to be avoided, too, notably within the realm of pre-modern social systems. There is also a need not to overlook more recent lessons from the past. We cannot deny the realities of current as opposed to past world systems. The twin major processes of urbanisation and capitalism are likely to be governing our world and our landscape for the foreseeable future, and that most of us live in landscapes created by those processes, not by ‘traditional rural life’. They might

however have increasingly unpredictable effects such as on population growth, increased human mobility and the reactions people have to climate change, making it all the more essential to understand them, not to dismiss them as recent mistakes to be undone.

iii. The future

The forward looking view is implicit in the concept of landscape drivers, just as it underlies the philosophy of the European Landscape Convention. We say that landscape offers a forum for debate and an intellectual and emotional meeting place, but the future itself is also an arena for debate and action. The future is where we decide what happens next. The Workshop as a whole saw the idea of landscape, the lens of landscape, as offering one of the strongest ways to bring together all the views and aspirations that support forward planning. This optimistic way of seeing landscape not primarily as the object of our concern but as the means by which the future is negotiated for wider purposes seems to lie at the core of the European Landscape Convention.

One of landscape's wider purposes is social wellbeing in the face of all the demographic and environmental challenges ahead. The idea of social changes was fundamental to the whole of the Workshop, at least as central to the debate as environmental protection or biodiversity. That collision of democracy and environmental ethics mentioned earlier is highly relevant here. Landscape as way of trying to achieve a balance between the two might provide a tool to persuade people to live differently.

Looking ahead is a complex task. The identification of future options requires knowledge of people's aspiration, and of how competing or conflicting aspirations could be balanced. Such a balance should reflect what the European Landscape Convention calls 'Landscape Quality Objectives'. The workshop underlined the need for better and longer-term (for example in a possible post-oil and -gas world) forecasts of both the environmental and social context. Most of all, many of the presentations focused in one way or another on the need to use the landscape debate in a proactive, anticipatory way – put simply, to plan for the landscape we want to have, not merely to react to change.

iv. Landscape objectives

Facing the future requires a vision, objectives, a signposted road to follow (or at least, the future being unpredictable, to begin the follow). Yet there was some concern during the workshop that our landscape policies remain weak or unarticulated, or if articulated they are too sectorial and too fragmented.

An extreme view is that there are no landscape policies in any country yet, that we only have borrowed, 'second hand', policies. Borrowed agendas (often for example with biodiversity or environmental protection) are adopted as if they are landscape policies, whereas they are at best only part of landscape policies. Landscape policies need to be about people and their aspirations (which might of course include biodiversity aspirations for biodiversity) as much as about the land or the environment.

Furthermore, landscape policy will remain weak (the European Landscape Convention recognises its trans-sectoral articles) if it remains cloistered within the sphere of landscape research and action. The Workshop debate returned time and again to the point that it is essential to accommodate landscape ideas, policies, values, and ambitions to other sectoral policies such as but not only those of spatial planning, housing policy, food security issues or social welfare policies, to name but a very few. As mentioned earlier, one example is the way that landscape might offer a forum for the renewable energy debate; it might also be one way to arbitrate between different climate responses. Moreover, those sectors should be encouraged to insert the European Landscape Convention's concept of landscape into their thinking and indeed to frame their policies through the idea of landscape. Landscape offers a way to integrate people and their lives with higher level policy formation.

The European Landscape Convention brings to the landscape debate a strong, indeed over-riding human dimension. It is specific and universal at same time; it offers ambitious aims to improve how people live. It is clear from the Workshop that social issues, and the challenges facing society, plus the tools we use, from environmental protection and biodiversity action to urban design and economic achievement, are the bedrock of landscape policy and planning. For instance, the idea of consumption – of energy, of raw materials, of landscape itself – was a running theme through the two days of debate. Little is truly understood however about how people use and consume ‘landscape’ in post-productionist societies; are ‘solutions’ such as agro-forestry or tourism also problems?

v. Concrete tools

Despite the large amount of work carried out in all European Landscape Convention countries, the Convention regularly demonstrated at its Workshops and Conferences there was still a strong feeling in the Malmö/Alnarp Workshop that we need more practical tools for all the tasks called into being by the Convention. “The more concrete the better” said one speaker.

And in truth, many tools were mentioned or described during the workshop, for instance:

- Participative survey;
- Local initiatives and regional networks;
- Landscape assessments;
- Municipal spatial plans;
- High level policy and national strategies;
- Agri-environmental measures;
- Public subsidy for common goods;
- Adaptive strategies targeted on perceptions.

Many tools, these and others, are of course promoted in the European Landscape Convention’s Operational Guidelines.

vi. People

It is clear from what has been said above (as it was clear at the Workshop) that the debate about landscape and landscape drivers returns time and again to the role and centrality of people. Notwithstanding the power of climatic environmental change, it is people who are the principal drivers of change, just as they are ultimately the beneficiaries or victims of change. Behind every landscape driver is a person or people, separately or in groups. The European Landscape Convention is after all focussed on social goals, in other words democracy.

It may even be argued at least in the foreseeable few decades ahead (which probably realistically constitutes as far as politicians have power to influence events), that it is human responses that matter most, even more than climate change itself.

People are, however, no more static than landscape. Indeed, it might be said that people and their customs, habits, fashions and perceptions, their needs and aspirations, change faster than the landscape and that the landscape follows people. All drivers are social. Even more challengingly, people exist in a variety of social guises. Landscape action must deal with both individuals and groups, with communities of place, of interest, of culture, with ‘tribes’ and the different levels concerned.

This was one part of the Workshop where there were more questions than answers, understandably perhaps given the relative novelty of the issue but also its vast, sprawling ever-changing dynamic. Some of these are drawn together here:

- How can we ‘grab’ the attention and support of high level politicians? Support for what? That landscape is important?

- Which is the key mechanism - laws and regulations or negotiation and the construction of joint perceptions? Is this the same as the land ownership v landscape commons distinction? Do we reach for laws too soon, before trying persuasion and discussion?
- Is it better to go more slowly with growing, nurturing and strengthening democratic support rather than to go faster with top down decrees which may not have full popular support? Is there urgency?
- People have a right to landscape; a common shared good; they also have responsibility for what happens to it next, but how can governance systems best facilitate their exercise?
- Landscape is politics; trust, ownership, process, power are central issues, often taken for granted;
- How to encourage local solutions, for example energy, without losing sight of broader issues and scales?
- Can some cures be worse than the illness? (in terms of democratic equity?) or might they cause new medium long term problems?

vii. Languages

Language was a running theme through the Workshop. How can ‘we’ (experts, specialists, managers, decision makers, designers, politicians) communicate with the bulk of society, those who create, construct and live in landscape? Communication is necessary in both directions, how can we explain our views of landscape whilst also understanding popular views?

As already said, this difficulty of expression extends even to the use and meaning of the term landscape. What do people think about, do in, and do with landscape? Do they use ‘landscape’ as a concept? As a word? And if so, in the same way or not? Everyone has a perception of their world, but we do not all call it landscape. The question was asked in Malmö/Älmhult, ‘do people know what we (the European Landscape Convention community) mean by landscape?’. A very basic question, but no answer was forthcoming. We should find out what the ‘un-named mass of individuals’, in whose name we like to speak, actually think, a task for social sciences and humanities research.

In short how do we translate ‘our’ languages into ‘theirs’? How do we talk to each other? Visual languages were suggested, or perhaps physical languages – simply being out there, acting and performing landscape with other people. It might be noted that much landscape writing and depiction has historically been an outsider’s view of nature, or of rurality, or of the exotic. We now need to know insiders views as well.

Sometimes the other, those we call ‘they’, are experts as well, but from different fields. As the importance of humanities and social sciences grows within landscape studies, we find confusion slipping in between scientific and cultural languages and assumptions. If it is true as one paper suggested that uncertainty levels are rising in the discourse of environmental science as they enter into unforeseeable topics such as the pace and causes of climate change, perhaps there is an opening for landscape’s more subjective language to help.

The changing role and purpose of expertise is relevant here too, especially vis a vis participation and engagement. The words ‘participation is difficult’ hung in the air during the Workshop.

viii. Sustainable development

A final thought: there is a well-known concept of sustainability as being supported on the three legs of the tripod of economy, environment and society. All three are essential to pursuing sustainability but often the environmental leg (the physical basis of life) takes precedence and sometimes the economic (the imperative of growth) is seen as more important.

During the workshop, it was possible to glimpse an alternative model, one in which it is acknowledged that the economy is a social cultural phenomenon that would not exist without people, and that the

environment is already significantly artificially and anthropogenically altered so that it too in practice operates as a cultural as well as a natural mechanism. In such a view, the social leg becomes critical, and indeed might be seen as the main driver providing direction and destination, with the economy as the means or sometimes an engine, and the environment as the context. In such a view, unifying, integrative concepts like landscape (par excellence landscape perhaps) come to the fore as the main mechanisms for pursuing sustainability, whether in relation to climate change, energy consumption and provision or the protection of wildlife and scenery.

At the end of the day, however, as one speaker said, “people have to live”. Landscape – its protection, management or planning – is ultimately a social more than an environmental issue. The problem of landscape change and landscape drivers is a social issue. It is a combination of mentality (what people think) and materiality (what their desires are and what they are prepared to ‘pay’) –and thus their behaviour – that matters, that is the underlying driving force.

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**4.2. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS OF THE
NINTH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION AND
IIIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON LANDSCAPE AND INFRASTRUCTURES
“Landscape and Infrastructure for Society”
Cordoba, Spain, 15-16 April 2010**

[Document: CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 4]

The meeting of the Workshops was organised by the Council of Europe – Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division, Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage – in cooperation with the Government of Spain – Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Rural and Marine Affairs – the Junta de Andalucía, Department of Public Works and Housing, and the Center for Landscape and Territory of Andalucía, Seville, Spain.

*General conclusions delivered by Mr Ignacio ESPAÑOL ECHANIZ,
Lecturer in Landscape and Civil Engineering
Polytechnic University of Madrid*

The 9th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention carried out in Cordoba on 15th and 16th April 2010 proposed an interesting and fruitful review of the roles of infrastructures of transport – of human beings, freight and energy and landscape – in relation to society. The conclusions derived from the workshops can be grouped in three big concept areas as follows:

- extensive and varied contributions which register the existing relationship between landscape and transport and energy infrastructures in its different angles;
- conclusions related to how landscape is dealt with by infrastructure policies;
- generic conclusions relating to how sectoral policies can assume European Landscape Convention principles which can be extrapolated from the infrastructure policies case.

Main contributions of these three big concept areas are summarised in the following paragraphs.

I. Relationship between infrastructures and landscape

(A) Infrastructures, landscape and society

1. Transport and energy infrastructures can be considered the backbone of the landscape since they serve certain activity areas which are favoured in a specific fashion. In this sense, it is important to stress that infrastructures are an essential part of each specific development model.
2. Different types of infrastructures favour different types of development and therefore different landscapes. Infrastructure policy must thus be conceived starting from the development policy to which it belongs and consequently from its landscape policy.
3. Landscape policies must therefore influence infrastructure policies, providing them with an adequate integrating sense to expand the traditional view on the infrastructure as an isolated element in the environment to embrace its true dimension in the overall context.

(B) Referential models for landscape and infrastructures

4. Sustainability being a desirable quality of environmental, social and economic systems, is the most solid referential model for landscape policies and, as a consequence, for transport and energy infrastructures.
5. Landscape policy must integrate transport and energy infrastructures as another element of the system, as exhibited in the different landscape normative and management documents presented in the workshops.
6. Nevertheless, the way to deal with infrastructures, their function, definition and conditions is effectively not yet clearly established in the practice.

(C) Presence of infrastructures in the landscape

7. Beyond their functional aspects, transport and energy infrastructures enjoy a singular aesthetic quality which requires a specific landscape treatment.
8. Its aesthetic quality is related to:
 - a. The service they provide to the community and how infrastructures are perceived within the landscape.
 - b. Its capacity to influence the relationship between observer and environment, a capacity which is specially relevant in transport infrastructures.
 - c. The way infrastructures show their functionality and how they materialise the expectations of the communities who demand them.
9. The special relationship existing between the aesthetics of infrastructures and the landscape that hosts them, do not always receive the attention it deserves, facing many problems of lack of consistency and criteria.

(D) Infrastructures for the landscape

10. There are a group of community infrastructures which specifically target appreciation of the landscape and its restoration. The list is long and varied: scenic walks and outlooks,, scenic roads, art installations in the landscape, visitors centres of varied content, archaeological parks, open air museums and others.
11. These infrastructures connect people with their landscape and its functional and aesthetic figures as well as with its cultural and natural values, using landscape's double emotional and cognitive ability as an intellectual expression resource.
12. Landscape recovery interventions use landscape own resources such as the vitality of its cultural and biophysical processes and the capacity of evocation and suggestion, reactivating its resources enabling their viability and highlighting its values.

II. Infrastructure policies assume a landscape point of view

13. Including landscape in transport and energy infrastructure policies requires a review of the traditional approach that these policies have applied to infrastructure capacity and level of service as the exclusive or preferred criteria for their design and planning.
14. Other services provided by infrastructures are those related to integration within the system they serve and to the maintenance of its natural, cultural and landscape values, services that must be considered for design and planning in a balanced way.
15. Some aspects which must be considered by infrastructure policy are:

- a. Sustainability principles must be included in infrastructure planning and design;
- b. The relationship between people served by the infrastructure and the landscape must be taken into account;
- c. The social dimension of the provided service must be balanced against the traditional view on functionality;
- d. Multifunctionality must be sorted out against the idea of the provision of one exclusive function.

III. European Landscape Convention (European Landscape Convention) principles assumed by other sectoral policies

- 16. Other sectoral policies foreseen within the European Landscape Convention's principles must, as is the case for infrastructure policies, assume a review of their traditional paradigms including new and comprehensive concepts.
- 17. The renewal of sectoral policies must be based on the consideration of landscape values and how these values relate with such sectoral policies.
- 18. Sustainability, multifunctionality and service to the community are seemingly positive criteria to ease integration of the landscape into sectoral policies.

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APPENDIX 5

LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

– 2nd Session 2010-2011 –

DECISIONS OF THE JURY OF THE LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE¹

The Jury of the second Session 2010-2011 of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe of the European Landscape Convention, convened in Strasbourg on 21-22 March 2011:

- appreciated the important work done by the Parties to the Convention at national level in order to select the projects submitted in accordance to the European Landscape Convention;
- recognised the great value of the fourteen achievements submitted to the Council of Europe Secretariat through the Permanent Representations of the following Parties to the Convention: Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom and through the Permanent Representation of Serbia, as a Signatory State;
- underlined that these achievements consider the landscape as an area perceived by the populations, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and human factors and which have allowed measures to be taken aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes according to the provisions of the European Landscape Convention;
- took note that Serbia, Signatory State of the Convention, participated on a voluntary basis, and was not part of the selection process.

1. After deliberation, the Jury considered the necessity to:

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

The Escault Plains Nature Reserve– “The Landscape trail of the Escault Plains Natural Park”, Belgium

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

¹ The Report of the meeting of the Jury, Palais de l’Europe, Council of Europe, 21-22 March 2011 [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) Prix 3E] was presented to the Council of Europe Conference on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Strasbourg, Palais de l’Europe, 3-4 May 2011 [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 5E – Parts 1 and 2] and was presented to the 4th meeting of the CDPATEP, Strasbourg, Agora, 5-6 May 2011 [CDPATEP (2011) 9E] .

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

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

Regional Land Office Prostějov – “*Regional territorial system of ecological stability in the land registry unit of Čehovice*”, Czech Republic

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. After deliberation, the Jury decided unanimously:

2.1. to attribute identical special mentions to the three following achievements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2. to attribute the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe of the European Landscape Convention for the 2nd Session of the Award (2011) to:

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

“*The Carbonia project: the landscape machine*” is the winner of the 2nd session of the Landscape Award 2011 considering the exhaustive and multi-scale development of the project. This exemplary achievement which aims to regenerate a 20th century modernist, urban and mining landscape in a sustainable development perspective, fulfills all the criteria for the Landscape Award with ample force, proving that sustainable territorial development can be achieved by public participation on all levels and accompanied by extensive awareness raising. The use of its historical resources to create a new identity was, at the outset, the requalification of this urban landscape. The work on the mine was accompanied by a revival of the whole city with the restoration of public squares, roads and monuments. This regeneration of the urban fabric of Carbonia has fused a new cultural identity in the town. This achievement is a perfect example of sustainable development of urban landscape, with extensive international implications for the redevelopment of other urban and industrial degraded areas.”

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APPENDIX 6

CONCLUSIONS OF THE REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE 6TH COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

6.1. Conclusions of the report on “Landscape and wind turbines”, prepared by Mr Emmanuel CONTESSE, Expert of the Council of Europe
[Documents CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 11 and 12]

6.2. Conclusions of the report prepared by Mr Jaume BUSQUETS FÀBREGAS and Mr Albert CORTINA RAMOS, Experts of the Council of Europe, on “Management of the territory: landscape management as a process”
[Document CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 13]

* * *

6.1. SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE REPORT ON “LANDSCAPE AND WIND TURBINES”

*prepared by Mr Emmanuel CONTESSE,
Expert of the Council of Europe*

[Documents CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 11 and 12]

The purpose of this report is to provide the Council of Europe member states with a basis for wind energy development integrating the landscape dimension. The report is divided into four parts. The first, introductory part sets out the general terms of the problem and summarises the feedback from the questionnaire sent to member states. The second part is dedicated to spatial planning, which should be the basic tool for wind energy development in a state or region. The third part, in conjunction with the second, gives an overview of the process involved in developing a landscape project for the construction of wind turbines. Lastly, the fourth part sets out the main landscape principles to be taken into consideration.

The feedback from the questionnaire shows great differences between the member states in terms of progress in the wind energy field. What clearly emerges, however, is the need to have criteria for landscape evaluation and to know the principles for integration of the landscape dimension in spatial planning.

In the current development and growth context, planning of spatial development is vital to guarantee the legibility of the landscape and its attractiveness for future generations. Spatial planning tools facilitate co-ordination with other types of planning and infrastructure and ensure overall spatial coherence.

A plan to integrate wind turbines into the landscape, on a site or area level, calls for extensive preliminary work to “read” the landscape. Morphological, historical and socio-cultural factors must be considered. Technical (access etc) and biological (species and biotopes) aspects also need to be taken into account in the early stages of planning. The analysis stage is essential to identify the issues at stake and define an integration strategy which guarantees landscape coherence and is comprehensible to a substantial proportion of stakeholders in the region concerned. Communication should accordingly have an important place in the landscape project.

The criteria for landscape evaluation of wind turbine construction vary from one region to another and it is impossible to have uniform criteria for the whole of Europe. There are, however, some basic principles which apply to all cases. These mainly concern factors related to the morphology of the area and the proportions of the landscape. It is also important to consider aspects relating to the co-visibility of wind turbines. Lastly, it is important to define strategies for special and/or legally protected landscapes and to establish exclusion zones.

In conclusion, it is recommended that the harnessing of wind energy be planned on a wide scale and that siting strategies be drawn up as far as possible in advance of any specific projects that may be submitted to local or regional authorities.

* * *

6.2. CONCLUSIONS OF THE REPORT ON “MANAGEMENT OF THE TERRITORY: LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT AS A PROCESS”

*prepared by Mr Jaume BUSQUETS FÀBREGAS and Mr Albert CORTINA RAMOS,
Experts of the Council of Europe*

[Document CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 13]

The management concept was long secondary to other concepts relating to the landscape (analysis, design, protection, planning, programming, etc), which took pride of place in the research field and in professional practice. So what has been the reason for the increased role taken on by landscape management over the last few years? In my view, there have been a number of factors in this change of direction:

- a) The increasing pace of landscape change, which has been happening with unprecedented intensity over the last fifty years, and the general spread of landscape transformation processes to every larger areas, now covering virtually all regions and geographical environments;
- b) The lack of appropriate strategies and methodologies to cope with the changes affecting landscapes with no special protection status (ordinary landscapes), which constitute the majority of landscapes as perceived by individuals;
- c) The social concern at landscape changes and the concern to retain democratic control over these changes, which are continuing at a vertiginous rate, as if unavoidably linked to economic growth;
- d) Consideration of landscape as a useful variable in contemporary urban and spatial planning, similar to other variables traditionally used in these areas;
- e) In contemporary societies, the demand for greater well-being, which includes the individual and collective right to a quality environment and a non-depersonalised landscape which embraces significant values that help improve the quality of human life;
- f) The status of cultural and natural heritage attributed by society to the landscape, given that an increasing number of landscapes have become a rare, threatened asset which must be cherished and protected.

All these factors point to the fact that landscape management can be a mode of dealing with the landscape and a professional technique which – taking account of the aspirations of the public and the input from the various sectors involved – provides society with a working method for promoting the

landscape, sustainable development and quality of human life. The main aims of landscape management are to:

- promote the harmonious preservation of landscapes and creation of new quality landscapes;
- foster local development on the basis of the values and opportunities provided by landscapes;
- improve the quality of life of individuals by rationalising a mode of socio-economic development respecting the landscape;
- improve the efficiency of spatial organisation of local activities;
- help determine landscaping guidelines for subsequent implementation in spatial and urban planning and sectoral policies;
- provide criteria, methods and instruments in pursuit of landscape quality objectives;
- increase the landscape capital of a specific area, landscape being understood as a forefront economic and (natural and cultural) heritage resource;
- trigger social debate on the environment and landscape and help establish consensus by involving the social partners;
- facilitate decision-making and development of joint strategies by social and institutional actors in the area, by means of landscape consultation and mediation processes.

* * *

APPENDIX 7

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES 2011-2013 ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

A. Statutory Conference foreseen under the terms of reference of the CDPATEP

- Organisation of the 6th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg, 3-4 mai 2011).
- Organisation of the 7th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg, 2013).

B. Implementation of Article 6 A – specific measures - Awareness-raising

Publication of the N° 3 of the magazine *Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory* on “*Landscape and open space*”.

C. Implementation of Article 6 B - specific measures - Education

Preparation of pedagogical material for school courses.

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

Consideration of the landscape dimension of sectoral policies of the European Union and other international policies and programmes.

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

- Publication of the 9th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Landscape and infrastructures for society*”, Cordoba (Spain), 2010.
- Organisation of the 10th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Portugal, 20-21 (22) October 2011.
- Organisation of the 11th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Greece, 2012.

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

Development of transfrontier co-operation with the organisation of transfrontier meetings and the promotion of the magazine *Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory* on “*Landscape and transfrontier co-operation*” (N° 2, 2010).

G. Implementation of Article 10 “Monitoring and implementation of the Convention” and Article 8 “Mutual assistance and exchange of information” of the European Landscape Convention

Establishment of the Council of Europe European Landscape Convention Information System L6, based on Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

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

- Organisation of the Second Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe according to Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers;
- Organisation of a meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Italy.

* * *

Appendix

List of activities and possible complementary activities of the European Landscape Convention for 2011

and plans for some activities for the period 2012-2013

Note :

- The layout is based on the articles of the European Landscape Convention;
- Activities with an asterisk in the table below will be developed depending on voluntary contributions² or sponsorship;
- Some activities have already been proposed for 2012-2013.

Activities proposed for 2011 [and proposals for 2012-2013]	Ordinary budget of the Council of Europe	Contributions proposed ³ (in Euros)
I. NATIONAL MEASURES (Chapter II of the Convention)		
A. GENERAL MEASURES (Article 5 of the Convention)		
a. Legal recognition of landscapes		
- Updating of the study “The law applicable to landscapes in comparative and international law” [*] Terms of reference: update the study carried out under the aegis of the CoE Congress (document CG (4) 6 of 5 May 1997, Appendix II), translation and publication.		6 000,00
- Analyse the place of landscape in communautary law [*] Terms of reference: update and analyse the place of landscape under communautary law		6 000,00
b. Definition and establishment of landscape policies		
- Meeting of a restricted working group on a glossary for the European Landscape Convention Terms of reference: preparation of a glossary for the European Landscape Convention		10 000,00
- Meeting on the implementation of the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at national level [*] (Proposal for 2012-2013) Terms of reference of the Conference: examine the methods of application of the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.		10 000,00
c. Establishment of procedures for participation		
- Geographical extension of the study on participation [*] (Proposal for		6 000,00

² Council of Europe – Secretary General, Avenue de l’Europe, F-67000 Strasbourg
Bank code: 30003 – Branch code: 02360 – Account number: 00150017186, RIB key 72
CODE IBAN FR 76 3000 3023 6000 1500 1718 672 ; SWIFT CODE SOGEFRPP.

For the attention of the Special Account Project 2011/DG4/VC/2561, “Territorial Dimension of Human Rights and Democracy: European Landscape Convention”.

³ Project 2011/DG4/VC/2561, Territorial Dimension of Human Rights and Democracy.

2012-2013) Terms of reference: extend the application of the “Comparative study of legislation on public participation in landscape matters when considering the implementation of the European Landscape Convention” to states not yet included in the study (T-FLOR 3 (2004) 6).		
d. Integration of landscapes in national policies		
- Study on “Expansion of industrial zones and out-of-town shopping centres: solutions for the landscape” Terms of reference: study the existing situation in various Council of Europe member States and make proposals for implementing Article 5.d of the Convention concerning the integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies.		10 000,00
- Study on “Landscape and windturbines” Terms of reference: make proposals for the implementation of Article 5.d of the Convention concerning the integration of landscape into policies with a possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.	In progress	5 000,00
- Study on “Landscape and billposting” Terms of reference: study existing legislation in various Council of Europe member States and make proposals for the implementation of Article 5.d of the Convention concerning the integration of landscape into policies with a possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.		6 000,00
- Study on “Landscape and leisure” Terms of reference: study existing strategies in various Council of Europe member States and prepare a draft text for the implementation of Article 5.d of the Convention concerning the integration of landscape into policies with a possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.	In progress	6 000,00
B. SPECIFIC MEASURES (Article 6 of the Convention)		
a. Awareness-raising		
- Distribution of the Special issue of the <i>Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory</i> magazine on “Landscape and transfrontier cooperation” (No. 2) Terms of reference: Transfrontier landscape cooperation (European Landscape Convention)	In progress	
- Issue of the <i>Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory</i> magazine on “Public spaces and landscape” (No. 3) * (2011) Terms of reference: to examine the role of public space and public life in relation to landscape.	In progress	25 000,00
- Project of International Heritage Photographic Experience (IHPE) for youth on heritage and landscape*		4 000,00
- Report on landscape and responsibilities Terms of reference: analyse the preamble of the European Landscape Convention mentioning that landscape entails rights and responsibilities for everyone *		4 000,00
- Project on the ‘Sound Column’ of the European landscape*		6 000,00
b. Training and education		
- Pedagogical material on “Landscape and education of youth in primary schools” Terms of reference: prepare pedagogical material for teachers.		5 000,00
- Study on “Landscape and education of youth in secondary schools” Terms of reference: make proposals for the implementation of Article 5.d of the Convention concerning the integration of landscape thematics into educational policies.		5 000,00

- Training: town planners (in association with ECTP)* Terms of reference: assess the current situation as regards training for urbanists in Council of Europe member States and make proposals. Other professional sectors could be studied later on.		5 000,00
- Training: archaeologists (in association with EAA)* Terms of reference: assess the current situation as regards training for archaeologists in Council of Europe member States and make proposals. Other professional sectors could be studied later on.		5 000,00
- Training: civil engineers* Terms of reference: assess the current situation as regards training for civil engineers in Council of Europe member States and make proposals. Other professional sectors could be studied later on.		5 000,00
c. Identification and assessment		
(See: - Implementation of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention; - Meeting of European Landscape Convention Workshops; - Conference of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention; - Other meetings).	In progress	
d. Landscape quality objectives		
(See: - Implementation of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention; - Meeting of European Landscape Convention Workshops; - Conference of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention; - Other meetings).	In progress	
e. Implementation		
(See: - Implementation of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention; - Meeting of European Landscape Convention Workshops; - Conference of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention; - Other meetings)	In progress	
II. INTERNATIONAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES (Article 7 of the Convention)		
A. MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION (Article 8 of the Convention)		
a. Mutual assistance States willing to promote cooperation with other states are invited to inform the Secretariat.		20 000,00
- Support for the development of a project in Armenia*		6 000,00

- Support for the development of a project in Russian Federation*		6 000,00
- Support for the development of a project in Albania*		6 000,00
- Support for the development of a project in Romania*		6 000,00
- Support for the development of a project in Mediterranean*		6 000,00
- Organisation of a Conference in Georgia on the European Landscape Convention*		6 000,00
b. Exchange of information		
- Publication of the proceedings of the 9 th meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the Convention, “ <i>Landscape and infrastructures for society</i> ” Date and venue: 15-16 April 2010, Cordoba (Spain)	In progress	5 000,00
- Preparation of the 10 th meeting of the Workshops of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the Convention Participants: Contracting Parties, observer States, qualified organisations and experts active in this field Date and venue: 20-21 (22) October 2011, Portugal Terms of reference: share experience (good and bad practice) in the area in question.	In progress	9 000,00
- Preparation of the 11 th meeting of the Workshops of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the Convention Participants: Contracting Parties, observer States, qualified organisations and experts active in this field Date and venue: ... 2012, Greece Terms of reference: share experience (good and bad practice) in the area in question.	In progress	9 000,00
- CoE Information System on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on the basis of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention Terms of reference: establish a database on the Council of Europe website based on the Recommendation.	In progress	20 000,00
- Compendium of good experience relating to landscapes Terms of reference: gather information on positive experiences in the field of landscape protection, management and planning, to be submitted when organising the Council of Europe Landscape Award.	In progress	20 000,00
- Network of landscape universities, centres and NGOs on landscape Terms of reference: continue building the network of partners for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on the Council of Europe web site.	In progress	
B. TRANSFRONTIER LANDSCAPES (Article 9 of the Convention)		
- Study on “Transfrontier landscapes” Terms of reference: make proposals for the implementation of Article 9 of the Convention concerning transfrontier landscapes		6 000,00
- Landscape of the Tisza/Tisa river basin* Terms of reference: support for the development of a transfrontier strategy between Ukraine, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro.		6 000,00
- Landscape of the Danube delta river basin* Terms of reference: support for the development of a transfrontier strategy between Moldova, Romania and Ukraine.		6 000,00

C. MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION (Article 10 of the Convention)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conference of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention Participants: all Contracting Parties. Observers: all the observer States and qualified organisations active in this field. Venue and date: Strasbourg, 2 days, 2011, 20 persons and 6 consultants paid Terms of reference: to follow and promote the implementation of the Convention. 	In progress	10 000,00
D. LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE (Article 11 of the Convention and Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2nd Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Terms of reference: meeting of the Jury of the 2nd session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award (2011). 	In progress	6 000,00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of the 12th meeting of the Workshops of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the Convention on the Sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe* Participants: Contracting Parties, observer States, qualified organisations and experts active in this field Date and venue: 2012/2013, Italy Terms of reference: share experience (good and bad practice) in the area in question. 		9 000,00
III. EVENTS AND INFORMATION MEETINGS ON THE CONVENTION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication of the proceedings of the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the European Landscape Convention Participants: all Contracting Parties Observers: all observer States and qualified organisations active in this field. Venue: Florence (Italy), 19-20 October 2010 Terms of reference: Publication of the proceedings of the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the European Landscape Convention 	In progress	5 000,00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information Seminar on landscape national strategies and policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention Participants: all Contracting Parties Observers: all observer States and qualified organisations active in this field. Venue: ..., 2 days Terms of reference: inform the main players in the field of landscape of the objectives of the Convention. 		7 000,00
IV. OPERATING EXPENSES		
Fixed appropriation to cover travel expenses to attend Convention meetings		
a. Terms of reference for the activities of the Convention		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terms of reference for experts to attend major meetings* 		8 000,00
b. Representatives of certain central and eastern European States		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by representatives of certain Contracting Parties in central and eastern Europe in order to attend Convention meetings* 		8 000,00

<i>c. Web site maintenance</i>	In progress	20 000,00
<i>d. Publication of the proceedings of meetings of the European Landscape Convention Workshops and publication of European Landscape Convention reports</i>	In progress	20 000,00
<i>e. Information material on the Convention*</i>	In progress	10 000,00

* * *

APPENDIX 8



FINAL CONCLUSIONS OF THE 6TH COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Council of Europe
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
3-4 May 2011

Adopted on 4 May 2011

The participants at the 6th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, representatives of governments and with the participation of non-governmental organisations, held at the Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg on 3 and 4 May 2011,

Thanked warmly the representatives of the Committee of Ministers and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe for their support for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention,

Considered the importance of the European Landscape Convention as a means of implementing the prime objectives of the Council of Europe in the field of human rights, democracy and the rule of law and to deal with the main problems facing the society today,

Asked the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) to forward the present conclusions to the Committee of Ministers.

Considering the following items, the participants:

1. Status of the Convention

- *welcomed* the high degree of support shown by Council of Europe member States for the European Landscape Convention, which at present has been ratified by 33 States of the Organisation and signed by a further six member States;
- *expressed* the wish that all the Council of Europe member States could sign and ratify the European Landscape Convention as soon as possible.

2. General Activity Report of the European Landscape Convention

- *took note* with satisfaction of the General Report of Activity of the European Landscape Convention [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 2E].

3. Implementation of the European Landscape Convention

- *noted* that the European Landscape Convention was already generating major progress in landscape policies in many Council of Europe member States at national, regional and local level [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 6E];
- *welcomed* the work carried out to promote implementation of the European Landscape Convention, and in particular the Convention website (<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>), and *expressed their satisfaction* at the continuation of activities, in accordance with the Work Programme [Appendix 7 of Document CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 18E];
- *welcomed* the support from numerous national, regional and local authorities, and from many non-governmental organisations, institutes and universities to the work for the implementation of the Convention [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 6 and 17E];
- *considered* that it was important that the Council of Europe continue holding Conferences on the European Landscape Convention every two years as a forum for dialogue and co-operation, and hoped that the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe would take note of this and to make sure that the Conference be included in the mandate of the steering committees concerned;
- *underlined* the value of the work of the working group on the Information System on the European Landscape Convention and *expected* that the activities continue to be developed as mentioned in the report of the last meeting the group [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) COE/ELCDatabase 10E];
- *welcomed* the translation of the European Landscape Convention, of the Recommendation CM/Rec (2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the “Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention” and of the Resolution CM/Res (2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe on 20 February 2008 into numerous languages of the Member States of the Council of Europe;
- *invited* the Parties to the Convention to translate the texts into their national language(s) and to communicate them to the Secretariat with a view to uploading those versions on to the Council of Europe European Landscape Convention website;
- *thanked* the governments, the regional and local authorities, the delegates, the observers and the experts who, thanks to their work, their participation in the meetings, their efforts and their financial or in kind contribution, have contributed to bring to life and to implement the European Landscape Convention.

4. Council of Europe Celebration on the 10th anniversary of the European Landscape Convention on « *New challenges, new opportunities* » (Florence, Italy, 19-20 October 2010)

- *warmly thanked* the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities of Italy, the Tuscany Region, the Florence Province and the City of Florence for their cooperation with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in the organisation of the event;
- *took note* with great interest of the summary speech of the Council of Europe Celebration on the 10th Anniversary of the European Landscape Convention on « *New challenges, new opportunities* » (Florence, Italy, 19-20 October 2010) [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 10F, Part 1];

- *took note* of the interventions presented on this occasion [*CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 10bil, Part 2*], available on the Council of Europe website of the European Landscape Convention (<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention> (under conference) or direct link:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/reunionconf/conf_en.asp?)

and of the forthcoming publication of the proceedings of the meeting in the Council of Europe Series “*European Spatial Planning and Landscape*”;

- adopted the Resolution as it figures in Addendum A to these final Conclusions.

5. Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

1) 8th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Landscape and driving forces” (Malmö/Älmhult, Sweden, 8-9 October 2009)

- *took note* with great interest of the General Conclusions of the 8th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Landscape and driving forces*” (Malmö/Älmhult, Sweden, 8-9 October 2009) and of the publication of the proceedings of the Meeting in the Council of Europe Series *European Spatial Planning and Landscape*”, 2010, No 93;

– warmly *thanked* the Swedish National Heritage Board and its partners, as mentioned below, for their cooperation with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in the organisation of the event: Region Skåne, City of Malmö, Municipality of Lomma, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Federation of Swedish Farmers, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Swedish Road Administration, National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, Swedish Board of Agriculture, Environmental Objectives Council and the Swedish Forest Agency.

2) 9th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Landscape and infrastructures for the society” (Córdoba, Spain, 15-16 April 2010)

- *took note* with great interest of the General Conclusions of the 9th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Landscape and infrastructures for the society*” (Córdoba, Spain, 15-16 April 2010) and of the forthcoming publication of the proceedings of the meeting in the Council of Europe Series “*European Spatial Planning and Landscape*”;

– warmly *thanked* the Spanish Government – Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs –, the *Junta de Andalucía*, Department of Public Works and Housing, and the Centre for Landscape and Territory of Andalucía, Seville, Spain, for their cooperation with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in the organisation of the event.

3) 10th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Landscape and multifunctionality” (Lisbon, Portugal, 20-21 (22) October 2011)

- warmly *thanked* the Government of Portugal for its proposal made in the Córdoba Workshops to hold the next meeting of the Workshop on “*Landscape and multifunctionality*”, in Lisbon, 20-21 (22) October 2011.

4) *Future meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention*

- warmly *thanked* the Greek Government for its proposal to host a meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in 2012;
- *considered* that the next meetings of the workshops should be restructured to be adapted to the theme related to the daily life of citizens and, in particular, treat the following themes: “Landscape as a generator of a positive economy and creator of employment”; “Services provided by the eco-systems and the landscape”; “Agriculture and landscape policies”; “The impact of energies on the landscape”; “Landscape and economy”; “Territorial management systems and actors involved”; “Landscape, a tool for social cohesion”;
- *asked* participants to forward any other possible proposals they may have to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe.

6. Council of Europe thematic reports on the European Landscape Convention

- *took note* with great interest of the report “*Landscape and wind turbines*” [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 11E and 12E] produced under the Council of Europe’s work programme on the European Landscape Convention, and in particular its conclusions;
- *took note* with great interest of the report on “*Management of the territory: landscape management as a process*” [CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 13E] produced under the Council of Europe’s work programme on the European Landscape Convention, and in particular its conclusions;
- *welcomed* the future publication of “*Landscape facets*” by the Council of Europe Publishing (2011), which is a compilation of reports by Council of Europe experts over recent years.

7. Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

- *took note* of the document “*Landscape Award of the Council of Europe – Second Session 2010-2011*” [Document CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 5E – Part 1], which will be presented to the CDPATEP on the occasion of its meeting of 5-6 May 2011.

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

- also *took note* of the following elements:
 - on 9 February 2010, the Parties to the Convention were invited to present applications to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe;
 - fourteen applications for the 2nd Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2010-2011 were submitted to the Council of Europe Secretariat through the Permanent Representations of the following Parties to the Convention: Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom and the Permanent Representation of Serbia also submitted an application, as a Signatory State;
 - the international jury met in Strasbourg on 21-22 March 2011 to examine the applications and to propose the Award winner and to attribute special mentions where considered appropriate;

- the Award and the special mentions will be delivered by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, with the participation of the President of the CDPATEP and of the President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, or their representatives, at a public ceremony;
- *took note* that the CDPATEP will be invited to examine the meeting report of the jury and to forward its proposals concerning the Award winner and the attribution of special mentions to the Committee of Ministers;
- *welcomed* the proposal of Italy to host a meeting of the Council of Europe Workshops on the implementation on the European Landscape Convention in 2012 to share the experience of the two sessions of the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

8. Council of Europe Magazine “*Futuropa: for a new vision of landscape and territory*”

- *welcomed* the publication of the issue of the magazine “*Futuropa: for a new vision of landscape and territory*”, No. 2, 2011 focusing on the European Landscape Convention, entitled “*Landscape and transfrontier cooperation*” which has helped raise awareness of landscape, and the preparation of the next issue on “*Landscape and public space*”.

9. International and national meetings

- *thanked* the national, regional and local authorities of the Member States of the Council of Europe and the non-governmental organisations and institutes of these States, which contributed in liaison with the Council of Europe, to promote the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;
- *welcomed* the proposal of the Slovak Republic to host the meetings of the European Heritage Days on “*Heritage and landscape*” in 2013.

10. Synthesis of the debates of the Conference on the UNESCO document 186 EX/21 “*Preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects relating to the desirability of a new international standard-setting instrument on landscape*”

- *adopted* the text which figures in Addendum B to these final Conclusions.

11. Preparation of the 7th Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention in 2013

The Parties:

- *appreciated* the work done to promote the European Landscape Convention through the Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention, and the meetings of the Council of Europe Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the Working Group on the Information System of the European Landscape Convention,

In order to improve the performances, they *requested* that:

- the Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention continue to be organised every two years;
- the Council of Europe Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention should be organised at least once a year;

- the Information System of the European Landscape Convention (L6) should be set up, renewing the terms of reference of the existing working group, in order to allow an active follow-up of the Convention, to encourage the exchanges of information between the parties and to promote the value of landscape for Europeans;
- the number of signatures and ratifications of the Convention should be increased, and that the representatives of States, local and regional authorities and non-governmental organisations should be mobilised to this end.

12. Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention

- sincerely *thanked* Mr Jean-François Seguin for the chairmanship of the Conference of the European Landscape Convention which he carried out perfectly during his two mandates;
- unanimously *elected* Mrs Marie-José Festas (Portugal) as Chairperson of the Conference of the European Landscape Convention and Mr Adem Bilgin (Turkey) as Vice-chairperson of the Conference of the European Landscape Convention.

* * *

Addendum A to the Final Conclusions

Resolution of the 6th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 3-4 May 2011) on the follow up of the Council of Europe Celebration of 10th Anniversary of the European Landscape Convention (Florence, 19- 20 October 2010)

Following the presentations and debates to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the European Landscape Convention held in Florence on 19 and 20 October 2010, we can identify three main findings and three major challenges and opportunities for the future.

Findings:

1. Six years after its entry into force, the European Landscape Convention is being implemented in many Council of Europe member states, including some which have not yet ratified or signed it. The resultant work highlights the wealth and diversity of European landscapes, and tangible effects can already be felt on the individual and collective well-being of Europeans.
2. The vitality of the European Landscape Convention can be gauged by the heavy involvement of the States Parties and the increasing support from the general public, local and regional authorities and many other stakeholders for the principles and orientations set out in the instrument. There are very obvious echoes from many quarters, at all levels, to the effect that the European Landscape Convention has become an instrument which inspires action.
3. By responding to the aspirations of different population groups, particularly as regards their participation in developing and implementing landscape policies, the European Landscape Convention is making a major contribution to improving awareness of the Council of Europe's ideals and principles.

Challenges and opportunities for the future:

This overall assessment is encouraging the Parties to the European Landscape Convention to:

1. Maintain the vitality of the European Landscape Convention by continuing to organise Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention, the meetings of the Council of Europe Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the work of the groups of experts. These meetings, which are held under the terms of reference of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP), are also intended to strengthen links between the European Landscape Convention and the work of the Council of Europe's Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), and other Council of Europe programmes;
2. Continue and intensify the identification and qualification of every European landscape by means of transfrontier and transnational co-operation. The outcome of this work should be accessible to all, particularly the younger generations, in order to consolidate the European identity and the feeling of belonging to a common space and culture. Developing the European Landscape Convention Information System (L6) will help us pursue this ambitious goal;
3. Promote even more intensively the understanding of the landscape and public action under the European Landscape Convention. The Florence Convention is an innovative text, promoting an approach to the landscape simultaneously involving democracy, ecology and aesthetics, and also eliciting combined action in terms of landscape protection, management and development.

The tools to be mobilised to reach these objectives are:

1. The Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention should continue to be held every two years;
2. The meetings of the Council of Europe Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention should be organised at least once a year;
3. The Information System on the European Landscape Convention (L6) whose implementation is expected.

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Addendum B to the Final Conclusions

Synthesis of the debates of the 6th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 3-4 May 2011), on the UNESCO document 186 EX/21

“Preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects relating to the desirability of a new international standard-setting instrument on landscape”

Having examined document 186 EX/21 of the UNESCO “*Preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects relating to the desirability of a new international standard-setting instrument on landscape*” the members of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention are extremely proud that the European Landscape Convention [*European Treaty Series of the Council of Europe, No 176*] inspires worldwide projects.

From the experience of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, it is possible to identify key criteria that would establish an international instrument on landscape that could prolong and strengthen the European Landscape Convention.

The first criterion is that “good government” of everyday landscapes meets the aspirations of the people who legitimately wish to participate in the design and implementation of landscape policies. The landscape is, by nature, a topic which goes beyond the circle of experts. Thus, the landscape is considered as a social process, aimed primarily at producing a resource as an individual and social well-being. This criterion would contribute significantly to the development of democracy.

The second criterion is to avoid seeking only a normative instrument. The parties to the European Landscape Convention do not think it appropriate to provide an international regulation on landscapes. The diversity of landscapes, the political and administrative structures are not compatible with the edition of “standards”. The members of the Conference show a firm interest in an instrument able to raise the collective intelligence of the States for a better management of everyday landscapes, wherever people live. It is thus necessary to consider the whole territory and not only those parts considered as remarkable.

The third criterion is to establish guidelines based on shared ideas and ideals and not on technical or legal arguments. At our pan-European level, our common culture, history and geography have helped us to formulate precise definitions and strong principles based on peace, democracy and human rights in the European Landscape Convention. It appears moreover necessary that there be a good complementarity of this project with other conventions of UNESCO as with the conventions established in the framework of the Council of Europe.

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APPENDIX 9

CLOSING SPEECHES

9.1. Closing address by

*Mr Jean-François SEGUIN,
Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on
the European Landscape Convention*

Madam Director General,

Dear friends and colleagues,

This 6th Conference has shown, if proof were needed, the vitality of the European Landscape Convention and the strong commitment of the Parties to this unique and moreover innovative international instrument for enhancing the individual and collective well-being of Europeans.

There is no Europe without its territorial dimension; there is no Europe without landscapes, expressions of our common culture, expressions of our collective intelligence. Because the European Landscape Convention takes us beyond the traditional topics constituted by what are considered remarkable landscapes towards more innovative concerns, to operate on the everyday, degraded landscapes, it is an invaluable tool for furthering democracy and human rights.

Everything urges us to perpetuate the conference as a place for pooling experience in relation to the very great wealth of the plans and programmes being implemented everywhere in pursuance of the European Landscape Convention. Everything urges us to organise annual Council of Europe Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. I am glad that the next workshops are being organised by Portugal on 20, 21 and 22 October this year and that already two workshops are planned in 2012, in Greece and Italy. Our debate on the priority topics of the workshops will, I am sure, facilitate their organisation and the participation of all European Landscape Convention stakeholders.

You have signified your interest in L6, the Information System of the Convention, not only because L6 will provide us with an monitoring instrument demonstrating the improvements in personal and social well-being made attainable by the convention, but also because we shall ultimately have an extraordinary tool for monitoring the quality and diversity of European landscapes.

We are rightly proud of the Convention's vitality, so we are proud to observe that other parts of the world wish to adopt instruments modelled on it. Our debates on the draft world landscape convention have shown that we are quite ready to share the experience which we have acquired. At the world level, there are clear signs of an attraction to landscape because it is a magic mirror that enlightens us about the effect of official actions, because it is an open door to the citizens in order that they may spur us to more democracy. That is the utopia of the European Landscape Convention which makes us forge ahead together.

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9.2. Closing address by

*Ms Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI,
Director General of Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport
of the Council of Europe - DGIV*

Mr Chairman,
Representatives of member states' governments,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased that so many of you have taken part in this conference and to see how committed you are to the landscape and to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

I would like to thank you for your major contributions as members of the Council of Europe to the implementation of the Convention, for these contributions help to identify and apply policies that take account of the landscape dimension.

Many thanks also to the representatives of non-member states of the organisation for their participation in this work and to both the governmental and non-governmental organisations for their determined and much appreciated support.

This 6th Council of Europe Conference on the Council of Europe Landscape Convention is now a key event for Council of Europe member states and provides the opportunity to take stock of the progress made and the work still to be done.

The immense task facing us is admittedly very challenging but it is exciting because it concerns life and our living space. Our approach should therefore reflect life and be dynamic, future-oriented and imaginative.

We need to shape and enhance our future living environment and that of our descendants on the basis of a multi-disciplinary approach at all levels, which should guide both our policy and our practice. That is the task which falls to us and to which the Council of Europe must contribute throughout Greater Europe. The resulting work has lasting and positive impacts on the four social, environmental, cultural and economic aspects of sustainable development.

Through its conventions and work programmes our organisation often plays a decisive role as a laboratory and source of ideas and recommendations. It helps establish networks to share the skills, knowledge and good practices of all of its member states. The Council of Europe also promotes co-operation with neighbouring states and I welcome the presence of representatives of non-member states at this Conference.

The Council of Europe is currently re-organising its work programme to improve its capacities and I personally will do everything in my power to ensure that landscape is given a specific and important place in this re-organisation.

The Council of Europe Secretariat will also pay great attention to the decisions that are taken by the Executive Board of UNESCO to ensure that a framework instrument allows each continent to have a regional convention that suits its specific geographic, historical and cultural figures.

I would like to extend my warmest gratitude and congratulations to our dear Chairman, Jean-François Seguin, for the remarkable work he has accomplished over recent years, for his unswerving support to the preparation and implementation of the European Landscape Convention and for his motivation and his exemplary commitment to the landscape. We will of course continue to tackle this major task together.

I would also like to wish every success to the new Vice-Chairperson from Turkey and to thank the new Chairperson from Portugal for her offer to host the 10th meeting of the Council of Europe Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in October and I look forward to seeing you again at this next important meeting on the European landscape.

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