Strasbourg, 21 May 2019

CDCPP(2019)9
Item 5.3 of the agenda

STEERING COMMITTEE FOR CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE (CDCPP)

6TH SESSION OF THE LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

For action

Secretariat Memorandum
prepared by the
Directorate of Democratic Participation

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Summary

The European Landscape Convention provides in its Article 11 a Council of Europe Landscape Award. The Committee of Ministers adopted Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe on 20 February 2008. The Award is in keeping with the work done by the Council of Europe in favour of human rights, democracy and sustainable development and that it promotes the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by acknowledging the importance of measures taken to improve the landscape features of people's living conditions.

The Award was launched in 2008 and five sessions of the Award have previously been organised: in 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, and in 2016-2017.

According to the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, and in the framework of the organisation of the 6th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2018-2019), the Parties to the Convention were invited to present through their Permanent Representatives of the Parties to the Convention the applications to the General Secretariat of the Council of Europe by 30 January 2019.

The Secretary received 23 application files from the following Parties: Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

A presentation of the Applications appears on the Council of Europe Website of the European Landscape Convention: https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape / "Landscape Award" / "Sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe" Part; or https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/sessions-of-the-landscape-award

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

Mr Julien Transy was appointed by the CDCPP as its representative in the Jury (Decision of the CDCPP at its 7th Plenary Session, Strasbourg, CDCPP(2018)10 rev, Strasbourg, 6-8 June 2018, Item 5.1).

The CDCPP will be invited, at its 8th Meeting (Strasbourg, 12-14 June 2019), to submit the proposals of the Jury to the Committee of Ministers.

In the light of these proposals, the Committee of Ministers shall grant the Award, as well as special mentions and acknowledgments, according to the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

All the achievements will be also presented at the 23rd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on "Forum of the national selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award – Session 2018-2019", to be held in 2020.

The Committee is invited to:

- take note of the Report of the 6th Session (2018-2019) Meeting of the International Jury of the Council of Europe Landscape Award of the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 13-14 May 2019) - Appendix to this document;

- transmit the decisions of the Jury (Item IV of this Report) concerning the award winner, the attribution of special mentions and acknowledgements to the Committee of Ministers.

Appendix

Report of the Meeting of the International Jury of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention
Strasbourg, 13-14 May 2019

[CEP-CDCPP-LA (2019) 3E]
http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/sessions-of-the-landscape-award





Strasbourg, 20 May 2019

CEP-CDCPP-LA (2019) 3E

EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

CEP-CDCPP

LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL JURY

6th Session 2018-2019

Report

Palais de l'Europe, Council of Europe
13-14 May 2019

Secretariat document of the Council of Europe
Directorate of Democratic Participation

I. WELCOME AND OPENING OF THE MEETING

The Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe welcomed the members of the Jury to the 6th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, listed in Appendix 1 to this report and thanked them for their participation in this important meeting:

– representative of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) in accordance with its Decision adopted at its 7th Plenary Session, Strasbourg, CDCPP(2018)10 rev, Strasbourg, 6-8 June 2018, Item 5.1): Mr Julien Transy, Landscape Manager, Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition, France;

– representative of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe: apologised;

– representative of the Conference of INGOS of the Council of Europe: M. Thierry Mathieu, President of the Committee on Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe, Monaco;

– three eminent specialists on landscape:

- Mr Valerio Di Battista, Professor Emeritus at the Milan Polytechnic, Architect, Coordinator of the Piedmont Landscape Observatory Network, President of the Monferrato Casalese Landscape Observatory, Italy;

- Mr Andreas Stalder, Permanent Expert of the Federal Commission for the Protection of Nature and Landscape (CFNP), Switzerland;

- Mr Jacques Stein, President of the Sites section of the Royal Commission on Monuments, Sites and Excavations, Belgium.

The members of the Jury expressed their regret about the non-participation of the representative of the Congress.

1. Adoption of the draft agenda

[CEP-CDCP-LA (2019) 1E]

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

2. General presentation of the work of the meeting

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention warmly thanked all the States Parties to the Convention which had contributed to this 6th Session of the Landscape Award. She recalled that the European Landscape Convention provides in its Article 11 for a Council of Europe Landscape Award. The Committee of Ministers adopted Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe on 20 February 2008 (See Appendix 3 to this report). The Award is in keeping with the work done by the Council of Europe in favour of human rights, democracy and sustainable development and that it promotes the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by acknowledging the importance of measures taken to improve the landscape features of people's living conditions.

The Award was launched in 2008 and five sessions of the Award have previously been organised: in 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, and in 2016-2017.

According to the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, and in the framework of the organisation of the 6th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, the Parties to the Convention were invited to present through their Permanent Representatives, applications to the General Secretariat of the Council of Europe by 30 January 2019.

The Secretary received the following 23 application files:

1. Belgium / Belgique
Wortel- and Merksplas-Colony: a cultural landscape revalued
Vzw Kempens Landschap

2. Croatia / Croatie
Dragodid.org: Preserving the Dry-Stone Masonry Techniques of Eastern Adriatic
4 Grada Dragodid

3. Cyprus / Chypre
Multifunction Seaside Park in Limassol
Limassol Municipality

4. Denmark / Danemark
The landscapes of the future
"The landscapes of the future", University of Copenhagen

5. Estonia / Estonie
Communities' activities day "Let's do it!"
Estonian Fund for Nature (NGO)

6. Finland / Finlande
Establishment of the Kotka National Urban Park
City of Kotka

7. France / France
Reconquête des quais rive gauche à Rouen par l'aménagement d'une grande promenade fluviale sur plus de 3 kilomètres de long
Ville de Rouen et Métropole Rouen Normandie

8. Georgia / Géorgie
Martvili Canyon Sustainable Development
Martvili Municipality

9. Greece / Grèce
"Re-creation of Lake Karla"
Region of Thessaly

10. Hungary / Hongrie
Landscape revitalization initiative in the spirit of the Pogányvár Landscape Charter
Local Government of Zalaszentmárton; Local Government of Dióskál; Local Government of Egeraracsa; Local Government of Esztergályhorváti; Local Government of Kerecseny; Local Government of Orosztony; Local Government of Pacsa; Local Government of Zalaszabar; Local Government of Zalavár

11. Italy / Italie
Between Land and Water, "Another Way of Owning"
Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica

12. Latvia / Lettonie
The origin of the Latvian cultural traditions: Dikļi, the birthplace of the Latvian song festival
Kocēni Municipality

13. Lithuania / Lituanie
Formation and consolidation of natural framework urbanised territory of Telšiai city
Administration of Telšiai district municipality

14. Luxembourg / Luxembourg
La Convention européenne du paysage, un autre paysage pour Vianden
Syndicat pour l'Aménagement et la Gestion du Parc naturel de l'Our

15. Norway / Norvège
Lista a unique landscape and partnership
The municipality of Farsund, proposed by Vest-Agder County Council

16. Portugal / Portugal
Landscape of the Pico Island vineyard culture
Regional Government of Azores, Regional Direction of Environment

17. Serbia / Serbie
Spatial Plan for a Special-Purpose Area "The Cultural Landscape of Sremski Karlovci"
Urban and Spatial Planning Institute of Vojvodina, Provincial Secretary for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection, Government of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina

18. Slovak Republic / République slovaque
Safeguarding and restoration of the composed Baroque landscape of the Banská Štiavnica Calvary
Calvary Fund Civic Association (NGO)

19. Slovenia / Slovénie
Meadow orchards and landscape
Municipality of Kozje

20. Spain / Espagne
The landscape of Bolonia Cove: Research, planning and intervention
Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute of the Department of Culture of the Local Government of Andalusia

21. Switzerland / Suisse
Renaturation du cours d'eau de l'Aire
République et Canton de Genève

22. Turkey / Turquie
Yeşilırmak Basin Landscape Atlas
Duzce University Faculty of Forestry Department of Landscape Architecture

23. United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni
The Sill: National Landscape Discovery Centre
Northumberland National Park Authority

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A presentation of the Applications appears on the Council of Europe Website of the European Landscape Convention: https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape / "Landscape Award" / "Sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe" Part; or
https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/sessions-of-the-landscape-award

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

The CDCPP will be invited, at its 8th Meeting (Strasbourg, 12-14 June 2019), to submit the proposals of the Jury to the Committee of Ministers.

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

All the achievements will be also presented at the 23rd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on *"Forum of the national selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award – Session 2018-2019"*, to be held in 2020.

II. ELECTION OF THE CHAIR

The members of the Jury elected Mr Jacques Stein, as Chair of the Jury of the 6th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

III. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECTS

[CEP-CDCPP-LA (2019) 2E]

The Jury examined the complete files submitted to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe:

1. Belgium

Wortel- and Merksplas-Colony: a cultural landscape revalued

Vzw Kempens Landschap

Wortel and Merksplas Colony together form an exceptional cultural landscape. This 1000-hectare, manmade compartmental landscape established in the nineteenth century consists of open and closed areas, farmland, forest and nature reserves. No less than 32 km of historical lanes and other linear elements such as canals and hedges divide the landscape into orthogonal forms filled in as grasslands, brush, forests and buildings. Some of the remaining heaths and fens offer a picture of what the landscape was like before the creation of the Colonies. Until 1993, Wortel and Merksplas Colony were shielded from the outside world.

After more than 150 years of service as agricultural colonies, the landscape was left largely untended. The area was briefly under threat until citizens sounded the alarm. Over the past decades, governments and associations have successfully worked together to secure and restore the identity and unity of both Colonies. Thus everyone can continue to enjoy this historical landscape, now and in the future.

2. Croatia
Dragodid.org: Preserving the Dry-Stone Masonry Techniques of Eastern Adriatic
4 Grada Dragodid

Dragodid.org is an education, training and awareness-raising project on the dry-stone heritage in Croatia and Eastern Adriatic area. It is led by 4 Grada Dragodid Association, a non-governmental organisation consisting mostly of young professionals, students of heritage and landscape-related disciplines (architecture, ethnology, landscape architecture, agriculture etc).

The starting phases of the project were completed in 2013 with the several milestones achieved: a heritage news portal, open public inventory of dry-stone buildings and landscapes, a DIY handbook, a regular programme of public workshops and the initial inscription of the art of dry-stone in the National Register of Cultural Goods. Since then, Dragodid.org has continued to develop as the most prominent non-governmental organisation project in landscape protection in Croatia.

3. Cyprus
Multifunction Seaside Park in Limassol
Limassol Municipality

In 1970, the Government and the Municipal Authorities of Limassol proceeded with a reclamation project of some coastal parts of the city of Limassol, expanding the land into the sea in order to cope with erosion, to protect buildings along the beach, and to create a large seaside park. The existing seafront situation, 1 km long and 65 metres wide, needed modifications that would make it part of the new, modern face of centre of the city, by means of an integrated, unified design. The reconstruction included; new landscaping using local plants, which are high-temperature-resistant, mainly used for greenery and beautification purposes; the use of recycled water from the sewage system for irrigation; a bike lane along the main road; a small amphitheatre, lounges, walkways, seating areas, playgrounds, a skateboard area, wooden piers and decks for walking and lighting. In the context of the upgrade, existing functions and infrastructures were taken into consideration, such as fountains, sculptures, green areas and play areas.

4. Denmark
The landscapes of the future
"The landscapes of the future", University of Copenhagen

"The landscapes of the future" is the name of project carried out between 2013 and 2018 with the aim of placing the future of rural landscapes on a multidisciplinary agenda and to renew Danish countryside planning. The project was organised as a partnership between 18 partners including 11 Danish municipalities and The Danish Hunters' Association, each of which was represented by a concrete landscape project. Experiences and insights gained from these very different projects represent the most important outcomes of the overall project. The main results are published in the Danish book, *Landscape Futures – visions and plans for the countryside* (Bogværket, February 2019). Additionally, a number of other publications draw on the project including *European Landscape in Transition – implications for policy and planning* published by Cambridge University Press 2018. The twelve planning projects have affected protection, management, and enhancements of the landscapes in question and most of them have had clear impacts on municipal planning and landscape management. A general framework for a more involving, integrating and pro-active approach to rural landscape planning, called "Landscape Strategy Making", represents a major methodological outcome.

5. Estonia
Communities'activities day "Let's do it!"
Estonian Fund for Nature (NGO)

Community activities day, "Let's do it!" is the day of collective action for improvement of landscape quality and has taken place all over Estonia since 2008. The project was started and has been run by a non-governmental project team which has been very successful in involving a huge number of voluntary participants. In 2008 the project started with the countrywide action of cleaning Estonia from illegally-dumped garbage; in 2009 local communities gathered together to generate good ideas for sustainable local development and, building on that, from 2010-2018 different collective actions (in Estonian: *talgud*) have taken place in all the country.

The project has helped to carry out a great number of different landscape management actions. Every community, organisation or active citizen could participate in deciding what needed to be done and invited other people to join with the initiative. Traditionally the Community Activities Day takes place on the first Saturday of May. Over the years in Estonia there have been more than 14,700 different landscape management actions, also contributing to highlighting aspects of cultural and aesthetic values, with more than 433,600 participants. Thanks to the project, local communities have become stronger and public awareness about landscape values and sustainable development has increased. The project has also a very practical outcome in contributing directly to improve the quality of the environment.

6. Finland
Establishment of the Kotka National Urban Park
City of Kotka

The Kotka National Urban Park (NUP) is a combination of parks, built quarters, sea areas of the Gulf of Finland and shores of the Kymijoki river, amounting to 2,675 hectares. It connects the most significant sites in the city of Kotka to make a uniform network, which is easy to walk, both in terms of time and landscape. The Kotka National Urban Park also connects the city to the surrounding nature by way of ecological corridors. The National Urban Park includes is a comprehensive entity of natural and cultural landscapes and recreational areas, whose preservation the city will be committed to when the park is established. The status of National Urban Parks is specified in the Land Use and Building Act. The Ministry of the Environment had approved the request of the City of Kotka to create a national urban park in 2014. The concept of Finnish National Urban Park, a real tool for sustainable land use design, was awarded by the Network. European Heritage Garden (EGHN) in 2014, as a great concept.

7. France
Reconquering the left bank quays in Rouen by the development of a large river promenade over more than 3 kilometres long
City of Rouen and Metropolis Rouen, Normandy

The development of the banks of the Seine in Rouen is part of a vast project of reclaiming fallow land on both sides of the river. Before the so-called "reconstruction" period (after the end of the Second World War) for the upstream part, and until the early 1980s for the downstream part, these areas were dedicated to industrial and port activities, the progressive decline of which has given way to sterile spaces, polluted soils and subsoils. Their location in the heart of the city was nevertheless a major opportunity for the development of the city. To give them a second life was essential.

The development of this great river promenade tends to reconcile several logics: reconnecting the right bank, the historic city centre of Rouen, and the left bank, so that Rouennais reclaim these spaces and rediscover a forgotten part of their urban landscapes; requalify these spaces to enhance the attractiveness of new neighbourhoods in the heart of the city in a logic of urban densification and fight

against urban sprawl: the first district, Rouen Flaubert, labelled "EcoQuartier" by the Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition, extends downstream on nearly 90 hectares (creation of 2,800 housing units, 200,000 m² of economic activities, services and equipment to eventually accommodate nearly 16,000 active residential users); the second district, Saint-Sever, upstream of the promenade, is a district in rehabilitation, intended to accommodate a future station; and diversification of urban spaces by creating a vast area of nature and for relaxation: the banks of the Seine now form a park promenade which covers almost 25 hectares and more than 3 km, whose development meets ecological, landscape, social and environmental values: enhancement of heritage and landscape, development of diverse and quality public spaces for all, protection of the environment and environmental education.

8. Georgia
Martvili Canyon Sustainable Development
Municipality of Martvili

Martvili Canyon received the Natural Monument status in 2013. Martvili Natural Monument Administration was established on 1st October 2015. Before this establishment, the site was popular only among the local population. Due to the lack of control, the site was much damaged, the fauna was suffering from illegal fishing and poaching and the flora was damaged. Moreover, due to the lack of infrastructure, tourist safety was at risk. The situation has changed rapidly since 2015 when the Agency of Protected Areas of Georgia in the frame of a co-operation with the Municipality of Martvili, started to implement the new project "Martvili Canyon Sustainable Development". As part of the project, the following have been constructed: a visitor centre, shelter and docks for boats, walking trails, viewpoints, bridges: a XIXth century water mill has been rehabilitated. Also, at the river Abasha, a communication system was constructed which serves to alert tourists during water-flooding. On another hand, canyon cleaning activities have been undertaken: previously one would have found dozens of bottles and plastic packages at the canyon but now the area is totally clean and safe.

The Government of Georgia decided to give boating territory with a 5-year lease to the local populations' limited company "Oputsokhi". This company invested GEL 90,000 (approximately EUR 30,000) to purchase 25 high quality boats, safety vests and rescue equipment. In order to receive tourists, a proper service Boaters and rescuers have been trained.

9. Greece
Recreation of Lake Karla
Region of Thessaly

The "Recreation of Lake Karla" is considered as the largest environmental project in the Balkans, which was also implemented by the Region of Thessaly. It concerns the creation of a wide wetland area of 3,800 hectares, planed in order to reverse the adverse environmental conditions, caused by the lake drainage. It is a project of local development and national importance, with multiple positive effects to the lake area in Thessaly. It started in 2009, and was funded by European Funds for Civil Society (2000-2006) and dedicated to the National Strategic Reference Framework (2007-2013). The total expenditure for the project comes to 245,000,000€.

Through this project, both the water supply of the lake is carried out, while simultaneously the water supply of the wider area is enhanced. The project also promoted protection against floods in Thessaly, irrigation of arable land and development of agro-tourism.

10. Hungary
Landscape revitalisation initiative in the spirit of the Pogányvár Landscape Charter
Local Government of Zalaszentmárton; Local Government of Dióskál; Local Government of Egeraracsa; Local Government of Esztergályhorváti; Local Government of Kerecseny; Local Government of Orosztony; Local Government of Pacsa; Local Government of Zalaszabar; Local Government of Zalavár

In Pogányvár, during the flowering period, vineyards, orchards and gardens gracefully cultivated along the roads, lead to a hill. Since 2011, the municipalities of Pogányvár have jointly developed a complex landscape-oriented revitalisation of their territory in order to preserve and sustainably use the traditional heritage of Zala County. A project to gradually restore a mosaic landscape of gardens and vineyards has been completed. The municipalities of the project, based on the initiative of the local government of Zalaszentmárton, confirmed the programme in 2017 by the signature of the Pogányvár Charter (*Pogányvári Karta*) which is the first local level landscape charter of Hungary. This was signed by nine local municipalities, six of which played an important role in the first phase of the project (2011-2017).

The initiators of the programme understood the processes in the landscape and turned to adaptive landscape management, resulting in decent existence and a meaningful life for locals in the micro-region.

11. Italy
Between Land and Water, "Another Way of Owning"
Consortium "Men of Massenzatica" (*Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica)*

The Consortium "Men of Massenzatica" is a collective ownership project dating back to the Middle Ages, now legally recognised by the Italian Republic under law no. 168/2017. Established as a consortium in 1896, it constitutes a reference point for protecting and tending to the Po delta's landscape. Over time, the project has shown an ability to prioritise a sense of community and brotherhood over individual growth, by consolidating the entrepreneurial capacity of the inhabitants via continuous hydraulic supervision and work on the land.

These approaches have made it possible to combat intensive land exploitation and to enhance the social capital. Since 2010, the project has been promoting awareness-raising, applied research work and innovative agricultural practices, combating rural depopulation and promoting social cohesion to pass on a shared heritage to future generations. By proposing a new "landscape pact", the consortium is a bearer of values for sustainability, justice and belonging, expressing the multiple identities of Europe and its communities.

12. Latvia
The origin of the Latvian cultural traditions: Dikļi, the birthplace of the Latvian song festival
Kocēni Municipality

Dikļi, as a geographical place in Latvia, was first mentioned in historical sources in 1436. Historically, this territory was inhabited by the Livonians who chose the mounds Grebu and Bļodas as their settlements. Dikļi is a well-known place in the cultural history of Latvia. In 1818, the Latvian theatre traditions began in Dikļi. In 1864, Juris Neikens, a clergyman and a writer, organised the first ever joint singing or Song Festival in the park of Dikļi Vicarage (now Mound Neikenkalns), thus laying the foundations for the beautiful Latvian tradition which is included in the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Dikli is the place not only of nature concrete hall but also is a place of objects.

Dikli is not only a place of nature, but also a place of objects: nature and cultural heritage meet there. It is one of the few places where all the historical recordings of the most important cultural events and facts of Latvian history are kept. Some of them are still being restored, maintained and improved. The

place tells stories of previous generations to pass on to future generations. The authorities take care of the value of the landscape, through the recognition of historical and archaeological monuments of national importance. They consider themselves, with the inhabitants, responsible for how the environment and the cultural and historical landscapes are today, and will be in the future. Experts have considered that the interaction between architecture and nature is "really magic" in Dikli.

13. Lithuania

Formation and consolidation of natural framework urbanised territory of Telšiai city

Administration of Telšiai district municipality

The development of the urbanised territory of the city of Telšiai has consolidated an urbanised setting and restored the link between the city and the Lake Mastis. More than 20 different projects have been initiated and implemented by the administration of the Telšiai District Municipality, with funds from the European Union and the Government.

With reference to the city relief, natural and cultural values, complex-interrelated solution projects were implemented, a functional, solid and attractive historical territory of the central part of the city was formed, expressive relief of the city (seven hills of the city near lake) was emphasised and opened in fragments, functional and visual relations of urban landscape and urban framework were formed. After cleaning the polluted northern bank of the lake, a modern recreational infrastructure was created which significantly improves the quality of life of the city's community; a sustainable and integral environment was created encouraging the city's development and attracting new investments to Telšiai and the district.

14. Luxembourg

The European Landscape Convention, another landscape for Vianden

Union for the Development and Management of the Our Nature Park

Surrounded by the beautiful nature of the Luxembourg Ardennes, the town of Vianden lies at the foot of an imposing castle-palace and represents a cultural and historical attraction of the Our Nature Park in the north of the Grand Duchy.

In recent centuries, intensive agriculture and forestry have marked the appearance of this landscape. However, because of the sometimes very steep and difficult-to-exploit surfaces, in recent decades, the slopes around Vianden became scrubbed and increasingly fallow, or they were reforested with conifers. Similarly, the City Park, dating from the Belle Epoque with its network of walks, has also been neglected. This evolution has meant that the interesting views of the city and the castle have mostly disappeared. Given this change in the traditional landscape, the choice has been made to restore the original variety of the natural environment in the medium term, through local projects.

15. Norway
Lista, a unique landscape and partnership
The municipality of Farsund, proposed by Vest-Agder County Council

Farsund Municipality has, from 1976, systematically worked to protect, manage, communicate and promote the unique natural and cultural values of the coastal district of Lista, in co-operation with local volunteer groups, associations and regional authorities. Thereby, it has established a unique partnership. At the same time, society has undergone extensive modernisation and change in its way of life.

Lista has some of the most abundant birdlife in Norway and numerous very rare plants. The different landforms, sand dunes, lakes, wetlands, grazing areas and forests provide suitable resting areas, nesting areas and wintering places for the birds. The rare plants, the bird life and the valuable ecosystems depend on the coastal and agricultural landscape being maintained according to old methods. Lista is a unique landscape, diverse and compact, with a distinctive light. Targeted work, conducted over 40 years, has resulted in a multi-faceted natural and cultural landscape rich in biodiversity. This is attractive to residents and visitors, and offers the opportunity to carry out a wide variety of experiences.

16. Portugal
Landscape of the Pico Island vineyard culture
Regional Government of Azores, Regional Direction of Environment

Main Island of the central group of the Azores archipelago, the Pico Island has a geographical location far from the most western part of Europe. In response to the resulting population decline, the Regional Government of the Azores in 1996 developed an innovative and innovative landscape policy based on the specific endogenous characteristics of the island. It was a question of taking into account the existence of the volcano – the highest mountain, not only of the Azores but of all Portugal, of the rocky volcanic nature of the soil, as well as the traditional and timeless culture of the vineyard, so to promote the landscape assets of the island, both natural and cultural, as a basis for sustainable development. The landscape was the basis that stimulated the development of a progressively abandoned territory, managing, at the same time, to restore a declining population and to attract visitors, which today surpassed the island's resident inhabitants.

This landscape policy, the continuous and co-ordinated implementation of which must be mentioned, was the starting point for revitalising the socio-economic structure of the territory. It has made it possible to market local products outside the region, or even internationally. The aim was to promote the traditional characteristic of the landscape and to rehabilitate rural and heritage built assets, by giving them back to the population. The policy has shown that it is possible to transform a remote, ultraperipheral region with very harsh land, into a living, attractive, sustainable and "exemplary" territory.

17. Serbia
Spatial Plan for a Special-Purpose Area "The Cultural Landscape of Sremski Karlovci"
Urban and Spatial Planning Institute of Vojvodina, Provincial Secretary for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection, Government of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina

Acknowledging inherited values, embodied in the landscape, and seeking the way to mitigate negative spatial development trends – urban sprawl, illicit construction, and inappropriate land use –, the aim of the Project was to create a spatial development strategy that would enhance the general image of historical town of Sremski Karlovci, prioritising both settlement scale concerns and values of its surroundings.

The Project designed the first spatial planning document in Serbia providing a conceptual framework for spatial planning based on landscape conceptualization, and the first planning document that performs as an application model of the European Landscape Convention. The area considered by the planning document covered 64,16 km^2 containing the diverse landscapes of the forested slopes of the Fruska Gora mountain and one of the widest alluvial plains of the middle Danube (Koviljsko-petrovaradinski rit). The contact zone between these two dominant spatial entities has determined the specific form of the landscape characterised by the compact morphology of the historical town of Sremski Karlovci and the particularities of its agricultural surroundings. The activities undertaken aimed to realise the full potential of landscape characterisation and to identify the landscape quality objectives with the purpose of creating new spatial development strategy for Sremski Karlovci. The adaptation of the spatial planning document was the final product of comprehensive and collaborative work on those activities.

18. Slovak Republic
Safeguarding and restoration of the composed Baroque landscape of the Banská Štiavnica Calvary
Calvary Fund Civic Association (NGO)

The project was implemented by the Calvary Fund with the aim of saving and restoring the Baroque landscape and architectural complex of the Banská Štiavnica Calvary. The complex consists of a total of 23 separate sacral buildings – three churches, 17 chapels and three other objects in the central axis on the Scharffenberg hill. The Calvary complex is part of a site included on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The project realisation began shortly after the Baroque calvary area had been included on the World Monuments Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites, in 2007. The Calvary Fund has helped restore the degraded area of Calvary Hill, giving it back, after extensive reconstruction, its original Baroque appearance. At the same time, the association helped restore life in a symbolic religious landscape that once again serves the faithful and numerous visitors. The implementation of the project has saved incalculable cultural, architectural, artistic and historical values not only of the complex of buildings, but also interior decorations of frescoes and sculptures.

19. Slovenia
Meadow orchards and landscape
Municipality of Kozje

Meadow orchards are classified as a habitat type of agricultural landscape. Their key feature is extensive use of agricultural land that maintains traditional agricultural landscape and makes a significant contribution to the preservation of biodiversity. In the Protected area of Kozjansko Regional Park, meadow orchards belong to the Europe's most important conservation areas of Natura 2000, because they represent a natural environment for some rare and endangered bird species.

Changes in the use of agricultural land, such as consequent overgrowing, economic changes and changes in the social structure are factors that represent a threat to the habitat type. In the protected area of Kozjansko Regional Park we managed to stop these processes with active nature protection measures. This holistic approach has allowed to return to the values of nature protection, landscape, agriculture and the economy, which are specific to meadow orchards. The meadow orchard and its apple became a symbol of nature protection that connects the local community, the protected area manager, non-governmental organisations and local residents.

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

With the aim determination of adhering to the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of Landscapes, a series of actions have been undertaken in Bolonia Cove that have integrated the natural and cultural heritage into itineraries that order its registration and experience as a cultural landscape. The project recognised the complex and relational nature of the landscape which, viewed as a process, requires the participation of the observer. In addition, the conditions of access to the place and its perception have been improved, notably by means of new interpretation supports. This project forms part of a greater strategy which has given clarification on how to intervene in line with the scale and qualities of Bolonia Cove's landscape and surroundings. It ranges from the analysis, diagnosis and organisational process, including the planning, to the construction project that defines the intervention. In any case, the forms of participation and the intense interinstitutional cooperation that have given support to the action are highlighted.

21. Switzerland
Renaturation of the watercourse of the Aire
Republic and Canton of Geneva

Led by the renaturation service of the waterways of the State of Geneva, the project of the grouping "*Superpositions"* was acclaimed by a jury of a parallel study mandate in 2001 for its environmental, social and territorial qualities, enhancing the landscape with its heritage. Declined in several stages, the project has each time improved, so that the third section inaugurated and returned to the population at the end of 2015 certainly presents what is best in this area.

The approach of the project, to let the new river shape its own bed by giving free rein to the game of erosions while transforming the old canal into a linear park with walks, public squares, kind of large landscaped garden , are at the base of its success with the citizens. The "Superpositions" team of agents brings together engineers and biologists, as well as landscape architects.

22. Turkey
Yeşilırmak Basin Landscape Atlas
Duzce University, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape Architecture

The objectives of Yeşilırmak Basin Landscape Atlas carry out the landscape character assessment – landscape character, landscape function, change and pressures and landscape quality analyses – on the basis of natural and cultural landscape inventory of Yeşilırmak Basin, in order to identify the landscape character types and landscape character areas, as well as landscape diversity and biodiversity, to create a map of landscape quality and, consequently, to establish sectoral landscape guidelines.

The project was launched in 2012 and was completed in 2015. A meeting to launch the project was held in Amasya, and workshops were organised with the participation of public bodies, non-governmental organisations and the general public in Samsun, Tokat and Çorum. A training meeting was held in Ankara, as well as a finalisation meeting of the works. The project took place in three main stages, devoted to: the study-inventory-evaluation; preparation of the landscape database, landscape function analysis, indicators and assessment of landscape features; the publication of sector guides and atlases on the landscape.

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

The Sill is a National Landscape Discovery Centre which aims to transform how people of all ages understand, explore and connect with landscapes. It is named after the internationally renowned Whin Sill geological feature, nearby. The centre acts as a hub, a safe and accessible destination for everyone, particularly for children, young people, families, people with disabilities and those who may feel less confident in exploring the wilder landscapes within the Northumberland National Park and the wider north east of England and the Scottish Borders.

The Centre is much more than a building: it delivers a comprehensive, year-round programme of activities and events to help nurture the current and next generation of landscape enthusiasts; to open up access to the countryside to everyone; and to ensure that these last wild places, and the ecosystems within them, continue to thrive. With over 150,000 visitors per year, The Sill has immediately become one of the top free to enter visitor attractions in the North East of England and, together with the 30,000 people engaging in landscape activities, is helping to transform how people engage with landscapes.

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IV. DELIBERATION AND DECISION OF THE JURY

In order to avoid potential conflicts of interest, the representative of the CDCPP, Julien Transy, did not take part in the analysis or the decision concerning the project presented by France. The same attitude was adopted by the other members of the Jury – Mr Valerio Di Battista, Mr Andreas Stalder, Mr Jacques Stein – with regard to the projects presented respectively by Italy, Switzerland and Belgium.

The Jury recognised the importance of all the projects presented for the 6th Session 2018-2019 of the Council of Europe Landscape Award of the European Landscape Convention, which through varying and diverse approaches contribute to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in accordance with Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe.

The Jury unanimously decided to:

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

Renaturation of the watercourse of the Aire
Republic and Canton of Geneva, Switzerland

The Project “Renaturation Project of the River Aire”, presented by the Republic and Canton of Geneva, constitutes a process of creation of an evolving and multifunctional landscape, in which a multidisciplinary and concerted intervention has made it possible to restore, to a stream channelled before, its space of freedom in a peri-urban and urban territorial area.

While allowing the prevention of floods and the reconstitution of ecosystems favourable to animal and plant life, this living landscape is also a space for walks, recreation and a meeting place, makes it a success with the people.

The transnational dimension of the watercourse represents an invitation to continue transfrontier co-operation to enhance the landscape beyond the conception phase of the project, already completed.

The project is part of the river contract of the Community of communes of Genevois – Archamps, Haute-Savoie, France. This local authority is a partner in the project, as is the Transfrontier Association for the Protection of the Aire and its Tributaries.

> *In this context, the Jury questioned the opportunity of involving partners from France in the award of the authors' Project, from Switzeralnd, in a spirit of transfrontier co-operation, in accordance with Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention.*

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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2. Confer identical special mentions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe to the following projects:

Communities'activities day "Let's do it!"
Estonian Fund for Nature (NGO)

The Project "Communities activities day 'Let's do it!'", presented by the Estonian Fund for Nature (NGO), Estonia, demonstrates the ability of landscape approaches to foster public participation and awareness of sustainable development issues.

This project, participative and unifying, makes it possible to mobilise the population around a great diversity of local actions in favour of the quality of the landscape. The bottom-up approach adopted is a remarkable example of public awareness raising and lifelong learning, to appreciate the value of the landscape.

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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

The Project Establishment of the Kotka National Urban Park, presented by the City of Kotka, Finland, is part of a conception that the taking of landscape into account guides the planning process.

Pre-existing, sometimes degraded, landscape features have been rehabilitated and integrated into a coherent and large-scale spatial network. This network is based on a combination of green spaces, built-up neighbourhoods, rivers, and marine and underwater areas, connecting the most important sites of the city and connecting them to the surrounding nature through ecological corridors. In this sense, it contributes to the quality of daily life and the well-being of the populations, who have been encouraged to participate in the decision-making process from the first stages of the project.

Finally, the status of national urban parks recognised by Finnish legislation is a more general source of inspiration.

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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Reconquering the left bank quays in Rouen by the development of a large river promenade over more than 3 kilometres long
City of Rouen and Metropolis Rouen, Normandy, France

The Project "Reconquering the left bank quays in Rouen by the development of a large river promenade", presented by the City of Rouen and Metropolis Rouen, Normandy, France, demonstrates the capacity of landscape approaches to promote urban development of a river zone.

It gives a new life and other functionalities to abandoned and degraded spaces in an urban area, thus responding to ecological, environmental, social and cultural values. Traces of the industrial and port vocation of the site have been saved.

It is part of a vast process of rehabilitation of wastelands, on both sides of the river, favourable to ecological restoration. It represents a major factor in the attractiveness of the territory and the positive development of the metropolis.

The development of a long river walk reconnects the shores between them and the city center, allowing the population to reclaim these spaces for their well-being, health and recreation.

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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Between Land and Water, "Another Way of Owning"
Consortium "Men of Massenzatica" (*Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica)*, Italy

The Project "Between Land and Water, 'Another Way of Owning'", presented by the Consortium "Men of Massenzatica" (*Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica)*, Italy, testifies to the ability of the landscape approach to promote social cohesion.

It is part of a multi-secular form of property organisation, which has adapted to the socio-economic realities of the current rural world in an evolving context, in order to fight the rural exodus.

It promotes the sense of the community, offering entrepreneurial possibilities by the practice of extensive agriculture, adapted to the conditions of the environment. The permanent control of the water level, as well as the efforts to fight intensive exploitation of the land, contributes to the maintenance of the social capital.

By proposing a new "pact for the landscape", it aims to maintain populations in the territory and to pass on to future generations a harmonious landscape.

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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

Wortel- and Merksplas-Colony: a cultural landscape revalued
Vzw Kempens Landschap, Belgium

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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Dragodid.org: Preserving the Dry-Stone Masonry Techniques of Eastern Adriatic
4 Grada Dragodid, Croatia

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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Multifunction Seaside Park in Limassol
Limassol Municipality, Cyprus

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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The landscapes of the future
"The landscapes of the future", University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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Martvili Canyon Sustainable Development
Martvili Municipality, Georgia

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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Recreation of Lake Karla
Region of Thessaly, Greece

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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Landscape revitalisation initiative in the spirit of the Pogányvár Landscape Charter
Local Government of Zalaszentmárton; Local Government of Dióskál; Local Government of Egeraracsa; Local Government of Esztergályhorváti; Local Government of Kerecseny; Local Government of Orosztony; Local Government of Pacsa; Local Government of Zalaszabar; Local Government of Zalavár, Hungary

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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Formation and consolidation of natural framework urbanised territory of Telšiai city
Administration of Telšiai district municipality, Lithuania

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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The European Landscape Convention, another landscape for Vianden
Union for the Development and Management of the Our Nature Park, Luxembourg

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

*

Lista, a unique landscape and partnership
The municipality of Farsund, proposed by Vest-Agder County Council, Norway

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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Landscape of the Pico Island vineyard culture
Regional Government of Azores, Regional Direction of Environment, Portugal
Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

*

Spatial Plan for a Special-Purpose Area "The Cultural Landscape of Sremski Karlovci"
Urban and Spatial Planning Institute of Vojvodina, Provincial Secretary for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection, Government of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Serbia

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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Safeguarding and restoration of the composed Baroque landscape of the Banská Štiavnica Calvary
Calvary Fund Civic Association (NGO), Slovak Republic

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

*

Meadow orchards and landscape
Municipality of Kozje, Slovenia

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

*

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

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

*

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

Recognised for its great value, the Project is part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, as a source of inspiration.

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V. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The members of the Jury underlined that the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe constitutes an important means for promoting awareness-raising of the landscape dimension, according to the provisions of the European Landscape Convention, and that it would be most desirable for all Parties to participate in the 7th Session which will be organised in 2020-2021.

VI. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

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

APPENDIX 1

AGENDA

I. WELCOME AND OPENING OF THE MEETING

- Adoption of the draft agenda
  [CEP-CDCP-LA (2019) 1E]

- General presentation of the work of the meeting
  [CEP-CDCPP-LA (2019) 2E]

II. ELECTION OF THE CHAIR

III. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECTS

IV. DEBATE AND DECISION OF THE JURY

V. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

VI. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL JURY

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

1. Mr Julien TRANSY, Landscape Manager, Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition, F-92055 La Défense, Cedex, France
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Representative of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

2. *For the attention of a member of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe*
s/c. Mr Andreas KIEFFER, Secretary General of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, Council of Europe, F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France
Tel: +33 (0) 3 90 21 54 93 – E-mail: andreas.kieffer@coe.int
and Mrs Sabine ZIMMER, Head of the Cabinet of the President and Secretary General of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 41 25 97; E-mail: sabine.zimmer@coe.int *(Apologised for absence)*

Representative of the Conference of INGOS of the Council of Europe

3. Mr Thierry MATHIEU, President of the Committee on Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe
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Three eminent specialists on landscape

4. Mr Valerio DI BATTISTA, Professor Emeritus at the Milan Polytechnic, Architect, Coordinator of the Piedmont Landscape Observatory Network, President of the Monferrato Casalese Landscape Observatory, Via Crema, 15, 20135 Milano, Italie
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5. Mr Andreas STALDER, Permanent Expert of the Federal Commission for the Protection of Nature and Landscape (CFNP), Bernastrasse 39, CH-3005 Berne, Suisse
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6. Mr Jacques STEIN, President of the Sites section of the Royal Commission on Monuments, Sites and Excavations, Rue Lesoinne N° 8, 4000 Liège, Belgique
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GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

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APPENDIX 3

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

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

www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/rules-and-linguistic-versions

The Committee of Ministers,

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

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

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

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

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

Resolves as follows:

I. The rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe are adopted as set out in the appendix to this resolution.

II. The criteria for awarding the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe are appended to these rules.

III. The Parties are invited to translate into their national language(s) and promote the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. They are also requested to encourage media coverage of the award so as to raise public awareness of the importance of landscapes.

Appendix to Resolution CM/Res(2008)3

Rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Article 1 – Aim

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

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

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

Article 2 – Qualification of candidates

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

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

Article 3 – Procedure

The procedure consists of three stages:

Stage 1 – Submission of candidatures

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

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

– a presentation of the candidate (not more than three pages long);

– the description of a completed project for the protection, management and/or planning of a landscape, which has proved lastingly effective and can serve as an example. Mention shall be made of the convention provision concerned.

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

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

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

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

Stage 2 – Consideration of candidatures

An international jury set up as a subordinate body of the committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention[1] shall determine whether candidatures are admissible. The jury is composed of:

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

The jury appoints a president.

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

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

The reasons for the choice are explained.

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

The committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention[1] examine the proposals of the jury and forward their proposals concerning the award winner, and, wherever appropriate, special mentions, to the Committee of Ministers.

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

In the light of the proposals of the committees of experts referred to in Article 10 of the Convention[1], the Committee of Ministers shall grant the award and any special mentions.

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

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

Appendix to the rules

Criteria for conferring the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development

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

They must also:

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

Criterion 2 – Exemplary value

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

Criterion 3 – Public participation

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

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

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

Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising

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

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