

CHAIRMANSHIP OF CROATIA

Council of Europe
May - November 2018

PRÉSIDENCE DE LA CROATIE

Conseil de l'Europe
Mai - Novembre 2018



COUNCIL OF EUROPE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE SUR LE PAYSAGE

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

National Conference

*Integrated approach to landscape protection,
planning and management*

**Organised under the auspices of the CHAIRMANSHIP OF CROATIA
of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe**

**by the MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND PHYSICAL PLANNING and
the CROATIAN INSTITUTE FOR SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
and THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

**with the support of the Ministry of Culture and
the Ministry of Environment and Energy and
the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund,**

Celebrating the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe



**HUMAN RIGHTS,
DEMOCRACY
AND THE RULE OF LAW**

**DROITS DE L'HOMME,
DÉMOCRATIE
ET ÉTAT DE DROIT**



The European Landscape Convention: Landscape and education

*Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS
Executive Secretary of
the European Landscape Convention
Council of Europe*



Council of Europe

Intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949

47 Member States - Headquarters in the Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg

Statutes - values

- **Promote Democracy, Human rights, Rule of law**
- **Seek Common solutions to the main problems facing society - *sustainable development***

 Albania - Albanie Tirana	 Estonia - Estonie Tallinn	 Lithuania - Lituanie Vilnius	 San Marino - Saint-Marin San Marino - Saint-Marin
 Andorra - Andorre Andorre-la-Vieille Andorre-la-Vieille	 Finland - Finlande Helsinki	 Luxembourg Luxembourg	 Serbia - Serbie Belgrade
 Armenia - Arménie Yerevan - Erevan	 France Paris	 Malta - Malte Valletta - La Vallette	 Slovakia - Slovaquie Bratislava
 Austria - Autriche Vienne - Vienne	 Georgia - Géorgie Tbilisi - Tbilissi	 Republic of Moldova - République de Moldova Chişinău	 Slovenia - Slovénie Ljubljana
 Azerbaijan - Azerbaïdjan Baku - Bakou	 Germany - Allemagne Berlin	 Monaco Monaco	 Spain - Espagne Madrid
 Belgium - Belgique Brussels - Bruxelles	 Greece - Grèce Athens - Athènes	 Montenegro - Monténégro Podgorica	 Sweden - Suède Stockholm
 Bosnia and Herzegovina Bosnie-Herzégovine Sarajevo	 Hungary - Hongrie Budapest	 Netherlands - Pays-Bas Amsterdam	 Switzerland - Suisse Bern - Berne
 Bulgaria - Bulgarie Sofia	 Iceland - Islande Reykjavik	 Norway - Norvège Oslo	 "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" "L'Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoirie" Skopje
 Croatia - Croatie Zagreb	 Ireland - Irlande Dublin	 Poland - Pologne Warsaw - Varsovie	 Turkey - Turquie Ankara
 Cyprus - Chypre Nicosia - Nicosie	 Italy - Italie Rome	 Portugal Lisbon - Lisbonne	 Ukraine Kyiv - Kiev
 Czech Republic - République tchèque Prague	 Latvia - Lettonie Riga	 Romania - Roumanie Bucharest - Bucarest	 United Kingdom - Royaume-Uni London - Londres
 Denmark - Danemark Copenhagen - Copenhague	 Liechtenstein Vaduz	 Russian Federation - Fédération de Russie Moscow - Moscou	 Belarus - Bélarus Minsk - Minsk



 non-member state of the Council of Europe (Belarus)

Status



Parties to the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, **Croatia**, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom (39 ratifications).

Signatories states: Iceland, Malta (2 signatures).

Other Council of Europe Member States: Albania, Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russian Federation.

Other States non Member of the Council of Europe

Why?

The **developments** in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation **and**, at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the **transformation** of landscapes.



The Convention expresses the Member States' concern to achieve **sustainable development** based on a **balanced and harmonious relationship** between social needs, economic activity and the environment.

It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy **high quality landscapes**.

Scope

The Preamble says that States wish to provide “a **new instrument devoted exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe**”.

It applies to the **entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, urban and peri-urban areas, whether on land, water or sea.**

It concerns **remarkable landscapes... and also ordinary or everyday landscapes and degraded areas.**

Landscape is recognised irrespective of its perceived value, since all forms of landscape are crucial to the **quality of the citizens' environment and deserve to be considered in landscape policies.**



Philosophy

The landscape

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

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

... is an important part of **the quality of life for people everywhere**: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas;

... is a key element of **individual and social well-being** and ... its protection, management and planning entail **rights and responsibilities for everyone**.



Definitions

“Landscape” means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

“Landscape policy” means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes.

“Landscape quality objective” means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings.

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

“Landscape management” means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes.

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



Aims

National level:

to promote protection, management and planning of landscapes

International level:

to organise international co-operation on landscape issues.



National level: Contracting Parties undertake to implement

4 General Measures

- Legal recognition of landscape as constituting an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- Establishment and implementation of landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning;
- Establishment of procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies;
- Integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies, with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

5 Specific Measures

- **Awareness-raising:** increasing awareness among the civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.
- **Promotion in training and education:**
 - training for specialists in landscape appraisal and landscape operations
 - multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sector and for associations concerned
 - **school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values that the landscape has and the issues raised by its protection, management and planning**
- **Identification and evaluation:** mobilising those concerned in order to reach a better knowledge of landscape, guiding the work of landscape identification and evaluation through exchanges of experience and methodology between the Parties at a European level
- **Setting landscape quality objectives:** defining landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation
- **Implementation of landscape policies:** introducing policy instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape

International level: Contracting Parties undertake

- International policies and programmes

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

In particular :

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

- Transfrontier landscapes

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

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States for the implementation of the Convention

- Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 on the **guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 on the European Landscape Convention **Information System** of the Council of Europe and its glossary;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 on promoting landscape awareness through **education**;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)7 on pedagogical material for landscape **education** in primary school;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on **Transfrontier Landscapes**;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)7 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of **human rights** and **democracy** with a view to **sustainable development** recommends that :
 - *“the governments of States Parties to the Convention frame landscape policies in the long term, so that they take into account the common surroundings for present and future generations”.*

The European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary

Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member states recommends that States Parties to the Convention:

- use the Information System with its glossary, in the framework of their co-operation, and co-operate to develop it;
- continue to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention in order to promote knowledge of landscapes and landscape policies, in view of enhancing the quality of people's lives, taking care of their surroundings.

The Information System is a “**toolbox**” helping to provide mutual technical and scientific assistance through the collection and exchange of landscape experience and research, as provided for in Article 8 of the Convention on mutual assistance and exchange of information.

Information System on the European Landscape Convention

▶ Albania		▶ Lithuania	
▶ Andorra		▶ Luxembourg	
▶ Armenia		▶ "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	
▶ Austria		▶ Malta	
▶ Azerbaijan		▶ Republic of Moldova	
▶ Belgium		▶ Monaco	
▶ Bosnia and Herzegovina		▶ Montenegro	
▶ Bulgaria		▶ Netherlands	
▶ Cyprus		▶ Norway	
▶ Croatia		▶ Poland	
▶ Czech Republic		▶ Portugal	
▶ Denmark		▶ Romania	
▶ Estonia		▶ Russia	
▶ Finland		▶ San-Marino	
▶ France		▶ Serbia	
▶ Georgia		▶ Slovak Republic	
▶ Germany		▶ Slovenia	
▶ Greece		▶ Spain	
▶ Hungary		▶ Sweden	
▶ Ireland		▶ Switzerland	
▶ Iceland		▶ Turkey	
▶ Italy		▶ United Kingdom	
▶ Latvia		▶ Ukraine	
▶ Liechtenstein			

Strategies and policy documents in favour of the landscape

Andorra: National Landscape Strategy of Andorra 2016-2020 – Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development;

Ireland: National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 – Ministry for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht;

Hungary: National Landscape Strategy (2017-2026) - Ministry of Agriculture

Latvia: Landscape Policy Strategy - Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development;

Switzerland: The Swiss Landscape Conception; Landscape 2020 – Federal Office of the Environment;

Netherlands: Agenda Landschap – *andschappelijk verantwoord ondernemen voor iedereen*;

Portugal: The National policy on architecture and landscape;

Armenia: Architectural criteria's protection of landscape character identity of settlements; Provision of the measures for the implementation of the European Landscape Principles of landscape planning in mountainous regions;

Introduction of principles are defined by the European Landscape Convention relating to training and education in the higher education systems ...Finland, Lithuania...

Legal and financial instruments

France: Landscape policies and legal instruments;

Poland: Instruments for the implementation of the national landscape policy :
Landscape audit, Landscape Day;

Spain: The National Plan of cultural landscape, “100 Cultural landscapes in Spain”;

Italy: The National Landscape Observatory;

Switzerland: The Swiss Landscape Fund.

Horizontal and vertical co-ordination

Czech Republic: Horizontal co-operation with inter-ministerial round tables;

Greece: The landscape policy through the regional spatial plans;

Serbia: Improvement of the capacity building of regions for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

General principles are designed to provide guidance on some of the fundamental articles of the European Landscape Convention:

- A. Consider the territory as a whole*
- B. Recognise the fundamental role of knowledge*
- C. Promote awareness*
- D. Define landscape strategies*
- E. Integrate the landscape dimension in territorial policies*
- F. Integrate landscape into sectoral policies*
- G. Make use of public participation*
- H. Achieve landscape quality objectives*

“Every planning action or project should comply with landscape quality objectives. It should in particular improve landscape quality, or at least not bring about a decline. The effects of projects, whatever their scale, on landscape should therefore be evaluated and rules and instruments corresponding to those effects defined. Each planning action or project should not only match, but also be appropriate to the features of the places.”

- I. Develop mutual assistance and exchange of information*



Examples of instruments used to implement the European Landscape Convention

Instruments are already being put to use in several countries and each of them can be a model for either the creation of new instruments or the improvement of existing ones. The main categories of instruments are:

- landscape planning: landscape study plans included in spatial planning;**
- inclusion of the landscape in sectoral policies and instruments;**
- shared charters, contracts, strategic plans;**
- impact and landscape studies;**
- evaluations of the effects of operations on landscape not subject to an impact study;**
- protected sites and landscapes;**
- relationship between landscape and regulations concerning the cultural and historic heritage;**
- resources and financing;**
- landscape awards;**
- landscape observatories, centres and institutes;**
- reports on the state of the landscape and landscape policies;**
- transfrontier landscapes.**

Suggested text for the practical implementation of the European Landscape Convention at national level for use as guidance for public authorities (Appendix 2 of the Recommendation 2008)

This guidance document suggests certain regulatory and institutional measures that could be taken at national level to assist in formulating, monitoring and evaluating landscape policies. Each paragraph is directly related to the corresponding provisions of the convention.

Paragraph 1 – Definitions / Paragraph 2 – Scope /Paragraph 3 – General principles

1. Legal recognition of landscapes - 2. Rights and responsibilities - 3. Integrating the landscape dimension - 4. Public participation - 5. Knowledge, awareness-raising, education and training - 6. Landscape policy.

Paragraph 4 – Division of responsibilities and competences

... **b. The Ministry of ...:**

i. is responsible for implementing landscape policy and for interministerial co-ordination in that field;

ii. organises consultation with civil society and the assessment of landscape policies by an ad hoc body;

iii. in collaboration with the other ministries and with public participation, regularly develops and reviews a national landscape strategy laying down the guiding principles of landscape policy and describing the paths taken and the goals pursued in order to protect, manage or plan landscapes. This landscape strategy should be made public.

c. The ministries whose activities influence landscapes should liaise with departments responsible for implementing landscape policy in the course of their activities, in keeping with the principles embodied in Paragraph 3, and regularly report on their landscape policy.

d. Regional and local authorities should have staff familiar with landscape issues who are capable of implementing landscape policy in their spheres of competence, taking landscapes into account at their respective territorial levels.

Exchange experiences: Council of Europe Meetings of the workshops for the implementation of the Convention

- Organised by the Council of Europe with a Member State of the Council of Europe and other partners on a regular basis since 2002
- Exchange experiences, examining both good and bad practices in the protection, management and planning of the European landscape
- Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the state hosting the meeting.

The proceedings of the Meetings are published in the Council of Europe's "European Spatial Planning and Landscape" series and are available on the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention website: www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/workshops; www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications

- 1) “Landscape policies: **contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development** (social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches); **Landscape identification, evaluation and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education; Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape**”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002,
- 2) “Integration of landscapes in **international policies and programmes and transfrontier landscapes**; Landscapes and **individual and social well-being; Spatial planning and landscape**”, Strasbourg (France), 27-28 November 2003
- 3) “Landscapes for **urban, suburban and peri-urban areas**”, Cork (Ireland), 16-17 June 2005
- 4) “Landscape and **society**”, Ljubljana (Slovenia), 11-12 May 2006
- 5) “Landscape **quality objectives**: from theory to practice”, Gerona (Spain), 28-29 September 2006
- 6) “Landscape and **rural heritage**”, Sibiu (Romania), 20-21 September 2007
- 7) “Landscape in **planning policies and governance**: towards integrated spatial management”, Piestany (Slovakia), 24-25 April 2008
- 8) “Landscape and **driving forces**”, Malmö (Sweden), 8-9 October 2009
- 9) “Landscape and **infrastructures** for the society”, Cordoba (Spain), 15-16 April 2010
- 10) “**Multifunctional landscape**”, Evora (Portugal), 20-21 October 2011
- 11) “Council of Europe **Landscape Award Forum of National Selections** – Sessions 1 (2008-2009) and 2 (2010-2011)”, Carbonia, Sardinia (Italy), 4-5 June 2012

- 12) “Vision for the future of Europe on **territorial democracy**: landscape as a new strategy for **spatial planning**... Another way to see the territory involving civil society...”, Thessalonica (Greece), 2-3 October 2012
- 13) “Territories of the future: **landscape identification and assessment**: an exercise in democracy”, Cetinje (Montenegro), 2-3 October 2013
- 14) “Council of Europe **Landscape Award Forum of National Selections** – Session 3 (2012-2013)”, Wrocław (Poland), 11-12 June 2014
- 15) “Sustainable landscapes and **economy**: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape”, Urgup (Turkey), 1-2 October 2014
- 16) “Landscape and **transfrontier co-operation**: the landscape knows no boundary”, Andorra la Vella (Andorra), 1-2 October 2015
- 17) “Council of Europe **Landscape Award Forum of National Selections** – Session 4 (2014-2015)”, Budapest (Hungary), 9-10 June 2016
- 18) “**National policies** for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities”, Yerevan (Armenia), 5-6 October 2016
- 19) “The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at **local level**: local democracy”, Brno (Czech Republic), 5-6 September 2017
- 20) “Council of Europe **Landscape Award Forum of National Selections** – Session 5 (2016-2017)”, Daugavpils (Latvia), 20-21 June 2018

“

21) “Landscape and **education**”, Tropea, Calabria (Italy), 3-4 October 2018,

“Message of Tropea” on Landscape and education



Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe

www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/sessions-of-the-landscape-award

The Landscape Award recognises a policy implemented or measures taken by local and regional authorities or non-governmental organisations to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape which have proved effective in the long-term and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities.

The Award thus contributes to the stimulation of those working on a local level and to the encouragement and recognition of exemplary landscape management. It is conferred by the Committee of Ministers, on proposals from the Committee of Experts responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention.

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

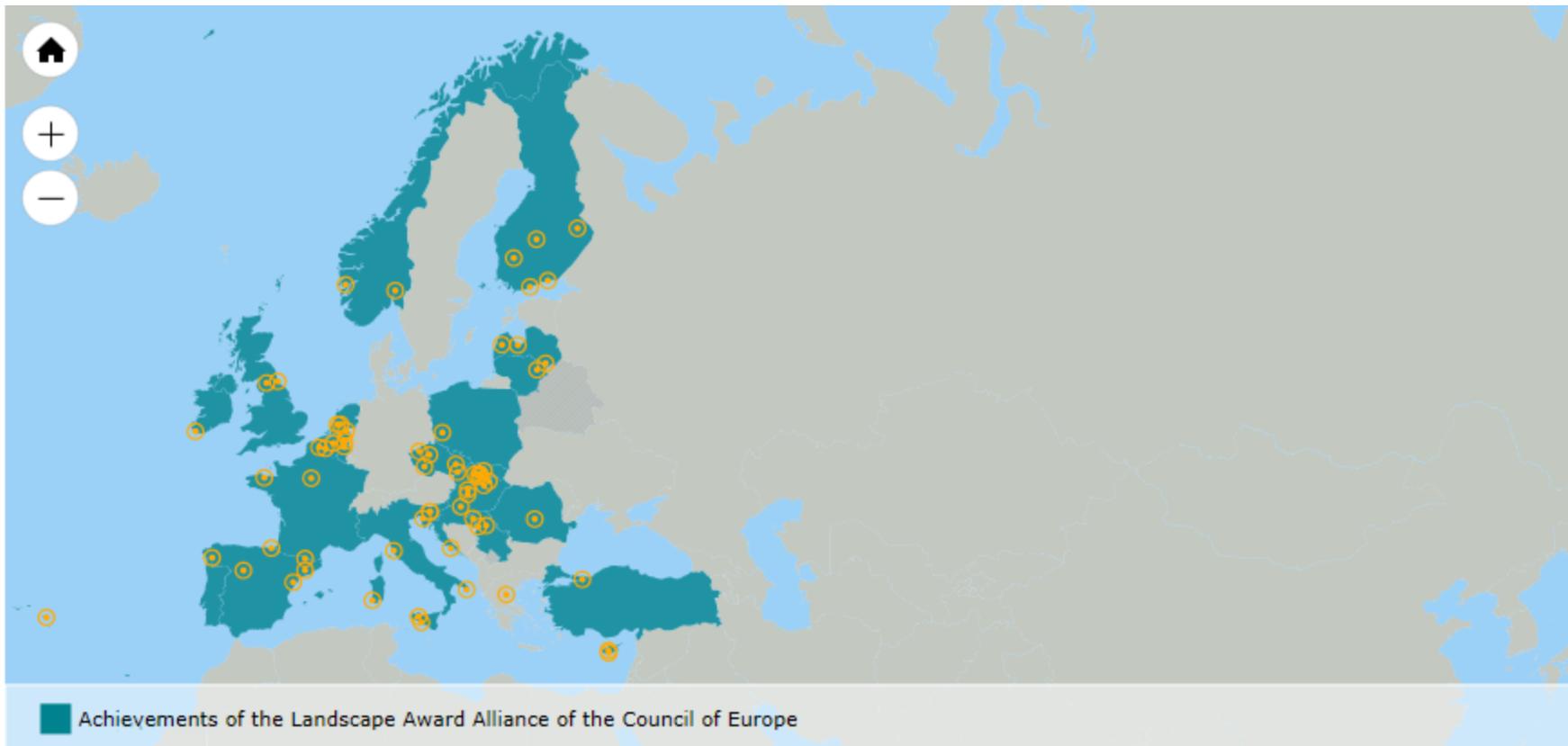
Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development

Criterion 2 – Exemplary value

Criterion 3 – Public participation

Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising



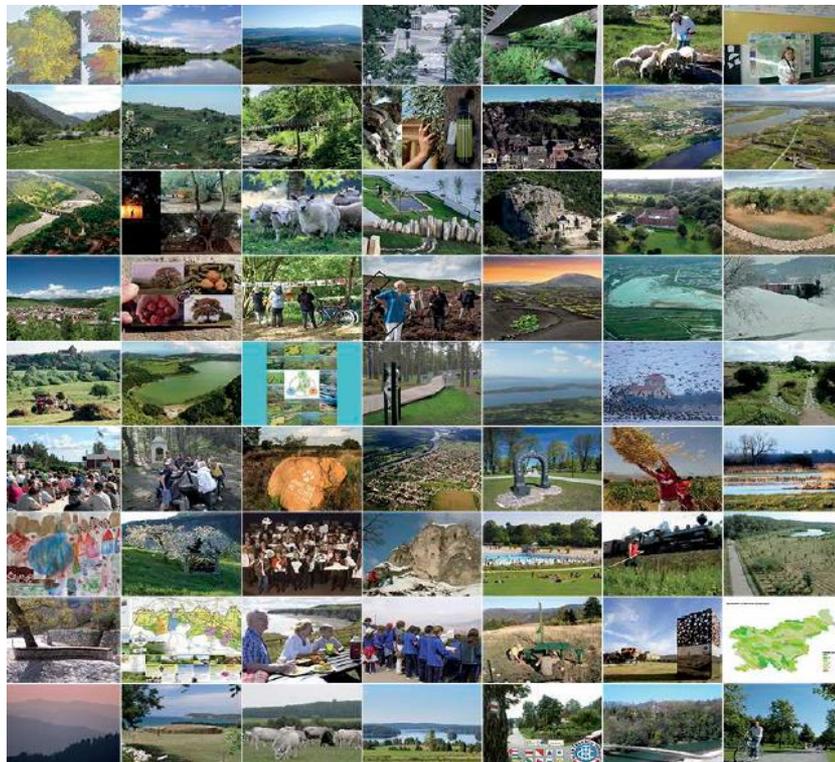


Disclaimer

- > [Overview of the Projects of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance](#): classification based on the actors, the scope and the objectives of the Projects

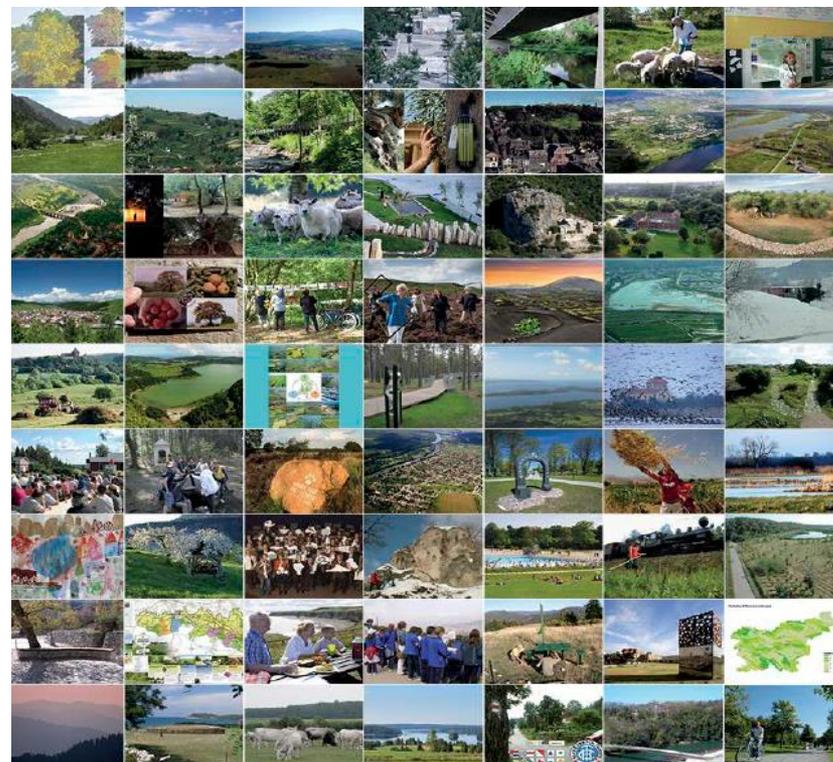


CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



European Landscape Convention
**THE LANDSCAPE AWARD ALLIANCE
OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

European spatial planning
and landscape, No. 105



Convention du Conseil de l'Europe
sur le paysage
ALLIANCE DU PRIX DU PAYSAGE

Aménagement du territoire
européen et paysage, n° 105





*“Education and awareness-raising:
city, territory, landscape”*
Generalitat of Catalonia and Landscape
Observatory of Catalonia, Spain



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



*Environmental education in the town of Strakonice
year by year or “Pilgrimage through the
Contemplative Landscape”*
Municipality of Strakonice; Czech Republic



Regeneration of the landscape and archaeological Park of the Valley of the Temples in Agrigento

Department of Cultural Heritage and Identity of Sicily, Italy

Publications

Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention

- Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes;
 - Transfrontier landscapes;
 - Education; Individual and social well-being; Spatial planning and landscape
- CoE Publishing, 2006*



*Landscape and sustainable development:
challenges of the European
Landscape Convention*

Landscape facets: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

- Landscape, town, peri-urban and sub-urban areas
 - Infrastructure and landscape: roads
 - Road infrastructure: tree avenues in the landscape
 - European Local Landscape circle studies: implementation guide
 - Education on landscape for children
 - Training of landscape architects
 - Landscape and ethics
- CoE Publishing, 2012***



Landscape facets
Reflections and proposals for the implementation
of the European Landscape Convention

Landscape dimensions: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Landscape and wind turbines

Landscape and leisure

Landscape and education

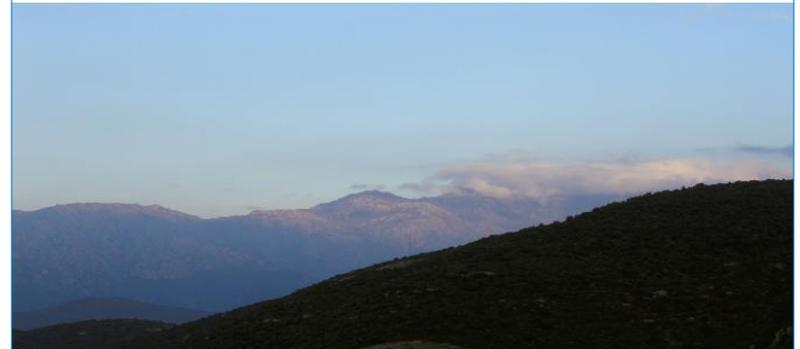
Landscape and economy

Landscape and advertising

Landscape and democracy

CoE Publishing, 2017

Landscape dimensions



Reflections and proposals
for the implementation
of the European
Landscape Convention

Conclusion

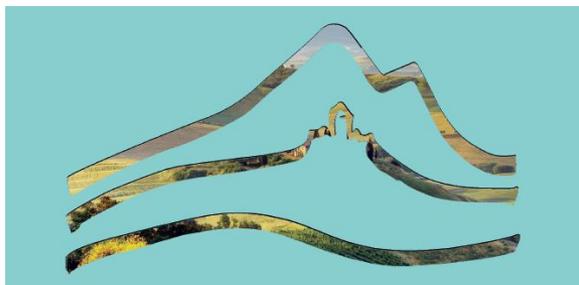
Contemporary societies throughout the world are confronted and will be brought increasingly to grips with phenomena and events that bring in question the values of their civilization and ideals of their philosophies.

A unique setting and meeting place for populations, landscape is a key factor in the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of individuals and societies.

Any government wishing to implement the principles of good governance needs to give due emphasis to landscape in its local, regional, national and international policies.



***Second International Landscape Day
of the Council of Europe:
Landscape and education
20 October 2018***



The [Second International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe](#) seeks to promote “*school and university courses* which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning” (Article 6 of the [European Landscape Convention](#)).

www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention

www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage