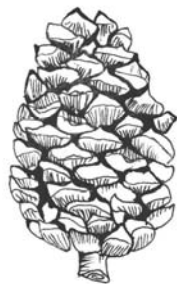


CANADIAN LANDSCAPE CHARTER INITIATIVE

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www.csla-aapc.ca/charter



Background

Towards a recognition of landscapes around the world

In 2006, the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) began developing the *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 level. IFLA then created a task force aimed at the development of this convention¹. The declaration issued at that meeting promoted the creation of other landscape charters around the world. The declaration included the following statements:

- 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 have made major commitments when, under pressure from civil society, various associations and NGOs voiced increasing concerns regarding landscape development, particularly in light of UNESCO's current work and leadership on issues like the conservation of heritage landscapes and historical urban landscapes.

Following a year of discussions between UNESCO and IFLA, in March 2011, the parties agreed to develop an *International Landscape Convention (ILC)* (renamed from the Global Landscape Convention), based on a grassroots model. In other words, countries would be tasked with developing landscape conventions which would feed into the international model.

Towards a Canadian Landscape Charter (CLC)

Since 2000, CSLA members participated in advancing projects related to, and supporting the development of many landscape charters throughout Latin America via the *Latin America Landscape Initiative (LALI)*ⁱⁱ. The involvement of CSLA members in the LALI initiative encouraged the development of a similar Canadian initiative.

The Canadian Society of Landscape Architects (CSLA) is a professional organization with 2,348 landscape architect members, 615 associate (or intern) members and 669 student of landscape architecture members (as of 2018). As the voice of the profession in Canada, the CSLA is an advocate for its members on issues such as urban design, urban renewal, sustainable development, climate change and cultural heritage.

The CSLA is made up of full, associate and student members from nine (9) component associations (Figure 1) which span the entire country. The CSLA's members represent an infinite diversity of historical, economic, social and environmental contexts that would have to be taken into account when developing a Charter. In 2012, the CSLA launched the Canadian Landscape Charter Initiative (CLCI) with the ultimate goal of developing and disseminating a Canadian Landscape Charter.



Figure 1

Acknowledgements and Collaborators

The elaboration of the Canadian Landscape Charter was made possible by the active participation and collaboration of many passionate Canadian Society of Landscape Architecture members. We thank those members for their engagement with the CLCI. This achievement directly due to your involvement and your commitment, from past successes to future realizations.

The original contributors and supporters of the CLCI Task Force as of 2012 included Vincent Asselin (AAPQ), Andrea Bazler (OALA), Pawel Gradowski (BCSLA), Robert Marchak (AALA), Liane McKenna (BCSLA), Joanne Moran (OALA), Ernie Morello (APALA), Cecilia Paine (OALA), Serge Poitras (AAPQ) and Ed Versteeg (APALA).

The elaboration of a Charter which represents such a vast geographic area is a highly complex activity. It required the special participation of several colleagues, namely: Susan Bugey (Honorary Member of the CSLA), Carol Craig (AALA), Linda Dicaire (OALA), Margaret Ferguson (NWTALA), Wendy Graham (AAPQ),

Chris Grosset (NuALA), Peter Jacobs (AAPQ), Judy Lord (CSLA-L/P Magazine), Chantal Prud'Homme (AAPQ) and Ronald Williams (AAPQ).

Finally, the project itself and the numerous iterations of the Charter required continuous coordination. This was ably led by Jean Landry (AAPQ) in collaboration with Pierre Bouchard (AAPQ) and Raquel Peñalosa (AAPQ/IFLA), and the constant administrative support of CSLA's Executive Director Michelle Legault, the 2014-15 CSLA Executive Committee {Carol Craig (AALA), Robert Norman (OALA), Peter Briggs (NWTALA) and Arnis Budrevics (OALA)} and the 2014-15 CSLA Board of Directors {Margaret Ferguson (NWTALA), Nastaran Moradinejad (BCSLA), Bob Somers (MALA), Trevor Tumach (SALA), Joanne Moran (OALA), Gordon Kraushaar (APALA), Cameron DeLong (NuALA), Jean Landry (AAPQ), Peter Alexander (AALA)}.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the work of landscape architects around the world who developed existing charters and helped guide our work. It became evident early in the elaboration phase that many issues were shared globally, making the importance of an International Landscape Convention (ILC) even more obvious. To name just a few sources, we would like to mention: *The Australian Landscape Charter*; *The Aotearoa - New Zealand Landscape Charter*; *the European Landscape Convention*; *the Latin America Landscape Initiative* and the *Charte du paysage Québécois*.

Objectives of the Canadian Landscape Charter Initiative (CLCI)

Beginning with the IFLA's declaration on the importance of all landscapes, their fragility and the "inherent capacities" of landscape architects, the CLCI was intended to reinforce the diversity of characteristics throughout Canada. Its goal was to develop shared values articulated around a common vision which would reflect how CSLA members professionally interact with all forms and scale of landscapes, whatever the nature of those interactions might be. The key objectives of the CLCI were to:

[_Provide Canada's landscape architects with a Charter that shares priorities and values identified by our international colleagues while protecting our particular characteristics and identity:](#)

Develop a shared concept of landscape that considers regional characteristics.

Develop a concept of landscape that allows those responsible for its study, management, development and protection to act in an informed and proactive way, both at the national, regional and local levels.

[_Develop a landscape charter that highlights the values and approaches advocated by Canada's landscape architects:](#)

Propose landscape approaches and processes that characterize landscape architecture at all levels.

Take into consideration the visions and values of other interested stakeholders in the study, management, development and protection of landscapes, putting in place common grounds facilitating integrated interventions.

[_Identify subjects, themes or specialties impacting landscapes and, ultimately, aspects of landscape architecture that could be more developed or studied, both at the national and regional levels.](#)

[_Communicate the CLC values, principles, research, tools and capacities to all.](#)

[_Devise strategies and action plans to attain CLC's objectives.](#)

Given the Canadian situation in which both the vastness of the territory and its regional socio-economic, historical and cultural diversity are to be considered and respected, the bottom-up approach privileged by IFLA seemed most appropriate.

The CLCI sought to tackle the following issues:

1. Ensure that "landscape" is considered a cultural and natural concept, a physical and abstract entity with a value that is both economic and social.
2. Ensure that landscapes focus on how people experience their physical and sensory environment while protecting/respecting/considering the past and creating a better future.
3. Recognize and reinforce the fundamental ties connecting governance, culture, health and economic development.
4. Inspire through principles and guidelines, and encourage interdisciplinary and exchanges among institutions, geographic territories and disciplines.

5. Support the establishment of a leadership that encourages the sharing of knowledge and recognition of best practices.
6. Include all exterior space, from rural to urban, from wild to what has been transformed by human intervention, from the most precious and well-known to the ignored, insignificant and spoiled.
7. Establish itself as a holistic planning and management tool leading to more sustainable landscapes.
8. Establish the CSLA as an active actor in the elaboration of tools supporting the recognition of the importance of all landscapes.

The Canadian Approach

A CLCI Task Force was established in 2014. The Task Force was asked to consider the following questions:

- How would the CLCI consider the great diversity that characterizes Canada's territory and population?
- How could the CLCI be sure to include a enough active members to take that diversity into account, and ensure that all component associations were represented?
- How could the task force proactively integrate the knowledge already in members' hands into the discussion, and facilitate rapid and effective communications involving a maximum number of participants - all in a timely manner?
- How could the CLC produced by CSLA be presented to other interested professionals or stakeholders, and used to initiate broader exchanges and participation?
- How could the CLCI make good usage of all the work already done by other IFLA members?

Taking these issues into consideration, the following strategies were put forward:

- Directly involve the CSLA in attracting a maximum number of participants from each of the nine (9) component associations, including academics and any strategic partners.
- Make relevant documents from around the world accessible to stimulate reflection and discussion (see References).
- Produce clear and easily accessible bilingual documents summarizing the CLCI and update them as needed.
- Concentrate all major communication and discussion on the CSLA and its website to guarantee transparency, openness and efficiency:
- Encourage all component associations to focus their communications around the resources already at their disposal.
- Handle overall CLCI coordination through the Task Force, and regularly inform the CSLA Board of Directors of the advances.
- Use opportunities like the CSLA's annual congresses to bring together interested participants from all component associations to participate in efficient work sessions.

- Encourage the use of all available communication technologies to facilitate exchanges: mainly, the CSLA website, emails and teleconferencing.

Timeline

The CLCI was officially launched in 2012, at the CSLA Congress in Halifax, where the CLCI Task Force was put in place and mandated to produce a framework establishing a “CSLA’s position” in regard to “landscapes” and a framework that would yield a Canadian charter in time for the 2017 IFLA Congress to be held in Montreal.

A framework and action plan were presented to the delegates assembled at the 2013 CSLA Congress in Regina with a proposed structure and scope for the charter. The 2013 working session was critical. It formalized the structure of the final version of the Charter and developed a format by which individuals who agreed with the Charter would be invited to become signatories. A set of essential definitions was produced to clarify the meaning and scope of many concepts referring to landscape and the practice of landscape architecture.

At the 2014 CSLA Congress in Ottawa, further adjustments were made by the CLCI Task Force, including formatting the documents to be presented and officially signed by the CSLA component associations’ representatives at the 2015 CSLA Congress to be held in Mexico City, where a ceremony was planned.

[CLICK HERE to read the final version of the Canadian Landscape Charter](#)

The 2015 CSLA Congress in Mexico was the occasion to celebrate the completion of Canada’s Landscape Charter. More than eighty (80) CSLA members and non-members plus CSLA Executive Committee and the nine (9) component associations presidents/representatives signed the Charter. Our presence in Mexico City also offered a rare opportunity to use the newly produced CLC to reinforce our professional and personal relations with prominent participating Latin America Landscape Initiative (LALI) members, the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB) and American Society of Landscape Architecture (ASLA) representativesⁱⁱⁱ.

The launch indicated that we were ready for the work to come, as we were to begin the process of building a renewed Task Force to tackle the development of a strategic plan in time for the 2016 CSLA Congress in Winnipeg and the 2017 CSLA-IFLA Congress at the interdisciplinary World Design Summit in Montreal, which included landscape architects, architects, urban planners, industrial designers and graphic designers.



The World Design Summit would include many international organizations and delegations from various countries^{iv} and the ultimate goal was to produce a Design Declaration which would state the importance of design processes and integrated work between all design related professions^v.

Leading up to the 2017 World Design Summit, the CLCI Task Force focused on the content of a Design Declaration. Specifically, the Design Declaration was intended to recognize the importance of landscapes by the other design professions and create an opportunity and willingness for UNESCO to initiate the process of producing an International Landscape Convention. Unfortunately, these objectives were not achieved at the 2017 World Design Summit. The World Design Summit Organization issued the Montreal Design Declaration. While this was a positive step to recognizing landscapes, the final document was considered to be too broad, and the UNESCO, at the time, declined producing an International Landscape Convention.

Regardless, the Canadian Landscape Charter, as developed by the CSLA's CLCI Task Force, remained pertinent and relevant. The CSLA was, and continues to be, committed the original objectives of the *Canadian Landscape Charter*, including:

- promoting and encouraging the development of landscape architecture at the national and regional levels
- reinforcing our relationships with other national landscape architecture or related organizations and
- continuing to pursue the development of an International Landscape Convention with IFLA

The Action Plan - Integrating the Canadian Landscape Charter (CLC) into the Profession

Since its public launch and endorsement in 2015, the Canadian Landscape Charter (CLC) has informed the values which define the domain of landscape architecture in Canada. By publicly presenting these principles, the CLC has guided the work of the CSLA by prefacing its Strategic Plan, and the action plans of the CSLA's Committees, Working Groups and Task Forces. Furthermore, the Canadian Landscape Portfolio project was launched in 2016 as a means to engage members and illustrate Canada's landscapes.

In 2018, the CSLA Board of Directors approved an updated CLC Action Plan which formalized the role and the integrating of the CLC as a core guiding document for the CSLA. The objectives of the CLC Action Plan are to:

- Share the values identified in the Charter with members, component associations, students and, eventually, the general public, as core values for the profession;

- Ensure that the values expressed in the Charter are used to advocate for the study, management, development and protection of our landscapes;
- Involve all members, component associations and students in communicating these core values.

And the specific outcomes sought for this plan are:

- That all landscapes are viewed/perceived as valuable to society and the economy by all stakeholders;
- That adequately designed landscapes yields/participate to healthy communities for all stakeholders;
- That the CLC provides well-understood principles and internalized values promoting, protecting and managing landscapes;
- That the CLC encourages fruitful discussions and relevant researches empowering its principles amongst education institutions, geographic regions and disciplines;
- That landscape architecture is positioned as leader in the holistic/sustainable planning and management of landscapes;
- That the Landscape Portfolio composed of images' collections be seen as a means to represent and showcase all landscapes;
- That the CSLA is positioned as a major contributor to the development of an International Landscape Convention (ILC).

Appendices

DEFINITIONS

Canadian Landscape Charter (CLC)

A solemn instrument wherein the CSLA component associations and affiliate organizations share their commitment to recognize, protect and manage, in a sustainable way, the country's landscapes. This document identifies values, principles, related laws, policies and international agreements.

Conservation

Actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the character of a cultural place so as to retain its heritage values and/or extend its physical life. They may involve preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or a combination of these actions or processes.

The term can also be applied to natural and environmental characteristics and processes,

Adapted from Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, 2010, Glossary

Convention

A term regularly employed for bilateral or multilateral agreements, defining an instrument negotiated between the parties under the auspices of an organization.

CSLA component associations

The nine (9) component associations of the CSLA include: Alberta Association of Landscape Architects (AALA); Atlantic Provinces Association of Landscape Architects (APALA); Association des architectes paysagistes du Québec (AAPQ); British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects (BCSLA); Manitoba Association of Landscape Architects (MALA); Northwest Territories Association of Landscape Architects (NWTALA); Nunavut Association of Landscape Architects (NuALA); Ontario Association of Landscape Architects (OALA); Saskatchewan Association of Landscape Architects (SALA).

Cultural Landscape

Any geographical area that has been modified, influenced or given special cultural meaning by people. Following the UNESCO World Heritage Convention guidelines, cultural landscapes are often seen as:

- *Designed cultural landscapes* that were intentionally created by human beings, and
- *Organically evolved cultural landscapes* that developed in response to social, economic, administrative or religious forces interacting with the natural environment, of which there are two sub-categories:

- *Relict landscapes* in which an evolutionary process came to an end, but significant distinguishing features are still visible in material form.
- *Continuing landscapes* in which the evolutionary process is still in progress and that exhibit significant material evidence of their evolution over time, and
- *Associative cultural landscapes* that are distinguished by the power of their spiritual, artistic or cultural associations, rather than their surviving material evidence.

(Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, 2010, Glossary)

Declaration

Because "declarations" are not always legally binding, the term is often deliberately chosen to indicate that the parties do not intend to create binding obligations but merely want to declare certain aspirations.

First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples

The legally recognized Aboriginal or Indigenous Peoples of Canada. While each group holds commonality with the other groups, each is substantially different from the others.

International Landscape Convention (ILC)

A proposed international treaty that would promote the role that landscape carries out by its general interest in cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields. Its goal is to stimulate a more integrated and democratic approach that establishes landscape as an integral part of a holistic tool for the planning, management, creative and livable sustainable development.

Landscape

Landscape is an area, as perceived by people, whose character and expression are the result of the cumulative actions and interactions of natural and/or human factors. These areas may be urban, rural or natural, local or regional, common or exceptional, and they may reflect a diversity of culture or historic values.

Landscape architect

Landscape architects conduct research and advise on planning, design and stewardship of the outdoor environment and spaces, both within and beyond the built environment, and its conservation and sustainability of development. For the profession of landscape architect, a degree in landscape architecture is required. Throughout the world, in our urban, suburban, rural and natural areas, Landscape Architects play a unique role in shaping the land. Often sought after to join multidisciplinary consulting teams, Landscape Architects work for private firms, municipalities, government agencies, land developers, post-secondary institutes and non-profit organizations.

Tasks Include:

- a. Developing new or improved theories, policy and methods for landscape planning, design and management at local, regional, national and multinational levels;
- b. Developing policy, plans, and implementing and monitoring proposals as well as developing new or improved theories and methods for national parks and other conservation and recreation areas;
- c. Developing new or improved theories and methods to promote environmental awareness, and undertaking planning, design, restoration, management and maintenance of cultural and/or historic landscapes, parks, sites and gardens;
- d. Planning, design, management, maintenance and monitoring functional and aesthetic layouts of built environment in urban, suburban, and rural areas including private and public open spaces, parks, gardens, streetscapes, plazas, housing developments, burial grounds, memorials; tourist, commercial, industrial and educational complexes; sports grounds, zoos, botanic gardens, recreation areas and farms;
- e. Contributing to the planning, aesthetic and functional design, location, management and maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, dams, energy and major development projects;
- f. Undertaking landscape assessments including environmental and visual impact assessments with view to developing policy or undertaking projects;
- g. Inspecting sites, analyzing factors such as climate, soil, flora, fauna, surface and subsurface water and drainage; and consulting with clients and making recommendations regarding methods of work and sequences of operations for projects related to the landscape and built environment;
- h. Identifying and developing appropriate solutions regarding the quality and use of the built environment in urban, suburban and rural areas and making designs, plans and working drawings, specifications of work, cost estimates and time schedules;
- i. Monitoring the realization and supervising the construction of proposals to ensure compliance with plans, specifications of work, cost estimates and time schedules;
- j. Conducting research, preparing scientific papers and technical reports, developing policy, teaching, and advising on aspects regarding landscape architecture such as the application of geographic information systems, remote sensing, law, landscape communication, interpretation and landscape ecology;
- k. Managing landscape planning and design projects;
- l. Performing related tasks;
- m. Supervising other workers.

Landscape architecture

At the crossroads of development and design, landscape architecture specializes in the planning and development of new landscapes, and in the management, enhancement, protection and restoration of existing landscapes, ranging from the smallest local area to regional planning.

Landscape architecture intervention's scale and diversity drive the landscape architects toward the cultural, heritage, social, aesthetic, economic and environmental interconnecting perspectives.

Depending on the context, these are realized with stakeholders' involvement and/or multidisciplinary collaboration, and they could include all steps relating to the completion of a landscape project, from its planning to its execution and supervision, from its estimation to the invitation to bid, etc.

IFLA's Definition of landscape architecture:

Landscape architecture combines environment and design, art and science. It is about everything outside the front door, both urban and rural, at the interface between people and natural systems. The range of ways in which landscape architects work is staggering. From master-planning Olympic sites to planning and managing landscapes like national parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty to designing the public squares and parks that we all use, landscape architecture nurtures communities and makes their environment human and liveable. It includes:

- Environmental precaution and protection in physical and regional planning:
- Landscape tasks in urban land use; planning and sectoral planning:
- Infrastructure studies, development planning and landscape programmes:
- Environmental precaution and protection in physical and regional planning:
- Landscape tasks in urban land use; planning and sectoral planning:
- Infrastructure studies, development planning and landscape programmes:
- Urban planning and village redevelopment planning
- Public and private parks and green spaces:
- Maintenance of parks and historic gardens
- Project control, monitoring and implementation:
- Expert consultancy services, presentations and mediation.

Landscape charter

An instrument acknowledging an agreement between agents of a territory, to promote actions and strategies for the recognition, valuation, planning and management of landscapes.

Landscape design

In a landscape architecture context, the creative process of blending of the applied arts, sciences and other creative and aesthetic endeavours.

Landscape management

Actions that ensure the regular and sustainable upkeep of a landscape, guiding and harmonizing changes, which are brought about by social, cultural, economic and environmental processes.

Landscape planning

The active process of developing sustainable and creative long-term strategies or actions to manage, enhance, protect, restore and create landscapes.

Landscape policy

An expression by the competent authorities of general objectives, principles, strategies and guidelines aimed at the planning, enhancement, protection, restoration, creation and management of landscapes.

Landscape protection

Action taken to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, based on the particular qualities of the landscape's natural and/or cultural resources, heritage value, and/or human activity.

Landscape stewardship

Actively taking responsibility for the sustainable management of the landscape through master planning, design, recycling, conservation, regeneration and restoration.

Regional Landscape Charter (RLC)

From the perspective of the CSLA, a Regional Landscape Charter (RLC) integrates the objectives, principles, goals and philosophy of the CLC, into an instrument which expresses the physical, social, historical and cultural particularities of a specific region. A RLC must represent the expression of one or more regional component associations of the CSLA: it is based on regional values, principles, policies and specificities. A RLC might be approved or engage other regional organizations that share the same interest. At a smaller scale, a RLC could refer to a distinct area of a province or territory where the communities integrate the philosophy of the CLC into an instrument that aims to protect and manage a specific landscape. Those instruments result from the communities' active participation.

Traditional Knowledge of the Environment/Landscape

A whole and comprehensive system of knowledge about the environment and the place of humans within it: a "world view". Traditional knowledge of the environment is not simply a collection of facts, observations or techniques for being in the environment; it is a system of beliefs about the environment that is greater than its visible parts. This traditional knowledge, together with First Nations, Inuit and Métis people's interaction with the environment's living and nonliving elements, encompasses an understanding of the nature of human existence in these spaces. Traditional knowledge of the environment animates human existence, adding both experiential and metaphysical meaning.

(Based on a definition from Dr. George Wentzel with Aarluk)

Traditional practices

Are the daily practices of a particular culture or ethnic group that include, but are not limited to, spiritual and medical practices, subsistence practises, child-rearing practices, environmental management practices, technological practices including manufacture of tools and habitation, practices governing interpersonal relations, practices related to governance and conflict resolution, and forms of artistic practice. Knowledge of these practices that are closely related to the land is passed from generation to generation through practice of daily life. Traditional practices may result in objects regarded of cultural value that, in archaeological settings, represent ancient, past practices.

(Based on a definition from Dr. Thomas D. Andrews)

Sustainable development

Sustainable development is economic and social development that meets the needs of the current generation without undermining the ability of future generations to meet their own needs:

- Economic needs including access to an adequate livelihood;
- Social, cultural and health needs, including a healthy, safe, affordable and secure shelter. This implies equitable distribution between and within nations;
- Political needs, including freedom to participate in politics and decision-making regarding its neighbourhood. This implies a framework ensuring civil and political rights and environmental legislation. *(NSSD. 2003)*

The 1987 Brundtland Commission added, “The idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment’s ability to meet present and future needs.”

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS | Other Charters, Declarations and Conventions

The initiative undertaken by CSLA benefited from many precedents. As early as 2006, the ILFA began to develop a convention which would give to “landscape its own entity. Instead of just filling empty areas between buildings, housing developments, highways and urban centres, or being vague sectors capable of managing themselves, they constitute the general physical context within which all dynamic processes operate”. *(Based on IFLA’s original preamble.)*

Many of the documents which helped the development of the Canadian Landscape Charter are listed below.

References to IFLA, UNESCO and UNEP

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Endnotes

ⁱ ILC working group members: 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 and 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

ⁱⁱ CSLA, IFLA & LALI involvement: Raquel Peñalosa (AAPQ), CSLA delegate to IFLA and IFLA Vice-President for the Americas Regional Council (2014-2016), has worked closely with Martha Fajardo, IFLA Past President and coordinator of the Latin America Landscape Initiative (LALI), at the 2011 and 2012 IFLA Regional Conference workshops. This collaboration has helped advance current projects and supported the development of numerous landscape charters amongst Latin America IFLA members

ⁱⁱⁱ Because our presence in Mexico City offered a rare opportunity to use the newly produced CLC to reinforce our professional and personal relations with prominent participating Latin America Landscape Initiative (LALI) members, CSLA's representatives organized a work session to support the realization of IFLA's ILC project. Madame Raquel Peñalosa, Vice-President for IFLA's Americas Regional Council, chaired the annual IFLA work session with the participation of select members from IFLA, LALI, CLARB, ASLA and many other CSLA members - Martha Fajardo (LALI), Desiree Martinez Uriarte (Past IFLA President), Monica Pallares (IFLA), Jerany Jackson (CLARB President), Richard Zweifel (ASLA President), etc. Since LALI's members are already working actively to complete or implement their respective landscape charters, the 2015 CSLA Congress was the perfect venue for the production of a "Bridging of the Americas", which expressed common values, goals and potential common activities, and projects, leading to the 2017 IFLA/CSLA/AAPQ Montreal Congress - 2017 Montreal Summit.

^{iv} [World Design Summit](#)

^v [2017 Montreal Design Declaration](#)