

THE INITIATIVE

Towards a Canadian Landscape Charter
CLCI



PART 1 of 3 | THE CANADIAN LANDSCAPE CHARTER INITIATIVE

Prepared for CLCI OTTAWA WORKSHOP - May 2014

CLCI TASK FORCE

Task Force Members

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Special thanks to Michelle Legault, Executive Director (CSLA), Peter Jacobs (AAPQ), Ronald Williams (AAPQ), Wendy Graham (AAPQ) and the many others we are unwillingly not mentioning at this time.

WORKING DOCUMENT PROPOSAL

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INTRODUCTION

Towards a Global Landscape Convention - IFLA

The International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) has been working since 2006 on the development of a Global Landscape Convention (GLC). In 2010, during the 47th World Congress held in Suzhou, China, IFLA approved a proposal to increase appreciation and support for landscape conservation at the global level¹ - GLC for Global Landscape Convention. IFLA then created a working group aimed at the development of an International Landscape Convention and Kathryn Moore, from UK, was named chair of the Task Force. Martha Cecilia Fajardo, Colombia, IFLA past President, is a member of the ILC Task Force and the LALI coordinator². The declaration prepared at that meeting emphasized several points:

- A great number of landscapes around the world are subject to significant environmental, social and economic transformations.
- Their protection, conservation, creation, regeneration and management at the national, regional or local levels require major resources.
- IFLA's mission integrates leadership and networking to create sustainable, fair and memorable environments.
- Many international conventions, recommendations and resolutions dealing with landscapes and heritage clearly demonstrate the importance of the development, protection and conservation of landscapes for all inhabitants of the planet.
- Given the importance of landscapes around the world for the survival of humanity, it is vital to have a convention with new means to establish an effective and permanent frame of reference that complies with international professional standards.
- United Nations agencies and the European Council made major commitments when under pressure from the civil society, various associations and non-profit organizations increasing demands regarding landscape development and considering UNESCO's leadership on issues such as the conservation of heritage landscapes and preparation of a recommendation on historical urban landscapes.

The UNESCO Director-General was asked to confirm the feasibility of a new standard, a GLC that would include a series of tools, recommendations and charters produced, amongst others, by UNESCO and ICOMOS-IFLA. During a meeting of specialists (October 2010), over thirty (30) countries supported such a charter, but in the end the proposal was not approved for political (US) and technical (France) reasons. There were also concerns about additional costs for UNESCO, given budget restrictions, and a possible overlap with existing tools such as its Cultural Landscape³, Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) and IFLA's CLC⁴ (Cultural Landscape Committee).

In March 2011, during the following meeting involving IFLA and UNESCO, the request was recognized and the development of an International Landscape Convention (ILC) was recommended based on a new IFLA strategy which would focus work at the regional level, that is, from the grass-roots. While quite identical, IFLA has then replaced the GLC with an ILC.

PRECEDENTS - OTHER CHARTERS AROUND THE WORLD

The work undertaken by IFLA benefits from many precedents giving to “landscape its own entity. Instead of just filling empty areas between buildings, housing developments, highways and urban centre, or being vague sectors capable of managing themselves, they constitute the general physical context within which the dynamic processes mentioned above operate”.

The main references currently available to help assess the development of a Canadian Landscape Charter (CLC) are:

- *The European Landscape Convention*⁵, which includes texts addressing support, deliberation and implementation of various ongoing processes within the European Council;
- *The Latin American Landscape Initiative (LALI)*⁶, which describes the process and objectives in the vast majority of Latin America countries (October 2012);
- *The Right to Landscape. Contesting Landscape and Human Rights*. Ashgate, a thoughtful book by Shelley Egoz, Jala Makhzoumi and Gloria Pungetti, 2011⁷;
- *Florence Declaration on Landscape*⁸, the result of UNESCO’s conference “International Protection of Landscapes” in Florence, September 2012;
- *The Shanghai Declaration*⁹, produced in October 2012 as part of the conference with the IFLA and the members of the Asia-Pacific Region;
- *Towards a UNESCO International Landscape Convention*¹⁰, submitted as a working draft by IFLA representatives to the RIO+20 organizers in 2012;
- *The Landscape Observatory of Catalonia*¹¹, an advisory group guiding the Government of Catalonia and the Catalan public on landscape issues. It was created to generate a landscape study and proposals for protection, improvement and development, and to increase the Catalan public’s awareness of the need for improving landscape protection, management and planning within a context of sustainable development. The observatory was developed along with the LALI.

These references are supplemented by completed landscape charters from Argentina, Australia (AILA)¹², Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, New Zealand¹³, Peru and Venezuela¹⁴.

In Canada, at the end of the 1990s, the Province of Quebec followed the European Landscape Convention’s lead to create a multidisciplinary vision representing its specific historical background and physical characteristics. Therefore, in January 2000, the Quebec Landscape Council produced the *Quebec Landscape Charter*¹⁵ in which AAPQ’s members were involved. Since then, a number of projects based on the Charter and its implementation guide were initiated in Quebec.

The main examples are :

- The “Guide du paysage - Introduction”¹⁶;
- The “*Charte des paysages estriens*”¹⁷;
- The “*Charte des paysages de la Gaspésie*”¹⁸.

Furthermore, it should be noted that in February 2011, IFLA published a descriptive pamphlet in English, French and Spanish - Advocacy for an “International Landscape Convention”¹⁹ (ILC) - to provide food for thought and encourage the production of landscape charters or conventions. In it, one finds the premises, arguments supporting the relevance of the development of a convention, a list of major stakeholders and, finally, a few contacts that will help those interested in obtaining more information.

THE CANADIAN ENDEAVOUR

The CSLA has been actively following these developments since the beginning of the project. Raquel Peñalosa (AAPQ), CSLA delegate to IFLA and actual IFLA vice-president for the Americas Regional Council (2014-2016), has worked closely with Martha Fajardo, Landscape Architect from Colombia, IFLA past President and LALI coordinator, at various IFLA Regional Conference workshops (2011-2012). This collaboration has helped advance current projects and supported the development of the vast majority of landscape charters amongst Latin America IFLA’s members. In this context, it became quite natural that two countries not yet directly involved in the production of a Landscape Charter—Canada and the United States—look further into the implications of these efforts and a potential in the development of a landscape charter.

This document aims at presenting the work realized by CSLA members towards the elaboration of a Canadian Landscape Charter.

1. The IFLA Workshop at the Halifax 2012 CSLA Congress

While the United States ASLA has still to commit to the development process of a Landscape Charter, It was during the IFLA workshop²⁰ held at the Halifax 2012 Congress that the CSLA submitted for the first time to its members the Global Landscape Convention question. The main goals of this workshop were to:

- Present the reasoning behind the IFLA Global Landscape Convention (GLC) project;
- Introduce the various current or completed regional projects from around the world;

- Get an agreement in principle from CSLA leaders to continue the work that would provide Canada with a Canadian Landscape Charter consistent with IFLA's grass-roots approach;
- Obtain an expression of interest from CSLA component associations representatives²¹ in participating in the development of a CLC²².

These four (4) goals were met and followed by the constitution of a workgroup representing many CSLA component associations. 2013 was then identified as the year which would permit the elaboration of a common framework, complete with an action plan identifying the best suited strategy to attain the final result: a Canadian Landscape Charter that will support the IFLA initiative to establish a Global Landscape Convention.

As a CSLA Task Force, the workgroup developed from October 2012 to June 2013 a Preliminary CLCI Framework and supporting Annexes complete with an action plan to be presented and discussed during the 2013 Regina CSLA Congress.

2. The IFLA Workshop at the Regina 2013 CSLA Congress

The 2013 IFLA workshop main goals were to share the resulting documents - the Framework and Annexes made available on the CSLA web site - produced since the Halifax 2012 Congress and discuss with as many members as possible the potential "vision and scope" of our upcoming Canadian charter.

The work presented was mostly based on synthesis made from existing landscape declarations, charters and conventions and the main results sought were to be conceptual. That is, the workshop was to examine how the participants perceived the various visions and priorities expressed in other charters/declarations or conventions. A charter has to represent a shared vision of what is "Landscape" so it becomes viable and applicable without reducing or ignoring the regional specificities and concerns of the country it is to represent. To achieve this ambitious goal, the workshop activities stressed the importance of the future Canadian Charter structure and the possible content of some critical chapters relating primarily to the landscape architecture domain — The Preamble, Declaration, Principles and the Action Plan seemed of critical importance and were specifically presented and discussed.

More details on this work will be found in the meeting's minutes and the workshop held during the 2013 Regina Congress²³. This text, including the complementary "Annexes", constitute a constantly evolving set of documents representing the work advances toward the CLC production.

3. The IFLA Workshop at the Ottawa 2014 CSLA Congress

The approach for this developmental step is for the task force to elaborate a first CLC proposition, complete with an Action plan which was presented in its conceptual form to the Calgary December 2013 CSLA Board of Directors meeting. A revised set of documents has then been produced: The Canadian Charter Initiative - Part 1 of 3; The Canadian Landscape Charter Proposal - Part 2 of 3; The Support Documents and References - Part 3 of 3.

The work to be realized during this workshop will be integrated in the existing documents which are to be part of the upcoming CLC final proposition to be presented to the CSLA Board of Directors later in 2014. It is during the concertation phase between June 2014 and the 2015 Mexico Congress that national issues and concerns are to be addressed following comments collected from the Board and the components.

If all goes as planned, the CSLA should have a Canadian Landscape Charter formal proposal by the end of 2014 with a team to be formed working on its action plan implementation.

4. Toward a Landscape Declaration for the Americas Regional Council at the Mexico 2105 CSLA Congress, and beyond...

The 2015 Mexico City CSLA Congress could offer a rare opportunity for the newly produced CLC to reinforce our professional exchanges with the LALI members and advance toward a GLC. Madame Peñalosa election as Vice-president for the IFLA's Americas Regional Council would facilitate any actions to be taken in this direction. Since LALI members are already working actively at completing/implementing their respective Landscape Charters, the 2015 CSLA Congress could become a perfect setting for the production of a Landscape Declaration expressing common values and goals with potential common activities leading to the 2017 IFLA/CSLA/AAPQ Montreal Congress.

CLCI - The Canadian Landscape Charter Initiative process

The CSLA is a federation of nine (9) component associations (Figure 1). These components include all active Landscape Architects in good standing in the Canadian provinces and territories and they, therefore, represent an infinite diversity of historical, economic, social and environmental contexts that must be taken into account in developing a Canadian Landscape Charter. That is why we named the undertaking the “Canadian Landscape Charter Initiative” (CLCI). This chapter is to detail what approach is to be privileged in the preparation of the CLC and what were the CLCI main issues and goals.

If CLCI seems more representative of the proposed process which aims to reinforce the diversity of the characters to be found in each Canadian region while, at the same time, seeking to develop shared values articulated around a common vision of the importance of what is and how CSLA members could professionally interact with all forms of landscape, the main objectives and goals of the CLCI would be:

1. To provide Canada with a landscape charter that shares the priorities and values identified by our international colleagues while protecting our particular characteristics:
 - Develop a concept of landscape that is shared but considers regional characteristics. These characteristics would be developed in regional landscape charters (component associations/provinces/territories)
 - Develop a concept of landscape that allows those responsible to change, create and protect the landscape in an informed and proactive way, both at the national and at the regional levels
2. Develop a landscape charter that initially highlights the values and approaches advocated by national landscape architecture practices:
 - Propose landscape approaches and modes of operation that characterize landscape architecture at the various regional levels
 - Integrate the particular visions and values of other players who are interested or involved in the creation, change or protection of landscapes
3. Identify subjects, themes or specialties directly or indirectly related to landscapes and, ultimately, aspects of landscape architecture that should be developed or explored more in depth, both at the national and regional levels.

Given the Canadian context, in which both the size of the territory and its regional socio-economic, historical and cultural diversity must be considered, the approach chosen by IFLA would seem the most appropriate: the points agreed upon by member representatives involved in the process

would promote the development of practical and applicable responses that meet the objectives and goals mentioned above. These points could at first be modelled on IFLA's²⁴.

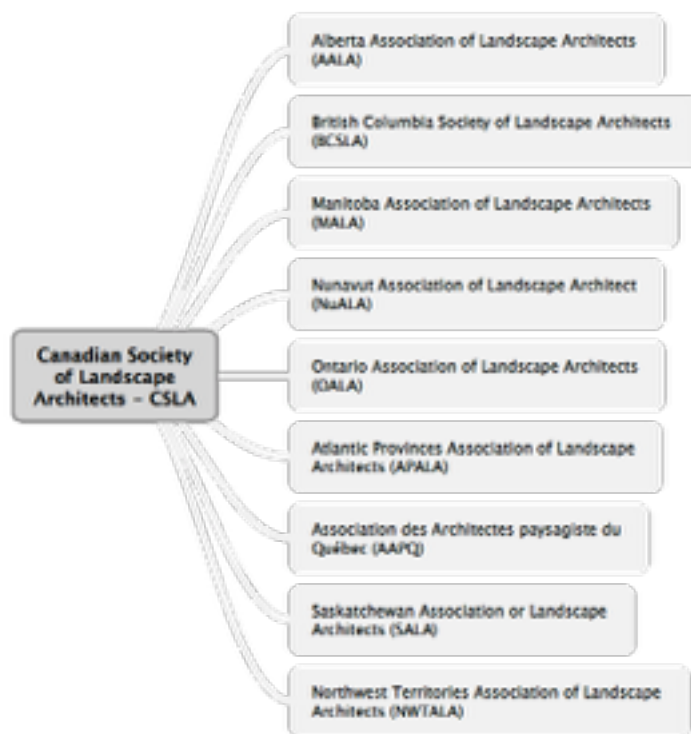


Figure 1 - CSLA component associations

A Canadian Landscape Charter (CLC) would sought to:

- Ensure that landscape is considered a cultural and natural concept, a physical and abstract entity with a value that is both economic and social.
- Make sure that landscapes focus on how people experience their physical and sensory environment while protecting the past and creating the future.
- Recognize the fundamental ties linking governance, culture, health and economic development.
- Inspire, through principles and guidelines, and encourage interdisciplinary and exchanges among institutions, geographic territories and disciplines.
- Support the establishment of a leadership that encourages knowledge sharing and recognition of best practices.

- Include all exterior space, from rural to urban, from wild to what has been changed by man, from the most precious and well-known to the most ignored and spoiled, establishing itself as a holistic planning and management tool leading to sustainable development.

CLCI - MAINS ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

The Canadian Landscape Charter Initiative (CLCI) must consider our own specific Issues. A preliminary list might be:

- How would the CLCI take into account the great diversity that characterizes its territory and population?
- How would the CLCI include a sufficient number of active members to take that diversity into account, so that component associations are represented?
- How can the work already completed be usefully integrated into the current Initiative to promote discussion and, ultimately, timely produce a Canadian Landscape Charter (CLC)?
- How can we facilitate and encourage the rapid, effective communication and discussion needed involving a maximum of participants?
- How can the CLC produced by CSLA be presented to other professionals, groups or individuals interested in or affected by such a document to initiate broader input.

Based on these issues, we would propose the following Strategies:

- Directly involve the CSLA in the process of trying to interest a maximum number of participants from each of the component associations interested in the CLCI along with academics and strategic political leaders;
- Make as many relevant documents as possible from around the world accessible to all interested parties to support reflection and discussion;
- Produce bilingual documents summarizing the CLCI as clearly as possible that can be updated as needed. It would include the issues, strategies and a shared action plan with identifiable results on a schedule adapted to available resources;
- Set up a working group of representatives from all CSLA component associations. The group would become the hub of the CLCI and could work, if necessary, to develop regional Landscape Charters;
- Concentrate all major communication and discussion operations around the CSLA to guarantee maximum transparency, openness and efficiency:

- The CSLA website would be recommended to keep all participants informed on the progress of the project.
- Component associations would be encouraged to focus their communications around the resources already at their disposal.
- Overall coordination of the work would be handled by identified members of the task force. The operational structure might resemble what is shown in Figure 2 ;
- Use opportunities like the CSLA Annual Congress to gather as many interested participants representing all component associations to participate in work-sessions so to encourage exchanges and accelerate the development process ;
- Encourage the use of all available technologies to keep the workgroup informed and to facilitate exchanges.

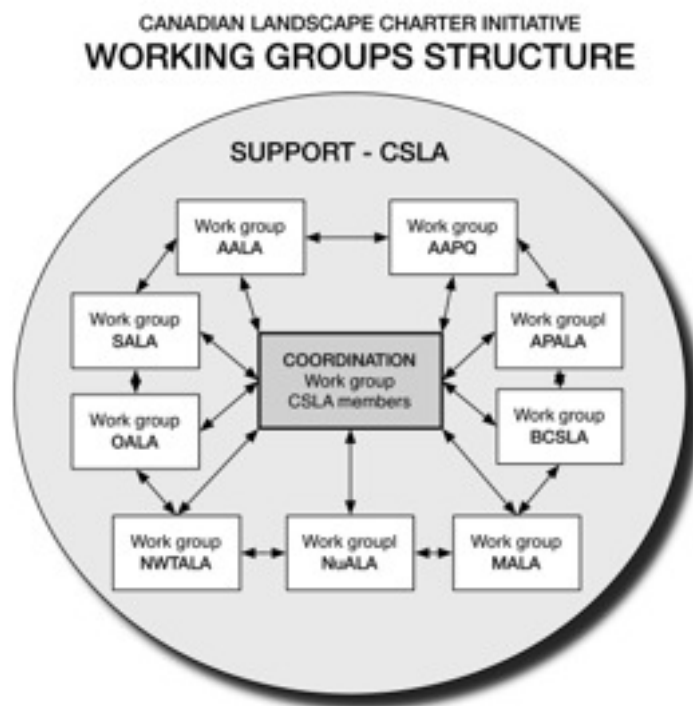


Figure 2 - CLCI proposed Working Groups structure

CLCI - COMPONENTS AND CONTENT

The work achieved by the CSLA through its various activities since the 2012 Halifax Congress is synthesized in this chapter which consists in a potential Table of Content for the upcoming CLC. Integrating the work done by numerous IFLA members, the CLCI task force, with the active participation of the 2013 Regina workshop group, proposes the following elements which are to be discussed at the Ottawa 2014 CSLA Congress, with the resulting synthesis integrated in the final CLC proposal.

1. THE GLOBAL LANDSCAPE CONVENTION (GLC)

IFLA's GLC (or International Landscape Convention - ILC) introduction brings clarity to the understanding of what creating Landscapes is. The conventional understanding of Landscapes is: *"filling empty areas between buildings, housing developments, highways and urban centre, or being vague sectors capable of managing themselves"*. But: *"They actually constitute the general physical context within which the dynamic processes mentioned above operate."* It is within this specific context that the elaboration of a CLC could provide the Canadian Landscape Architecture profession with a solid base to be used for high level decision making.

The first section could contain general information about the Canadian charter development process and general context. The subjects treated could be :

1. Towards an International Landscape Convention (ILC) which would describe :
 - The IFLA project with its produced argumentation ;
 - A list of other participating countries with their main achievements (produced landscape charters) ;
 - The integration of the Canadian Landscape Convention Initiative (CLCI) within the IFLA project.

2. THE CANADIAN LANDSCAPE CHARTER (CLC) PREAMBLE

The CLC preamble would contain its context specific elements, namely :

1. The CLC context and approach ;
2. The CLC constituents ;

3. The CLC scope :

- The national level which would identify global values, principles, related laws, policies and international agreements shared by the participating regional constituents ;
- The Regional level which would provide each CSLA component association with an adapted framework usable by their landscapes architects when dealing with other disciplines, government agencies, etc. on landscapes or landscapes-related issues ;
- The Local level which would provide localities with specific objectives, values and principles.

At this time, the main goal of the CLCI is to focus on the International and National levels while supporting the component association ready to initiate a Regional process.

4. The CLC objectives ;

Most of the information needed about CLCI is already present within this document. Other good examples can be found in the document “Part 3 of 3 | The Support documents & References”.

3. THE CLC DECLARATION

This section is the actual agreement between the Charter signatories (the components). It includes the agreed upon articles, the extent of their commitment and the main actions connected to this agreement. It is more detailed in the following sections.

All Landscape Charters include some sort of Declaration which bind the signatories to a wide range of actions, leaving them some leeway for the actions implementation. Examples are to be found in the document “Part 3 of 3 | The Support documents & References”.

4. THE CLC PRINCIPLES

The Principles are part of the core, with its implementation plan, of any Landscape Charter. They constitute the basis for actions impossible to forecast over a long period of time since the practice of landscape architecture is rarely easily standardized. Identifying shared principles that would stay relevant over a defined period of time compatible with the CSLA/components visions is crucial to a strong Declaration. It could become a common ground describing the Canadian practice of landscape architecture which would be made even more powerful, later on, by adapting itself to take into consideration the regional aspects. This would become the main goal of the regional charters.

Again, many good examples are to be found in the document “Part 3 of 3 | The Support documents & References”.

5. THE CLC STRATEGIC ACTIONS

Actions and Implementation strategies are critical to a compelling Declaration. Intimately connected to the Principles, the strategies and, even better, the Strategic Actions are key so the Landscape Charter is more than just a list of good intentions. Those actions can't insure success they certainly talk about the signatories commitment to the Charter. Another step could be built into the Charter by committing to sustainable development practices that would include evaluation and feedback so to adjust the actions to the landscape architecture constantly changing environment.

Some examples are listed in the document "Part 3 of 3 | The Support documents & References".

6. THE CLC DEFINITIONS

This section would include all useful definitions supporting and clarifying the CLC to all party interested. It could include definitions of : CSLA/Components ; Environment ; Global Landscape Convention ; IFLA ; Landscape; Landscape conservation ; Landscape design ; Landscape planning ; Landscape policy ; Landscape protection ; Landscape management ; Stewardship ; Sustainable development ; Sustainable management, etc.

Many examples taken from existing charters are to be found in the document "Part 3 of 3 | The Support documents & References".

7. THE CLC SUPPORT DOCUMENTS AND OTHER REFERENCES

Developing a Landscape Charters involves a great deal of research so to profit from others experience and achievements. This section tries to list all the main initiatives and completed landscape charters from around the world, including those from Canada. This section is also to enumerate all pertinent references and links to Canadian bylaws and complementary documents supporting or influencing the CLCI. All pertinent contacts relative to the CLCI would be listed in this section.

These links and references are to be found in the document "Part 3 of 3 | The Support documents & References"

CLCI WORK PLAN

Given the Canadian context and the work already done on the CLCI project, the list describing the completed steps and the planned ones are :

PREPARATION OF A SUMMARY DOCUMENT | PHASE I - FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT

shared by the working group.

The document will present methods, strategies and actions along with work schedules. This is a constantly evolving document dealing specifically with:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| a. Preparation of a CLCI presentation with a work plan including adjustments resulting from meetings, discussions and information sent to the CSLA. The 2013 conference in Regina is the first key opportunity. | March 2013
COMPLETED |
| b. English translation of this preliminary framework document by the CSLA. | April 2013
COMPLETED |
| c. Putting the framework document and all reference documents on the website | April 2013
COMPLETED |
| d. Distribution of the framework document to all members involved in the project to prepare for a first meeting of the working group. | May 2013
COMPLETED |

2. CONSOLIDATION OF THE WORKING GROUP to represent the various affiliated components:	
<p>a. Meeting of the original working group set up at the 2012 Congress. Development of a common work plan and adapted regional plans (as needed) briefly describing the nature and scope of the expected content. Communication of the plan to the CSLA.</p>	<p>May 2013 COMPLETED</p>
<p>b. Confirmation of the various work plans - regional and general.</p>	<p>May 2013 COMPLETED</p>
<p>c. Expansion of the working group. Communication with key people who could support the initiative inside the affiliated associations.</p>	<p>May 2013 COMPLETED</p>
<p>d. Acceptation of basic framework for the CLCI process by the extended working group.</p>	<p>May 2013 COMPLETED</p>
1. GLOBAL FRAMEWORK Developing the preliminary structure of a landscape charter for the 2013 Congress workshop	
<p>a. Identification and analysis of specific Quebec Landscape Charter content that could support the CLCI framework elaboration;</p>	<p>May 2013 COMPLETED</p>
<p>b. Identification of specific content in other completed Landscape Charters that the CLCI could use.</p>	<p>May - June 2013 COMPLETED</p>
<p>c. Presentation of this extended structure to the workgroup.</p>	<p>June 2013. COMPLETED</p>

4. CANADIAN LANDSCAPE CHARTER - CLCI | Development of a preliminary framework:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a. Development of a proposed common structure for the CLCI from existing charters and the work of various sub-working groups | May - June 2013
COMPLETED |
| b. Proposal of regional implementation plan to be developed following : 1. Approval by the component associations; 2. Approval by the CSLA.
This step follows the workgroup session held during the 2013 Congress in Regina. | November 2013
COMPLETED |

5. REGINA CONGRESS 2013 | Presentation

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Presentation. | July 2013
COMPLETED |
| b. Animation and notes taking during the work sessions. | July 2013
COMPLETED |
| c. Summary and analysis of workshop results. | August - October 2013
COMPLETED |
| d. Distribution of workshop results to working groups members and all those interested (CSLA). | November 2013
COMPLETED |

6. DEVELOPMENT OF A PRELIMINARY CLC - CLCI follow-up	
a. Production of an updated Phase II framework integrating the results obtained at the 2013 Regina Congress. Development of a work plan with new deadlines - 2014 Congress	December 2013 COMPLETED
b. Updating of the CLCI Web page on the CSLA site.	December 2013 COMPLETED
c. Publication of the results on affiliated organizations' sites.	December 2013
d. Communication of the 2013 Regina Congress results to the IFLA Regional Council at the Ecuador Conference.	Fall 2013 COMPLETED
e. Development of the detailed Phase II work Plan by the Working Group - Presentation at the CSLA Board meeting.	December 2013 COMPLETED
7. TOWARDS A 2014 DECLARATION - CLCI action plan for the 2014 Ottawa Congress :	
Update status and Action plan presentation to CSLA board following the 2013 Regina Congress workshop.	October 2013 COMPLETED
a. Working CLC transmitted for comments to CLCI workgroup.	November 2013 COMPLETED
b. Preliminary CLC and detailed action plan presented to the CSLA board of directors in Alberta.	December 2013 COMPLETED
c. Other steps to be determined with CSLA board.	Spring 2014 COMPLETED

8. TOWARDS A 2014 DECLARATION - CLC preparation for the Ottawa Congress

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. Preparation and transmission of the working documents in preparation for the Ottawa Congress work session | April-May 2014.
Completed |
| b. Preparation and transmission of the detailed agenda for the Ottawa work session | May 2014
Completed |
| c. Work session - Ottawa Congress | May 29 2014 |
| d. Synthesis and integration of the work session within the 3 CLC documents | Summer 2014 |
| d. Presentation of the Final CLC Proposition to the CSLA Board of Directors meeting in Denver | Nov 2014 |
| e. Preparation of a potential Mexico 2015 Congress Landscape Declaration of the Americas | Fall 2014 - Winter 2015 |

9. TOWARDS A POSSIBLE MEXICO 2015 CONGRESS LANDSCAPE DECLARATION OF THE AMERICAS

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| a. Coordination and strategy to be prepared between the CSLA, IFLA and the LALI. | Fall 2014 - Winter 2015 |
| b. Strategy to be prepared and coordinated with all stakeholders considering the IFLA/CSLA/AAPQ 2017 International Montreal Congress. | Summer - Fall 2015 |
| c. Action plan to be presented by the CLC workgroup to the CSLA Board of Directors. | Fall 2015 |

ENDNOTES

- ¹ IFLA 47th World Congress, Suzhou, China from 28-30 May 2010 : <http://www.iflaonline.org/images/PDF/Global-LandscapeConvention/wciflalandscapeproposal47thworldcongressoriginalversion_amended.pdf>
- ² ILC Task Force 2010 : Kathryn Moore (UK) Chair Professor of Landscape Architecture PPLI, Francesco Bandarin Assistant Director-General for Culture UNESCO, Dr. Mechtild Rössler Chief Policy UNESCO World Heritage, Nora Mitchell (US) Director Conservation Study Institute NPS, Mónica Luengo (SP) Chair ICOMOS/IFLA Cultural Landscape Committee, Martha C. Fajardo (COL) IFLA Former President, LALI Coordinator, Patricia O'Donnell (US) US ICOMOS, Dr. Xiaoming Liu (CH) Prof. School of LA Beijing Forestry University, Bruno Marques (EST) Board ELAU co-chair IFLA Strategic Plan WG, Mohammad Motalebi (IR) President-ISLAP-IRAN
- ³ Unesco Cultural Landscape (2014). <<http://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/>>
- ⁴ IFLA Cultural Landscape Committee (2014): <<http://www.iflalc.org/index.html>>
- ⁵ European Council Web site : <http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_EN.asp?>
- ⁶ LALI : <http://issuu.com/ifla_publications/docs/121107_lali_en_reducida?mode=window&viewMode=doublePage>
- ⁷ The Right to Landscape : <<http://www.iflaonline.org/images/PDF/INTLANDSCAPECONVENTION/righttolandscapedec2011.pdf>>
- ⁸ Florence Declaration on Landscape : <<http://www.iflaonline.org/images/PDF/INTLANDSCAPECONVENTION/ilc-florence-declaration-on-landscape-2012.pdf>>
- ⁹ The Shanghai Declaration : <<http://www.iflaonline.org/images/PDF/INTLANDSCAPECONVENTION/shanghaideclaration23oct2012-final2.jpg>>
- ¹⁰ Towards a UNESCO International Landscape Convention (2012) : <<http://www.aapc-csla.ca/sites/csla-aapc.ca/files/IFLA/final%20ILC%20proposed%20resolution%20for%20Rio%20B20.pdf>>
- ¹¹ L'Observatoire du paysage de la Catalogne : <<http://www.catpaisatge.net/eng/observatori.php>>
- ¹² The Australian Landscape Charter : <<http://www.iflaonline.org/images/PDF/INTLANDSCAPECONVENTION/australia.pdf>>
- ¹³ The Aotearoa - New Zealand Landscape Charter : <<http://www.iflaonline.org/images/PDF/INTLANDSCAPECONVENTION/newzealand.pdf>>
- ¹⁴ Venezuela Landscape Charter : <http://www.iflaonline.org/images/PDF/INTLANDSCAPECONVENTION/venezuela_en.pdf>
- ¹⁵ La Charte du paysage québécois : <<http://www.paysage.qc.ca/cpq/charte.pdf>>
- ¹⁶ Conseil du patrimoine québécois. 2002. Guide du paysage - Introduction. <<http://paysage.qc.ca/guide/index.html>>
- ¹⁷ La Charte des paysages estriens : <http://www.paysagesestriens.qc.ca/documents/charte_specimen.pdf>
- ¹⁸ La Charte des paysages de la Gaspésie <http://ville.perce.qc.ca/fichiers/ville/Actualites/CHARTE_Paysage.pdf>

¹⁹ IFLA. Towards a Global Landscape Convention : <http://www.iflaonline.org/administrator/components/com_tadr/files/28/Landscape%20Convention%20flyer%20amd%5B2%5D.pdf>

²⁰ Minutes from the 2012 GLC presentation : <www.aapc-csla.ca/sites/csla-aapc.ca/files/IFLA/CLI_CanadianLandscapeInitiative_Minutes_wg-14sept2012-draft_1.pdf>

²¹ Members' list who have shown interest in participating in the development process : <www.aapc-csla.ca/sites/csla-aapc.ca/files/IFLA/CLI_CanadianLandscapeInitiative_Minutes_wg-14sept2012-draft_1.pdf>

²² Members' list who have shown interest in participating in the process : <www.aapc-csla.ca/sites/csla-aapc.ca/files/IFLA/CLI_CanadianLandscapeInitiative_Minutes_wg-14sept2012-draft_1.pdf>

²³ The Initiative - CLCI - Part 2 of 2 - Annexes to the Framework. Annex 7 - 2013 Regina Congress Workshop Documents and Annex 8 - 2013 Regina Congress - Synthesis of the working documents.

²⁴ International Federation of landscape Architects. 2011. *Towards an International Landscape Convention*. <http://typo3.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/giahs_assets/case_study_annexes/Prof-Kathryn-Moore-Towards-an-International-Landscape-Convention.pdf>