

**Territories of the future:
landscape identification and
assessment: an exercise in
democracy in UKRAINE**

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Landscape Policy – Main Position

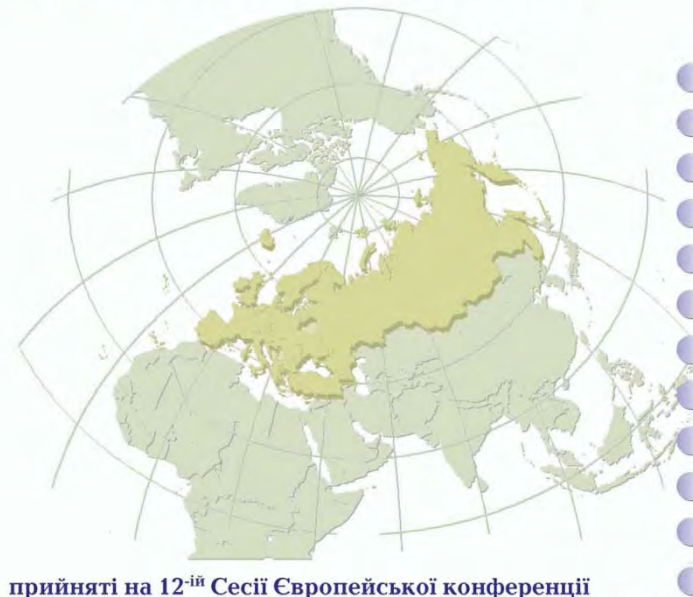
- As an object of governmental policy – landscape, which was identified and called as a natural complex was since 60-70 th. previous century;
- Traditional development of landscape science. Landscape is not only what we see, but, as Convention says, – this is a result of the action and interaction of the natural and/or human factors, we should carefully study and put into our mind these processes;
- Strategy of the Environmental Policy until 2020 was adopted by Parliament in 2010 with a Chapter concerning landscape diversity protection;
- Traditional support of the international policy and activity – Bern Convention, Biodiversity Convention 1992 and Protocols, CEMAT Activity, participation in preparation of European Landscape Convention (2000) – Ratification by Ukraine – 2005; Translation and publication in Ukrainian Language of most important documents, including Hannover Guiding principles, 2000.
- Ukraine is ready to act in the same way in the future - using the principles of the Convention for the protection of nature on the basis of wide and active public participation, public-private partnership, increasing of the public awareness.



CEMAT (2000) 7

Європейська конференція міністрів відповідальних за
регіональне планування (CEMAT)

Керівні принципи сталого просторового розвитку Європейського континенту



прийняті на 12-ій Сесії Європейської конференції
міністрів, відповідальних за регіональне планування,
7-8 вересня 2000 року в ГанOVERI

On the Map - 157 types of landscapes

Structure

Eastern European Plain

Zone - 6

Kraj - 1

Oblast - 48

Rajon - 229 on a Plain part of Ukraine

Mounting Regions – Carpathian (35 rajons)
and Crimean (14 rajons)

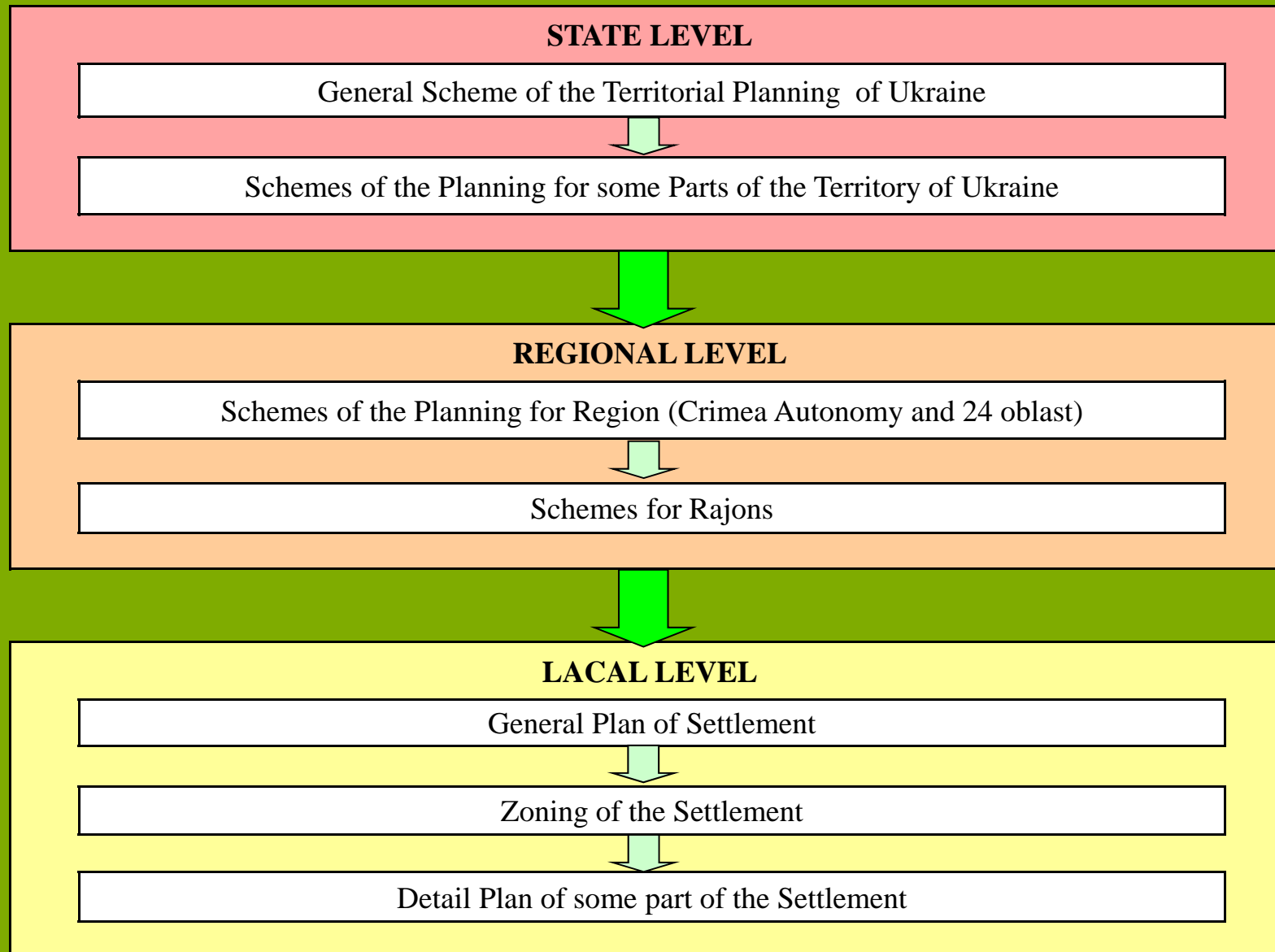
Administrative Territorial System



Saving of Landscape Diversity

- This and other connected with them landscapes maps included in National Atlas of Ukraine (President Degree, 2001, published - 2007);
- Selection of the most typical and unique landscapes and their compositions for nature conservation - Natural (20) and Biosphere Reserves (4), National Parks (47) etc. - Natural Reserves Fund of Ukraine
- Optimization of the territorial using on landscape base by the system of territorial planning

System of Territorial Planning in Ukraine

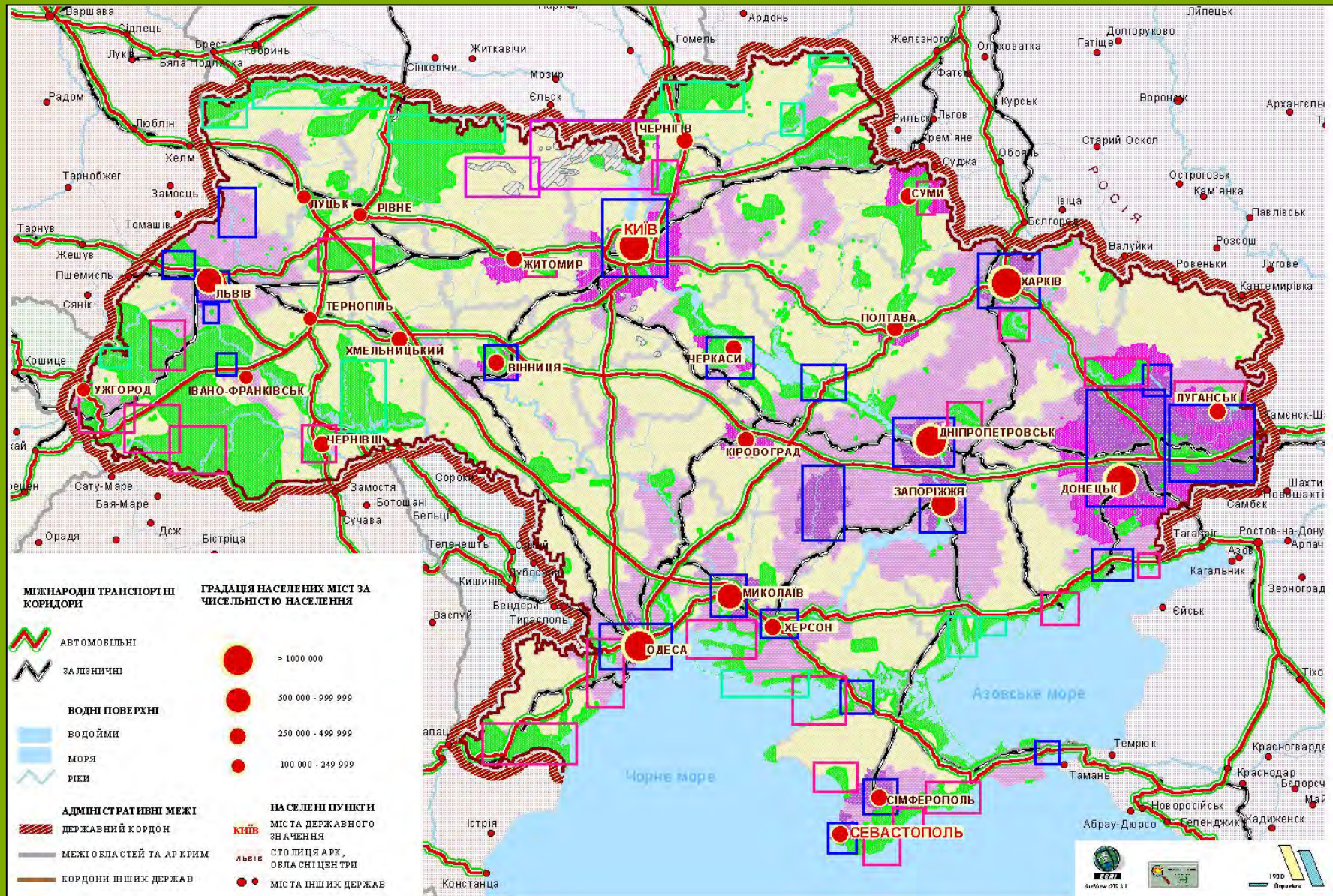


Legal Regulation, Instruments

- Laws – concerning territorial planning
- Governmental Acts (monitoring of the General Scheme etc.)
- Norms for each level of territorial planning with requirements concerning landscapes and their components – geology, geomorphology, soils, water, vegetation etc.
- Environment Impact Assessment, EcoExpertisa, EcoAudit, Public Hearing, Public Participation;
- Internal planning of the especially protected territories – management plans, saving, renovation of landscapes.

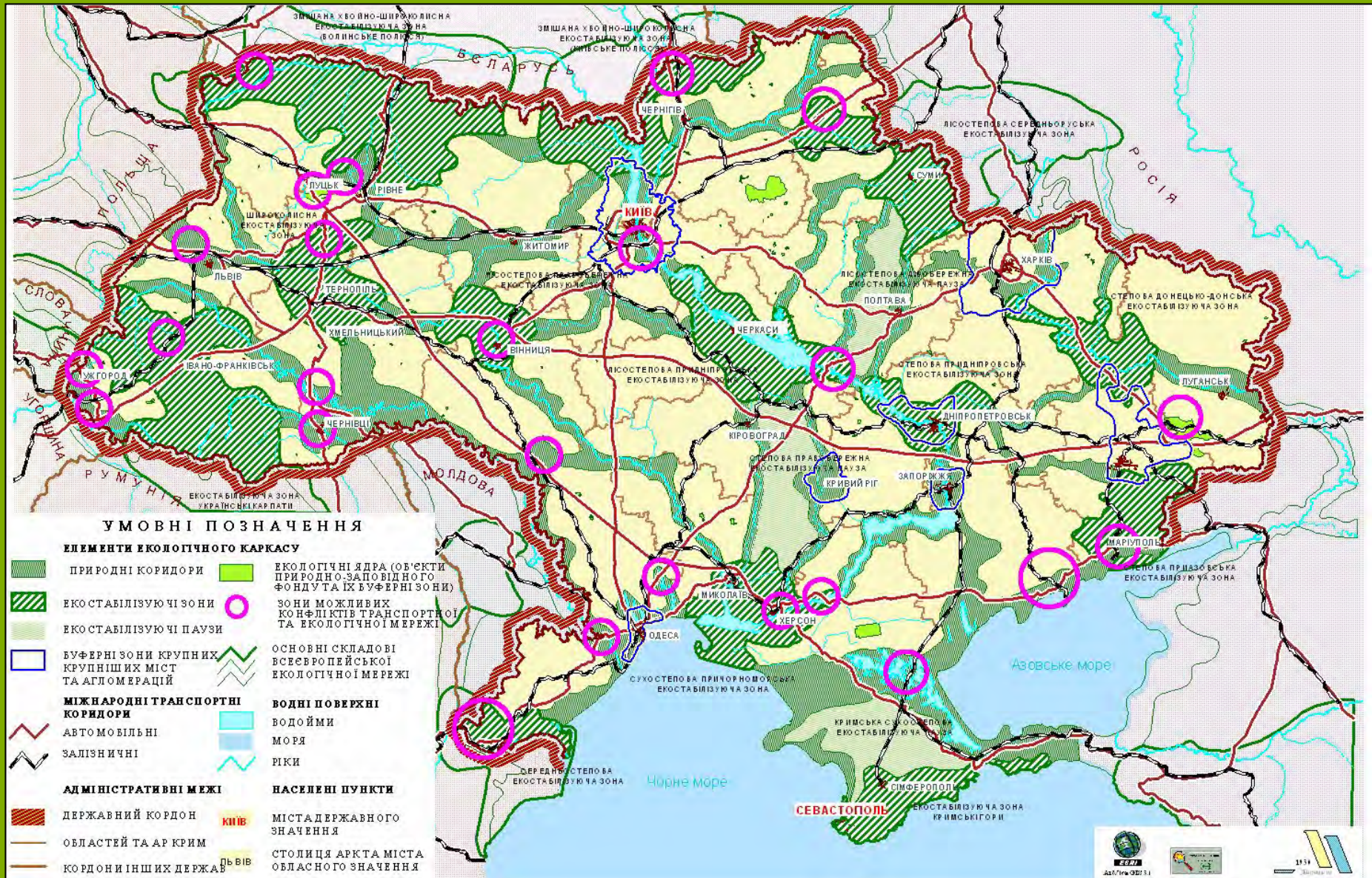
General Scheme of the planning of the Territory of Ukraine (2002)

Planning structure and priorities of the Territorial Using

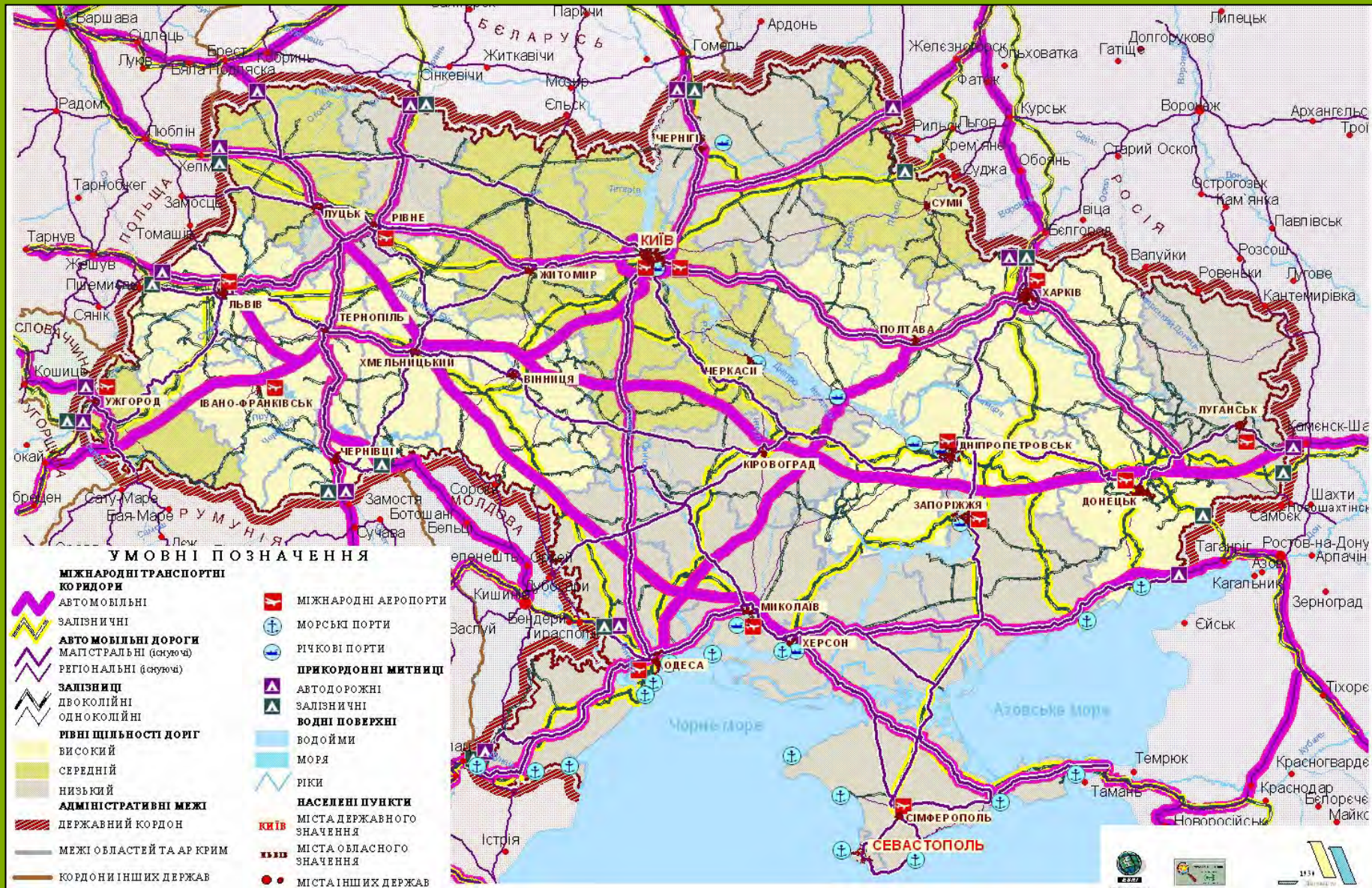


General Scheme of the planning of the Territory of Ukraine

General EcoNet System

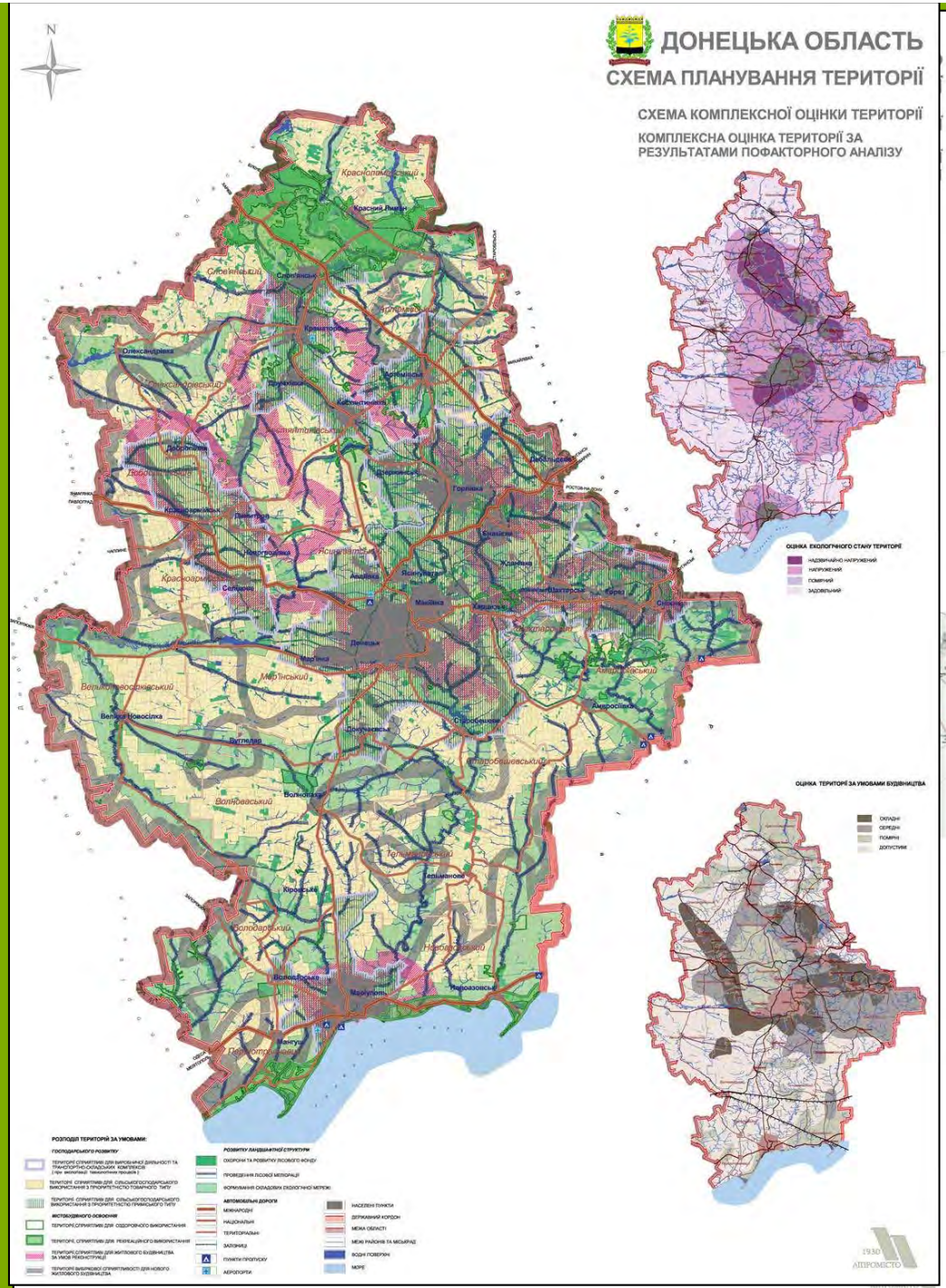


General Scheme of the planning of the Territory of Ukraine Transport System



Territorial Planning at Regional Level

Donetsk Region



Regional Level

Poltava Region

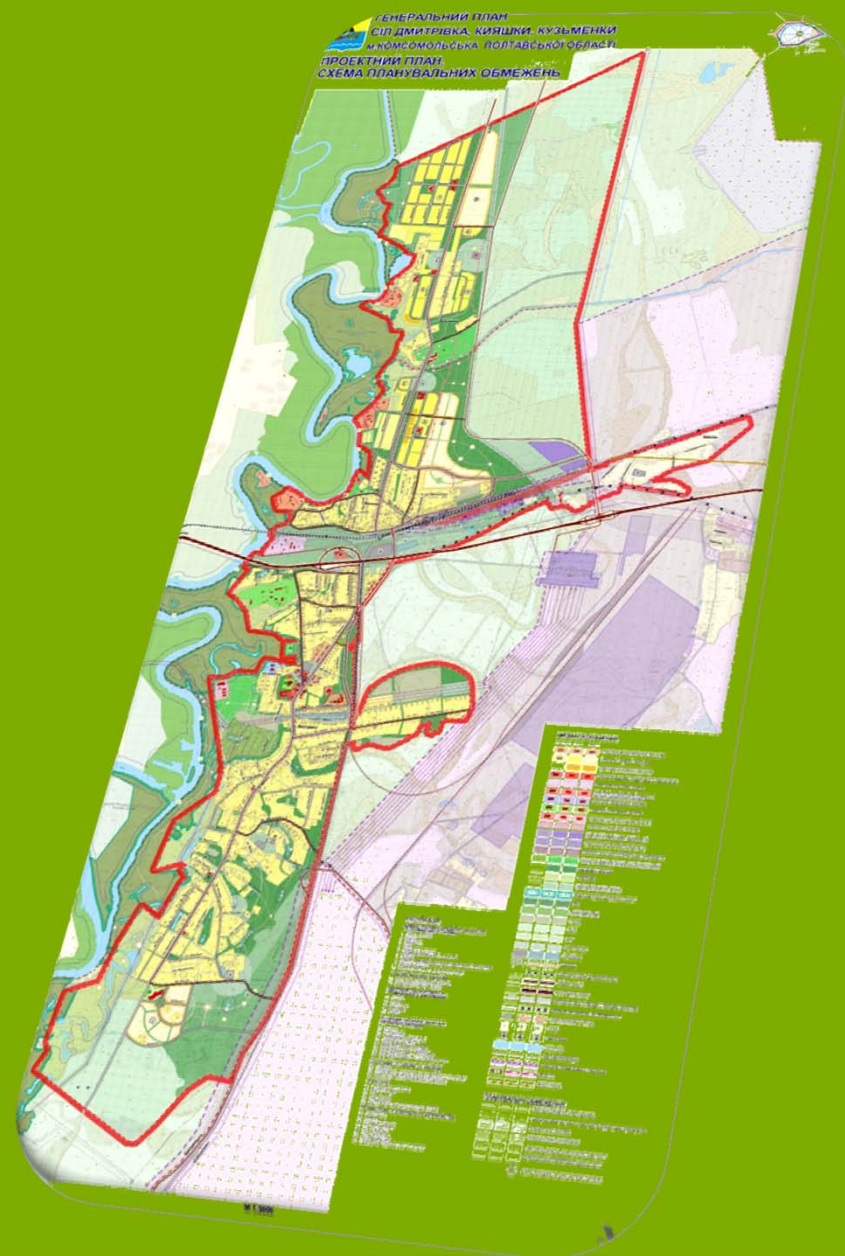


Planning at the Local Level - Settlements

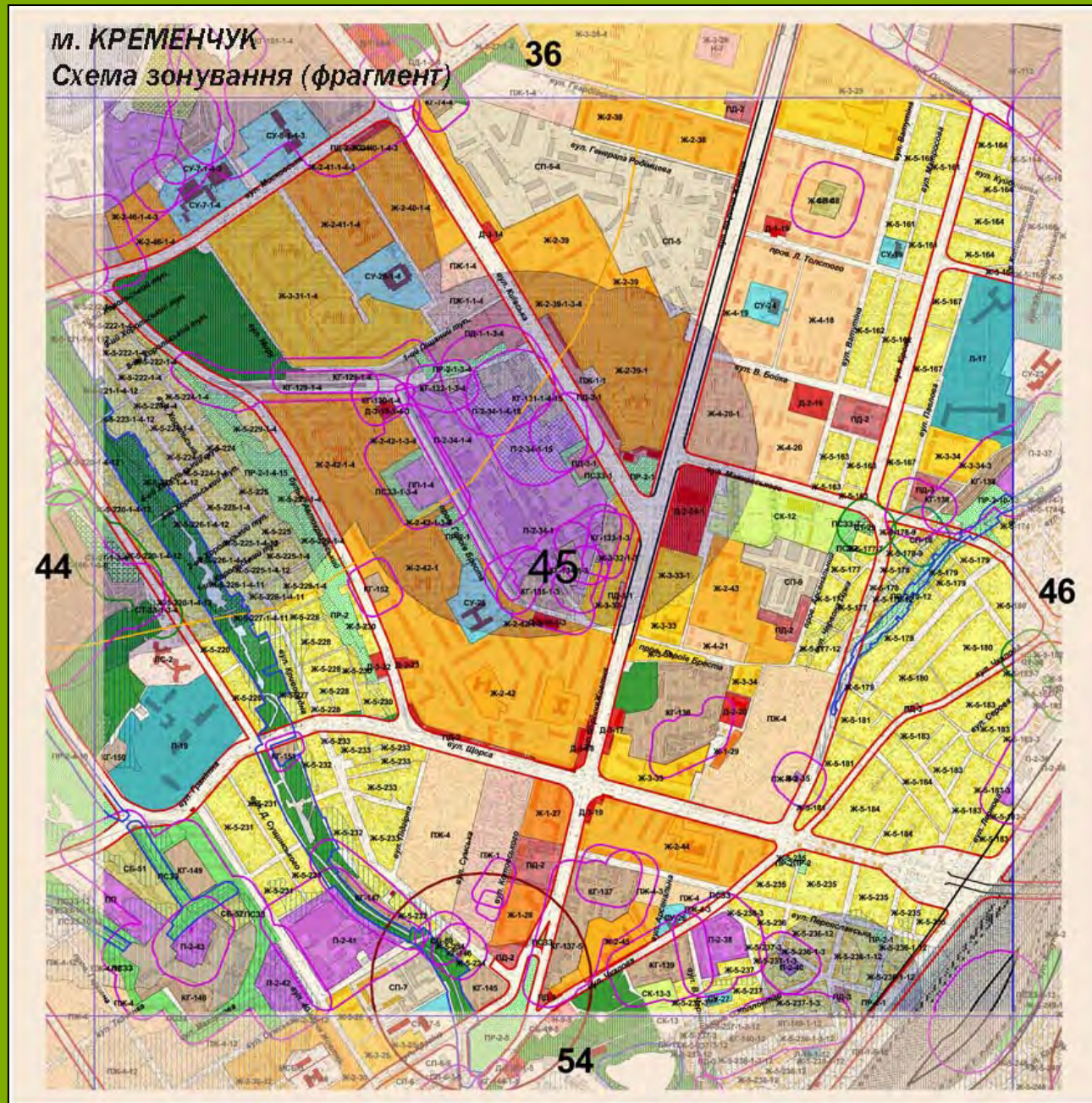
City Kremenchuk



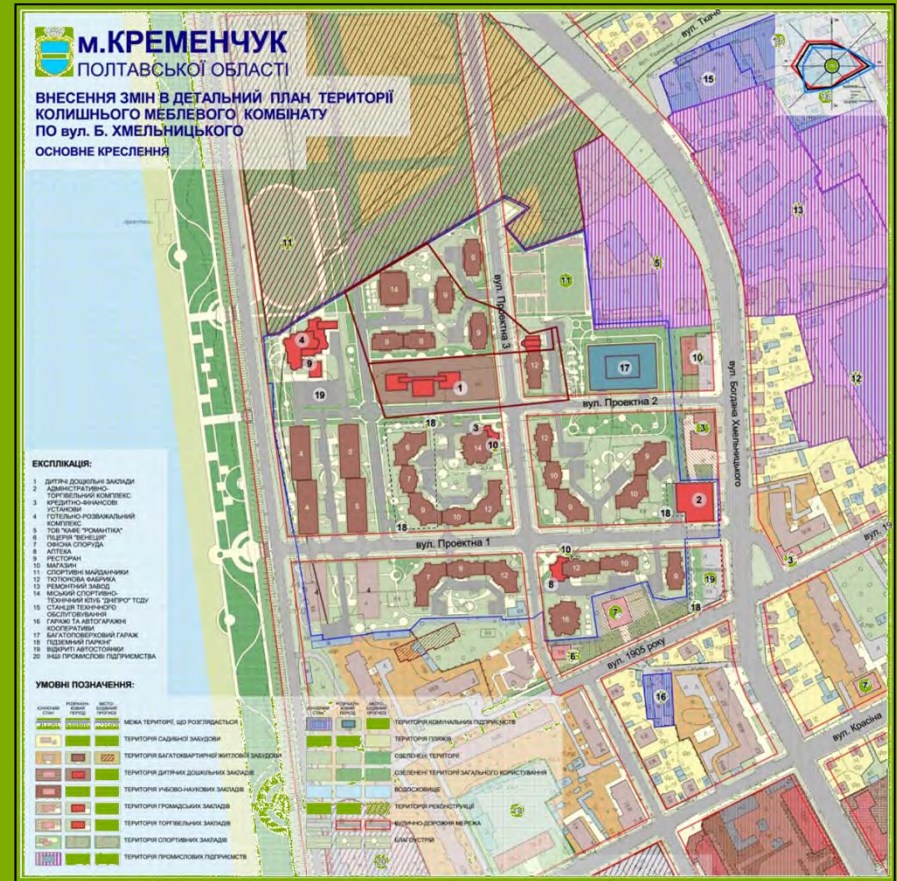
Village Dmitrovka



Zonning of the City Territory



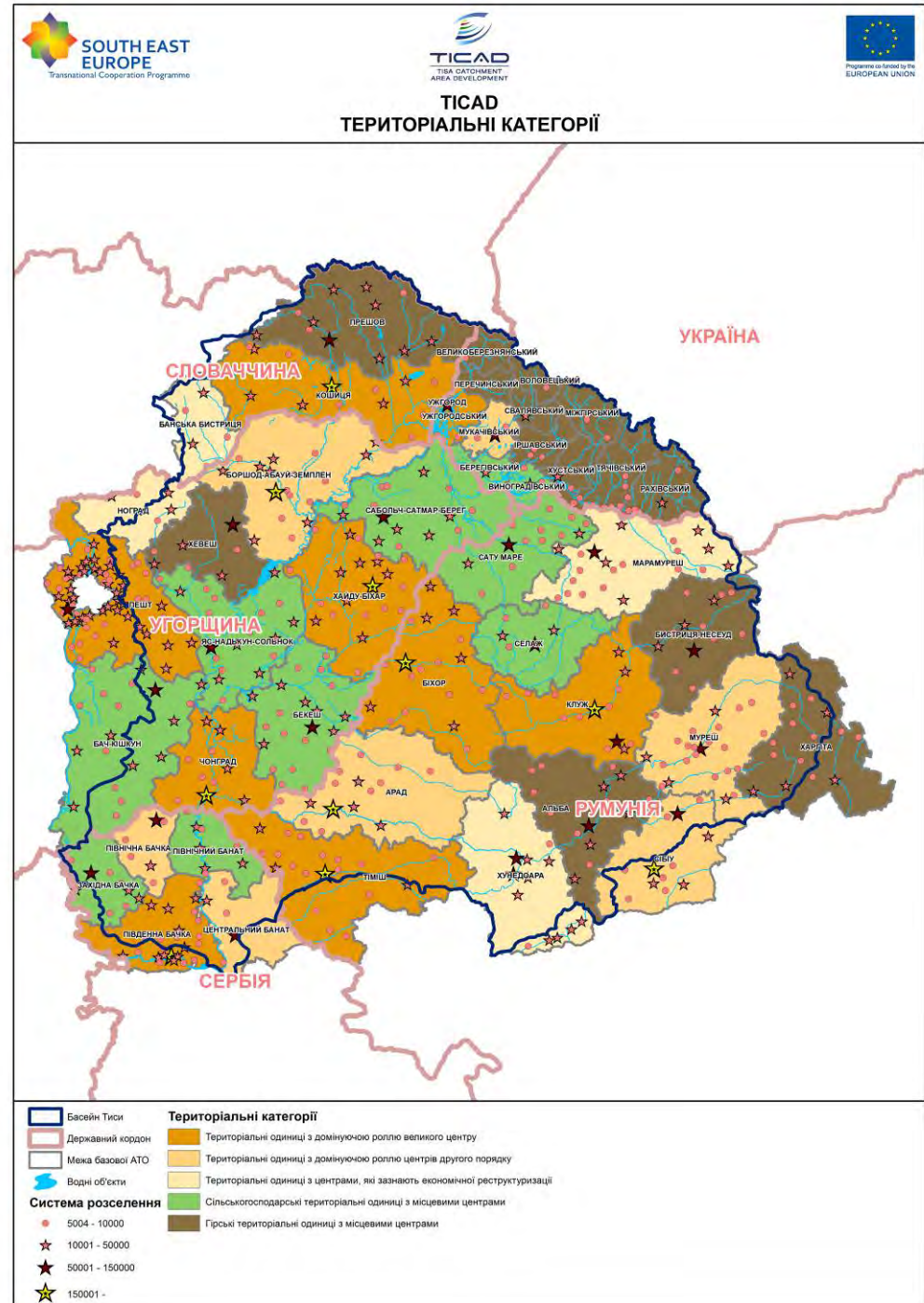
Detail Plans



Tissa River Catchment Area – Tisa Initiative of the Council of Europe - TICAD

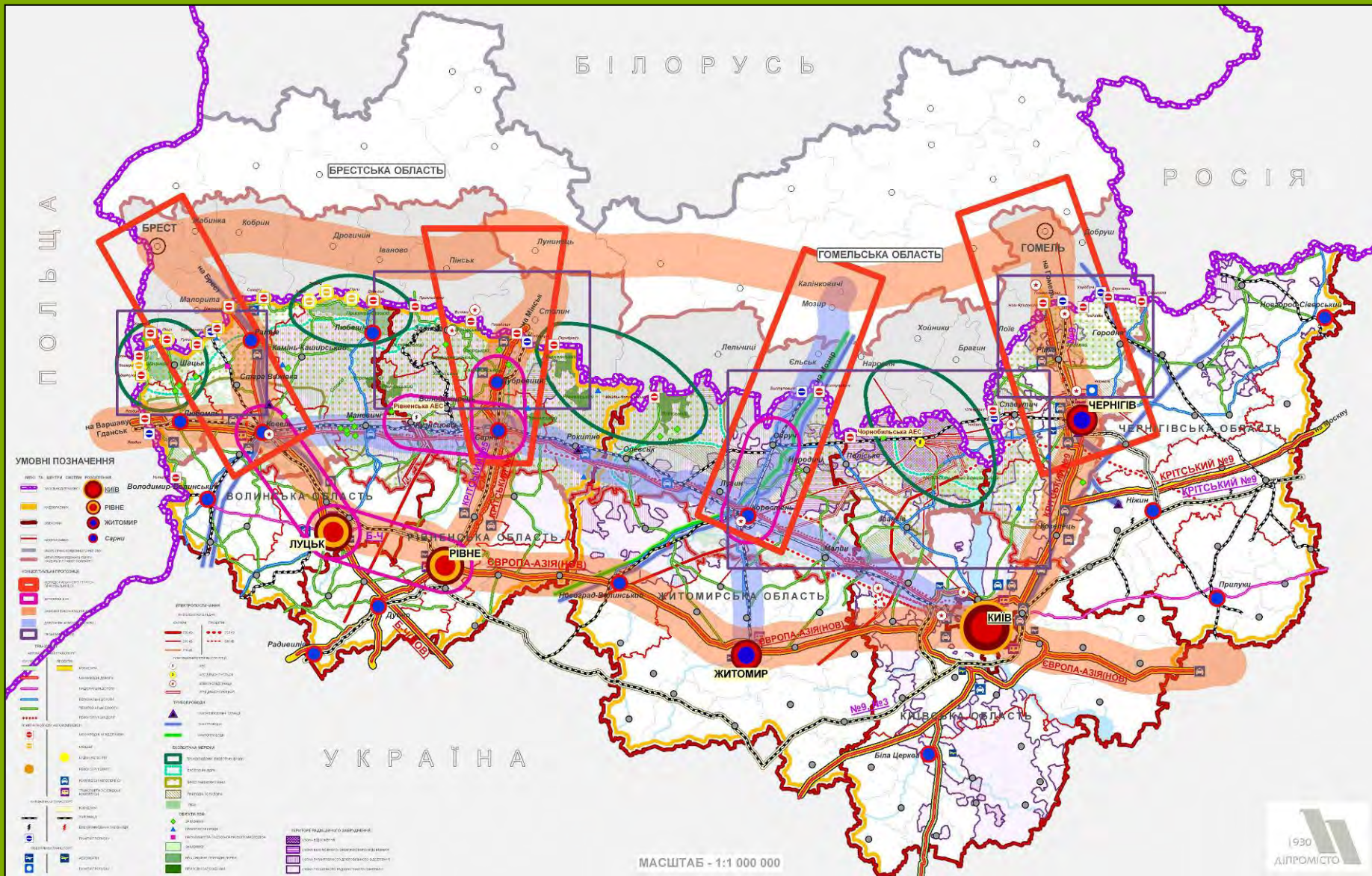
Territorial Categories

From Common Strategy to Common Plan and Common Actions



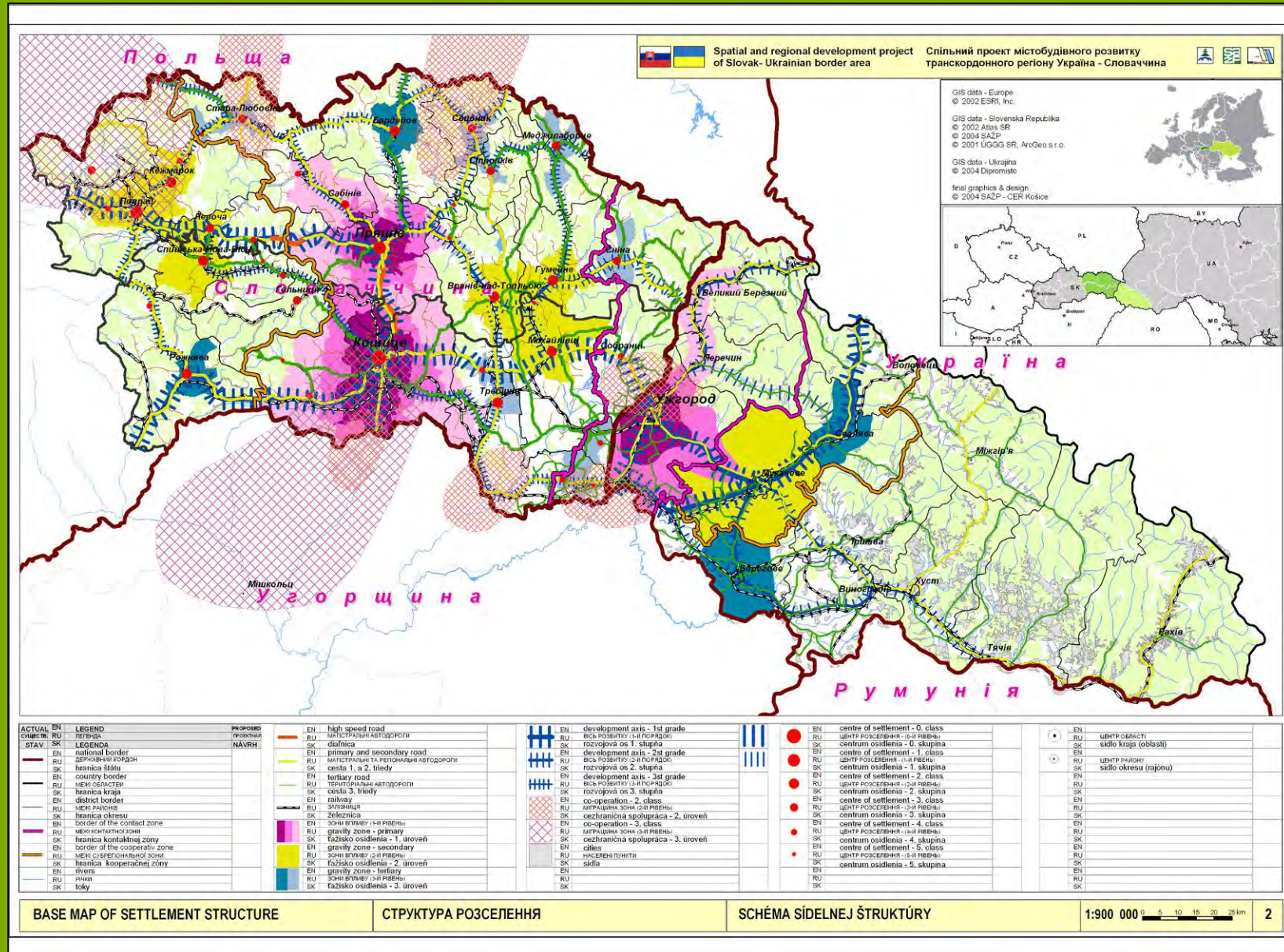
Transfrontier Territories

Ukraine - Belarus



Transfrontier Territories

Ukraine - Slovakia



For Conclusions (1)

- Landscape conception become more and more influential in the systems of environmental protection and territorial planning in Ukraine;
- Landscapes in Ukraine identified in a rather wide public participation base.

For Conclusion (2)

- Now strategically very important to develop such identification of landscapes in a more detail scale, on the base of international methodology, to make wider accesment of the existing landscapes at national and international levels for the different purposes;
- to regulate more strongly on a legal base the process of such accesment to involve much more people into the process of the saving and creation of the best surrounding for people.