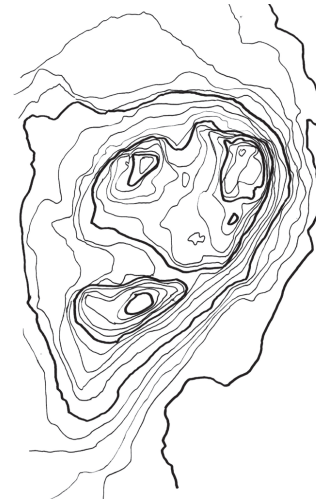
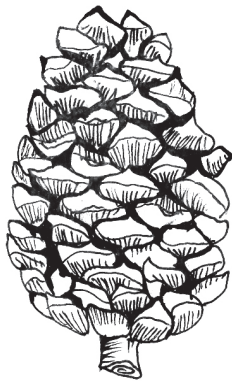
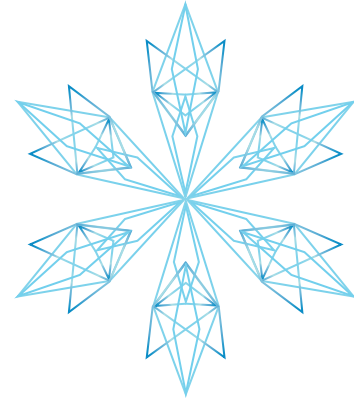


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**CANADIAN LANDSCAPE CHARTER INITIATIVE (CLCI)**  
INITIATIVE DE LA CHARTE CANADIENNE DU PAYSAGE (ICCP)







*The Canadian Landscape Charter* | recognize, protect, manage and celebrate Canadian landscapes.  
*La Charte canadienne du paysage* | reconnaître, protéger, gérer et célébrer les paysages du Canada.



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## CLCI ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*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 interested in defining with more clarity how they see their domain and livelihood and how they intend to see it evolve in the years to come.*

*It is not possible to acknowledge all the individuals and sources which contributed to the elaboration of the CLC, but some are more easily identifiable. It is with great gratitude that we acknowledge the work already done by those who developed the existing landscape charters around the world. If it is inadvisable to directly reproduce any other country's approach, it nevertheless became manifest early in the elaboration phase that many issues were shared: the work was invaluable, if not directly applicable to our specific situation. This insight made the pertinence of IFLA's projected 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.*

*Because the Canadian Landscape Charter Initiative (CLCI) was developed in sessions spread over a period of almost three (3) years, a task force was created, comprising collaborators from the nine (9) CSLA component associations. We would like to acknowledge the support of 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 complexities to be considered also profited from the special participation of many colleagues, namely Susan Buggey (OALA), 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 numerous iterations required continuous coordination assumed 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)}.*

*To name all the actors involved in the innumerable activities, exchanges and iterations of the documents that led to the completion of the Canadian Landscape Charter is an impossible task. Nonetheless, we can assure all of you that the existence of this CLC will open up a plethora of possibilities, and that this achievement has been - and will continue to be - directly due to your involvement and your commitment, from past successes to future realizations.*

# CANADIAN LANDSCAPE CHARTER INITIATIVE (CLCI)

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION | p.4
2. CANADIAN LANDSCAPE INITIATIVE (CLCI) | p.4
3. THE CANADIAN LANDSCAPE CHARTER (CLC) | p.10
4. DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES | p.10

# CANADIAN LANDSCAPE CHARTER INITIATIVE (CLCI)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Towards an International Landscape Convention

The International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) has been working since 2006 on the development of a Global Landscape Convention (GLC). This plan was confirmed in 2010, during the 47th World Congress held in Suzhou, China, where IFLA approved a proposal to increase appreciation and support for landscape conservation at the global level (see references). IFLA then created a working group aimed at the development of a GLC and Kathryn Moore of the United Kingdom was named chair of the task force. Colombia's Martha Cecilia Fajardo, IFLA's Past President, was also a member of the task force and the Latin America Landscape Initiative (LALI) coordinator [1]. The declaration prepared at that meeting emphasized several points that promoted the creation of other landscape charters around the world:

- > 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.

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 (USA) and technical (France) reasons.

There were also concerns about additional costs for UNESCO, given budget restrictions, and a possible overlap with existing initiatives such as IFLA's work on Cultural Landscape [2], including its Cultural Landscape Committee [3], and its work on Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL).

In March 2011, during a meeting involving IFLA and UNESCO, the request was recognized and the development of an International Landscape Convention (ILC) was recommended based on a new strategy which would put more onus on the regions - that is, development from the grassroots up. While largely identical, IFLA replaced the GLC with an ILC.

## 2. CANADIAN LANDSCAPE CHARTER INITIATIVE (CLCI)

### Towards A Canadian Landscape Charter

The CSLA has actively followed IFLA's ILC project developments since the beginning of the new millennium. 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. In this context, Canada looked further into the positive implications of these efforts and the possible development of a landscape charter.

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 (CLC). That is why we named the undertaking the "Canadian Landscape Charter Initiative" (CLCI). This chapter is to detail what approaches were privileged in the preparation of the CLC and what were CLCI's primary issues and goals. It presents the "who, what, when, where and how" behind the elaboration of the CLC.



Figure 1\_ CSLA COMPONENT ASSOCIATIONS

## CLCI OBJECTIVES

The CLCI format was devised to reinforce the diversity of characteristics to be found in the Canadian provinces and territories while, at the same time, developing shared values articulated around a common vision which reflects how CSLA members professionally interact with all forms of landscape.

### The key objectives of the CLCI were to:

1. Provide Canada's Landscape Architects with a landscape 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 takes into consideration all regional characteristics. (These characteristics could later be detailed in regional landscape charters developed by the component associations.)

- > 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 and at the regional levels.

2. 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 various regional levels.
- > Integrate the particular visions and values of other interested stakeholders in the study, management, development and protection of landscapes.

3. 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. Landscape architecture could gain from vertical and horizontal integration.

4. Communicate the CLC values, principles, research, tools and capacities.

5. Devise strategies and action plans to attain CLC's objectives.

Given the Canadian context, in which both the vastness of the territory and its regional socio-economic, historical and cultural diversity must be considered and respected, the bottom-up approach privileged by IFLA seems the most appropriate. CSLA representatives involved in the process promoted the development of practical responses, modelled on those expressed by IFLA [4].

#### **A Canadian Landscape Charter (CLC) would seek 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 the sharing of knowledge 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.
- > Establish itself as a holistic planning and management tool leading to sustainable landscapes.
- > Establish the CSLA has an active partner in the elaboration of an ILC.

## **CLCI - A CANADIAN APPROACH**

The Canadian Landscape Charter Initiative Task Force initially had to consider specific questions.

- > How would the CLCI take into account the great diversity that characterizes Canada's territory and population?
- > How could the CLCI be sure to include a sufficient number of active members to take that diversity into account, and ensure that component associations were represented?
- > How could the task force proactively integrate the knowledge already in member's 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 interested component association, including academics and any strategic partners.
- > Make accessible as many relevant documents as possible from around the world to stimulate reflection and discussion (see References).
- > Produce clear and easily accessible bilingual documents summarizing the CLCI and update them as needed.
- > Set up a central working group or CLCI Task Force of representatives from all CSLA component associations, to become the hub of the CLCI (Figure 2).
- > Concentrate all major communication and discussion operations around the CSLA and its website to guarantee maximum 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 advances realized.
- > Use opportunities like the CSLA's annual congresses to bring together interested participants from all component associations to participate in work sessions.
- > Encourage the use of all available communication technologies to facilitate exchanges: mainly, the CSLA website, emails and teleconferencing.



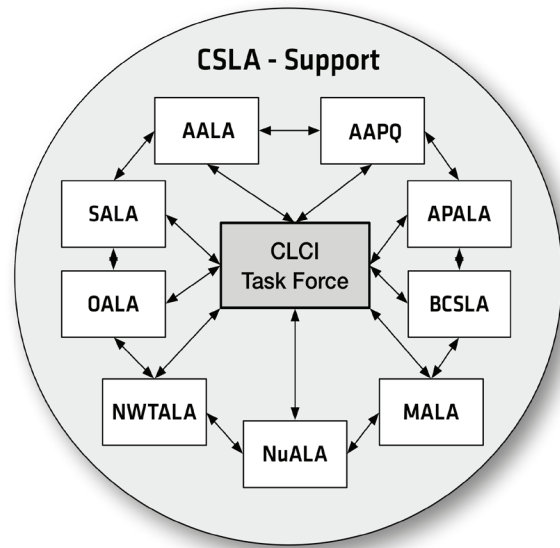


Figure 2 \_ CLCI CANADIAN LANDSCAPE CHARTER INITIATIVE

## CLCI - TIMELINE

Since a primary goal of the CLCI was to encourage participation from all across the country, the CLCI Task Force coordinated its advances with CSLA's annual congresses. This approach permitted direct contact and exchanges: work sessions were easily organized and the coordination team had more time to prepare, synthesize and communicate results. This chapter describes the timeline and outcomes.

### 2012:

#### The beginning of the initiative | Halifax CSLA Congress

During the IFLA workshop held at the Halifax 2012 Congress, the International Landscape Convention (ILC) project was submitted for the first time to CSLA's members. The goals of this session were to:

- > Present the reasoning behind IFLA's ILC project. Introduce the various current or already completed regional projects - landscape charters from around the world.
- > Get an in-principle agreement from CSLA leaders to initiate the work that would provide Canada with a Canadian Landscape Charter consistent with IFLA's grassroots approach.
- > Obtain an expression of interest from representatives of CSLA component associations which might participate in the development of a CLC.

These four (4) goals were met and a working group established which represented most of CSLA's component associations. Members identified 2013 as the year to elaborate a common framework and an action plan outlining the best strategies for the development of a Canadian Landscape Charter that would establish the CSLA's position in regard to "landscapes" and that would support the IFLA ILC initiative.

Working as a CSLA Task Force, the group developed a Preliminary CLCI Framework and supporting Annexes complete with an Action Plan to be presented and discussed during the 2013 Regina CSLA Congress.

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## **2013:**

### **The framework and initial action plan Regina CSLA Congress**

At the 2013 IFLA workshop held during the Regina CSLA Congress, the workshop focused on the development of a potential “shared vision and scope” for the CLC.

The CLC Framework and Annexes document was shared on the CSLA website. Additional documentation included a synthesis of internal exchanges between members, together with existing landscape declarations, charters and conventions from around the world. The main outcomes were to be conceptual, that is, to explore how the participants related to the ideas contained in other major existing charters, declarations or conventions. Were CSLA's members in agreement with the vision, values and principles presented in those other documents? A landscape charter must be representative of a shared vision of landscape, so it becomes viable and applicable without minimizing 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 structure of the future CLC, as much as the content and scope of some critical chapters relating primarily to the Canadian landscape architecture domain. It was agreed that our charter could be composed of a preamble, followed by principles, definitions and a commitment to act through a strategic plan and action plan. While not binding, the commitment would be expressed by a signing of the charter.

## **2014:**

### **The first CLC draft Ottawa CSLA Congress**

To prepare for this landmark step, the CLCI Task Force elaborated a first CLC proposition, complete with preamble, principles, definitions and preliminary action plan. A revised set of documents had been produced and made available to all on the CSLA website - [csla-aapc.ca/charter](http://csla-aapc.ca/charter)

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 workshop participants discussed the proposition's structure, content and scope more specifically, making meaningful additions and clarifications. Modifications were integrated into updated documents and then presented to the CSLA Board of Directors, and to the component associations for further comments and approval for the end of 2014.

The opportunities for more adjustments brought the CLCI Task Force to the final phase: formatting the documents to be presented and officially signed by the CSLA component associations' representatives at the 2015 Mexico City CSLA Congress CLC launch ceremony.

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## **2015:**

### **The CLC official launch and the Landscape Declaration for the Americas | Mexico City CSLA Congress**

The 2015 Mexico City CSLA Congress will be the occasion to celebrate the completion of Canada's Landscape Charter. It will also be the time to ready ourselves for the work to come, as we begin the process of building a renewed Task Force to initiate the work needed to achieve the 2015-17 CLC-Strategic Plan and 2015-16 Action Plan, in time for the 2016 Winnipeg CSLA Congress and 2017 Montreal Summit.

Because our presence in Mexico City offers a rare opportunity to use the newly produced CLC to reinforce our professional and personal relations with prominent participating LALI members, CSLA's representatives will organize a work session to support the realization of IFLA's ILC project. Madame Raquel Peñalosa, Vice-President for IFLA's Americas Regional Council, is to direct our annual IFLA work session with the participation of select members from IFLA Europe and LALI. Since LALI's members are already working actively to complete or implement their respective landscape charters, the 2015 CSLA Congress is the perfect venue for the production of a "Landscape Declaration for the Americas", which would express common values and goals and potential common activities and projects, leading to the 2017 IFLA/CSLA/AAPQ Montreal Congress (Montreal Summit).

## **2016:**

### **Toward the 2017 Montreal Summit Winnipeg CSLA Congress**

It is during the 2015 Mexico City CSLA Congress that priorities, specific actions and desired outcomes related to the 2015-2016 CLC-Action Plan will be identified. The appropriate documents will be made available on the CSLA website for consultation, comments and participatory work during 2015.

## **2017:**

### **Toward the Montreal Summit AAPQ/CSLA/IFLA Montreal Congress**

Montreal has been selected as the 2017 IFLA Congress host, in large part due to the coordinated efforts from AAPQ, CSLA and Raquel Peñalosa, CSLA's IFLA representative. It will be a very special year for the city, since 2017 also marks Montreal's 375th anniversary, the 50th anniversary of Man and his World, and the 150th year of Canadian Confederation.

Montreal will also host a 2017 World Summit on Design and other design-oriented professions are planning events precluding the Summit. Quebec Architects, Urban Planners, Industrial Designers and Graphic Designers are planning simultaneous congresses to be held at the Montreal Palais des Congrès. While each congress will be specific to each group, Summit planners intend to organize various work sessions and plenary exchanges to prepare common recommendations for presentation at the Summit that will be held a few days later.

The World Summit itself will include many international organizations like the UN and UNESCO, and delegations from various countries. Information about different scientific committees is available on CSLA website. At this time, the organizers are seeking an all-encompassing theme to connect the many players. You are all invited to be part of the process. As Landscape Architects, our main interest definitely lies with "landscapes", and this, in fact, might form a rich and complex theme, with broad appeal. Landscapes, after all, have a primordial importance: they are key to our planet's ability to provide desirable and livable environments for all, and in all contexts. This could be a timely and proactive choice of theme for both professionals and policy makers, regardless of their domain.



### 3. CANADIAN LANDSCAPE CHARTER (CLC)

#### May 2015

The CLC is to be found in the Document suite 1 of 3 | Canadian Landscape Charter.

[csla-aapc.ca/charter](http://csla-aapc.ca/charter)

The CLC is to be found in the Document suite 1 of 3 | Canadian Landscape Charter.

The CLC is to be signed during a ceremony at the 2015 CSLA Mexico City Congress. These signatories are to be the CSLA Executive Committee members and CSLA component associations representatives.

All signatories, including other CSLA members and stakeholders sharing the CLC values and principles are to be found in the CLC Signatories Annexe document.

### 4. DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

#### 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.

##### Canadian Society of Landscape Architects (CSLA)

The CSLA is a professional organization with a membership of over 1,900 landscape architects, who are represented by nine (9) provincial and territorial component associations. In addition, the CSLA accredits several academic landscape architecture programs across the nation.

As the voice of the profession in Canada, the CSLA is an advocate for its members on issues such as urban renewal, sustainable development and cultural heritage.

##### 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.

(Adapted from 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 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 supervision, from its estimation to the invitation to bid, etc.

### **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 Peoples' interaction with the environment's living and non-living 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 practices, childrearing 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."

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### 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).

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

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## [Endnotes]

[1] 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 and LALI Coordinator, Patricia O'Donnell (US) US ICOMOS, Dr. Xiaoming Liu (CH) Prof. School of LA Beijing For-estry University, Bruno Marques (EST) Board ELAU co-chair IFLA Strategic Plan WG, Mohammad Mo-talebi (IR) President-ISLAP-IRAN

[2] Unesco Cultural Landscape (2014).  
[whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape](http://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape)

[3] IFLA Cultural Landscape Committee. 2014.  
[iflalc.org/index](http://iflalc.org/index)

[4] International Federation of Landscape Architects. 2011.  
Towards an International Landscape Convention.





