



VIRTUALLY TOGETHER

MADRID

LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE

8-11 June 2021

TUESDAY
08 June 2021

10:30-11:10

INAUGURAL SESSION

Almudena Drejas

Research Professor, Dept. of Archaeology and Social Processes, Institute of History, CSIC, Spain. (On behalf of the Scientific Committee)

Maria Ruiz del Arbol

Director of the Institute of History, CSIC, Madrid, Spain. (Representing the host institute, IH)

Sjoerd Kintinga

PhD, Associate Professor Geoarchaeology and Anthropocene Studies, Dept. of Arts and Culture, History, Ancient Studies (CLUE), Faculty of Humanities, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands. (On behalf of the International Association of Landscape Archaeology, IALA, co-organizer)

Bianca del Espino Hidalgo

Chair of the Documentation and Studies Centre, Institute for Historical Heritage of Andalusia (IAPH), Spain.

(Presenting the virtual exhibition "Perceiving Cultural Landscapes")

Ignacio Montero

Vice-coordinator of the CSIC Scientific Area "Society", Spain. (Representing the Scientific Domain "Society")

Maria Angeles Gómez Barrego

CSIC vice-presidency of International Affairs, Spain. (CSIC Presidency)

Brais X. Carrás

Postdoctoral researcher, Dept. of Archaeology and Social Processes, Institute of History, CSIC, Spain. (On behalf of the Scientific Committee)

11:15-11:45

PLENARY SESSION: The landscape as a palimpsest, the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe

Maguelonne Djeane-Pons

Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Head of the Landscape, Environment and Major Hazards Division at the Council of Europe

11:45-12:15

PLENARY SESSION: Bringing Together Nature, Time and Society: Landscapes of Monuments in Neolithic Iberia

Leonardo García Sanjuán

Professor in Prehistory, University of Sevilla (Spain)

12:15-12:45

PLENARY SESSION: Sustaining landscapes: connecting History beyond memory to landscape futures through Archaeology

Sam Turner

Professor of Archaeology, Newcastle University (United Kingdom)



***The landscape as a palimpsest,
the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe***



Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons
Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention
Head of Division, Council of Europe
maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int

Archaeology is the study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture. Archaeology is often considered a branch of *socio-cultural anthropology*, but archaeologists also draw from *biological, geological, and environmental systems* through their study of the past.

In textual studies, **a palimpsest** is a manuscript page from which the text has been scraped or washed off so that the page can be reused for another document.

... The **landscape** can be considered as a real palimpsest, which keeps traces and memory of human activities...



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...



European Landscape Convention

1. Origin

- Since the 1960s Council of Europe activities on spatial planning, urban development, landscape, environment, natural, rural and cultural landscape.
- Decision in 1999 of the Committee of Ministers to set up a select group of experts at governmental level responsible for drafting a Convention.
- Adoption of the final text 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.

The European Landscape Convention refers to the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (London, 6 May 1969), revised (La Valette, 16 January 1992)

2. Status

Parties to the Convention:

Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, North Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom (40 ratifications). **Signatory state:** Malta.

Other Council of Europe Member States:

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

Accession of non-European States:

After the entry into force (1st July 2021) of the Protocol amending the European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe Treaty Series - No. 219)

... The Convention will be named 'Council of Europe Landscape Convention'.



3. 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**.

4. 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**.



5. Scope

The Preamble 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 **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.



6. 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.



7. Aims

National level:

to promote protection, management and planning of landscapes

International level:

to organise international co-operation on landscape issues.



8. Commitments for Parties

National level

- **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
- **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

International level

- 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.

9. Institutional apparatus

Council of Europe Committees of experts are responsible to monitor the implementation of the Convention.

The Committee of Ministres, Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe are involved.

The Council of Europe acts as Secretariat for the Convention.



10. Monitoring the implementation of the Convention

Information System on the European Landscape Convention
















































https://elcl6.coe.int/WebForms/Public_List.aspx

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.

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 the protection of the European landscape and exchange of information.



▶ Albania		▶ Lithuania	
▶ Andorra		▶ Luxembourg	
▶ Armenia		▶ “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	
▶ Austria		▶ Malta	
▶ Azerbaijan		▶ Republic of Moldova	
▶ Belgium		▶ Monaco	
▶ Bosnia and Herzegovina		▶ Montenegro	
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▶ Hungary		▶ Sweden	
▶ Ireland		▶ Switzerland	
▶ Iceland		▶ Turkey	
▶ Italy		▶ United Kingdom	
▶ Latvia		▶ Ukraine	
▶ Liechtenstein			

Support the exercise of good governance based on horizontal vertical and transversal co-operation

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States for the implementation of the Convention - <https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/reference-texts>

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(2015)8 on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on transfrontier landscapes

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

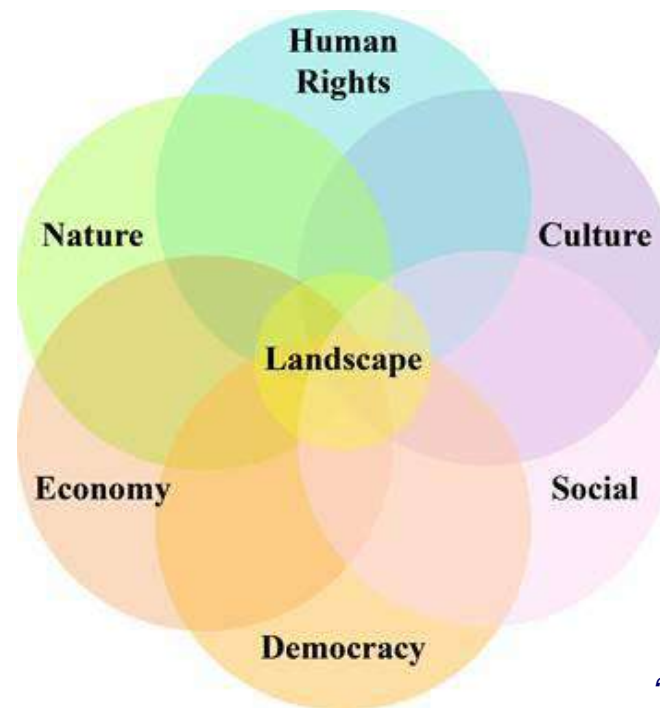
Recommendation CM/Rec(2019)7 on Landscape integration in policies relating to rural territories in agricultural and forestry, energy and demographic transition

Recommendation CM/Rec(2019)8 on Landscape and democracy: public participation

Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

(16) For the protection and promotion of cultural heritage comprising urban historical sites and landscapes, which are an integral part of the cultural diversity that the Union is committed to respecting and promoting in accordance with Article 167(4) TFEU, the definitions and principles developed in relevant Council of Europe Conventions, in particular the European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of 6 May 1969, the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe of 3 October 1985, the European Landscape Convention of 20 October 2000, the Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society of 27 October 2005 can be useful. In order to better preserve historical and cultural heritage and the landscape, it is important to address the visual impact of projects, namely the change in the appearance or view of the built or natural landscape and urban areas, in environmental impact assessments

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...



*"The landscape flower" – Council of Europe
Design Adrien D.*

...Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)... on Landscape and Responsibility

12. Promote international co-operation

Conferences of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention

The representatives of Contracting Parties meet regularly to devise joint co-ordinated programmes and to exchange information on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

The three Council of Europe bodies – Committee of Ministers, Parliamentary Assembly and Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe – are invited, as UE and international governmental organisations.

The main international non-governmental organisations specialising or interested in landscape are represented, as well as some national NGOs.

Eleventh Conference

(Council of Europe, Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg, 26-27 May 2021)

[Report](#) | [Working documents](#)



Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the 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.

Proceedings www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications

1. Workshops 23-24 May 2002, Strasbourg, France

- *Landscape policies***
- *Landscape identification, evaluation and quality objectives***
- *Awareness-raising, training and education***
- *Innovative tools***



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*

ROUMANIE



MINISTÈRE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT,
DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS ET DES LOGEMENTS



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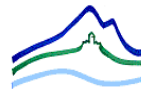
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7. Workshops 25-26 April 2008, Piestany, Slovak Republic *Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management*



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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*



Ministério da Agricultura,
 Mar, Ambiente e
 Ordenamento do Território

DGOTDU

Direcção-Geral do Ordenamento do Território
 e Desenvolvimento Urbano



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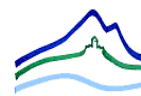
11. Workshops 4-5 June 2012, Carbonia (Sardinia), Italy *Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award – 1st and 2nd Sessions*



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 LE ATTIVITÀ
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Provincia di
Carbonia Iglesias



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...



MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT
ENERGY &
CLIMATE
CHANGE



République Hellénique
Hellenic Republic



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE
COUNCIL OF EUROPE / CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
RESPONSIBLE FOR SPATIAL/REGIONAL PLANNING
CONFÉRENCE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE DES MINISTRES
RESPONSABLES DE L'AMÉNAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE



COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



13. Workshops 2-3 October 2013, Cetinje, Montenegro

The future of the territories, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy



MONTENEGRO

MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AND TOURISM



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
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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*



Chairmanship of the Czech Republic
Council of Europe
May – November 2017
Présidence de la République tchèque
Conseil de l'Europe
Mai – Novembre 2017



20. Workshops 20-21 June 2018, Daugavpils, Latvia

Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award - 5^h Session



Ministry of Environmental
 Protection and Regional
 Development
 Republic of Latvia



Daugavpils
 City Council



21. Workshops 3-4 October 2018, Tropea, Calabria, Italy

Landscape and education



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22. Workshops 14-16 March 2019, Seville, Spain

Water, landscape and citizenship in the face of global change

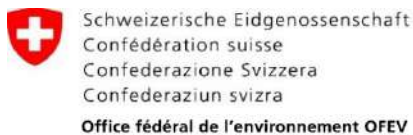


23. Publication [19-20 October 2020, Lausanne, Switzerland]

Landscape integration in sectoral policies



24. Publication [Workshops, 21-22 October 2020], Geneva, Switzerland *Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award - 6^h Session*



25. Workshops, October 2021, Majorca, Spain

“Landscape Strategies, Action plans and Policy documents for landscape quality”, Majorca, Spain, 6-8 October 2021

Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe

www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance

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.

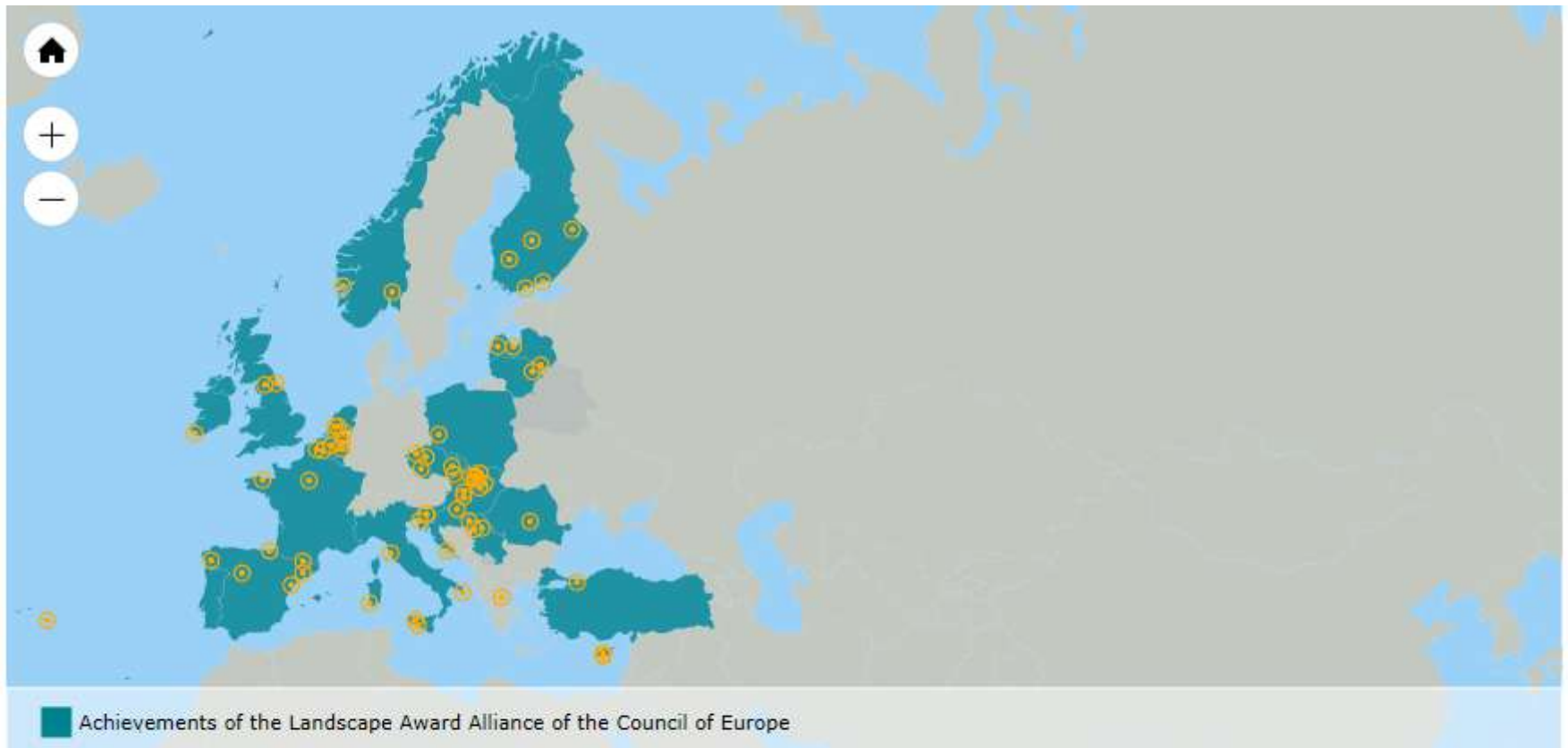
Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development

Criterion 2 – Exemplary value

Criterion 3 – Public participation

Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising



Disclaimer

- [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



European Landscape Convention
**THE LANDSCAPE AWARD ALLIANCE
 OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

European spatial planning
 and landscape, No. 120

Volume 2



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The Val di Cornia Park System, Val di Cornia

The aim of the Val di Cornia Park System is to support local sustainable development of the economy and social progress through the use of readily available culture and the environment. In order to fulfil this objective, there is a body within the Val di Cornia district council which aims to bring the governing processes closer to local and regional development in order to adapt the means to the needs. This body is responsible for administration, environment and labour policies as well as for culture and cultural heritage. The Parchi Val di Cornia S.p.A is an entirely publicly owned joint stock company, which has been entrusted by the municipalities to implement the measures advised by the local institutional body. These include the creation and management of reception services to enhance the visitor experience (visitor centres, centres for experimental archaeology and environmental education, nature trails and walks of archaeological interest, museums and tours). They also include measures to manage associated services such as bookshops, hostels and car parks. This business-led management of cultural and natural assets provides a unified force promoting historical and environmental resources, which is self-sustainable through the money generated from tourism. Through the project the population was made aware of the region's mining past and shown how the mining heritage had been successfully transformed to tourist activities.



The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe congratulated the organisers of the project and recommended making it well-known to the general public for its exemplary value, and as a source of inspiration.

ITALY

Regeneration of the landscape and archaeological Park of the Valley of the Temples in Agrigento, Archaeological and Landscape Park of the Valley of the Temples of Agrigento Department of Cultural Heritage and Identity of Sicily



© Giovanni Loto Barone-Eric Vandewille-Silvia Guerzoni



The landscape regeneration project is the result of co-operation between public and private partners within the exceptional setting of the Valley of the Temples in Agrigento. Declared a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1997, the Valley of the Temples hosts one of the Mediterranean's major archaeological complexes, surrounded by an agricultural landscape of rare beauty, mainly composed of centenary olive and almond trees. To further the sustainable development of the park resources, park authorities have co-ordinated the actions of public and private partners, recreating high-quality traditional products and using ancient agronomic practices of Sicilian tradition. Their aim was to combine production, protection and enhancement of the territory, thanks also to the refurbishment of important infrastructure such as the old temples railway. The project thus combines knowledge, co-operation, development, protection and enhancement.

The Committee of Ministers conferred a special mention for "Sustainable development and social reintegration" of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention, for the 5th Session of the Award 2016-2017 to the organisers of the project. "Regeneration of the Landscape and Archaeological Park of the Valley of the Temples in Agrigento" is an excellent example of a link between the enhancement of archaeological features recognised at international level and the development of an innovative agrarian economy, based on age-old knowledge. Using the restored access paths, both the local community and the many visitors may profit from this outstanding site, appreciating its landscape and the high quality of the local products.

Landscape Alliance – [Italy](#)

The Sénia Territory Millennium Olive Tree Landscape, Taula del Sénia Mancomunidad

Besides geography, history, language and culture, it is the preservation of some 4 800 millenary olive trees – with trunk circumferences of more than 3.5 metres at 1.30 metres above the ground – that characterises and gives unity to the territory of Sénia. Almost all of these trees are of the Farga variety, probably the oldest cultivated variety in the world, with high quality oil but with a low production capacity. They are part of a traditional olive tree landscape, known as the “sea of olive trees”. This landscape, in which traditional agricultural activities are carried out, consists of terraced fields, dry stone constructions, and unique flora and fauna, and offers an outstanding example of the interaction between natural and human factors. The programmes implemented to strengthen the intrinsic value of ancient olive trees and landscape helped achieve positive results through the collaboration of public and private sectors.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe conferred a special mention of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention for the 4th Session of the Award 2014-2015 on the organisers of the project. It enabled the conservation of the millennium olive trees and the management of the “sea of olive trees” landscape they created. The know-how, traditional agricultural practices and the natural and cultural heritage for the cultivation of olive trees have thus also been preserved. The concerns expressed by the local population about the fate of some 4 800 ancient olive trees – threatened by economic pressures, speculation and classified as “at risk” – has led the authors of the project to establish a partnership between local and regional administrations, individuals and enterprises. This strong cooperation between the public and private sectors has led, through restoration and sustainable territorial management, to the protection of the olive trees and the preservation of an exceptionally characteristic landscape. Awareness-raising initiatives have helped strengthen the understanding of stakeholders of the inestimable value of these historic trees. Favorable economic prospects have also resulted. This achievement is thus a major source of inspiration for the traditional Mediterranean landscape of olive groves.



© José Barro



Landscape Alliance – [Spain](#)

CROATIA

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

4 Grada Dragodid



© Nevena Kerisa



Dragodid is an education, training and awareness-raising project on the dry stone heritage of Croatia and the Eastern Adriatic. It is led by 4 Grada Dragodid Association, a non-governmental organisation consisting mostly of young professionals and students of heritage and landscape-related disciplines (architecture, ethnology, landscape architecture, agriculture, in particular). The initial phases of the project were completed in 2013, and several steps have been taken since then: establishment of a heritage information portal; institution of an inventory of dry stone buildings and landscapes; publication of handbooks on fundraising, awareness-raising and legal issues; development of a regular programme of public workshops; and an inscription of dry stone art in the National Register of Cultural Goods. The association continues to work for the protection of Croatia's landscapes.

The Committee of Ministers acknowledged the great value of the achievement presented for the 6th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention 2018-2019, and the importance to make it well-known as a source of inspiration.

In accordance with Resolution CM/Res (2017)18 of the Committee of Ministers, the project is thus part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe.

Landscape Alliance – [Croatia](#)

LATVIA

The origin of the Latvian cultural traditions. Dikļi, the birthplace of the Latvian song festival Municipalité de Kocēni



© Municipalité de Kocēni



Dikļi, a small village in Latvia, was first mentioned in historical documents in 1436. In the past, this territory was inhabited by the Livonians who chose the mountains Grebu and Bļodas as their settlements. It is well-known in the cultural history of Latvia: the Latvian theatre traditions started there in 1818. In 1864, Juris Neikens, a clergyman and writer, organised the first ever singing festival in the grounds of the vicarage (now *Mount Neikenkalns*), laying the foundation for the beautiful Latvian tradition which is now included in the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Dikļi is a place where nature and cultural heritage meet, and one of the few places where all the records of the most important cultural events and facts of Latvian history are kept. The project has promoted the archaeological site and the historical monuments of national importance with regard to their landscape.

The Committee of Ministers acknowledged the great value of the achievement presented for the 6th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention 2018-2019, and the importance to make it well-known as a source of inspiration.

In accordance with Resolution CM/Res (2017)18 of the Committee of Ministers, the project is thus part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe.

Landscape Alliance – [Latvia](#)

SPAIN

The landscape of Bolonia Cove: research, planning and intervention

Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute

of the Department of Culture of the Local Government of Andalusia



© Jesús Granada



In order to comply with the provisions of the European Landscape Convention, a series of actions – research, planning and intervention – have been undertaken in support of the landscape of Bolonia Cove, considering its natural and cultural heritage. Visitor itineraries have been designed to reveal the richness of the site. The project considered the complex and relational nature of the landscape, as perceived by the inhabitants and visitors. The accessibility conditions have been improved and new interpretive materials have been produced. The project is part of a broader strategy to protect and manage the landscape, in order to improve its quality. It has helped to promote the participation of local stakeholders and to establish genuine interinstitutional co-operation.

The Committee of Ministers acknowledged the great value of the achievement presented for the 6th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention 2018-2019, and the importance to make it well-known as a source of inspiration.

In accordance with Resolution CM/Res (2017)18 of the Committee of Ministers, the project is thus part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe.

13. Awareness raising

Publications

www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/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 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, 2012



Landscape facets
Reflections and proposals for the implementation
of the European Landscape Convention

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**

Landscape dimensions

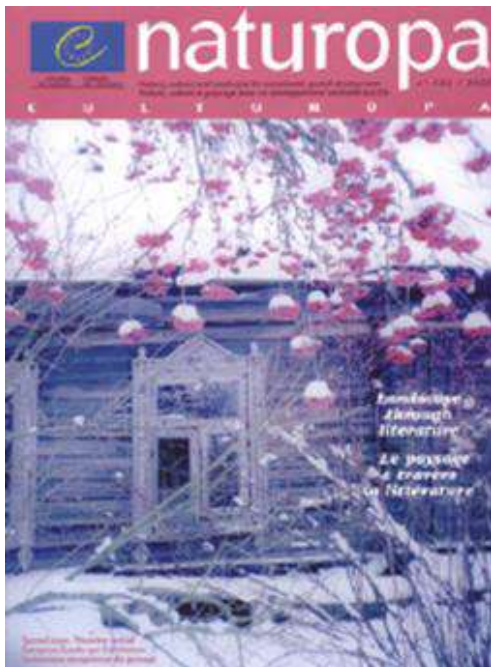


Reflections and proposals
for the implementation
of the European
Landscape Convention

Naturopa Magazine, Futuropa for a new vision of landscape and territory

www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications

- Landscapes: the setting for our future lives, 1998, n° 6
- The European Landscape Convention, 2002, n° 98
- Landscape through literature, 2005, n° 103
- Vernacular habitat, an heritage in the landscape, 2008, n° 1
- Landscape and transfrontier cooperation, 2010, n° 2
- Landscape and public space, 2013, n° 3



Landscape and Education

Landscape education activities for primary schools: Educational booklet

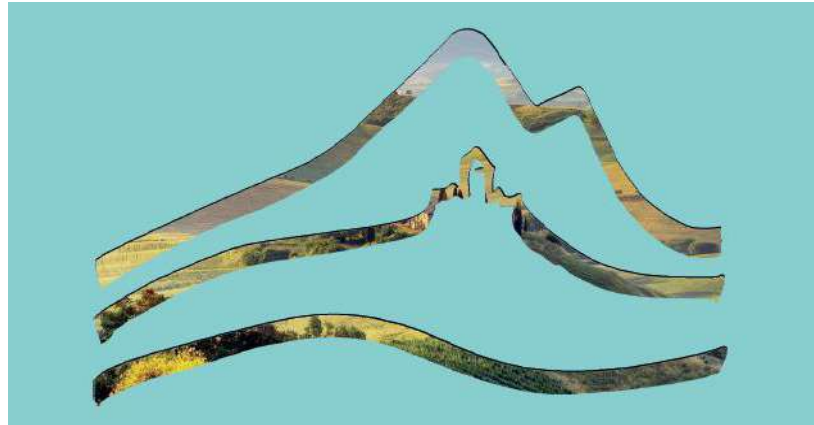
Council of Europe Landscape Convention
**LANDSCAPE EDUCATION ACTIVITIES
FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS**
Pedagogical booklet



Convention du Conseil de l'Europe sur le paysage
**ACTIVITÉS D'ÉDUCATION
AU PAYSAGE POUR L'ÉCOLE PRIMAIRE**
Livret pédagogique



The International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, on 20 October
<https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/international-landscape-day>

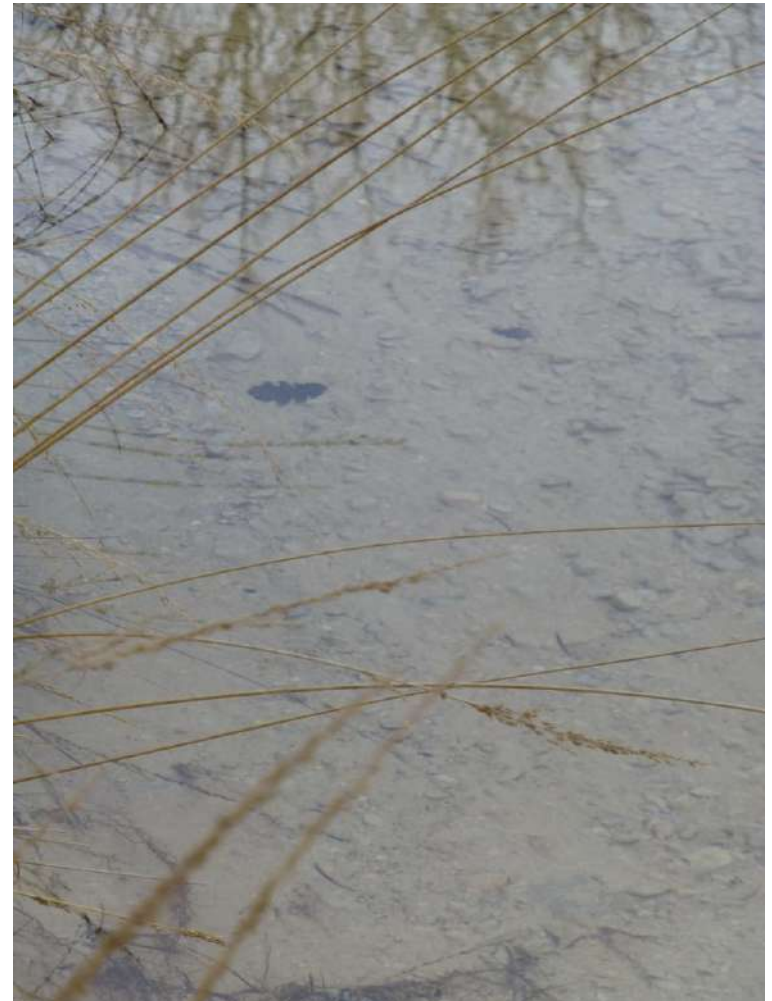


- 2017 - Landscape at local level**
- 2018 - Landscape and education**
- 2019 - Landscape and water**
- 2020 - Landscape integration in sectoral policies**
- 2021 - Landscape strategies...**

Conclusion

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.

www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage

