

# **The Landscape in the revision of the municipal master plans: Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

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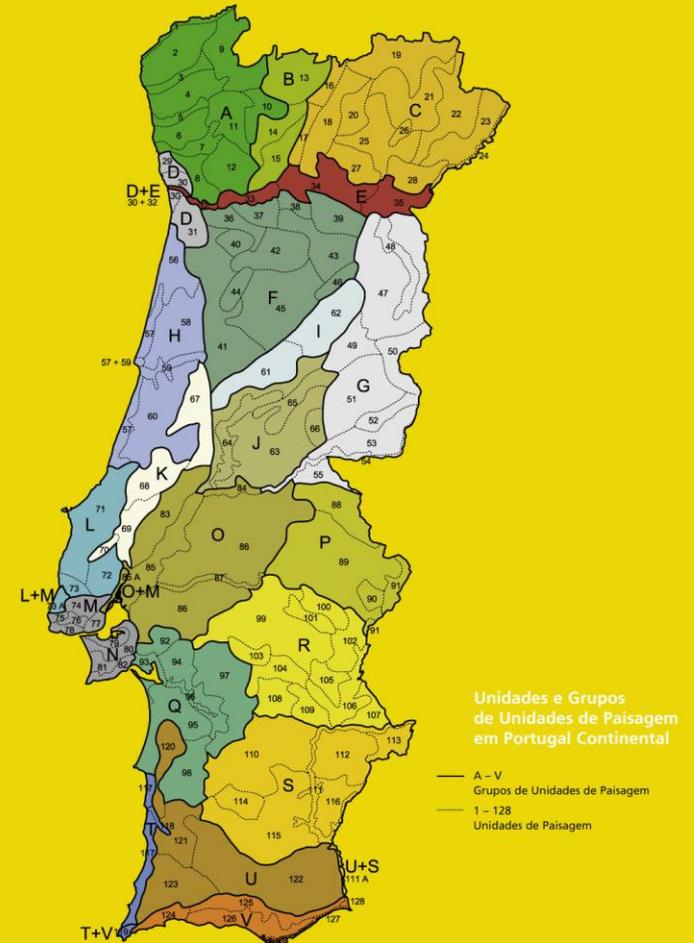
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# Contributos para a Identificação e Caracterização das Paisagens em Portugal Continental

Volume I



Colecção Estudos 10



**2004**, the landscape character assessment has been published by DGOTDU.

**2005**, the ELC has been ratified to portuguese legislation.

According to the European Landscape Convention (art 1) “Landscape policy means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes.”



**2006**, the National Programme of Spatial Planning Policy (PNPOT) identifies as a strategic objective the development of a National Policy for Architecture and Landscape, admitting, expressly, the architectural quality, the protection and enhancement of the landscape and cultural heritage as key factors in qualifying and developing the territory by promoting and improving the citizens' life quality of.



# A paisagem na revisão dos PDM

Orientações para a implementação  
da Convenção Europeia da Paisagem  
no âmbito municipal

**DGOTDU**

Direcção-Geral do Ordenamento do Território  
e Desenvolvimento Urbano

**2011**, DGOTDU published a guidance for the ELC implementation at the local level through the spatial planning tools.



**2015**, the National Policy on Architecture and Landscape (PNAP) has been approved. The policy should protect the ecological functions of the landscape and foster environmental quality, promote the inherent characteristics of the built heritage and the identity of the places.

## Promote the implementation of ELC at municipal level

WHAT principles should we follow?

WHAT questions should be objects of our reflection?

WHICH are the main steps?



## WHAT principles should we follow?

- ✓ Consider the territory as a whole
- ✓ Recognize the fundamental rule of knowledge
- ✓ Promote awareness raising
- ✓ Define strategies for the landscape
- ✓ Integrate the landscape dimension in spatial planning policies
- ✓ Carry out landscape quality objectives



## WHAT questions should be objects of our reflection?

- ✓ Are we protecting and value the character and the identity of local landscape?
- ✓ Are we avoiding the fragmentation of local landscape?
- ✓ Are we protecting and value the heritage, cultural and landscape values?
- ✓ Are we avoiding damages on the rural landscape ?
- ✓ Are we using building construction indexes, which are compatible with landscape valorization?
- ✓ Are we reinforcing the specificities of our own local landscapes instead of mimic the landscape of other places?

## LOOKING at urban landscapes

If all the different urban places were similar, all the buildings with the same features, all the shops with the same products, all the green areas with the same species, what interest could be exist on travelling between cities?

Where is it?



WHAT questions should be objects of our reflection?

*The huge challenge is to be able to integrate the changes, maintaining and reinforcing the identity, memory and use of local places.*



## LOOKING at rural landscape

What should we be looking for?

agriculture landscapes

a special forest stand



wineries

walls

terraces



a special type of buildings



WHICH are the main steps?

*Understand the landscape*

In what type of landscape are we doing our local spatial plan?

The landscape should be an essential component for spatial planning exercise at the same level of the other features: economic, demographic, facilities, networks and infrastructure assets, etc.

If landscape is considered after the main strategy was defined, as an additional issue on planning, the result will not be the best.

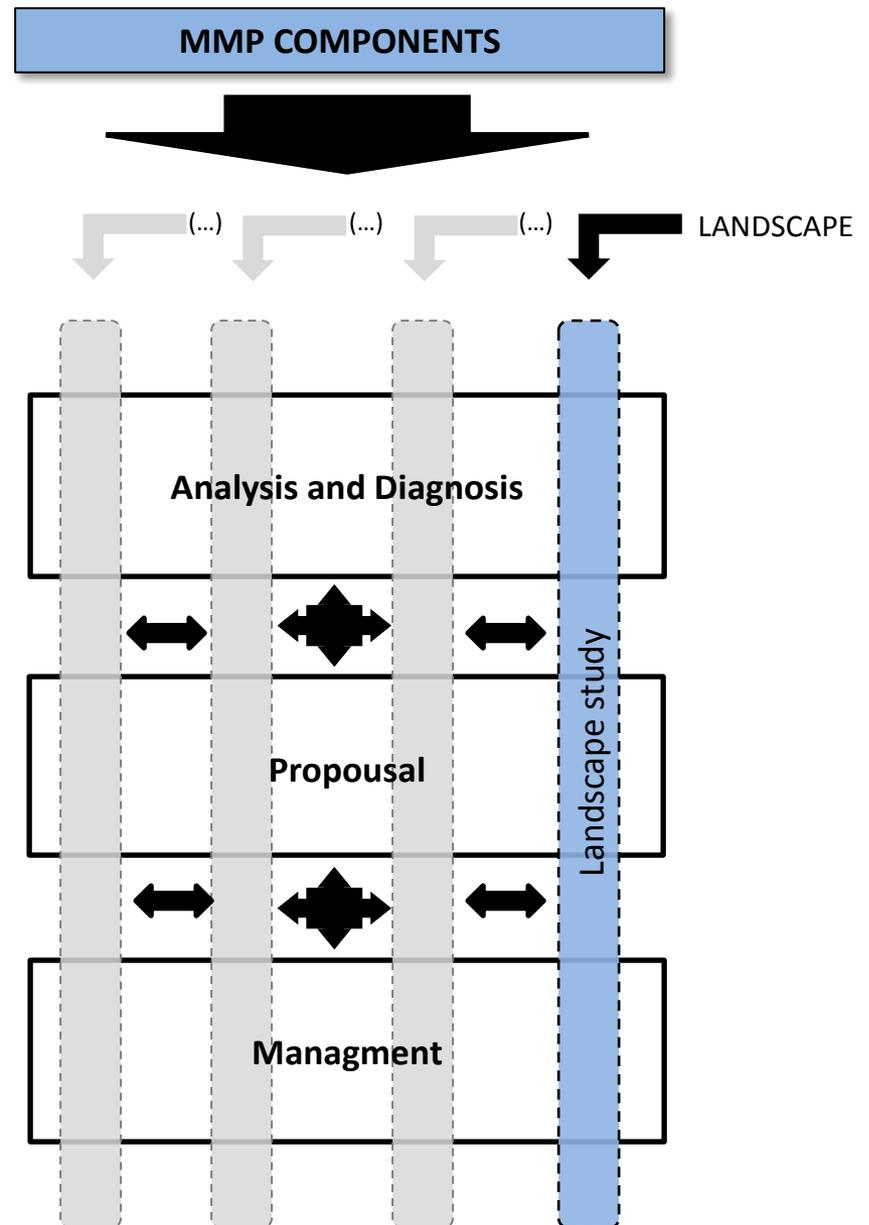
Landscape is something that is born from the whole, and not something that we can stick to improve beauty.

## *Understanding the landscape*

Work teams should attend to ELC concepts

It is important to consider aspects related to the landscape quality and elements which are important for landscape identity

During the elaboration of the municipal master plan it's important to integrate the components which are present in the landscape study.



## *Understanding the landscape*

What is the public perception of the landscape?

### **Landscape X**

Description of a particular landscape, its specificities, dynamics, transformations and expectation for the future

The sensorial component, in order to identify the different sensation that users and observers record about their experience on a certain landscape

Functional aspects which are relevant for local identity, like uses and land uses and their respective repercussion on culture, social, economic values and environment

## *Understanding the landscape*

WHO should be questioned about landscape?

- ✓ inhabitants
- ✓ technicians
- ✓ mayors and local authorities
- ✓ researchers
- ✓ farmers
- ✓ hunters
- ✓ experts
- ✓ ecologists
- ✓ visitors
- ✓ ...



*From a complete and participative characterization of the landscape it is possible to define the first guidelines to promote landscape planning and management for a given timeframe.*

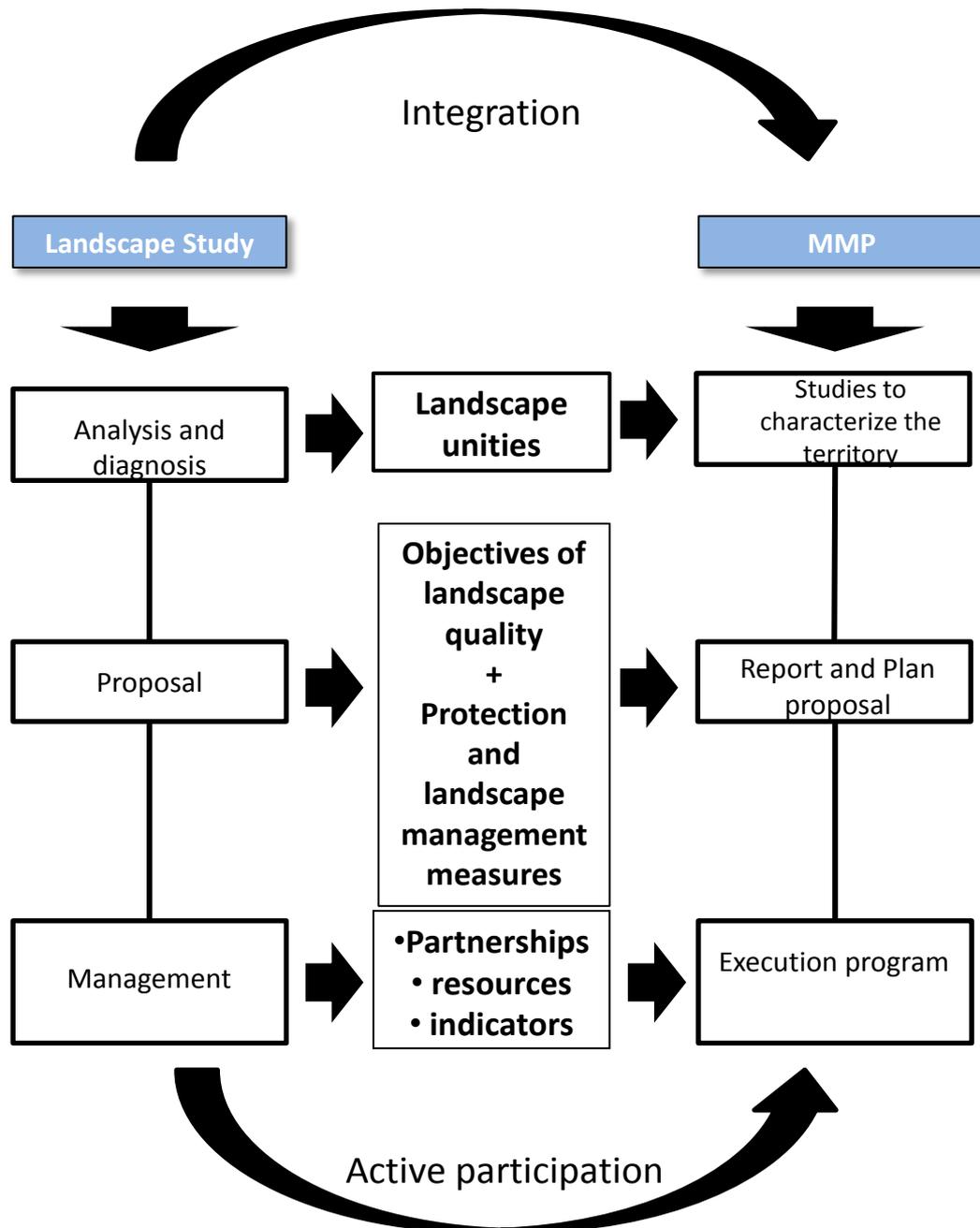
WHICH are the main steps?

Three steps should be considered

(i) Analysis and diagnosis

(ii) Proposal

(iii) Management



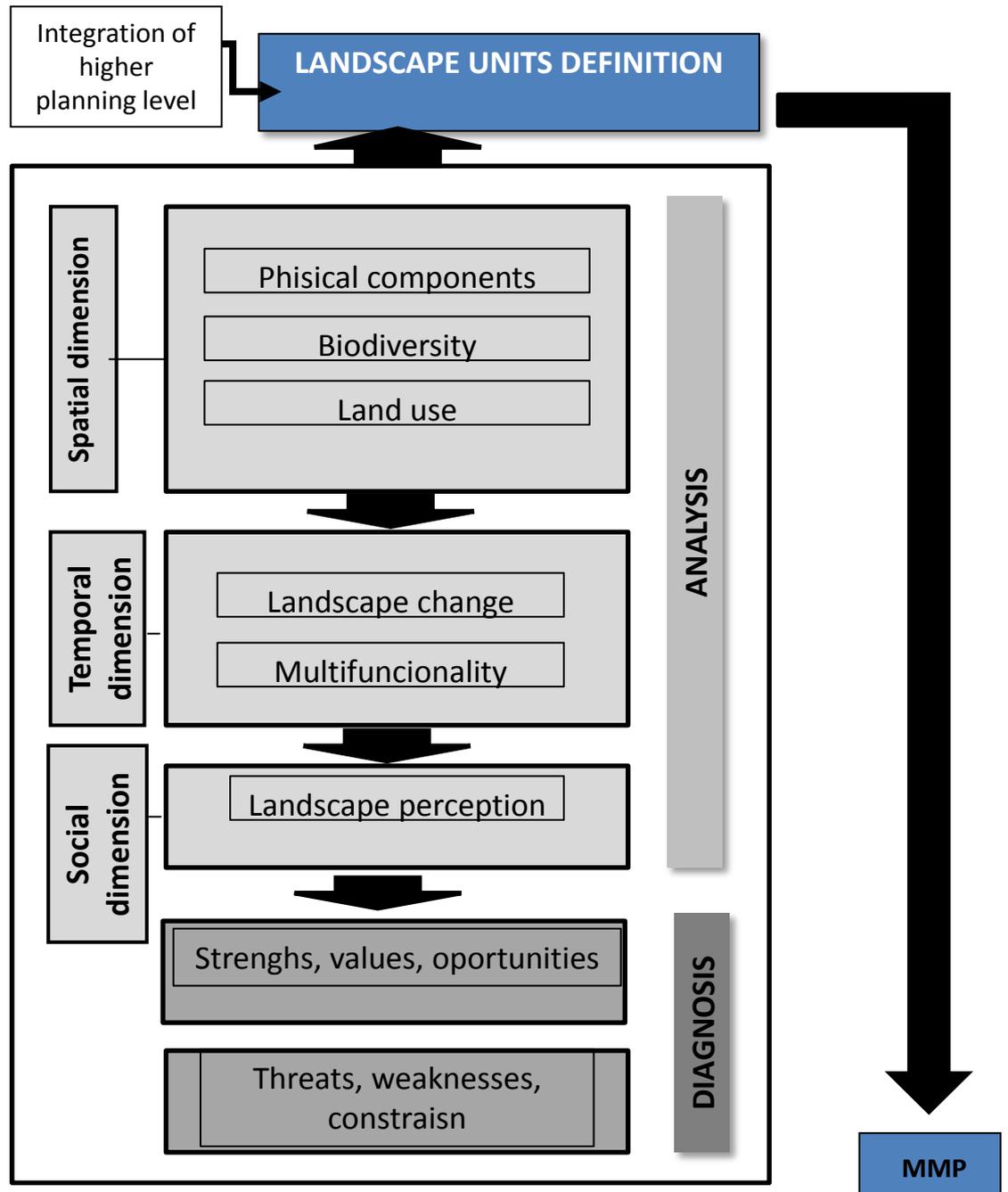
## Promote awareness raising and an active citizenship

From a simple consultation procedure in order to obtain information to a an active set of workshops with the aim to involve different stakeholders during the different steps of spatial planning process.

Types of participation	Relevant Actors	Steps of the landscape study
telephone questionnaires, interviews, web consultation	individual	analysis and diagnosis
discussion groups	stakeholders with an active intervention on the landscape	analysis, diagnosis and proposal
workshops with invited experts	stakeholders with an active intervention on the landscape and other external stakeholders	analysis, diagnosis and proposal
opened workshops	for who is interested	analysis, diagnosis and proposal
workshops with representatives of landscape stakeholders	representatives of stakeholders with a direct intervention on the landscape	analysis, diagnosis, proposal and management

## Analysis and diagnosis

An effective integration into **spatial planning** at local level



## Proposal

### Actions to carry out in order to execute the ELC general objectives

Identify and characterize the landscape and its main functions

Define guide measures for its management

Promote public participation

Define landscape quality objectives to the identified landscapes, using public consultation

Define measures in order to protect the character, values and qualities of the landscapes

Manage a landscape in order to harmonize and balance the changes resulted from social, economic and environmental processes

Planning the landscape looking forward its valorization, recovery and the built of new landscapes

Integrate landscape with the other different dimensions of local planning

## Proposal

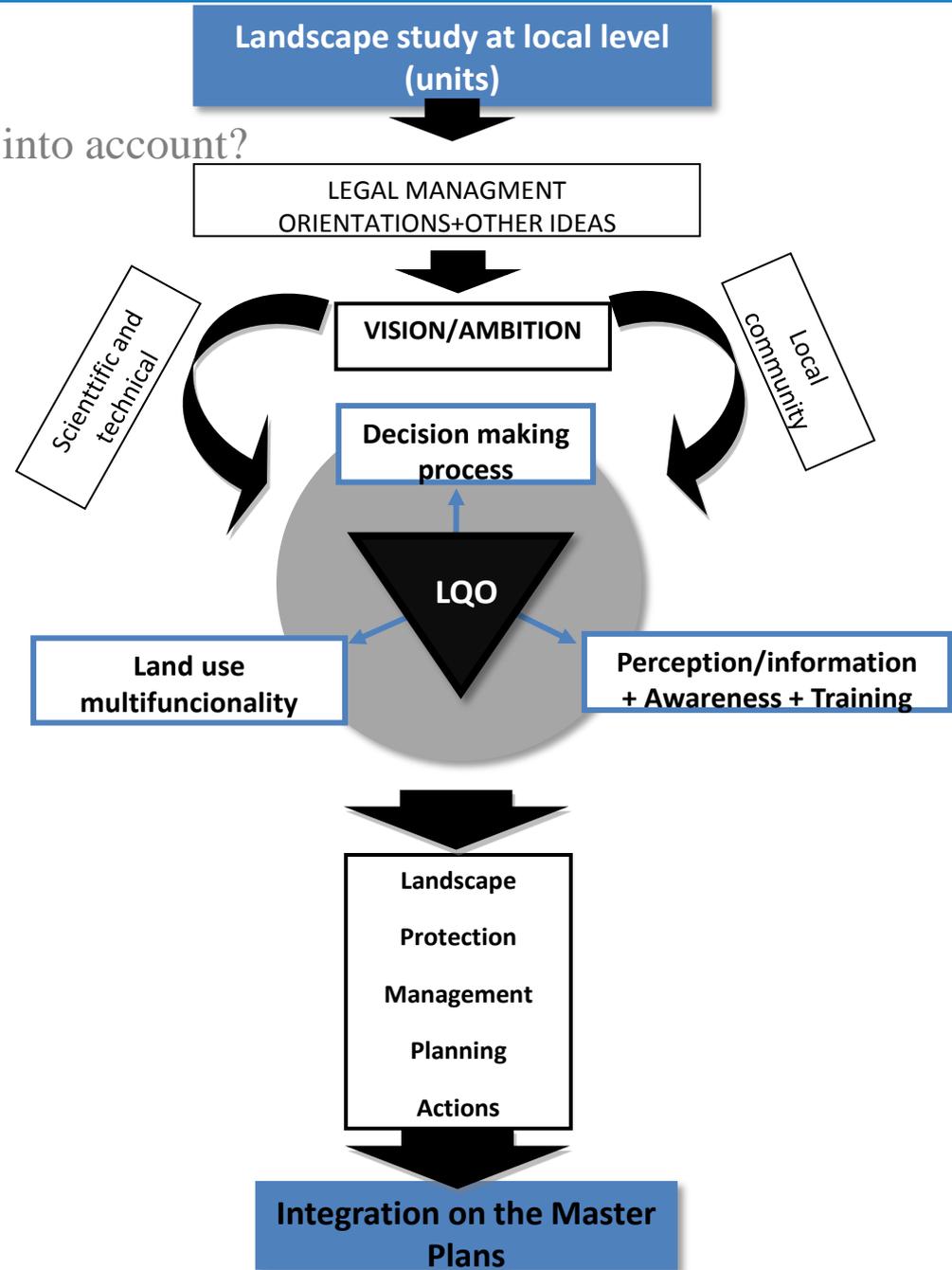
A possible approach to identify **Landscape Quality Objectives**

Landscapes	Legal regulations with direct guides for the landscape			
Landscape A (Unit 1)	Landscape	Rural Space	Urban areas	Edification
Landscape B (Unit 2)				
Landscape C (Unit 3)				
Landscape D (Unit 4)				
...				

## Proposal

WHAT should the objectives take into account?

- ✓ Be related with land use
- ✓ Their definition should be brought from the participative process
- ✓ It should be capable to influence the model of the decision-making



## Proposal

A possible schedule to carry out and tackle LQO

LQO	Mapping and Regulation			
	Protection proposals	Management Proposals	Time frame	Communication
Diversify forestry species				
Recovering of river systems				
Recovering of built heritage				
Promotion of recreation activities				
...				

## Proposal

### Action Plan

After the identification of landscape quality objectives it is necessary to define an ACTION PLAN to carry out the necessary actions to achieve those objectives, grouped in **protection**, **management** and **spatial planning** actions.

Examples of actions: planting of trees and shrub species; water quality control; flood regulation; creation of river beaches and picnic areas; developing and implementing pathways, etc.

## Proposal

### Action Plan

How to ensure the effectiveness of the Action Plan?

It is fundamental to define an engagement model to support the decision taken, allowing consensus-building and the sharing of responsibilities, involving:

- ✓ Local authorities
- ✓ NGO's
- ✓ Property developers
- ✓ Entrepreneurs of different activities settled in the area



All the stakeholders should take part of a commitment in order to find and manage human and financial resources that allows to carry out the Action Plan.

## Management

The management step is related to the implementation of municipal master plan proposals, including landscape management

Discussion, negotiation, share of responsibilities



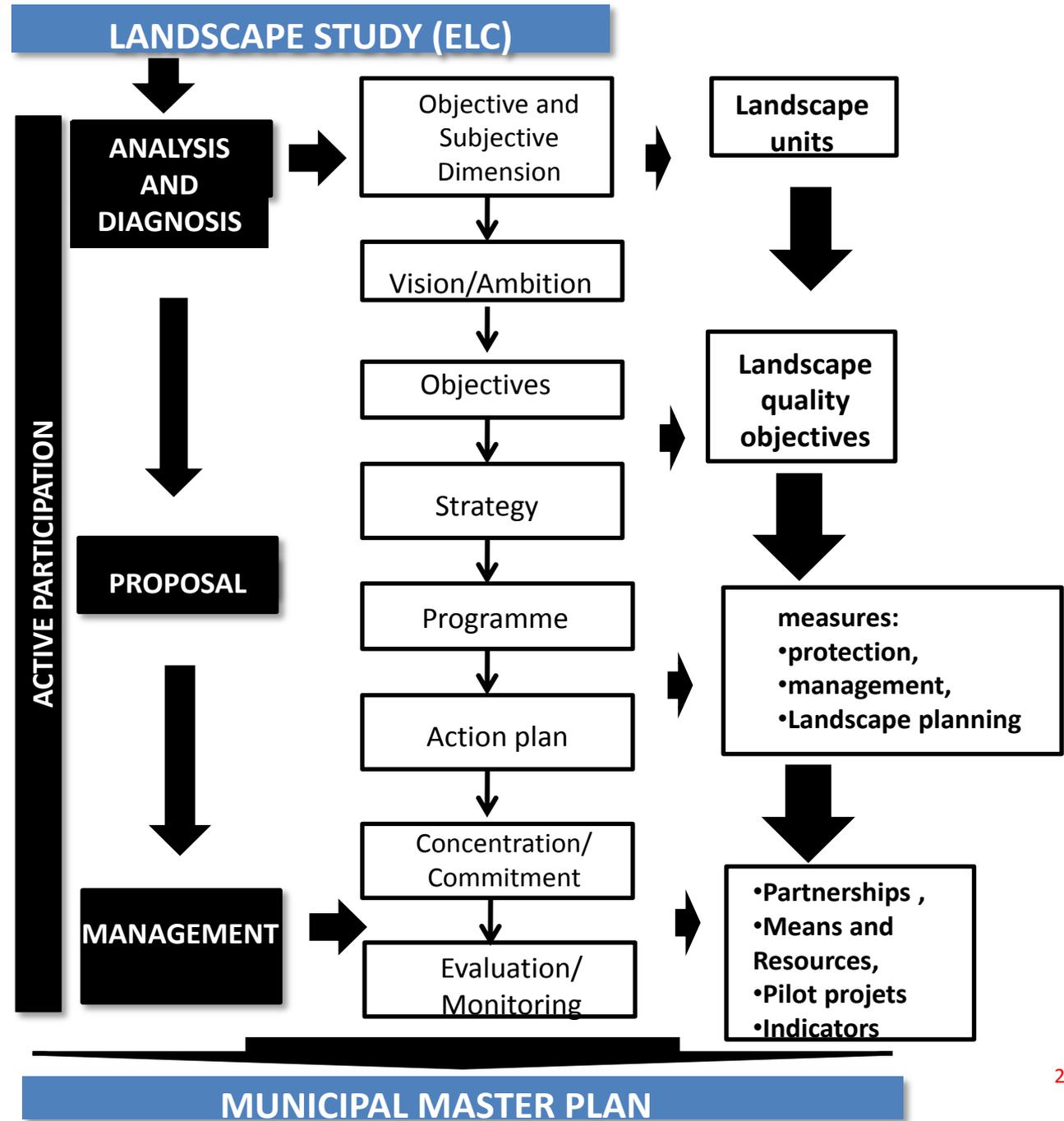
### Coordination/Commitments



(ideally) creation of a Municipal Committee to the Landscape: representatives of social, economic and culture municipal stakeholders and also institutions that are sensitive to landscape issues.

Promotion of partnerships; carry out training and awareness raising sessions; promote pilot projects; develop and implement applications related with landscape projects.

In short



Thank you