

environment
Association
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Sea
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LANDSCAPE
CIVILSCAPE
Development
coastal
ecological
responsibility
Architecture
instrument
managed
sustainably
BALTIC
2015
Latvia
Regional
Environmental
marine

Coastal landscapes

Riga, Latvia, 10-11 September 2015





European Landscape Convention and coastal 'development'

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Dzimtenē

“Cik jauka mana zeme!” – domā latvietis un pārlaiž acis saviem siliem un ezeriem, pakalniem un upēm, tīrumiem un pilsētām. Sapņaini viņš raugās strauta atvariņā, kur zilgans tauriņš līpinās meldra galā, zaļā birztałā, kur kūko dzeguze, norā, kur gans daino, uz akmens pakāpies. Lūk, mana dzimtā puse. Tauriņš un dzeguze, un gana daina, upe, birzs un akmens viņam pēkšņi liekas dārgāki par visu pasaulē.

Homeland

“How lovely is my land!” – the Latvian thinks as his eye sweeps its woods and lakes, its hills and rivers, its fields and cities. Dreamily, he gazes into the rapid stream where a blue butterfly is poised on the tip of a reed, and into the verdant grove whence the cuckoo calls to him, and the glade where, perched on a stone, the shepherd boy sings his native song. “This is my native land”. And the butterfly and cuckoo, the shepherd’s song, the river, the grove and the stone suddenly seem dearer to him than all the world.

Jānis Sudrabkalns (1894-1975)





Council of Europe

Intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949

47 Member States

Headquarters in the Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg

Statutes

- Promotes Human rights Democracy Rule of law
- Seek common solutions to the main problems facing society...
...spatial planning, environment, nature conservation, cultural heritage and ...landscape policies

European Landscape Convention:

“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”.

From an “integrated management” of marine and coastal areas...



The Model Law on Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones

The European Code of Conduct for Coastal Zones

In 1995 the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe set up a Group of Specialists on the Protection of Coasts

The Group noted that a great deal of work had already been done, but that despite all the efforts, the situation of coastal zones was continuing to deteriorate. It acknowledged that this was due to difficulties in implementing the concept of “integrated management”, and that it was becoming necessary to propose instruments to improve the application of the principles of integrated management and planning, which were vital operational instruments for the sustainable use of coastal zones.

Governmental experts and representatives of the secretariats of international conventions on coastal and marine environments and international organisations took part in the work.

The work having been completed, on 9 September 1999, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe took note of the **Model Law on Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones and of the **European Code of Conduct for Coastal Zones** agreeing to transmit them to the government.**

The Model law on Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones defines the *concept of integrated management and planning, based on the principle of sustainable development*, laying down the major principles to be observed and setting out proposals on the appropriate institutions, procedures and instruments for the implementation and application of integrated management and planning. It *can be* used by states either to amend existing legislation or to adopt new laws.



The European Code of Conduct for Coastal Zones comprises *specific recommendations, practical and realistic principles and rules* on best practice for local, regional and national authorities, spatial planners, coastal engineers and users.

...and for a “landscape approach”

***a European Landscape Convention, for coastal zones,
for land and sea... , for and with the people!***



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.



Scope

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

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



Aims

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**.





“ 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





Definitions

- **“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.



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...”



*République Hellénique
Hellenic Republic*



Workshops 2-3 October 2013, Montenegro, “The future of the territories, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy”



MONTENEGRO

MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AND TOURISM



COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Workshops 11-12 June 2014, Wroclaw, Poland, “Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award”



Workshops 1-2 October 2014, Nevşehir, Turkey “Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape”



Workshops 1-2 October 2015, Andorra la Vella, Andorra ***“Landscape and transfrontier cooperation”***



Govern d'Andorra



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*
- I. Develop mutual assistance and exchange of information*

...Landscape observatories, institutes and centers flourish, as sea anemones, according to this Recommendation



Examples of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe

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

Criteria 1 – Sustainable territorial development

Criterion 2 – Exemplary value

Criterion 3 – Public participation

Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising

Projects concerning coastal and marine areas recognized for their high value:

- Durham Heritage Coast, United Kingdom***
- Landscape and water-management restoration of Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve, Slovenia***
- Bere Island Conservation Plan, Ireland***
- Ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage, Cultural Centre of Blac, Croatia***



United Kingdom
The Durham Heritage Coast

**COUNCIL
OF EUROPE
LANDSCAPE
AWARDS
2011
DURHAM
HERITAGE
COAST**





1 Sea Coal – Easington Colliery
1980s
2 Monitoring removal of colliery
waste – Horden 1999
3 Colliery waste – Hawthorn Beach
4 Tipping waste onto beach –
Easington Colliery
5 Dawdon Colliery – after closure
6 Waste – Horden
7 Coal waste after closure – Dawdon





- 1 Coastal walk
- 2 Dawdon
- 3 Blackhall
- 4 Northern aerial



Slovenia

Landscape and water-management restoration of Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve



Ireland

Bere Island Conservation Plan



Croatia

Ecomuseum of Blac

The Ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage, formerly a monastic settlement, has great cultural value and is a strong boost for local sustainability, identity and sense of community and thus is a rich source of local heritage. This project is an example of good practice in the protection and enhancement of historical landmarks and their surrounding landscapes in particular the approach taken to solve the challenging accessibility issues during the renovation phase. This difficult access has now been transformed into a positive experience as many hiking, biking and walking routes have been created, allowing everyone to enjoy the landscape.

Thematic Reports on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

“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

Selected EU funding opportunities to support the implementation of the European Landscape Convention



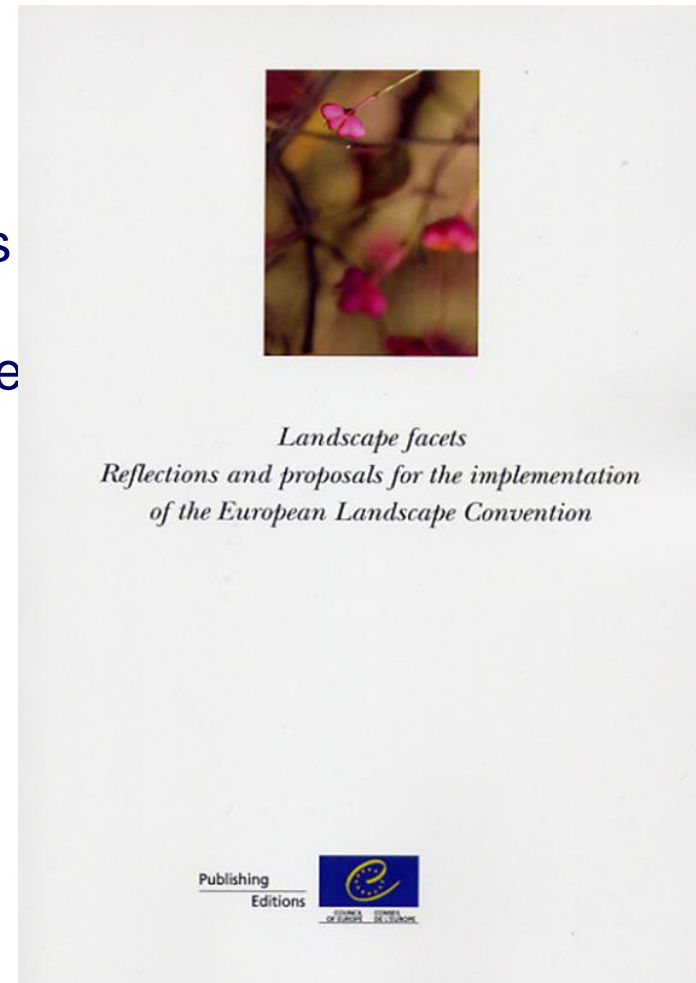
*Landscape and sustainable development:
challenges of the European
Landscape Convention*

“Landscape facets: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention ”

- Landscape, town, peri-urban and sub-urban 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)

CoE Publishing, 2013

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



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

- “Landscapes: the setting for our future lives”
(*Naturopa*, 1998, n° 6)
- “The European Landscape Convention”,
(*Naturopa*, 2002, n° 98)
- “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*, 2013, n° 3)



<http://www.coe.int/futuropa>

European Landscape Convention website

<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>

<http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage>



➤ **About the Convention**

- [Presentation](#)
- [Text of the Convention](#) | [Linguistic versions](#)
- [Explanatory report](#) | [Linguistic versions](#)
- [Guidelines for the implementation of the Convention](#) | [Linguistic versions](#)
- [Parties to the Convention](#)

➤ **Documentation**

- [Reference texts of the Council of Europe about landscape](#)
- [Publications of the Council of Europe](#)
- [Convention leaflet](#)
- [Naturopa/Futuropa magazines](#)
- [Landscape and Heritage: Award Ceremony Programme \(Strasbourg 3 December 2012\)](#) | [International heritage photographic experience website](#)

➤ **Meetings of the Convention**

- [Conferences](#)
- [Workshops](#)
- [National seminars](#)
- [Working groups](#)
- [Celebration of the 10th anniversary of the European Landscape Convention \(Florence, 19-20 October 2010\)](#)

➤ **Landscape Award**

- [Award sessions](#)
- [Rules of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe](#) | [Linguistic versions](#)

➤ **National actions**

- [Compendium of national data](#)
- [National implementation](#)



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 the landscape in its national and international policies.



Status of the Convention

38 ratifications

Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 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, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom

and 2 signatures

Iceland, Malta

other Council of Europe Member States (47)

Albania, Austria, Estonia, Germany, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russian Federation

