



“Territories of the future, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy”

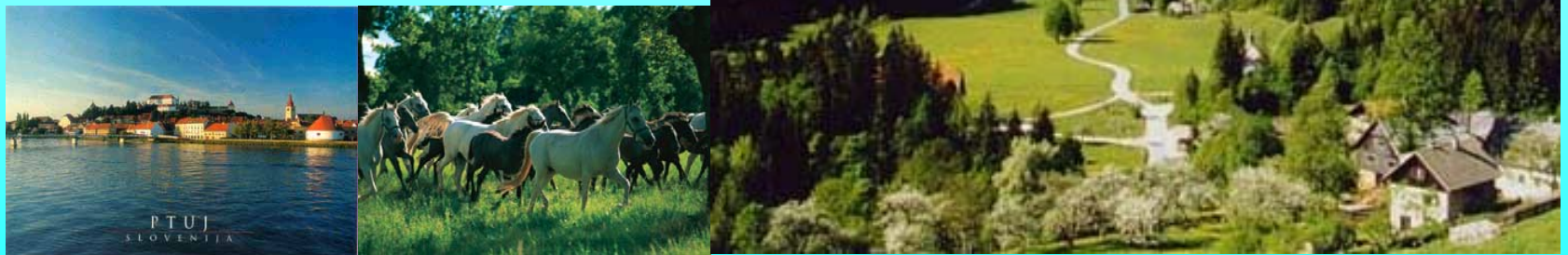
**13th Council of Europe meeting of the workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention
Cetinje, Montenegro, 2-3 October 2013**

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REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

Slovenia's I.D.



Slovenia in a small area offers an outstanding mosaic of biological, and landscape diversity, many natural assets, and cultural heritage.



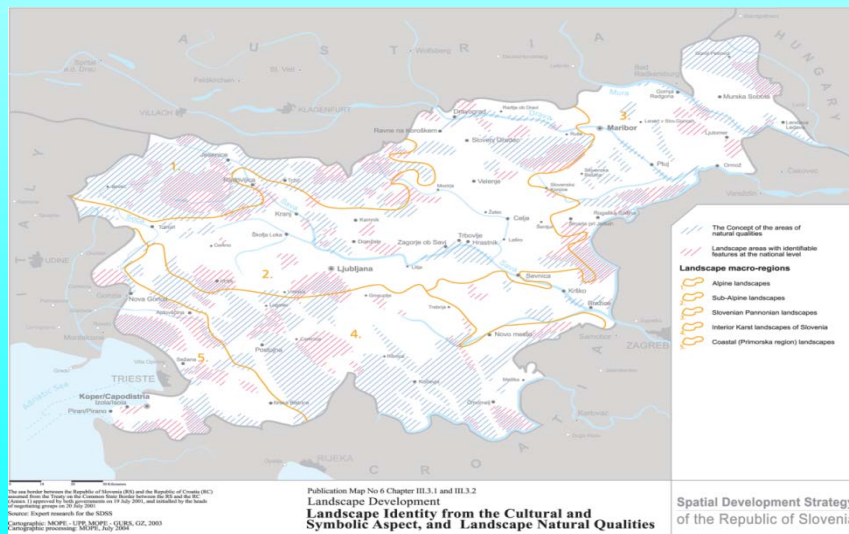
Identification and assessment of landscapes - value of the landscape in Slovenia

The basic features of the structure of Slovenian landscapes are:

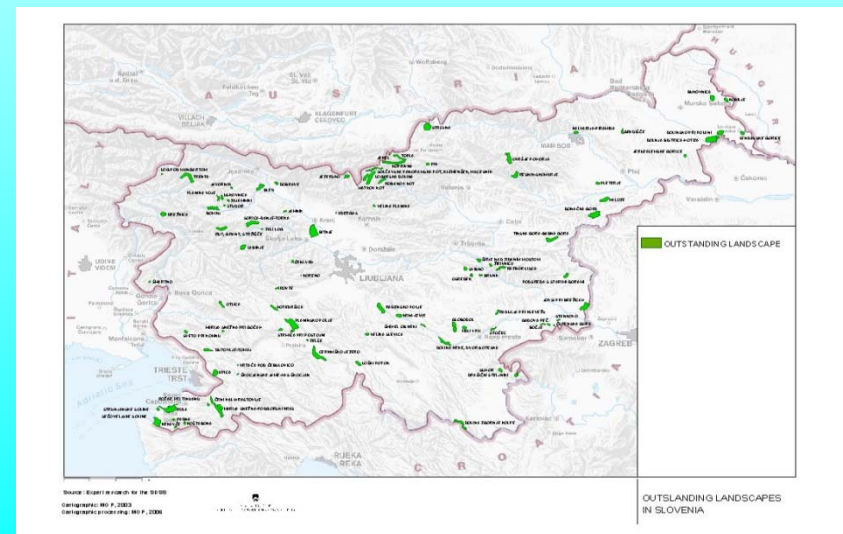
- harmonic proportions between cultivated land, settlement and forest,
- various types of cultural landscapes: varying climate, relief and different land cover.

Particularly in areas with extreme natural conditions, certain landscapes have been preserved that can be classified as outstanding landscapes, areas of landscape identity and protected areas.

Areas of Landscape Identity:



Slovenian Outstanding Landscapes:



Protected Areas including the Areas of Landscape Identity



National park	1.....	83,807 ha
Regional parks	3.....	43,977 ha
Landscape parks	44.....	104,210 ha
Nature reserves	49	
Natural heritage sites	623	
Total	231,994 ha

Identification and assessment of landscapes in Slovenia

One of the most important projects that prove the high position of the landscape in the system of values in Slovenia is the study entitled **Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia.**

- **made by:** University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture
- **leaders:** Professor Janez Marušič and Professor Dušan Ogrin
- **time frame:** From 1991 to 1998.

The aims of the project were:

- to categorize Slovenian landscapes according to visual appearance;
- to prepare the basis for establishing direct protection of outstanding Slovenian landscapes;
- to prepare guidelines for landscape development and conservation.

Working Procedure

The first step in the work process was **the categorisation of Slovenian regions** into broad landscape units.

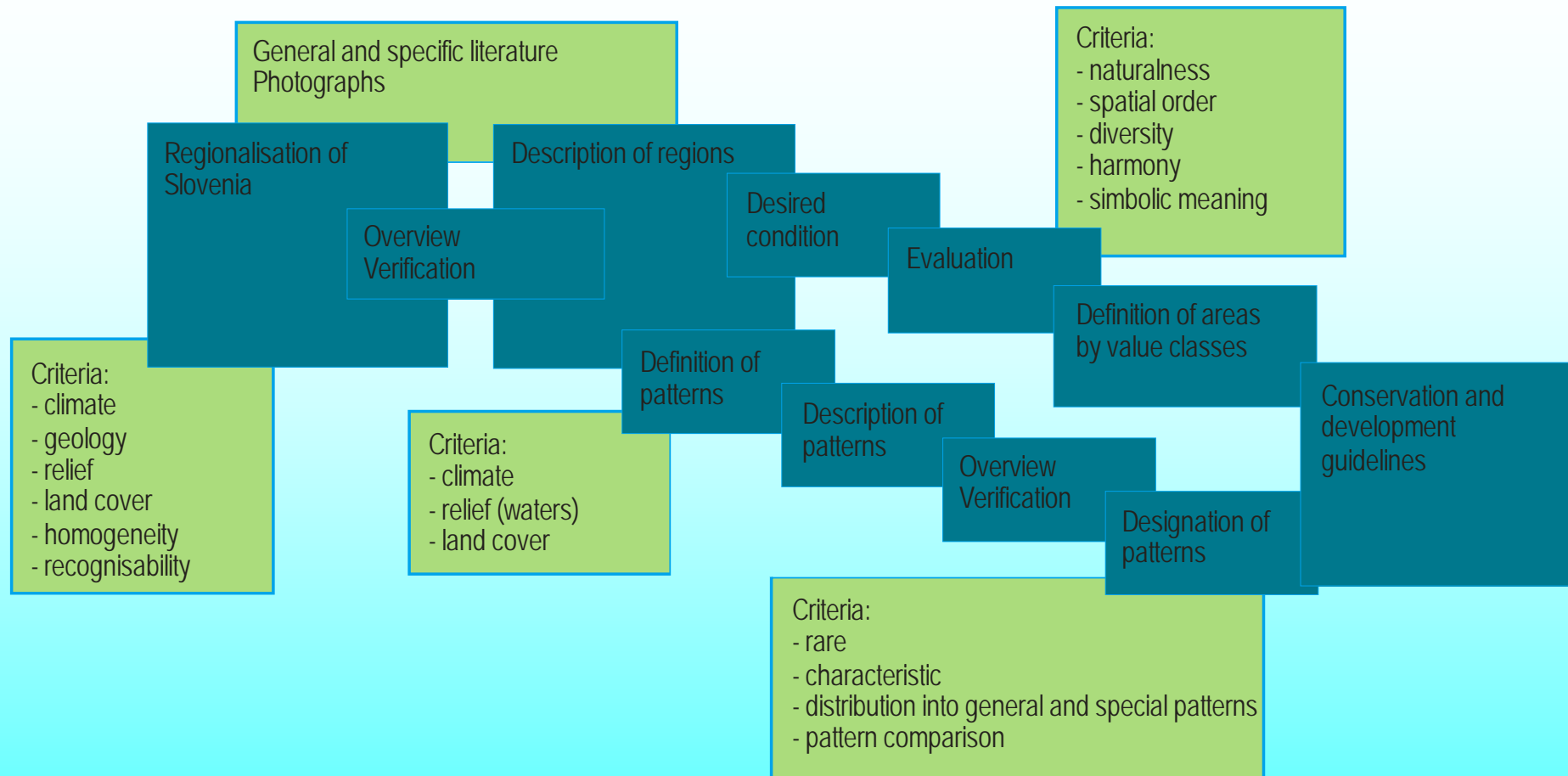
The regionalisation process took into account the objective natural characteristics:

- the first level of classification was based primarily on climatic and geological properties,
- the second level included macro-relief criteria, and
- the most important criterion of the last two levels was landscape image.

The landscape image was defined by **landscape patterns** as a *unit with common landscape characteristics* enabling the unit to become institution of information important to the planning tasks.

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Working procedure



Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

first level

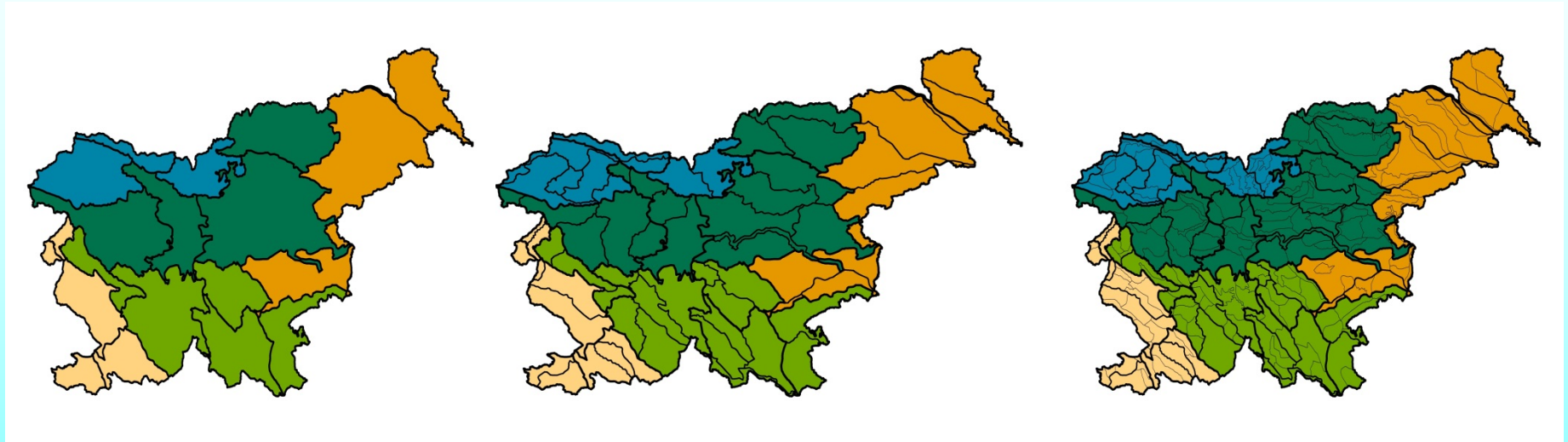


Regionalisation of Slovene Landscapes

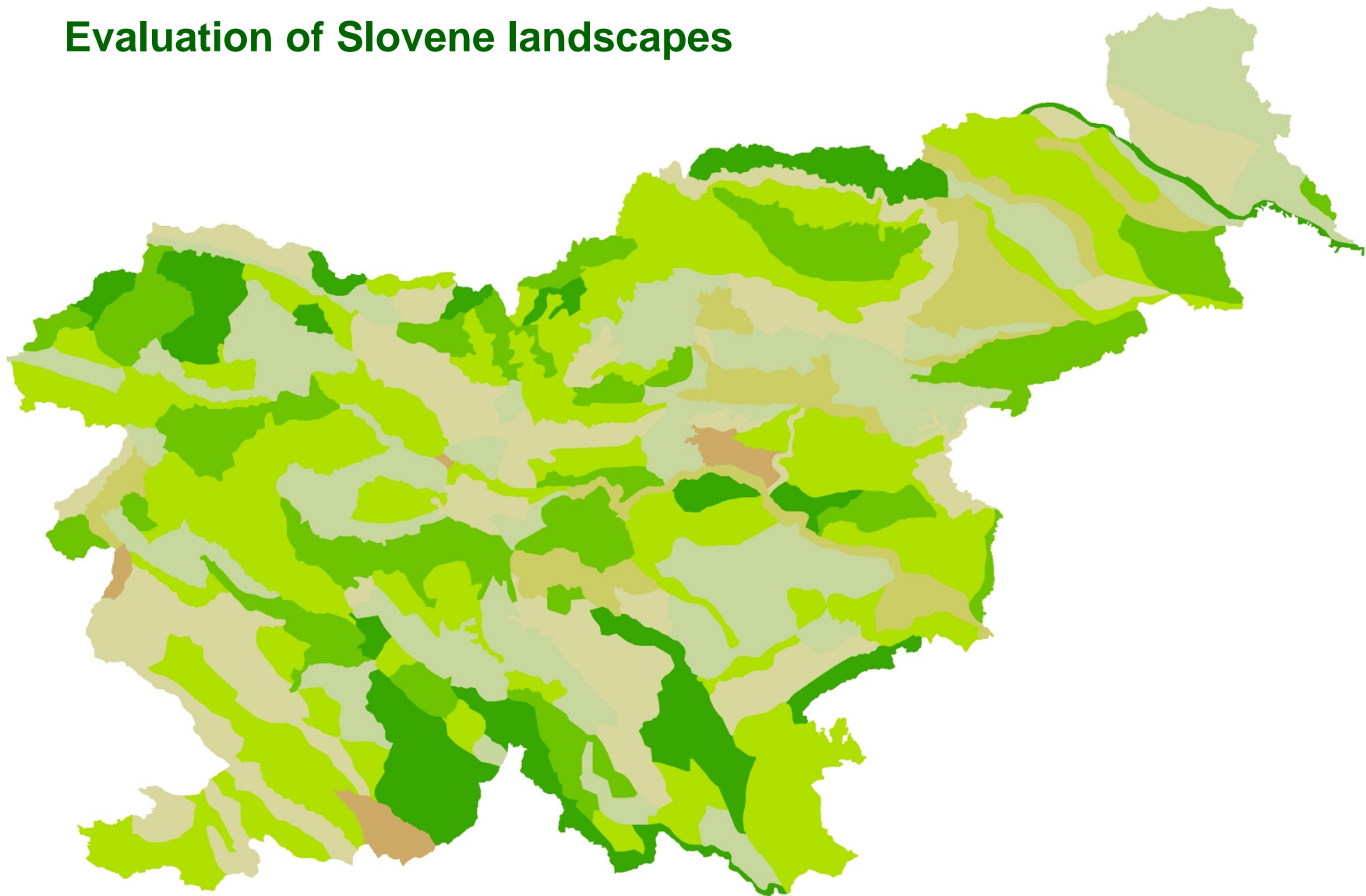
second level

third level

fourth level

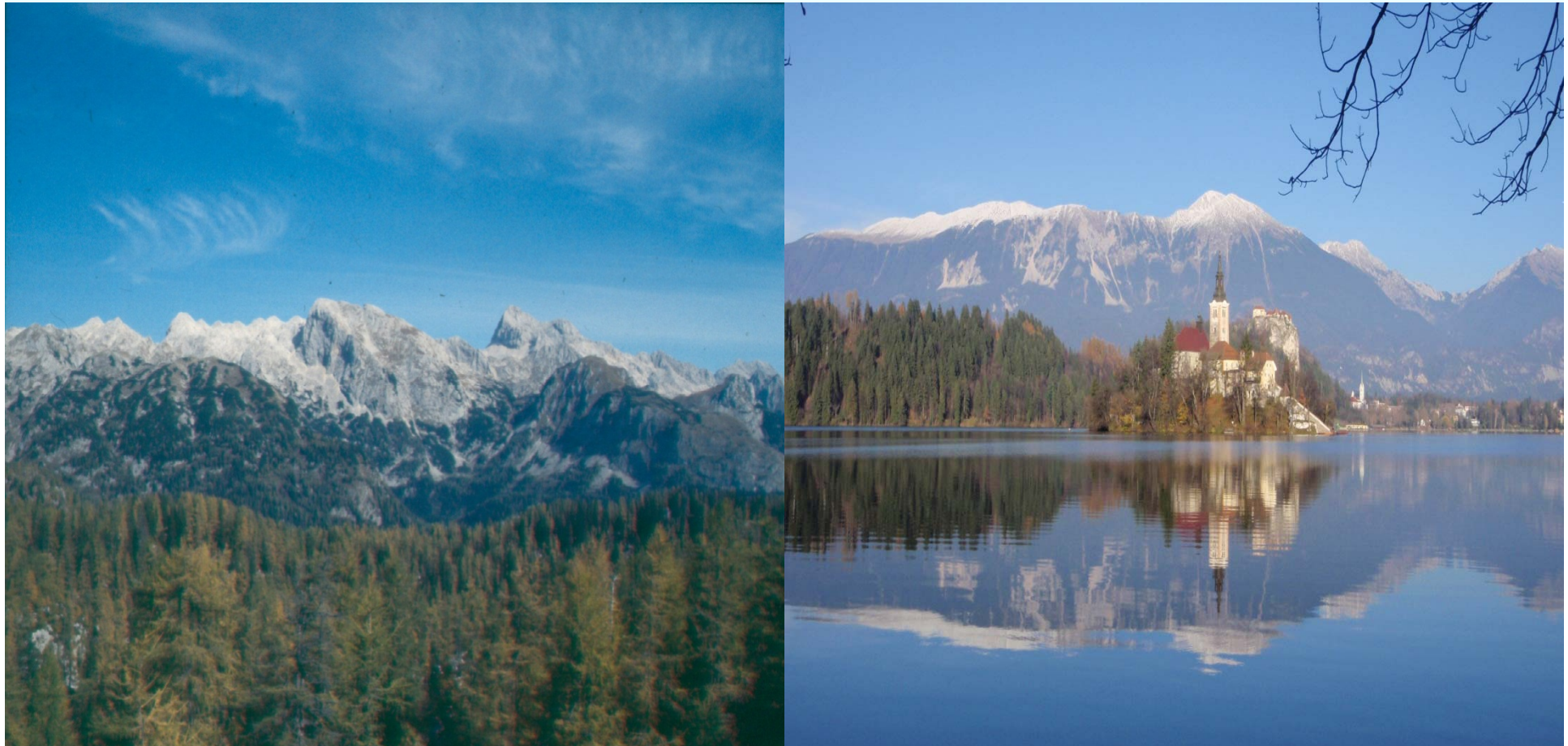


Evaluation of Slovene landscapes



Basic patterns of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Alpine Region



Basic patterns of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Subalpine Region



Basic patterns of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Subpanonian Region



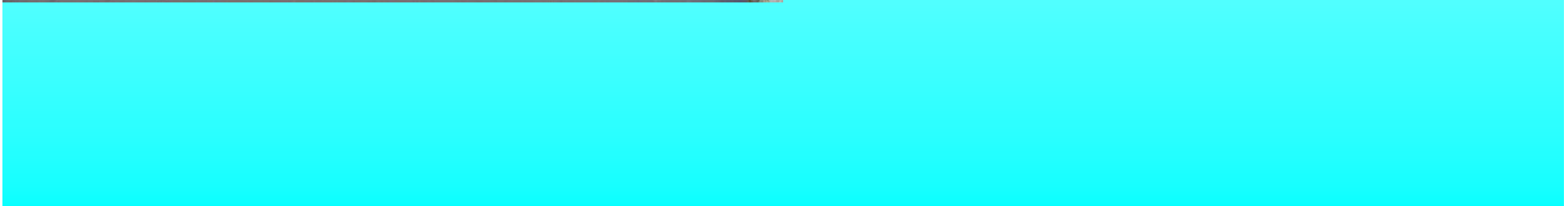
Basic patterns of Slovene Landscapes

Karst Landscapes of Interior Slovenia



Basic patterns of Slovene Landscapes

Landscapes of the Littoral Region



Publication about the Project

The results of the research project were presented in six notebooks:

- **Methodological Basis**
- **1 Alpine landscapes**
- **2 Sub-Alpine landscapes**
- **3 Sub-Pannonian landscapes**
- **4 Karst landscapes of interior Slovenia**
- **5 Littoral landscapes**



Publication about the Project

Methodological Basis, was printed in both Slovenian and English and provides an introduction to the theoretical basis, international experience, and a description of the work process.

The following **five Slovenian landscape regions** were presented in each notebook, which was made up of:

- description of landscape units,
- regionalisation map,
- list of landscape patterns,
- evaluation of landscape sub-units.

The project results

- created a foundation for determination the most valuable landscape, so-called ***outstanding landscapes***,
- provided an expert foundation for the establishment of ***Areas and Elements of Landscape Identity*** which were designated in national planning acts,
- provide valuable information for any continued research into the types of landscape areas,
- can be used in the development of tourism, which based on landscape diversity,
- the results of the project have become **an integral part of the sustainable development policy planning of Slovenia.**

What are the instruments for maintenance diverse of the landscape

1. Sustainable spatial planning
2. Inter sectoral cooperation and harmonization (primarily among agriculture, cultural and nature heritage and tourism)
3. Raising of awareness – informing the public on the importance of landscapes
4. Public participation – better inclusion of the local population into the discussions of landscape contents.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of all these efforts were not fully exploited in Slovenia.

The reason is in aside the fact that:

- each sector sticks to its goals and development and management of 'its own garden'.
- the successful implementation of landscape management depends very much on the willingness of the sectors.
- the landscape is a synthetic concept, which is results comprehensive land use planning process, which is not a reflection of the situations in Slovenia

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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