



PRESIDENCY OF FINLAND
Council of Europe
November 2018 – May 2019
PRÉSIDENTIE DE LA FINLANDE
Conseil de l'Europe
Novembre 2018 – Mai 2019



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



Strasbourg, 13 May 2019

CEP-CDCPP (2019) 20E

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

10th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

*Conference organised under the auspices of the Presidency of Finland
of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe*

REPORT

Council of Europe
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
6-7 May 2019



*Document of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe
Directorate of Democratic Participation*

Opening of the Conference

Opening speeches

The opening speeches below were delivered.

Mrs Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe welcomed the participants [Appendix 2 to this Report] and delivered an opening speech as it appears in Appendix 3.1. to this Report.

Mrs Satu Mattila-Budich, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe as it appears in Appendix 3.2. to this Report.

Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro as it appears in Appendix 3.3. to this Report.

Mrs Giuliana de Francesco, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Head of the European Multilateral Relations Unit, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy as it appears in Appendix 3.4. to this Report.

Mr Thierry Mathieu, Chairman of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Commission of the INGO Conference of the Council of Europe as it appears in Appendix 3.5. to this Report].

1. Adoption of the draft agenda

[Document for action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 1E](#) – Draft agenda]

[Document for action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 1E Add.](#) – Draft annotated agenda]

The Conference adopted the agenda as it appears in Appendix 1 to this Report, deciding to advance the consideration of item 19 on the Draft Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2019-2022.

2. General Report of activities on the European Landscape Convention and status of signatures and ratifications

[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 2E](#) – PowerPoint Presentation]

The Conference:

- took note of the General Report of activities on the European Landscape Convention presented by Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe;
- noted that:
 - the Work Programme adopted by the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (23-24 March 2017) has been implemented;
 - at its 1295th and 1329th Meetings (CM/Del/Dec(2017)1295/7.1, 27 September 2017 and CM/Del/Dec(2018)1329/7.1, 14 November 2018), the Committee of Ministers took note of the abridged Reports of the 6th and 7th Meetings of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage

and Landscape (CDCPP) (Strasbourg, 10-12 May 2017 and 6-8 June 2018), adopting the draft decisions presented to it;

- took note of the chart of signatures and ratifications of the [European Landscape Convention](#). As of 7 May 2019, 39 States have ratified 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, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom; two States have signed it: Iceland and Malta www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/176
- invited member States that have not yet done so to consider signing and/or ratifying the Convention.

Session I – Introductory Session

3. **Addresses from representatives of Member States of the Council of Europe and other States**
 - **States Parties to the Convention: public policies for the implementation of the Convention at national, regional and local level**
 - **States not party to the Convention**

[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 3Bil.](#)]

The Conference:

- took note with great interest of the addresses presented by the representatives of the following States:

Members States of the Council of Europe – Parties to the Convention

Andorra
 Azerbaijan
 Belgium
 Bosnia and Herzegovina
 Bulgaria
 Czech Republic
 Estonia
 Finland
 France
 Georgia
 Greece
 Hungary
 Italy
 Latvia
 Lithuania
 Luxembourg
 Montenegro

Norway
Poland
Portugal
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Ukraine
United Kingdom

Members of the Council of Europe – Non Party to the Convention

Malta

Observer States

Belarus
Israel

- noted that the implementation of the European Landscape Convention was generating major progress in landscape policies in many States, at national, regional and local level.

4. Statements of international governmental and non-governmental organisations
[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 4Bil.](#)]

The Conference:

- took note with great interest of the addresses presented by delegations of the following non-governmental organisations:

Non-governmental organisations

Atelier international du paysage
Civilscape
Europae Archaeologiae Consilium (EAC)
European Foundation Il Nibbio (FEIN)
European Ramblers Association (ERA)
International Association for Landscape Ecology (IALE)
International Federation for Landscape Architecture (IFLA)
International Terraced Landscape Alliance (ITLA)
Landscape Research Group (LRG).

Session II – Landscape and sustainable development

5. Report “*Landscape in rural territories in energy, agricultural and demographic transition*” and draft recommendation

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 5E](#) – [PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

The Conference:

- took note of the Report “*Landscape in rural territories in energy, agricultural and demographic transition*”, prepared in the framework of the Work Programme of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, by Mr Patrice Collignon as Expert of the Council of Europe, which aims to promote greater attention to the landscape in rural areas, in a context of changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes;
- amended the draft recommendation presented, and decided to forward the Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: Landscape in rural territories in energy, agricultural and demographic transition as it appears in Appendix 8.2.1. to this report, to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.

Experiences: *Taking landscape into consideration in rural areas*

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 5E Add.](#) – [PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

The Conference:

- considered with interest experiences in favour of landscapes in rural areas, presented for information:
 - the Landscape Observatory of Tuscany for the rural territory, by Mr Mauro Agnoletti, President of the Landscape Observatory of Tuscany for the rural territory (Italy);
 - the “Manifesto for the beauty of rural landscapes”, transmitted by Mr Carmine Nardone, Former President of the Province of Benevento (Campania Region, Italy), President of Futuridea, in collaboration with Mr Felice Spingola, Sociologist, Landscape Economist, Centro Studi Pan, Calabria, Italy. The Manifesto was adopted in 2018 by the Scientific Committee for Rural Landscape Studies: the Rural Landscape Laboratory Futuridea, in collaboration with the Campania Region, the National Research Council (ISAFOM) and the University from Sannio, presented by Mrs Rossella Del Prete, Mr Antonio Leone and Mr Carmine Nardone. The Manifesto was signed by the five municipalities that make up Sannio Falanghina City of Wine 2019.

6. Report “*Professional recognition of landscape architects*” and draft recommendation

[Document for action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 6E](#)]

The Conference:

- took note of the Report on “*Professional recognition of landscape architects*” prepared in the framework of the Work Programme of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, by Mr Michael Oldham as Expert of the Council of Europe,

which highlights the importance of the contribution of the profession of landscape architects to the well-being and aspirations of society, and considers the need for recognition of the profession by the Parties to the European Landscape Convention;

- proposed to the States Parties to the Convention to send their comments on the Report to the Secretariat within one month, in order to prepare a revised version of the report;
- amended the draft recommendation presented, and adopted the Statement of the Conference of the member States of the Council of Europe to the European Landscape Convention on the professional recognition of landscape architects, as it appears in Appendix 8.1.1. to this report.

7. Report “A review of integrated approaches for landscape monitoring” and draft reference text

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 7E](#)]

The Conference:

- took note of the Report “A review of integrated approaches for landscape monitoring”, prepared in the framework of the Work Programme of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, by Mr Felix Kienast, as expert of the Council of Europe, with the collaboration of F. Wartmann, A. Zaugg and M. Hunziker; the Report having for objectives: to provide an overview of landscape observatories/monitoring initiatives that aim to monitor the change in the physical and cultural-historical components of landscapes and the perception of landscapes by people; to identify the prerequisites of such integrated approaches; and to prepare a set of criteria for the attention of the Parties of the European Landscape Convention, allowing them to promote integrated monitoring programmes that overcome the dichotomy between physical and perceived landscapes;
- proposed to the States Parties to the Convention to send their comments on the Report to the Secretariat within one month, in order to prepare a revised version of the report;
- noted that important work has been done in recent years by States Parties to the Convention to identify their landscapes, analyse their characteristics and the dynamics and pressures that modify them, and monitor their changes;
- encouraged this process by asking the Parties to the Convention to inform the Council of Europe Information System on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in order to continue promoting an exchange of experiences and methodologies;
- adopted the Memento contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: Towards integrated approaches for landscape monitoring, prepared on the basis of the conclusions of the abovementioned Report., as it appears in Appendix 8.1.2. to this report.

8. Report “Landscape and responsibility”

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 8E](#)]

The Conference:

- took note of the Report “Landscape and responsibility”, prepared in the framework of the Work Programme of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, by Mr Yves Luginbühl as Expert of the Council of Europe, which aims to put into perspective the concepts of landscape and responsibility, in accordance with the Preamble of the Convention;

- decided to continue the work, in accordance with the CDCPP decision on the establishment of a Working Group with the elaboration of a draft recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on “Landscape and responsibility” on a landscape ethics charter and landscape well-being indicators;
- recalled that at its 6th meeting (CDCPP (2017) 18 rev.), the CDCPP decided on the composition of the Working Group of the European Landscape Convention “Rights and *responsibilities* for everyone” (Preamble of the Convention) and designated its members: Mrs Anita Bergenstråhle-Lind (Sweden), Mrs Hanna Jedras (Poland), Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic (Montenegro), Mrs Liv Kirstine Just-Mortensen (Norway) and the representative of the Council of Europe Conference of INGOs, and entrusted the Secretariat to designate experts.

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Palais de l'Europe

Foyer of the Hemicycle

With the participation of

Mrs Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe

*Mrs Satu MATTILA-BUDICH, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe*

Exhibition on the Landscape Alliance Award of the Council of Europe

and

*In the framework of the Presidency of Finland
of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe,
presentation of a*

Photographic Exhibition on Finnish landscapes

by Mr Tapio Heikkilä

Reception
6 May 2019

Session III – National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

9. Council of Europe Observatory for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Information System and Platform of Information on the Convention

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 9E](#)]

The Conference:

- welcomed the development of national landscape policies of the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention;
- took note with great interest of the National Reports on the implementation of the Convention (accessible on the public part of the [Information System on the European Landscape Convention](#) *List of National Reports available as of 7 May 2019: Andorra, Belgium (Wallonia), France, Greece, Hungary, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey [this list will be completed with the national reports currently being prepared];*
- invited the National Correspondents of the Information System (Appendix 3 to the document mentioned above) to complete and/or update the online questionnaire by 30 May 2019, with a view to drawing up National reports of the States Parties to the Convention;
- invited the representatives of the States Parties to the Convention to translate if they wish, the [Glossary of the Information System of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention](#) (Council of Europe publication, Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2018, No. 106);
- took note of the establishment of the [Information Platform of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe](#), intended to present: the main themes of the Convention; the synthesis reports on national and regional policies for the implementation of the Convention; and other work carried out for the implementation of the Convention.

10. Results of the 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy”, Brno, Czech Republic, 5-6 September 2017

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 10E – Intervention](#)]

The Conference:

- warmly thanked the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Regional Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Culture, and the Ministry of School, Youth and Sport, of the Czech Republic, in partnership with Mendel University in Brno and South Moravian Region, for their co-operation with the Council of Europe in the organisation of the 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy”, held in Brno, Czech Republic, on 5-6 September 2017, and their hospitality;
- took note with interest of the statement by Mrs Julia Tobikova, Representative of the Czech Republic on the outcome of the Meeting;

- took note of the speeches and presentations made at the Meeting, as they appear on the website of the European Landscape Convention, as well as the conclusions of the Meeting: www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/19th;
- decided to take full account landscape in the policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level (Chapter II of the Convention on National measures);
- welcomed the results of the 1st International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, 20 October 2017, and the “Message from Brno” on “*Landscape at local level*”, launched on this occasion www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/international-landscape-day

Session IV – Landscape dimension of the public policies and international programmes

11. Results of the 21st Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “*Landscape and Education*”, Tropea, Italy, 3-4 October 2018

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 11E – Intervention](#)]

The Conference:

- warmly thank the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities of Italy and the collaboration of the Regions of Calabria and Basilicata, for their co-operation with the Council of Europe in the organisation of the 21st Council of Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention on “*Landscape and Education*”, held in Tropea, Italy, on 3-4 October 2018, and their hospitality;
- took note with interest of the statement by Mr Giovanni Manieri Elia, Representative of Italy on the importance of landscape education;
- took note of the speeches and presentations made at the Meeting, as they appear on the website of the European Landscape Convention, as well as the conclusions of the Meeting: www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/21st;
- decided to take full account of landscape education (primary, secondary, university and permanent education) in the policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (Chapter II of the Convention on National measures);
- welcomed the results of the 2nd International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, 20 October 2018, and the “Message from Tropea” on “*Landscape and Education*”, launched on this occasion www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/international-landscape-day.

12. Results of the 22nd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Water, landscape and citizenship in the face of global change*”, Seville, Spain, 14-15 March 2019

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 12E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

The Conference:

- warmly thanked the Ministry of Culture and Sport of Spain, in partnership with the Region of Andalusia and the Municipality of Seville, for their co-operation with the Council of Europe in the organisation of the 22nd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Water, landscape and citizenship*”

in the face of global change”, held in Seville, Spain on 14-15 March 2019, and their hospitality;

- took note of the speeches and presentations made at the Meeting, as they appear on the website of the European Landscape Convention, as well as the conclusions of the Meeting presented by Mrs Linarejos Cruz; www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/22nd;
- decided to take full account of “inland water and marine areas” in the policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (Chapter II of the Convention on National measures);
- decided to dedicate the 3rd International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, on 20 October 2019, to the landscape of water and water in the landscape (to “inland water and marine areas” in accordance with the European Landscape Convention) with, as “Message from Seville”: “*Thirst for participation: to take care of water landscapes*”.

Session V – Elections

Elections of the next Chair and Vice-Chair of the Conference¹

The Secretariat hold elections.

The Parties to the Convention elected:

- Mrs Krisztina Kincses (Hungary) as Chair of the Conference of the European Landscape Convention;
- Mr Gilles Rudaz (Switzerland) as Vice-Chair of the Conference of the European Landscape Convention;

Mrs Krisztina Kincses and Mr Gilles Rudaz thanked the States parties to the Convention for the confidence placed in them and expressed their willingness to promote the implementation of the Convention.

1. Appendix 2 to Resolution CM/Res(2011)24 (Article12.d.): “*Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair shall require a two-thirds majority at the first ballot and a simple majority at the second ballot. In steering committees, the election shall be held by secret ballot, in other committees by a show of hands, unless a member of the committee requests a secret ballot*”.

Session VI – The Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

- 13. Report on the 5th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and 20th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - 5th Session 2016-2017”, Daugavpils, Latvia, 19-21 June 2018**
 [Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 13E](#)]

The Conference:

- warmly congratulated the Daugavpils City Council, Latvia, winner of the Council of Europe Landscape Award (5th Session 2016-2017) for the Project *Regeneration of Daugavpils Fortress to Preserve Cultural and Historical Objects* – Award conferred by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe for regeneration of a degraded symbolic landscape;
- congratulated the authors of the twelve other projects presented at the 5th Session 2016-2017 of the Council of Europe Landscape Award for the very high quality of the work carried out and their exemplary value;
- warmly thanked the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia and the City Council of Daugavpils for their generous hospitality on the occasion of the holding of the 20th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - 5th Session 2016-2017”, Daugavpils, Latvia, 19-21 June 2018;
- took note of the very interesting presentations made during the Meeting, as they appear on the website of the European Landscape Convention
www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/20th;
- encouraged Parties to the Convention to participate in forthcoming sessions of the Council of Europe Landscape Award, in accordance with Article 11 of the European Landscape Convention on the Council of Europe Landscape Award, and in accordance with Resolution (2008) 3 on the Council of Europe Landscape Award Regulation, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 20 February 2008.

- 14. Implementation of the Resolution on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe**
 [Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 14E](#)]

The Conference:

- took note of the adoption of the Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 27 September 2017, encouraging the media coverage of the achievements of the Landscape Award Alliance, to raise public awareness of the importance of landscape;
- took note of the achievements that are part of this Alliance, as mentioned in the appendix to the above-mentioned document and as presented below:
 - [European Landscape Convention: The Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe, Territory and Landscape Series, 2018, No.105](#)
 - www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance

- [Exhibition on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe](#)
- [Poster on the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance](#)

Session VII – Landscape and democracy

15. Draft recommendation “Landscape and democracy: public participation”
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 15E](#)]

The Conference:

- amended the draft recommendation presented, and decided to forward the Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: Landscape and democracy: public participation, as it appears in Appendix 8.2.2. to this report, to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.

Session VIII – Thinking about the landscapes of tomorrow

16. Report “Dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories” and draft reference text
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 16E](#) – [PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

The Conference:

- took note of the Report “*Dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories*”, prepared in the framework of the Work Programme of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, by Mrs Claire Cornu, as Expert of the Council of Europe, which aims to promote the consideration of the value of dry stone in the landscape;
- adopted the Memento contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: Dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories, as it appears in Appendix 8.1.3. to this report.

17. Report “Walking the landscape”
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 17E](#)]

The Conference:

- took note of the Report “*Walking the landscape*”, prepared in the framework of the Work Programme of the Council of Europe, for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention by Mr Gerhard Ermischer, as Expert of the Council of Europe, which aims to address the importance of landscape for human well-being, in accordance with the Preamble of the Convention.
- took fully into account the provisions of the 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, recommending to the governments of the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention to “consider the importance that quality and diversity of landscapes has

for the minds and bodies of human beings, as well as for societies, in the reflections and work devoted to human rights and democracy, with a view to sustainable development”.

18. Report “Forms of thinking and spirituality in some places and traditional cultures around the world”

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 18E](#)]

The Conference:

- took note of the Report “Forms of thinking and spirituality in some places and traditional cultures around the world”, prepared in the framework of the Work Programme of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, by Mr Klaus Fürst-Elmecker as Expert of the Council of Europe, thus highlighting the need to consider different forms of thought and spirituality in the work of implementing the Convention.

Session IX – Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2019-2022

19. Draft Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2019-2022

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 19E](#)]

The Conference:

- adopted the Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2019-2022, as it appears in Appendix 10 to this report.

20. Other business

None.

Closing Speeches

Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro, thanked the participants for their highly appreciated co-operation, offered her best wishes of success to the new Chair and Vice-Chair of the Conference, and thanked the Secretariat of the Council of Europe.

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe thanked Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic for her substantial contributions in support of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, as well as all the participants for their particularly appreciated co-operation (Appendix 3.10 to this Report).

Conclusions

Mr Matjaž Gruden, Director of Democratic Participation of the Council of Europe, delivered the conclusions of the Conference highlighting the importance of the work carried out to implement the European Landscape Convention [Appendix 3.11. to this Report].

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Agenda

Appendix 2 - List of participants

Appendix 3 - Speeches of the Conference

Opening speeches

- 3.1. *Mrs Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe*
- 3.2. *Mrs Satu MATTILA-BUDICH, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe*
- 3.3. *Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro*
- 3.4. *Mrs Giuliana de FRANCESCO, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Head of the European Multilateral Relations Unit, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy*
- 3.5. *Mr Thierry MATHIEU, Chairman of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Commission of the INGO Conference of the Council of Europe*

Exhibition

- 3.6. *Mrs Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe*
- 3.7. *Mrs Satu MATTILA-BUDICH, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe*

Closing speeches

- 3.8. *Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro*
- 3.9. *Mrs Giuliana de FRANCESCO, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Head of the European Multilateral Relations Unit, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy*
- 3.10. *Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Head of Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe*

Conclusions

- 3.11. *Mr Matjaž GRUDEN, Director of Democratic participation, Council of Europe*

Appendix 4 - General Report of activities on the European Landscape Convention and status of signatures and ratifications

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

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 2E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

Appendix 5 - Addresses from representatives of Member States of the Council of Europe and other States

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 3Bil.](#)]

Appendix 6 - Statements of international governmental and non-governmental organisations

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 4Bil.](#)]

Appendix 7 - Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

- 7.1. Results of the 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy*”, Brno, Czech Republic, 5-6 September 2017
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 10E](#)]
- 7.2. Results of the 20th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention European “*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - 5th Session 2016-2017*”, Daugavpils, Latvia, 19-21 June 2018
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 13E](#)]
- 7.3. Results of the 21st Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “*Landscape and Education*”, Tropea, Italy, 3-4 October 2018
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 11E](#)]
- 7.4. Results of the 22nd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Water, landscape and citizenship in the face of global change*”, Seville, Spain, 14-15 March 2019
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 12E](#)]

Appendix 8 - Texts examined by the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

8.1. Texts adopted

8.1.1. Statement of the Conference of the member States of the Council of Europe to the European Landscape Convention on the professional recognition of landscape architects
Adopted by the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, in Strasbourg on 7 May 2019

8.1.2. Memento contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: Towards integrated approaches for landscape monitoring
Adopted by the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, in Strasbourg on 7 May 2019

8.1.3. Memento of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: Dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories
Adopted by the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, in Strasbourg on 7 May 2019

8.2. Draft Recommendations

8.2.1. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: Landscape in rural territories in energy, agricultural and demographic transition

The 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.

8.2.2. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: Landscape and democracy: public participation

The 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.

Appendix 9 - Reports and Experiences presented to the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

9.1. Report “Landscape in rural territories in energy, agricultural and demographic transition”
 [Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 5E](#)]

Experiences: *Taking landscape into consideration in rural areas*
 [Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 5E Add.](#)]

9.2. Report “Professional recognition of landscape architects”
 [Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 6E](#)]

9.3. Report “A review of integrated approaches for landscape monitoring”
 [Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 7E](#)]

9.4. Report “Landscape and responsibility”
 [Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 8E](#)]

9.5. Report “Dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories”
 [Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 16E](#)]

9.6. Report “Walking the landscape”
 [Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 17E](#)]

9.7. Report “Forms of thinking and spirituality in some places and traditional cultures around the world”
 [Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 18E](#)]

Appendix 10 - Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2019-2022

Appendix 11 - List of the documents of the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

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APPENDIX 1

AGENDA

Presentation

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature of the Member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000, with the aims to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise international co-operation. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all aspects of landscape. The Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

To date, 39 Council of Europe Member States have ratified 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, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Two States have signed the Convention: Iceland and Malta.

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

The aim of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention is to present to the member States of the Council of Europe the progress made in the implementation of the Convention, and practical questions related to its implementation.

The Conference is the means by which the Council of Europe ensures the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with its Article 10. The conclusions of the Conference will be brought to the attention of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) which will then Report to the Committee of Ministers.

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European Landscape Convention

www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention

www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage

Working documents of the 10th Conference

www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/cep-cdcpp-2019

www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/cep-cdcpp-2019

MONDAY 6 MAY 2019

Opening of the Conference

8.30-9.00 *Welcome of the participants*

9.00-10.00

Opening speeches

Mrs Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Mrs Satu MATTILA-BUDICH, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe

Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

Mrs Giuliana de FRANCESCO, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Head of the European Multilateral Relations Unit, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy

Mr Thierry MATHIEU, Chairman of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Commission of the INGO Conference of the Council of Europe

10.00-11.00

1. Adoption of the draft agenda

[Document for action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 1E](#) – Draft agenda]

[Document for action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 1E Add.](#) – Draft annotated agenda]

2. General Report of activities on the European Landscape Convention and status of signatures and ratifications

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

[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 2E](#) – PowerPoint Presentation]

11.00-11.30 *Break*

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11.30-13.00

Session I – Introductory Session**3. Addresses from representatives of Member States of the Council of Europe and other States****States Parties to the Convention: public policies for the implementation of the Convention at national, regional and local level***[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 3BiL.](#)]**Note: Pursuant to Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary, the Parties to the Convention are invited to update the Information System on the European Landscape Convention one month before this 10th Conference.**During the Conference, the States representatives are invited to present the important actions carried out since the previous Conference (max. 3 min.).**Participants are kindly requested to send the written text of their addresses to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe for the report of the Conference.*

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Delegations are invited to submit to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe their proposals for the next Chair and Vice-Chair of the Conference, before 17.15 on this day.

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13.00 Lunch

14.30-15.00 Continuation

States not Party to the Convention*[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 3BiL.](#)]**The States representatives are invited to present an address (max. 3 min.).**Participants are kindly requested to send the written text of their addresses to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe for the report of the Conference.***4. Statements of international governmental and non-governmental organisations***[Document for information: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 4BiL.](#)]**Representatives of non-governmental organisations are invited to present a statement (2 min. max.).**Participants are kindly requested to send the written text of their addresses to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe for the report of the Conference.*

15.00-16.45

Session II – Landscape and sustainable development

5. Report “Landscape in rural territories in energy, agricultural and demographic transition” and draft recommendation

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 5E](#)]

Experiences: Taking landscape into consideration in rural areas

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 5E Add.](#)]

6. Report “Professional recognition of landscape architects” and draft recommendation

[Document for action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 6E](#)]

16.45-17.15 Break

17.15-18.00

7. Report “A review of integrated approaches for landscape monitoring” and draft reference text

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 7E](#)]

8. Report “Landscape and responsibility”

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 8E](#)]

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Announcement of the candidatures for the next Chair and Vice-Chair of the Conference, received by the Secretariat.

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18.00-20.00

**Palais de l’Europe
Foyer of the Hemicycle**

With the participation of

Mrs Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe

*Mrs Satu MATTILA-BUDICH, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Chair of the Ministers’ Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe*

Exhibition on the Landscape Alliance Award of the Council of Europe

and

***In the framework of the Presidency of Finland
of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, presentation of a***

Photographic Exhibition on Finnish landscapes

by Mr Tapio Heikkilä

Reception

TUESDAY 7 MAY 2019

9.00-10.00

Session III – National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

9. **Council of Europe Observatory for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Information System and Platform of Information on the Convention**
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 9E](#)]
10. **Results of the 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy”, Brno, Czech Republic, 5-6 September 2017**
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 10E](#)]

10.00-10.45

Session IV – Landscape dimension of the public policies and international programmes

11. **Results of the 21st Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “Landscape and Education”, Tropea, Italy, 3-4 October 2018**
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 11E](#)]
12. **Results of the 22nd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “Water, landscape and citizenship in the face of global change”, Seville, Spain, 14-15 March 2019**
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 12E](#)]

10.45-11.15 *Break*

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10.45-11.45

Session V – Elections

Elections of the next Chair and Vice-Chair of the Conference²

2. Appendix 2 to Resolution CM/Res(2011)24 (Article12.d.): “Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair shall require a two-thirds majority at the first ballot and a simple majority at the second ballot. In steering committees, the election shall be held by secret ballot, in other committees by a show of hands, unless a member of the committee requests a secret ballot”.

11.45-12.30

Session VI – The Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

13. **Report on the 5th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and 20th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - 5th Session 2016-2017”, Daugavpils, Latvia, 19-21 June 2018**
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 13E](#)]
14. **Implementation of the Resolution on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe**
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 14E](#)]

12.30 Lunch

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14.00-14.45

Session VII – Landscape and democracy

15. **Draft recommendation “Landscape and democracy”**
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 15E](#)]

14.45-15.30

Session VIII – Thinking about the landscapes of tomorrow

16. **Report “Dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories” and draft Reference text**
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 16E](#)]
17. **Report “Walking the landscape”**
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 17E](#)]
18. **Report “Forms of thinking and spirituality in some places and traditional cultures around the world”**
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 18E](#)]

15.30-16.00 Break

16.00-17.00

Session IX – Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2019-2022

19. Draft Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2019-2022

[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 19E](#)]

20. Other business

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17.00 -17.30

Closing of the Conference

Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

Mrs Giuliana de FRANCESCO, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Head of the European Multilateral Relations Unit, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy

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

Conclusions

Mr Matjaž GRUDEN, Director of Democratic participation of the Council of Europe

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APPENDIX 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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

ANDORRA / ANDORRE

M. Marc ROSSEL SOLER, Directeur général, Gouvernement de l'Andorre, Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et du Développement Durable, Département de l'Environnement et du Développement durable C/ Prat de la Creu 62 64, AD 500, Andorra
Tel: +376 875707 E-mail: marc_rossell@govern.ad

ARMENIA / ARMENIE

Mrs Astghik BALDRYAN, Deputy to the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the Council of Europe, 40, allée de la Robertsau – 67000 Strasbourg
Tel.: +33 388242717 E-mail: armenia.coe@mfa.am

Mr Tigran GALSTYAN, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, 0010, Vazgen Sargsyan 3/8, Yerevan
Tel: +374 10527000 E-mail: mariam.gigoyan@gmail.com; info@mincult.am

AZERBAIJAN / AZERBAÏDJAN

Mr Jeyhun PASHAYEV, Director, State Nature Reserve, Baku, Azerbaijan, B. Aghayev Str 100A, AZ1073 Baku
Tel: +994 124927369 E-mail: jeyhun.pashayev@mail.ru

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

Mme Mireille DECONINCK, Attachée, Service public de Wallonie, Brigades d'Irlande 1, 5100 Namur
Tel: +32 81332522 E-mail: mireille.deconinck@spw.wallonie.be

M. Didier MORAY, Architecte paysagiste, Service public de Wallonie, Avenue Prince de Liège, 7, 5100 Jambes, Namur
Tel: +32 478978862 E-mail: didier.moray@spw.wallonie.be

Mr Jonas VAN LOOVEREN, Policy Officer, Flanders Heritage Agency, Havenlaan 88 bus 5, 1000 Brussels
Tel: +32 492340690 E-mail: jonas.vanlooveren@vlaanderen.be

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZÉGOVINE

Mrs Lamija ABDIJEVIC, Senior Advisor, Cultural Heritage Institute for protection of monuments, Borak 17, 71000 Sarajevo
Tel: +38 761218406 E-mail: lamija.abdijevic@gmail.com

Mr Dejan RADOSEVIC, Head of Section, Biological and Technical Affairs, The Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical, and Natural Heritage, Vuka Karadzica 4, 78 000 Banja Luka
Tel: +387 65653001 E-mail: d.radosevic@kipn.vladars.net

BULGARIA / BULGARIE

Mrs Veradina NACHEVA, Chief Expert, Natura 2000 and Protected Areas Unit, Ministry of Environment and Water, 22 Maria Louiza Blvd., 1000 Sofia
Tel: +359 29406128 E-mail: vnacheva@moew.government.bg

Mrs Daniela GINCHEVA, National Institute for Immovable Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture,
Lachesar Stanchev 7, 1125 Sofia
Tel: +359 887531678 E-mail: land_dani@abv.bg
(*Apologised for absence / Excusée*)

CROATIA / CROATIE

Mrs Sanja ŠABAN, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, Ulica
Republike Austrije 14, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel: 01 3712 718 E-mail: sanja.saban@mgipu.hr
(*Apologised for absence / Excusée*)

Mrs Mirna SABLJAK, Cultural Heritage Protection Sector, Directorate for the Protection of Cultural
Heritage, Ministry of Culture, Zagreb, Runjaninova 2, Croatia
Tel +385 14866607; E-mail: mirna.sabljak@min-kulture.hr
(*Apologised for absence / Excusée*)

CYPRUS / CHYPRE

CZECH REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE

Mr Jan BROJAC, Advisor, Ministry of the Environment, Vršovická 65, 100 10 Prague
Tel: +420 267122218 E-mail: jan.brojac@mzp.cz

Mrs Júlia TÓBIKOVÁ, National representative to the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of
the Environment, Vršovická 65, 100 10 Prague
Tel: +420 267122712 E-mail: julia.tobikova@mzp.cz

Mr Karel WIRTH, Senior Ministerial Counsellor, Ministry of Regional Development, Staroměstské
náměstí 6, 11015 Prague
Tel: +420 224862326 E-mail: karel.wirth@mnr.cz

DENMARK / DANEMARK

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

Mrs Piret PALM, Senior Officer, Ministry of the Environment, Narva mnt 7a, 15172 Tallinn
Tel: +372 6260730 E-mail: piret.palm@envir.ee

FINLAND / FINLANDE

Mrs Sonja FORSS, Co-ordinator, Finnish Environment Institute, Latokartanonkaari 11, 00790
Helsinki
Tel: +35 8295251120 E-mail: sonja.forss@ymparisto.fi

Mr Tapio HEIKKILÄ, Senior Environmental Advisor, Ministry of the Environment, Aleksanterinkatu
7, FI-00023 Government, Helsinki
Tel: +358 505947515 E-mail: tapio.heikkila@ym.fi

Mrs Tuija MIKKONEN, Senior Ministerial Advisor, Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Boc 35,
00023 Government, Helsinki
Tel: +358 400143970 E-mail: tuija.mikkonen@ym.fi

Mrs Ulla SALMELA, Chief Intendant, Finnish Heritage Agency, Sturenkatu 2a / PL 913, 00101
Helsinki
Tel: +358 295336251 E-mail: ulla.salmela@museovirasto.fi

FRANCE / FRANCE

M. Julien TRANSY, Chargé de mission paysage, Représentant national pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire, 1, Place Carpeaux, 92055 cedex, Puteaux - La Défense

Tel: +33 140813392

E-mail: julien.transy@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

GEORGIA / GÉORGIE

Mrs Marina TUMANISHVILI, Chief Specialist, UNESCO and International Relations Unit, National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia, 58, Krtsanisi Str., 0114 Tbilisi

Tel: +99 5577171052

E-mail: m_tumanishvili@yahoo.com

GREECE / GRÈCE

Mr Anestis GOURGIOTIS, Head of Spatial Planning Department, Ministry of the Environment and Energy, Amaliados 17, 11523 Athens

Tel: +30 2131515362

E-mail: a.gourgiotis@prv.ypeka.gr

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

Mrs Krisztina KINCSES, National representative for the European Landscape Convention, *Deputy Chair of the Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention*, Ministry of Agriculture, Kossuth Lajos tér 11, 1055 Budapest

Tel: +36 17952433

E-mail: krisztina.kincses@am.gov.hu

IRELAND / IRLANDE

ITALY / ITALIE

Mr Giovanni MANIERI ELIA, Senior Officer, Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, Via di San Michele, 22, 00153 Rome

Tel: +39 0667234590

E-mail: giovanni.manierielia@beniculturali.it

LATVIA / LETTONIE

Mrs Dace GRANTA, Senior Officer, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Peldu 25, LV 1494 Riga

Tel: +371 67026553

E-mail: dace.granta@varam.gov.lv

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

Mr Mindaugas ŽOLYNAS, Chief Specialist of Nature Protection and Forest Policy Group, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Lithuania, A.Jakšto 4, LT-01105 Vilnius

Tel: +370 52786569

E-mail: mindaugas.zolynas@am.lt

(Apologised for absence /Excusé)

LUXEMBOURG / LUXEMBOURG

Mr Robert Léon PHILIPPART, UNESCO Site Manager, Ministère de la Culture, 4, Bd F.D. Roosevelt, L-2450 Luxembourg

Tel: +352 524776614

E-mail: robert.philippart@mc.etat.lu

REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA / REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

MONTENEGRO / MONTÉNÉGRO

Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, National Representative for the European Landscape Convention, *Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention*, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, II crnogorskog bataljona 2E, 81000 Podgorica

Tel: +382 67584444

E-mail: sanjalj@t-com.me

THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

Mrs Flora VAN REGTEREN ALTENA, Senior Policy Advisor, Department for Arts and Heritage, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Postbus 16375 - 2500 BJ DEN HAAG

Tel : + 31 6 468 49 395 E-mail: f.altena@minocw.nl

(Apologised for absence / Excusée)

NORWAY / NORVÈGE

Mrs Liv Kirstine JUST-MORTENSEN, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Akersgata 59, N-0032 Oslo

Tel: +47 91178654 E-mail: lkm@kmd.dep.no

NORTH MACEDONIA / MACEDOINE DU NORD

POLAND / POLOGNE

Mrs Małgorzata KOSEWSKA-KAŻMIERCZAK, Senior Expert, General Directorate for Environmental Protection, Wawelska 52/54, 00-922 Warsaw

Tel: +48 223692136 E-mail: malgorzata.kosewska@gdos.gov.pl

Mr Jakub MILCZAREK, Head of Unit, General Directorate for Environmental Protection, Wawelska 52/54, 00-922 Warsaw

Tel: +48 223692134 E-mail: jakub.milczarek@gdos.gov.pl

PORTUGAL / PORTUGAL

Mrs Marta RODRIGUES, Senior Officer, Architect, Directorate General for Territory, Ministry of the Environment, Rua da Artilha Um, n.º 107, 1099-052, Lisbon

Tel: +35 1916180610 E-mail: mrodrigues@dgterritorio.pt

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

SAN MARINO / SAINT MARIN

SERBIA / SERBIE

Mrs Biljana FILIPOVIC ĐUSIC, Assistant Minister for International Co-operation, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Omladinskih brigada 1, 11070 Belgrade

Tel: +381 648166490 E-mail: biljana.filipovic@ekologija.gov.rs

(Apologised for absence / Excusée)

Mrs Biljana JOVANOVIC-ILIC, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Omladinskih brigada 1, 11070 Belgrade

Tel: +381 63421641 E-mail: biljana.j.ilic@ekologija.gov.rs

Mrs Nevena VASILJEVIC, University of Belgrade, Kneza Visaslava 1, 11000 Belgrade

Tel: +381 113053924 E-mail: nevena.vasiljevic@sfb.bg.ac.rs

SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUIE

Mrs Simona BORAROSOVA, Senior Officer, Ministry of the Environment, Namestie L. Stura 1, 81235 Bratislava

Tel: +42 1902834798 E-mail: simona.borarosova@enviro.gov.sk

Mrs Zlatica CSONTOS ŠIMOŇÁKOVÁ, Senior Officer, Ministry of Environment, Námestie Ludovita Stura 1, 81235 Bratislava

Tel: +421 259562357 E-mail: zlatica.simonakova@enviro.gov.sk

CEP-CDCPP (2019) 20E

Mrs Lucia ROSOLANKOVA, Senior Officer, Ministry of Environment, Námesťie Ľ. Štúra 35/1, 812 35 Bratislava
Tel: +42 1918222819 E-mail: lucia.rosolankova@enviro.gov.sk

SLOVENIA / SLOVÉNIE

Mrs Jelena HLADNIK, Secretary, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Dunajska 48, 1000 Ljubljana
Tel: +386 14787481 E-mail: jelena.hladnik@gov.si

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

Mrs Carmen CARO, Co-ordinator, Institute of the Cultural Heritage of Spain, National Plans, Pintor El Greco, 4, 28040 Madrid
Tel: +34 915504430 E-mail: carmen.caro@cultura.gob.es

SWEDEN / SUÈDE

Mrs Anita BERGENSTRÅHLE-LIND, Head of European Union and International Relations, Swedish National Heritage Board, Storgatan 41, SE-11484 Stockholm
Tel: +46 708838029 E-mail: anita.bergenstrahle-lind@raa.se

Mr Leif GREN, Senior Advisor, Swedish National Heritage Board, Storgatan 41, Box 5405, S 114 84 Stockholm
Tel: +46 708843626 E-mail: leif.gren@raa.se

Mrs Ann-Marie PENNEGÅRD BOLIN, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Representation of Sweden to the Council of Europe, 67 allée de la Robertsau, 67000 Strasbourg
Tel: +33 388246050 E-mail: ann-marie.bolin-pennegard@gov.se

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

Mr Gilles RUDAZ, Scientific Collaborator, Federal Office for the Environment, BAFU-AÖL, 3003, Berne
Tel: +41 584629385 E-mail: gilles.rudaz@bafu.admin.ch

Mr Matthias STREMLow, Head of Section, Federal Office for the Environment, BAFU-AÖL 3003, Bern
Tel: +41 584648401 E-mail: matthias.stremLOW@bafu.admin.ch

TURKEY / TURQUIE

UKRAINE / UKRAINE

Mrs Olena LEGKA, Chief Specialist, Division of Land and Mineral Resources Protection, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Mytropolyta Vasylya Lypkivskogo, 35, 03035 Kyiv
Tel: +38 0442063166 E-mail: legkaja@ukr.net

UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

Mr Daniel JONES, Head of Protected Landscapes, Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs, Seacole Building, 1st Floor NE, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF
Tel: +44 7500 975281 E-mail: daniel.jones@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Mrs Sarah TUNNICLIFFE, Senior National Rural and Landscape Advisor, Historic England, 4th Floor, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, EC4R 2YA London
Tel: +44 7711491752 E-mail: sarah.tunncliffe@historicengland.org.uk
(Apologised for absence /Excusée)

II - SIGNATORY STATES
ETATS SIGNATAIRES

ICELAND / ISLANDE

MALTA / MALTE

Mr George BOZIONELOS, Assistant Environment Protection Officer, Environment and Resources Authority, Hexagon House, Spencer Hill, MRS 1441 Marsa
Tel: +356 22923668 E-mail: george.bozionelos@era.org.mt

Mrs Marie Thérèse GAMBIN, Unit Manager Environment and Resources Authority, Hexagon House, Spencer Hill, MRS 1441 Marsa
Tel: +356 79092820 E-mail: marie-therese.gambin@era.org.mt

III – OBSERVERS
OBSERVATEURS

MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
ETATS MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

ALBANIA / ALBANIE

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

Mrs Grit KOLTERMANN, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Labour and Housing, Baden-Württemberg, Schlossplatz 4, 70173 Stuttgart
Tel: +49 7111232239 E-mail: grit.koltermann@wm.bwl.de

LIECHTENSTEIN / LIECHTENSTEIN

Mr Patrik BIRRER, Head of conservation, Office of Culture, Preservation of Monuments, Peter-Kaiser-Platz 2, PO Box 684, FL-9490 Vaduz, Principality of Liechtenstein
Tel : +423 2366282; M +423 7996282 E-mail: patrik.birrer@llv.li
(*Apologised for absence / Excusé*)

MONACO / MONACO

RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FÉDÉRATION DE RUSSIE

Mr Vyacheslav EGOROV, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the Council of Europe, 75, allée de la Robertsau, 67000 Strasbourg
Tel : +33 388241974 E-mail: russia.coe@orange.fr

Mr Alexander TARASOV, Deputy to the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the Council of Europe, 75, allée de la Robertsau, 67000 Strasbourg
Tel : +33 388241974 E-mail: russia.coe@orange.fr

**OBSERVER STATES
ETATS OBSERVATEURS**

CANADA / CANADA

HOLY SEE / SAINT-SIÈGE

Mgr. Paolo RUDELLI, Observateur permanent du Saint-Siège auprès du Conseil de l'Europe, Mission permanente du Saint-Siège, 2, rue Le Nôtre, F- 67000 Strasbourg
E-mail: saint.siege.strg@wanadoo.fr

M. Teodor STEPNIIEWSKI, Mission permanente du Saint-Siège, 2, rue Le Nôtre, F- 67000 Strasbourg
E-mail: leszek.stepniewski@etu.unistra.fr

JAPAN / JAPON

MEXICO / MEXIQUE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / ETATS UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

BELARUS / BÉLARUS

Mrs Natalia KHVIR Natalia, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, Pobediteley avenue, 220004 Minsk
Tel: +375 172004907 E-mail: n.khvir@gmail.com

Mrs Natallia MURYNA, Heritage expert, Minsk
Tel: +375 299040686 E-mail: nm@csmart.by

ISRAEL / ISRAËL

Mrs Dafna CASARETTO, Senior co-ordinator of Soil Survey, Land Designation and GIS, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hamakkabim Road, Rishon LeZion, P.O.Box 30 Beit Dagan, 50200 Rishon LeZion
Tel: +972 39485745 E-mail: dafnak@moag.gov.il

**INTERNATIONAL NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES INTERNATIONALES**

ATELIER INTERNATIONAL POUR LE PAYSAGE

Mrs Cristiane STORELLI-METZELTIN, Co-ordinatrice, Atelier international pour le paysage, via C.Ghiringhelli 5, 6500 Bellinzona, Switzerland
Tel: +41 794440591 E-mail: cristorelli@hotmail.com

CIVILSCAPE

Mr Dirk GOTZMANN, Director, CIVILSCAPE, Adenauerallee 68, 53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel: +49 22829971101 E-mail: dirk.gotzmann@civilscape.eu

Mrs Inge GOTZMANN, President, CIVILSCAPE, Co. Archaeological Spessart-Project, Treibgasse 3, D – 63739 Aschaffenburg
Tel: + 49 22829971111 E-mail: inge.gotzmann@civilscape.eu

EUROPAE ARCHAEOLOGIAE CONCILIUM / CONSEIL ARCHEOLOGIQUE EUROPEEN (EAC)

Mr Adrian OLIVIER, Professor, Europae Archaeologiae Concilium, 10 Blake House, Hercules Road, London, SE1 7DX, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 7881913644 E-mail: adrian.olivier@btinternet.com

EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE SCHOOLS / CONSEIL EUROPÉEN DES ÉCOLES D'ARCHITECTURE DU PAYSAGE (ECLAS)

EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF TOWN PLANNERS (ECTP) / CONSEIL EUROPEEN DES URBANISTES (CEU)

EUROPEAN COUNCIL FOR THE VILLAGE AND SMALL TOWN / CONSEIL EUROPEEN POUR LE VILLAGE ET LA PETITE VILLE (ECOVAST)

EUROPARC FEDERATION / FEDERATION EUROPARC

EUROPEAN FOUNDATION IL NIBBIO / FONDAZIONE EUROPEENNE IL NIBBIO (FEIN)

Mr Giovanni BANA, Presidente Fein, Fondazione Europea Il Nibbio, Via Larga 23, 20122 Milan
Tel: +39 3483600881 E-mail: fein@nibbio.org
(Apologised for absence /Excusé)

EUROPEAN RAMBLERS ASSOCIATION / FÉDÉRATION EUROPÉENNE DE LA RANDONNÉE PÉDESTRE

Mr Armand DUCORNET, 2^e Vice-président, European Ramblers Association /Fédération Européenne de la Randonnée Pédestre / Europäische Wandervereinigung, 6, rue de Bretagne, 67730 Chatenois
Tel: +33 609656820 E-mail: armand.ducornet@era-ewv-ferp.com

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LANDSCAPE ECOLOGY / ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'ÉCOLOGIE DU PAYSAGE (IALE)

Mr Felix KIENAST, Former President of the International Association for Landscape Ecology (IALE), Swiss Federal Institute of Forest Snow and Landscape Research, Zurcherstr. 111, 8903 Birmensdorf
Tel: +41 763388057 E-mail: felix.kienast@wsl.ch

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION RURALITY-ENVIRONMENT-DEVELOPPEMENT / ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE RURALITE-ENVIRONNEMENT-DEVELOPPEMENT (RED)

M. Patrice COLLIGNON, Administrateur délégué, Ruralité-Environnement-Développement (RED), Rue des Potiers 304, Rue Vercingétorix 41, 6700 Arlon, Belgium
Tel: +32 498501848 E-mail: red.collignon@gmail.com

INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE / FONDAZIONE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ARCHITECTURE DU PAYSAGE (IFLA)

Mrs Ana LUENGO, Past President, IFLA EUROPE, European Region of the International Federation of Landscape Architects, Avenue Louise, 149/24, 1050 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +34 630293058 E-mail: delegatcoe@iflaeurope.eu

Mr Michael OLDHAM, Speaker IFLA EUROPE, Chalet les Chouettes, allée des Perce-Neige, 74230 Thones, France
Tel: +33 673730201 E-mail: oldham@orange.fr

INTERNATIONAL TERRACED LANDSCAPES ALLIANCE / LE RÉSEAU DES PAYSAGES EN TERRASSES (ITLA)

Mrs Lucija AŽMAN MOMIRSKI, President of Scientific Committee, International Terraced Landscapes Alliance, Gomaringerstr. 6, D- 72810 Gomaringen, Baden Wuerttemberg , Germany
Tel: +49 7072505656 E-mail: lucija.azman@fa.uni-lj.si

LANDSCAPE RESEARCH GROUP / GROUPE DE RECHERCHE SUR LE PAYSAGE (LRG)

Mrs Laurence LE DU-BLAYO, Community development co-ordinator, Representative of the Landscape Research Group, la Marotais-Léhon, 22100 Dinan, France
Tel: +33 666657213 E-mail: laurence.ledu@univ-rennes2.fr

**IV– EXPERTS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
EXPERTS DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE**

Mr Mauro AGNOLETTI, President of the Landscape Observatory, Regional Government of Tuscany, Ministry of Agriculture, via san Bonaventura 13, 50145 Florence, Italy
E-mail: mauro.agnoletti@unifi.it

Mr Enrico BUERGI, President of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention 2001-2008, President of the Jury of the European Landscape Award 2009 and 2011, Via ai Ronchi 15, CH - 6654 Cavigliano, Switzerland
Tel: +41 787920412 E-mail: enrico.buergi@gmx.ch

M. Patrice COLLIGNON, Directeur, Ruralité-Environnement-Développement (RED), Rue des Potiers 304, 6717 Attert, Belgium
Tel: +32 63230490 E-mail: red.collignon@gmail.com

Mrs Claire CORNU, Architecte-urbaniste, Fédération française des professionnels de la pierre sèche + Société internationale pour l'étude pluridisciplinaire de la pierre sèche, 3 impasse des Pensées, 84000 Avignon, France
Tel: +33 620218664 E-mail: clairecornuavignon@gmail.com

Mrs Linarejos CRUZ, Independant expert, Torrelaguna, 108, 28043 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 656430938 E-mail: linarejos.li@gmail.com

Mr Klaus ELMECKER, Architect, Zaglaustrasse 4 , A-4240 Freistadt, Austria
E-mail: klaus.elmecker@gruene.at
(*Apologised for absence /Excusé*)

Mr Gerhard ERMISCHER, Chair, ASP Institute, University Würzburg, Ludwigstr. 19, 63739 Aschaffenburg, Germany
Tel: +49 1716537205 E-mail: ermischer@spessartprojekt.de

Mr Felix KIENAST, Swiss Federal Institute of Forest Snow and Landscape Research, Zurcherstr. 111, 8903 Birmensdorf, Switzerland
Tel: +41 763388057 E-mail: felix.kienast@wsl.ch

M. Yves LUGINBÜHL, Directeur de recherche émérite au CNRS, 68 bis, route de Kerdruc, 29920 Nevez
Tel: +33 680439242 E-mail: yves.luginbuhl@univ-paris1.fr

Mr Carmine NARDONE, President Futuridea, Contrada Piano Cappelle, 82100 Benevento, Italy
Tel: +39 0824372267 E-mail: info@futuridea.net

(Apologised for absence / Excusé)

Mr Michael OLDHAM, Speaker IFLA EUROPE, Chalet les Chouettes, allée des Perce-Neige, 74230 Thones, France
Tel: +33 673730201 E-mail: oldham@orange.fr

M. Didier RESPAUD-BOUNY, Architecte urbaniste, Société internationale pour l'étude pluridisciplinaire de la pierre sèche, Maison de l'archéologie 21 rue République, 83143, Le Val, France
Tel: +33 622290781 E-mail : didier.respaud-bouny@caue84.fr

Mr Felice SPINGOLA, President Comité Scientifique, Centro Studi PAN, via villa di Faonte 79, 00139 Rome
Tel: +39 3666873615 E-mail: felice.spingola@gmail.com
(Apologised for absence / Excusé)

IV– COUNCIL OF EUROPE / CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS / COMITE DES MINISTRES

Mrs Satu MATTILA-BUDICH, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe, 31 quai Mullenheim- 67000 Strasbourg, France
Tel.: +33 388154444 E-mail: sanomat.ene@formin.fi

Mrs Marja NYKÄNEN, Deputy to the Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe, 31 quai Mullenheim, 67000 Strasbourg, France
Tel.: +33 388154442 E-mail: sanomat.ene@formin.fi

STEERING COMMITTEE FOR CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE / COMITE DIRECTEUR DE LA CULTURE, DU PATRIMOINE ET DU PAYSAGE (CDCPP)

Mrs Giuliana de FRANCESCO, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Head of Unit, European Multilateral Relations, Department for Coordination and UNESCO Office, Ministry for Cultural Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism, Via del Collegio Romano 27 - 00186 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 0667232782 E-mail: giuliana.defrancesco@beniculturali.it

CONFERENCE OF INGOs OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE / CONFERENCE DES OINGs DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Mme Anne-Marie CHAVANON, Membre de la Commission Démocratie, cohésion sociale, enjeux mondiaux de la Conférence des OINGs du Conseil de l'Europe, 7 rue du Val de Grace, 75005 Paris, France
Tel: +33 660768614 E-mail: amchavanon@gmail.com
(Apologised for absence / Excusée)

Mr Gerhard ERMISCHER, the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Commission of the INGO Conference of the Council of Europe, Chair of the ASP Institute, University Würzburg, Ludwigstr. 19, 63739 Aschaffenburg, Germany
Tel: +49 1716537205 E-mail: ermischer@spessartprojekt.de

Mr Thierry MATHIEU, Chairman of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Commission of the INGO Conference of the Council of Europe, President Airhh, 12 chemin de la Turbie, Monaco 98000

Tel : +33 682964237

E-mail: thierry.mathieu31@gmail.com

Mme Edith WENGER, Membre de la Commission Démocratie, cohésion sociale, enjeux mondiaux de la Conférence des OINGs du Conseil de l'Europe

E-mail: elwenger@free.fr

GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Private Office / Cabinet

Mrs Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe /
Secrétaire Générale adjointe du Conseil de l'Europe, F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex

Tel: +33 388412172

E-mail: gabriella.battaini-dragoni@coe.int

Mrs Irene KITSOU-MILONAS, Private Office of the Secretary General and of the Deputy Secretary
General, Council of Europe, F-67075 Strasbourg

Tel. + 33 388413178

E-mail: irene.kitsou-milonas@coe.int

Secretariat of the Committee of Ministers / Secrétariat du Comité des Ministres

Mme Francine ARNOLD-PAULI, Secrétariat du Comité des Ministres, Conseil de l'Europe, F-67075
Strasbourg Cedex

Tel. : +33 388413279

E-mail: francine.arnold-pauli@coe.int

Secretariat of the Parliamentary Assembly / Secrétariat de l'Assemblée parlementaire

Mrs Aiste RAMANAUSKAITE, Secretary of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and
Sustainable Development of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Council of
Europe, F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France

Tel. +33 388413117

E-mail: aiste.ramanauskaite@coe.int

**Secretariat of the Partial Agreement on the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) of the
Council of Europe / Secrétariat de l'Accord partiel Banque de développement du Conseil de
l'Europe (CEB) du Conseil de l'Europe**

Mr Timothy LODDER, Secretariat of the Partial Agreement on the Council of Europe Development
Bank (CEB) of the Council of Europe, Council of Europe, F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France

Tel: + 33 388412426

E-mail: timothy.lodder@coe.int

**Secretariat of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe /
Secrétariat du Congrès des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux du Conseil de l'Europe**

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 390215493

E-mail: andreas.kieffer@coe.int

(Apologised for absence / Excusé)

DGII – Directorate General of Democracy / Direction Générale de la Démocratie

Mr Matjaž GRUDEN, Director of Democratic participation, Council of Europe,
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France

Tel: +33 388412118

E-mail: matjaz.gruden@coe.int

Mr Roberto OLLA, Executive Director of Eurimages, Head of Department for Culture, Nature and
Heritage, Council of Europe,
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France

Tel: + 33 390214732

E-mail: roberto.olla@coe.int

(Apologised for absence / Excusé)

Mme Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention,
Head of the Landscape Division and European Heritage Days, Council of Europe,
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France
Tel: +33 388412398 E-mail: maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int

Mrs Susan MOLLER, Management Assistant, European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe,
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France
Tel: +33 390214116 E-mail: susan.moller@coe.int

INTERPRETERS
INTERPRETES

Mme Chloé CHENETIER E-mail: chloe.chenetier@coe.int

M. Jean-Jacques PEDUSSAUD E-mail: jean-jacques.pedussaud@coe.int

M. Luke TILDEN E-mail: luke.tilden@coe.int

*

Mr Cyrille GRIENEISEN, Former Intern, Geography Training, 8 rue des Ecoles, 68260 Kingersheim,
France E-mail: grieneisen13@gmail.com

APPENDIX 3

SPEECHES OF THE CONFERENCE

Opening speeches

- 3.1. *Mrs Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe*
- 3.2. *Mrs Satu MATTILA-BUDICH, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe*
- 3.3. *Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro*
- 3.4. *Mrs Giuliana de FRANCESCO, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Head of the European Multilateral Relations Unit, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy*
- 3.5. *Mr Thierry MATHIEU, Chairman of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Commission of the INGO Conference of the Council of Europe*

Exhibition

- 3.6. *Mrs Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe*
- 3.7. *Mrs Satu MATTILA-BUDICH, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe*

Closing speeches

- 3.8. *Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro*
- 3.9. *Mrs Giuliana de FRANCESCO, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Head of the European Multilateral Relations Unit, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy*
- 3.10. *Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Head of Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe*

Conclusions

- 3.11. *Mr Matjaž GRUDEN, Director of Democratic participation, Council of Europe*

Opening speech

3.1. *Mrs Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe*

Madame l'Ambassadrice, Chers Présidents,

Mesdames et Messieurs, représentants de gouvernements et d'organisations internationales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales,

C'est un grand plaisir pour moi de vous accueillir au Palais de l'Europe.

Je tiens à vous remercier pour votre participation à la 10e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, organisée sous les auspices de la présidence finlandaise du Comité des Ministres.

Cette Conférence permettra de présenter les avancées réalisées par les Etats Parties à la Convention, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 10 de la Convention, concernant le contrôle de sa mise en œuvre.

A présent ratifiée par 39 Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe, la Convention est devenue un texte de référence essentiel.

Intégrant pleinement le paysage dans l'agenda des gouvernements, elle permet d'orienter les politiques de protection, de gestion et d'aménagement du paysage pour les territoires « exceptionnels », « du quotidien », ainsi que pour des espaces dégradés qui peuvent être le lieu de vie de populations.

Je me félicite des progrès importants accomplis dans l'élaboration de politiques paysagères, ainsi qu'en faveur de l'intégration de la dimension paysagère dans les politiques sectorielles. Au cours de ces dernières années, des stratégies, des plans d'action comportant des instruments juridiques et financiers ont été adoptés et des cadres de coopération institutionnels, interministériels et entre des niveaux d'autorité, ont été mis en place.

Le Programme de travail de la Convention continue à promouvoir une coopération intergouvernementale sur la base de textes de référence adoptés par le Comité des Ministres. L'un recommande aux Parties à la Convention d'utiliser le Système d'information du Conseil de l'Europe sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention dans le cadre de leur coopération. Un autre stipule que les réalisations exemplaires présentées par les Parties, dans le cadre des sessions du Prix du paysage, font partie de « l'Alliance pour le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe ».

Il est nécessaire de poursuivre cette coopération en encourageant cette « intelligence collective » en marche, qui permet de promouvoir non seulement la connaissance des paysages, mais aussi la connaissance des politiques développées en leur faveur.

Je voudrais remercier les Etats Parties à la Convention qui ont déjà présenté des rapports sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention, au niveau national, régional et local. Je remercie ceux qui ont soutenu sa mise en œuvre de par des contributions intellectuelles et matérielles, et ceux qui ont accueilli des événements du Conseil de l'Europe en faveur de la mise en œuvre de la Convention.

Les Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe ont noté dans le Préambule de la Convention que les évolutions des techniques de productions (agricole, sylvicole, industrielle et minière) ainsi que certaines pratiques (en matière d'aménagement du territoire, d'urbanisme, de transport, de réseaux, de tourisme et de loisirs) et, de manière plus générale, les changements économiques mondiaux continuent à accélérer la transformation des paysages.

Je suis heureuse que des thèmes importants soient à l'ordre du jour de cette Conférence afin d'anticiper ces évolutions et de tenter d'y apporter des réponses appropriées. Il est ainsi question de transition énergétique, afin de faire face au changement climatique, d'aménagement du territoire, afin de faire face à la désertification du monde rural, de la création d'emploi, grâce au maintien de savoir-faire, et de la qualité de l'eau, indispensable à toute forme de vie.

Le paysage constitue, comme le dit la Convention, « un élément essentiel du bien-être individuel et social ». Si, comme elle l'ajoute, sa protection, sa gestion et son aménagement « impliquent dès lors des droits et des responsabilités pour chacun », notre génération a bien un rôle important à jouer et une responsabilité majeure.

Les situations résultant d'une protection, d'une gestion et d'une planification inadéquates du paysage peuvent en effet s'avérer irréversibles et causer de graves dommages, affectant tant les êtres humains que les espèces animales et végétales.

La société actuelle – en particulier la jeune génération – commence à prendre conscience de la nécessité qu'il y a à « prendre soin » du paysage comme espace de la vie. Une demande sociale en paysage va croissant, et une volonté de participation l'accompagne.

Les pouvoirs publics ont ainsi la responsabilité d'anticiper les changements en établissant un cadre institutionnel, juridique et financier approprié.

Une récente recommandation du Comité des Ministres souligne la nécessité de

« considérer l'importance de la qualité et de la diversité des paysages, autant pour l'esprit et le corps des êtres humains que pour les sociétés, dans les réflexions et travaux consacrés aux droits de l'homme et à la démocratie, dans une perspective de développement durable » ;

et

« d'inscrire les politiques du paysage dans la durée, afin qu'elles tiennent compte du cadre de vie commun aux générations présentes et futures ».

Les travaux mentionnés à l'ordre du jour de cette Conférence concernant la responsabilité, la démocratie et la participation ont bien pour objet de donner suite à ces dispositions.

Je conclus cette intervention en vous indiquant que le Conseil de l'Europe est très heureux de célébrer, l'an prochain, le 20^e anniversaire de la Convention européenne du paysage.

Je vous invite ainsi à poursuivre cette excellente coopération intergouvernementale favorable à un développement durable et harmonieux de la société.

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Opening speech

3.2. *Mrs Satu MATTILA-BUDICH, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Presidency of Finland of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, I am particularly pleased to open the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.

Landscape, as defined in the European Landscape Convention, highlights the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy, and that development must be both sustainable and harmonious.

The signatories of the Convention have expressed their concern to “achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment” and have considered that “its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.”

As the Convention has acknowledged, the landscape has “an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields”, “constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity”; “is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere”, and is “a key element of individual and social well-being”.

In recent years, the Committee of Ministers has adopted important reference texts for the implementation of the Convention on its “contribution to the exercise of human rights and democracy, with a view to sustainable development”, on the “Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe, and on the “creation of public funds for landscape”. The Committee of Ministers will continue to give close attention to the work which will be achieved.

I am particularly pleased to note that the Convention has been ratified by a large number of the Council of Europe member States and is regarded, at international level, as a leading text for sustainable spatial development.

Moreover, the Protocol amending this Convention will come into force once it is ratified by one Party completing internal procedures. With this Protocol, the Member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their wish to enable the application of the values and principles of the Convention to non-European States, recognising the importance of the landscape at global level “as an essential component of human being’s surroundings”.

The activities developed in the framework of the Work Programme of the Convention represent a significant contribution to global debates addressing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals on issues which affect daily lives: good health and well-being, quality education, clean water, economic growth, responsible consumption and production, climate action and others.

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Finland signed the Convention in November 2000 and ratified it in December 2005.

Our Ministry of the Environment plays a major role in promoting its implementation by developing instruments and tools to establish landscape policies, and to integrate the landscape dimension into other policies.

On the occasion of the Presidency of Finland of the Committee of Ministers, we have reserved a surprise for the participants of this Conference:

Mr Tapio Heikkilä, Senior Environmental Advisor at the Ministry of the Environment of Finland and National Representative for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, and at the same time an eminent photographer, will this evening present to you photographs of the Finnish landscape.

I hope I will meet you all in the Foyer of the Hemicycle for the inauguration of this photo exhibition, which – I hope – will also serve as an invitation to visit Finland in the near future.

Thank you for your attention.

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Opening speech

3.3. *Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro*

Ladies and gentlemen,

Dear colleagues,

I would like to thank you all for attending this 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.

I would like to address my special thanks for honouring us with their presence to Mrs Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe and to Mrs Satu Mattila-Budich, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe.

The European Landscape Convention Conference is an important event by which the Council of Europe ensures the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with its Article 10. Over the past two years many of us have had the opportunity to participate in various activities on the implementation of the Convention.

The States representatives are now invited to present addresses on the actions carried out since the last Conference.

Statements of international governmental and non-governmental organisations are also welcomed.

Landscape requires attention and the co-operation between States, with exchange of knowledge and experience. This is why it is of great importance to bring together results achieved in these two days of presentations.

Implementation of the Convention in national policies is a creative challenge for policy-makers who are defining landscape policies at national, regional and local level.

The report of this Conference will be brought to the attention of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and to the Committee of Ministers.

Your involvement in the implementation of the Convention and your presence in this Conference will help all of us to progress in a good direction.

Thank you for your attention.

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Opening speech

- 3.4. *Mrs Giuliana de FRANCESCO, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Head of the European Multilateral Relations Unit, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy*

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Opening speech

3.5. *Mr Thierry MATHIEU, Chairman of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Commission of the INGO Conference of the Council of Europe*

Madame la Secrétaire Générale adjointe

Dans plusieurs Etats, des mouvements sociaux se sont développés pour une aspiration à plus de démocratie directe participative, demandant à être plus impliqué dans les choix faits par les représentants élus(e)s. C'est en associant un maximum d'acteurs et de citoyens dans le cadre de projets participatifs qu'adhésion et réussite trouveront leurs issues.

Bien évidemment cela passe par un préalable indispensable, qui est l'information et la culture, pour que les populations appréhendent mieux les enjeux et le règles.

On rappellera que dans son préambule, la Convention européenne du paysage préconise que ses Etats signataires sont persuadés que le paysage constitue un élément essentiel pour le bien être individuel et social. La Recommandation CM/Rec(2017)7 du Comité des Ministres aux États membres sur la contribution de la Convention européenne du paysage à l'exercice des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie dans une perspective de développement durable, adoptée par le Comité des Ministres le 27 septembre 2017, recommande aux gouvernements des États parties à la Convention :

« a. de considérer l'importance de la qualité et de la diversité des paysages, autant pour l'esprit et le corps des êtres humains que pour les sociétés, dans les réflexions et travaux consacrés aux droits de l'homme et à la démocratie, dans une perspective de développement durable ; »

En ce qui concerne l'esprit, il s'agit du bien-être psychique. La beauté d'un paysage est source d'harmonie intérieure, voire d'élévation de l'esprit, et pour certains d'extase. Ce bien-être psychique participe à un meilleur état de santé. Le plaisir de la vision de la beauté d'un paysage stimule des zones particulières du cerveau et provoque la sécrétion de substances qui ont une action positive sur l'esprit et le corps. Inversement, la vue de paysages dégradés peut-être à l'origine de la production par le cerveau d'hormones ayant une action négative sur l'esprit avec des dépressions et allant même à contribuer à des suicides, et pour le corps avec des conséquences somatiques et l'apparition ou l'aggravation de maladies chroniques comme l'hypertension, le diabète, voire des cancers.

On notera au passage que des modifications des paysages qui n'intègrent pas l'impact sur la biodiversité peuvent avoir des conséquences importantes sur cette dernière avec la disparition d'espèces mais aussi l'apparition de maladies et d'épidémies chez les animaux et chez l'homme.

L'état de bien-être individuel participe à un bien-être collectif qui est source d'une meilleure cohésion sociale : des paysages dégradés dans certaines zones urbaines avec des habitats entassés, sans âme, peuvent contribuer à des tensions au sein de la population de ces quartiers et aboutir à une cohésion sociale de moindre qualité.

Il y a une notion de responsabilité individuelle, mais aussi partagée, collective, qui nécessite un engagement ferme pour préserver et améliorer les paysages. Comme le dit le photographe des paysages Yann Artus Bertrand, si nous ne prenons pas conscience de la réalité, la fin de l'humanité sera une réalité pour nos petits enfants dans deux générations. Une volonté forte exprimée à tous les niveaux (citoyens, politiques, institutions, acteurs sociaux, etc...) de préserver et d'améliorer les paysages peut-être un des leviers qui permettra d'éviter la fin de l'espèce humaine à court terme.

L'individu est au premier rang de cette responsabilité mais celle-ci est bien sûr collective, au niveau de chaque Etat ; celle-ci ne cependant se concevoir sans une vision qui dépasse le niveau national, en

particulier au niveau européen et tout spécialement dans le cadre du Conseil de l'Europe. C'est grâce à la mobilisation de tous les Etats membres et au-delà, que la réussite de la mise en place des objectifs de la Convention européenne du paysage pourra aboutir.

Tous les organes doivent continuer à se mobiliser au maximum : le Comité des ministres, l'Assemblée parlementaire, le CDCPP, le Congrès des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux, et la Conférence des OING, représentant la société civile organisée. Pour cette dernière les trois commissions de la Conférence des OING sont concernées, et en particulier celle que j'ai l'honneur de présider. Plusieurs de nos OING sont encore plus mobilisées sur ce sujet pour apporter leurs pierres à l'édifice, pour cette réussite collective. Nos OINGs s'impliquent aussi pour inciter les Etats à signer et ratifier la Convention adoptée par le Comité des Ministres il y a bientôt 20 ans. Ces 20 ans ce sera l'année prochaine.

Je vous remercie de votre attention.

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Exhibition on the Landscape Alliance Award of the Council of Europe

3.6. Mrs Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Ambassadors,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention is the first international treaty aimed at promoting sustainable development, based on a harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity, the environment and culture. Its purpose is to promote the protection, management and planning of landscapes at national level, as well as international co-operation.

The scope of the Convention is wide: it applies to the Parties' entire territory and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, including land, inland water and the sea.

All landscapes, not just those of exceptional beauty, are recognised as having a crucial bearing on quality of life of people and deserving attention.

The Convention thus concerns not only the remarkable landscapes, but also degraded spaces that must be restored. Many rural and peri-urban areas, in particular, are undergoing profound transformations and require attention.

In order to heighten awareness of the value of landscapes, the Convention provides for a "Landscape Award of the Council of Europe".

The Committee of Ministers considered that this Award "is in keeping with the work done by the Council of Europe in favour of human rights, democracy and sustainable development" and that its "purpose is to reward exemplary practical initiatives for the achievement of landscape quality objectives on the territories of parties to the Convention" (Resolution (2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe).

The Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe confirmed the importance to gather the exemplary achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention, showing that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape features of people's surroundings.

In this Exhibition today, we are pleased to present you the achievements of the 63 winners of national selections in the first five sessions of the Landscape Award. All demonstrate a visionary approach and reflect a real will to act in a positive way. They make it possible to take care of the landscape as a living space and demonstrate that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape characteristics of the living environment.

They also make a useful contribution to the debates on the implementation of the sustainable development goals defined by the United Nations for 2030, showing that the landscape is being built in a democratic way through dialogue between the actors of the territory.

The 6th Session of the Award, currently under way, will complement this collection of remarkable experiences. It is important to make them known to the general public as a source of inspiration.

I now have the pleasure to give the floor to Mrs Satu Mattila-Budich, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council

of Europe, for the presentation of a very beautiful exhibition of photographs of Mr Tapio Heikkilä on Finnish landscapes.

Thank you very much, Ambassador, for giving us such a nice reception.

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[Photographic Exhibition on Finnish landscapes](#)

- 3.7. *Mrs Satu MATTILA-BUDICH, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers' Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe*

*In the framework of the Presidency of Finland
of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, presentation of
the Photographic Exhibition on Finnish landscapes
by Mr Tapio Heikkilä*

*

Closing speech

- 3.8. *Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro*

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Closing speech

- 3.9. *Mrs Giuliana de FRANCESCO, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Head of the European Multilateral Relations Unit, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy*

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Closing speech

- 3.10. *Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS, Head of Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe*

This 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention has marked a further step forward in the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

It has brought together leading authorities on landscape issues, representing 34 States and ten international non-governmental organisations.

To date, 39 European States have ratified the Convention and two other States have signed it.

We hope that this circle will be widened when the Protocol amending the Convention allows non-European states to accede to it.

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From the presentations made at the Conference ([CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 3Bil.](#)) it is clear that good progress is being made on the **development of public policies to promote implementation of the European Landscape Convention at national, regional and local level**. Many valuable lessons can be learned from the results of the 19th, 21st and 22nd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. These meetings focused on “*The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy*”, Brno, Czech Republic, 5-6 September 2017 [[CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 10E](#)]; “*Landscape and Education*”, Tropea,

Italy, 3-4 October 2018 [[CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 11E](#)]; and “*Water, landscape and citizenship in the face of global change*”, Seville, Spain, 14-15 March 2019 [[CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 12E](#)]

In line with Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States, the States Parties to the Convention are now asked to update the information system on the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention. The Council of Europe’s Observatory on implementation of the Convention (www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-observatory) will increase understanding and awareness of these public policies.

We therefore welcome the adoption by this Conference of a Statement, two Mementos and two draft Recommendations to be presented at the next meeting of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) to be held on 12-14 June 2019 in Strasbourg, in order to submit them for adoption to the Committee of Ministers:

Statement

Statement of the Conference of the member States of the Council of Europe to the European Landscape Convention on the professional recognition of landscape architects

Mementos:

- “*Towards integrated approaches to landscape monitoring*”
- “*The dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories*”

Draft Recommendations:

- “*Landscape in rural territories in energy, agricultural and demographic transition*”
- “*Landscape and democracy: public participation*”

The Conference also took note of the following reports, two of which (6E and 7E) will be completed on the basis of possible comments by Parties to the Convention:

Reports

- “*Landscape in rural territories in energy, agricultural and demographic transition*”
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 5E](#)]
- “*Professional recognition of landscape architects*”
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 6E](#)]
- “*A review of integrated approaches for landscape monitoring*”
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 7E](#)]
- “*Landscape and responsibility*”
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 8E](#)]
- “*Dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories*”
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 16E](#)]
- “*Walking the landscape*”
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 17E](#)]
- “*Forms of thinking and spirituality in some places and traditional cultures around the world*”
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 18E](#)]

The Conference also noted with interest the following experiences:

Experiences:

- *Taking landscape into consideration in rural areas*
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 5E Add.](#)]

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Transfrontier landscapes were a focus of special attention in the framework of the Information System of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.

It can be noted that the achievements presented at sessions of the **Council of Europe Landscape Award** (Sessions 1 (2008-2009), 2 (2010-2011), 3 (2012-2013), 4 (2014-2015) and 5 (2016-2017)), and at the “*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections*” (Carbonia, Italy, 4-5 June 2012; Wroclaw, Poland, 11-12 June 2014; Budapest, Hungary, 9-10 June 2016; Daugavpils, Latvia, 19-21 June 2018) are fully consistent with the thrust of the Council of Europe’s work on promoting human rights, democracy and sustainable development.

The exhibition on the Landscape Alliance Award of the Council of Europe, organised on the occasion of this Conference, has highlighted the potential importance of measures designed to improve the landscape characteristics of people’s living environment.

The aim of the Draft Resolution on the *Landscape Alliance Award of the Council of Europe* is to heighten awareness of the exemplary achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention at these Award sessions. The Resolution on the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance aims to raise awareness of the outstanding achievements of the Parties to the Convention in these sessions of the Award.

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The Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2019-2022 will seek to promote recognition of the landscape in law and to ensure that account is taken of the landscape dimension in national and international policies, and that international co-operation is enhanced. The aim is to ensure that compliance with the Convention is monitored, promote international co-operation, gather examples of good practice, promote knowledge and research, raise awareness, and facilitate access to information.

The Meeting of Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, which will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Convention, will deepen the question of landscape integration in sectoral policies. The work that will be done on the issue of “rights and responsibilities of everyone” about the landscape will also be important.

The Council of Europe contributes to the global debate on sustainable development, conducted as part of the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to the conferences on habitat. The landscape dimension is now an integral part of many governments’ policy agendas.

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I should like to end with a warm word of thanks to Mrs Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe, for having done us the great honour of attending our Conference.

We are likewise grateful to Mrs Satu Mattila-Budich, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Chair of the Ministers’ Deputies, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe, who was kind enough to place this Conference under the auspices of the Presidency of Finland of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

Heartfelt thanks too to Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro, for the two years in which she has presided over the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention so impeccably.

A warm word of thanks to Mrs Giuliana de Francesco, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape of the Council of Europe, Head of the European Multilateral Relations Unit, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy, for the important and much appreciated contribution she has made to our work.

I am most grateful to Mr Thierry Mathieu, Chair of the Committee on Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe, for the important work achieved.

Thanks are due to all the State representatives who have helped to implement the European Landscape Convention, who have hosted events over the past two years and have given their support to our work.

I must also thank the non-governmental organisations and civil society actors who work to ensure that due attention is given to the quality of human environments and the habitats of other species.

I will conclude by offering sincere congratulations to Mrs Krisztina Kincses on her election as Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, and to Mr Gilles Rudaz on his election as the Conference's Vice-Chair.

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Conclusions

3.11. *Mr Matjaž GRUDEN, Director of Democratic participation, Council of Europe*

Madam Chair,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In my capacity of Director of Democratic Participation of the Council of Europe, I am particularly pleased to conclude this 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, which is inscribed in a continuity of thought and action.

The member States of the Council of Europe, signatories to the Convention, have expressed their concern to achieve sustainable development based on the harmonious balance between the many complex issues facing our societies.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has adopted fundamental texts for its implementation and recognised the contribution of the Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy, in a perspective of sustainable development.

The General Secretariat of the Council of Europe welcomes the progress made in the definition and implementation of landscape policies – at national, regional and local level –, presented at this Conference, as well as in the framework of the monitoring of the Convention under the Council of Europe Information System. We are therefore very grateful to the States that are collaborating in this process.

The importance should also be emphasised of the high-quality projects gathered in the framework of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance.

The pan-European area of the Council of Europe represents a unique co-operation framework in which our governments should be able to find together adequate responses to the main challenges that present themselves, for the benefit of their populations.

Climate change, ageing populations, social polarisation, and economic difficulties in particular, call for appropriate responses in terms of policies.

Landscape policies, based on awareness of the value of the territory as such and its natural and cultural resources, provide some answers to these questions.

Much can be learned from a “landscape approach” based on recognition of the quality and diversity of landscapes: what is important is to consider the essential human aspect of policies which shape the space where we live; the landscape should be considered an open book, an encyclopaedia, which helps us to become familiar with and understand the history of the Earth and of mankind, to better build the future.

Finally, this entails promoting harmonious “living together” in landscapes that are not imposed on us but are those we want to have; we need to shape the future with intelligence and vision.

The work carried out under the Convention thus represents a significant contribution to global debates concerning the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals on issues which affect the daily life of human beings.

To date, it has been ratified by 39 member States of the Council of Europe and will most likely be ratified by other States, in the near future.

I thank you for your participation and I can assure you of our full support for your work.

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APPENDIX 4

**GENERAL ACTIVITY REPORT ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION AND
STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS**

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 2E – PowerPoint Presentation](#)]

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APPENDIX 5

**ADDRESSES: STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION: PUBLIC POLICIES FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AT NATIONAL,
REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL; OBSERVER STATES**

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 3Bil.](#)]

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APPENDIX 6

**STATEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL AND
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS**

[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 4Bil.](#)]

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APPENDIX 7

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETINGS OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

- 7.1. Results of the 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy*”, Brno, Czech Republic, 5-6 September 2017
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 10E](#)]
- 7.2. Results of the 20th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention European “*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - 5th Session 2016-2017*”, Daugavpils, Latvia, 19-21 June 2018
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 13E](#)]
- 7.3. Results of the 21st Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “*Landscape and Education*”, Tropea, Italy, 3-4 October 2018
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 11E](#)]
- 7.4. Results of the 22nd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Water, landscape and citizenship in the face of global change*”, Seville, Spain, 14-15 March 2019
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 12E](#)]

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APPENDIX 8

TEXTS EXAMINED BY THE 10TH COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

8.1. Texts adopted

8.1.1. Statement of the Conference of the member States of the Council of Europe to the European Landscape Convention on the professional recognition of landscape architects

Adopted by the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, in Strasbourg on 7 May 2019

8.1.2. Memento contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: Towards integrated approaches for landscape monitoring

Adopted by the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, in Strasbourg on 7 May 2019

8.1.3. Memento contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: Dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories

Adopted by the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, in Strasbourg on 7 May 2019

8.2. Draft Recommendations

8.2.1. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: Landscape in rural territories in energy, agricultural and demographic transition

The 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.

8.2.2. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: Landscape and democracy: public participation

The 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.

8.1. Texts adopted

**8.1.1. Statement of the Conference of the member States of the Council of Europe
to the European Landscape Convention on
the professional recognition of landscape architects**

*Adopted by the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, in
Strasbourg on 7 May 2019³*

The Conference of the member States of the Council of Europe to the European Landscape Convention,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage;

Having regard to the European Landscape Convention (“the Convention”, ETS No. 176), which states that “the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas”;

Recalling its preamble, according to which “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”;

Considering the importance of the physical and mental health benefits and social, cultural and economic benefits that result from investing in the landscape;

Recalling that the Convention “applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas” and “concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes”;

Considering that the landscape of urban and peri-urban areas, everyday and degraded, must be the object of particular attention;

Recalling that Article 6.B of the Convention, relating to specific measures to put landscape policies into effect, states that each Party undertakes to promote “training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations”, “multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned”, 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”;

Recalling that Article 6.E of the Convention states that each Party undertakes to “introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape”;

3. Based on the conclusions of the Report : “*Professional recognition of landscape architects*”, prepared in the framework of the Work Programme of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, by Mr Michael Oldham as expert of the Council of Europe, and presented at the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019 [Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 6E](#)]. Note: a completed version of this Report [Document CEP-CDCPP (2019) 6E rev.] will be available soon.

Referring to the provisions on training of Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;

Wishing to promote the professional recognition of landscape disciplines, including landscape architects,

Encourages the State Parties to the European Landscape Convention:

1. to formally recognise the profession of landscape architects at national and international level;
2. to support a multidisciplinary approach to landscape, through co-operation of all relevant professions in all phases of the planning process;
3. to increase the diversity of disciplines in the training of landscape professionals, particularly regarding science, management and planning.

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**8.1.2. Memento contributing to the implementation of
the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe –
Towards integrated approaches for landscape monitoring**

*Adopted by the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,
in Strasbourg on 7 May 2019⁴*

The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe states:

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

- a. i. to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;
- ii. to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;
- iii. to take note of changes;
- b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.”

(Article 6.C.1 – Special measures – Identification and assessment)

Landscape assessment covers many dimensions, ranging from the ecological to the social, cultural and economic. Therefore, expertise for landscape monitoring is needed from a range of disciplines including geology, ecology, geography, economy, sociology, psychology and history. Some factors, however, appear to be crucial for the successful implementation of integrated landscape monitoring schemes.

1. Use the monitoring type that is appropriate for the local situation

1.1. Indicator-driven approaches with representative scientific data

This approach is only recommended in cases of good availability of landscape-relevant data, which can be generated from topographic maps or remote sensing data, for example. An update cycle of two to five years should be guaranteed; failing this, the indicator-based approach will not be up to date. Indicator-based approaches need a sound conceptual model so that it is clear what each indicator measures. When collecting data on perception-based indicators, including aesthetic landscape perception and information on place-attachment, representative surveys should be preferred over expert-based assessments.

These surveys are relatively expensive and may require a great deal of commitment from, and persuasion of, the people involved. This may particularly be the case where governmental agencies are strongly oriented towards biodiversity monitoring and technological aspects.

However, the financial investment required for surveys includes the costs involved when hiring large pools of experts, as is known from the assessment of landscape character. Furthermore, indicator-driven monitoring activities do not require a mandatory preliminary classification of character areas. As a rule, a rough regionalisation may be sufficient, depending on the purposes of the monitoring. Eliminating the need to delineate landscape character areas makes indicator-based monitoring relatively inexpensive and flexible. While a range of indicators makes it possible to establish policy-specific recommendations for a range of policies, it is difficult to generate a comprehensive overview

4. Based on the conclusions of the Report “*A review of integrated approaches for landscape monitoring*”, prepared in the framework of the Work Programme of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, by Mr Felix Kienast, as expert of the Council of Europe, with the collaboration of F. Wartmann, A. Zaugg and M. Hunziker, and presented at the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019 [Document [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 7E](#)]. *Note:* a completed version of this Report [Document CEP-CDCPP (2019) 7E rev.] will be available soon.

of landscape-relevant trends, as would be possible through landscape character assessments. Once all indicators have been recorded, the set of indicators can be reduced with relative ease through statistical analysis and expert judgments.

1.2. Comprehensive narratives, partially art- and action-driven approaches

These monitoring programmes are very well suited to quickly reaching publicly effective statements about certain developments in the landscape. As the approach does not claim to be representative, effective policy areas can be selected and depicted with great attention to detail, using a bottom-up approach. Since generally only a series of photographs taken over time series are created, the approaches run the risk of not being taken seriously by politicians, since no measurable tangible facts are presented. These approaches are well suited to private sponsors or non-governmental organisations, as they offer great potential for mobilisation of the public with regard to landscape-relevant topics. They can also be integrated into larger monitoring programmes as a more bottom-up component that involves the population more directly than the use of surveys or panels, for example. Where maintaining a photo series is necessary, burdening volunteers with this responsibility may not be viable in the long term, although there are several examples of highly successful environmental and cultural monitoring schemes that are based entirely on volunteers.

1.3. Landscape character assessments with a monitoring component

Comprehensive landscape description is the unique selling point of landscape character assessment-based monitoring activities. It ensures – in contrast to indicator-based monitoring schemes – that landscape is always seen in a holistic way and not through the sectoral view of many indicators. However, landscape character assessment requires a great deal of previous knowledge and preparatory work to delineate the homogeneous landscape character areas and a large pool of experts are needed to cover the many aspects of the character regions. Landscape character assessment-based monitoring activities require many well-co-ordinated steps (defining the development goals for a region, reviewing the old status with data and expert opinions, reviewing the new status and monitoring the achievement of goals for each region). Society must have an affinity for cultural landscape protection and thus assign a high value to landscape aspects. However, significant changes in landscape character are sometimes difficult to detect, because the character contains a multitude of aspects that are all interrelated. It may therefore take a long time and large changes for landscape character to change significantly, by which time taking corrective action may be challenging.

1.4. Approaches for protected areas

An agreement or decree is usually in place for protected areas, signed by a governmental organisation or a non-governmental organisation designated by a public authority, with financial support and the obligation to monitor the development of the area. Under these circumstances, those in charge of monitoring usually choose the indicator-based approach with representative data collection. This can be seen in most monitoring schemes for protected areas. An indicator approach is also recommended because the size of the area under protection is usually manageable and does not – in most cases – cover entire regions. It could be quite risky to operate a narrative approach with only a few selected topics, as the protection status of an area must usually be periodically evaluated with representative parameters, and reporting perspectives might easily change over the years. It is important to consider an area in an integrated way, taking into account the views of the public. In order to complete the monitoring of a protected area on the basis of indicators – often required by funders – it is indeed necessary to be aware of the opinions of those who live in this area or visit it.

2. Endorse monitoring

If monitoring is endorsed by an official governmental organisation or a committed non-governmental organisation designated by a public authority, it is usually less likely to be discontinued. If it is only endorsed by citizen groups there may be a higher risk of the programme being discontinued, even though several citizen-based environmental programmes have been running for decades. Endorsement

by an official body facilitates access to policy-relevant administrative bodies and thus helps in implementing the European Landscape Convention, as the Parties to the Convention are states.

3. Seek public participation and encourage citizen science

Public participation boosts motivation, stimulates personal responsibility and helps to reduce misunderstandings. It contributes to confidence-building, acceptance and identification with the landscape monitoring system. This is especially important for action-oriented, bottom-up initiatives. However, volunteers should not be the only ones called upon to participate, as enthusiasm may or may not cease after a few years, depending on the community of volunteers and their dedication. Furthermore, volunteer work is often strongly dependent on individuals, with success or failure hinging on the contribution or obstruction of individuals. However, key people as drivers are essential and highly beneficial to the process, especially in the initial phases of a landscape observatory, but also for ensuring continuity and maintaining the high quality of overall volunteer-based monitoring. Approaches based on volunteers are increasingly being used in many different fields and have become known as citizen science. Citizen science is used in some monitoring activities (photo observatories, for example), and it has a large potential that should be utilised even more, whether in the form of uploaded photographs or texts highlighting the perceived landscape character of a region.

4. Inform stakeholders and the public

Monitoring activities are usually not among the most attractive topics discussed by politicians or scientists. Thus, it is important to keep stakeholders informed, to maintain contacts with the media and to choose suitable political events for press releases. In each monitoring programme there will be data of interest to the general public.

5. Willingness to accept a lay view in landscape assessment

This crucial point applies strongly to all indicator-based monitoring schemes, which have a tendency to use expert opinions and judgments and neglect the view of the broader public. This tendency is most obvious when it comes to judging landscape beauty and cultural meanings. In such cases, comprehensive narrative monitoring activities on a participatory basis have a clear advantage, as they integrate the view of the broad public in their monitoring concept. Integrating this view can be a success factor when public decisions are at stake, for instance regional or local public votes on the protection status of land. Monitoring of the public perception of landscapes could strengthen many public debates on protected areas and could facilitate coalition-building.

6. Seek collaboration with research institutes

Scientific support is extremely important. It promotes credibility and thus the chances that recommendations will be implemented. It is, however, necessary to avoid solely expert-driven landscape assessments. Experts often see their specialist field differently and their judgment can differ considerably from that of the population, even if the experts may claim to know and represent the view of the population.

7. Promote rapid availability of data

Most indicator-based monitoring schemes use official land-use data, some of which are already dated. Their credibility would be enhanced if update data (for example from satellites with high temporal and spatial resolution) could be provided.

8. Be consistent with internationally recognised landscape theories and concepts

If a landscape monitoring programme has a clear theoretical foundation, it is usually better accepted in the scientific community and, thus, in the realm of policy and administration, and indicators or descriptive data are better selected and prioritised. For indicator-driven approaches, indicators should be promoted that clearly link to broader landscape concepts. Indicator-driven monitoring activities are at particular risk of proposing indicators simply “because they can be measured”, without rigid control

of what aspects of the landscape they should measure and in which broader theoretical framework of landscape research they are situated.

9. Use novel social science methods and emerging forms of data to gain information on people's attachment to places

Due to recent advances in social science survey methods and the availability of crowd-sourced data, two important trends for landscape monitoring can be observed: the breakthrough in the field of representative online panel surveys, which will enable the use of complex survey methods and visualisation techniques; and the broad range of possibilities for the analysis of so-called user-generated data (social media data), to capture the statements, commentaries and pictures of residents concerning landscapes, and to evaluate cultural landscape value (such as sense of place, attachment to a place, aesthetic appreciation and for recreation purposes). Instead of collecting people's knowledge or attitudes directly – which has the disadvantage of being “reported” and therefore often biased –, crowd-sourced data leads to inferring people's knowledge from their behaviour through digital traces.

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**8.1.3. Memento contributing to the implementation of
the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe –
Dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories**

*Adopted by the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,
in Strasbourg on 7 May 2019⁵*

The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe states:

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

(Preamble);

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

(Article 2 – Scope);

“Each Party undertakes: ... to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.”

(Article 5, *d* – General measures);

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

(Article 6 – Specific measures, D. Landscape quality objectives).

Furthermore, Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention provides:

“Certain natural and/or historic elements of places may be given particular attention in order to preserve their specific role, particular historical meaning, and environmental and other potential, for example, in parts of the territory devoted to agriculture, hedges, planted areas, dry-stone or earth walls, terraces, individual monumental trees, springs or historic canal networks. The instruments used may range from forms of legal protection to grants to owners and farmers for upkeep, replanting or integration and to forms of improvement possibly accompanied by teaching material which provides guidance and passes on traditional methods of landscape upkeep.”

(II.2.2. Definition of landscape quality objectives).

It is therefore important to promote the consideration of the value of dry-stone structures in the landscape. A dry-stone structure, due to the special way in which the stones are arranged, does not require any binding element to make it stable. Every time a landscape deteriorates, when the roadside walls crumble, collapse and are replaced by concrete, rockfill or gabions (iron cages filled with stone), this change is noticeable, creating a mixed feeling of nostalgia and absurdity. Yet these dry-stone landscapes merely have to be farmed and properly maintained throughout the year to reflect the overall quality of the area, the work done by those living there and of the crops produced.

5. Based on the conclusions of the Report “*The dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories*”, prepared in the framework of the Work Programme of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, by Mrs Claire Cornu as Expert of the Council of Europe, and presented at the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019 [Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 16E](#)].

Wherever dry-stone heritage is to be found, it is wise to consider its purpose and contemporary relevance.

1. The value of dry-stone structures in the landscape

Lack of knowledge is often the cause of damage to landscape, as it is to architecture. Good intentions or short-term profits can irremediably sacrifice the richness and diversity of landscape composition, shaped over centuries of toil. The age-old construction methods of dry-stone structures are fascinating for their adaptability to the climate, relief and local resources.

Dry-stone structures are very often threatened with destruction not only by the lack of maintenance but also in the name of the economic constraints evaluated on the sole notion of investment cost, and not on the overall lifespan or working life of these structures. The disappearance of this intangible know-how and these free-draining structures represents an impoverishment of knowledge and is not consistent with the call for sustainable practices on a human scale with due regard for the planet's resources.

2. Dry-stone structures: knowledge and know-how

It is necessary to promote knowledge on and the use of dry-stone walling (publicising skills and structures) as a local resource in both environmental and farming policy. Stone is a natural, healthy material that can be quarried locally and reused. Dry-stone structures are free-draining and help prevent erosion; they are tailored to the terrain, following the contours to fit into the surrounding countryside; and they act as detention basins for run-off. In addition, the crevices of dry-stone structures are niches conducive to biodiversity, which maintain the ecosystem and promote healthy soil which is conducive to organic farming and biodynamic agriculture.

It is also important to take into account the need to safeguard and promote dry-stone structures in the maintenance specifications for large landscapes and listed sites, as well as for the dissemination of good practice for: gardens, hiking trails, tourist routes, river banks, fences, soil permeability, erosion control and hydrology, to name but a few.

It is essential for wallers' skills to be recognised as intangible cultural heritage.

3. Raising awareness, training, and preserving and maintaining dry-stone structures

Awareness of the values inherent to dry stone, training in the restoration and construction of dry-stone works and the preservation and maintenance of these structures should be promoted.

3.1. Raising awareness among local-authority officials, the general public and other stakeholders

It is crucial to raise awareness of the merits of dry-stone walling among local-government officials (who are responsible for managing municipalities, urban and rural natural areas, paths, roads, forests and rivers), the general public and other stakeholders. Although it is the technical staff who come up with ideas, decisions lie with elected representatives of local and regional authorities. The cost is sometimes enough to sway their decision, even though appropriate stonework lasts longer and fits in with its surroundings. It is important for elected representatives to be properly informed about the benefits of dry-stone walling in a landscape.

Time and again we find that the elements of our everyday surroundings are being undervalued. It sometimes takes a delighted pair of fresh eyes to recall the beauty of the landscape; and it is only when it no longer exists that regrets are voiced. The wisest course is to preserve history by keeping sites unaltered, in order to set an example. The public can be attracted by educational and recreational amenities and hence won over.

3.2. *Training*

Being undervalued, some old structures collapse due to lack of maintenance and are replaced by imitations. In such cases, this new masonry, apart from its rigidity, no longer provides the benefits of dry-stone walling. To ensure that structures are properly restored and built correctly in accordance with standards of good workmanship, modules on dry-stone walling ought to be added to professional and on-going training syllabuses, when appropriate. In particular, this type of subject should be included in training for:

- practitioners: builders, stonemasons, gardeners, foresters, natural site maintenance staff, local-authority maintenance staff, farmers, olive-growers, winegrowers, breeders, etc;
- designers/influencers: architects, landscape designers, technicians, urban planners, design and inspection offices, construction engineers, civil engineers, geotechnical engineers, agronomists, etc.

To provide this training, the standard of technical teaching must be guaranteed, and the vocational training schools' technical supervisors must move avoid using a predefined curriculum. Scientific tests have proved that the rigour of implementation of masonry guarantees its reliability and durability. Poorly built stonework that collapses helps to make the case for critics of dry-stone walling. If knowledge is to be handed down properly, teachers' and trainers' know-how and skills must be validated.

3.3. *Preserving and maintaining*

Decision makers should also establish or re-establish preservation, repair and maintenance services. The occupation of road mender, which has disappeared in some countries, includes managing road assets. The idea is to ensure regular inspection of structures, ditches and drains, and maintenance of infrastructure to avoid the need for emergency work. Since the disappearance of road menders in some countries, the best scenic routes, crossing typical local landscapes, have been undergoing modernisation. While this may be considered effective in functional terms, it inexorably leads to a drastic deterioration in the distinctive nature of these roads. Consideration should be given to the landscape benefits of narrow winding mountain roads with dry-stone retaining walls.

4. Knowledge and inventory of dry-stone works, to promote the protection, management and planning of the landscape

The knowledge of dry-stone works helps promote the protection, management and planning of the landscape.

The identification of significant dry-stone structures gives decision makers, professionals and citizens the ability to understand their function and to carry out appropriate interventions.

Efforts should be made to respect the choices made by the builders of the inventoried dry-stone works and the ingenuity with which they design these structures.

The next step is to integrate this concern into planning documents. The aim is thus to recognise and take into account the value of dry-stone structures in the landscape.

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8.2. Draft Recommendations

**8.2.1. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of
the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe:
Landscape in rural territories in energy, agricultural and demographic transition**

The 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.

**Draft Recommendation ...
of the Committee of Ministers to member States
contributing to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council
of Europe: Landscape in rural territories in energy, agriculture and demographic transition**

*(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on
at theth meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)*

The Committee of Ministers,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage;

Having regard to the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176), which states that “the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas”;

Recalling the text of its preamble, according to which “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”;

Recalling the provisions of the Convention, according to which:

“...the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas” (Preamble),

“‘Landscape management’ means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes” (Article 1, e – Definitions),

“...this Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes” (Article 2 – Scope),

“Each Party undertakes: ... to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any

other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape” (Article 5 - General measures),

“To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape” (Article 6 – Specific measures, Implementation);

Referring to the provisions of Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2008\)3](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, concerning means of intervention and instruments used to implement the Convention;

Noting the importance of introducing instruments that may contribute to protecting, managing or planning the landscape;

Having regarded to:

- the strong links that exist between local capacities for the management and planning of rural landscapes, and the vitality of rural areas,
- the need to protect the many high-quality rural landscapes without turning them into museum pieces but instead incorporating them into plans to consolidate the assets of rural areas to meet citizens’ expectations,
- the consistency between the participatory approach advocated by the European Landscape Convention and local development approaches being tested in rural areas,
- the aim of bringing landscape concerns into economic planning and development projects as early as possible, rather than raising them further down the line in the form of a counterproductive objections;

Considering approaches involving several local authorities provide rural areas with both an appropriate framework for landscape activities and a joint capacity for action and measures to highlight and maximise their potential,

Recommends that the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention to encourage national, regional or local authorities to take the following measures into consideration, depending on their powers and responsibilities in these areas:

1. Show express political recognition for the role and importance of rural areas in the development of European society by adopting strategic guidelines at the highest level providing a reference framework for public policy in rural territories as a means to achieve objectives of the European Landscape Convention ;
2. Favour the establishment, at supra-municipal or sub-regional level, of integrated, participatory strategic approaches making it possible to enhance the potential for rural areas to frame a form of development geared to new global challenges and to integrate the landscape dimension more readily into the very core of such processes;
3. Establish this same type of forward-looking dialogue at cross-border level so as prevent situations undermining the natural and cultural components of landscape quality in frontier regions;
4. Take increased advantage of high-quality rural landscapes as pilot territories for the convergence of landscape and sustainable local development concerns;

5. Encourage comprehensive territorial approaches to meet climate and energy challenges by identifying local potential for reducing energy consumption and diversifying the production of alternative energies, so as to avoid standardised solutions and unthinking sectoral responses to landscape impacts;
6. Facilitate and support, through the introduction of appropriate financial tools, the energy transition of rural areas, taking a global strategic view, including landscape aspects, so as to enable rapid commitment of projects or investments generating financial benefits for the host area and its population;
7. Encourage more quality-based forms of agriculture in terms of landscape and soil management and negotiate international agreements by broadening the objectives pursued to the amenities of rural territories,
8. Promote high-quality rural landscapes by insisting that agricultural support policies must include adequate funding for the protection and management of distinctive landscape character;
9. Promote policies for research and knowledge transfer on the economic and social possibilities offered by diversified family-based farming;
10. Set up or reinforce land-use monitoring and management bodies for the increased integration of landscape concerns into local urban planning documents, including consideration both for the quality of the inside landscapes of villages and small towns and for their surroundings.

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**8.2.2. Draft Recommendation contributing to the implementation of
the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe:
Landscape and democracy: public participation**

The 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019) considered the draft Recommendation and decided to forward it to the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), in order to submit it for adoption to the Committee of Ministers.

**Draft Recommendation...
of the Committee of Ministers to member States
contributing to the implementation of
the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe:
Landscape and democracy: public participation**

*(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on
at the ...th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)*

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage;

Having regard to the provisions of the preamble of the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176, 2000), according to which “landscape is an essential element of individual and social well-being and that its protection, management and rights and responsibilities for each” and its Articles 5.c. and 6.D as formulated below:

Having regard to the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176, 2000) and its preamble, according to which “landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being and that its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone”

Having regard to the provisions of Article 5.c. of the Convention, according to which each Party undertakes to: “establish procedures for the participation of the general public ... and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies”;

Having regard also to the provisions of Article 6.D. of the Convention, according to which each Party undertakes to “define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation”.

Recalling that under Article 1, c. of the Convention, “‘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”;

Recalling the provisions of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, on participation (Part II.2.3.A).;

Recalling the provisions of the 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;

Having regard to the legal texts existing at international level on participation as well as the work done in this area, including: the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice on Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 25 June 1998); the proceedings of the Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe Series, European spatial planning and landscape, Nos 74, 84, 89, 99, 100, 109, 110); and the Principles for the participation of the public in the definition and implementation of landscape policies, as defined in the European Landscape Convention, adopted by the Working Group of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention “Landscape and democracy”, on 19 October 2016;⁶

Having also regard to the publications “Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention”, “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” and “Council of Europe Landscape Convention: Contribution to human rights, democracy and sustainable development”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006, 2012, 2017, 2018); and to the Handbook on Participatory Landscape Planning, prepared as part of the LIFEscape Project, presented at the 8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Strasbourg, 18-20 March 2015 (CEP-CDCPP (2015) 11E);

Considering that the procedures for the participation of the general public with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies contribute to promote:

- better governance, e.g. to achieve legitimacy, confidence, control and good decisions,
- better services, to increase efficiency and quality, and create services that serve the requirements of the individual better,
- knowledge build-up, to increase the competence, knowledge, awareness and self-confidence of the participants,
- active citizenship: to support better relations between citizens and public authorities, and counter disengagement and disenchantment;

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

Recommends the governments of member States:

1. to promote the procedures for the participation of the general public with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies and to implement them;
2. to consider, where necessary and appropriate, the forms of participation of the general public with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies, as they appear in the appendix to this Recommendation.

6. Council of Europe Landscape Convention: Contribution to human rights, democracy and sustainable development, Council of Europe Publishing, 2018.

Appendix

Forms of participation of the general public with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies

Presentation

The purpose of public participation is to develop a landscape project shared by all stakeholders in the area concerned. This project is essential because there are certain experiences of participation that bring together local actors without however leading to a real landscape project; this can be an evolving or adaptive project that progresses incrementally with new proposals from participants and is enriched at each stage of the project development process.

Several factors can facilitate the process of general public participation. Preparation is necessary for its success, as the process must be informed of the progress of the process and have confidence in the way it will be conducted.

A number of methods and tools can then be used to promote public participation procedures in the definition and implementation of landscape policies by public authorities. The combined use of several of them is often useful. Some are presented here.

1. Factors facilitating public participation

1.1. Parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies

General public

Building knowledge of the general public is valuable to the process of its participation in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies.

Occasional courses, or study circles of longer duration, can be organised and administrated by the participants themselves. This approach can be applied when a common vision for the future of a landscape is desired. There are always some people who have more time than others, and who want to learn more and make new acquaintances. The building of knowledge could become an important aspect of landscape analysis, and it would preferably focus on some area that has not been elucidated before. The courses or study circles should, when they come to an end, lead to tangible results.

Other Stakeholders

To enable an effective dialogue it is important to ascertain at an early stage which other stakeholders are concerned and who are thus important to be included in the process.

It is necessary to identify all the stakeholders when planning and implementing projects. Different actors prefer different methods and tools for collaboration. Some actors may be less interested in participating, but are important for the achievement of a good result. The best way to get a good overview of the actors is to meet people in the area and ask which interests and networks are active. Who are the key actors? What resources do various actors have to contribute? Which authorities and societies could be concerned?

Networks of professionals and experts

The landscape being complex, its understanding requires the use of various disciplines.

It is important to create networks of professionals and experts (public works engineers, planners, architects, landscape architects, archaeologists, developers, farmers, foresters, geographers, lawyers, biologists, geologists, economists, sociologists, artists...) to discover and know all the dimensions of the landscape. Everyone should keep an open mind to various disciplines and be curious what other professionals and experts have to say. It should also be thought on a large scale and overcome traditional categorisation: even in an area of high natural value, social issues are important. Furthermore, an extensive network allows experiences to be shared that are profitable for everyone.

Experienced personalities

The involvement of experienced personalities helps to reach target groups much more easily.

It can be difficult to reach certain groups of people (children, adolescents, elderly people, and disabled people) professionals and experts or immigrants. Personal contacts are important in local development projects. Experienced personalities can use their networks to reach these groups. They should be communicative and reach the groups that should be involved. Their role is more about supporting groups that have difficulties in voicing their opinions, for example some young people. The experienced personalities become a contact person and a support to them.

1.2. The steps necessary to know the landscape

Landscape discovery

The discovery of the landscape reveals its values.

An invitation is addressed to a group of people to undertake a discovery visit of part of an area. An invitation is addressed to a group of people to take a journey of discovery of this area which helps to generate interest and initiate a dialogue or consultation. The duration of the visit (by taking a walk, a ride by bike or bus) may vary. Landscape discovery can be a good way to start a participation process, which can later be continued with meetings. Those present benefit from their participation and are not obliged to make a great effort. The nature of the main focus group should be identified and its requirements and wishes defined. It is necessary to adapt the activity so that all those who wish can participate, whatever their age and mobility.

Landscape documentation

There is explanatory value in documentary support by description or evidence of a landscape (paintings, drawings, photographs, documentaries, films, writings, sound recordings...) and this facilitates identification and analysis of its characteristics, as well as the dynamics and pressures which are transforming it.

To initiate a discussion, participants can refer to documentary support material corresponding to their vision of a landscape and discuss its values and its weaknesses. This allows them to present and discuss these various views and values. It is possible to use documentary materials on several landscapes to better understand the various opinions and agree common standards in terms of quality of landscape.

Landscape analysis

Landscape analysis and context must be the starting point of any project.

In the work of landscape identification and assessment undertaken for the creation of landscape atlases, landscape catalogues, landscape maps or landscape character assessment maps, it is necessary that the population and the experts have the opportunity to share their knowledge. The Geographic Information System (GIS) can be used to pinpoint specific places. The participation of people in this work enables the gathering of information, notably on social issues, and thus establishes an improved knowledge base. Even if an analysis is never quite over, and, if the discussion continues, a regular inventory should be produced. The participants will be able to see how the experts have taken into account their points of view and ask that any errors can be corrected.

Landscape narration

Storytelling about a landscape promotes the interest of parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies and can reinforce their commitment to care for the landscape.

Stories can be told indoors or outdoors, or even on an online communication system. Participants listen to the story, and can then comment on it. Stories do not have to be extraordinary, stories that can be considered mundane are in fact often very interesting. They may indeed describe the relationship that people have with their territory and landscape. Furthermore, according to research, people better understand a situation by listening to a story about it. Stories arouse feelings and activate the memory of individuals. They are more easily assimilated to understand a landscape than technical terminology and statistics.

1.3. Landscape protection, management and planning process

A process undertaken for landscape protection, management and planning, based on the particular values that interested parties and the population concerned assign it, should focus on the potential of a situation or place, rather than any problems they may present.

In order to encourage the involvement of the general public and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies, it is often more constructive to work on positive feelings than negative ones. It is common for landscape discussions to focus on problems, while taking into account the living conditions of the population of a territory, its dreams and aspirations, it is possible to create constructive development. It tends to be the people who live and work in a place who best know the value and resources of their territory. Adopting a landscape protection, management and planning process assumes that stakeholders are well chosen, that the proposed project is appropriate, and that the exercise is time-limited. These considerations may seem simple, but their results are generally favorable.

1.4. Communication

Group dynamics

A good group dynamic is a prerequisite for successful participation.

The manner in which the meeting is organised is important. Ideally, it should foster creativity, sustainability and efficiency at the same time, which is not always easy. Moreover, efforts should be made in order that everyone can give their opinion, to avoid only a few people expressing themselves. It is necessary to have a meeting programme, so that participants can agree on its purpose and the implementation of its results. As people are not all equal in communication, it can be beneficial to use

the services of a co-ordinator for communication. Choosing a neutral co-ordinator can encourage the participants to express themselves more freely. The choice of the meeting room and its furnishings, as well as the schedule of the meeting, and the refreshments that are brought, promote good group dynamics.

Conflict resolution

In all group dynamics some form of conflict arises. Stakeholders may not agree, but disagreements need not lead to conflict.

One should be prepared for situations of conflict caused by diversity of opinions, and prevent or resolve them as they arise. In cases of disagreement, it is important to focus on the subject of the disagreement, not the person: the speaker should be allowed to speak without interruption, but discussions that degenerate should be forestalled. Listening is an important basis for solving differences of opinion. Conversely, abuse of power is a frequent cause of conflict. It is important that professionals and experts, representatives of public administrations and policy makers consider the impact of the power that they have. In certain issues a consensus cannot be reached. It is then necessary to take a decision at a political level.

2. Methods and tools of participation

General public participation in the definition and implementation of landscape policies can be manifested in various ways: through access to information, the opportunity to participate in consultations; by the possibility of dialogue; by being able to influence decision-making; and finally to be able to take part in the decision as such.

2.1. Information

Information for the general public is a prerequisite for its participation in the definition and implementation of landscape policies. In order to participate, the public must be well informed and aware of the issue to be discussed. Some topics are not suitable for public consultation, but the public must retain the right to be informed of the decision.

Policy makers and representatives of public administration may also wish to obtain information about a situation or an area. The public, finally, must be able to convey to politicians and representatives of the administration information concerning the definition and implementation of landscape policies. All concerned parties must have information on how the process will evolve, where and when meetings take place, what the results of the various activities are, and what the final results are. A transparent organisation generates confidence. There are several means of communication for transmitting information. Some of them are presented below.

2.1.1. General meeting

The general assembly is a relevant means of simultaneously informing a large number of people on an important subject.

A general meeting is essentially a one-way communication method and should not be confused with a dialogue: it is primarily a method for informing citizens. Its aim and agenda must be clear to all participants. Verbal information should be supplemented with written information and presentation materials of various kinds. It should be clear on the invitation that this is an information meeting and not anything else. However, it is not possible to hear all opinions. In most cases it is only those who dare express themselves in other contexts who can express their views and opinions. It is necessary for an experienced person to lead the meeting, allowing various participants to speak and managing situations as they arise. A general meeting is an easy method to spread information simultaneously to

many people. This means of communication, however, should not be used if the objective is to acquire substantial views and engage in dialogue.

2.1.2. Website

Websites are simple and efficient tools for simultaneously transmitting information to many people.

A website is not a static means of communication made once. It must be updated continuously and adapted to the demands of the world. In spite of the large access to computers and the internet, not all citizens can be reached through the website. Consideration should be given to how the information is given: is the content there intended to address citizens or users? Perhaps several levels of information are required: it is, for example, possible to bring an exhaustive description of an issue to the attention of the people, the media and other stakeholders, and to provide further information to users and professionals and experts. The website is a fast means of communication for spreading information. It should be professionally managed, which requires resources, a level of skills and tools.

2.1.3. Printed information

Printed information conveys a clear message but can sometimes be difficult to reach a particular discussion group.

Although websites and internet network have supported much of the flow of information, printed information (brochures, documents, posters, etc.) is preferable in many cases. When a document intended for distribution is developed, it is important to use clear language with words that can be understood by everyone and avoid overly technical terminology. The target group should be defined, in order that the information reaches the intended recipients. It is not always possible to address young and older people in the same manner. The contents of the printed documents must also be available on the website. There are opportunities for presenting in-depth information or discussion forums. When it comes to publishing the programme of many activities, the printed document is also a good channel. The invitation may include an entry stub or reply form, if desired. A method frequently used is the conducting of questionnaires in the neighbourhood, where people are approached in the street. In that situation it may be worthwhile to provide for those who want additional information. A leaflet or brochure that explains or provides facts has a value in being easy to take away for later reading. It is necessary to consider whether the information printed will have a short or long life. If it is short, it is necessary to consider other information channels. The cycle from idea to finished product can be long, but it varies with the requirements of the end product. By calculating backwards from an imagined delivery date, it will become clear how much time the process will take.

2.1.4. Video

It is possible, through relatively simple tools, to produce a video that can be posted on a website.

The use of video often brings policy makers closer to their citizens. The videos are a great way to invite people to meetings or citizen panels. The training of speakers can help make them more confident during recording. The message delivered and content of information are indeed more important than the visual design and simplified production methods exist. The time required to complete a brief interview requires minimal preparation, if technology is put to good use. However, buying skills throughout the production chain, from recording to finished product, increases the cost of a video. The presentation of the video on a home page may require special software tools.

2.1.5. Study trip

A study trip can both inform and improve the knowledge of stakeholders.

This can be an opportunity to consider similar conditions elsewhere or find inspiration. Study trips can take place near or far afield, depending on what needs to be shown and available resources. They often take place by bus, which limits the number of participants.

2.2. Consultation

The purpose of the consultation is to request an opinion from a group of people on a specific topic. The group of people is composed of professionals (experts) as well as representatives of the general public. The methods and tools used can be very simple or more elaborate. On the occasion of a controversial question, the representatives of the public can present the solution they prefer, justifying their position. Different projects must be prepared by professionals (experts) appointed by the public authorities. The public representatives must then be able to choose the solution they prefer. The process can lead to consultation of professionals on a particular point or to a survey of a group of professionals, open to the public. The public representatives must then be able to choose the solution they prefer. The process can lead to the consultation of professionals on a particular point or to a survey of a group of professionals, open to the public

2.2.1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is used in the surveys (opinion polls, knowledge tests...) to collect information.

The questionnaire can take a written form, being sent to the respondents by mail (a reply-stub can be prepared), or be done online. This method chosen depends on the aim of the enquiry and the resources available. This method makes it possible to reach many people at the same time: to obtain as many answers in the interview, it would take a lot more time. However, in a questionnaire, interviewees can be anonymous, which makes any further explanation or explanation impossible. In this respect, the interview is much more suitable.

2.2.2. Discussion group

The discussion group facilitates easy and quick consultation of the people who participate. However, the organisers must have enough time to form a group and bring the members together.

The discussion group is used to discuss an issue of landscape protection, management or planning through dialogue. The method is very useful but does not allow in-depth consideration of a theme or question. Before planning the work and inviting participants, it is necessary to think about the composition of the group (participants can be selected for their representativeness of the whole population or some of its groups). Each meeting lasts two to three hours. The discussion is guided by a moderator who has prepared their discussion and with good knowledge of the subject. This can be assisted by another person. It is useful to arrange the chairs in the meeting room in a semicircle, so that all participants can see the information presented. The optimal size of a discussion group is six to 12 people, so that everyone is comfortable enough to give their opinion. It may be helpful to offer coffee or a meal, to encourage people to take part in a discussion group. It is possible to treat the same problem in several groups. The method works best in a homogeneous group dealing with a specific subject, although groups dealing with a variety of topics may be useful at times. The method is generally quite economical but it is necessary to provide for, if necessary, the cost of the meeting room and miscellaneous expenses (coffee, meals, childcare ...).

2.2.3. Map reading

Public Representatives are invited to comment on a landscape issue by identifying on a map a place or area to be discussed.

Public representatives identify on a map a specific location, or area, that is the subject of a landscape-

related discussion. They report it with a mark, in pen, and mention if they wish to comment on the reasons guiding the choice of this positioning. All responses are geographically related and can be analysed using a Geographic Information System (GIS). It is important not to ask too many or too complex questions (it is possible to ask simple questions, such as: “What are safe places for pedestrians?” or “Where to build a playground?”). The questions should have been well thought out; the survey should not take more than 15 minutes. The established questionnaire should be tested on a group, before being used more widely. The method should allow several people to express their opinion and make proposals, without the constraint of time or place. The information obtained can be collected without further effort and compared. Cards used in an internet survey can be printed and used in meetings. It is essential to have quality cards. The costs of using this method may vary depending on the number of professionals and experts consulted.

2.2.4. Citizen panel

The citizen panel method implies that its participants are chosen at random. It allows reaching people who otherwise would not take part. Participants should be informed and discussions and consultations allowed.

The citizen panel can be organised as a physical meeting (in a given space) or a virtual meeting (e-panel). It provides quick answers and requires little material means (the participation of panel members from home). Alternatively, a panel of citizens can take place over a day, in the form of a workshop with various activities. Management tasks still take time (invitation of participants, formulation of questions, processing of answers, administration of the panel, results to be communicated to panel members and publication of results). It is also preferable not to solicit panel members more than two to four times in a six-month period, to avoid disengagement.

2.2.5. Voting of participants at a meeting

At large meetings, an electronic form of audience response facilitates an understanding of a group of people’s opinions regarding one or several issues.

The objectives of the meeting should be clearly formulated and the results of the votes cast during the meeting should be made available promptly using the website or other information channels. The questions should be worded so that it is easy to answer them and they should be tested beforehand on a few people. The voting method provides an immediate answer to questions. These answers, as well as written messages, can be presented on a screen, appearing as they are received. Everyone has the opportunity to give his opinion; this mode of operation prevents the most comfortable people in public from monopolising the meeting. This method allows many questions to be asked in a relatively short time, the answers remaining anonymous. Meeting participants can quickly see if their opinion is shared by more people and if other opinions are expressed. This method is often appreciated as it provides an accurate picture of what the consulted people think on many topics. Since equipment may have to be rented, the premises must be assessed and the number of participants estimated beforehand. Time is required for preparation, booking premises and equipment, invitations and formulating questions. The meeting itself will not take more time than an ordinary meeting. There are variations in how advanced the equipment is, which affects the cost. In a number of administrations the council halls are equipped with static voting equipment that can be used to conduct citizen surveys. If such equipment is invested in, a mobile set could be a good alternative so that it can be used in various locations. Investments can be shared by two or more neighbouring authorities.

2.2.6. Short Message Service (SMS) panel

A Short Message Service (SMS) panel is a public panel where communication is carried out by text message on mobile telephones.

The general public is invited to register on the website to participate in a citizen panel. The method provides fast feedback from many people. Since the answers are to be given via text message, the questions must not be too complicated. The following questions appear adapted:

- questions calling for the following responses: Yes / No / Do not know;
- questions using a ranking;
- questions asking for a proposal to be selected;
- questions allowing for short answers by text message.

It is necessary to formulate questions that are easy to understand, and then to publish the answers to these questions, presenting summaries and other information on a website. An SMS panel is a fast and simple way of receiving opinions. If minors are participating, permission from legal guardians is required in most cases. It is preferable that the invitation is aimed at various defined groups, such as the residents of a certain area, youth or festival-goers. A decision must be made as to who pays the texting fee, the panel member or the recipient, and to check what is included in the telephone contracts. A cost for answering could be regarded negatively by some.

2.2.7. Workshops on the quality of public space

Workshops on the quality of public space make it possible to measure the quality of a public space, even before time and money are invested to improve it. It is necessary to collect the opinion of the public users of the space, as well as that of the professionals (experts).

Participants take part in a (half-day) workshop, led by a moderator, to discuss the quality of public space design and how it is used. It is a question of collecting the opinions of the people who use this space by asking them, for example, to fill out a questionnaire. This method can help users and managers of a public space to better understand how the space works (considering its different uses) in order to identify its strengths and weaknesses. Targeted improvements can then be proposed. It is possible to identify measures that can be used to encourage the public to participate in the improvement of parks, streets, playgrounds and other spaces.

2.3. Dialogue

It is essential that everyone can express their opinion and defend their vision on an issue through dialogue, without necessarily having to reach consensus. There are a number of different tools to promote good dialogue. Dialogue is often central to participation of the general public in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies.

Increased participation often takes longer, and therefore requires more resources. In order for the process to be creative, however, it is necessary to allow enough time. The dialogue also saves time, as it can avoid the adoption of bad decisions or prevent conflicts. The public commits to issues of concern to them and protests if they consider that projects or decisions are unsatisfactory. In addition, it should also be considered that the population has knowledge that can be of great help to policy makers and representatives of the public administration, they do not have the full knowledge at the level local.

2.3.1. Open forum

The open forum is a very free meeting form where the agenda is not decided beforehand, only the place, time and theme.

The open forum method is a useful form if there are many participants (from ten to several hundred). It is animated by at least one person and can last from half a day to three days. The forum takes place as follows: the participants meet and jointly decide on the specific subjects to be discussed in connection with the theme. Anyone can propose subjects and the subjects which generate the most interest can be

debated. Discussion topics are listed on the agenda of the various meetings, and each discussion is directed and summarised by the person who suggested the theme. The day starts with an inspirational lecture and is then divided into three sessions. Participants are divided into groups in different rooms, and discussions are terminated when it is time for lunch or coffee. During discussions participants are free to change group, as this can enrich other discussions by the exchange of good ideas between groups. At the end of the day, the groups get together to present a summary of discussions and evaluate the results of the meeting. It is useful that documentation reflecting the meeting is given to participants. It also provides a basis for future work.

2.3.2. Collective reading path of the landscape (“walk”)

The collective reading path of the landscape (walk) is based on the idea that think tank participants think more creatively outside a meeting room than inside it.

The collective reading path of the landscape can be prepared for a group of participants ranging from 10 to 30 people. It must lead them to let them express their creativity and to collect their ideas and proposals. The advantage of the walk is that the participants are together throughout the visit. They stop at points they have shortlisted or that have been shortlisted by the organisers. These stops allow them to make notes that can then be used as part of a discussion. Some walks can be made to evaluate new neighbourhoods. The participants are experts of the area analysed with various competences and experiences (inhabitants, administration officials, professionals and experts...). The size of each group should be 10-15 people. As it is useful to involve more people in the evaluation, several walks can be arranged. A number of stops based on the function of the places are decided beforehand. It could be, for example, the entrance to the area or a square. The participants are not supposed to exchange ideas with each other during the walk, but just write down notes at every stopping place. After the walk, participants gather in a room to discuss their observations and everyone can express their opinion. All opinions are presented to the participants on a flipchart, projector or computer with projector. This allows everyone to ensure that no observation is misinterpreted and that all contributions are taken into consideration.

A variant of this method is to organise a meeting “on the street” between policy makers and representatives of the public administration and citizens, to make them walk together while asking questions on a particular subject (by means of a pre-defined form or questionnaire, or similar tool). Policy makers and representatives of the public administration analyse the results and then present an analysis seminar. The material is used in the continued work on the issue/subject. The results are fed back and presented to the general public in an announcement or in another way, as declared to the interviewees. It is important to decide on the issue beforehand, with a programme, agenda and venue. The feedback should also be arranged before meeting the citizens. This method is not a detailed analysis of an issue and it should rather be regarded as a consultation method. Time is required for preparation, presentation and the follow-up work with seminars, for an analysis of the results.

2.3.3. Workbook

This method consists of developing three manuals. It requires resources and time from both public authorities and participants.

The workbooks contain information and questionnaires that are distributed to selected study groups. The first workbook raises current issues for discussion. Parallel to the study circles that meet this first workbook, new study circles are started to discuss the issues. The answers from the first workbook and the study circle are compiled into a second workbook. In addition, the second workbook is supplemented with more questions, and once again sent out to the citizens. The comments from this second workbook are compiled into a third workbook, which presents the final outcome. Public authorities refer to it to make decisions. This method takes about a year of work to perform, which is one of its disadvantages. Otherwise, it is efficient in communicating knowledge and providing a well-

founded dialogue.

2.3.4. Chat conversation

A chat promotes communication by short messages, in real time.

A chat could be open for a limited time, e.g. 7.00-8.00 pm, to allow citizens to put questions to the people responsible for a certain issue. It could be regarded as a modern form of phone-in. Given that a chat is fast and that many people can ask questions in a short time, it is necessary that some people accustomed to this form of communication can respond to requests. Everyone can see all the questions and answers, and the chat can be followed without making a contribution. Questions and answers can be saved for future use and publishing. Apart from the work of preparation and realisation of the activity, which involve access to the programme, the effort required to use this method is fairly minimal. However, not everyone wants to participate as long as the exchanges are at a steady pace.

2.3.5. Discussion forums on the Internet

A discussion forum allows a large number of people to exchange and consult a conversation on the internet network, without necessarily being present at the same time.

A discussion forum can be used for fully open discussions, in which everyone is invited to participate. It can also be used in a narrower setting, such as for a panel of citizens, or as a way to continue a discussion after a focus group meeting. The discussion can be conducted entirely text-based or can include sound and image, according to focus and aim. It is important to consider whether the forum should be open to everyone or closed and connected to a limited group, such as a citizen panel. Facilitating contributions featuring multimedia provides support to people with difficulties in expressing themselves in writing. A person can play the role of moderator and regularly check comments, so as not to post inappropriate content. Many people can take part in the discussion, as it is public. The method therefore assumes that participants have access to a computer connected to the Internet and that a moderator leads the discussion.

2.3.6. « Dialogue café »

The “dialogue café” is a method of encouraging people to discuss current topics in an informal and comfortable setting.

The “dialogue café” is held in a friendly atmosphere and the debate is led by a moderator. The meeting begins with the presentation of a brief summary of the facts that are the subject of the debate. It is necessary to provide information documents to the participants. Around each table (in small groups), the participants examine the theme treated by referring to open and stimulating topics. After a while, they change tables (and groups). The process generally follows three phases: first analysis; deep analysis; formulation of a proposal. A report of the discussions is established. Ideas and opinions are passed on to other participants during or after the meeting. The meeting co-ordinator should be experienced and the topics and issues dealt with should be relevant and clearly presented. This method does not require a heavy framework and allows the organisation of creative meetings. If the locale is a real café, with about ten participants sitting around small tables, the meeting involves little expense. The cost is higher for large events with hundreds of participants in one place.

2.3.7. Debate

A debate is conducted on a given topic by a panel of policy makers and representatives of a public administration, a panel of experts and a panel of representatives of the citizens. The debate is usually conducted in the presence of a large audience.

The purpose of the debate is to enable expert professionals and stakeholders to make a thorough presentation of a given topic to public authorities and representatives of the general public, in order that they in turn can ask questions. This can lead to long and interesting discussions. The chair of the meeting can conclude the debate by inviting the participants to share what they have learned. The debate requires a lot of preparatory work because it is necessary to gather and define the topics to be debated, to find and invite participants, so that the panel of professionals and experts is truly diverse. The invitation to those invited to participate in the debate should state what its purpose is and how it will be used. The people supervising the debate must have a good experience of the meetings and it is necessary to charge several people to keep track of the debates, possibly by recording them. The meeting should be planned and made public in a timely manner to encourage strong participation. The organisers must decide how the assessments will be communicated to panel members and participants. Resources must be available to collect information, to communicate and document the debate.

2.3.8. Citizen assembly

The citizen assembly is intended to address important issues, create dialogue and answer questions from the general public. It must take place in a venue suitable for meetings between citizens, local associations and policy makers.

The citizen assembly promotes on-going co-operation with a local population, discussion and dialogue. It cannot decide on actions to be undertaken but proposals may be formulated. Meetings may be held periodically (every two months, every quarter or twice a year, for example). They usually take place in the evening and are led by policy-makers, assisted by representatives of the public administration, to present facts and methods of work. The agenda is established and announced before the invitations are sent. To make sure all questions are dealt with properly, they should be listed in advance. During an assembly, participants need time to ask questions. A record of work is prepared and important documents are attached. It is signed by the president of the assembly and two persons representing the public, and then registered. It is sent with an explanatory letter to participants and public authorities, posted in the town hall and made available on the internet. Fees related to the use of the method are relatively low, the main costs being related to the cost of the staff needed to plan and hold the meeting.

2.3.9. Dialogue workshop

The dialogue workshop is a simplified group discussion that allows participants to examine a problem in depth, discuss different opinions and develop points of view or arguments, in order to achieve a better understanding of a topic.

The dialogue workshop allows in-depth discussion on a specific topic (reviewing its advantages and disadvantages, its financial implications and its long-term consequences), with some people for a few hours. It provides a better understanding of what motivates the opinions or statements of the general public. It is similar to discussion groups but focuses more on negotiation. Because it involves a limited number of people, it cannot be used to collect reliable statistical information to accurately measure public opinion. A dialogue workshop can last a few hours or a whole day. The fact that the points of view of the participants are developed throughout the discussion could mean that they are not representative of those of the public as a whole. However, the method could provide the organisation with valuable information on public views and standpoints on a certain issue. Through discussion with others, they acquire insights into other perspectives, allowing their own views to develop and be challenged. These dialogues may build and strengthen relations between participants, and could provide them with new knowledge and skills. Usually, eight to 16 participants meet. The membership varies depending on the subject. Participants may be selected on the basis of demographic criteria, through interest groups or randomly. The costs for this format are generally not very high, unless participants must be found through a genuinely random selection, which may involve fees. Incentives to participate in the workshop may be required. A budget for this activity should provide for the rental of the venue (an informal place if possible), food and special reception facilities, such as childcare.

2.3.10. Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis

This method allows analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats associated with a situation.

In many ways, the Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats” analysis can facilitate the participation of the general public in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies in order to ascertain the opinion of citizens on certain projects. The analysis model is usually pictured as a matrix with four squares, which provides an overview of the most important factors to consider when analysing an operation, a project or plans.

Strengths	Weaknesses
Opportunities	Threats

The work takes place in several phases:

- brainstorming, i.e. all participants raise as many different factors as they can that might affect the operation/issue/subject ahead;
- all the factors are placed on the matrix, by agreement of the group;
- factors are evaluated on a 1-5 scale: 5 = either very good (strengths and opportunities) or very bad (weaknesses and threats);
- ranging according to the evaluation scale in all four areas:
- proposed measures: how to use strengths; how to treat weaknesses; how to take advantage of opportunities; and how to avoid or fend off threats.

The assimilated results of the analysis form the basis of the continuous process. It is important to clearly explain what the purpose of the meeting is and why this specific method is used. It is helpful for someone who knows this method to guide the process. This quickly reveals the strengths and weaknesses, threats and opportunities that arise. It is also possible to use only the top two squares of the matrix to examine strengths and weaknesses. The method determines how best to focus efforts, harnessing strengths, addressing weaknesses, reducing risks, and promoting opportunities. It is necessary to have a meeting room with sufficient wall space to display notes.

2.3.11. Advice

The advice allows public representatives to meet to discuss alternative approaches to addressing a question. This may be to examine the advantages and disadvantages of a project and the consequences of its implementation.

Advice should be well prepared and organised to allow a clearly structured dialogue between the general public, stakeholders, entrepreneurs and other actors of the landscape concerned. This method has several variants, and can be applied to situations where aims as well as courses of action are open. It could be a question of determining what direction should be followed and what should be the basis for upcoming changes and developments in dialogue with the residents and actors of an area. Proposals are formulated and prioritised, and then passed to the public authorities for decision. The term ‘advice’ may be used when public authorities want the citizens to prioritise one proposal, either on the internet or in meetings. They often commit that the proposal which gains the most votes will be the one that is carried out. If the parties concerned by a project wish to actively participate in its

implementation, the project should deal with a real situation, agreeing on a specific goal and setting a timetable for action. The appropriate target groups or stakeholders must be identified and an adequate number of participants must be invited from the start. In order to oversee the process, an experienced co-ordinator is needed to lead the discussion. It is appropriate to define rules and clearly explain to participants how they can influence the process. At the end of the project, it is necessary to communicate to them what has been decided, and how. This method requires work and effort on the part of policy makers and representatives of the public administration, before, during and after the advice. The main proposals having been made, no new proposals shall be presented subsequently.

2.4. Influence decision-making

By participating in the definition and implementation of landscape policies, the public is involved for the duration, at each stage of the development and formulation of a project. A proposal is sent to politicians for decision. This method allows participants to become involved in the decision-making process. It is important that those who can influence the decision-making process take part in the proposed exercises and that participants have confidence that their opinion will be taken into account. This is a very interesting form of citizen involvement which, however, requires time and resources (so that all points of view and proposals can be taken into account). In order for participation to be effective, adequate preparation is necessary and proper functioning must be ensured.

2.4.1. Foresight workshop

The foresight workshop can bring out ideas and visions that are particularly interesting. The number of participants should be limited to 25 people. It is useful to proceed with the work in stages so that participants can present possible criticisms and solutions.

The foresight workshop brings together policy makers, government officials, representatives of the public, as well as other stakeholders, initially meeting at a public meeting or having been invited selectively. Its purpose is to take advantage of the participants' opinions, using their creativity. Experienced moderators should conduct the debate. The participants are led to define a work theme, then to develop it in order to implement their ideas and decide on the conduct of the actions to be undertaken. Work teams can be formed. Working papers are used and questions can be asked throughout the process. Participants are encouraged to contribute actively to the work by sharing their ideas and developing an action plan outlining what should be done, by whom, how, and when. The workshop can take place over a day or last up to three days. Follow-up of continuity of work may be necessary as long as the schedule and deadlines are respected. It is necessary to have a large room with noticeboards on which to fix notes. A foresight workshop includes five phases of equal importance, devoted to the preparation of the works, to the expression of the criticisms, to the presentation of ideas, to their realisation, then to the definition of the modalities of their implementation and their follow-up. The participants in the workshop must commit themselves in the long term, in order to be present throughout the work.

Preparation phase

A theme is agreed and a workshop co-ordinator is chosen. Practical matters such as the duration of the workshop, the venue and invitations to the participants must be arranged.

Critique phase

This phase marks the official launch of the workshop. All members of the group must formulate the problems associated with the discussed theme. The participants are then separated into small groups to analyse and understand the advice given.

Utopian phase

This phase allows participants to explore possibilities of landscape protection, management and planning. Everyone can formulate ideas and a vision of an ideal future. These ideas must be creative and attractive, even if they are not always feasible or realistic.

Embodiment phase

This is the most important phase of the workshop. The collection of problems and visions must be formulated in such a way as to be usable. Groups are formed to address the problems that have been identified. They discuss how to proceed, who to involve, and the timing to follow.

Implementation and follow-up phase

Documented results of the workshop are distributed to all interested parties, whether participating in the workshop or not. In order for the process to continue, follow-up meetings should be organised regularly, and it is necessary that the momentum is maintained by motivated people.

2.4.2. Charrette workshop

The charrette workshop brings together policy makers, representatives of public administration, professionals and experts (urban planners, architects, landscape designers, geographers, lawyers, sociologists, developers...), interested associations and representatives of the population.

Through a variety of carefully prepared sessions led by a project manager, the charrette workshop allows participants to develop a project together, and come up with a final proposal. If the workshop, in its project, has omitted an important aspect for one of the stakeholders and a divergence of point of view arises, the sessions must be repeated. The workshop can thus take several days to a week. This method has many advantages, the main one being the promotion of dialogue and good co-operation between all stakeholders involved. It is also very effective for quick decision-making. However, it may not be suitable in various planning modes.

2.4.3. Conference

The conference promotes a stakeholder relationship: it contributes, through discussion, to overcoming certain obstacles or to promoting projects. It thus allows continued, good co-operation in the long term.

The conference allows policy makers, representatives of public administration and various citizen groups, or those who may be interested in a specific issue (the elderly, parents or young people, for example), to meet to address certain issues, in order to solve problems or initiate new actions. This method involves the active participation of groups concerned in the planning process, organisation and follow up of the conference, the establishment of an implementation plan and the appointment of a coordinator. At the conference, stakeholders are invited to take part in discussions, and ideas and proposals are presented. Preparation work is needed to mobilise certain resources: it is necessary to develop the programme, send invitations, book the meeting room and prepare documentation. The conference can last half a day, one or two days.

2.5. Decision

A democratically elected assembly may decide to delegate its responsibilities, including its decision-making power, to a group of people chosen not for their political affiliation but their personal capacities. Thus, there are cases regarding the management of protected natural areas or neighbourhood groups, for example, in which a group of people is given decision-making powers. The most common mode of participation is, however, collaboration with representatives of the public

administration to develop a project which is then validated by policy makers. Some methods of direct democracy allow citizens to participate in decision-making on a particular subject.

2.5.1. Referendum

The referendum is a way of conferring the power of decision-making to the public.

Its result can be binding or consultative; in the latter case, the authorities take a decision influenced by the outcome of the referendum. A referendum can be national, regional or local. The people concerned are invited to choose between very distinct alternatives. This method of consultation supposes the adoption of consequent administrative and organisational measures.

2.5.2. User council

The creation of user councils allows the general public to appoint delegates to make decisions together in various fields.

These matters are identified, insofar as they relate to the interests and opinions of the public about the protection, management or planning of an area. There are examples of planning methods in which the public is responsible for developing plans, in co-operation with professionals and experts. In other cases, decision-making on certain issues may be delegated to it.

Many of the previously mentioned methods and tools can be used to make decisions. It is appropriate to distinguish within a situation where the decision-making authority has been delegated, and a situation whether decisions must be made through the usual channels of representative democracy.

2.5.3. Working group

A working group can be appointed to deal with a practical issue by making practical decisions about it.

This is the most common form of delegation of responsibility and decision-making. It can be used for the implementation of various projects (organisation of activities, administration of public land adjacent to a residential area, property management...).

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APPENDIX 9

**REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE 10TH COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

- 9.1. Report “*Landscape in rural territories in energy, agricultural and demographic transition*”
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 5E](#)]

Experiences: *Taking landscape into consideration in rural areas*
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 5E Add.](#)]

- 9.2. Report “*Professional recognition of landscape architects*”
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 6E](#)]

- 9.3. Report “*A review of integrated approaches for landscape monitoring*”
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 7E](#)]

- 9.4. Report “*Landscape and responsibility*”
[Document for information and action: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 8E](#)]

- 9.5. Report “*Dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories*”
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 16E](#)]

- 9.6. Report “*Walking the landscape*”
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 17E](#)]

- 9.7. Report “*Forms of thinking and spirituality in some places and traditional cultures around the world*”
[Document: [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 18E](#)]

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APPENDIX 10

**WORK PROGRAMME AND ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION 2019-2022⁷**

*adopted by the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention
on 7 May 2019*

**Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of
the European Landscape Convention 2019-2022⁸**

Council of Europe
[European Landscape Convention](#)

Council of Europe Treaty Series - No. 176

The main objectives of the Work Programme are to promote participatory democracy, maintaining and deepening dialogue and co-operation between public authorities and civil society for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention by:

1. Organising the biennial Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention, according to the terms of reference of Committees of Experts set up under Article 17 of the Statute of the Council of Europe designated by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention (Article 10 of the Convention - Monitoring of the implementation of the Convention);
2. Organising annually one or several Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;
3. Maintaining the Information System of the Council of Europe European Landscape Convention, and launching its Third Phase of activity, with the preparation of national and regional reports and thematic reports on public policies of Parties to the Convention (according to Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 11 December 2013);
4. Continuing the organisation of the Sessions of the Council of Europe's Landscape Award in the framework of the Council of Europe Landscape Alliance Award and of the Forums on the national selections of the Landscape Award (according to the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and to the Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 27 September 2017);
5. Continuing the preparation of thematic reports and draft recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, considered as outstanding, of everyday life and degraded, inland and maritime waters being taken into consideration

7. The Work programme is proposed to cover the period between the 9th and 10th Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention.

8. *Council of Europe – Council of Europe Landscape Convention:*

Territorial Dimension of Human Rights and Democracy [PMM 2011-2019, No 251, Cead 2561];

Territorial dimension of Human rights, Democracy and Sustainable development [PMM 2020-2022, No 2453].

6. Establishing a Working Groups supported by expertise, in order to prepare draft recommendations for the attention of the CDCPP and Committee of Ministers;
7. Promoting synergies on the themes of sustainable development (environment, society, economy and culture), democracy, human rights and rule of law;
8. Contributing to the global debates on sustainable development (United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) and habitat.

**Action Plan for
the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

The Action Plan refers to the Articles of the Convention.

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

- Organisation of the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, under the auspices of the Finnish Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, Council of Europe, Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019;
- Organisation of the 11th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, under the auspices of the Hungarian Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, Council of Europe, Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg, after May 2021;
- Preparation of the Landscape Part of the 8th Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 12-14 June 2019, and of the meetings of its Bureau (Strasbourg, 4-5 April 2019; Strasbourg, 2019);
- Preparation of the Landscape Part of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 2020-2022, and of the meetings of its Bureau;
- Working Group, supported by expertise, on “Landscape, rights and responsibilities for everyone” (draft conceptual report and draft recommendations/ethic Charter and indicators for the attention of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, the CDCPP and the Committee of Ministers);
- Development of Phase 4 of the Council of Europe European Landscape Convention Information System on the website (according to the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to Member States CM/Rec(2013)4);
- Working Group, supported by expertise, on “Landscape integration in sectoral policies” (draft conceptual report and draft declaration and recommendation for the attention of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, the CDCPP and the Committee of Ministers);
- Organisation of the 22nd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: water, landscape and citizenship in the face of global change”, Seville, Spain, 14-16 March 2019;
- Preparation of the 24th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “Landscape integration in sectoral policies” and Celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Convention at high level, Lausanne, Switzerland, 19-21 October 2020;
- Organisation of the 25th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, 2021;
- Organisation of the 26th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, 2022.

Documentation:

- Dissemination of the book “Council of Europe Landscape Convention: Contribution to human rights, democracy and sustainable development”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2018;
- Publication of the book “Landscape mosaics: Reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention”, Council of Europe Publishing, (to be published in 2019/2020);
- Dissemination of the proceedings of the 15th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshop for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape”, Urgup, Turkey, 1-2 October 2014.
- Publication of the proceedings of the 18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshop for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities”, Yerevan, Armenia, 5-6 October 2016;
- Publication of the proceedings of the 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy”, Brno, Czech Republic, 5-6 September 2017;

- Dissemination and translation of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers to Member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

2. Implementation of Article 5 “General Measures”

- National Symposium on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Greece organised with the Council of Europe in the framework of the Chairmanship of Greece of the Committee of Ministers, Larissa, Greece, May-November 2020;
- Analysis and promotion of certain experiments showing the scope covered by the Convention: examples of landscapes considered to be emblematic or outstanding (and which can be protected as such), which have also given rise to management and planning actions; examples where the landscape could serve as a key input for the definition of a territory project, not only including protected areas;
- Preparation of ELC Reports on “The law applicable to landscapes in comparative and international law” (on the basis of the Information System of the Convention);
- Preparation of ELC Reports and proposals on “Landscape of rural areas: general (industrial and mining landscapes, forestry, new cities, landscape and jobs) and specific thematics (trees and hedges...)”;
- Preparation of ELC Reports and proposals “Peri-urban landscape and quality of life”;
- Preparation of ELC Reports and proposals “Climatic changes: new energies as a challenge for the landscape”;
- Preparation of ELC Reports and proposals on integration of landscape into sectorial policies and thematics: urbanism, architecture, skylines, urban green spaces, health, leisure.

Documentation:

- Publication of the proceedings of the National Symposium on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina “Drawing landscape policies for the future”, organised with the Council of Europe, Trebinje, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 25-26 January 2018;
- Publication of the proceedings of the National Symposium on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Georgia “Interministerial Round-Table: Integration of the landscape into policies”, organised with the Council of Europe, Tbilisi, Georgia, 9-10 March 2018;
- Publication of the proceedings of the National Conference on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Croatia: “Integrated Approach to Landscape Protection, Planning and Management”, organised with the Council of Europe, Zagreb, Croatia, 20 October 2018.

3. Implementation of Article 6.A. “Specific Measures: Awareness-raising”

- Preparation of leaflets on the Convention and recommendations adopted by the Committee of Ministers;
- Preparation of a new issue of the magazine Futuropa on The landscape character, result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors (No. 4, 2020/2022);
- Promotion of events on the landscape (International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe on 20 October, other days, weekends, months, years, landscape festivals...);
- National Landscape Day organised during the period of the French Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers, with the Council of Europe to celebrate the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, France, October 2019;

Documentation:

Dissemination of the magazine Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory on “Landscape and public space: the human scale” (No. 3, 2012).

4. Implementation of Article 6. B. “Specific Measures: Training and Education”

- Promotion of meetings on education and summer universities;
- Preparation of ELC Reports and proposals on training.

Documentation:

- Publication of the proceedings of the 21st Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “The implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Education”, Tropea, Calabria, Italia, 3-4 October 2018;
- Dissemination (and possible translation into other languages) of the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers to Member States: CM/Rec(2014)8 on promoting landscape awareness through education, and CM/Rec(2015)7 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on pedagogical material for landscape education in primary schools;
- Publication of the Report on “Landscape and education”.

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

- Promotion of the consideration of the landscape dimension of sectorial policies of the European Union (Policies of Agriculture, of Research) and other international policies and programmes;
- Contribution to global debates on sustainable development and habitat;
- Contribution to the consideration of landscape as an ecosystem service.

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

- Update of the European Landscape Convention website, including the International Landscape Observatory and the Information Platform; www.coe.int/en/web/landscape;
- Promotion of meetings on mutual exchange and information;
- Legal and institutional assistance (establishment of landscape centres or observatories);
- Interministerial Round Tables on the European Landscape;
- Information meetings on the European Landscape Convention.

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

- Implementation of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on transfrontier landscapes;
- Promotion of transfrontier co-operation: meetings and projects;
- Establishment of a network of landscape observatories and universities.

Documentation:

- Dissemination of the Proceedings of the 16th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “Landscape and transfrontier co-operation”, Andorra la Vella, Principality of Andorra, 1-2 October 2015;
- Dissemination of the magazine Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory on “Landscape and transfrontier co-operation” (No. 2, 2010).

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

- Organisation of an Exhibition on the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, on the occasion of the 10th and 11th Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg 6-7 May 2019 and Strasbourg, 2021), and on the occasion of other events;
- Organisation of the 6th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2018-2019) according to Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers – preparation of the files and meeting of the international Jury;
- Organisation of the 7th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2020-2021) according to Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers – preparation of the files and meeting of the international Jury;
- Organisation of the 8th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2022-2023) according to Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers – preparation of the files and meeting of the international Jury;
- Organisation of 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 – 6th Session 2018-2019”, 2020.
- Organisation of the 24th 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 – 7th Session 2020-2021”, 2022.

Documentation:

- Dissemination of the proceedings of the 17th 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 2014-2015”, Budapest, Hungary, 8-10 June 2016;
- Publication of the proceedings of the 20th 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 2016-2017”, Daugavpils, Latvia, 19-21 June 2018;
- Dissemination and translations in diverse languages of the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe;
- Dissemination and translations in diverse languages of the Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 27 September 2017;
- Publication “Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe” for the 6th Session of the Landscape Award 2018-2019 (“Council of Europe, Territory and Landscape Series”, 2020);
- Online presentation of the achievements of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance;
- Exhibition on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe;
- Poster on the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance.

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APPENDIX 11

LIST OF THE DOCUMENTS OF THE 10th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences

English

Reference	Document
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 1E	Draft Agenda
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 1E Add.	Draft annotated agenda
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 2E PowerPoint Presentation	General Report of activities on the European Landscape Convention and status of signatures and ratifications
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 3Bil.	Addresses from representatives of Member States of the Council of Europe and other States
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 4Bil.	Statements of international governmental and non-governmental organisations
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 5E CEP-CDCPP (2019) 5E Add.	Report “ <i>Landscape in rural territories in energy, agricultural and demographic transition</i> ” and draft recommendation Experiences: <i>Taking landscape into consideration in rural areas</i>
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 6E	Report “ <i>Professional recognition of landscape architects</i> ” and draft recommendation
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 7E	Report “ <i>A review of integrated approaches for landscape monitoring</i> ” and draft reference text
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 8E	Report “ <i>Landscape and responsibility</i> ”
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 9E	Council of Europe Observatory for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Information System and Platform of Information on the Convention
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 10E	Results of the 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “ <i>The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy</i> ”, Brno, Czech Republic, 5-6 September 2017
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 11E	Results of the 21st Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “ <i>Landscape and Education</i> ”, Tropea, Italy, 3-4 October 2018
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 12E	Results of the 22nd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “ <i>Water, landscape and citizenship in the face of global change</i> ”, Seville, Spain, 14-15 March 2019
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 13E	Report on the 5th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and 20th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “ <i>Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - 5th Session 2016-2017</i> ”, Daugavpils, Latvia, 20-21 June 2018
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 14E	Implementation of the Resolution on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 15E	Draft Recommendation “ <i>Landscape and Democracy</i> ”
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 16E	Report “ <i>Dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories</i> ” and draft reference text
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 17E	Report “ <i>Walking the landscape</i> ”
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 18E	Report “ <i>Forms of thinking and spirituality in some places and</i>

	<i>traditional cultures around the world</i> ”
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 19E	Draft Work Programme and Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention 2019-2022
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 20E	Report of the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

French

Référence	Document
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 1F	Projet d'ordre du jour
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 1F Add.	Projet d'ordre du jour annoté
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 2F – Présentation PowerPoint-	Rapport général des activités de la Convention
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 3Bil.	Communications des représentants des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe et autres Etats
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 4Bil.	Interventions des organisations internationales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 5F	Rapport « <i>Le paysage dans les territoires ruraux en transition énergétique, agricole et démographique</i> » et projet de recommandation
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 5F Add.	Expériences : <i>La prise en compte du paysage dans les territoires ruraux</i>
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 6F	Rapport « <i>Reconnaissance professionnelle des architectes paysagistes</i> » et projet de recommandation
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 7F	Rapport « <i>Un examen des approches intégrées pour la surveillance du paysage</i> » et projet de memento
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 8F	Rapport « <i>Paysage et responsabilité</i> »
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 9F	Observatoire du Conseil de l'Europe sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage : le Système et la Plateforme d'information sur la Convention
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 10F	Résultats de la 19 ^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage sur « <i>La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage au niveau local : la démocratie locale</i> », Brno, République tchèque, 5-6 septembre 2017
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 11F	Résultats de la 21 ^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention du Conseil de l'Europe sur le paysage sur « <i>Paysage et éducation</i> », Tropea, Italie, 3-4 octobre 2018
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 12F	Résultats de la 22 ^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention du Conseil de l'Europe sur le paysage sur « <i>Eau, paysage et citoyenneté face aux changements mondiaux</i> », Séville, Espagne, 14-15 mars 2019
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 13F	Rapport sur la 5 ^e Sessions du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe et 20 ^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage « <i>Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe - 5^e Session 2016-2017</i> », Daugavpils, Lettonie, 20-21 juin 2018
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 14F	Mise en œuvre de la Résolution sur l'Alliance du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 15E	Projet de recommandation « <i>Paysage et démocratie</i> »
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 16F	Rapport « <i>La pierre sèche dans le paysage, ancestrale et innovante, pour des territoires durables</i> » et projet de memento
CEP-CDCPP (2019) 17F-	Rapport « <i>Marcher dans le paysage</i> »

<u>CEP-CDCPP (2019) 18F</u>	Rapport « <i>Formes de pensée et de spiritualité dans certains lieux et cultures traditionnelles du monde</i> »
<u>CEP-CDCPP (2019) 19F</u>	Projet de Programme de travail et Plan d'action pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage 2019-2022
<u>CEP-CDCPP (2019) 20F</u>	Rapport de la 10 ^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention paysage

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