



# Landscape planning at a local level in Europe

The cases of Germany, France, the Netherlands,  
the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Walloon Region in Belgium



# Contexte de départ

## En Catalogne:

Intérêt grandissant des entités locales pour le paysage

Nécessité croissante de réviser les instruments et les stratégies sur lesquelles se sont basés les politiques de paysage au niveau local jusqu'à présent

Le passage du paysage au niveau a l'échelle territoriale au paysage à l'échelle locale est encore un sujet à développer

## Coïncidence dans le temps:

Le Gouvernement de la Catalogne est en train de rédiger la nouvelle Loi sur le Territoire, l'Urbanisme, l'Architecture et le Paysage

Le Gouvernement de l'Andorre est en train d'appliquer la Stratégie nationale du paysage (2012)



# Objectifs

Connaître les principaux outils et expériences de planification du paysage au niveau local en Europe et analyser leur relation avec la planification du territoire (plans d'aménagement du territoire ou plans sectoriels )

Apporter des éléments de débat et de réflexion en relation avec l'inclusion du paysage dans la planification

Contribuer aux réflexions et débats initiés en catalogne et en Andorre

Offrir un outil de consultation pour les professionnels et personnes intéressés à la planification du paysage



# Premiers pas

Études de cas existants en Allemagne, France, Pays Bas, Royaume Uni, Suisse et région de Wallonie (Belgique) dont les politiques territoriales et de paysage sont reconnues au niveau européen.

Qu'elle est leur relation avec la planification locale ?

Qu'elle est leur effectivité?

Rôle de la société civile?

Comment s'articulent-ils dans le système réglementaire et de planification du pays ainsi qu'avec ses politiques de paysage nationales?



# Premier document

## La planificació del paisatge en l'àmbit local a Europa

Els casos d'Alemanya, França, Països Baixos, Regne Unit, Suïssa i la regió de Valònia, a Bèlgica



100 | *Resumen de planificación de paisaje y territorio en el desarrollo local en Europa*

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### en LOK

OK

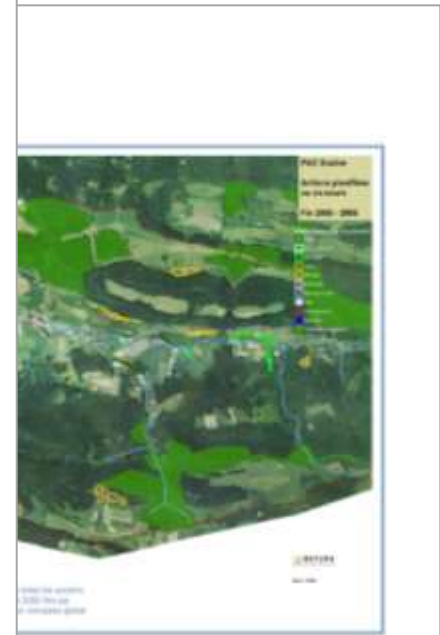
#### Contingut

El plan de paisatge contindrà tres apartats fonamentals:

- **Analisi inicial de l'entorn**, que consistirà en la descripció de les condicions actuals d'ús del sòl, amb una descripció de l'espai. Es valorarà en aquest apartat l'impacte d'ús del paisatge en relació amb la sostenibilitat ambiental, social i econòmica, i es valorarà la capacitat de suport de l'entorn per a les activitats que es preveuen en el pla de desenvolupament del paisatge i d'ús del sòl, amb especial atenció a la gestió dels recursos naturals i culturals.
- **Planificació del paisatge**, que s'orientarà des de dos perspectives: per un costat, a través de la definició dels objectius del pla i, per l'altre, a través de la definició d'una sèrie d'estratègies dirigides per aconseguir-les. El pla podrà contemplar objectius i estratègies relacionades amb: l'ús del sòl, els sectors (per exemple, urbanisme, agricultura, agricultura, indústria, etc.), els recursos naturals, l'història del paisatge, l'espai públic, i altres aspectes relacionats amb la planificació que esdevinguin l'impulsor de la gestió del paisatge, les condicions de desenvolupament, la integració en el paisatge, etc.
- **Proposta d'alternatives i l'elaboració de la cartografia**, que consistirà en la cartografia de la zonificació i dels elements que afecten, les condicions per l'organització de l'espai públic, etc. La cartografia podrà ser presentada amb diferents nivells de detall, amb la finalitat de facilitar-ne l'ús.

El pla de paisatge podrà ser desenvolupat amb diferents nivells de detall i s'orientarà a la planificació del paisatge i dels elements que afecten, les condicions per l'organització de l'espai públic, etc.

- **Elaboració d'un pla de paisatge**, que podrà ser desenvolupat amb diferents nivells de detall i s'orientarà a la planificació del paisatge i dels elements que afecten, les condicions per l'organització de l'espai públic, etc.
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[www.catpaisatge.net/cat/monlocal\\_doc.php](http://www.catpaisatge.net/cat/monlocal_doc.php)

[www.mediambient.ad/images/stories/paisatge/Planificacio\\_Paisatge\\_Local.pdf](http://www.mediambient.ad/images/stories/paisatge/Planificacio_Paisatge_Local.pdf)



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3. *Instruments de planification du paysage*
4. *Le paysage dans la planification urbaine*
5. *Instruments financiers*
6. *Réflexions autour de la planification du paysage au niveau local*
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# Instruments de planification du paysage

## Allemagne

- Plan de paysage (Landschaftsplan)

## France

- Charte paysagère
- Charte du Parc naturel Régional
- Plan de paysage
- Périmètre de protection et de mise en valeur de espaces agricoles naturels et périurbains (PAEN)
- Trame Verte et Bleue (TVB)



# Instruments de planification du paysage

## Pays Bas

- Plan de développement du paysage (LOP, Landschapsontwikkelingsplan)
- Plan de qualité esthétique du paysage (Beeldkwaliteitplan, BKP)
- Règlement et plan cadre de qualité esthétique (Welstandsnota)

## Royaume Uni

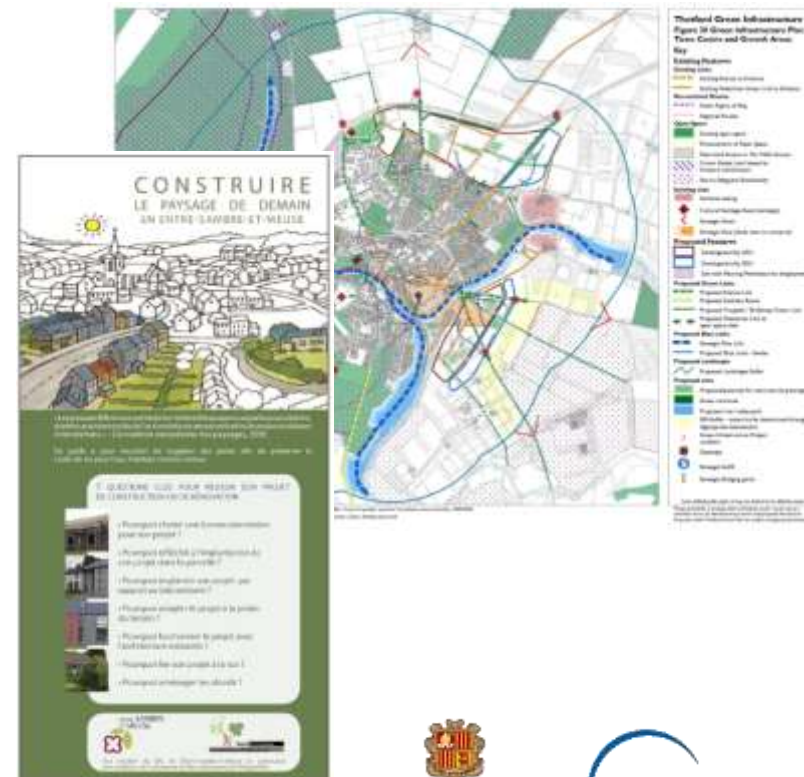
- Infrastructure Verte (Green Infrastructure, GI)

## Suisse

- Conception d'évolution du paysage (CEP)

## Wallonie (Belgique)

- Programme paysage





# Le paysage dans la planification urbaine

## France

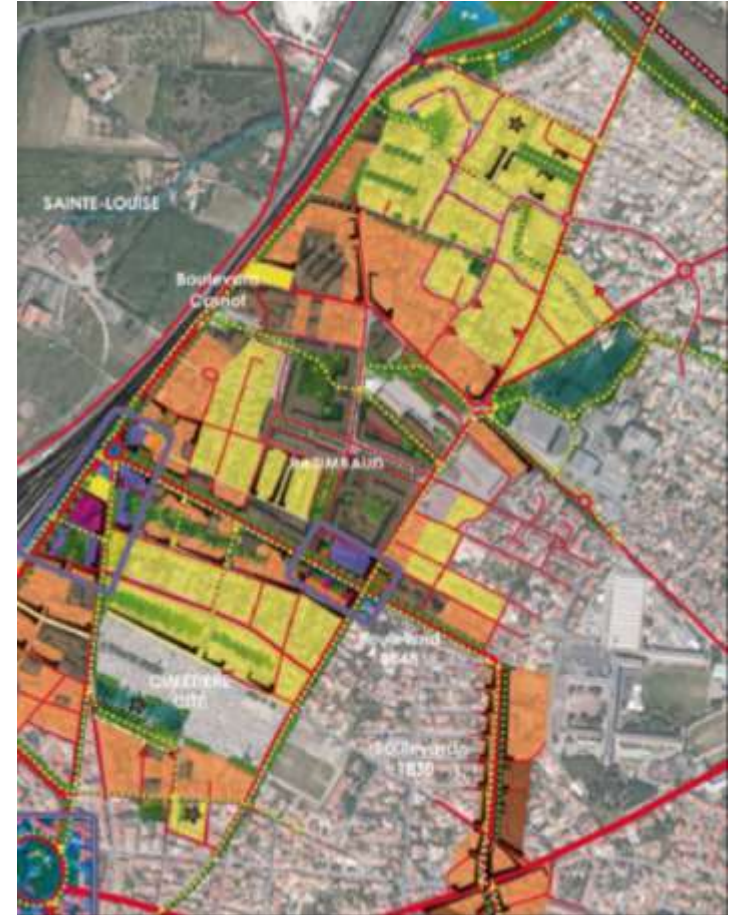
- Schéma de cohérence territoriale (SCOT)
- Plan Local d'Urbanisme, PADD et OAP
- Aires de Valorisation de l'Architecture i du Patrimoine (AVAP)

## Pays Bas

- Plan de zonage en relation avec la LOK (Bestemmingsplan en LOK)

## Royaume Uni

- Évaluation du caractère du paysage dans la planification urbaine locale (LCA and local planning)



# Instruments financiers

## France

- 1% Paysage et développement

## Royaume Uni

- Fond pour le patrimoine de la loterie (Heritage Lottery Fund, HLF)

## Suisse

- Fond Suisse pour le Paysage

The screenshot shows the Heritage Lottery Fund website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Accessibility, Log in / Register, Contact us, Cymraeg, and a search bar. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with links for About us, Our projects, Looking for funding?, Apply, Running your project, and Our community. The main content area features a large image of a gazebo with a silver dome and a statue, with the text "Investing to make a difference for people and heritage" and a link "Find out more about projects >". Below this is a section titled "Idée et objectifs" with a green background, containing text about the Swiss Lottery Fund (FSP) and its objectives. The text mentions that the FSP was created in 1991 and has since 2000 supported over 125 projects worth 288 million francs. It also lists the beneficiaries of the fund: private individuals, associations, and communities. At the bottom of the page, there is a grid of small images showing various landscape projects.

# Exemple de présentation d'un instrument

Description

Aplicacion

**3.4 Landscape Plan**  
**Plan de Paysage**  
**France**

**Definition**  
Landscape plans (plans de paysage) are tools which have as their aim to value the landscape and to incorporate it into the sectoral planning, land-use and urban planning sectoral policies. They represent a change from the former, more parsimonious vision aimed at the protection, management and organisation or planning of the landscape. The landscape plans have a vocation to act on the most direct territory and are often applied to supra-municipal areas, as they come anything from one to several landscape units, which do not always follow the local administrative boundaries.

Although the landscape plans, in the same way as the landscape atlas (atlas de paysage) and the Landscape Charters (chartes paysagères), were introduced in France as a result of the impulse of the 1993 Landscape Act (Loi Paysage), the European Landscape Convention and later the Grenelle I Agreement (2009) and II (2010) gave them a new impulse. For example, in 2013, the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy (Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable et de l'Énergie) put out an offer for bids on drawing up the landscape plans throughout the territory. According to the conditions of the tender, the Ministry agreed to take on part of the cost of the study in order to meet some of the various French regions and departments to develop landscape plans.

Landscape plans are considered to be a landscape policy tool that allows the coherence of the various sectoral policies concerning the landscape to be assured, as well as a dialogue between municipalities on the problem that an envisaged to have an impact on the landscape.

Therefore, landscape plans are governed by the following principles:

- They are a tool for all landscapes, whether urban or rural, whether degraded or of a high quality, every-day places, etc.
- The common objective is to improve the landscape,

with the participation of the general public and of the stakeholders in the territory, whether public or private.

- They are a joint, collaborative project and envisage associating as a way to look for agreements between the parties interested in the future of their landscape.
- It is a project to develop and control the evolution of the landscape, which should be translated into specific actions. It is a living document, which can be used by all the stakeholders.
- One of the main criteria is that they should be prepared at a supra-municipal level.

The landscape plans have many points in common with the Landscape Charters, both with regard to the methodology as well as the generic objectives they seek for the landscape. However, the main difference lies in the way in which the involvement of the stakeholders is formalised. While the landscape plans are coordinated by the administrations only by the governing body of a Regional Natural Park (parcs naturels régionaux), bodies that will have to be responsible for guaranteeing that the plan is respected and followed by the various stakeholders in the territory, in the case of the Landscape Charters, it is a group of associations that promote them being carried out and which finally formalise their involvement by signing a document that summarises all the objectives and the actions. Therefore, while the charters reflect a contract, a consensus on the behalf of several signatories, the landscape plan is rather a plan of action, a roadmap on which the administration and the stakeholders will base their actions in the territory in favour of the quality of the landscape.

**Content**

In general, the work methodology of the plans is structured into the following three phases:

- **Diagnostic.** Analysis of the landscape and of the landscape dynamics. In this stage, a participatory

process that involves the various stakeholders in the territory must be set up.

- **Definition of the landscape quality objectives.** They represent a translation, in the form of strategy, of the aspirations of the territorial stakeholders and the processes of the landscape plan. They are also influenced by the strategic priorities of the landscape characteristics of the surrounding area, and are derived from the landscape diagnosis.
- **Setting up a programme of actions.** This phase consists of translating the quality objectives into specific, applicable actions. These actions can be operational, in other words, specific actions on the territory, or regulatory or non-regulatory. Awareness creation acts or information aimed at all the stakeholders and the general public can also be defined. These actions may be short-term or long-term and may be included in the urban planning of the municipality. Sometimes they are actions for immediate application and in other times they require more complex projects, whether from an economic or administrative point of view.

**Application**

As in the case of the Landscape Charters, the objectives and the proposal for actions that arise from the preparation of a landscape plan can be translated into guidelines and regulations included in the territorial and urban planning documents, particularly in the plans of territorial coherence (plans de cohésion territoriale), SCoT, see page 76) and the local urban development plans (plans locaux d'aménagement, PLU), see page 90). Therefore, it is important that the landscape plans should be prepared before the above-mentioned planning documents so that they include the landscape vision in a more comprehensive way, and from the beginning of the preparation process.

Specifically, a fairly direct relationship can be established between the landscape plans and the planning

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Figure 14. Relationship between the planning, landscape and landscape plan tools, according to the scale of application for which they are defined. Source: Adapted from Ferrer, 2002.

**and sustainable development projects (projet d'aménagement et de développement durable, PADD), see page 82), comprehensive documents, both of a PUU as well as of a SCoT, and which are fundamental for defining the sustainability strategy of the territory, particularly from the Grenelle II Agreement. The PADD expresses a project at a municipal scale, therefore, a landscape plan prepared for the same territorial area may become the basis of it with a more landscape type guidance of the territory and of the development that it is aimed to carry out.**

Initially, in view of the fact that the scale of work of the landscape plans is supra-municipal, the quality objectives and the programme of actions that are defined will be easier to transfer to a SCoT (with a level of analysis and definition that is more generic) than to a PUU (which is usually drawn up at a municipal scale). Nevertheless, the fact that the PLU must be coherent with the principles of the SCoT prepared at a higher scale, implies that both instruments will end up talking on the objectives of the corresponding landscape plan.

Contenu



# Exemple de présentation d'un instrument

### 3.4 Landscape Plan Plan de Paysage France

**Scale:** supramunicipal

**Description**

Landscape plans (*plans de paysage*) are tools which have as their aim to value the landscape and to incorporate it into the sectorial planning, land-use and urban planning sectorial policies. They represent a change from the former, more parsimonious vision aimed at the protection, management and organisation or planning of the landscape. The landscape plans have a vocation to act on the most direct territory and are often applied to supramunicipal areas, as they cover anything from one to several landscape units, which do not always follow the local administrative boundaries.

Although the landscape plans, in the same way as the landscape atlas (*atlas de paysage*) and the Landscape Charter (*chartes paysagères*), were introduced in France as a result of the impulse of the 1993 Landscape Act (*Loi Paysage*), the European Landscape Convention and later the Grenelle I Agreement (2009) and II (2010) gave them a new impulse. For example, in 2013, the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy (*Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable et de l'Énergie*) put out an offer for bids on drawing up the landscape plans throughout the territory. According to the conditions of the tender, the Ministry agreed to take on part of the cost of the study in order to meet the various French regions and departments to develop landscape plans.

Landscape plans are considered to be a landscape policy tool that allows the coherence of the various sectorial policies concerning the landscape to be ensured, as well as dialogue between municipalities on the projects that are envisaged to have an impact on the landscape.

Therefore, landscape plans are governed by the following principles:

- They are a tool for all landscapes, whether urban or rural, whether degraded or of a high quality, every-day places, etc.
- The common objective is to improve the landscape,

**References:**

- Act No. 93-24 of the 8th of January 1993, on the Protection and Valorisation of Landscapes (*Loi Paysage*)

**Key aspects**

- Landscape plans are generally written up for supramunicipal areas, often delimited for landscape reasons (landscape units or areas with a landscape significance), not by administrative boundaries.
- Landscape plans are voluntary tools that are considered to be a landscape policy tool and one of cooperation between municipalities to guarantee coherence with respect to the landscape.
- The aims and the actions envisaged in the landscape plans can have a fairly direct translation in the PADDs, which, in turn, transfer the premises on the landscape to the planning documents (SCOT and/or PLU).
- Public participation is important in the landscape plan preparation process.

**Examples**

- Plan de paysage de la Vallée de la Thève Amont
- Plan de paysage du Grand Nancy
- Plan de paysage Pays Vienne et Moulrière

**Scale:** supramunicipal

**Reference framework**

- Act 93-24 of the 8th of January 1993, on the Protection and Valorisation of Landscapes (*Loi Paysage*)

**Summary:** Landscape plans are tools that are designed to valorise the landscape and incorporate it into the sectorial planning, land-use and urban planning sectorial policies. They are promoted by the administrations with the aim of acting as roadmaps on which the administration and stakeholders can base their actions on the territory in favour of the quality of the landscape. They can find a fairly direct translation in the PADDs (see page 82), which, in turn, transfer the premises on the landscape to the planning documents (SCOT and/or PLU).

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**3. Landscape planning tools**

# Exemple d'application de l'instrument

## EXEMPLE

### Plan de paysage de la Vallée de la Thève Amont

The Vallée de la Thève Amont Landscape Plan (2008) was developed in 2008 in the region of the Oise-Pays de France Regional Natural Park (Parcs de France Regional Natural Park (Cher de France Regional Natural Park / Oise-Pays de France), signed in 2004 with the aim of bringing together various stakeholders from the territory to shape up a project of common, shared development.

The plan arose within the context of the Oise-Pays de France Regional Natural Park (Cher de France Regional Natural Park / Oise-Pays de France), signed in 2004 with the aim of bringing together various stakeholders from the territory to shape up a project of common, shared development.

The aim of the plan is to provide a general view of the landscape in the plan with regard to its current condition, how it is evolving and how they would like it to be in the future.

One of the features that should be highlighted is that the plan specifies actions proposed to each of the municipalities involved, ensuring that it promotes and facilitates the commitment to maintain the landscape quality objectives established and the actions agreed on in the urban planning documents and in the local development projects of each municipality.

The plan consists of three documents. In the first document a diagnosis of the landscape is made. They study the topography, hydrology, geology, structure of the plots of land, land use, areas with ecological value and heritage features, but they also make an analysis of the evolution and the history of the landscape, the management and the uses that are made of it, the perception people have of it as well as a cultural approach. In addition, the landscape is divided into landscape units. The mapping is integrated into the document itself.



Figure 10: Cartographic corresponding to the objectives of the Vallée de la Thève Amont Landscape Plan.

The second document deals with the elaboration of a local landscape project, in which the desired evolution of the landscape, which dynamics affect it, and what the main objectives and the strategies for ensuring its quality are defined. It deals with matters such as agriculture, natural open spaces, urban planning, communication channels, the heritage and the tourism and recreational use of the place. The seven main landscape objectives are: a) to maintain the diversity of the landscape as fundamental identity signs of the Vallée de la Thève Amont; b) to preserve the rural character of the landscape in the place; c) to promote an economic management of the land that favours the integrity and continuity of the agricultural and natural spaces; d) to improve the legibility of the landscape in the Vallée de la Thève Amont, the riverbanks and in tributaries; e) to establish a balance between the discovery and the protection of the heritage (both natural); f) to improve the quality of the transition areas between the urban spaces and the agricultural or natural open spaces; and g) to encourage local sustainable development. For each of the objectives, actions are proposed in the preservation, assessment and valuation and management of the territory, and a representative map is drawn up.

The third document consists, for each municipality, a programme of very precise actions that respond to the landscape objectives that are good in the plan and which are arranged under three pillars: preservation, assessment or valuation and management of the territory, for each municipality.

One of the aspects that the introduction of the plan aims to facilitate is the incorporation of schemes and diagrams that illustrate the actions that need to be taken.



Figure 11: Example of diagram which illustrates the planning proposal for the S22 route (between Montfort-la-Croix and Thérin), with the planting of rows of pear trees, a new linear strip of bushes between the road and the hedge line and the replacement of the herbaceous plants for fruit trees in the interior of the plot.



Figure 12: Summary of measures that come under the management of the territory pillar, as established in the town of Martainville.

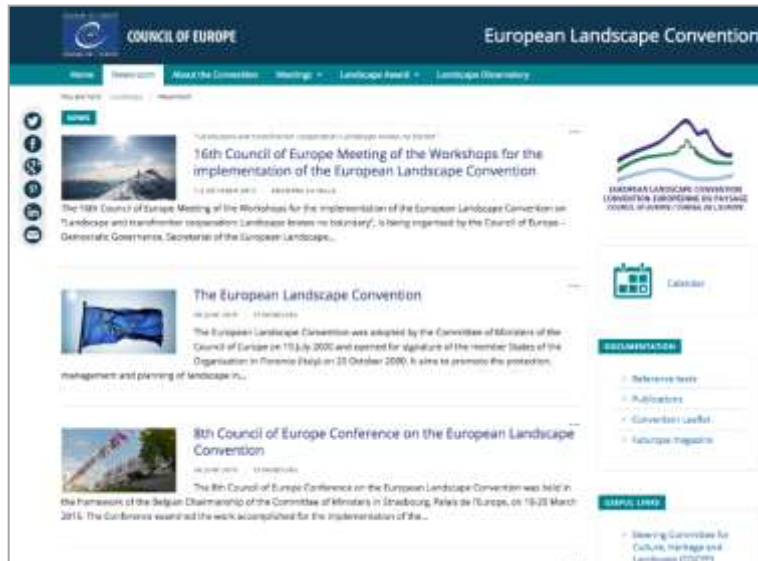


# Some reflections...

## From the European Landscape Convention to the local action

The CEP is triggering institutional, regulatory and planning changes and adaptations not only at the regional and national, but also at the local level.

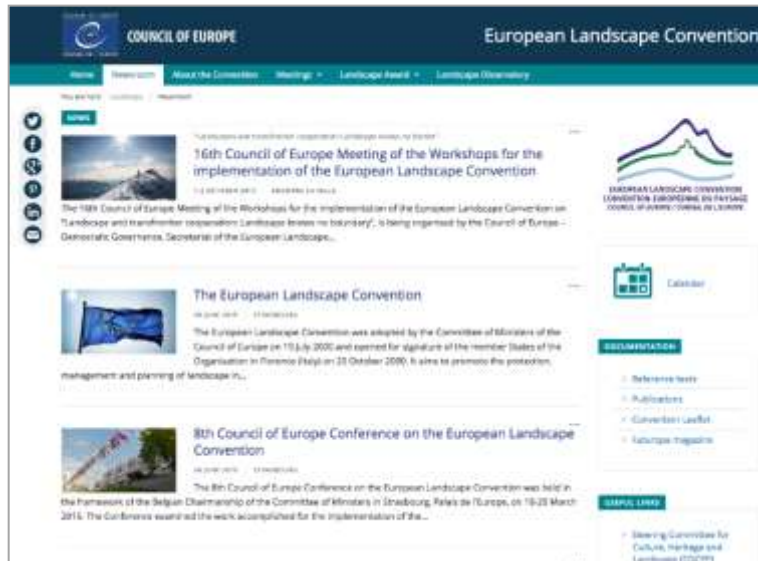
Ever-increasing and persistent demand from the general public to take part in the “government of places”.



# Some reflections...

## From the European Landscape Convention to the local action

Local institutions view the landscape as a possible driving force for their development, a competitive factor, a local attraction and a way to raise levels of self-esteem, and quality of life.

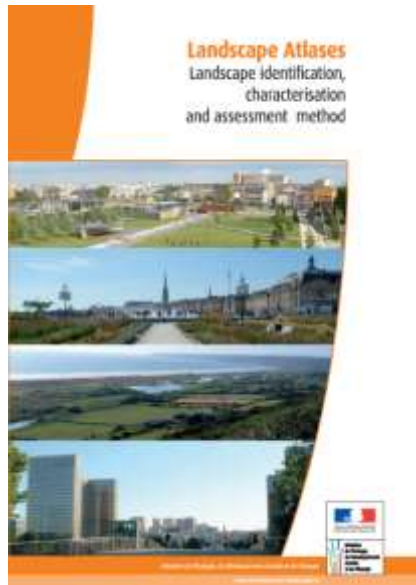


# Some reflections...

Landscape planning at a local level begins at a national level...

Importance of having strategies at all levels of government, from national to local levels.

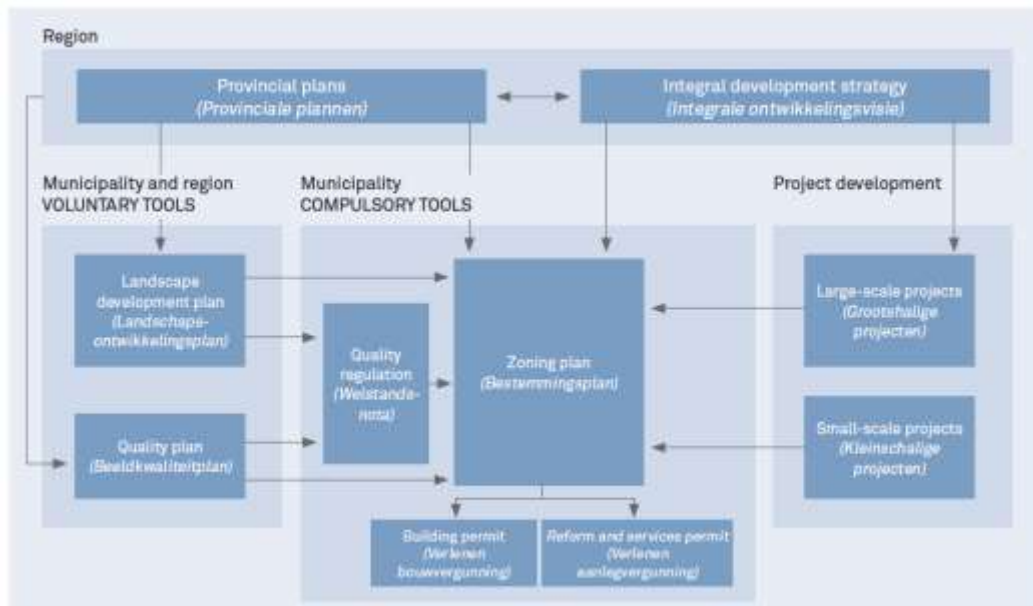
The relevant role of the national landscape strategies.



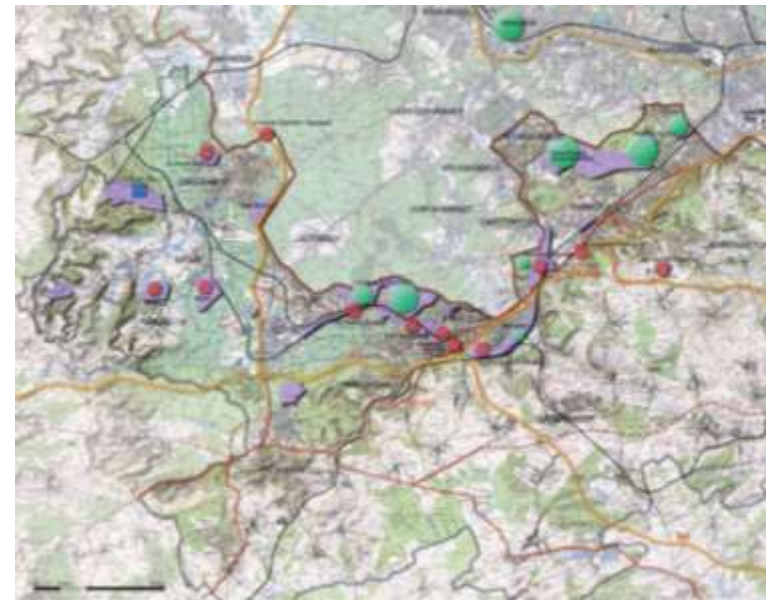
# Some reflections...

## Moving from the regional to the urban level

We have to specify at the local level the landscape quality objectives and implement them.



*Relationship between landscape planning and urban planning (The Netherlands)*



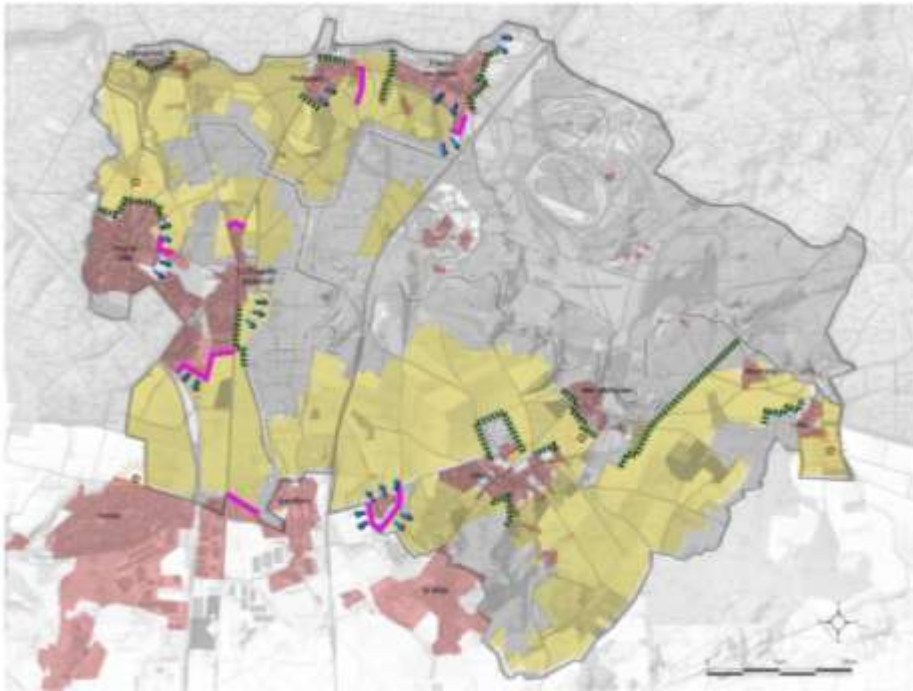
*Schéma de cohérence territorial Rosselle (France)*

# Some reflections...

## Landscape units as an area for planning

Excellent base for linking landscape planning decisions with urban planning in order to formulate local landscape strategies or develop specific projects.

Functional areas that enable us to move from generalization to concrete initiatives.



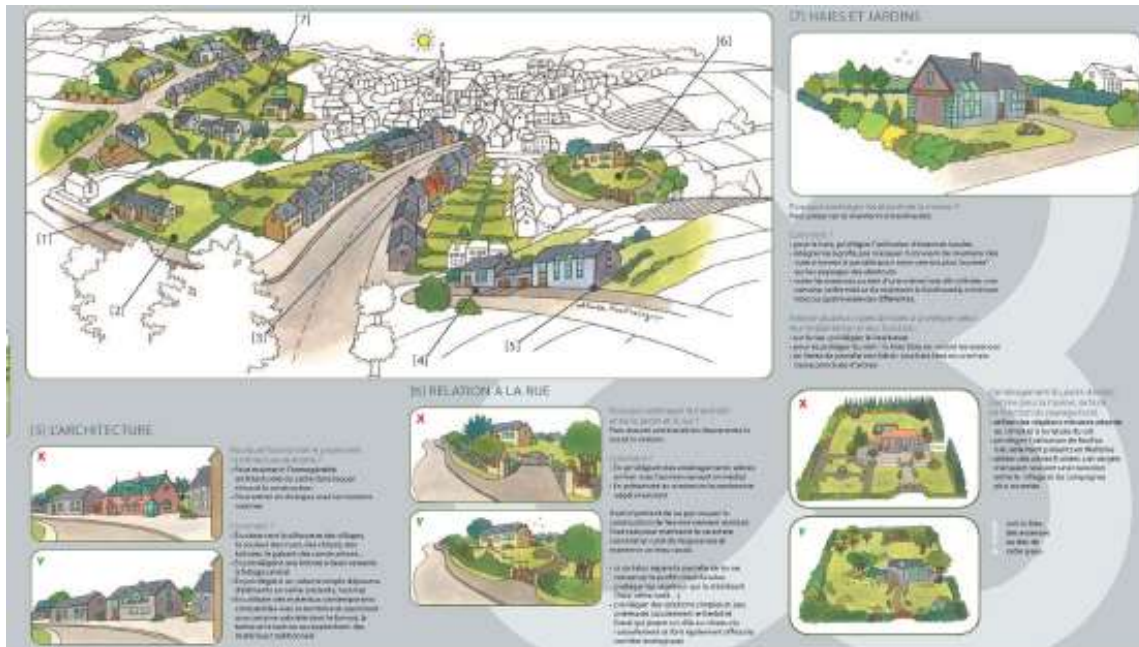
*Plan de paysage de la Vallée  
de la Thève Amont  
(France)*



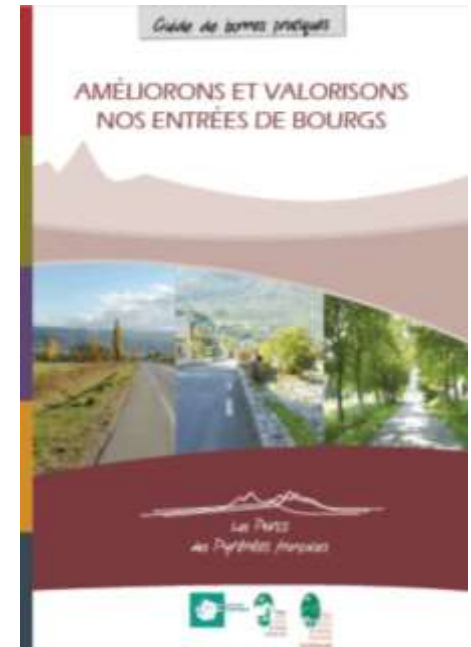
# Some reflections...

## Beyond regulation: the force of recommendations and good practices

Enormous utility of manuals and documents stating recommendations and good practices to improve the quality of the landscape at the local level.



*Construire le paysage de demain (Valonia)*



*Guide de bonnes pratiques (France)*

# Some reflections...

## Linking landscape and urban planning is not enough: links with local sectorial policies

Landscape policy at the local level must be transversal and strengthen those strategies where the landscape may present a future opportunity.



Figure 10. Plan and extract of the legend of the summary of the objectives of the Normativa PAGO. The plan is to work on the strips between the city and the country, with the purpose of favouring the correct insertion of nature into the city. The idea is to create a new public park on a city scale and to connect the network of green spaces with the network and that the *Consejo de la Sierra* declared World Heritage by UNESCO should be a structuring feature of the city. These are aspects that had not been taken into account in the previous PLU and offer improvements in the quality of life of the inhabitants.

Figure 11. The small Sautra hamlet has an extraordinary landscape heritage.

**EXAMPLE**  
*Conception d'évolution du paysage de Sautra*

The Sautra district (223 inhabitants and 1,472 ha) has an extraordinary landscape heritage. It is a rural district in a small valley in the Sura region which has been part of the Haute-Savoie municipality since 2013.

In 1998, the Landscape Development Plan (CEP) was drawn up with a 15-year horizon as a response to the desire stated in the Regional Territorial Planning Mission Plan (Plan directeur régional d'aménagement du territoire). The CEP, which was updated in 2005, received funding from the Swiss Foundation for the Protection and Management of the Landscape, the Sophie and Karl Baudouin Foundation, Pro-paris and the Swiss Landscape Fund, which made part of the actions possible (see page 116).

The municipal executive board and an advisory group actively participated in drawing up the CEP. In addition, the plan received the support of the general public, the farm owners and the various territorial stakeholders. The municipal executive board and its advisory group guarantee the coordination of the CEP.

As far as the current is concerned, the CEP project is structured into themes, for each of which specific actions that need to be carried out are established. The objective of the actions is to create a comfortable, diverse space in which the environment, the landscape components and the social and economic structures can coalesce and evolve in a harmonious way.

The advisory groups set the programmes of actions for two-year periods, in keeping with the demands of the population and the priorities of all times.

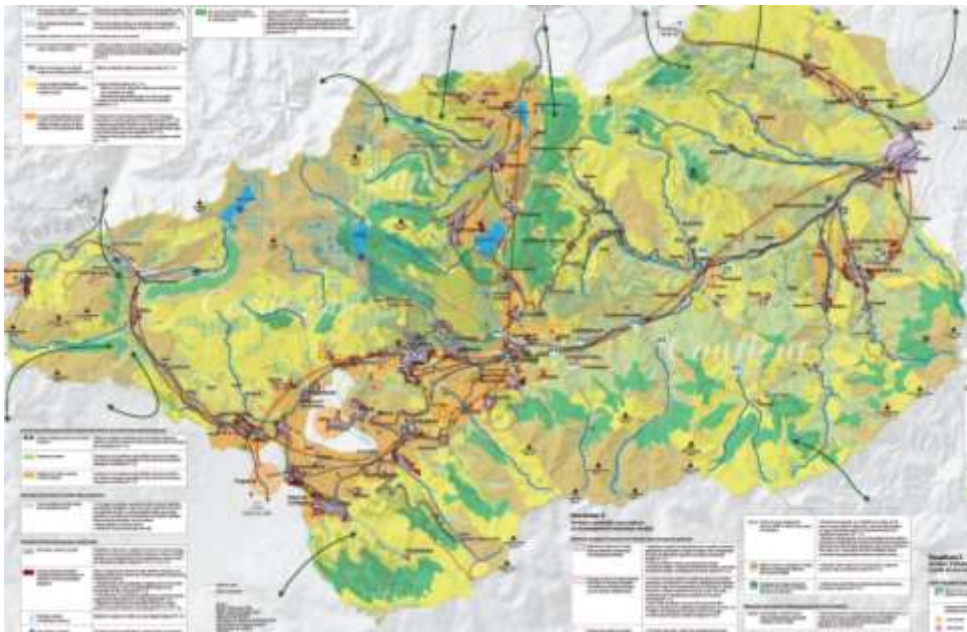
The themes and the priority issues and objectives are the following: in the territorial planning, the need for global planning is proposed, with respect to the architectural heritage, the protection and restoration of historic buildings and the planning of the space is provided; in the agricultural area, the sensitive exploitations are to be maintained and the agricultural surfaces of ecological value are to be increased, as far as forestry is concerned, a coherent management of the forest area is sought, with the deletion of un-

Four areas with an ecological vocation, forest extension and management of the pastures; with respect to the water environment, it wishes to conserve and valorise the water network, its natural and its historic aspects and, finally, for the natural environment, diverse management, communication and coordination actions are proposed, such as creating an information plan and a participation plan.

# Some reflections...

## A clear definition of responsibilities

The efficacy of landscape policies at a local level involves the clear definition of the actors and their responsibilities at all times.



*Charte du Parc natural regional des Pyrénées Catalanes (France)*



*"Landscape coordinator"  
(The Netherlands)*





# Some reflections...

## Encouragement rather than fines

To promoting the positive and constructive characters of the initiatives and regulatory laws, avoiding tools and approaches that are prohibitive or penalising in nature, and which may be counterproductive.

it does not have any legislation specifically dedicated to the landscape, it has a long tradition of considering the landscape in public policies, particularly in regulations relating to the heritage and to territorial planning.

In 1997, the landscape was legally registered in the first article of the Walloon Code of Territorial, Urban and Heritage Planning (*Code wallon de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Urbanisme, du Patrimoine et de l'Énergie*), which considers the landscape to be a value that the public authorities must guarantee and manage. From this time onwards, the landscape became a question to be taken into account in certain procedures and management measures, and the obligation to integrate the landscape perspective into planning documents, such as sectorial plans, the plan of supra-municipal structure (*schéma de structure communale*)<sup>3</sup> or urban and environmental reports was established. The ratification of the European Landscape Convention by the Walloon Region in 2001 and the Belgian government in 2004 represented a further stimulus to developing landscape policies.

In the current context of Wallonia, the sectorial plans (*plans de secteur*) are the reference tool for territorial planning. However, these plans do not influence the multiple stakeholders that act on the territory. There are other instruments with local influence, such as the General Regulation on Constructions in the Rural Environment (*Règlement Général sur les Bâties en Site Rural*), the Supra-municipal Urban Planning Regulations (*Règlements Communaux d'Urbanisme*), and the landscape programmes (*programme paysage*), of a voluntary nature, which complement them and help to protect specific areas.

Therefore, in the landscape area, the function of the regional government of Wallonia, through the General Directorate of Territorial Planning (*Direction Générale Opérationnelle d'Aménagement du Territoire, DGO4*), is that of defining landscape guidelines which the municipalities will later adapt to their territories. Specifically, the DGO4 encourages local stakeholders to develop tools to improve or take into account the specific landscape of their territories, taking the need to involve the citizens in decision making into consideration at all times. One way of promoting these tools is co-funding and supervising the landscape projects of diverse supralocal association structures, also known as landscape partnerships (*partenariats pour le paysage*). The actions that these partnerships promote can be multiple and varied, such as the creation of a physiographic observatory of the landscape, drawing up landscape studies, the development of landscape programmes, making an atlas of the landscape or the creation of a landscape interpretation centre. To ensure the coherence of the initiatives undertaken, it is fundamental that there is good coordination between the partners (*partenaires*).

Moreover, the ratification of the European Landscape Convention, mentioned above, also served as a stimulus for the development of a map of the landscapes in Wallonia (*carte des territoires paysagers*) and for the development of diverse initiatives of evaluation, management, education and training in the landscape by the DGO4.

<sup>3</sup> A Walloon management and programming document for a supra-municipal territory.

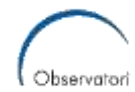


Picture 4. Cover of the programme paysage of Écluse-Wallonia.

Programme Paysage  
(Wallon Region, Belgium)



Govern d'Andorra

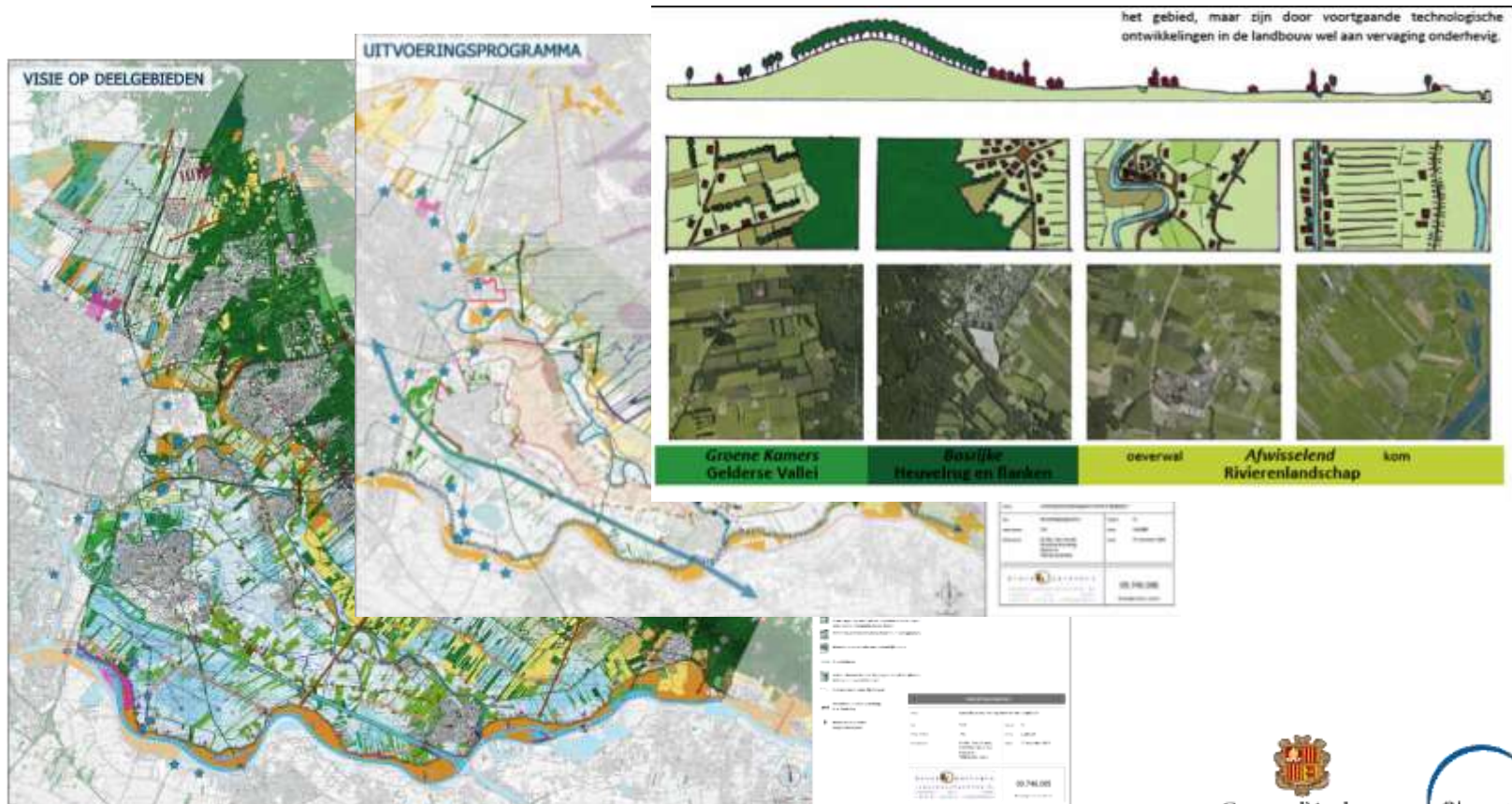


Observatori del Paisatge

# Some reflections...

## Local landscapes, local maps

Possess clear, direct and precise local-level maps that improve the incorporation of landscape issues and perceptions into urban planning and sectorial strategies, focused above all on action.

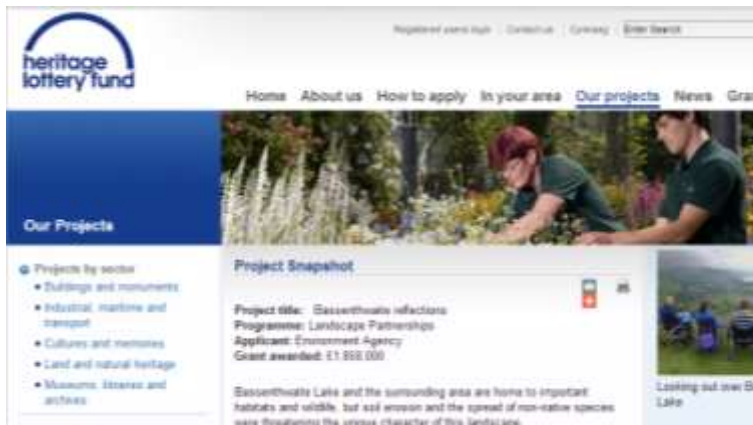




# Some reflections...

## New sources of funding for the landscape at local level

Important that funding involves local stakeholders, public-private enterprises (companies, foundations, banks, etc.), patronage, sponsorship or other imaginative systems, yet to be explored.



*Landscape Partnership (UK)*



*Fond suisse pour le Paysage (Switzerland)*

# A final observation

Today we are witnessing a host of local initiatives driven by civil society with enormous potential.

Demand for new forms of governance, of landscape democracy, of involvement of society in managing the landscape as a common good, based on collective and collaborative work, with new forms of interaction and participation between agents.

Since its approval in October 2000, the European Landscape Convention (ELC) has become the European benchmark *par excellence* for landscape management. Gradually, institutional, regulatory and planning changes and adaptations have been taking place throughout Europe, as indicated by the ELC. One of the commitments in which most progress has been made in some European countries is that of managing and planning the landscape at a local scale, which in many regions of the continent already had a long tradition.

Local people are increasingly seeing the landscape as a driving force for their development and a way of increasing the general public's level of self-esteem, identity and quality of life. The time has come to face the enormous potentials the territory and its landscapes offer and to reach quality and excellence in what we do and when we do it, and it is at a local level where we are more likely to achieve these objectives today. The relationship between landscape and the local world is precisely one of the pillars of the roadmap of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia: *Catpaisatge2020*. Country, landscape, future, the reason for which the Landscape Observatory created the website *Landscape and the local perspective* ([www.catpaisatge.net/monlocal](http://www.catpaisatge.net/monlocal)).

In recent years, landscape policies of a territorial nature in Catalonia have mainly been focused on writing landscape catalogues and introducing the landscape guidelines that resulted from the catalogues into the territorial planning. However, the transfer of the landscape from a territorial level to a local level is still pending, and is an aspect that is not sufficiently considered in the Landscape Act and which is tentatively developed by the Urban Planning Act.

The significance that landscape is taking on in the local area coincides with a growing need to review existing tools and strategies in Catalonia, as well as in Andorra. We are looking at a change in the way in which people relate to their territory and their nearby environment and which calls for changes in the way of looking at

this relationship, from conventional planning tools—which are not providing optimum responses to all the demands of the local world—through to forms of local governance. It is time to reflect on the validity of some tools and strategies on which landscape policies at a local level have been based to date and to analyse the opportunities to overcome current challenges.

This document, produced by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia with the collaboration of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment of the Andorran Government, aims to provide some answers to these challenges. An initial step was to go beyond our borders, asking a series of questions: what tools exist around Europe to integrate landscape at a local scale? How are these tools linked to local planning (not just urban planning)? How effective are they? In their application only dealt with in territorial policies or do they have a more systematic, global focus? What is civil society's role in them? How are they organised in the planning systems and in the respective landscape policies? The document is based on the report "Landscape Planning at a Local Level in Europe" and its link to urban



Figure 1. Landscape and the Local Perspective website by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia.

# A final consideration

Observatori del Paisatge

## Landscape and the local perspective

HOME | GENERAL PRINCIPLES | LANDSCAPE CATALOGUES | CASES OF INTEREST | BIBLIOGRAPHY | PRESS INFORMATION

Acutely aware of the importance of the local landscape, the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia has gathered, organised and selected the main experiences and information from around the world to promote the local landscape, making them available to town councils, municipal commonwealths, local organisations, individual experts and any members of the general public that may be interested. As such, this web page aims to serve as a point of reference for everything related to landscape on the local scale.

*Irene Navarro helped to create this web page.*

**Principles**

**Catalogues**

**Cases of interest**

**Bibliography**

**Press**

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