



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

6th Session – 2018-2019

APPLICATION FORM

Danish application: LANDSCAPE FUTURES

Presentation

The European Landscape Convention aims to promote the protection, management and planning of landscapes and to bring together European co-operation in this field. It is the first international treaty exclusively devoted to all dimensions of European landscape. Taking into account the landscape, natural and cultural values of the territory, it contributes to promoting the quality of life and well-being of Europeans.

The Resolution on the Rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 February 2008 at the 1018th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies, draws attention to the fact that Article 11 of the Convention institutes the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and that it is in keeping with the work carried out by the Council of Europe concerning human rights, democracy and sustainable development. It effectively promotes the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by acknowledging the importance of measures taken to improve the landscape for people's living conditions.

Opened to the Parties to the Convention, the Award is intended to raise civil society's awareness of the value of landscapes, of their role and of changes to them. Its objective is to reward exemplary practical initiatives aimed at successful landscape quality objectives on the territories of the Parties to the Convention. The Award is conferred every two years and the files presenting applications must reach the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe.

At its meeting held in Strasbourg on 28-29 April 2008, the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) decided that applications should be submitted to the Council of Europe Secretariat through the Permanent Representations of the Parties to the Convention.

We would be very grateful if you could send no later than **30 January 2019** the following elements of the candidature file (20 pages maximum) established for your country on the basis of the proposals forwarded to you by the Ministries:

- by E-mail, the Application form completed to: maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int; susan.moller@coe.int;

- by post, a copy of the Application form completed together with a CD-Rom, DVD or USB key, containing the all the additional material to: Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe, Agora (A4-15V), F- 67075 STRASBOURG Cedex.

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Please note that:

– participation to the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe is only open to local and regional authorities and their groupings and non-governmental organisations, as stated in the Resolution CM/Res (2008)3, Appendix, Article 2;

- the application form must be completed in all its parts, in one of the two official languages of the Council of Europe (English or French);

- the materials submitted must be copyright-free, for use by the Council of Europe in communications aimed at promoting the Award or any other publications or activities relating to the Convention. The Council of Europe undertakes to cite the authors' names;

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

For further information please visit the Landscape Award section of the Council of Europe website: <u>www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention</u>

I. STATE CONCERNED AND APPLICANT

1. State

Denmark

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'Landscape Futures', University of Copenhagen 2. Applicant **Represented by** Name of the local, regional authority(ies) or NGO(s)Address: Mr Professor Jorgen Primdahl Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, Rolighedsvej 23 Telephone: DK-1958 Frederiksberg C Denmark E-mail: +45 35331822 jpr@ign.ku.dk

II. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJET

3. Name of the Project

Landscape Futures

4. Location of the Project

University of Copenhagen plus 12 rural landscapes in Denmark

5. Summary of the Project (10-12 lines)

'Landscape Futures' is the name of project carried out in 2013-18 with the aim to place the future of rural landscapes on a multidisciplinary agenda and to renew Danish countryside planning. The project was organized as a partnership between 18 partners including 11 Danish municipalities and The Danish Hunters Association each of which represented by a concrete landscape project. Experiences and insights gained from these very different projects represent the most important outcomes of the overall project. The main results are published in the Danish book, 'Landscape Futures – visions and plans for the countryside' (Bogværket, February 2019). Additionally, a number of other publications draw on the project including 'European Landscape in Transition – implications for policy and planning' published by Cambridge University Press 2018. The 12planning projects have affected protection, management, and enhancements of the landscape in question and most of them have had clear impacts on municipal planning and landscape management. A general framework for a more involving, integrating and pro-active approach to rural landscape planning, called 'landscape strategy making' represents a major methodological outcome.

6. Photo representing the Project (high definition – JPEG 350 dpi) and <u>name of the</u> *author of the photo please* - Photo: Kirsten Klein



7. Website of the Project (*if exists*)

www.fremtidenslandskaber.dk

III. CONTENT OF THE PROJECT

8.	Start of the Project	month	Nov	year	2013		
9.	Partners	of South Aarhus Advisor	Three Danish universities (Aalborg University, University of Southern Denmark, and University of Copenhagen), Aarhus School of Architecture, the National Agricultural Advisory Service, Danish Outdoor Council, Danish Hunters Association, and 11 municipalities.				
10.	Financing bodies						
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11. Central aims of the Project

Landscape Futures had two overall aims. Firstly, the project was intended to contribute to new and more pro-active place-making focused and policy integrated approaches to Danish countryside planning – termed *landscape strategy making*. Secondly, the project should place the future of multifunctional rural landscapes – placed in different functional contexts and spatial scales – on a multidisciplinary agenda for academic and professional discussion. The ambition was that each of the 12 projects should experiment with stakeholder involvement processes, analytical approaches and plan solutions for the future of the specific landscape.

12. Outcome

The most concrete outcomes are the 12 landscape projects all of which are formally finished with clear outcomes, although some more successful than others. A few of the projects have the potential to become paradigmatic projects. With reference to the report these include the Mors project (no.2), the Fjends project (no. 3) and the Bornholm project (no. 12).

At a general level the framework for landscape strategy making is a major outcome.

This framework is – together we the 12 projects presented in detail in the Danish book ('Landscape Futures – visions and plans for the countryside), and is outlined already in several international publications including Pinto-Correia, Pedroli and Primdahl (2018): 'European Landscapes in Transition', Cambridge University Press

IV. RESPECT OF THE CRITERIA OF THE ATTRIBUTION OF THE AWARD

13. Sustainable territorial development

Is the project part of a sustainable development policy? Does it contribute to the enhancement of environmental, social, economic, cultural or aesthetic values of the landscape? How? Has it successfully countered or posed a remedy to any pre-existing environmental damage or urban blight? How?

The project has not formally been linked to a sustainable development policy. The Danish planning law maintain sustainable development as a major goal and sustainable development has been an explicit goal for several of the planning projects participating. Most of the projects have habitat and environmental restoration as a significant dimension, including semi-natural grassland and wetland restoration. Also the planning of green and blue infrastructure of the landscape in question has been a major issue in several projects, as have enhancements of scenic values.

14. Exemplary value

Can the project be considered of exemplary value? Why? Which are the good practices that it implemented?

Especially three dimensions in the overall projects are of exemplary value:

- 1. The creation of a common interest in the rural landscape in question and its future has been a key part of the planning process in the majority of projects with lectures, excursions, and other educational activities built in.
- 2. The focus on policy integration and multifunctionality in most projects have been beneficials and have for many participating planners, nature conservationists and farmers been an eye-opener
- 3. The collaborative approach applied in all projects in most of them using the landscape strategy making framework has worked well

15. Public participation

Does the project actively encourage the public's participation in the decisionmaking process? How? Is the project in line with the wider policies implemented by national, regional or local authorities?

Active involvement of stakeholders has been a characteristic in all projects. The degree if participation has varied but in all projects involvement went beyond information and simple hearings and clearly beyond what is required in the planning law. In a few projects ad hoc established 'strategy making group' were given extensive autonomy by the municipality.

Also involvement of a broad range of municipal offices (education and health departments for example) was part of process in several projects.

Except for one project all the practical projects were owned by municipalities which in a Danish context has a strong tradition for public-private collaboration

16. Awareness-raising

Is the project effectively increasing public awareness of the importance of landscape in terms of human development, consolidation of European identity, or individual and collective well-being? How?

Awareness-raising is a primary aim behind creation of interest in the landscape and its future which in turn is one of the four dimensions in the landscape strategy making approach applied and developed in the overall project.

This has included both the very landscape concept itself as well awareness on the ecological, cultural and aesthetic dimensions of the rural landscape. These issues are also given clear priorities in the synthesizing book.

Awareness raising has also been including in the strategy making processes in another way, namely in the goal setting phase. Here the focus was not only put on the planning goals and consensus behind these. Equal amount of time was used to create consensus about the current situation (which required a historic perspective to be included) and especially current problems areas. The logic has been that of map reading: Agreement on where to go is need but is not enough – everyone also has to agree on where he or she IS on the map.

It is estimated that more than 2000 people- experts, planners politicians, farmers and other citizens have actively participated in the 12 planning processes. Experiences from the projects have also been communicated in a museum exhibition: Danish landscapes between past and future. The main part of this will be shown at 10 local exhibitions across the country in the next years.

V. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

Together with the printed version of the Application form, additional material in digital format should be included in one CD-Rom, DVD or USB key, and returned by post or courier to:

Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention Head of Division, Agora (A4-15V), Council of Europe F-67075 STRASBOURG, Cedex Tel: +33 (0) 3 88 41 23 98 E-mail: maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int

- Text (20 pages max.): PDF format

- Photos (10 max.): JPEG 350 dpi high definition

- Posters (2 max.): PDF format high definition or JPEG 350 dpi high definition

- Video (15 min max.): mpeg 2 format - It is recommended to present a video (even of amateur quality).

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