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LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROJECTS (LDPP)

LDPP Landscape Survey

TERMS OF REFERENCE
Update – December 2015



A. Introduction

The Landscape Survey has been developed as a tool within the framework of the Local Development Pilot Projects programme in 2014 and 2015. The *general objective of the LDPP Landscape Survey* is to provide the local and national authorities, engaged into a development process related to a specific territory, with technical support for identifying and recognising the landscape features in the territory, but also with facts to assess the values of the landscape in order to clarify its potential role toward long-term development policies.

The Landscape Survey may afterward contribute, together with all other possible surveys carried out as part of the LDPP process, to assist the authorities in establishing criteria and methods for protection and restoring the landscape and for conducting the territorial, urban and regional planning process which forms part of the development drive.

The primary aim of this type of tools (see also the Heritage Survey developed as well as part of the LDPP programme) is to understand and preserve, in the long-term, the values and the diversity of the heritage which contribute to define the attractiveness and the competitiveness of the territory. This directly participates in the process leading to propose development projects which uses and adapts cultural and natural heritage resources in a sustainable and compatible way with the identity of the place. The LDPP pilot territories were transformed by societies and cultures which have succeeded there, creating contingent relations between communities and the environment which have produced the high quality of specific "cultural environments". In respect of the communities that make up and live in these territories, heritage (built, landscape, natural, local traditions) is one of the few authentic resources available. Heritage should be considered in light of its potential to contribute to economic growth, creating better quality of life, and social cohesion. It is observed as a driving force for development, its dividend being equally taken into consideration as the economic potential of the other sectors of activity with which it is combined into an integrated and holistic process.

The *present working document*, drafted with the contribution of Mr Alexis Gérard based on the extensive and successful pilot project carried out in Croatia (LDPP Cres), proposes synthetic guidelines to the LDPP Project Implementation Unit in order to organize and carry out a "Landscape Survey". This experimental method has been elaborated on the basis of some key European experiences as « Landscape Atlas » (elaborated in Wallonia and France) or of diverse references such as those elaborated by the Landscape department in the French Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development ("Méthode pour les atlas des paysages, identification et qualification", Strates / CNRS, 1994 or "Méthode pour les atlas de paysages, enseignements méthodologiques de 10 ans de travaux", 2004); the Council of Europe "European Rural Heritage Observation Guide", 2004, CEMAT; the "Landscape Identification - A guide to good practice", 2006, ECOVAST; "A Guide to Undertaking a Landscape Circle Study in Seven Easy Steps", 2008 (Terry O'Regan). The working document also take into account the results of Council of Europe field experiences, as the Landscape Identification and Assessment project in Pejè / Pec region (as part of the PCDK, 2013), or the technical assistance on "Coding a Cultural Landscape, Abava Valley, Latvia", 1995, (Andrew Sillitoe).

B. Principles and specific objectives

The Landscape Survey responds to the knowledge process preconized by the European Landscape Convention (2000). It should provide a shared reference knowledge base which should help the local development project leaders to define criteria for landscape quality and to integrate the landscape within the development project.

The first specific objective of the Landscape Survey is to identify the landscapes, and to analyse their features as well as their dynamics and pressures which modify them. The qualification of the landscapes must be done in account of the specific values given by actors, users and inhabitants. The Survey is therefore to confront these possible different representations and to propose a consensual interpretation directed toward future actions. The permanent and open dialogue that suppose makes

the Survey a tool for awareness raising, and contribute directly to the objectives of the European Landscape Convention.

The guiding principle behind the Landscape Survey is to gain a comprehensive picture of the pilot territories landscape situation and its specifics. The goal is not to attain completeness and perfection but to carry out a rapid survey that could prove useful in subsequent development phases (Diagnosis, Strategy, as well as Pilot Actions), a basis for further work in greater depth, an overview that is easy to read and helps to pinpoint issues of special significance for the heritage and its environment.

The global appreciation of the landscape value should clearly be crossed with complementary studies conducted as part of the Diagnosis phase, as well as in the particular cultural field exploring the by-ways of built heritage (Heritage Survey), folklore, dialect, genealogy, and all aspects of intangible heritage, country crafts, etc. Without excluding those additional studies, a complete landscape study should result from simultaneous operations at three levels:

- an "extensive recording" in systematic manner, covering all relevant examples, but in a superficial way;
- an "intensive recording" of examples selected from the extensive survey as being typical or, in some other way likely to repay closer investigation;
- a "documentary study", especially in the view of contributing to rehabilitation projects.

C. Procedure

The Landscape Survey is specifically about the "extensive recording" and has a precise scope. The European Landscape Convention defines landscape as "*an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and / or human factors*". This definition suggests two complementary levels to capture the essence of the landscape values and its possible contributions for future development of the pilot territory:

- a. **The objective assessment** of the landscape(s) covering the pilot territory, based on the identification of its physical features through mobilisation of natural sciences, geography, history, economy competencies. From this first step can be defined "**landscape units**" including the same physical and morphological characteristics. A "landscape unit" has its own coherence, and by extension should be considered as one specific landscape. The pilot territory can include several landscape units.
- b. The **subjective assessment** introduces the ideas of interpretation and of prioritisation. It is connected to the living experience made by inhabitants and users. The interpretation process enables to identify the qualities and values of the landscapes, and to specify them. The most significant landscapes or their most significant components can be identify and recognised by the territorial community. They are those which are considered to be the most representatives or the most important.

The Landscape Survey is an *in situ* comprehensive and extensive systematic compilation of data on each landscape unit located in territory. The survey will form a general picture of the average physical condition of the landscapes, their historical and cultural impact and also their significance for every-day-life.

The physical features and condition of landscape components can be assessed on the spot by someone with different experiences. However, the impact of a landscape and the dynamics affecting it cannot be measured directly and should be complemented with specific analysis and interpretation (following the survey).

The Landscape Survey should be spread over a period of time comprising spring, summer and autumn. The different four phases require specific organisation, but the whole process must be planned in a condensed and precise limited period of time to be effective, which require well prepared

programme and securing all relevant conditions and supports. The project leader should report to the Council of Europe Secretariat at the end of each phase in order to get green light to pursue (funding contribution will be managed accordingly).

D. Preparation of the survey

The implementation of a landscape survey is a complex process necessitating a detailed preparation of its phases and contents. Before starting research work, experts will have to define a detailed action plan including an estimated schedule and budget. The planning will be based on the steps detailed in the present document. A project coordinator should be nominated. At the initial stages of the process, the coordinator will make sure that all necessary conditions are met in order to ensure the success of the whole process. The coordinator will have to take care in particular about the following issues:

- Dissemination of the methodological information to all relevant stakeholders and awareness raising about the importance of the Landscape Survey;
- Identification of the partners (those who have most interest in the research, and those who can contribute by providing data or assistance);
- Estimate the global budget and material needs and secure the resources according to the planning;
- Set up the experts team from different professional origins (landscape and sociology). The involvement of students (urban or territorial planners, geography, sociology, ecology, etc.) is an opportunity in so far as they are correctly supervised by professionals.
- Communicate about the action plan to all stakeholders, other potential partners and the public, especially those living in the area to be concerned by the study. The survey must be designed as a major event in the territory; something which should attract the attention of the locals, since the success of the process will largely depend on their participation.
- Send official letters to local authorities informing them about the form and the content of the study, as well as all the relevant details (schedule, participants, expected results, etc.).

E. Recommendations for an action plan

Phase 1: Input and processing of available data to create a "file"

1.1. Mustering expertise

The contracting authority will contact experts in relevant fields. These experts from different scientific disciplines will provide elements for understanding the landscape: geomorphology, geology, typography, hydrography, climate, soil quality, natural areas with little human intervention.

This phase may constitute an opportunity to establish partnerships with institutions or universities (spatial planning, environment, geography) and involve students and local stakeholders as much as possible in the approach, so as to form multi-disciplinary field observation teams. This satisfies one of the aims of the European Landscape Convention – promoting training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations.

1.2. Gather scientific material

Cartographic base

The contracting authority will be responsible for gathering topographic maps covering the entire territory. The appropriate scale is that which makes it possible to take in at a single glance both the pilot territory as a whole and all the details shown. A scale of 1:100 000 in principle provides

sufficiently precise information on the pilot territory. The data will be gathered using scales of 1:25 000, to ensure the provision of complete data for each landscape unit, 1:50 000 and 1:100 000 for the general base map. These documents must be available in a digital format.

The contracting authority will provide and print the maps which will be used in the field for identifying features, structures or landscape dynamics, for the analysis and interpretation work and for the sociological survey.

Geographic information system

The implementation of the Landscape Survey constitutes a prime opportunity to lay the foundations for a geographic information system (GIS) specific to the pilot territory. This kind of system, or an equivalent tool, will facilitate the structuring and pooling of the information and the production of transversal territorial analyses, as well as cross-checking of the landscape survey data with those obtained from the LDPP Heritage Survey.

Coded photographic records

Each photograph taken in the field must be identified by a unique code indicating the date, the landscape unit and the GPS coordinates. For broad shots of the landscape it may be helpful to note the direction in which they are taken, so as to indicate the viewing cone on the map.

Documentation

The LSOT, reinforced with the outside experts' skills and knowledge as much as possible, will collate information concerning the pilot territory's landscape available from specialist, academic or professional literature, tourism and travel guides, inventories, thematic maps, scientific illustrations and statistics on land use, agriculture, tourism, etc.

These basic data will be supplemented with information of more anthropic relevance, such as information pertaining to the area's history and geography, land use, organisation of space, forest areas, cultivated areas, pastoral areas, urbanisation, and infrastructure. A search will be made for old maps of the area. The collection of these data, which together constitute the working file, will make it possible to create awareness within the research community and to mobilise all the partners and local players through pooling of their data.

A summary should be drawn up (in the form of a provisional report), setting out the main information available in a simple, organised manner and based on substantiated or documented facts. This summary may be accompanied by a general map, with any thematic maps of particular interest appended thereto.

Interviews

The basic information obtained through processing of the documentation should be supplemented by interviews with local players or specialists. The interviews must be carefully prepared using appropriate thematic maps. Written notes must be taken of all interviews, which should be grouped together in thematic information sheets.

1.3 Presentation of the file

The information derived from consultation of the documentation and from the interviews should be brought together in a file (texts and maps) covering, firstly, the substantiated or documented facts and, secondly, past changes in the territory under consideration, identified by comparing the older data and maps with the more recent ones. This may concern changes in agricultural uses or practices, urbanisation, tree cover or other changes having a potential impact on the landscape. This initial interpretation exercise permits a better understanding of the landscape as it stands at present.

Analysis of the documentary information available makes it possible to determine, in broad terms, the diversity (by types and in terms of their characteristics) of the landscapes included within the pilot territory and to develop a narrative of how they gradually came into being (on a thematic basis). The

difficulty lies in avoiding the replication of raw data that have not been subjected to analysis or interpretation. For example, certain historical monographs can enrich the account of past changes in the landscapes, but should be read in the light of current concerns.

The file should be completed with a general map of the **landscape units** existing within the territory. Key changes taking place at present can be indicated, but without going into too much detail. Interpretation of the main changes taking place in the landscape will provide hypotheses to be compared with the realities in the field during the subsequent on-the-spot observation phase.

Phase 2: On-the-spot observation

The main purpose of the on-the-spot observation is to validate, modify or question the initial assumptions concerning the landscape units. The full set of field observation data, combined and cross-checked with the scientific, cartographic and iconographic data, gives an overview in which the landscape units are identified.

The secondary aim is to set possible recommendations for protection, management or planning of landscape. Finally, the field survey will help to locate specific areas where public action should be focusing on.

2.1 Preparation

The technical file analysis presents the main landscape features on the large scale. It allows a first definition of the landscape units. The preparation of the field survey consists on a more detailed spatial analysis. This desk work should start by using the maps available, by making cross sections and by working on the contour lines in order to better understand the geomorphological conditions of the landscape. This can help to decide of the surveying routes. The data are being separated on layers and then confronted to each other. A particular attention is given to paths, circulations, viewpoints, borders, limits.

This analysis allows a clearer identification of the landscape units and a more precise definition of their characteristics (landscape structures and features, qualities, weaknesses, etc.). For each landscape unit, the LSOT will also try to identify landscape issues, different or similar from the ones of the neighboring landscape units.

Routes

The field observations should be organised bearing in mind the landscape units' boundaries. For each landscape unit identified, a precise route to be followed should be prepared, making maximum use of the most-travelled roads or other arteries. The route must permit observation of the broadest possible area and from as many viewing points as possible, so as to avoid any gaps in the observation.

The observation should be organised so as to take account of seasonal variations, and it may be necessary to carry it out in two or three stages spread over a fairly long period, revolving around summer, which changes not only one's perception of a landscape, but also that landscape's functioning (the uses made of an area and the biological activity present in the broad sense are not the same in winter and in spring).

Equipment

The file (as describe in phase 1), including the maps on different scales, a note book and a camera, if possible equipped with a GPS function.

2.2 Practical approach

Each route must first be travelled (by car and in both directions) by teams comprising at least two people, so as to provide a quick initial overview of the entire landscape unit. Each route will then be

travelled more slowly, making it possible to examine in depth any areas where it is difficult to describe the character of the landscape unit. All opportunities for discussion with local people encountered en route must be seized with a view to gathering specific information.

During the field trip it is necessary to:

- Mark on the maps the visually apparent boundaries of the landscape units, any sudden changes in the landscape's character or, conversely, any slow transitions, viewing points and any routes permitting a broader view of the landscape;
- Note down all observations concerning the landscape's composition, the general atmosphere, specific viewing points, visible signs of changes taking place;
- Take photographs of typical or specific situations, forms of human habitat, agricultural or other productive activities and visible signs of change, while entering on the maps the sites where the shots were taken and the direction in which the camera was pointing, copying the same information into the note book. An alternative is to use a camera with a GPS function;
- Identify, note and categorise any visible signs of changes taking place in the landscapes, locating them on the maps with marks or boundaries, accompanied by captions. For example, the abandonment of farmland may be visible in the form of the emergence of areas of wasteland or of encroaching tree cover.

Phase 3: Socio-cultural aspects

The objective here is to gather local people's social representations of the landscape and the value judgments they make with regard to it and its tendencies to evolve. Three main sources of information can be used in this part of the survey:

- Images and descriptions in artistic works, literary writings, travel guides, Internet sites, etc., focusing on or making reference to the landscape concerned.
- A survey, based on a questionnaire and/or structured interviews, conducted among the landscape's stakeholders, whether institutional or simply private individuals identified as reference persons ("local memory keepers"). This survey should encompass as many inhabitants as possible, and also visitors (tourists, seasonal residents, people having moved away from the area, and so on).
- Meetings of joint working groups so as to carry out a SWOT analysis of the landscape (LANSWOT analysis).

3.1 Preparation

The contracting authority should identify professional organisations, administrative bodies and associations that may be able to provide information on the landscape's current or future dynamics.

After consulting the project partners, the contracting authority will propose a list of reference persons belonging to various institutions who could take part in the survey. A shortlist of about forty people will be drawn up based on these proposals and contact will be made with them. These persons' distribution within the territory should be such as to ensure that relevant information is gathered for all the landscape units. Professions and occupations having an impact on the landscape must be represented. It is the contracting authority which will make official contact with these persons so as to arrange an interview.

It is recommended that the interviews be conducted once the results of the other work to acquire knowledge of the territory are known (phases 1 and 2); they can then be discussed with the persons interviewed. Analysis of the results, reproduced in map form, is an effective means of initiating discussion and raising any issues. Before the interviews take place, the LSOT could ask the interviewees to take photographs of places, sites or portions of the landscape that, in their opinion, best illustrate the character of their landscape, any positive or negative changes taking place in it or the issues at stake.

The importance of spontaneous interviews carried out with people encountered during the field work (inhabitants, farmers, tourists) must also not be overlooked. Therefore a short questionnaire should be prepared in order to collect information during field visits, when randomly meeting with locals or visitors who would not wish to go through the long questionnaire. This questionnaire should focus on the first representations about the island and its landscape, on the practices, on the sensible attachment, on observed changes / evolution.

The specific equipment needed to conduct the interviews includes the questionnaire plus maps on a scale of 1:50 000, so as to show the entire territory.

3.2 Practical approach

Drawing up the questionnaire: the questionnaire will have three parts:

- Identification of the landscapes and the local landscape heritage (places to which the population is attached, popular walks, outdoor leisure areas, the small rural heritage, and so on);
- Nuisances and tendencies to change (elements considered inappropriate in the landscape, changes taking place, abandonment of the land, urbanisation, and so on);
- Public or private projects existing within the territory (urban extensions, industrial projects, infrastructure projects, quarries, reforestation, and so on). Mention can also be made of other projects known to the individuals interviewed.

Each part will include some open questions, a heading appropriate to the elements to be identified, and specific maps for locating these elements in the light of the heading. The questionnaire should not be too long (six to eight pages) and be easy to complete. Care should be taken not to encourage over-long written replies, and hence preference should generally be given to closed questions, while bearing in mind that an approach based entirely on closed questions is impossible, given that the interviewees must be free to clarify the locations being referred to. The questionnaire should be tested before being brought into use.

Collection of information: there are three methods, which can be used together or separately.

- *Distribution of the questionnaire* to local officials should be a task for the contracting authority, given its institutional authority. For the same reason, the contracting authority will collect completed questionnaires from these partners;
- *Conduct of structured interviews*, which entail going through the questionnaire and discussing the replies to each question. Those conducting the interviews will note down any additional information given orally that they consider to be relevant or important. Field visits can add context to the interviews and allow respondents to illustrate their comments by drawing attention to important landscapes, places or sites and examples of changes taking place or projects being implemented. Some interviews with experts may be filmed or recorded for subsequent use in a public awareness raising exercise.
- *Facilitation of working group meetings held in the field*. Such groups bring together persons interested in discussing landscape issues from different professional or other backgrounds, such as technicians, elected representatives, members of associations, farmers, foresters and so on. Their meetings may be facilitated by the contracting authority. This approach offers an opportunity for those interested to meet each other and discuss landscape-related questions. It promotes collective thinking and a fresh awareness of landscape issues, necessary for good appropriation of the survey.

3.3 Presentation of results

Examination of the cultural products and the responses to the questionnaires and structured interviews makes it possible to understand past or present sensitivities vis-à-vis the landscape and to identify the territory's "emblematic landscapes", that is those most frequently mentioned as being representative and/or of "high importance". These are often places on which artistic interest has focused. Sites enjoying institutional protection at national level are also among these recognised

landscapes. A document, illustrated with pictures and citations, will be produced on this stage of the work.

The entire survey will be depicted using maps, accompanied by observations. The appropriate scale would seem to be 1:100 000 so as to give a full picture of the results for the entire territory. If a GIS or digital maps are used, larger scales may be preferred (1:50 000 or 1:25 000) where it is justified to show more details, for instance in a communication exercise.

- The first map will identify the local landscape's potential and resources (Strengths and Opportunities). An additional map may be produced to show its social appropriation: tourism sites, walks, places for Sunday outings, and so on.
- The second map will show threats and transformations. It will be used to assess the landscape's dynamics (Weaknesses and Threats).
- The third map will show the projects present within the territory.

The conclusions drawn from the overall analysis of the strengths and opportunities of the landscape mentioned in the respondents' replies (notes taken during the structured interviews) will be set out in writing (evaluation of local sensitivities).

Phase 4: Analysis and interpretation

This latest phase of the Landscape Survey will have to be updated and developed according to the results obtained. The following information are provided as initial thoughts.

4.1 Creation of a sensitive map of the landscape features

Metaphorically, the sensitive map is like a portrait for a person, but a sort of caricature portrait. Depending on the zone, the most prominent aspect of the landscape will be represented. The representation will depict its qualities drastically. The drawing should help the reader to feel what the real sensation on the field is.

For each area, the main landscape structure is defined. Should follow a research for a proper representation in terms of darkness/light, of contrast, of colors, of sharpness and shapes. The sensitive map shows the prominent landscape experiences when you visit the territory.

4.2 Identification of landscapes and their character assessment

The landscapes are identified during the field survey (landscape units). Their characters must be determined. This will consist in a description not only of the distinct key features of the landscapes, or landscape structures, but also of their atmospheres, strengths, weaknesses, dynamics and so on.

The analysis of the landscape and the identification of the landscape structures take place by cross-comparing the observations made in the field with the scientific knowledge derived from phases 1 and 2. A landscape often has a dominant structure, around which other structures revolve.

4.3 Landscape structure as a concept

Generally speaking, the concept of structure involves a notion of assembly; it concerns relations between objects rather than the objects themselves. Describing landscapes solely in terms of types of physical elements entails a risk of fostering an approach based on mere cataloguing. Conversely, an approach based on how the elements fit together is truly a landscape approach.

"Landscape structures are systems formed by objects, material elements on the territory considered, as well as the material or immaterial interactions that link them to one another and/or to how they are perceived by people. These landscape structures are the characteristic features of a landscape." (J.F. Seguin, "Des composants du paysage : Unités, structures, éléments")

Studying landscape structures entails viewing the landscape from a systemic angle. Analysis of the interlocking of landscape structures of different sizes makes it possible to form an understanding of

the landscape on all its different scales. Landscape elements may be classified under the following categories:

- relief (plateau, hill...)
- vegetation (isolated tree, hedge, wood...)
- agrarian occupation (prairie, orchard, cultivated land...)
- buildings and infrastructure (villages, farms, roads, bridges, walls...)
- hydrography (river, lake...)
- views (panorama, co-visibility of different elements, perspective...)

4.4 Final report

The presentation of the results takes two forms, a cartographic presentation and a description of the units.

Cartographic presentation

Following the field trip, begin by drawing the most obvious boundaries of the landscape units, leaving aside for the time being those which pose some form of difficulty. This cartographic exercise can be carried out on a scale of 1:50 000, although the scale will always depend on the extent of the territory under consideration. It is necessary to return to the field to clarify these boundaries through successive observations and on the basis of the existing documents. Sufficient time should be allowed to elapse between these field trips so as to allow one's ideas to settle and mature.

Careful thought should be given to the legend of the map of the landscape units. Firstly, appropriate colours and shades must be selected. Secondly, particular attention should be paid to the boundaries of the landscape units, which may be distinct, corresponding to the crest of a hill, a fringe of vegetation or an irregularity of the ground, or conversely more fuzzy with a gradual transition from one unit to the next. It is important to develop captions appropriate to these different cases. Transitions between landscapes must be studied with particular care as it is possible that they are a sign of change or of a simplification through the gradual elimination of the distinct characteristics of two neighbouring landscape units.

The maps of the landscape units must be drawn so as to ensure that they are as meaningful as possible, since they are a major support for discussion between the partners in the project.

Naming of the landscape units

The names given to the landscape units are of vital importance. It is best to stay as close as possible to local names for the units, but without eliminating names of a geomorphological origin. The chosen names will be based on the units' key landscape features and seek to ensure a toponymic link to the territory.

The names should be approved by the steering committee and/or by the municipalities concerned.

Landscape characterisation

All of the notes taken, the information derived from the bibliographic and cartographic materials and the aerial photographs make it possible to provide a description of the various landscape units present in the territory. This characterisation takes the form of a written document. The language and style used are important, as they must evoke the atmospheres, focal points and key features of the landscapes concerned. This must not be confined to a land use description, but must attempt to portray the overall character of the landscape's appearance and the perception one has of it.

3-D presentation: block diagram

The most meaningful representation of landscape units is obtained with a "block diagram", a theoretical reconstruction of a portion of land, bringing together in a specific arrangement its different character traits (slopes, water drainage system, distribution and shape of land parcels, location of the

road network, of buildings, villages, specific structures and features such as hedges, terraces, walls, lines of trees and so on).

This effective means of representing landscape structures makes it possible to produce a general overview of a landscape, showing only those structures of significance in identifying the landscape. This type of diagram is closer to reality than photographs or live drawings, since it brings together elements that are often difficult to take in at a single glance and highlights the links between these elements.

Block diagram should be preferred to series of maps. When drawing the block diagram, a synthesis of many data coming from different sources occurs. The result consists in an interpretation of the landscape unit. It represents the archetype of the landscape of a specific landscape unit. It presents a clear and simple image of a landscape where only relevant information is kept. Texts and images describing the landscape unit should have coherence with what is represented in the block diagram.

Landscapes' evolutionary tendencies

Comparison of the changes already noted (statistical analysis) with the information provided during the interviews makes it possible to substantiate assumptions concerning change taking place. The character of the assumed changes must be described (urban sprawl into rural areas, abandonment of the transfer of livestock to summer pastures, extension or shrinkage of tree cover, vineyards etc.), as must their extent and pace (slow or sudden, change taking place continuously or in fits and starts), and the locations must be specified. Analysis of the results also provides information on the explanations for these dynamics, thus facilitating their understanding. In this connection, close study of the edges and boundaries of the areas concerned by these phenomena permits one to form a good picture of the current and future evolution of the landscape. It is true that changes often take place on these fringes. For example, urban sprawl occurs at the interface between town and countryside, and it is where cultivated land meets woodland that forest renewal and/or abandonment of agriculture takes place, or conversely deforestation and/or the spread of agriculture.

Landscapes' issues and guidelines

The analysis of landscapes in term of potential, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats (Landscape SWOT analysis) should lead to the definition of landscape issues for each landscape units. A landscape issue is directly linked with the experience of landscape. The definition of these issues should be as accurate as possible and refer to this experience, and not to any upper reason (demography, economy...).

Each landscape unit description should contain at least a map of the threats / opportunities. The same symbols or words representing or describing the issues should be reused for all landscape units, in order to clarify the reading.

A general map should sum all landscape issues presented in the landscape units' descriptions. It could define categories of issues and could propose different scenarios. A map can represent the landscape's aspect in the future if today's noticed trends continue.

In response to the identified issues, the LS should propose development guidelines. The given recommendations should be grounded on existing examples and possibly on new uses or practices observed on the field. Some references, taken in similar contexts can serve as illustrations to the guidelines and can show possible conservation / transformation / rehabilitation of landscape.

Finally, a part of the report should point at interesting areas for public action and could explain possible projects that could be carried on.

Phase 5: Presentation of the results

A presentation of the study's intermediate results should be organized. It will also foster the LSOT to progress in its research of the best representation of the landscape units.

Once the study is completed, various forms of presentation can be considered:

- A report written and illustrated showing the different parts and stages of the identification and characterization of landscapes. Part of the report shall describe the approach and methodology;
- A series of fairly large maps;
- Posters with sketches, cross sections, block diagrams that could serve as material for an exhibition;
- A collection of photographs. The creation of a local photographic observatory of the landscape can be an objective;

The landscape survey can also be designed as a website. The data and analyzes are accessible to all and in this sense the study becomes a tool for a real local democracy. Showcasing a variety of illustration technics (photographs, sketches, landscaped block, maps), it is likely to become a true educational guide for landscape reading. It can actually promote the emergence of a landscape culture and gives everyone the means to seize a complex issue which aims to interest all citizens.

Annex 1: Examples of « blocs-diagrammes » abstracted from Landscape Atlas

LE VAR, 27 ENTITÉS PAYSAGÈRES

24. LES COLLINES DE RIAN



STRUCTURES PAYSAGÈRES

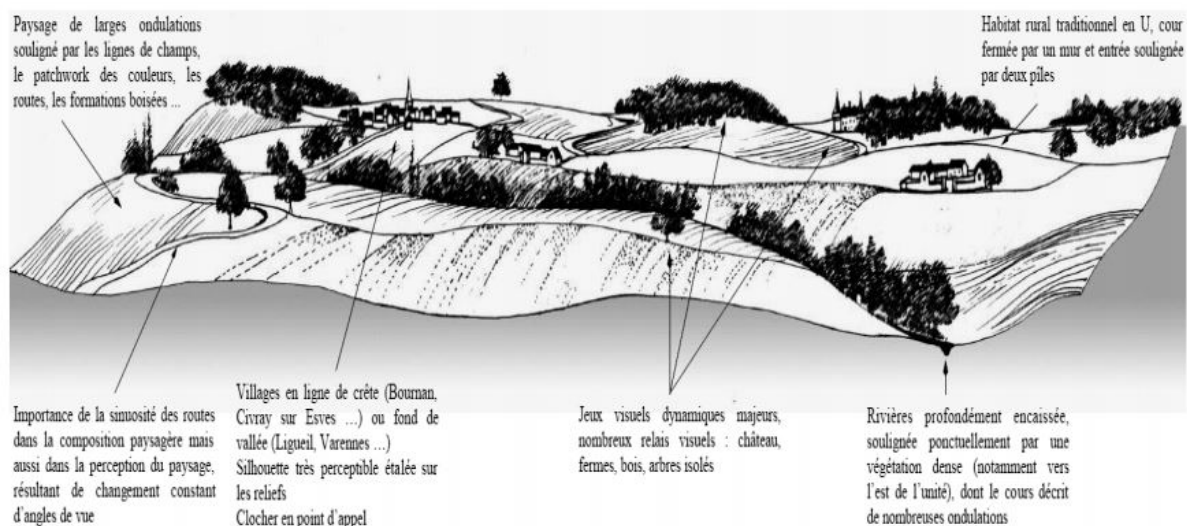
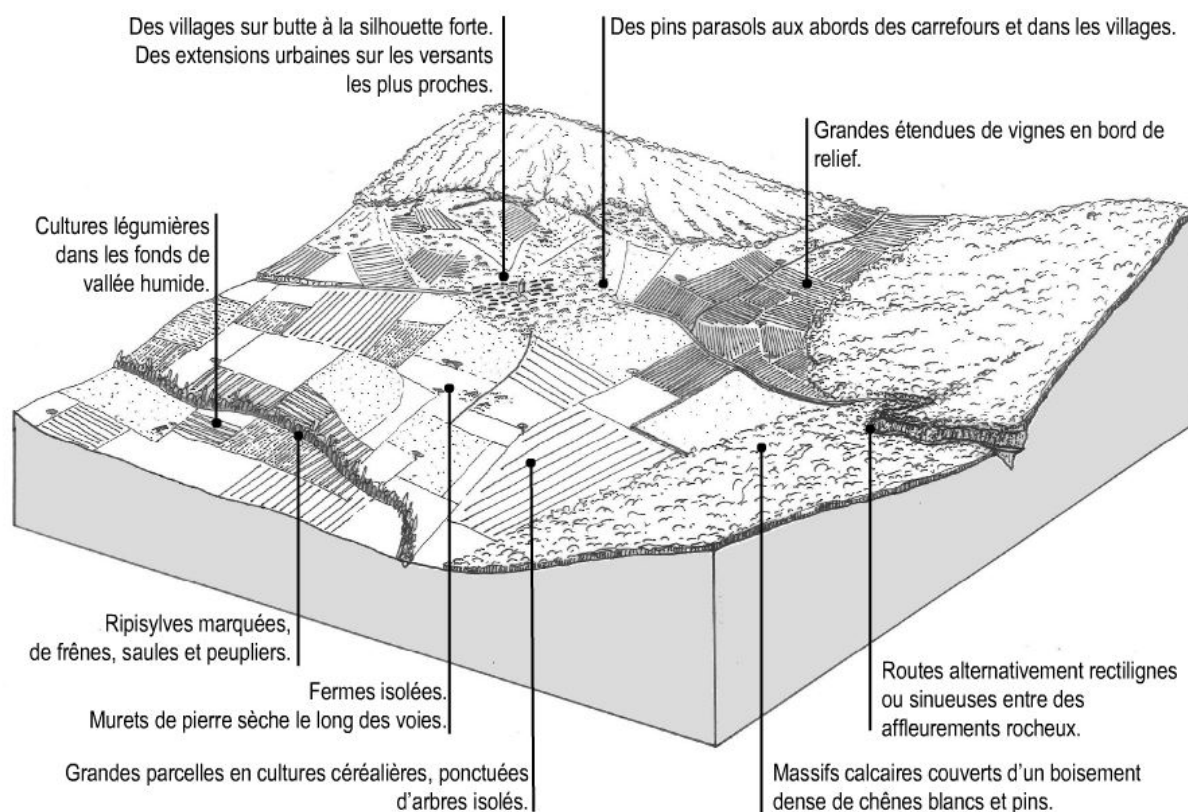
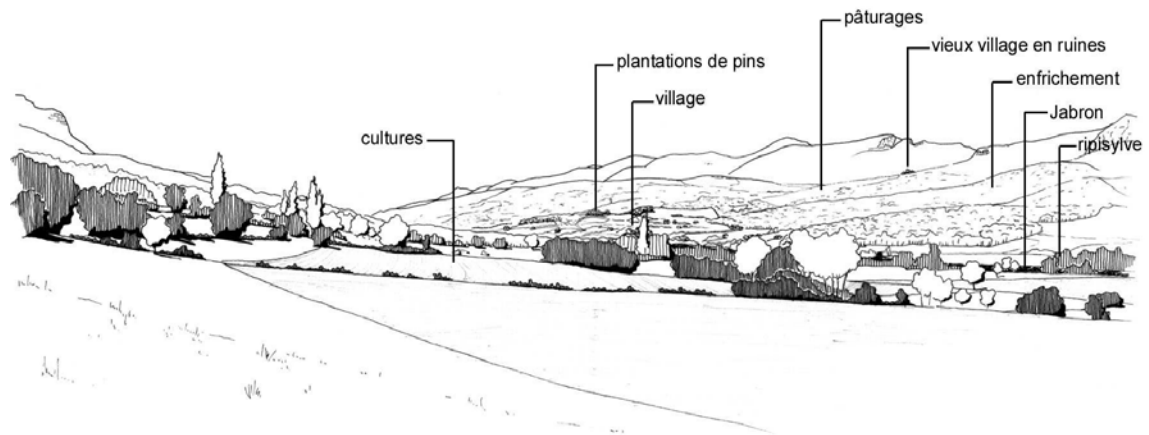
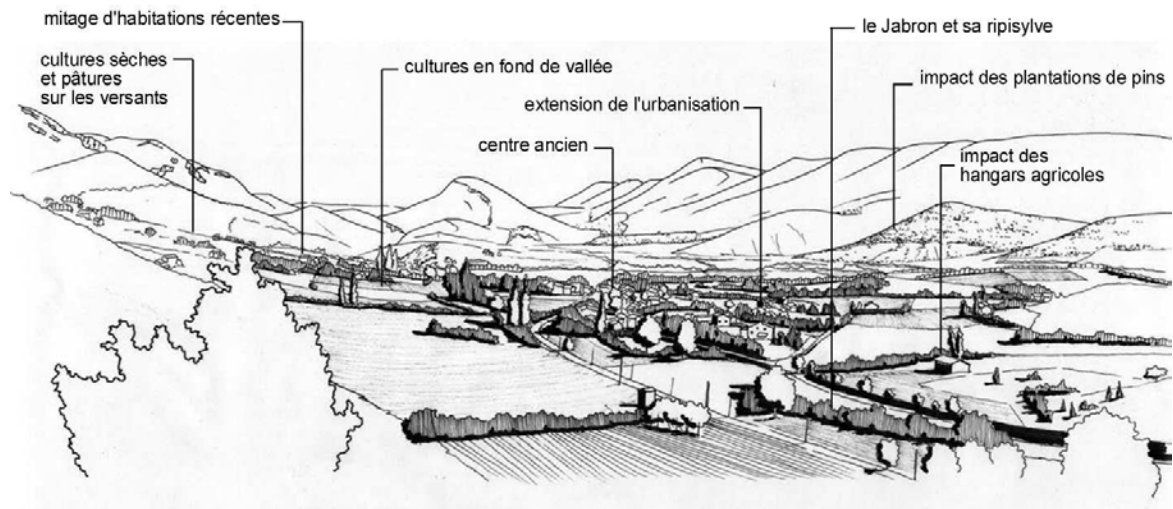





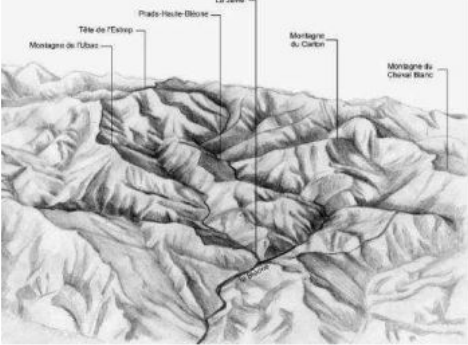

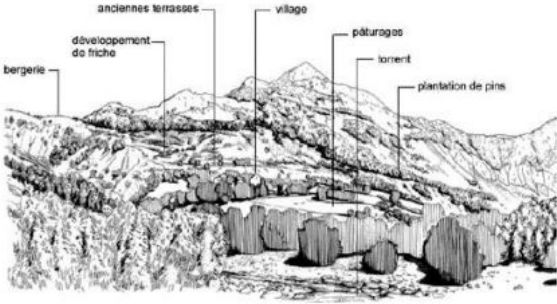
Fig. 23 : Bloc paysager légendé, in *Etude des paysages de l'Indre-et-Loire*, UP « La boutonnière de Ligueil ».

Annex 2: Examples of sketch mentioning the issues at stake



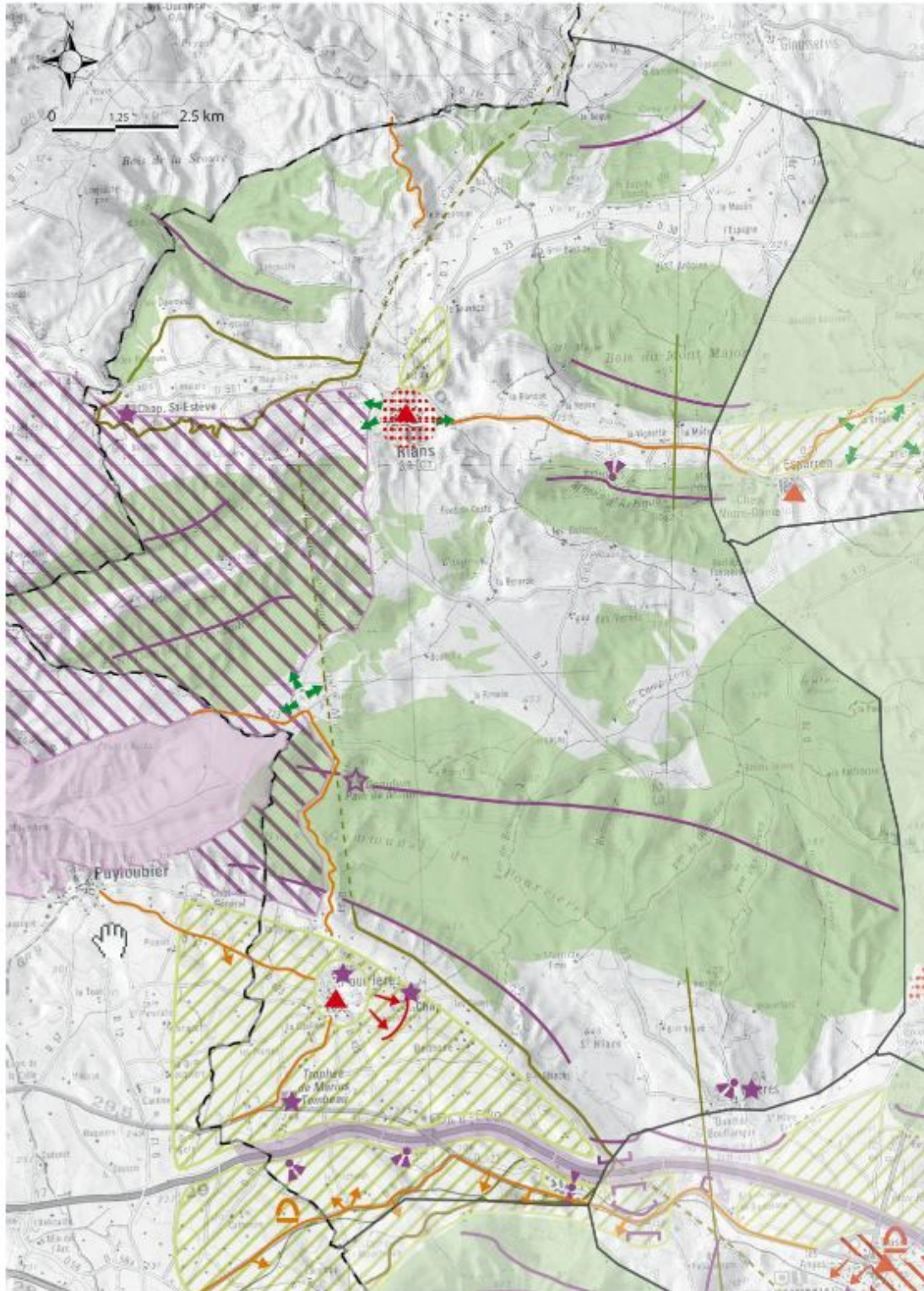
Annex 3: Description of a landscape unit (in a Landscape Atlas)

Tableau 5 : Types d'illustrations trouvées dans l'Atlas des paysages des Alpes de Haute-Provence

	<p>Croquis schématique représentatif</p>	<p>Donne une image symbolisée du paysage.</p>
	<p>Palette de couleurs et textures</p>	<p>Donne les tonalités dominantes. Les détails de photographies sont plus proches de la réalité que des à-plats de couleurs.</p>
	<p>Photographie d'ensemble</p>	<p>Plan large sur le paysage</p>
	<p>Croquis du relief</p>	<p>Vision d'ensemble de l'unité</p>
	<p>Photographie de détail</p>	<p>Illustration d'un détail (ici géologie)</p>
	<p>Croquis légendé</p>	<p>Fait apparaître les structures dans le paysage</p>

Annex 4: Example of a map of the issues at stake

ENJEUX LOCALISÉS



Annex 5: Presentation of the evolution of urban and rural landscapes in comparing old postcards and present vues

LES
PAYSAGES
DE
LA LOIRE

Les paysages ne sont pas immuables. Ils évoluent parfois très vite : mais les hommes oublient aussi comment ils étaient auparavant et les recomposent de façon idéalisée.

Le paysage, c'est d'abord les images d'une réalité. Ces images - approche sensorielle - traduisent les ambiances d'un lieu. Celles-ci dépendent fortement des saisons, de l'heure journalière, mais aussi, de la même façon, des conditions météorologiques.

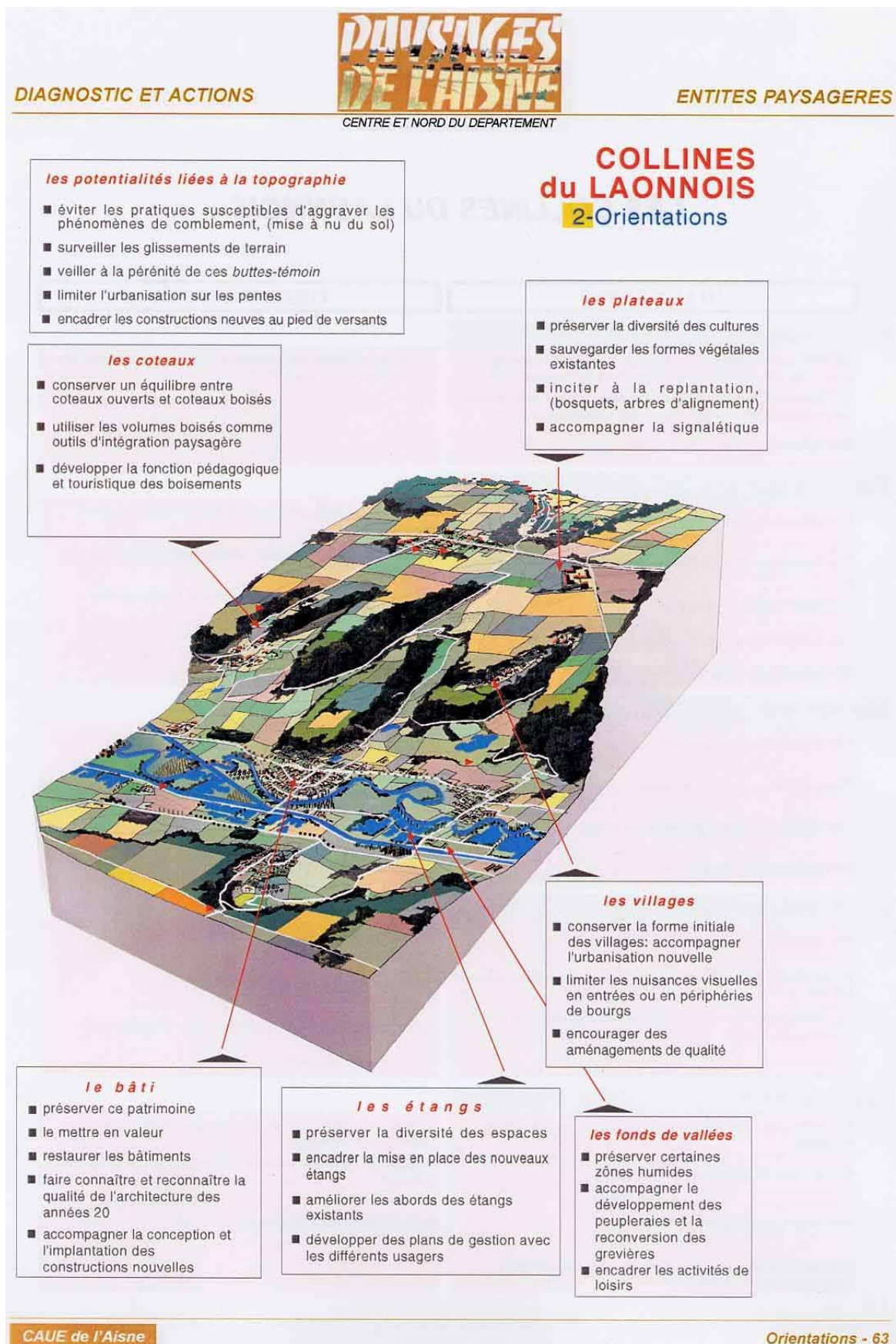
Les photos illustrant cet Atlas ont été prises à un moment précis. Pour permettre aux lecteurs de mesurer l'impact du temps, les clichés ci-contre et ci-après, traités en :

- . hier/aujourd'hui,
- . hiver/printemps/été/automne,
- . matin/midi/soir,

permettront de relativiser le caractère « péremptoire » des illustrations de l'Atlas.

<p>HIER</p>  <p>1905</p>  <p>1970</p>  <p>1970</p>  <p>1970</p> 	<p>AUJOURD'HUI</p>  <p>2000</p>  <p>2000</p>  <p>2000</p>  <p>2000</p> 
<p>La Loire à Andrézieux : au fil du temps, le paysage s'est fermé et les signes des activités humaines ont disparu</p> <p>Vignobles à Pélussin...</p> <p>Saint-Etienne : Rue des Docteurs Charcot : l'espace public a été valorisé et l'ambiance change.</p> <p>Saint-Etienne : Place Bellevue : les établissements industriels partent et laissent place à une organisation différente de la ville</p> <p>Reconquête du vignoble sous l'impulsion du Parc Naturel Régional du Pilat</p>	<p>...leur exploitation en terrasses, trop peu rentables, a conduit à leur abandon</p>

Annex 6: Example of action-sheet for individual landscape unit



Annex 7: Example of sensible map of the landscape (Agence Laverne Paysagistes)

