



Strasbourg 19 August 2019

CDCPP (2019)11

**STEERING COMMITTEE
FOR CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE
(CDCPP)**

**LIST OF DECISIONS
AND TEXTS ADOPTED**

8th Plenary Session
Strasbourg, 12-14 June 2019

Secretariat Memorandum
prepared by the
Directorate of Democratic Participation
Culture, Nature and Heritage Department

1. Opening of the meeting by the Chair

The meeting was opened by the Chair, Ms Giuliana De Francesco, who welcomed the participants (Appendix I) and gave an introduction to the Committee's 2019 plenary session. The Director General of Democracy, Ms Samardžić-Marković addressed the Committee and provided a contextual overview of the challenges the Organisation is currently faced with that affect the work of the Committee.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The Committee adopted the agenda of its 8th plenary session, as it appears in Appendix II, and thanked the Director General for her intervention.

3. General questions

3.1 *Elections*

The Committee re-elected its Chair (Ms Giuliana De Francesco, Italy) and Vice-Chair (Mr Levan Kharatishvili, Georgia) for one year and elected two new Bureau members (Ms Orane Proisy, France; Ms Monica Redondo Alvarez, Spain) for two years, subject to the approval of its Terms of Reference for 2020-2021 by the Committee of Ministers.

Following a proposal by the Council of Europe Legal Advisor, the Committee discussed the possibility of holding its annual plenary sessions in November starting from 2020, thereby following other Council of Europe Committees' practice and aimed at aligning the mandate of elected delegates with the Terms of Reference of the CDCPP. The Committee decided not to take up this proposal and discuss an alternative proposal that will be made available to the CDCPP Bureau at a later stage by the Legal Advice and Litigation Department.

3.2 *Bureau meeting reports*

The Committee took note of the information contained in the Bureau meeting reports of April 2019 and November 2018.

3.3 *Highlights of 2018 work*

The CDCPP took note of the 2018 highlights document summarizing the achievements in the culture, heritage and landscape sectors.

3.4 *Working methods of the CDCPP*

The CDCPP noted the suggestions discussed by its Bureau in November 2018 and April 2019 to review working methods to further enhance the CDCPP's work, in view of its role as a pan-European intergovernmental structure with responsibility for unique culture/heritage/landscape Conventions. It welcomed the holding of thematic sessions on topical societal issues during the annual plenary Committee meetings and expressed its interest in participating actively in the preparation and running of such events and in their follow up.

4. Thematic session

The CDCPP welcomed the organisation of the thematic session on climate change and sustainable development as related to human rights and democracy, and specifically, culture, heritage and landscape resources in this context. It expressed its appreciation for the presentations by two invited experts (Mr Andrew POTTS and Mr Freddy Paul GRUNERT) and several statements by delegates and observers on how related challenges are addressed at national and international level.

Finally, the Committee exchanged on possible follow-up to the thematic exchange in view of its transversal interest in the subject. It agreed to make available all presentations on the CDCPP's website and to envisage follow-up activities as far as possible in the framework of existing tools such as the HEREIN information system (possibility of a special inquiry), Strategy 21 and the Faro and Florence Conventions.

The Committee also noted the offer by ICOMOS to collect national contributions on cultural heritage to be added to national climate adaptation plans. The CDCPP will develop further suggestions for follow-up activities to this first thematic session through its Bureau and keep all delegations informed and involved.

5. Fields of activity of the CDCPP

5.1 Culture

- ***Follow-up to the expert seminar E-relevance of Culture in the Age of AI (Rijeka, 12-13 October 2018) and report on the Council of Europe Conference on AI, Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law (Helsinki, 26-27 February 2019)***

The CDCPP noted the results of the High-level conference "Governing the Game Changer Impacts of artificial intelligence development on Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law" (Helsinki, 26-27 February 2019) and thanked the representative of the Media Sector for her presentation. The Committee acknowledged the contribution by the culture sector to the event and emphasized arts' and culture's important role in the debate about artificial intelligence and as vectors in generating the social intelligence and emancipation to accompany new life practices marked by increasing human-machine interaction and hence the pertinence of the Committee's work on culture, digitization and AI. Finally, the Committee welcomed the production of a reader on the Rijeka expert seminar on culture, creativity and artificial intelligence, for presentation at a subsequent CDCPP session.

- ***Progress report on the Association of the Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends***

The CDCPP thanked the Executive Director of the Compendium Association for her comprehensive report at the CDCPP plenary session and took note with interest of the developments regarding the new Association of the Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends. It invited member States and interested cultural policy research institutions to become Stakeholder members of the new Association. The Committee thanked the French government for having hosted the second Assembly of the Association of the Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends on 5-6 June 2019 in Paris in the framework of its Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

- ***Cultural Policy Review of the Republic of Moldova***

The CDCPP noted the forthcoming targeted cultural policy peer review in the Republic of Moldova on cultural industries and regional development run in the framework of the Council of Europe programme of policy reviews and legal assistance to member States in the fields of culture and heritage. It invited delegates to notify the Secretariat of any interest in having a policy peer review exercise undertaken in their countries.

- ***Follow-up to the Indicator Framework on Culture and Democracy (IFCD).***

The CDCPP took note of the developments regarding the IFCD and underlined the importance of the project in demonstrating the societal and political value of culture to governments and other stakeholders. It welcomed the forthcoming presentation of the IFCD in the framework of a culture conference organised under the Finnish EU Presidency on 9-10 July 2019 in Helsinki.

5.2 Heritage

- ***Strategy 21 – Presentation of the Good Practices publication prepared in the framework of the French Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe***

The CDCPP welcomed the progress made on the follow-up to Strategy 21 and invited member States to promote it at national level, provide good practices/initiatives and report on the implementation of the Strategy, translate the promotional material into national languages, disseminate it at regional and local levels and motivate stakeholders to upload good practices applying the Strategy's principles, thus widening the ST21 network. It invited delegates to contribute with the organisation of promotional events/workshops at national level and exchanged on possible future activities on Strategy 21.

The CDCPP thanked the French Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe for their support to the *Golden Collection of Good Practices of Strategy 21* and the celebratory event on 13 June to mark its launch. It welcomed this inspiring publication as an example of the Council of Europe's conceptually innovative and at the same time practice-oriented work.

- ***Preparation of a Recommendation by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on Everyday Risks related to Cultural Heritage***

The CDCPP discussed the proposal of preparing a Recommendation by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on Everyday Risks related to Cultural Heritage, as a follow-up to the recent fire at Notre-Dame in Paris and to other incidents related to construction and restoration works. The Committee advised to optimally link this initiative to existing Council of Europe tools -such as Strategy 21- and develop it in close exchange with professional associations and relevant international and European bodies.

- ***Faro Convention Action Plan and Joint Project on promoting the Faro Convention***

The CDCPP welcomed the progress made on the implementation of the Faro Convention Action Plan and the Joint Project with the EU "The Faro Way" and advised on the activities foreseen in 2019 and beyond. It underlined the central role of the Faro Convention in the follow-up to the European Year of Cultural Heritage and invited the Secretariat to explore further synergies between the work on the Faro Convention, Strategy 21 and other heritage-related Council of Europe activities.

- **HEREIN**

The CDCPP took note of the progress made with the implementation of HEREIN activities and supported further efforts at consolidating the project. It underlined the importance of interlinking HEREIN with other CDCPP activities and of holding a meeting of HEREIN coordinators in 2019. The Secretariat was invited to regularly circulate the list of Herein coordinators in order for CDCPP members to confirm the nomination of a national coordinator in their countries. The Secretariat welcomed the proposal of the Herein Aisbl association to help with the Herein networks' activities, for example preparing thematic surveys and thematic pages on the Herein system.

- ***Preparations for a promotional Conference on the CoE Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property (Nicosia, 24-26 October 2019)***

The CDCPP noted the progress made on promoting the Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property. It thanked the Cyprus Government for the initiative of organising a conference on the Convention on 24-26 October 2019 in Nicosia that would bring together governmental representatives from relevant Ministries as well as civil society and business representatives. The Committee encouraged member States to participate in the event and underlined the importance for member States to sign and ratify the Convention.

- ***European Heritage Days***

The CDCPP took note of the progress made in the implementation of the European Heritage Days and expressed its support for the Programme developed. It welcomed forthcoming activities and the excellent and long-standing co-operation with the European Union on the European Heritage Days.

5.3 European Landscape Convention

- ***Report of the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019***

The CDCPP took note of the Report of the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention organised under the auspices of the Presidency of Finland of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019) and decided to transmit it, according to Article 10 of the Convention on "Monitoring of the implementation of the Convention", to the Committee of Ministers for information: [document CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 20E](#).

The CDCPP took note of the kind offer of Hungary to organize the next Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention under the Hungarian Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in the middle of May 2021.

- ***Draft Recommendations***

The CDCPP included amendments suggested by two delegations to the following draft Recommendations and decided to submit them 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 (Appendix III to this report);
- 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 (Appendix IV to this rapport).

- **6th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe**

The CDCPP took note of the Report of the 6th Session (2018-2019) Meeting of the International Jury of the Council of Europe Landscape Award of the European Landscape Convention (Strasbourg, 13-14 May 2019) and decided to transmit the decisions of the Jury concerning the award winner, the attribution of special mentions and acknowledgements to the Committee of Ministers, for decision (Appendix V to this report).

6. Information concerning other Council of Europe activities in the fields of culture, cultural heritage and landscape

- Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes

The CDCPP took note of the progress made in the implementation of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe and expressed its support for the Programme developed. It welcomed the co-operation with the European Union on the new Routes4you project.

- European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement (EUR-OPA) and 2019 BeSafeNet Olympiad on "Better knowledge against disasters"

The CDCPP congratulated on the 2019 BeSafeNet Awardees and took note of the European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement's objectives to reinforce and promote co-operation between member States in a multi-disciplinary context to ensure better prevention, protection against risks and better preparation in the event of major natural or technological disasters.

- Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)

The CDCPP noted with interest the report by the Representative of the PACE on culture and heritage related activities and expressed its interest in being regularly updated on these.

7. Outlook on future work in 2019-20

The CDCPP thanked the Director of Democratic Participation for his overview and outlook on future work in 2020 and 2021.

8. Dates of the next meetings

The CDCPP will hold its next session of the Bureau in November 2019 in Tbilisi following the invitation of the Georgian authorities.

9. Any other business

- The CDCPP delegate from Spain informed about the *Fifth centenary of the first circumnavigation of the world, led by Fernão de Magalhães and Juan Sebastián Elcano*, a historical example that our best moments take place when we all work together, opened to the world: The feat of the first circumnavigation of the world masterfully embodies the vindication of effort, not only individual, but above all collective, perseverance, work capacity and responsibility; values all of them that are still of vital importance five hundred years later in the lives of the citizens and in which we have seen the building of fundamental elements of our European society. <http://vcentenario.es/>
- The observer from Europa Nostra drew the attention of CDCPP members to the "Barcelona Declaration on tourism and cultural heritage: "Better places to live, better places to visit", a joint initiative of ECTN, Europa Nostra, ETC and NECSTour. This Declaration sketches the conditions under which cultural heritage and tourism can be each other's allies and support (see www.necstour.eu/better-places-to-live-better-places-to-visit).

Europa Nostra encouraged the CDCPP members to profit from the European Heritage Awards/ Europa Nostra Awards to get pan-European recognition for exemplary initiatives on conservation, restauration, reuse, research, dedicated service, education and awareness-raising that might have been taken place in their country. The 25 winners in 2019 from 16 countries will be honoured at the high-profile European Heritage Awards ceremony on 29 October in Paris. This will be part of "Les Assises du Patrimoine" organised by Europa Nostra in Paris from 27 to 30 October, in follow up to the Cultural Heritage Summit of 2018 held in Berlin. CDCPP members are most welcome to attend the event (see <http://www.europanostra.org/european-heritage-awards-europa-nostra-awards-2019-25-winners-16-countries-announced/>).

10. Adoption of the abridged meeting report

The CDCPP adopted the list of decisions and noted that the Secretariat would make it available to delegates in due course in both working languages of the Council of Europe.

11. Close of the meeting

The Chair closed the meeting, thanking all the participants, the Secretariat and the interpreters for their valuable contributions and wished the re-elected and newly elected members of the Bureau every success.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Total number of participants: 78

Gender distribution: 40 women (=51 %) / 38 men (=49 %)

Member States**États Membres**

ALBANIA		ALBANIE
Apologised for absence		Excusé
ANDORRA		ANDORRE
M. Olivier CODINA	Département du Patrimoine culturel Ministère de la culture, de la jeunesse et du sport	
ARMENIA		ARMENIE
Ms Astghik BALDRYAN	Deputy to the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the Council of Europe	
AUSTRIA		AUTRICHE
Ms Anna STEINER	Federal Chancellery Department for European and International Cultural Policy	
AZERBAIJAN		AZERBAÏDJAN
Apologised for absence		Excusé
BELARUS		BELARUS
Ms Natalia KHVIR	Head of the Department of Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus	
Ms Natallia MURYNA	Heritage Expert “Cultural heritage and modernity” Foundation	
BELGIUM		BELGIQUE
Mme Gislaine DEVILLERS	1ère Attachée – Agence wallonne du Patrimoine Direction du développement stratégique Service public de Wallonie	
Mme Kim Mai DANG-DUY	Attachée Administration générale de la Culture Direction Stratégique - Service Relations Internationales	
Mr Serge DEFRESNE	Beleidsmedewerker – Heritage Policy Officer Vlaamse overheid – Flemish government Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed – Flanders Heritage Agency Herman Teirlinckgebouw	
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE
Mr Edin VELADZIC	Senior Adviser for European Integration and International Cultural Cooperation - Ministry of Civil Affairs	

BULGARIA		BULGARIE
	Apologised for absence	Excusé
CROATIA		CROATIE
Ms Mirna SABLJAK	Head of Sector for the protection of Cultural Heritage Directorate for the protection of Cultural Heritage Ministry of Culture,	
CYPRUS		CHYPRE
Ms Margarita PETROVITS	Permanent Representation of Cyprus	
CZECH REPUBLIC		REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE
Ms Magdalena FANTOVA	Ministerstvo kultury / Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic Samostatné oddělení pro záležitosti EU / EU Affairs Section	
DENMARK		DANEMARK
	Apologised for absence	Excusé
ESTONIA		ESTONIE
Ms Liina JÄNES	Estonian Ministry of Culture Adviser on Cultural Heritage	
FINLAND		FINLANDE
Mr Kimmo AULAKE	Special Government Advisor, Department for Art and Cultural Policy, Division for Copyright and Cultural Finances – Ministry of Education and Culture	
Ms Tuija MIKKONEN	Senior Specialist - Department of the Built Environment Ministry of the Environment	
Ms Ulla SALMELA	Chief Intendant - National Board of Antiquities Cultural Environment Protection - Policy and Guidance	
FRANCE		FRANCE
Mr Bruno FAVEL	Chef de Département des affaires européennes et internationales Direction générale des patrimoines - Ministère de la Culture	
Mme Orane PROISY	Responsable du pôle réseaux et musées Département des affaires européennes et internationales Direction générale des patrimoines - Ministère de la Culture	
M. François LAURENT	Sous-directeur pour les affaires européennes et internationales Ministère de la Culture	
Mme Aline DENIS	Chargée de mission au Bureau des affaires européennes Ministère de la Culture	
Mr Julien TRANSY	Chargé de mission paysage Ministère de la transition écologique et de la solidarité	
Mme Juliette FAIVRE	Direction de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et des Paysages Ministère de la transition écologique et de la solidarité	
GEORGIA		GEORGIE
Mr Levan KHARATISHVILI	Deputy Minister of Culture and Sport of Georgia	

GERMANY		ALLEMAGNE
Mr Volker ERHARD Mr Amadeus JANIO	Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs Sekretariat der Kultusministerkonferenz (KMK) Referat IV B - Europäische und multilaterale Angelegenheiten	
GREECE		GRECE
Mr George KALAMANTIS	Head of the Directorate of International Relations and EU of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports	
Dr Vassiliki DIMITROPOULOU	Archaeologist/Art Historian General Directorate of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports	
HOLY SEE		SAINT-SIEGE
S. Exc. Monseigneur Paul TIGHE	Secrétaire du Conseil Pontifical de la Culture Cité du Vatican	
HUNGARY		HONGRIE
Ms Viktória PÁLÓCZI-HORVÁTH	Head of Unit - Unit for EU and International Education, Culture and Sport affairs Department for EU affairs and International Organisations Ministry of Human Capacities	
Ms Krisztina KINCSES	Department for National Parks and Landscape Protection Ministry of Agriculture	
ICELAND - apologised		ISLANDE
Mr Baldur GUÐMUNDSSON	Senior advisor Department of Culture, Ministry of Education, Science and Culture	
IRELAND		IRLANDE
Mr Matthew RABET	Policy Support Officer Permanent Representation of Ireland to the Council of Europe	
ITALY		ITALIE
Ms Giuliana De FRANCESCO	Head of Unit European Multilateral Relations, Department for Coordination and UNESCO office Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Cultural Activities	
KAZAKHSTAN		KAZAKHSTAN
Apologised for absence		Excusé
LATVIA		LETTONIE
Ms Laura TURLAJA	Head of Strategic Planning Division Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Latvia	
LIECHTENSTEIN		LIECHTENSTEIN
Mr Patrik Birrer	Amt für Kultur / Denkmalpflege	
LITHUANIA		LITUANIE
Mr Alfredas JOMANTAS	Head of Division for the Public relations, Education and Register of Cultural Heritage Ministry of Culture - Department of Cultural Heritage	
LUXEMBOURG		LUXEMBOURG
Ms Barbara ZECHES	Ministère de la Culture Affaires européennes et internationales	

MALTA		MALTE
Apologised for absence		Excusé
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA		REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA
Mr Andreï CHISTOL	State Secretary Ministry of Culture	
MONACO		MONACO
Apologised for absence		Excusé
MONTENEGRO		MONTENEGRO
Ms Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism	
NETHERLANDS		PAYS-BAS
Ms Flora VAN REGTEREN ALTENA	Senior Policy Advisor Ministry of Education, Culture and Science Department for Arts and Heritage	
NORTH MACEDONIA		MACÉDOINE DU NORD
Apologised for absence		Excusé
NORWAY		NORVEGE
Ms Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN	Senior Advisor Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation Department of Planning	
Mr Terje Birkrem HOVLAND	Senior Advisor Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment Department for Cultural Heritage Management	
Mr Haakon O. V. VINJE	Senior Advisor Norwegian Ministry of Culture Department of Cultural Heritage and Religious and Life Stance Affairs	
POLAND		POLOGNE
Ms Hanna JEDRAS	Chief Specialist - Department of International Relations Ministry of Culture and National Heritage	
PORTUGAL		PORTUGAL
Apologised for absence		Excusé
ROMANIA		ROUMANIE
Ms Carmen CROITORU	Director General National Institute for Cultural Research and Training	
RUSSIAN FEDERATION		FEDERATION DE RUSSIE
Mr Eduard RYZHKIN	Senior Counsellor of the Department of European Cooperation Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation	
SAN MARINO		SAINT MARIN
SERBIA		SERBIE
SLOVAK REPUBLIC		REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE
Ms Zuzana ONDREJKOVÁ	Monument Fund Protection Department Ministry of Culture	

SLOVENIA		SLOVENIE
Ms Špela SPANŽEL	Senior advisor Cultural Heritage Directorate, Ministry of Culture	
SPAIN		ESPAGNE
Ms Mónica REDONDO ÁLVAREZ	Deputy Directorate General on International Cooperation and Promotion of Culture Ministry on Education, Culture and Sport	
SWEDEN		SUEDE
Ms Christina NYLEN	Deputy Director – Division for Cultural Heritage Ministry of Culture	
Mr Rikart SANDART	Desk Officer – Division for Cultural Heritage Ministry of Culture	
SWITZERLAND		SUISSE
Ms Solange MICHEL	Responsable des affaires internationales Département fédéral de l'intérieur DFI Office fédéral de la culture OFC Direction	
TURKEY		TURQUIE
Apologised for absence		Excusé
UKRAINE		UKRAINE
Ms Svitlana FOMENKO	First Deputy Minister of Culture Ministry of Culture of Ukraine 19	
Ms IRYNA STRASHNENKO,	Head of the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine	
UNITED KINGDOM		ROYAUME-UNI
Ms Ophelia KING	Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)	

ParticipantsParticipants

Parliamentary Assembly	Assemblée parlementaire
Ms Dana KARANJAC	Culture, Science, Education and Media Committee
Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the CoE	Congrès des Pouvoirs locaux et régionaux du CdE
Apologised for absence	Excusé
Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe	Conférence des OING du Conseil de l'Europe
Mme Claude VIVIER LE GOT	Présidente de la Commission Education et Culture de la Conférence des OING
Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)	Banque de développement du Conseil de l'Europe (CEB)
Apologised for absence	Excusé
OECD	OCDE
Apologised for absence	Excusé

ObserversObservateurs

AISBL HEREIN	AISBL HEREIN
Mme Jelka PIRKOVIC	Présidente de l'Association HEREIN AISBL
Culture Action Europe	Culture Action Europe
Ms Sophie DOWDEN	Senior Policy Officer
ENCATC - European Network on Cultural Policy and Management	ENCATC - Réseau européen des politiques et du management culturels
Mme Claire GIRAUD-LABALTE	Présidente du Pôle Patrimoine Réseau de coopération des acteurs du patrimoine culturel en Pays de la Loire
Europae Archaeologiae Consilium - EAC	
Apologised for absence	Excusé
European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organisations (ECCO)	Confédération européenne des organisations de conservateurs-restaurateurs (ECCO)
Mr Sebastian DOBRUSSKIN	Vice-President
Mr Elis MARCAL	(ARP, Portugal)
Mr Kristian SCHNEIDER	(ARI, Italy)
Europa Nostra	Europa Nostra
Ms Snezana QUAEDVlieg-MIHAILOVIC	Secretary General
Mr Piet JASPAERT	Vice-President Europa Nostra
FEMP – European Federation for Architectural Heritage Skills	FEMP – Fédération européenne pour les Métiers du Patrimoine bâti
Dr Stéphanie BONATO	Agence wallonne du Patrimoine Direction du Développement stratégique - Coopération internationale

ICOMOS**ICOMOS**

Mr Geoffroy HEIMLICH Membre de l'ICOMOS

IFLA - International Federation of Landscape Architects (Europe)

IFLA - Fédération internationale des Architectes Paysagistes (Europe)

Mr Michael OLDHAM IFLA Europe

Mr Herman VAN DEN BOSSCHE

URBAN CONCEPT**CIVILSCAPE****ECTP - European Council of Town Planners****CEU - Conseil Européen des Urbanistes**

Mr Luc-Emile BOUCHE-FLORIN Senior Architect-partner of AGBF and President of URBAN-CONCEPT Honorary President of Civilscape
President of the European Council of Town Planners ECTP-CEU
Vice-President of the PARIS Council for Architecture, Urbanism and Environment

Experts**Experts**Thematic session

Mr Freddy Paul GRUNERT Associate curator ZKM
Curator JRC European Commission, Resonances III

Mr Andrew POTTS US/ICOMOS

Presentation of the "Golden Collection" – Good Practices on Strategy 21 and expert round table

Ms Wanda DIEBOLT Directrice du patrimoine honoraire
Présidente de Bibracte (France)

Mr Olivier MARTIN Chef de l'Office Fédéral de la culture (Suisse)

Mme Marie-Georges PAGEL-BROUSSE Présidente de l'Union REMPART (France)

Ms Snezana QUAEDVLIIEG-MIHAILOVIC Secretary General EUROPA NOSTRA

Compendium

Mr Marjo MÄENPÄÄ Director Cupore / President, Compendium Association

DGII – Directorate General of Democracy**DGII - Direction générale de la démocratie**

Ms Snežana SAMARDŽIĆ-MARKOVIĆ Director General / Directrice générale

Directorate of Democratic Participation**Direction de la participation démocratique**

Mr Matjaž GRUDEN Director / Directeur

Culture, Nature and Heritage Department / Service de la Culture, de la Nature et du Patrimoine

Mr Roberto OLLA Head of Department / Chef du Service

Culture and Cultural Heritage Division / Division de la Culture et du Patrimoine culturel

Ms Kathrin MERKLE Head of Division / Chef de la Division

Mr Francesc PLA Programme Manager / Chef de programme

Mr Pierre PAQUET Programme Manager / Chef de programme

Ms Ivana HRDAS PAPAPOULOS Strategy 21 Coordinator / Coordinatrice de la Stratégie 21

Ms Eva NAGY Assistant / Assistante

Ms Guylaine BORLOT Assistant / Assistante

Mr Niccolo INCHES Trainee / Stagiaire

Landscape Division and European Heritage Days / Division du Paysage et les Journées européennes du patrimoine

Ms Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS Head of Division / Chef de Division

Ms Alison HELM Programme Manager / Chef de programme

Ms Gillian FRENCH Financial Officer / Chargée des finances

Ms Itana PRLEVIC Communication Officer / Chargée de la communication

Ms Jenny MITCALF Programme Assistant / Assistante de programme

European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement (EUR-OPA)**Accord européen et méditerranéen sur les risques majeurs (EUR-OPA)**

Mr Gianluca SILVESTRINI Head of the Major Hazards and Environment Division

Executive Secretary of the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement

Ms Catherine EMEZIE Project Coordinator / Coordinatrice de projet

Directorate of Legal Advice and Public International Law**Direction du conseil juridique et du droit international public**

Mr Jorg NOBBE Legal Advisor / Conseiller Juridique

DGI - Human Rights and Rule of Law**DGI – Droits de l'Homme et l'Etat de droit**

Ms Elena Dodonova Administrator, Media and Internet Governance

Other Participants

Autres participants

BeSafeNET Award – EUR-OPA

Country: Romania
 Team: Eager Aquilas
 School: Liceul Teoretic "Aurel Vlaicu" Orastie represented by

Teacher: **Oproiu Delia ANA**
 Students: **Tania Georgiana HOHOI**
Malina Daiana KISS
Alexandru Mihai ZVINCA

Country: Albania
 Team name: Bio-Love Group
 School name: Ibrahim Kodra represented by

Teacher: **Laura GJYLI**
 Students: **Nadia DIZDARI**
Olti SHERA
Alina XHANI

Country: Romania
 Team: Damage Control
 School: Colegiul National Mircea cel Batran

Teacher: **Ana-Maria ARISANU**
 Students: **Alexia LAPADAT**
Stefania MATEESCU
Angelina PANESCU

Interpreters

Interprètes

Cynera JAFFREY
Luke TILDEN
Pascale MICHLIN

A P P E N D I X II

A G E N D A

1. **Opening of the meeting by the Chair**

2. **Adoption of the agenda** [CDCPP(2019)OJ] For adoption

3. **General questions**
 - 3.1 *Elections* [CDCPP(2019)1] For information and action
 - 3.2 *Bureau meeting reports* [CDCPP-Bu(2018)11] + CDCPP-Bu(2019)6] For information
 - 3.3 *Highlights of 2018 work* [CDCPP(2019)2] For information
 - 3.4 *Working methods of the CDCPP* [CDCPP(2019)3] For information

4. **Thematic session**

Exchange with delegates on climate change and sustainable development as related to human rights and democracy, and specifically, culture / heritage / landscape resources in this context (with interventions by international experts).

[CDCPP(2019)4] For action

5. **Fields of activity of the CDCPP**
 - 5.1 **Culture**
 - Follow-up to the expert seminar E-relevance of Culture in the Age of AI (Rijeka,12-13 October 2018) in the form of a publication, and report on the Council of Europe Conference on AI, Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law (Helsinki, 26-27 February 2019) and its follow-up [CDCPP(2019)5] For information and action
 - Progress report on the Association of the Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends (by the President and Executive Director of the Association)
 - Cultural Policy Review of the Republic of Moldova
 - Follow-up to the Indicator Framework on Culture and Democracy (IFCD).

5.2 **Heritage**

- Strategy 21 – Presentation of the Good Practices publication prepared in the framework of the French Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (celebratory side event on 13 June at 5pm) [CDCPP(2019)6] For information and action
- Faro Convention Action Plan and Joint Project on promoting the Faro Convention
- HEREIN
- Preparations for a promotional Conference on the CoE Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property (Nicosia, 24-26 October 2019) with an intervention by the Secretariat of the Criminal Law Division; plans for a possible promotional Joint Project on the Convention [CDCPP(2019)6.1] For information
- European Heritage Days.

5.3 **European Landscape Convention**

- Report of the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019 [CDCPP(2019)7] or information and action
- Draft Recommendations [CDCPP(2019)8] or information and action
- 6th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. [CDCPP(2019)9] or information and action

6. **Information concerning other Council of Europe activities and bodies in the fields of culture, cultural heritage and landscape**

For information

- Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes
- European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement (EUR-OPA)
 - BeSafe Award Ceremony
- Intercultural Cities
- Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
- Congress of Local and Regional Authorities.

7. **Outlook on future work in 2019-20**

8. **Dates of the next meetings**

9. **Any other business**

10. **Adoption of the abridged meeting report**

For adoption

11. **Close of the meeting**

APPENDIX III

Draft Recommendation CM/Rec(2019)...

of the Committee of Ministers to member States with a view to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe – Landscape integration in policies relating to rural territories in agricultural and forestry, energy and demographic transition

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

The Committee of Ministers, 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 a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and promoting the ideals and principles which are their common heritage;

Considering that the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176) have declared themselves "[c]oncerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment", and that they have noted that "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" (preamble of the convention);

Recalling that the convention acknowledges 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";

Having regard to its Article 5, according to which each Party undertakes: "to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity"; "to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6"; "to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies ..."; and "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";

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";

Considering that such means of intervention can help to promote quality agriculture and forestry, address the challenges of climate change, and arrest the depopulation of rural territories;

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,

Recommends that the governments of the States Parties to the convention call on national, regional or local authorities to take into consideration the following measures according to their competence in these areas:

1. adopt, at the national, regional and local level, strategic guidelines to provide a reference framework for public policies designed to implement the European Landscape Convention in rural territories;
2. promote integrated and participatory approaches aimed to implement such policies in an effective manner;
3. put in place appropriate financial tools promoting quality achievements for the host territories and their population;
4. integrate the landscape dimension into local urban planning documents of small towns, villages and their surroundings;

5. support healthy and diversified forms of agriculture and forestry, respectful of natural resources (water, air, soil, biodiversity) as well as the cultural heritage of territories; encourage small-scale and family farming;
6. assign an adequate percentage of the funds allocated to agricultural and forestry support policies for the protection, management and planning of the landscape;
7. identify local potential for reducing energy consumption and diversifying the production of alternative energies;
8. encourage transfrontier co-operation to promote a quality rural landscape across borders;
9. identify pilot territories representative of sustainable and harmonious local development, based on a desire to promote quality landscapes.

APPENDIX IV

Draft Recommendation CM/Rec(2019)... of the Committee of Ministers to member States with a view 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 ... 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 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 provisions of the preamble of the 2000 European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176), 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 this 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 ... landscape policies";

Having regard also to the provisions of Article 6.D of this 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 this 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 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), as well as 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;

Considering that the procedures for the participation of the public with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies contribute to fostering better governance based on co-construction of knowledge, active citizenship and the provision of services that meet the needs of the population;

Wishing to respond to the public's wish to enjoy quality landscapes and to play an active part in their protection, management and planning,

Recommends that the governments of the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention consider, where necessary and appropriate, the forms of participation of the public with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies, as they appear in the appendix to this Recommendation.

Appendix

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

Summary

Introduction

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Introduction

Some forms of participation of the public with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies can be used to facilitate public information, consultation, dialogue, influence on decision making and decision making as such. The considerations that follow facilitate their implementation.

– Building the public's knowledge is essential to the process of its participation in the definition and implementation of landscape policies.

Courses or training sessions may be organised for the public and administered by those who participate. This approach can be followed when it comes to sharing a common vision of the future of a landscape. The acquisition of knowledge can even become an important aspect of landscape analysis. The courses should, when they end, lead to tangible results.

– To enable effective participation it is important to ascertain at an early stage who is concerned and who should be included in the process.

It is necessary to identify all the stakeholders involved in the definition and implementation of projects. Each of them may have a preference for a particular method or collaborative tool. In addition, some stakeholders may not be interested in participation, while their participation is necessary to achieve a good result. The best way to get an overview of the different people involved is to meet the inhabitants of the area concerned and ask them: which interest groups and networks are active there; who are the key people; what are the resources of the different stakeholders to participate; and which of any associations and local authorities should be involved?

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

It is important to create networks of professionals and experts (geographers, geologists, hydrologists, climatologists, biologists, historians, archaeologists, farmers, foresters, public works engineers, urban planners, architects, landscape architects, developers, lawyers, economists, sociologists, artists, etc.) to discover and know all the dimensions of the landscape. Everyone should keep an open mind to various disciplines and be curious about what others have to say. Processes on a large scale should also be considered, overcoming traditional categorisation: even in an area of high natural value, social issues are important. In addition, an extensive network makes it possible to share experience that can be of benefit to all.

– The involvement of experienced public figures helps to reach target groups much more effectively.

Experienced public figures with good communication skills can become referents or supporters to carry out local development projects or to facilitate contact with certain groups of people who have difficulty in making their voices heard (children, adolescents, vulnerable people).

– Discovering the landscape reveals its values.

Discovering the landscape encourages discussion and is a good way to start a participatory process. Participants' expectations should be identified and the participation of those who wish to be involved – regardless of their age and mobility – should be facilitated.

– Supporting documents with a descriptive or evidential value facilitate the discussion on a landscape.

To initiate a discussion on a landscape project, participants can refer to supporting documents (paintings, drawings, 3D plans, photographs, documentaries, films, texts or sound recordings, for example) corresponding to their vision of a landscape and discuss its valuable aspects and its weaknesses. This allows them to present their opinions. 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 must be the starting point of any project.

In the work of landscape identification and assessment undertaken for the creation of landscape atlases or catalogues, landscape maps or landscape character assessment maps, the population and experts must be given the opportunity to share their knowledge. The Geographic Information System (GIS) can be used to pinpoint specific places. The public participation 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 really

completed and 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 for any errors to be corrected.

– Storytelling about a landscape promotes the interests of the parties concerned with the definition and implementation of landscape policies and can reinforce their commitment to take care of the landscape.

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

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

In order to encourage the involvement of the public and other parties concerned with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies, it is more constructive to work on positive feelings rather than on negative ones. Landscape discussions often focus on problems; while taking into account the living conditions of the population of a territory and its aspirations, it is also possible to foster a constructive approach. 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.

– A good group dynamic is a prerequisite for successful participation.

The manner in which a meeting is organised is important. Ideally, it should simultaneously foster creativity, sustainability and efficiency. Moreover, efforts should be made to allow everyone to state their opinion. A meeting agenda is necessary, so that participants can agree on its purpose and the implementation of its results. 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 on offer, promote good group dynamics.

– 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: participants should be allowed to speak without interruption, but discussions that can degenerate should be forestalled. Listening is the best way to solve 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 their power. In certain issues a consensus cannot be reached. It is then necessary to take a decision at a political level.

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1. Information

Informing the general public is a prerequisite for public participation in the definition and implementation of landscape policies. The public must be well informed and take note of the points of discussion. If certain subjects are not suitable for consultation, they must retain the right to be informed of decisions taken. In addition, the public must be able to provide policy makers and representatives of public administration with information that they may wish to obtain. All parties must be informed in a transparent manner about the process of participation and the results achieved.

1.1. General assemblies

General assemblies are a relevant means of simultaneously informing a large number of people on an important subject.

A general assembly is essentially a one-way communication method that should not be confused with dialogue: it is primarily a method of informing the public. Its purpose and the topics to be addressed must be clear to all participants. Oral information should be supplemented with various written and support materials. It should be stated on the invitation that this is an information meeting. These types of events usually generate debate, but it is not always possible to hear all opinions. An experienced person should lead the meeting, allow various participants to speak and manage situations as they arise. A general assembly is easy to organise and makes it possible to give the same information, at the same time, to many people.

1.2. Websites

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

A website is not a static means of communication; it must be updated continuously and adapted to new requirements. Although most people have access to computers and the internet, not all citizens can be reached through a website. It is important to consider how information is provided and to whom it is addressed.

Several levels of information can be provided by a single support: it is, for example, possible to present a comprehensive description of an issue for the attention of residents, media and other stakeholders, and to provide more detailed information to users, professionals and experts. A website is a rapid means of communication for spreading information. It must be professionally managed, which requires resources in terms of skills and tools.

1.3. Printed documents

Printed documents convey a clear message but may not always be relied upon to reach a particular discussion group.

Although websites and the internet support much of the flow of information, printed documents (brochures, reports, posters, etc.) are preferable in many cases. When a document intended for distribution is prepared, it is important to use clear and accessible language, avoiding the use of overly technical terminology. The target group should be defined, so that the information can reach the intended recipients. It is not always possible, for example, to address adults and young people in the same manner. The contents of the printed documents must be also available on the relevant website. Detailed information can be provided, and discussion forums can be initiated. Printed documents are also a good way to publish a programme of activities.

A method frequently used is conducting dialogues in the neighbourhood, where people are approached in the street. In such situations, it may be useful to have additional information to hand out. Leaflets or brochures that provide or explain facts are appropriate as they are easy to take away for later reading. It is necessary to know if the information to be provided in a printed format should be conserved or not. If there is no need to keep them, other means of information can be used.

1.4. Video

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

The use of video often brings policy makers closer to citizens. Videos are a great way to invite people to meetings or citizens' panels. The training of speakers will make them more confident during the recording. The message delivered and the content of the information are indeed more important than the visual design, and simplified production methods exist. The time required to complete a brief interview requires minimal mixing. However, the costs of the entire production, from recording to the final product, increase the cost of a video. The presentation of a video on a home page may require special software tools.

1.5. Study trips

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

A study trip can be an opportunity to consider the existence of various situations or to find inspiration from a project carried out somewhere else. It can take place nearby or be carried out further away, depending on

what needs to be shown and the available resources. Transportation is often by bus, which limits the number of participants.

2. Consultation

The purpose of consultation is to request an opinion from a group of people on a specific topic. This group of people should be composed of professionals, as well as representatives of the public. The methods and tools used can be simple or more elaborate. In the event of a controversial issue, the representatives of the public can present the solution they prefer, justifying their position. Different projects must be prepared by professionals and experts. 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.

2.1. Questionnaires

Questionnaires are used in surveys (opinion polls, knowledge tests for example) to collect information.

A questionnaire can be printed out and sent to people by mail (a reply-stub can be prepared), or can be made available online. This method makes it possible to reach many people simultaneously in a short time (it would take much longer to obtain as many answers through interviews). The fact that the interviewees can remain anonymous, however, can make any further explanation impossible (in this respect, an interview is more appropriate).

2.2. Discussion groups

A discussion group facilitates easy and fast consultation of participants. However, the organisers must have enough time to form a group and bring its members together.

A discussion group is used to discuss an issue of landscape protection, management or planning through dialogue. The method is useful but does not allow for in-depth consideration of an issue. Before planning the work and inviting participants, the composition of the group should be considered: participants can be selected for their representativeness of the whole population or of some of its groups. Each meeting should last from two to three hours. The discussion should be conducted by a moderator who has good knowledge of the subject and is prepared for the discussion. 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 from about 6 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 the meeting. It is possible to treat one problem in several groups. This method works best in homogeneous groups dealing with a specific subject, although groups dealing with a variety of topics may be useful at times. Discussion groups are generally quite economical but it may be necessary to plan the cost of the meeting room and miscellaneous expenses (coffee, meals and childcare, for example).

2.3. Map reading

Public representatives are invited to comment on a landscape issue by identifying on a map the area concerned.

Public representatives identify on a map a specific location or area that will be discussed. They indicate it with a written mark and state whether they wish to comment on the reasons guiding the choice of this location. All responses are geographically related and can be analysed using a GIS. The survey should not last more than 15 minutes. The established questionnaire should be pretested on a group, before being used more widely. This method should allow people to express their opinion and make proposals. The information obtained can be collected without further effort, and then compared. Maps used in an internet survey can be printed and used in meetings. It is essential to have sufficiently detailed maps. The costs of using this method may vary depending on the number of professionals and experts consulted.

2.4. Citizens' panels

Citizens' panels imply that its participants are chosen at random, reaching people who would otherwise not be part of the debate.

A citizens' panel can be organised as a physical meeting (in a given space) or in a virtual way (e-panel). It provides quick answers and requires little material means (through the remote participation of panel

members). A citizens' panel can take place over a day, in the form of a workshop with various activities. Nevertheless, management tasks do take time (inviting participants, formulating questions, processing the answers, managing the panel, communicating the results to panel members and publication of results). It is advisable not to call on panel members more than two to four times in a six-month period, to avoid disengagement.

2.5. *Public voting*

At large meetings, an electronic form of public voting facilitates the understanding of the opinions of a group of people on 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 a website or other information channels. The questions should be worded so that it is easy to answer them and they should be tested beforehand. The voting method allows for the immediate reply to questions. These answers, as well as written messages, can be presented on a screen, as and when they are received. Everyone has the opportunity to give his or her opinion; this mode of operation prevents the people most at ease from monopolising the meeting. This method also allows many questions to be asked in a relatively short time, and the answers remain anonymous. Meeting participants can quickly see if their opinion is shared by other 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. It is advisable to have suitable premises for holding the meeting (by estimating as accurately as possible the number of participants); to have appropriate voting equipment; and to send the invitations well in advance by preparing the questions submitted for debate.

2.6. *Short message service panels*

A short message service (SMS) panel operates through text messages sent from mobile phones.

The public is invited to register on a website to participate in a SMS panel. This method facilitates fast feedback from many people. Since the answers are to be given via text message, the questions must not be too complicated. Some types of questions, such as the following, would be appropriate:

- questions calling for the following responses: "Yes" / "No" / "Do not know";
- questions requesting participants to rank elements;
- multiple-choice questions;
- questions allowing for short answers by SMS.

Questions should be easy to understand, and the answers should be published on a website. If minors are invited to participate in the panel, the permission of their legal guardians is required. Invitations should target various defined groups, such as the residents of a certain area, youth or other. It should be decided whether the cost of sending the replies is at the expense of the respondent or the recipient of the SMS message, and to inform the panel participants accordingly.

2.7. *Workshops on the quality of public space*

These workshops make it possible to measure the quality of a public space, even before time and money are invested in improving it. The opinions of the public users of the space, as well as that of professionals and experts, should be collected.

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

3. **Dialogue**

It is important to place dialogue at the heart of public participation in the definition and implementation of landscape policies. It is essential that everyone can express their opinion and defend their vision of an issue, without necessarily having to reach a consensus. A number of tools to promote good dialogue exist.

Increased participation often takes longer and therefore requires more resources. However, in order for the process to be creative, it is necessary to have sufficient time. Dialogue can even save time by avoiding bad decisions or preventing conflicts. The public commits to issues of concern to them and they protest if they consider that projects or decisions are unsatisfactory. In addition, it should be borne in mind that the population has knowledge that can be of great help to policy makers and representatives of the public administration.

3.1. *Open forums*

Open forums are a totally free form of meeting, whose agenda is not defined in advance – the only known parameters being the theme, as well as the place and time of the meeting.

Open forums can be useful if there are many participants (from 10 to several hundred). They are presided over 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. People who wish to do so can propose subjects, and those who raise the most interest are then debated. Discussion topics are listed on the agenda of the various meetings, each of which is led 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 coffee or lunch. During discussions participants are free to change groups, 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 to distribute documentation reflecting the meeting among participants, as this provides a basis for further work.

3.2. *Collective landscape reading walks*

Collective landscape reading walks are based on the idea that participants of a focus group think more creatively outside a meeting room.

Collective landscape reading walks can be prepared for a group of participants ranging from 10 to 30 people. It must lead them to express their creativity and to collect their ideas and proposals. This method has the advantage of allowing participants to stay together throughout the walk. They stop at places they have selected themselves or that have been chosen by the organisers. These stops allow them to take notes that can then be used as part of a discussion. Some walks can be made to evaluate new neighbourhoods. The participants are residents, administration officials, professionals and experts. If it is useful to involve more people in the evaluation, several walks can be arranged. A number of stops are strategically decided beforehand, on the basis of their functionality. Stops could be made, for example, at the entrance to the area or a square. The participants are not supposed to exchange ideas with each other during the walk, but just to take notes at every stop. 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 through a flipchart or by the means of a 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 “in the street” between policy makers, representatives of the public administration and citizens to make them walk together while asking questions on a particular subject (by means of a predefined form or questionnaire). Policy makers and representatives of the public administration then analyse the data collected and present the results at a public meeting. It is important to set the theme, meeting agenda and venue in advance. This method favours consultation but requires that work be continued so that the participants in the process can develop and implement a landscape project.

3.3. *Workbooks*

This method involves the preparation of three workbooks. It requires resources and time from both public authorities and participants.

Workbooks contain information and questionnaires distributed to defined study groups. A first workbook introduces questions to one or more study circles, which provide the answers. These answers are gathered in a second workbook, presented for comments to the population. The comments thus received are compiled

in a third notebook, which presents the result of the work. Public authorities should refer to it when making decisions. This method requires about a year of work to complete, which can be a disadvantage. It is effective, however, in that it effectively communicates knowledge and establishes a well-founded dialogue between public authorities and participants.

3.4. *Online chat conversations*

Chats promotes communication through short messages, in real time.

A chat could be open for a limited time, for example from 7 to 8 p.m., to allow citizens to put questions to project leaders. Given that a chat is fast and that many people can ask questions in a short time, it is necessary to involve people experienced in this form of communication in order to respond to requests. Everyone should be able to see all the questions and answers. The data collected during the session can be saved for future use and publishing. Apart from the work to prepare and conduct this activity, the effort required to use this method is fairly minimal. However, not everyone may want to participate in such exchanges as they take place at a fast pace.

3.5. *Discussion forums on the internet*

Discussion forums allow a large number of people to hold exchanges and consult a conversation, 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 a panel of citizens, or as a way to continue a discussion after a focus group meeting. The discussion can be entirely text-based or can include sound and image, according to the objective pursued and the theme dealt with.

It is important to consider early on whether the forum will be open to everyone or closed and only accessible to a limited group, such as a citizens' panel. Facilitating contributions featuring multimedia provides support to people with difficulties expressing themselves in writing. A moderator regularly checks comments to avoid inappropriate content being posted. Many people can take part in the discussion, as it is public. This method assumes that participants have access to a computer with an internet connection and that a moderator leads the discussion.

3.6. *Dialogue cafés*

A dialogue café is a method to encourage people to discuss current topics in an informal and comfortable setting.

A dialogue café is held in a friendly setting 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 discussion. It is advisable to provide information documents to participants. Around each table (in small groups), the participants examine the discussion theme. After a while, they change tables (and groups). The process generally follows three phases: an initial analysis; an in-depth analysis; and the formulation of a proposal. A report of the discussions is prepared. Ideas and opinions are exchanged among participants during or after the meeting. The moderator must be experienced, the topics treated must be relevant, and the questions must be asked with clarity. This method does not require a complex set-up and allows for the organisation of creative meetings. If the venue were a commercial café, with about 10 participants sitting around small tables, the meeting would entail little expense. The cost would be higher for large events gathering many participants in one place.

3.7. *Debates*

Debates are 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 citizens' representatives. The debate is usually conducted in the presence of a large audience.

The purpose of holding a debate is to enable experts, 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 may ask questions. It can lead to long and interesting discussions. The chair of the meeting can conclude the session by inviting participants to present their messages. The debate requires a lot of preparatory work because it is necessary to gather and define the topics to be debated, and to find and invite participants, so that the panel of professionals and experts is truly diverse. The invitations to

participate should state the debate's purpose and how the results will be used. The people supervising the debate must be experienced in running such meetings and several people should keep track of the discussions, possibly by recording them. The meeting should be well-planned and publicised in a timely manner to encourage strong participation. The organisers must decide how the assessments will be communicated to panel members and participants. Sufficient resources must be available to collect information, to communicate and document the debate.

3.8. *Citizens' assemblies*

A citizen's 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, with the participation of local associations and policy makers.

A citizens' assembly promotes ongoing co-operation, discussion and dialogue with a local population. It cannot decide on action to be taken 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 working methods. The agenda is established and announced before the invitations are sent. To make sure all questions are dealt with properly, it is advisable to establish a list in advance. During an assembly, participants should be given sufficient time to ask questions. A report of the discussions is prepared and important documents are attached. The report is signed by the president of the assembly and two people representing the public. It is sent with an explanatory letter to participants and public authorities, posted in the town hall and made available on the internet. The costs of using this method are relatively low, the main expenses being related to the staff needed to plan and hold the meeting.

3.9. *Dialogue workshops*

A 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.

Dialogue workshops allow for in-depth discussion of a specific topic (reviewing its advantages and disadvantages, its financial implications and its long-term consequences) with some people for a few hours. They provide a better understanding of what motivates the opinions or statements of the general public. These workshops are similar to discussion groups but focus more on negotiation. Because they involve a limited number of people, they cannot be used to collect reliable statistical information to accurately measure public opinion. Dialogue workshops 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 valuable information on the views of the public on a certain issue. The group discussion allows participants to present their opinions, compare them with those of other participants, and open up to other perspectives. These dialogues may build and strengthen relations between participants, and could provide them with new knowledge and skills. A dialogue workshop usually consists of 8 to 16 participants. The membership varies depending on the subject. Participants may be selected on the basis of demographic criteria, through interest groups, or randomly. Costs related to the use of this method are generally not very high, unless participants must be selected through a genuinely random process, 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.

3.10. *Analyses of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats*

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

In many ways, the analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of an area can facilitate the participation of the public in the definition and implementation of landscape policies in order to ascertain the opinion of citizens about certain projects. This analysis model is usually presented as a matrix with four squares, which provides an overview of the most important factors to consider when analysing an operation, a project or a plan.

The work takes place in several phases:

- brainstorming, namely all participants raise as many different issues as they can that might affect the operation/issue/subject ahead;
- all the factors are placed on the matrix, with the agreement of the group;
- issues are evaluated on a scale from 1 to 5;
- measures are proposed: how to use strengths; how to treat weaknesses; how to take advantage of opportunities; and how to avoid or fend off threats.

The results of the analysis form the basis for the continuation of the process. It is important to clearly explain what the purpose of the meeting is and why this method is used. It is helpful for an experienced person to guide the process in order to synthesise the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities that arise. It is also possible to use only the top two squares of the matrix simply to examine the strengths and weaknesses. This method determines how best to focus efforts, harness strengths, address weaknesses, reduce threats, and promote opportunities. It is important to have a meeting room with sufficient wall space to display notes.

3.11. Councils

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

Councils should be well prepared and organised to allow for clearly structured dialogue between the general public, stakeholders and other relevant participants. This method can be applied in situations where aims and possible courses of action remain open. For example, dialogue with the residents and stakeholders of an area may be engaged to determine what direction should be followed and what should be the basis for future changes and developments. Proposals are formulated and prioritised, and then passed to the public authorities for decision. The term "council" may be used when public authorities want citizens to prioritise one proposal, either through the internet or in meetings. They often commit to carry out the proposal which obtains the most votes. If the parties concerned by a project wish to actively participate in its implementation, a place, a specific objective and a timetable for action should be decided. 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 to what extent 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 important work and effort on the part of policy makers and representatives of the public administration, before, during and after the consultative exercise. Once the main proposals are made, no new proposals can be presented.

4. Influencing decision making

By participating in the definition and implementation of landscape policies, the public is involved in the long term, at each step of the development and formulation of a project, and can influence 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 of the work must be ensured.

4.1. Foresight workshops

Foresight workshops can bring out ideas and visions that are particularly interesting. The number of participants should be limited to 25 people. Work should be carried out in stages so that participants can present possible criticisms and solutions.

Foresight workshops bring together policy makers, representatives of the public and other stakeholders. 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, and develop it in order to implement their ideas and decide on the course of action to be undertaken. Working 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 workshops can take place over a day or last up to three days. Follow-up 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 display notes. Foresight workshops have five phases of equal importance, devoted to the preparation of the work, the expression of criticism, the presentation of ideas and their realisation, the definition of modalities of implementation and 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 co-ordinator is chosen. Practical matters such as the duration of the workshop, the venue and invitations to the participants must be arranged.

Criticism 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 divided into small groups to analyse and follow the instructions 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. Participants then discuss how to proceed, who to involve, and the timing to be followed.

Implementation and follow-up phase – The results of the workshop are reported and 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, so that the momentum is maintained by motivated people.

4.2. *Charrette workshops*

Charrette workshops bring together policy makers, representatives of public administration, professionals and experts and representatives of the public.

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

4.3. *Conferences*

Conferences promote connections between stakeholders: they contribute, through discussion, to overcoming certain obstacles or to promoting projects. They therefore allow for good, continued co-operation in the long term.

Conferences allow policy makers, representatives of public administration and various citizen groups, or those who may be interested in a specific issue, to meet to address certain issues in order to solve problems or initiate new action. This method involves the active participation of groups concerned in the planning process, the organisation and follow-up of the conference, the establishment of an implementation plan and the appointment of a co-ordinator. Stakeholders are invited to take part in the discussions during the conference and ideas and proposals are presented. Preparatory work is needed to establish the programme, send invitations, book the meeting room and prepare documentation. The conference can last half a day, one or two days.

5. **Decision making**

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 on the basis of 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 form 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.

5.1. *Referendums*

Referendums are a way of granting decision-making power to the public.

The result of a referendum can be binding or consultative; in the latter case, the authorities can take a decision bearing in mind the outcome of the referendum. A referendum can be conducted at national, regional or local level. The people concerned are invited to choose between very distinct alternatives. This method of consultation entails important administrative and organisational measures.

5.2. *Users' committees*

The establishment of a user committee allows the public to designate delegates to make decisions in certain areas.

A users' committee is an entity of participatory democracy that allows users to express themselves, to be heard and to make proposals to protect, manage and develop the landscape, in conjunction with professionals. In some cases, decision-making power may be delegated to it.

5.3. *Working groups*

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

A working group can be formed to define and/or implement a landscape project. The mandate and membership of a working group, as well as its working methods and decision-making procedures, should be clearly defined.

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APPENDIX V

European Landscape Convention - 6th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Draft decisions

The Committee of Ministers:

1. recognises the great value of the 23 achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe (ETS No. 176) for the 6th Session of the Landscape Award 2018-2019, considering that they are part of the [Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe](#), in accordance with [Resolution CM/Res\(2017\)18](#).

2. confers the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention, for the [6th Session of the Landscape Award 2018-2019](#), on the following achievement:

Renaturation of the watercourse of the River Aire

Republic and Canton of Geneva, Switzerland,

and the following partners,

– France:

Communauté de communes (federation of municipalities) of Genevois: Archamps, Haute-Savoie,
in a spirit of transfrontier co-operation, in accordance with Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention;

– Switzerland:

Municipalities: Bernex, Confignon, Perly-Certoux and Onex;
Environmental Associations: Association for the Protection of the Aire and its tributaries; (transfrontier); ProNatura Geneva; World Wide Fund for Nature-Geneva;
Association of inhabitants: "Living in Lully";
Farmers' association: AgriGenève, Union Vegetable Market of Geneva;
Office: "Superposition" Group.

The "Renaturation of the River Aire" project, presented by the Republic and Canton of Geneva, constitutes a multidisciplinary and concerted intervention of high quality to reconfigure the river bed of the River Aire, and to renature the course of the river in a peri-urban and urban territorial area, creating an evolving and multifunctional landscape. While allowing for the prevention of floods and the reconstitution of ecosystems favourable to animal and plant life, this living landscape is also a space for walks and recreation, and a meeting place appreciated by the general public.

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

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

3. confers identical special mentions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention, for the 6th Session of the Landscape Award 2018-2019, on the following achievements:

Community activities day, "Let's do it!"

Estonian Fund for Nature

The community activities day, "Let's do it!", presented by the Estonian Fund for Nature, demonstrates that landscape approaches can foster public participation and awareness of sustainable development issues. This participative and unifying project has made it possible to mobilise the population around a great diversity of local actions, in favour of the quality of the landscape. The bottom-up approach adopted represents a

remarkable example of raising public awareness of the value of the landscape, and the possibility of lifelong learning to appreciate the landscape.

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

Establishment of the Kotka National Urban Park

City of Kotka, Finland

The "Creation of the Kotka National Urban Park" project, presented by the city of Kotka, Finland, has shown that landscape considerations have successfully guided the planning process, with public participation from the initial stages of the project. Pre-existing, sometimes degraded, landscape features have been rehabilitated and integrated into a coherent large-scale spatial network. This network is based on a combination of green and blue spaces (rivers, marine and submarine areas) connected by ecological corridors. Housing blends harmoniously with the surrounding nature. The achievement has contributed positively to the quality of daily life and well-being of the population.

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

The specific status of National Urban Parks, defined by the Land Use and Building Act of Finland, is also a source of inspiration.

Reconquering the quays of the Seine in Rouen through the development of a large river promenade

City and Metropolis of Rouen, Normandy

The project, "Reconquering the left bank quays in Rouen by the development of a large river promenade, more than 3 kilometres in length", presented by the City and Metropolis of Rouen, Normandy, France, demonstrates perfectly the capacity of the landscape approaches to promote the urban development of a river zone. The work carried out enabled the revitalisation of abandoned and degraded spaces in urban areas, while respecting ecological, environmental, social and cultural values. Traces of the industrial and port vocation of the site have been especially saved. The project is part of a vast process of rehabilitation of wasteland on both sides of the river, which has encouraged restoration of the ecological balance, and represents a major factor in the attractiveness of the territory and the positive development of the metropolis. A long river walk now reconnects the two river banks to the city centre, allowing the population to reclaim these spaces for their well-being, considering health, recreation and conviviality.

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

Between land and water, "Another way of owning"

Consortium, Men of Massenzatica (*Consorzio Uomini di Massenzatica*), Italy

The project, "Between land and water, 'Another way of owning'", presented by the Consortium, Men of Massenzatica, testifies to the great success of the landscape approach in promoting social cohesion. The Consortium, Men of Massenzatica, is part of a multi-secular form of property organisation which has been adapted to the socio-economic realities of the current rural world in an evolving context, in order to fight the prevailing rural exodus. The project promotes the sense of community, offering entrepreneurial possibilities through the practice of extensive agriculture, adapted to the conditions of the environment. The permanent control of the water level, as well as the efforts to fight intensive exploitation of the land, contributes to the maintenance of the social capital. By proposing a new "pact for the landscape", the project aims to pass on a lively and harmonious landscape to future generations.

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

4. acknowledges the great value of each project presented for the 6th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention 2018-2019, mentioned below, and the importance to make them well-known as sources of inspiration:

Wortel and Merksplas Colonies: a cultural landscape revalued

Vzw Kempens Landschap, Belgium

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

Dragodid: preserving the dry stone masonry techniques of the Eastern Adriatic

4 Grada Dragodid Association, Croatia

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

Multifunctional seaside park in Limassol

Limassol Municipality, Cyprus

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

Landscape Futures

University of Copenhagen, Denmark

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

Martvili Canyon Sustainable Development

Martvili Municipality, Georgia

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

Recreation of Lake Karla

Region of Thessaly, Greece

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

Landscape revitalisation initiative in the spirit of the Pogányvár Landscape Charter

Local governments of: Zalaszentmárton, Dióskál, Egeraracs, Esztergályhorváti, Kerecseny, Orosztony, Pacsa, Zalasabar, Zalavár, Hungary

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

The origin of the Latvian cultural traditions: Dikji, the birthplace of the Latvian singing festival

Kocēni Municipality, Latvia

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

Formation and consolidation of the natural urbanised territory of Telšiai city

Administration of Telšiai Municipality, Lithuania

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

The European Landscape Convention: another landscape for Vianden

Union for the Development and Management of the Our Nature Park, Luxembourg

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

Lista, a unique landscape and partnership

Municipality of Farsund, Vest-Agder County Council, Norway

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

Landscape of the Pico Island vineyard culture

Regional Government of Azores, Regional Directorate of the Environment, Portugal

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

The spatial plan for a special-purpose area: the cultural landscape of Sremski Karlovci

Urban and Spatial Planning Institute of Vojvodina, Provincial Secretary for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection, Government of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Serbia

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

Safeguarding and restoration of the baroque landscape of the Banská Štiavnica Calvary

Calvary Fund Civic Association, Slovak Republic

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

Meadow orchards and landscape

Municipality of Kozje, Slovenia

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

The landscape of Bolonia Cove: research, planning and intervention

Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute of the Department of Culture of the Local Government of Andalusia, Spain

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

Yeşilirmak Basin Landscape Atlas

Duzce University, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape Architecture, Turkey

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

The Sill: National Landscape Discovery Centre, Bardon Mill, Northumberland

Northumberland National Park Authority, United Kingdom

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