INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

THE “PRICE” OF LANDSCAPE

Who cares about landscape in the Alps?

24 June 2011, Bolzano, Italy

The European Landscape Convention

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Council of Europe

Council of Europe: Intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949

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

Statutes

- Promotes Democracy  Human rights  Rule of law

- Seek Common solutions to the main problems facing European society: landscape policies (ELC) and spatial/regional planning (CEMAT)
I. PRESENTATION
**Origins of the Convention**

- Mediterranean Landscape Charter of Sevilla

- Initial draft prepared by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

- Decision in 1999 of the Committee of Ministers to set up a select group of experts at governmental level responsible for drafting a European Landscape Convention

- Adoption of the final text of the Convention by the Committee of Ministers on 19 July 2000

- The Convention was opened for signature in Florence, Italy, on 20 October 2000 in the context of the Council of Europe Campaign “Europe, a common heritage”

- The Convention came into force on 1 March 2004
Why a Landscape Convention?

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

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

It aims to respond to the public’s wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.
Philosophy

“The landscape ...

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

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

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

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

Preamble to the European Landscape Convention, Florence, 20 October 2000
Scope of the Convention

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

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

It concerns not just remarkable landscapes but also ordinary or everyday landscapes and degraded areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Landscape planning” means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.
**Aims of the Convention**

To promote protection, management and planning of landscapes;

To organise European co-operation on landscape issues.
II. CURRENT SITUATION
34 ratifications

Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

and 5 signatures

Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malta, Switzerland.

other Council of Europe Member States (47)

Albania, Austria, Estonia, Germany, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russian Federation.
COUNCIL OF EUROPE CELEBRATION OF
THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
2000-2010
New challenges, new opportunities
Progress achieved during the last eleven years

– the landscape is progressively included in the political agenda of governments,
– an important network of cooperation at international level for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention has been developed,
– the concept of landscape, as defined by the Convention, is becoming more and more recognised in public policies at national, regional and local levels as well as by populations,
– new forms of cooperation are developed between different levels of authorities (national, regional and local) and between ministries or departments of one State or region,
– specific working structures for landscape (observatories, centers or landscape institutes) have been created,
– specific laws and regulations referring to landscape have been developed according to the provisions of the Convention,
– States or regions cooperate beyond their borders for transfrontier landscapes,
– national landscape awards referring to the European Landscape Convention have been launched,
– university programmes have been developed with a reference to the Convention and summer universities on landscape are organised,
– biennale landscape festivals and exhibitions are organised and films referring to the European Landscape Convention prepared.
III. FOLLOW-UP
The work done to implement the European Landscape Convention is aimed at:
- Monitoring implementation of the Convention
- Promoting European and international co-operation
- Collecting examples of good practices
- Fostering knowledge and research
- Raising awareness
- Fostering access to information
1. Monitoring the implementation of the Convention

Council of Europe Conference of the on the European Landscape Convention
Council of Europe Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) May 2011

Contracting Parties and Signatories States of the European Landscape Convention Member States of the Council of Europe

- Parliamentary Assembly
- Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe
- Conference of international non governmental organisations with participative statute to the Council of Europe
- International governmental organisations
- International and national NGOs
National level: Contracting Parties undertake to implement four general measures

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

- **Awareness-raising**: increasing awareness among the civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them

- **Promotion in training and education:***
  - training for specialists in landscape appraisal and landscape operations
  - multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sector and for associations concerned
  - school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values that the landscape has and the issues raised by its protection, management and planning

- **Identification and evaluation**: mobilising those concerned in order to reach a better knowledge of landscape, guiding the work of landscape identification and evaluation through exchanges of experience and methodology between the Parties at a European level

- **Setting landscape quality objectives**: defining landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation

- **Implementation of landscape policies**: introducing policy instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape
Summary descriptive notes on the landscape policies pursued in Council of Europe member states

A document on the landscape policies pursued in Council of Europe member states, giving the key facts concerning the landscape of the various Council of Europe member states, is regularly updated and a synthesis of the data is prepared.

Presentation of landscape policies of the Council of Europe member states:
- signature/ratification/approval of the Convention
- name and contact details of the correspondent
- definition of the term “landscape” in each national language
- legal organisation (legal definition of the term “landscape”, constitutional or legislative status, regional laws)
- administrative organisation (ministry responsible for landscape, responsibilities, documents, representation at the level of regional and local authorities, specific programmes, education syllabi, communication, awareness-raising or information programmes aimed at the public)
The data will be incorporated in a Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention

**Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3**

Propose that each party contribute to the setting up of a database to appear on the website of the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention. The database would be a “toolbox” which would help provide mutual technical and scientific assistance through the collection and exchange of landscape experience and research, as provided for in Article 8 of the European Landscape Convention on mutual assistance and exchange of information.
Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

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

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

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

I. Develop mutual assistance and exchange of information
Examples of instruments for landscape policies used to implement the European Landscape Convention (Appendix 1)

The purpose of the appendix is to provide some examples of instruments used to implement the Convention. It can be supplemented by the experiences of parties to the convention on their own territories, which will provide useful lessons for improving the approach to landscape action.

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

Main categories of instruments:
– landscape planning: landscape study plans included in spatial planning
– inclusion of the landscape in sectoral policies and instruments
– shared charters, contracts, strategic plans
– impact and landscape studies
– evaluations of the effects of operations on landscape not subject to an impact study
– protected sites and landscapes
– relationship between landscape and regulations concerning the cultural and historic heritage
– resources and financing
  – landscape awards
  – landscape observatories, centres and institutes
  – reports on the state of the landscape and landscape policies
  – transfrontier landscapes
DÉCRET DU PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
12 DÉCEMBRE 2005

Code des biens culturels et du paysage
LE PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES

Vu le Code des biens culturels et du paysage, publié par la décret législatif n° 42 du 22 janvier 2004 et, plus précisément, le troisième alinéa de l'article 1-46 selon lequel : « Dans les six mois (...) par décret du Président du Conseil des Ministres, en accord avec la Conférence Euro-Régions, on définira la documentation nécessaire à la vérification de la compatibilité paysagère des interventions proposées [...] ».

Vu la proposition formulée par le Président pour les biens et les activités culturelles, qui la base des travaux d'un groupe technique paritaire constitué au besoin par le décret ministériel du 29 Novembre 2004 ;

Vu l'accord de la Conférence Euro-Régions, du 26 Mai 2005 ;

Vu la volonté, à l'issue de l'évaluation objet de l'engagement du Ministère pour les biens et les activités culturelles au moment de l'accord, de maintenir à l'article 3, la nécessité de l'accord à des fins de simplification des critères établissants et du contenu du rapport paysager, conformément à l'exercice concurrent des fonctions de protection paysagère et au principe de libre collaboration ;

Décrite :

Article 1.
Rapport paysager

1. L'alinéa 2 du présent décret définit les objectifs, les critères établissants et le contenu du rapport paysager qui accompagne, avec le projet de l'intervention dont le projet de l'intervention dont est proposé la réalisation et le projet de projet, la demande d'autorisation paysagère, aux termes du premier alinéa de l'article 139 et du deuxième alinéa de l'article 1-45 du Code des biens culturels et du paysage, publié par le décret législatif n° 42 du 22 janvier 2004.

Article 2.
Évaluation de la compatibilité paysagère

1. Le rapport paysager constitue pour l'administration compétente la base de référence essentielle pour les évaluations prévues à l'alinéa 2 de l'article 1-46 du décret Code.

Article 3.
Intégrations et simplifications

1. En fonction des spécificités des valeurs paysagères à protéger, les régions peuvent intégrer le contenu du rapport paysager et, avec l'accord préalable de la direction régionale du Ministère compétent pour le territoire concerné, elles peuvent introduire des simplifications quant aux critères établissants et au contenu du rapport paysager, pour les différentes typologies d'intervention.

Article 4.
Entrée en vigueur

1. Le présent décret entre en vigueur à la signature de l'accord prévu à l'article 3 et, de toutes façons, 180 jours à compter de la date de publication du décret au Journal Officiel.

Rome, le 12 Décembre 2005

p. Le Président du Conseil

lettre

Le Ministre pour les biens et les activités culturelles

S. Bollag.
Méthode pour les Atlas de paysages
Enseignements méthodologiques de 10 ans de travaux

novembre 2004

Plans de paysage
Eléments de bilan
Décembre 2006
Il paesaggio come capitale

L’amministratore Giacomo Mioni esercita un primo incarico della Racineto in corso e propone i terreni su cui si devono inserire. La provincia di Ragusa Ristola esalta dalla Regione per il progetto pilota per il Piano Parco-Regionale. A fine marzo un convegno internazionale.

La Bionica del Passaggio di Ragusa Ristola è il vero e proprio fronte alla soluzione del problema dell’ordine e della sicurezza delle attività agricole. Il successo della gestione del 20 maggio, alla quale hanno partecipato 500 persone, incoraggia l’incoraggiamento alla cultura del passaggio.

Il passaggio come capitale

Rimini. Il 28 maggio è stata una grana ferma, e la novità dell’ordine del giorno ha portato il giro di tutti i capi più importanti nella regione.

Stiamo andando avanti, ma rimane il partire davvero. È proprio un momento di esigenza di pacificazione del territorio e della sicurezza della popolazione. La Provincia ha infatti istituito un esercizio del passaggio in tutte le provincie. La Bionica non è una cosa di solito, ma un fenomeno di organizzazione e invenzione di soluzioni per assicurare la sicurezza dei territori e di risolvere le questioni che interessano non solo il territorio, ma una serie di punti che hanno interesse a tutti.

Il passaggio come capitale. Siamo consapevoli che ci siamo sempre più di spiegare... indicando il bisogno di un’azione più diretta e più efficace nella gestione del territorio. E’ un momento di organizzazione e di risoluzione dei problemi che interessano non solo il territorio, ma una serie di punti che hanno interesse a tutti.

CONTEMA A PAG. 7

CONTINUA A PAG. 8
Festival des paysages en Alsace Bossue

spectacles, expositions, débats, découvertes...

du 7 avril au 2 mai 2004

> LE GOÛT DU PAYSAGE
RENCONTRES 2004 • 2005
Suggested text for the practical implementation of the European Landscape Convention at national level for use as guidance for public authorities when implementing the European Landscape Convention (Appendix 2)

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

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

**Paragraph 4 – Division of responsibilities and competences**
... b. The Ministry of …:
  i. is responsible for implementing landscape policy and for interministerial co-ordination in that field;
  ii. organises consultation with civil society and the assessment of landscape policies by an ad hoc body;
  iii. in collaboration with the other ministries and with public participation, regularly develops and reviews a national landscape strategy laying down the guiding principles of landscape policy and describing the paths taken and the goals pursued in order to protect, manage or plan landscapes. This landscape strategy should be made public.
  c. The ministries whose activities influence landscapes should liaise with departments responsible for implementing landscape policy in the course of their activities, in keeping with the principles embodied in Paragraph 3, and regularly report on their landscape policy.
  d. Regional and local authorities should have staff familiar with landscape issues who are capable of implementing landscape policy in their spheres of competence, taking landscapes into account at their respective territorial levels.
2. Promoting European and international co-operation

International measures

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

The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of the Convention, and in particular:
- to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;
- to promote the exchange of landscape specialists for training and information purposes;
- to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention.

Transfrontier landscapes
Transfrontier landscapes are covered by a specific provision: the Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.
Exchange experiences: the Council of Europe meetings of the workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

- Organised by the Council of Europe with a Member State of the Council of Europe and other partners on a regular basis since 2002
- Echange experiences, examining both good and bad practices in the protection, management and planning of the European landscape
- Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the state hosting the meeting.
- Next: Portugal 2011

Workshops 2002
23-24 May, Strasbourg, France

– Landscape policies: the contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development – social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches
– Landscape identification, evaluation and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources – Awareness-raising, training and education
– Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape
– Landscape Award
Workshops 2003
27-28 November, Strasbourg, France
– Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes
– Transfrontier landscapes
– Individual and social well-being
– Spatial planning and landscape

Exhibition on “Landscape through the eyes of the children of Armenia”

Workshops 2005
16-17 June, Cork, Ireland
“Landscape for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas”
Workshops 2006

11-12 May, Ljubljana, Slovenia, “Landscape and society”

28-29 September, Girona, Spain, “Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice”
Workshops 2007
20-21 September, Sibiu, Romania, “Landscape and rural heritage”

Workshops 2008
25-26 April, Piestany, Slovak Republic, “Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management”
Workshops 2009
8-9 October, Malmo, Sweden, “Landscape and driving forces”

Swedish National Heritage Board

Workshops 2010
15-16 April, Cordoba, Spain, Landscape and infrastructure for society
National information Seminars and Events on the European Landscape Convention

– Information Seminar co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Republic of Armenia, Yerevan (Armenia), 23-24 October 2003

– Information Seminar organised by the Council of Europe, Moscow (Russia), 26-27 April 2004

– Information Seminar concerning sustainable spatial development and the European Landscape Convention co-organised by the Council of Europe and Romania, Tulcea (Romania), 6-7 May 2004

– Information Seminar co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Republic of Albania, Tirana (Albania), 15-16 December 2005

– Information Seminar on landscape in Andorra co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Principality of Andorra, Andorra la Vella (Andorra), 4-5 June 2007

…and other National Events organised by Ministries of the States concerned 2007-2010: Rome (Italy); Prague (Czech Republic), October 2010; Liverpool (United Kingdom), November 2010…
3. Collecting examples of good practice: the Council of Europe Landscape Award

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

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


Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development
Criterion 2 – Exemplary value
Criterion 3 – Public participation
Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising
1st Session 2008-2009

Eight projects submitted to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe:

Czech Republic - Tourist Club Marking system of the tourist trails
Finland - Hämeenkyrö Landscape Management of Hämeenkyrö National Landscape Area
France - Lille Métropole Parc de la Deûle
Italy - Val di Cornia The Val di Cornia Parc System
Slovenia - University of Ljubljana Regional Distribution of Landscape Types
Spain - San Sebastián City Council Parque de Cristina Enea
Turkey - Association for Nature Conservation Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project

www.coe.int
Council of Europe Landscape Award
“Parc de la Deûle”, Lille Métropole (France)

Council of Europe Special mention of the Award:
“Parque de Christina Enea”, San Sebastián (Spain).

The granting of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the prize to ensure sustainable protection, management and planning of the landscape areas concerned.
2nd Session 2010-2011

On 9 February 2010, the Parties to the Convention were invited to present candidatures to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe by 31 December 2010. The second award will be delivered in October 2011.
4. Fostering knowledge and research: Council of Europe reports

Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe Publishing, 2006)

- Landscape and spatial planning
- Landscape and urban areas
- Landscape and roads
- Landscape and tree avenues
- Landscape and education
- Landscape and ethics
- European Local Landscape Circle Studies

- Selected EU funding opportunities to support the implementation of the European Landscape Convention
  - Landscape and wind turbines (2011)
5. Raising awareness

CoE “Futuropa for a new vision of landscape and territory” Magazine

– “Landscapes: the setting for our future lives” (Naturopa, 1998, n° 6)


– “Landscape through literature” (Naturopa, 2005, n° 103)

– “Vernacular habitat, an heritage in the landscape” (Futuropa, 2008, n° 1)

– “Landscape and transfrontier cooperation” (Futuropa, 2010, n° 2)

– “Landscape and public space” (Futuropa, 2011, n° 3)
Fostering access to information: ELC Website

http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage

About the Convention
Text of the Convention | Linguistic versions
Explanatory report
Parties to the Convention
Guidelines for the implementation of the Convention | Linguistic versions

Documentation
Reference texts of the Council of Europe about landscape
Publications of the Council of Europe
Convention leaflet
Naturopa/Futuropa magazines

Meetings of the Convention
Conferences
Workshops
National seminars
Working groups
Landscape Award
Rules of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe | Linguistic versions

Award sessions: 2008-2009 | 2010-2011
National actions
National implementation
Compendium of national data
Conclusions

A thoroughly modern concept, landscape combines all four elements of sustainable development: natural, cultural, social and economic. It is also a constantly evolving story.

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

A source of inspiration, it takes us on a journey, both individual and collective, through time, space and imagination.

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