Round Table

International Cooperation for Regional Development

28.10.2019
12.00-14.00

2.B4

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Organizers: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, St. Petersburg Committee for External Relations, ICSER Leontief Centre
International co-operation for sustainable development: The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe

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- Council of Europe
- European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe

Three thematic rounds:
- Round one: cross-border cooperation issues
- Round two: sustainability
- Third round: territorial / regional planning
COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949

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

Statutes - values
- Promote Democracy, Human rights, Rule of law
- Seek Common solutions to the main problems facing society - sustainable development
EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Aims

*International level:* to organise international co-operation on landscape issues

*National level:* to promote protection, management and planning of landscapes
I. INTERNATIONAL AND TRANSFRONTIER CO-OPERATION

Commitments of Parties:

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

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

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

Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on **transfrontier landscapes**
Information System on the European Landscape Convention

- Albania
- Andorra
- Armenia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Belgium
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Cyprus
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Danmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Georgia
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Iceland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"
- Malta
- Republic of Moldova
- Monaco
- Montenegro
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Russia
- San-Marino
- Serbia
- Slovak Republic
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- Ukraine
The Information System is a “toolbox” helping to provide mutual technical and scientific assistance through the collection and exchange of landscape experience and research, as provided for in Article 8 of the Convention on mutual assistance and exchange of information.

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

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

Finland: National policies of the Ministry of Environment
Hungary: National Landscape Strategy (2017-2026) - Ministry of Agriculture
Latvia: Landscape Policy Strategy - Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development
Switzerland: The Swiss Landscape Conception; Landscape 2020 – Federal Office of the Environment
Netherlands: Agenda Landschap – andschappelijk verantwoord ondernemen voor iedereen
Portugal: The National policy on architecture and landscape
Armenia: Architectural criteria’s protection of landscape character identity of settlements; Provision of the measures for the implementation of the European Landscape Principles of landscape planning in mountainous regions; Introduction of principles are defined by the European Landscape Convention relating to training and education in the higher education systems

... Lithuania...
Legal and financial instruments

France: Landscape policies and legal instruments
Poland: Instruments for the implementation of the national landscape policy: Landscape audit, Landscape Day
Spain: The National Plan of cultural landscape, “100 Cultural landscapes in Spain”
Italy: The National Landscape Observatory
Switzerland: The Swiss Landscape Fund

Horizontal and vertical co-ordination

Czech Republic: Horizontal co-operation with interministerial round tables
Greece: The landscape policy through the regional spatial plans
Serbia: Improvement of the capacity building of regions for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention
Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention: Conference of Parties (10)

Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the Convention (22)

1. Workshops 23-24 May 2002, 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
2. Workshops 27-28 November 2003, Strasbourg, France

- Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes
- Transfrontier landscapes
- Individual and social well-being
- Spatial planning and landscape

3. Workshops 16-17 June 2005, Cork, Ireland

Landscape for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas

Exhibition on “Landscape through the eyes of the children of Armenia”
4. Workshops 11-12 May 2006, Ljubljana, Slovenia
*Landscape and society*

5. Workshops 28-29 September 2006, Girona, Spain
*Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice*
6. Workshops 20-21 September 2007, Sibiu, Romania
Landscape and rural heritage

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

Swedish National Heritage Board

9. Workshops 15-16 April 2010, Cordoba, Spain
Landscape and infrastructure for society
10. Workshops 20-21 October 2011, Evora, Portugal
Multifunctional landscapes

11. Workshops 4-5 June 2012, Carbonia (Sardinia), Italy
Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award – 1st and 2nd Sessions
12. Workshops 2-3 October 2012, Thessalonica, Greece
*Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: Landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning. Another way to see the territory involving civil society…*

13. Workshops 2-3 October 2013, Cetinje, Montenegro
*The future of the territories, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy*
14. Workshops 11-12 June 2014, Wroclaw, Poland
*Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award – 3rd Session*

15. Workshops 1-2 October 2014, Urgup, Turkey
*Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape*
16. Workshops 1-2 October 2015, Andorra la Vella, Andorra
Landscape and transfrontier cooperation, the landscape knows no boundary

17. Workshops 9-10 June 2016, Budapest, Hungary
Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe
Landscape Award - 4th Session
18. Workshops 5-7 October 2016, Erevan, Armenia
National Landscape policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities

19. Workshops October 2017, Brno, Czech Republic
The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy
20. Workshops 20-21 June 2018, Daugavpils, Latvia
*Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe
Landscape Award - 5th Session*

21. Workshops 3-4 October 2018, Tropea, Calabria, Italy
*Landscape and education*
22. Workshops 14-14 March 2019, Seville, Spain
*Water, landscape and citizenship in the face of global change*

23. Workshops June 2019
*Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award - 6th Session*

24. Workshops 19-20 October 2019, Lausanne, Switzerland
*Landscape integration in sectoral policies*
International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe: 20 October (3)

www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage
Landscape and Water

“The Blue Marble”, view of the Earth
Apollo 17, 1972
When the astronauts on Apollo 8 travelled to the moon in December 1968, they gave millions of television viewers the chance to see the Earth from space for the first time. Many of those watching will no doubt have experienced the same emotions as those evoked by the poet Archibald MacLeish:

« Contempler la Terre telle qu’elle est réellement, petit joyau bleu flottant dans un silence éternel,
C’est réaliser que nous sommes des passagers solidaires de la Terre,
frères pour l’éternité sur cette beauté multicolore au milieu du froid éternel... »

« To see the Earth as it truly is,
small blue and beautiful in that eternal silence where it floats,
is to see ourselves as riders on the earth together,
brothers on that bright loveliness in the eternal cold... »
II. SUSTAINABILITY

The member States of the Council of Europe signatory,

“… Concerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment;”

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
Why?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention
Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary
Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 on promoting landscape awareness through education
Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)7 on pedagogical material for landscape education in primary school
Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)7 on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy with a view to sustainable development
Recommendation CM/Rec(2018)9 on the creation of public funds for landscape
Recommendation CM/Rec(2019)7 on Landscape integration in policies relating to rural territories in agricultural and forestry, energy and demographic transition
Recommendation CM/Rec(2019)8 on Landscape and democracy: public participation
Mementos adopted by the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Memento *Towards integrated approaches for landscape monitoring*, adopted on 7 May 2019
Memento *Dry stone in the landscape, ancestral and innovative, for sustainable territories*, adopted on 7 May 2019

Statement of the Conference of the member States of the Council of Europe to the European Landscape Convention on *the professional recognition of landscape architects*, adopted on 7 May 2019
III. TERRITORIAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING

The Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe

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

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

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

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

Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development
Criterion 2 – Exemplary value
Criterion 3 – Public participation
Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising
Overview of the Projects of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance: classification based on the actors, the scope and the objectives of the Projects
European Landscape Convention
THE LANDSCAPE AWARD ALLIANCE
OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

European spatial planning and landscape, No. 105

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
Developing “Water Codes” in Larissa City Centre: the “Sculpted River” of Larissa

Municipality of Larissa, Greece
Regeneration of Daugavpils Fortress to Preserve Cultural and Historical Objects

Daugavpils City Council, Latvia
From an Enclosure to a Network
City of Liège, Belgium
Regeneration of the landscape and archaeological Park of the Valley of the Temples in Agrigento
Department of Cultural Heritage and Identity of Sicily, Italy
Alna Environmental Park: a blue-green corridor of biodiversity, recreational opportunities and sustainable urban water management

Municipality of Oslo, Agency for Urban Environment, Norway
Hriňovské lazy: landscape of values
Town of Hriňová, Slovak Republic
Management of the Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley, included on the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the Cultural Landscape Category

Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley management plan steering committee, Andorra
Education of Children in Heavily Industrialised Landscapes

Elementary School in the city of Most, Czech Republic
“Shepherding Weeks”
Metsähallitus Parks and Wildlife Finland, Finland
Landscape as a Link, Saint-Paul
La Réunion, France
Landscape Development and Community Sample Programme for a Pleasant Village
Local Government of Mátraderecske, Roma Minority Local Government of Mátraderecske, Hungary
Protection and management of Zasavica Special Nature Reserve: a tool for sustainable development

Nature Conservation Movement of Sremska Mitrovica, Serbia
Landscape inventory of Galicia: public participation for landscape characterisation and planning

Institute of Land Studies, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Government of Galicia, Spain
Conclusion

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

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

Any government wishing to implement the principles of good governance needs to give due emphasis to landscape in its local, regional, national and international policies.
Spatial planning policy is an instrument in the hands of public authorities which use is a political responsibility. It should result in an organisation of space that expresses, in its distribution of human being and their activities, and in the quality of human environment created or adapted to our own time.

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.
Status

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

Signatories states: Iceland, Malta (2 signatures).

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

Other States non Member of the Council of Europe
REFERENCES

www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/workshops;
www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications
Publications

Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention

- Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes;
- Transfrontier landscapes;
- Education; Individual and social well-being;
Spatial planning and landscape

*CoE Publishing, 2006*
Landscape facets: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

- Landscape, town, peri-urban and suburban areas;
- Infrastructure and landscape: roads;
- Road infrastructure: tree avenues in the landscape;
- European Local Landscape circle studies: implementation guide;
- Education on landscape for children;
- Training of landscape architects;

Landscape and ethics

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

Landscape and wind turbines,
Landscape and leisure
Landscape and education
Landscape and economy
Landscape and advertising
Landscape and democracy

CoE Publishing, 2017