



Strasbourg, 7 March / mars 2007

T-FLOR (2007) 7 – Bil. (Information document/ document d'information)

EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
– Florence Convention –
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE
–Convention de Florence –

CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON
“THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION” /
CONFERENCE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE SUR
«LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE»

Council of Europe/ *Conseil de l'Europe*
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
22-23 March/mars 2007

SYNOPTIC PRESENTATION OF THE STATUS OF LANDSCAPE
POLICIES PURSUED BY THE MEMBER STATES OF
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

-2006-

FICHE SYNTHETIQUE DE PRESENTATION DES POLITIQUES
DU PAYSAGE MENEES DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES
DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

- 2006 -

Secretariat General document prepared by the Spatial Planning and Landscape Division /
Document du Secrétariat Général préparé par la Division de l'Aménagement du territoire et du paysage
Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage/ Direction de la Culture et du patrimoine naturel et culturel

T-FLOR (2007) 7

ALBANIA / ALBANIE

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ARMENIA / ARMENIE

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

AZERBAIJAN / AZERBAÏDJAN

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE**Région Wallonne**

-----Message d'origine-----

De : DEVILLERS Ghislaine [mailto:G.Devillers@mrw.wallonie.be]**Envoyé :** Thursday 21 December 2006 11:02**À :** DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne**Objet :** Belgique - Région Wallonne

1. Etat :..Belgique (REGION WALLONNE).....

2. La Convention européenne du paysage a-t-elle été signée et ratifiée ?

Signature : le 20 octobre 2000

Ratification : le 28 octobre 2004

Région wallonne : 20 décembre 2001

Communauté française : 19 décembre 2002

Région Bruxelles-Capitale :: 7 février 2003

Région et Communauté flamande : 18 juillet 2003

Communauté germanophone : 17 mai 2004

Fédéral : 17 mai 2004

Entrée en vigueur : le 1^{er} février 2005**3. Correspondant :**

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4. Répartition des compétences

« Chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente Convention, en particulier ses articles 5 et 6, selon la répartition des compétences qui lui est propre, conformément à ses principes constitutionnels et à son organisation administrative, et dans le respect du principe de subsidiarité, en tenant compte de la Charte européenne de l'autonomie locale. Sans déroger aux dispositions de la présente Convention, chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente convention en accord avec ses propres politiques. » (article 4)

4.1. Quel est le ministère/l'administration en charge du paysage ? Il n'y a pas un ministère du paysage mais les compétences de plusieurs administrations se conjuguent pour assurer une gestion paysagère du territoire.

Les principales administrations concernées sont :

- la direction générale de l'Aménagement du Territoire, du Logement et du Patrimoine
- la direction générale des Ressources naturelles et de l'Environnement
- la direction générale de l'Agriculture.....

4.2. Ce ministère/administration a-t-il d'autres attributions ?

Les attributions des différentes administrations du Ministère de la Région wallonne sont présentées sur le site interne : <http://guide.wallonie.be>

4.3. Ce ministère/administration dispose-t-il d'un document spécifique en matière de politique du paysage ?

Non mais différents documents stratégiques et d'orientation proposent des axes d'actions parmi lesquels le SDER (schéma de développement de l'espace régional). Ils ont été présentés dans le document T-FLOR-2 2002)15.....

4.4. Les autorités régionales et locales ont-elles une compétence en matière de paysage ?

En Belgique, les matières liées au paysage relèvent de la compétence des Régions. La Région wallonne définit les lignes directrices, les communes sont chargées de les appliquer et de les adapter à leur territoire.

Signalons que la formation et l'enseignement dépendent des Communautés

4.5. Existe-t-il un cadre de concertation interministériel concernant le territoire et/ou le paysage (conférence territoriale, conseil du paysage...) ?

Non.....
.....
.....

4.6. Existe-t-il une procédure de concertation pour la prise de décision en matière de politique territoriale entre le niveau national et régional ?

Non.....
.....
.....

4.7. Quels sont les moyens humains et financiers consacrés à la mise en place des politiques du paysage :

4.7.1. au niveau national ?

Néant.....
.....
.....

4.7.2. au niveau régional ?

Il n'y a pas de budget spécifique.

Les études et actions sont imputées au budget régional ou des administrations qui en assurent l'exécution.

Il en va de même en matière de personnel.....

5. Mesures générales

« Chaque Partie s'engage à reconnaître juridiquement le paysage en tant que composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité ; » (article 5, a)

5.1. Quelle est la définition du terme paysage dans votre langue ?

a) Selon le dictionnaire : paysage : n.m.

1°) partie d'un pays que la nature présente à un observateur,

2°) tableau représentant la nature où les figures ne sont que des accessoires,

3°) aspect général

b) Pour l'orientation de ses travaux, la Région wallonne a adopté la définition du Conseil de l'Europe

.....

5.2. Existe-t-il une définition juridique du terme paysage ?

Non.....
.....

5.3. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'un ou de plusieurs articles de la constitution ou de la loi fondamentale ?

Non mais l'article 23 de la Constitution stipule :

Chacun a le droit de mener une vie conforme à la dignité humaine.

A cette fin, la loi, le décret ou la règle visée à l'article 134 garantissent, en tenant compte des obligations correspondantes, les droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, et déterminent les conditions de leur exercice.

Ces droits comprennent notamment :

1° le droit au travail et au libre choix d'une activité professionnelle dans le cadre d'une politique générale de l'emploi, visant entre autres à assurer un niveau d'emploi aussi stable et élevé que possible, le droit à des conditions de travail et à une rémunération équitables, ainsi que le droit d'information, de consultation et de négociation collective;

2° le droit à la sécurité sociale, à la protection de la santé et à l'aide sociale, médicale et juridique;

3° le droit à un logement décent;

4° le droit à la protection d'un environnement sain;

5° le droit à l'épanouissement culturel et social;

.....

5.4. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'une loi spécifique ou est-il intégré à d'autres lois ?

Il n'y a pas de loi spécifiquement dédiée au paysage toutefois les articles 1 et 185 (et récemment 127) du Code wallon de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Urbanisme et du Patrimoine (CWATUP) font explicitement référence au terme de "paysage". De plus, le paysage est inscrit en filigrane dans d'autres dispositions réglementaires ou stratégiques. Ceci a déjà été exposé au point 2.3 du document T-FLOR-2 (2002)15.....

5.5. Existe-t-il un code rassemblant les textes en vigueur concernant le paysage ?

Non.....
« Chaque Partie s'engage à mettre en place des procédures de participation du public, des autorités locales et régionales, et des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage mentionnées à l'alinéa b ci-dessus ; » (article 5, c)

5.6. Quelles procédures permettent de mettre en œuvre une participation :

5.6.1. du public ?

Toute élaboration de document d'aménagement ou d'octroi de permis ou de classement est soumise à une enquête publique avec tenue d'une séance d'information ou de concertation (selon les cas)

5.6.2. des autorités locales et régionales :

En Région wallonne, les autorités régionales et locales sont responsables de la définition et de la mise en œuvre des politiques concernant le paysage

5.6.3. des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage ?

Soutien financier et humain aux acteurs locaux.

Coordination et mise en cohérence des diverses initiatives développées par les acteurs locaux.

« Chaque Partie s'engage à intégrer le paysage dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire, d'urbanisme et dans les politiques culturelle, environnementale, agricole, sociale et économique, ainsi que dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage. » (article 5, d)

5.7. Quels instruments permettent d'intégrer le paysage dans les politiques :

5.7.1. d'aménagement du territoire ?

Le SDER (voir point 4.3 du présent document).....

5.7.2. d'urbanisme ?

Le CWATUP (voir point 5.4 plus avant).....

5.7.3. culturelles ?

article 185 du CWATUP.....

5.7.4. environnementales ?

Au travers des études d'incidences.

Par l'octroi d'aides (exemple : aide à la plantation de haies, ...)

5.7.5. agricoles ?

Par l'application de diverses mesures agro - environnementales.

5.7.6. sociales et économiques ?

5.7.7. dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage ?

6. Mesures particulières

« Sensibilisation : Chaque Partie s'engage à accroître la sensibilisation de la société civile, des organisations privées et des autorités publiques à la valeur des paysages, à leur rôle et à leur transformation » (article 6, A)

6.1. Quelles mesures ont été prises afin d'accroître la sensibilisation :

6.1.1. de la société civile (manifestations en faveur du paysage, fêtes, festivals...)

6.1.1.1. au niveau national ?

néant (sans objet).....

6.1.1.2. au niveau régional ?

des réunions d'informations, des séminaires, colloques et cycles de conférences sont régulièrement organisés sur le thème du paysage

6.1.2. des organisations privées ?

Organisations d'expositions, de promenades guidées, de concours photo, diffusion de bulletins d'informations, réalisation d'un calendrier, etc

6.1.3. des autorités publiques ?

Réalisation d'un guide de bonnes pratiques pour une meilleure prise en compte des paysages.

Sensibilisation des conseillers en aménagement du territoire dans les diverses communes

« Formation et éducation : Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir la formation de spécialistes de la connaissance et de l'intervention sur les paysages ; » (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la formation de spécialistes à la connaissance et à l'intervention sur les paysages (établissement d'enseignements spécialisés, reconnaissance de diplôme en matière de paysage...) ?

reconnaissance par la Communauté française du diplôme de master en architecture du paysage

« Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir des programmes pluridisciplinaires de formation sur la politique, la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage, destinés aux professionnels du secteur privé et public et aux associations concernés (B) ; » (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la mise en place de programmes pluridisciplinaire de formation, destinés :

6.3.1. aux professionnels du secteur privé ?

6.3.2. aux professionnels du secteur public ?

organisation d'une formation pour les conseillers communaux en aménagement du territoire

6.3.3. aux associations concernées ?

formation par l'institut d'Eco-Conseil à Namur

organisation de journées d'échange et de mise en cohérence pour les diverses structures développant des activités en matière de paysage

rédaction de fiches pédagogiques pour l'animation sur le thème du paysage (projet Leader +)

« Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir des enseignements scolaire et universitaire abordant, dans les disciplines intéressées, les valeurs attachées au paysage et les questions relatives à sa protection, à sa gestion et à son aménagement. » (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la formation et de l'éducation au paysage dans les programmes d'enseignements :

6.4.1. primaire ?

Dans le cadre du cours d'éveil géographique avec une initiation à la lecture et l'analyse du paysage

6.4.2. secondaire ?

Idem dans le cadre des cours de géographie ou d'étude du milieu NB : il existe également un diplômé en architecture des jardins et du paysage

6.4.3. universitaire ?

formation à la lecture et à l'analyse des paysages dans le cadre des baccalauréats et masters en géographie
master en architecture du paysage

« Identification et qualification

1. En mobilisant les acteurs concernés conformément à l'article 5.c et en vue d'une meilleure connaissance de ses paysages, chaque Partie s'engage :

- a. i) à identifier ses propres paysages, sur l'ensemble de son territoire ;*
- ii) à analyser leurs caractéristiques ainsi que les dynamiques et les pressions qui les modifient ;*
- iii) à en suivre les transformations ;*

b. à qualifier les paysages identifiés en tenant compte des valeurs particulières qui leur sont attribuées par les acteurs et les populations concernés.

2. Les travaux d'identification et de qualification seront guidés par des échanges d'expériences et de méthodologies, organisés entre les Parties à l'échelle européenne en application de l'article 8. » (article 6, C)

6.5. Quelles mesures ont été prises en vue de réaliser l'identification et la qualification des paysages (catalogues, atlas, registres de paysages...)

6.5.1. au niveau national ?

Sans objet

6.5.2. au niveau régional ?

Des programmes de recherche sont en cours, notamment dans le cadre de la CPDT (Conférence permanente du développement territorial). Un travail d'identification a été mené, l'élaboration d'atlas de paysage pour les 13 ensembles paysagers a débuté. Le point sur ces travaux est disponible sur le site internet : <http://cpdt.wallonie.be>

« Objectifs de qualité paysagère

Chaque Partie s'engage à formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère pour les paysages identifiés et qualifiés, après consultation du public conformément à l'article 5.» (article 6, D)

6.6. Pourriez-vous mentionner deux exemples ou plus, d'expériences tendant à formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère. Exemples issus des partenariats développés avec les acteurs locaux (voir point 6.1.2)

– valorisation des paysages en Hesbaye brabançonne

- programme "paysage" en Entre-Sambre et Meuse
- plan paysage* comme outil de gestion de l'aménagement du territoire des parcs naturels wallons..(* l'appellation devrait évoluer en "charte paysagère").

« Mise en œuvre : Pour mettre en œuvre les politiques du paysage, chaque Partie s'engage à mettre en place des moyens d'intervention visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement des paysages » (article 6, E)

6.7. Quels sont les types de moyens d'intervention adoptés en vue de protéger, gérer et/ou aménager les paysages (conventions de gestion, contrats, chartes, labels...)?

En sites classés : les arrêtés de classement définissent des conditions de gestion qui peuvent impliquer des restrictions au droit de propriété

Dans les sites Natura 2000 : une concertation est en cours entre les diverses administrations afin que les arrêtés de désignation qui définiront les conditions de gestion de ces sites incluent une dimension paysagère.

Des Contrats de rivière associant les différents utilisateurs du cours d'eau (communes, associations, industriels, riverains, exploitants divers, etc) sont conclus pour divers bassins versant.

Bien que n'ayant pas d'existence légale, diverses expériences de "chartes paysagères", programmes, etc voient le jour (voir point 6.6)

7. Assistance mutuelle et échange d'informations

« Les Parties s'engagent à coopérer pour renforcer l'efficacité des mesures prises conformément aux articles de la présente Convention, et en particulier :

- a. à offrir une assistance technique et scientifique mutuelle par la collecte et l'échange d'expériences et de travaux de recherche en matière de paysage ;
- b. à favoriser les échanges de spécialistes du paysage, notamment pour la formation et l'information ;
- c. à échanger des informations sur toutes les questions visées par les dispositions de la présente Convention. » (article 8)

7.1. Une assistance technique et scientifique a-t-elle été réalisée avec d'autres Etats et/ou régions (collecte et échange d'expériences, travaux de recherche en matière de paysage...) ?

avec la France, notamment sur le thème des atlas de paysage

7.2. Des échanges de spécialistes du paysage ont-ils été effectués ?

oui avec la France dans le cadre d'ateliers transfrontaliers

8. Paysages transfrontaliers

« Les Parties s'engagent à encourager la coopération transfrontalière au niveau local et régional et, au besoin, à élaborer et mettre en oeuvre des programmes communs de mise en valeur du paysage. » (article 9)

8.1. Des actions tendant à encourager la coopération transfrontalière ont-elles été menées :

8.1.1. entre les Etats :

8.1.1.1. au niveau national ?

Non, sans objet 8.1.1.2. au niveau régional ?

oui à travers les ateliers transfrontaliers et par les actions développées par divers acteurs locaux (contrats de rivière, parcs naturels)

8.1.2. entre des régions de l'Etat ?

Non.....

8.2. Des programmes de coopération transfrontalière avec d'autres Etats et ou régions ont-ils été mis en place ?

Non mais des travaux en ce sens sont en cours

9. Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

« 1. Peuvent se voir attribuer le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe les collectivités locales et régionales et leurs groupements qui, dans le cadre de la politique de paysage d'une Partie à la présente Convention, ont mis en œuvre une politique ou des mesures visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement durable de leurs paysages, faisant la preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant ainsi servir d'exemple aux autres collectivités territoriales européennes. La distinction pourra également être attribuée aux organisations non gouvernementales qui ont fait preuve d'une contribution particulièrement remarquable à la protection, à la gestion ou à l'aménagement du paysage.

2. Les candidatures au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe seront transmises aux Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 par les Parties. Les collectivités locales et régionales transfrontalières et les regroupements de collectivités locales ou régionales concernés peuvent être candidats, à la condition qu'ils gèrent ensemble le paysage en question.

3. Sur proposition des Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 le Comité des Ministres définit et publie les critères d'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, adopte son règlement et décerne le prix.

4. L'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe doit conduire les sujets qui en sont titulaires à veiller à la protection, à la gestion et/ou à l'aménagement durables des paysages concernés. » (article 11)

9.1. Un ou des prix du paysage ont-ils été mis en place au niveau national et/ou régional ? Ce (ces) prix se réfère(nt)-t-il(s) à la Convention européenne du paysage ?

9.1.1. au niveau national

Non , sans objet

9.1.2. au niveau régional

Non.....

Région Flandres

De : Hofkens, Els [mailto:els.hofkens@rwo.vlaanderen.be]

Envoyé : Thursday 8 February 2007 15:38

À : TERSER Andree

Objet : RE: Coe - European Landscape Convention/Convention européenne du paysage T FLOR (2006)

4

1. State : Belgium – Flanders Region.....

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

Ratified on February 1, 2005

3. Correspondent:

Name : Mrs. Els Hofkens

Ministry/Department: Flemish Community

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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape? Within the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, Housing Policy and Immovable Heritage: the Department of Town and Country Planning, Housing Policy and Immovable Heritage, the Agency for Spatial Planning and Immovable Heritage Flanders and the Flemish Heritage Institute

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities? The ministry also has the responsibility for monuments and sites, archeology, spatial planning and housing.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

Since 1996 there is a specific law (decree) on landscape. A heritage policy document is under preparation.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape? Regional and local authorities can establish a specific landscape policy or take actions what landscape is concerned, but till now there is no specific policy to empower them. At this moment the question of how to give the regional and local authorities more participation is under debate.

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters

(territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)? No

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels? Landscape policy falls within the sole jurisdiction of the regions.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level? See 4.6

4.7.2. At regional level? At the Agency for Spatial Planning and Immovable Heritage Flanders 17 staff members work on a full-time basis to implement the landscape policy. The government provides approximately 350.000 euros for the management of landscapes in 2007.

The department RWO has 1 staff member working on the preparation and evaluation of the landscape policy and approximately 5 members of staff, spatial planners, also make their contributions to the landscape policy.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

The legal definition of 'landscape' is since the law (decree) of 1996 : a restricted ground surface with a low density of building and a relative connection which appearance and coherency of which being the result of natural processes and social development.

Since 2000 the scientific and policy documents refer more often to the more adequate definition in the Landscape Convention.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

Yes , see 5.1.

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

(en français)

Constitution (Extrait)

- Art. 1er. La Belgique est un Etat fédéral qui se compose des communautés et des régions.
- Art. 3. La Belgique comprend trois régions : la Région wallonne, la Région flamande et la

Région bruxelloise.

- Art. 5. La Région flamande comprend les provinces suivantes : Anvers, le Brabant flamand, la Flandre occidentale, la Flandre orientale et le Limbourg. La Région wallonne comprend les provinces suivantes : le Brabant wallon, le Hainaut, Liège, le Luxembourg et Namur. Il appartient à la loi de diviser, s'il y a lieu, le territoire en un plus grand nombre de provinces.
- Art. 39. La loi attribue aux organes régionaux qu'elle crée et qui sont composés de mandataires élus, la compétence de régler les matières qu'elle détermine, à l'exception de celles visées aux articles 30 et 127 à 129, dans le ressort et selon le mode qu'elle établit.

Loi spéciale du 8 août 1980 de réformes institutionnelles. (Extrait; texte coordonné)

- Art. 4. Les matières culturelles visées à l'article 127 de la Constitution sont:

4° Le patrimoine culturel, les musées et les institutions scientifiques culturelles à l'exception des monuments et des sites.

- Art. 6. § 1. Les matières visées à l'article 39 de la Constitution sont:

I. En ce qui concerne l'aménagement du territoire :

1. l'urbanisme et l'aménagement du territoire;
2. les plans d'alignement de la voirie communale;

3. l'acquisition, l'aménagement, l'équipement de terrains à l'usage de l'industrie, de l'artisanat et des services, ou d'autres infrastructures d'accueil aux investisseurs, y compris les investissements pour l'équipement des zones industrielles avoisinant les ports et leur mise à la disposition des utilisateurs;
4. la rénovation urbaine;
5. la rénovation des sites d'activité économique désaffectés;
6. la politique foncière;
7. les monuments et les sites.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

A specific Flemish law (Decree) of April 16, 1996 .

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

"Each Party undertakes to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;" (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

In the procedure to protect landscapes, in accordance with the law (decree) of April 16, 1996, provisions have been made that allow for public participation.

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities? See 5.6.1

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

When necessary other players are consulted, but this is not included in the formal procedures.

"Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape" (article 5, d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

There is a Landscape Atlas for Flanders since 2000. This Atlas is an information source for researchers and policy-makers concerned with regional planning.

The procedure for spatial planning allows for taking landscape information into account.

5.7.2. town planning policies?

There is a Landscape Atlas for Flanders since 2000, an inventory of the monumental heritage for almost all towns in Flanders, and an inventory of archeological sites. This information can be used by spatial planners.

5.7.3. cultural policies?

No instruments are foreseen, but there are regular meetings with the administration responsible for Culture.

5.7.4. environmental policies?

The Environmental Impact Assessment for plans and projects includes the landscape as one of the items obliged to be researched.

The exchange of information on landscape is foreseen in the 5-yearly environmental plan.

Landscape experts contribute to some chapters in the 2-yearly Nature Report.

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

The design of plans of exploitation of natural resources is subjected to the procedure of the Environmental Impact Assessment, including the impact assessment of landscape.

6. Specific measures

“Awareness-raising : Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

To present the new Landscape Atlas, a symposium was held in 2001, a book about it was published and a website, linked to a GIS-website (Geographical Information System), was set up.

Each year the Open Monuments Day is organized at the beginning of September. During the last 5 years more attention has been paid to landscapes on this day.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

The regional landscapes (NGOs) are working locally on their tasks of informing and educating the public about nature, landscape and regional identity.

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

See 6.1.1.2.

In 2004 a symposium was held for the local authorities on the integration of heritage and landscape in the spatial plans. In 2007 a book is published on this subject and sent to the local authorities and all other interested parties and authorities.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

Each year the NGO Inverde organizes a course about water management, nature and wood policy and landscape policy. Anyone interested can enrol.

See also 6.1.3.

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

See 6.3.1

The NGO Inverde also organizes a course for foresters and other people working in nature conservation about landscape policy and management, cultural heritage and historical ecology.

6.3.3. for associations concerned? See 6.1.3.

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

In the science classes the pupils learn about all the regions of Belgium: where they are located, what types of landscapes they have, etc, with special attention for the pupils’ own regions.

6.4.2. secondary education?

In the geography classes pupils learn about landscapes based on their own observations on the field. They learn how to detect the distinctive elements in a landscape and use these to describe its nature. The following step is to understand why these specific elements are found in the selected region. Aspects of industry, housing and nature are discussed. The first year they learn about their own region in detail and about Belgium more in general. The second year Europe is studied. Later the rest of the world follows.

6.4.3. tertiary education?

There are two schools that offer a training for landscape architects at bachelor level

Two universities have specific training programmes for landscape planning and management. The University of Ghent trains geographers specialized in landscape. The University of Leuven trains bio-engineers specialized in landscape management.

A school in Antwerp organizes a training at master level in monument and landscape conservation.

“Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;

ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;

iii) to take note of changes;

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

6.5.2. at regional level?

The Landscape Atlas, made by the University of Ghent, finished in 2000, deals with the whole of Flanders. It analyses the relics of the traditional landscapes in Flanders.

A first actualisation of the Atlas was made in 2005.

The Flemish Heritage Institute will co-ordinate the further update of the Atlas in the following years.

"Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c." (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

"Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape." (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

The protection of landscapes because of their value as national heritage, as well as the management of protected landscapes, is dealt with in the decree of April 16, 1996 regarding landscape care.

A set of management agreements for cultural heritage elements is being developed and will probably be used from 2008 onwards.

One of the co-workers of the Flemish Chief Architect is a landscape architect. In the coming years, the Chief Architect intends to pay more attention to the quality of landscapes while working on infrastructure and planning.

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

"The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;*
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;*
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention". (article 8)*

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

On June 9, 2005 a lecture on the Flemish landscape policy was held in Rotterdam for an international symposium on the occasion of the ratification of the Convention by the Netherlands.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

"The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, repare and implement joint landscape programmes." (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

8.1.1.1. at national level?

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

There are some Interreg – projects running. They also include landscape aspects.

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

"1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-

governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

9.1.2. at regional level

Every year an example of good management of a heritage site is honoured with the ‘Monuments Prize’. The winner is chosen out a list of 5 laureates. In the last 5 years more historical sites and landscapes have been put on the nomination list.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE

BULGARIA / BULGARIE

CROATIA / CROATIE

CYPRUS / CHYPRE

-----Message d'origine-----

De : Phaeton ENOTIADES [mailto:penotiades@tph.moi.gov.cy]

Envoyé : Wednesday 31 January 2007 07:40

À : DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc : 'Athena ARISTOTELOUS'; 'Artemis Yiordamli'

Objet : RE: ELC MONITORING QUESTIONNAIRE COMPLETED – CY

1. State: **CYPRUS**

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?
YES, BOTH SIGNED BY GOVERNMENT AND RATIFIED BY PARLIAMENT

3. Correspondent:

Name: **Phaeton ENOTIADES**
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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(Article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

DEPARTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING (MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR)

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities? **YES**

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

NO, BUT SEVERAL DOCUMENTS CONTAIN POLICIES DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY CONCERNING LANDSCAPE ISSUES

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape? **NO**

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

YES, IN TERMS OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN POLICY FORMULATION, INCLUDING LANDSCAPE POLICY AND SPATIAL POLICY AFFECTING LANDSCAPES

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

DUE TO THE COUNTRY'S SMALL SIZE, NO REGIONAL LEVEL EXISTS IN CYPRUS – THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS CONSIDERED AS ONE REGION

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level? **DEPARTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING PERSONNEL AND BUDGET, WITH STAKEHOLDER INPUT IN TERMS OF MANPOWER AND TIME**

4.7.2. At regional level? **DUE TO THE COUNTRY'S SMALL SIZE, NO REGIONAL LEVEL EXISTS IN CYPRUS – THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS CONSIDERED AS ONE REGION**

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;" (Article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

THE TERM "TOITIO" DERIVES FROM THE WORD FOR "PLACE" AND IS LINGUISTICALLY DEFINED AS "A USUALLY OPEN PHYSICAL SPACE IN TERMS OF ITS CHARACTERISTICS, WHICH RENDER IT AN OBJECT OF AESTHETIC VALUE TO MANKIND"

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

YES, AS DEFINED IN LAW N. 4(III)/2006, WHICH RATIFIES THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

ALTHOUGH NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED, THE CONCEPT OF "LANDSCAPE" IS CONSTRUED FROM THE USAGE OF THE TERM "SPATIAL PLANNING," BOTH WITHIN THE CONSTITUTION ITSELF AND THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING LAW, WHERE THE TERM "AMENITY" IS INTERPRETED TO ENCOMPASS THE "LANDSCAPE" CONCEPT

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

YES, LANDSCAPE IS BOTH THE SUBJECT OF LAW N. 4(III)/2006, WHICH RATIFIES THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION, AS WELL AS EXPLICITLY EMBODIED AS A TERM WITHIN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT LEGISLATIONS, AND IMPLICITLY INTERPRETED FROM TERMS SUCH AS "AMENITY" AND "SURROUNDINGS" IN SPATIAL PLANNING LEGISLATION

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape? **NO**

"Each Party undertakes to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;" (Article 5. c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public? **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN THE PLANNING PROCESS IS LIMITED TO PARTICIPATION IN OPEN DISCUSSIONS AT PLAN PREPARATION STAGE, THROUGH FILING OBJECTIONS AT PLAN APPROVAL STAGE, AND IN PUBLIC HEARINGS AT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STAGE; THESE PROCEDURES ARE BEING REVISED TO ACHIEVE STRONGER AND MORE EFFECTIVE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION – RESULTING ARRANGEMENTS WILL ALSO CONCERN LANDSCAPE ISSUES**

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities? **LOCAL AUTHORITIES ARE INVOLVED TO SOME EXTENT IN SPATIAL POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES, WHICH ARE ALSO UNDER REVISION TO BE UPGRADED WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPLE OF SUBSIDIARITY; THESE ARRANGEMENTS WILL ALSO APPLY TO LANDSCAPE POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION**

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies? **STAKEHOLDERS ARE DEFINED AS "SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PARTNERS" IN POLICY FORMULATION AND THEIR PARTICIPATION IS INSTITUTIONALISED IN SEVERAL INSTANCES; IN THE PLANNING PROCESS, IT IS STANDARD TO INCLUDE THE ENVIRONMENTALIST UMBRELLA ORGANISATION, THE CHAMBER OF TECHNICAL PROFESSIONALS, AS WELL AS OTHER CITIZEN GROUPS AND NGOS, RANGING FROM LOCAL SOCIETIES TO MAJOR FOUNDATIONS, ACCORDING TO THE ISSUES IN**

QUESTION; THE SAME PROCEDURES WILL APPLY TO THE PUBLIC DIALOGUE ON LANDSCAPE ISSUES

“Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape” (Article 5, d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. Regional planning policies? **THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND VARIOUS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

5.7.2. Town planning policies? **VARIOUS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS AT SUB-REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS**

5.7.3. Cultural policies? **THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND VARIOUS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS, INCLUDING PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES, A NATIONAL LANDSCAPE STAKEHOLDER**

5.7.4. Environmental policies? **THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND VARIOUS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS, INCLUDING PLANS OF THE ENVIRONMENT SERVICE, A NATIONAL LANDSCAPE STAKEHOLDER**

5.7.5. Agricultural policies? **THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND VARIOUS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS, INCLUDING RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, A NATIONAL LANDSCAPE STAKEHOLDER**

5.7.6. Social and economic policies? **THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND VARIOUS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

5.7.7. Into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape? **THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND VARIOUS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS, INCLUDING OTHER PLANS OF THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE STAKEHOLDER ORGANISATIONS (E.G. DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WORKS, FORESTS, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WATER DEVELOPMENT, ETC.)**

6. Specific measures

“Awareness-raising: Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (Article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level? **THE FIRST STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN THROUGH THE ORGANISATION OF A TWO-DAY WORKSHOP IN 2005 AND A FOLLOW-UP IN 2006**

6.1.1.2. at regional level? **DUE TO THE COUNTRY’S SMALL SIZE, NO REGIONAL LEVEL EXISTS IN CYPRUS – THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS CONSIDERED AS ONE REGION**

6.1.2. among private organisations? **NONE YET**

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities? **THE FIRST STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN THROUGH THE ORGANISATION OF A TWO-DAY WORKSHOP IN 2005 AND A FOLLOW-UP IN 2006**

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (Article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

SOME PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES EXIST, SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO THE ABSENCE OF ESTABLISHED LANDSCAPE-RELATED DEPARTMENTS IN TERTIARY EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS, WHICH COULD UNDERTAKE SUCH AN ENDEAVOUR; THE CONTRIBUTION OF NGOS IN THIS DIRECTION SHOULD BE FURTHER EXPLORED

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (Article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector? **SOME PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES EXIST, SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO THE ABSENCE OF ESTABLISHED LANDSCAPE-RELATED DEPARTMENTS IN TERTIARY EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS, WHICH COULD UNDERTAKE SUCH AN ENDEAVOUR; THE CONTRIBUTION OF NGOS IN THIS DIRECTION SHOULD BE FURTHER EXPLORED**

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector? **SOME PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES EXIST, SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO THE ABSENCE OF ESTABLISHED LANDSCAPE-RELATED DEPARTMENTS IN TERTIARY EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS, WHICH COULD UNDERTAKE SUCH AN ENDEAVOUR; THE CONTRIBUTION OF NGOS IN THIS DIRECTION SHOULD BE FURTHER EXPLORED**

6.3.3. for associations concerned? **SOME PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES EXIST, SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO THE ABSENCE OF ESTABLISHED LANDSCAPE-RELATED DEPARTMENTS IN TERTIARY EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS, WHICH COULD UNDERTAKE SUCH AN ENDEAVOUR; THE CONTRIBUTION OF NGOS IN THIS DIRECTION SHOULD BE FURTHER EXPLORED**

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (Article 6, B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education? **SOME PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES EXIST, SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO THE ABSENCE OF LANDSCAPE-TRAINED SPECIALISTS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS, WHICH COULD UNDERTAKE SUCH AN ENDEAVOUR; THE CONTRIBUTION OF NGOS IN THIS DIRECTION SHOULD BE FURTHER EXPLORED**

6.4.2. secondary education? **SOME PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES EXIST, SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO THE ABSENCE OF LANDSCAPE-TRAINED SPECIALISTS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS, WHICH COULD UNDERTAKE SUCH AN ENDEAVOUR; THE CONTRIBUTION OF NGOS IN THIS DIRECTION SHOULD BE FURTHER EXPLORED**

6.4.3. tertiary education? **SOME PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES EXIST, SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO THE ABSENCE OF ESTABLISHED LANDSCAPE-RELATED DEPARTMENTS IN TERTIARY EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS, WHICH COULD UNDERTAKE SUCH AN ENDEAVOUR; THE CONTRIBUTION OF NGOS IN THIS DIRECTION SHOULD BE FURTHER EXPLORED**

“Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;*
- ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;*
- iii) to take note of changes;*

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8". (Article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level? **THE FIRST STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN THROUGH THE ORGANISATION OF SEVERAL MEETINGS, FOLLOWED BY A TWO-DAY LANDSCAPE FIELD-TRIP AND STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP IN 2006, WHICH IS PLANNED TO SET THE FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROCESS OF LANDSCAPE IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS**

6.5.2. at regional level? **DUE TO THE COUNTRY'S SMALL SIZE, NO REGIONAL LEVEL EXISTS IN CYPRUS – THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS CONSIDERED AS ONE REGION**

"Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c." (Article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives. **WORK DONE IN THE PREPARATION OF VARIOUS SPATIAL STUDIES AND LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENTS, e.g. WINE VILLAGES MANAGEMENT STUDY, AKAMAS PENINSULA MANAGEMENT PLAN (IN PREPARATION), PARALIMNI LOCAL PLAN (IN PREPARATION), LEVKARA LOCAL PLAN (PENDING FINAL APPROVAL), APESHIA VILLAGE ACTION PLAN, STUDY TO INCORPORATE ELC PROVISIONS IN THE "POLICY STATEMENT FOR THE COUNTRYSIDE" ETC.**

"Implementation: To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape." (Article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality...)? **INTRODUCTION OF LANDSCAPE PROVISIONS STEMMING FROM THE ELC IN LEGALLY BINDING SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS (ON-GOING)**

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

"The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;

b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;

c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention". (Article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape...)?

YES, PARTLY THROUGH EUROPEAN SPEAKERS IN SEVERAL LOCAL WORKSHOPS AND PARTLY THROUGH THE PROPOSAL FOR COOPERATION WITH EXPERTS IN THE FIELD OF LANDSCAPE RESEARCH (CURRENTLY UNDER CONSIDERATION)

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists? **YES, TO CERTAIN EXTENT**

8. Trans-frontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (Article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states: **NO**

8.1.1.1. at national level? **NO**

8.1.1.2. at regional level? **DUE TO THE COUNTRY’S SMALL SIZE, NO REGIONAL LEVEL EXISTS IN CYPRUS – THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS CONSIDERED AS ONE REGION**

8.1.2. between regions of the state? **DUE TO THE COUNTRY’S SMALL SIZE, NO REGIONAL LEVEL EXISTS IN CYPRUS – THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS CONSIDERED AS ONE REGION**

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up? **NO**

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (Article 11)

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level **NO**

9.1.2. at regional level **DUE TO THE COUNTRY’S SMALL SIZE, NO REGIONAL LEVEL EXISTS IN CYPRUS – THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS CONSIDERED AS ONE REGION**

CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

-----Message d'origine-----

De : Sylvie_Maresova@env.cz [mailto:Sylvie_Maresova@env.cz]

Envoyé : Thursday 21 December 2006 09:05

À : DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Objet : République Tchèque - Document T-FLOR (2006) 4 - Czech Republic

1. State : Czech Republic

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

The Landscape Convention has been signed by the Czech Republic on November 28, 2002. The Convention has been accepted by the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the CR on October 29, 2003 and also by the Senate on January 29, 2004. Herewith, the process of ratification has been completed and the Convention came into effect on October 1, 2004.

3. Correspondent:

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4. Division of responsibilities

"Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies."(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Ministry of the Environment, Ministry for Regional Development, Ministry of Agriculture

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Yes, the responsibility of the ministries covers also other fields to a large extent.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

No nation-wide document in which the landscape policy of the Czech Republic would be formulated. Our inter-department committee prepares "Landscape policy of Czech Republic".

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

Yes, the regional and local authorities can regulate approach to landscape – town planning, local plan for landscape

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

Inter-department committee: Ministry of the Environment, Ministry for Regional Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Not directly, but the regions are administered by regional offices and the regional offices are divided into individual departments which are subordinated to the ministries. On the municipal level there is an analogous organisation. Each line of public administration has its vertical going from the ministry level through the regional level down to the municipality level. The landscape protected areas and national parks are being taken care of by specialized administration organs operation in the field of nature and landscape conservation.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level? State budget and there are some specific programmes – Landscape Care Programme (landscape amelioration and maintenance), which ensures financial support for the care of landscape. This programme depends on state budget. There are also the State Environmental Funds

4.7.2. At regional level?

Municipal budget (for towns and villages) and regional budget (for regions) and the possibility to demand the subsidy.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

"The landscape is a part of earth's surface having characteristic relief, consisting of functionally interconnected ecosystems and civilisation elements". This definition of landscape is given in the Act on nature and landscape protection.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

Yes, the Act on nature and landscape protection.

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

Yes, in the Act on nature and landscape protection. The landscape is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of the Czech Republic, nevertheless the Article 7 of the Constitution stipulates: "The State cares for economical use of natural resources and for the natural wealth preservation."

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

No, there is no specific law; landscape is embodied in the Act on nature and landscape protection (Act No. 114/19692 Coll., in the wording of later regulations).

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

There is the Code of the Environment in preparation.

"Each Party undertakes to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;" (article 5. c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

There are not the procedures for active participation of public.

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

Local and regional authorities can regulate approach to landscape modifications by which the binding part of local plan is promulgated.

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

The four ministries are interested in implementation of landscape policies, inter-department committee which has been created prepares "Landscape policy of Czech Republic.

"Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape" (article 5, d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

Regional plans, Regional plans for nature and landscape preservation, Policy of regional development

5.7.2. town planning policies?

Master plan, local plan

5.7.3. cultural policies?

Landscapes cultural zones – Act No. 20/1987 – Cultural conservation

5.7.4. environmental policies?

State environmental policy

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

Country's Development Programme

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

6. Specific measures

"Awareness-raising : Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them." (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

So far, there does not exist any programme oriented to the popularization of the landscape issues. Partly, the government Programme of Environmental, Education and Information is being applied, but it is oriented to the environmental problems in general. We prepare a leaflet about ELC and we are planning seminars for promotion of ELC.

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

So far, there does not exist any programme oriented to the popularization of the landscape issues. Partly, the government Programme of Environmental, Education and Information is being applied, but it is oriented to the environmental problems in general. We prepare a leaflet about ELC and we are planning seminars for promotion of ELC.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

So far, there does not exist any programme oriented to the popularization of the landscape issues. Partly, the government Programme of Environmental, Education and Information is being applied, but it is

oriented to the environmental problems in general. We prepare a leaflet about ELC and we are planning seminars for promotion of ELC.

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

So far, there does not exist any programme oriented to the popularization of the landscape issues. Partly, the government Programme of Environmental, Education and Information is being applied, but it is oriented to the environmental problems in general. We prepare a leaflet about ELC and we are planning seminars for promotion of ELC.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

So far, there are not special measures to promote training for specialists in landscape. Ministry of Environment cooperates with some universities and faculties where the landscape ecology, landscape planning, landscape design and protection are lectured.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

So far, no ones.

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

So far, no ones.

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

So far, no ones.

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

The environment and nature issues are being paid attention to at elementary and secondary schools. However, the education is usually not focused on the landscape expressly.

6.4.2. secondary education?

The environment and nature issues are being paid attention to at elementary and secondary schools. However, the education is usually not focused on the landscape expressly.

6.4.3. tertiary education?

Landscape ecology, landscape planning, landscape design and protection are lectured in various modifications at many universities (e.g. faculty of horticulture and landscape gardening, faculty of agriculture, environment and architecture)

"Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;*
- ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;*
- iii) to take note of changes;*

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8". (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

Ministry of Environment has a project called Atlas of Landscape (web-pages) and have put together a typology of landscape for the Czech Republic at the expert level.

6.5.2. at regional level?

No one.

"Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c." (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

Ministry of Environment has one experience conducive to the definition and typology of the landscape in South Bohemia near the border with Austria. The point was a cross-border project of identification of landscape types by inhabitants.

"Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape." (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

So far, no one. The method for landscape plan for sustainable municipal development and management is prepared for pilot project.

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

"The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;*
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;*
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention". (article 8)*

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

Yes, with Slovakia Ministry of Environment have a regular meeting with MoE of Slovakia to exchange the experience (2-3 per year). We cooperate with Austria (University in Wien and Ecovast) to promote the participation of inhabitants and landscape typology, there was a special conference in Pernegg.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

Yes, with Slovakia.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

Ministry of Environment co-operates with MoE of Slovak Republic

8.1.1.1. at national level?

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

Ministry of Environment prepares a common cross-border project with Slovakia.

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

There has been a project of Austrian Ecovast – the typology of landscape cross the Austrian - Czech border.

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

Not yet.

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

Green ribbon – national level: competition for villages (environment, flowering, planning criteria....community and municipality working together)

9.1.2. at regional level

Green ribbon – regional level: competition for villages (environment, flowering, planning criteria....community and municipality working together)

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DENMARK / DANEMARK

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

FINLAND / FINLANDE

FRANCE

GEORGIA / GEORGIE

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

GREECE / GRECE

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

-----Message d'origine-----

De : Kiss Gábor dr. [<mailto:kissgab@mail.kvvm.hu>]**Envoyé :** Friday 22 December 2006 10:31**À :** DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne**Objet :** Hongrie - T-FLOR_2006_4_Hungary**1. State : Hungary****2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?**

Signed but not ratified yet.

3. Correspondent:

Name: Gábor Kiss

Ministry/Department: Ministry of Environment and Water, Department of Landscape Preservation and Ecotourism

Mail address: H-1011 Budapest Fő utca 44-50.

Phone: +36/1/4573434

Fax: +36/1/2574504

e-mail address: kissgab@mail.kvvm.hu**4. Division of responsibilities**

"Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies." (article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Ministry of Environment and Water / Ministry of Education and Culture

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Yes, it is.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

National Basic Plan for Nature Conservation within the National Program for Environmental Protection (2003-2008)

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

On regional level, territorial offices of the national environmental protection and nature conservation authorities (National Park Directorities / Environment, Nature and Landscape Conservancy) are responsible for landscape. On local level, local governments are responsible for certain respects of landscape.

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

A working committee was established by the two ministries responsible for ELC. This working committee organises conferences and workshops regularly for implementing ELC.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Yes, there is regular consultation procedure, both official and non-official one.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

Staff of the two ministries responsible for ELC. Financial resources are changable year by year.

4.7.2. At regional level?

Staff of the regional organisations of the two ministries. Financial resources are changable year by year.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

landscape = táj

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

Yes, it is. There is a "legal" definition in the Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on protection of nature. But this definition is not generally accepted by scientists. Different definitions are used by all fields of science.

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

No, only the environment.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

It is embodied in the Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on protection of nature and Act. No. LXIV. of 2001 on cultural heritage.

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

No.

"Each Party undertakes to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;" (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

Laws being in force ensure participation in the planning process for local people, for example in regional and town planning, as well as in compiling management plans for protected areas.

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

Local and regional authorities also take part in the above mentioned planning processes.

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

Laws being in force ensure participation in the planning process for NGO-s.

"Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape" (article 5, d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

Laws being in force make it compulsory to deal with landscape matters in regional plans.

5.7.2. town planning policies?

Laws being in force make it compulsory to deal with landscape matters in town plans.

5.7.3. cultural policies?

.....

5.7.4. environmental policies?

Landscape policy is part of the National Program for Environmental Protection (2003-2008).

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

Landscape policy is part of the National Rural Development Plan (2004-2006), and it will be also part of the New Hungary Rural Development Plan (2007-2013).

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

.....

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

.....

6. Specific measures

“Awareness-raising : Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

Landscape matters are integrated into higher education. Workshops are organised regularly by the Ministry of Environment and Water, and the Ministry of Education and Culture on the national tasks of implementing ELC. A publication on the same topic is under preparation.

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

.....

6.1.2. among private organisations?

NGO-s concerned with landscape matters are invited for the workshops mentioned above.

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

Public authorities concerned with landscape matters are invited for the workshops mentioned above.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

Landscape matters have been integrated into higher education for years. More and more landscape specialists (landscape geographer, landscape architect etc.) are trained in different universities and colleges.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

.....

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

.....

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

.....

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

.....

6.4.2. secondary education?

.....

6.4.3. tertiary education?

Staff of the Ministry of Environment and Water give lessons regularly on landscape policy in different higher education courses.

“Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;

ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;

iii) to take note of changes;

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

Scientific researches on identification and characterisation of landscapes have been started. Workshops were also organised with the same topic.

6.5.2. at regional level?

In the research program mentioned above, the research area is a landscape unit in the middle scale.

“Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

It is under preparation.

“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

New instruments connected with the ELC haven't been adopted yet.

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

“The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;*
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;*
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention”.* (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

There are regular cross-border co-operation with the neighbouring countries (exchange of experience, research work on landscape etc.).

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

Yes, there is, especially in the universities.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

.....

8.1.1.1. at national level?

There are regular transfrontier co-operation with the neighbouring countries (exchange of experience, research work on landscape, application for EU-funds etc.).

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

There are regular transfrontier co-operation with the neighbouring countries (exchange of experience, research work on landscape, application for EU-funds etc.) organised by National Park Directorates, NGO-s etc.

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

.....

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

Not yet.

9.1.2. at regional level

Not yet.

IRELAND / IRLANDE

ITALY / ITALIE

LATVIA / LETTONIE

LIECHTENSTEIN

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

LUXEMBOURG

MALTA / MALTE

MOLDOVA

MONACO

THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

NORWAY / NORVEGE

-----Message d'origine-----

De : Audun.Moflag@md.dep.no [mailto:Audun.Moflag@md.dep.no]

Envoyé : Wednesday 13 December 2006 13:41

À : DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Objet : Norway _ ELC: Document T-FLOR (2006) 4

1. State: Norway

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

Yes (adopted 23rd October 2001)

3. Correspondent:

Name: Mr Audun MOFLAG

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4. Division of responsibilities

"Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies."(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Ministry of the Environment

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Yes – Regional planning, Cultural heritage, Nature protection, Climate and Pollution

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

No. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the Directorate for Nature Management however, have made a joint landscape strategy.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

Yes – County councils by county planning, municipalities by municipal planning and land use

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

No

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Yes – Approval of county plans, final decisions in complaints on municipal land use plans

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

Joint working group in the ministry including the directorates for Nature Management and Cultural Heritage. Working group budget 2006 EUR 37 500 (development projects)

Substantial human and financial resources in other ministries and government agencies

4.7.2. At regional level? No information

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

In Norwegian: "landskap", meaning a smaller area constituting a naturally defined unity. The Ministry of the Environment and subordinate directorates use the definition of the European Landscape Convention.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

No

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

No

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

Yes – in the Planning and Building Act

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

No

"Each Party undertakes to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;" (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation?

5.6.1. by the public?

No specific requirements

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

Participation according to the requirements of the Planning and Building Act

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

At central government level, no specific requirements. At local and regional levels, according to the Planning and Building Act

"Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape" (article 5, d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

Comprehensive county plans, thematic and territorial regional plans

5.7.2. town planning policies?

Comprehensive municipal plans, land use plans and zoning

5.7.3. cultural policies?

At central government level, sector policy reports to the Parliament

5.7.4. environmental policies?

At central government level, sector policy reports to the Parliament

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

At central government level, sector policy reports to the Parliament

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

At central government level, sector policy reports to the Parliament

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

At central government level, sector policy reports to the Parliament

6. Specific measures

“Awareness-raising : Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

None

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

None

6.1.2. among private organisations?

Seminars organised by the National Association of Landscape Architects

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

Translation of the convention into the Sami language. Brochure on the significance of the convention for local authorities, policies and planning. Proposed television production on landscape experiences

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

Landscape architects and specialists at The University of Environment and Biodiversity (UMB) and The University of Bergen (UiB)

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

None

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

None

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

None

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

None

6.4.2. secondary education?

None

6.4.3. tertiary education?

None

“Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;*
- ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;*
- iii) to take note of changes;*

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

“National Reference System for Landscape”, Norwegian Forest and Landscape Institute (NIJOS Report 10/2005). The system is hierarchical, dividing the country into 45 landscape regions and 444 sub-regions. Descriptions of the 45 landscape regions focus on six components: major landform, minor terrain form, water and watercourses, vegetation, agricultural land and built-up areas/technical installations. The overall landscape character of each region is described, including specific regional qualities, challenges or trends of development.

“Norwegian Landscapes in Retrospect”, TUN editors 2006. This book reflects on landscape changes, showing photos dating as far back as the end of the 19th century as compared to the landscapes of today.

6.5.2. at regional level?

No information (see 6.5.1)

“Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

No information

“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

Pilot project on “regional parks” within the framework of county planning (county of Telemark);
Pilot project on information and guidance from regional level to local authorities in planning and development issues (county of Hordaland)

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

“The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;*
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;*
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention”. (article 8)*

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

Yes – between the five Nordic countries within the framework of the Nordic Council of Ministers

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

No. Ideas on transnational co-operation between Norway and Armenia in cross border co-operation with Georgia and Turkey

8. Transfrontier landscapes

"The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes." (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

8.1.1.1. at national level?

No

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

No

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

No

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

No

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

"1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned." (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

No

9.1.2. at regional level

Annual awards for best cultural landscape (county of Hordaland)

POLAND / POLOGNE

PORTUGAL

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

SAN MARINO / SAINT-MARIN

SERBIA / SERBIE

SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE

-----Message d'origine-----

De : Mišíková Pavlína [mailto:misikova.pavlina@enviro.gov.sk]

Envoyé : Friday 12 January 2007 10:27

À : DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Objet : RE: Coe - European Landscape Convention/Convention européenne du paysage T FLOR (2006)

4

1. State: Slovakia

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

Signature: **30th May 2005**

Ratification: **9th August 2005**

Entry into force: **1st December 2005**

3. Correspondent:

Name: **Pavlina Misikova**

Ministry/Department: **Ministry of Environment, Landscape Management Department**

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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Responsibilities with landscape are divided into several different sectors according to the relevant acts:

Ministry of Environment: landscape as protected areas, natural heritage, open countryside in a broad sense, so called “everyday” landscape, cultural landscape, water basin areas, geoparks, caves, land-fills

Ministry of Construction and Regional Development – landscape as space, territory consists from urbanised places in towns and countryside; brown fields

Ministry of Agriculture: landscape as area of agricultural and forest management

Ministry of Culture: landscape as the protected urban or rural historic zones, monuments and cultural heritage sites, historical green space

Ministry of Economy: landscape as the territory for tourist industry, quarries, business investments (industrial parks, power-stations, etc.)

Ministry of Transport: landscape as the territory for transport development (freeways, bridges, airports, etc.)

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Beside the landscape, all of here mentioned sectors are vested with other agenda and responsibilities such as:

Ministry of the Environment: is responsible for the environment in general, landscape and nature protection, waste, air pollution, climate change, water, geology, environment impact assessment, sustainable development, etc.

Ministry of Construction and Regional Development: is responsible for territorial planning, regional policy and development, housing policy, public work, etc.

Ministry of Agriculture: is responsible for agricultural policy, forest policy, rural development, food safety, soil protection and changes, land ownership, etc.

Ministry of Culture: monuments inspection, different types of art, museums and galleries, libraries, copyright, traditional culture, culture of minority groups, etc.

Ministry of Economy: business, industry and trade policy, international and domestic market, strategic investments, energy policy, etc.

Ministry of Transport: transport policy and infrastructure, civil air service, telecommunication, post, informatics, etc.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

Ministry of Environment

Not specific Landscape Policy exists, but:

- Landscape Ecological Plans
- Territorial plans of the ecological stability on the national, regional and local level
- Conception of Nature and Landscape Protection
- Management programmes for protected areas
- Village Renewal Programme
- Strategy for sustainable development (on national, regional and local levels)

Ministry of Construction and Regional Development

- The Slovak Spatial Development Perspective, 2001 – the National Spatial Development Conception
- Spatial plans on the regional and local level

Ministry of Agriculture

- Plans of land reallocation on the local level
- National Strategic Rural Development Plan

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

The Slovak Republic is divided into 8 regions, 79 districts, and 2875 municipalities. Ministry of Environment is represented at the regional and local level by the regional and local authorities with a specialized state administration responsibility.

State administration bodies - the regional level: regional state administration
 - the local level: district state administration

Decentralisation also involves landscape agenda on self - governments authorities:

- Self - governments**
- regions: the regional government
 - municipalities: the local government

State Nature Conservancy is divided into 9 National parks and 14 Landscape protected areas authorities

Slovak Environmental Agency – on the national level ensures professional tasks in the field of landscape protection (design of the landscape plans, etc)

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

Consultation process is compulsory among all of the ministries before any document is approved in the government.

The ELC Inter-sectoral committee has being established for purpose of the ELC implementation. The committee members are combined from representatives from concerned ministries and also from independent experts.

The conference “Landscape - Man - Culture” is an annual event organised on the national level once a year, directly focused on the European Landscape Convention.

Consultation process and co-operations - MoE within the ELC implementation has started to work with other expert organisations and NGOs as:

- International Association on Landscape Ecology – regional office in Slovakia (IALE-SK)
- Architect Association
- Association for Garden Design and Landscaping

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Not yet.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

Human resources: Although there is a long scientific research on landscape ecology in Slovakia, the landscape issue in general is quite young and a lot of effort and understanding is needed in order of development the whole agenda, so that why the ELC is a very helpful instrument in the whole procedure. Landscape Management Department at Ministry of Environment coordinates the ELC implementation. In the same sector works the Slovak Environmental Agency as the organisation providing expert background focused on landscape protection, management, and planning.

Financial resources: state budget, the State Environmental Fund, fund for Village Renewal Programme

4.7.2. At regional level?

Human resources: Although there is a long scientific background on landscape ecology in Slovakia, the landscape issue in general is quite young and a lot of effort and understanding is needed to develop the whole agenda. ELC is a very helpful instrument in the whole procedure.

Financial resources – state budget, regional budget, municipal budget

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

Krajina

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

In the act No. 543/2002 on Nature and Landscape Protection:

"For purpose of this Act it is considered that nature and landscape protection is restriction of interventions that can endanger, damage or destroy conditions and forms of life, natural heritage, features of landscape, decrease its ecological stability as well as elimination of such operation"

There is a proposal to use landscape definition from ELC in the new version of the Act on Spatial Planning and Construction Order, which is currently under revision.

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

The Constitution of the Slovak Republic

Chapter Six - The Right to Protect the Environment and Cultural Heritage

Article 44

(1) Every person shall have the right to favourable environment.

(2) Every person shall have a duty to protect and improve the environment and foster cultural heritage.

(3) No person shall imperil or damage the environment, natural wealth and cultural heritage beyond the limits set by law.

(4) The State shall be responsible for the economical use of natural resources, an ecological balance and an effective environmental policy.

Article 45

Every person shall have the right to full and timely information on the environmental situation, and reasons and consequences thereof.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

- Act No.50/1976 on Spatial Planning and Construction Order

- Act No. 543/2002 on Nature and Landscape Protection

- Act No. 24/2006 on Environmental Impact Assessment

- Act No. 49/2002 on the Protection of Monuments

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

The intent of MoE is to enforce a new proposal of an independent act on landscape planning according to the government resolutions No.482 from 11th Jun 2003 and No. 831 from 25th August 2004.

"Each Party undertakes to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;" (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

Process of comments collection is possible in 2 areas:

- in spatial planning: public hearing, possibility for written standpoints
- in EIA: public hearing, possibility for written standpoints

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

Process of comments collection is possible in 2 areas:

- in spatial planning: public hearing, possibility for written standpoints
- in EIA: public hearing, possibility for written standpoints

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

Within the ELC implementation, MoE is preparing the base for co-operation with key players in landscape issues.

“Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape” (article 5, d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

The Master Plan of the Region

Regional Conception of the Environmental Management

5.7.2. town planning policies?

The Master Plan of the Town

5.7.3. cultural policies?

Monuments register: monuments, space arrangement in historical areas, historical reserves, and zones

5.7.4. environmental policies?

Territorial System of Ecological Stability

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

National Strategic Rural Development Plan

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

Plan of the Economic and Social Development

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

Strategic Plan**Local Agenda A21****6. Specific measures**

“Awareness-raising : Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

The important part of the implementation programme of ELC in Slovakia is the information campaign coordinated by MoE. Leaflets, posters, and articles were published. Presentations are promoted on different events.

6.1.1.1. at national level?

The annual conference “Landscape-man-culture”, which is primary orientated on ELC implementation in Slovakia.

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

Leaflets and posters.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

It is missing so far.

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

Through the Village Renewal Programme

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

Landscapers, employees of State Nature Conservancy, are one of the target groups. To promote training, the following activities were started-up:

- regular workshops on the landscape issues
- email conference to consult the hot problems
- contact provided in order to co-operate with educational and experts organisations
- methodology of “characteristic landscape features” is in progress, consequently the training will be focused on its application

Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

Nothing so far.

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

Nothing so far.

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

Nothing so far.

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

Study of landscape in primary school exists only as a part of the subjects biology and geography.

6.4.2. secondary education?

Study of landscape in secondary school exists only as a part of the subjects biology and geography.

6.4.3. tertiary education?

Several universities deals with landscape, there are more than 15 departments at universities and approximately 20 special study programmes dealing with landscape research: protection, management and landscape planning, landscape ecology, landscape engineering and landscape architecture.

“Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;

ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;

iii) to take note of changes;

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

The 2 leading publications were published:

Landscape Atlas of the Slovak Republic. 1st ed. Bratislava:Ministry of Environment of the Slovak republic; Banská Bystrica: Slovak Environmental Agency, 2002, 344p.

The publication brings the most recent knowledge and integrated information about the constants of landscape, the inanimate component of nature, land use, action of natural factors and effect of human activities on the landscape. The objectively existing properties of landscape presented on the maps in the introductory chapters are in fact the standing offer to society. They are interpreted in the following chapters as the ground available for the development of the society, as the comprehensive resources and

potential to be used by man and simultaneously as his environment. The atlas also presents the provision for conservation of nature and natural resources (what is referred as ecological priorities), it represents the different cultural and historical assets, takes into account the varied aspects of population development, settlement, urbanization, and industries.

Miklos, L., Izakovicova, Z., at al., 2006: Atlas of Representative Geoeosystems of Slovakia. Slovak Academy of Science – Institute of Landscape Ecology, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak republic, Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic, Bratislava.

The Atlas of Representative Geo-Ecosystems of Slovakia presents regions and types of landscape located on the territory of the Slovak Republic, obviously with a certain extent of detail, in order to introduce the dominant, representative units, which as a matter of course could be further divided into thousands of specific units. These representative units are called the geo-ecosystems (description of their non-living – abiotic – contents as well as their potential vegetation, current use and protection). The Atlas has the textbook and descriptive character. Each reader can easily look up which representative and dominant geo-ecosystems surround his/her birthplace and if his/her learn, whether and how an image of his/her micro region fits into a larger unit, whether the region is sufficiently protected or whether its protection is neglected. Selected maps supplement the text and picture parts to give a better picture of geo-ecosystems and regions character. By the Atlas we want to support one of our specific opinions, that for the healthy functioning of a landscape all geo-ecosystems are important and that for a certain locality exactly this geo-ecosystem present there is important, even if it was not included in the European or national network of significant territories.

6.5.2. at regional level?

Case studies with identification of landscape character and landscape image:

- **Geomorfological Unit Pliesovska Cirkular Basin, 2000 (for utilization of Village Renewal programme)**
- **Podpol'anie, the south part, 2001**
- **Geomorfological Unit Ostrozky, 2004**
- **National Park High Tatras, 2005 (for utilization of the Landscape Ecological Plan)**
- **National Park Slovak Paradise, 2006**

“Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

Not a direct example available, partly experience through Village Renewal Programme.

“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

According to the law, in the preparation stage of the master plan, the landscape-ecological plan is create as a basis for the environmental part of the document. Because of the gap in the legislation, this step is not always fulfilled; the intent of MoE is to enforce a new proposal of an independent act on landscape planning according to the government resolutions No.482 from 11th Jun 2003 and No. 831 from 25th August 2004. Such an effort has not societal support yet, its endorsement is uncertain.

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

“The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;*
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;*
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention”.* (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

The excellent co-operation is establish with The Czech Republic on the base of the regular meetings, workshops, exchanging experiences, and common effort to achieve certain goals.

Slovakia also has started endeavour to established co-operation with V4 – countries.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

Yes, with the Czech Republic.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

Slovakia – The Czech Republic: yes

Slovakia – Poland: the idea of ELC implementation in Slovakia was introduced

Slovakia – Ukraine: no

Slovakia – Hungary: the idea of ELC implementation in Slovakia was introduced

Slovakia – Austria: no

8.1.1.1. at national level?

Yes, with the Czech Republic.

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

Yes, with the Czech Republic.

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

Not yet.

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

Not yet.

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-

governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

Specific Landscape award has not been proposed in Slovakia yet. Concerning landscape in rural areas, since 2001 there is well established “Village of the Year Award”.

9.1.1. at national level

Every second year, the best village competition with “Village of the Year Award” is awarded in the following categories:

- **village as a manager** (existence of businesses, interactivity of the agricultural and forest management with a village, ecological capacity and sustainable use of resources in the local production)
- **village as a painted frame** (a number of renovated buildings, harmony of the old ones with the new ones, clear construction rules with respect to the regional architecture in the new building-up, green space in a village, image of a village, tidiness and environmental protection)
- **village as treasury** (measure of cultural values, cultural activities, local self-esteem, education, holding of traditions, habits and skills; ambience and originality, nature protection)
- **village as a community** (a figure of clubs and associations; conditions for getting together, social service and charity, communication and public participation)
- **village as a partner** (existing documents, PPP, methods used in making strategies, sustainable development, capacity building, networking of relations)
- **village as a host** (existence of tourist trade facilities; additional services with utilization of local typical elements, access to the attractions, information marks, tourist and educational paths, greenways, cycle paths)

9.1.2. at regional level

Not yet.

T-FLOR (2007) 7

SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

SWEDEN / SUEDE

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA” / « L'EX-REPUBLIQUE YUGOSLAVE DE MACEDOINE »

-----Message d'origine-----

De : V.Cavdarova@moepp.gov.mk [mailto:V.Cavdarova@moepp.gov.mk]

Envoyé : Friday 29 December 2006 12:19

À : DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Objet : T FLOR (2006) 4 - Republic of Macedonia

1. State :Republic of Macedonia

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

The Republic of Macedonia ratified the European Landscape Convention on 3 June 2003 (Official Gazette of RM No. 44/ 03)

3. Correspondent:

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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning is the responsible body for implementation of the European Landscape Convention in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, and the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

4.2 Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning is a state administration body which in addition to the landscape protection is responsible for protection of the environment and nature, spatial planning, protection of water, soil, flora, fauna, air and ozone layer against pollution, protection of biodiversity, geodiversity and protected areas.

The state administrative bodies with which the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning cooperates in the landscape protection, planning and management, are responsible as follows:

Ministry of Culture – identification, valorization and protection of the "cultural landscape" as well as for affairs in the area of culture (creative works, stage arts, publishing, museum activities, library activities) and protection of cultural heritage.

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy – management and protection of forests, waters and other natural resources, rural development and agricultural land use, especially in conformity with the agricultural production culture and tradition.

Ministry of Transport and Communications – infrastructure, housing-communal affairs, space development and construction land management of state ownership.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

Yes.

The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning adopted the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of RM No. 67/04) which defines and treats the term "landscape". For the purposes of land organization, development and use, and protection of nature, the following strategic documents have been prepared (only that they treat part of the landscape issue): Spatial Plan of the Republic of Macedonia (2004), Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2004), Second National Environmental Action Plan (2006), and currently the National Strategy for Sustainable Development is being prepared.

With regard to the identification and mechanisms of protection of the "cultural landscape", which is defined in the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette of RM No. 20/04), the Ministry of Culture has developed the National classification of cultural heritage of the Republic of Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM, 37/06), based on which the implementation of the policy for protection of "cultural landscape" has begun.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

According to the Constitution of RM (Official Gazette of RM No. 52/91 and 91/01), the Law on Local Self-government (Official Gazette of RM No. 52/05) and the Law on Territorial Organization of the Local Self-Government (Official Gazette of RM No. 55/04), regions as administrative-territorial units do not exist in the Republic of Macedonia.

The Law on Local Self-government provides for responsibilities of the local authorities in the domain of urban and rural planning, space development, construction land development, local economic development, environment protection, nature and cultural heritage protection, which again are indirectly in function of the protection, planning and management of "landscape" i.e. "cultural landscape" at local level.

Since at the moment landscapes ("protected landscape i.e. "cultural landscape") have not been identified on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, they are not treated by the local authorities.

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

During the preparation of legal regulations, development strategy documents, action plans and programmes, the state administration bodies directly or indirectly involved in

the territorial policy, accomplish mutual cooperation and consultation through participation in working bodies of the Government of RM: commissions, professional councils, consulting bodies, thematic working groups, national committees and other forms of cooperation.

In order to accomplish intersectoral cooperation and consultations on issues related to protection, planning and management of landscape, the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning established, as responsible body for implementation of the European Landscape Convention, the National Committee for implementation of the Convention (2006) in which participate representatives of relevant ministries, scientific institutions and the non-governmental sector.

With regard to the establishment of concrete "cultural landscapes" (according to article 176 of the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage), the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning should start a joint action for revalorization of integral wealth. The Administration for protection of cultural heritage, a body within the Ministry of Culture, has prepared a proposal list of natural rarities for revalorization as "cultural landscape". This list needs to be updated in the forthcoming period with proposals by the professional offices of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning.

As for the agricultural and rural policy, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy has established cooperation with the relevant ministries, and the consulting processes, although informal, have been being maintained with the associations of agricultural producers, representatives of bank institutions and partly with socio-economic partners. In addition, an interinstitutional body for running integrated national policy for rural development is under establishment, and it will be presided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

In the process of making decisions on territorial policy, consultations that are obligatory are expressed through providing opinions and approvals by responsible institutions on case issues. Consultation procedures are reflected through providing opinions and approvals on case issues by the responsible institutions. Consultation procedures are determined in the existing legal regulations on the territorial organization of the local self-government, spatial and urban planning, nature protection, protection of agricultural land, water and forests and protection of cultural heritage.

Upon proclamation of a "cultural landscape" on a particular territory with defined category of importance, it is expected to achieve consultation procedures of protection of the same, such as: consultations at national level with relevant ministries for protection of a cultural landscape of higher category, whereas consultations with local structures responsible for these issues for protection of a cultural landscape of the category significant cultural heritage.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

Financial resources intended for implementation of landscape policy are very modest. At request of the ministries responsible for implementation of landscape policy (referred to in point 4.1), the Government of the Republic of Macedonia adopts Annual programmes for financing, which are insufficient for carrying out the foreseen activities.

With regard to human resources, we are facing lack of professional personnel in the

public administration, and especially in the units of local self-government, which, with the decentralization of responsibilities since 1 July 2005, took over the responsibilities of rural and urban planning, local economic development, environment protection, nature protection etc. The professional personnel in the professional offices within the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning is insufficient to realize the foreseen activities of protection, planning and management of landscape ("protected landscape"), while in the institutions for cultural heritage protection that are under the competence of the Ministry of Culture, in general, there is sufficient professional personnel to implement protection of "cultural landscapes".

4.7.2. At regional level?

Regions as administrative-territorial units in the Republic of Macedonia don't exist.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

In the Macedonian language the term "landscape" is often identified with the term "paysage", i.e. it is used without knowing its exact meaning.

In spoken language and in social disciplines, the term "paysage" (from French) is used, and it means a picture of particular area i.e. a visual experience (an expanse of scenery that can be seen in a single view).

The term "landscape" (from English) means a complex multifunctional part of nature i.e. functional spatial/territorial system which is used in its biographical meaning. Over the past decades, landscape was perceived as geographical category or biogeographical category (the biogeographical perception is based on the works of Matvejev). In the Macedonian language, the "landscape" is defined as a dynamic natural-territorial system of natural components actively used during their long history, which resulted in changes of its natural features, physiognomic marks and reduction of the potential of its resources.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

Yes,

The legal definition of the term "landscape" is defined in the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of RM No. 67/04) and in the Law on Cultural Heritage Protection (Official Gazette of RM No. 20/04).

In accordance with the Law on Nature Protection, "landscape" means topographically defined territory consisting of a characteristic mosaic of interdependent types of ecosystems, which could be or had been subject to specific human activities. The development of the landscape is under influence of natural and/or anthropogenic factors or combination of both.

In accordance with the Law on Cultural Heritage Protection, "cultural landscape" means certain parts of the landscape which distinguish as areas of specific interaction of man and nature, i.e. as partly built and arranged areas, cultic sites, places related to battles and other significant events, building sites, necropolis and other archeological finds or places bearing witness to the existence of man in space and time, his activities, way of living, customs, beliefs or special traditions.

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

In the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM No. 52/91, 91/01), the term "landscape" is not at all subject of defining, but "the arrangement and humanization of space and environment and nature protection" are among the basic values of the Republic of Macedonia established in article 8 of the Constitution.

In the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of RM No. 67/04) "landscape" defining, protection and management are subject to elaboration in a few chapters/articles. In chapter Definitions, article 6 of the said Law, the terms "landscape diversity, landscape and landscape types" have been defined. In chapter Category of Protected Areas, article 84, the term "protected landscape" is defined, and in article 86, the manner of management of protected landscape is defined. In chapter Landscape Protection, articles 118, 119, 120 and 121 define the landscape types, elaborate the monitoring of their status and their valorization, as well as how to reduce harmful consequences to the landscape.

The issue of defining the "cultural landscape" and establishing its protective treatment is subject to elaboration in several chapters/articles of the Law on Cultural Heritage Protection (Official Gazette of RM, No. 20/04). Article 14 of the said Law defines the term "cultural landscape". The "cultural landscape", as specific type of immobile cultural heritage, is elaborated, by terminology and content, in the National classification of the cultural heritage of the Republic of Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM, No. 37/06) through two basic types: Cultivated areas and other cultural landscapes.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

Among the existing legal regulations there is no specific law on "landscape". The landscape is treated in the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of RM, No. 67/04), in the Law on Cultural Heritage Protection (Official Gazette of RM, No. 20/04) and partly in the Law on Spatial and Urban Planning (Official Gazette of RM, No. 51/05).

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

No,

But, from the basic law which treats the "cultural landscape" (Law on Cultural Heritage Protection) derives secondary legislation and other acts uniting this issue, such as:

- 1. Rulebook on valorization, revalorization and categorization of cultural heritage (Official Gazette of RM, No. 111/05), where the methodology for defining the "cultural landscape" and the basic elements and procedures for its protection are established;**
- 2. Rulebook on the content and methodology for preparation of protection-conservation basis for the cultural heritage (Official Gazette of RM, No. 111/05), where the "cultural landscape" is addressed in relation to urban planning;**
- 3. Rulebook on preparation of conservation projects (Official Gazette of RM, No. 44/06), where methods and procedures for direct protection are established;**
- 4. National classification of cultural heritage of the Republic of Macedonia (Official Gazette of RM, No. 37/06) which identifies and terminologically determines all varieties, types and subtypes of "cultural landscape" and serves to professional offices for protection of cultural heritage to easily identify the specific type of wealth and for preparation of terminologically unified statistic reviews for wider use.**

"Each Party undertakes to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;" (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

Concrete procedures for participation of the public in the implementation of landscape policies have not been established; however, in order to provide transparency in the process of space planning and arrangement, and protection of natural wealth i.e. the areas of special natural values, local authorities establish a participatory body including representatives of civil associations, organize and carry out public discussion, presentation and survey. This especially refers to the procedure of preparation and adoption of spatial and urban plans, the procedure of proclamation of protected areas and the procedure of adoption of Protected Areas Management Plans.

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

Concrete procedures for participation of local authorities in implementation of landscape policies have not been established since, so far, "landscapes" on the territory of the state have not been identified.

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

There are no procedures established, but the participation of the academic environment, professional and scientific workers, associations, societies and the non-governmental sector in the preparation of strategic documents in the sphere of space planning, rural development, protection of nature and cultural heritage, is evident.

"Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape" (article 5, d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

-implementation of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Macedonia through preparation, adoption and implementation of spatial plans of the regions (geographical, economic and functional entirety established with the Spatial Plan of the Republic) and spatial plans of areas of special interest for the Republic (Spatial Plan of National Parks and other categories of protected areas)

-establishment of national environmental network

5.7.2. town planning policies?

-preparation of Documentation basis for urban plans which contain inventory and screening of existing monumental entireties, building-structures of cultural-historical importance and "cultural landscapes" (Rulebook on detailed content, scale and manner of graphical elaboration of urban plans, Official Gazette of RM, No. 78/06).

With the adoption of the Law on Cultural Heritage Protection (Official Gazette of RM, No. 20//04), it is obligatory, during the preparation of urban plans, to incorporate approved and verified protection-conservation bases which, in terms of this Law, represent Documentation bases for treatment of cultural heritage in urban plans.

5.7.3. cultural policies?

- implementation of the National Programme for Culture (2004-2008)

- **implementation of the Strategic Plan for development of Culture (2005-2008)**
- **implementation of the Programme for revalorization of cultural heritage (2006-2008)**

5.7.4. environmental policies?

- **implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan for protection of biodiversity of the Republic of Macedonia (2004)**
- **implementation of the Second National Environmental Action Plan (2006)**
- **preparation of Local Environmental Action Plans**
- **preparation of Local Environmental Development Plans**

5.7.5. agricultural policies

- **implementation of Strategy for Sustainable Development of Forestry in RM**
- **implementation of Strategy for harmonization of the Macedonian food sector with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of EU.**

In January 2004, Sector for Promotion of Agriculture and Rural Development was established in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, which through defining and implementing the measures of rural policy started the process of overcoming the problems that the rural population is facing. In this Ministry the Strategy for agriculture and rural development is under preparation to be adopted by the Government of RM at the beginning of 2007.

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

- **implementation of Strategy for economic development of RM**

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

Besides the above mentioned policies, other policies that may have direct or indirect impact on landscape have not been defined.

6. Specific measures

"Awareness-raising : Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them." (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

Concrete measures for raising the awareness of the wider community about the affirmation, protection and benefits from the appropriate use of "landscapes" have not been established because such have not been identified in the territory of the state.

To the end of informing the public on environment and nature protection, the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning has, in its framework, established the Public Communications Office to execute two-way communication with the public (receiving

and issuing information). After identification of landscapes as specific category of natural wealth or cultural heritage, the Office shall provide promotion on the importance and value of landscapes (protected landscape i.e. cultural landscape), through organizing campaigns, panels, workshops and media presentations.

Towards raising public awareness, in 2005, the Government of RM adopted a Strategy on Communications, Strategy for Raising Public Awareness and Strategy for Implementation of Aarchus Convention.

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

On the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, several international festivals and carnivals with traditional content are organized. Currently, they are not in function of raising the awareness of "landscape", but in future, they could be used and gain such connotation.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

Concrete measures have not been undertaken.

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

Concrete measures have not been undertaken.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

In the Republic of Macedonia there are no concrete specialist studies of landscape or landscape architecture. However, at the Institute of Geography within the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, there are post-graduate multidisciplinary studies - Spatial Planning, which include the aspect of landscape planning.

In the past period, short specialist courses were organized at the Faculty of Forestry, Faculty of Agriculture and food and the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics-Institute of Biology and Institute of Geography.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

So far, no concrete activities have been undertaken.

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

So far, no concrete activities have been undertaken.

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

So far, no concrete activities have been undertaken.

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

In the curriculum for primary education, subjects of instruction elaborating themes of nature promotion and protection are: nature and society, biology and geography as obligatory and ecology as optional subject.

6.4.2. secondary education?

The curriculum for secondary education provides subjects of instruction elaborating themes related to natural values of the state, human resources building and maintenance, and landscape promotion and protection. Within the framework of the said curriculum, project activities are realized in a few fields: Culture of healthy living, Urban culture, Natural sciences (biology, chemistry, geography).

With the realization of the curriculum in the secondary schools, personnel is provided for the needs of the market of labor, and in future, they will be able to contribute to landscape promotion and protection: technician in agricultural production, technician in horticulture, technician in forestry, technician in landscape architecture etc.

6.4.3. tertiary education?

The curriculum of the "Ss Cyril and Methodius includes three subjects of instruction which elaborate the aspects of landscape protection, management and planning. Namely, for three years now the Faculty of agriculture and food has been teaching in Planning and Arrangement of Landscapes and Parks. The Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics – Institute of Biology teaches the following subjects: Ecology of landscape and Ecological aspects of Spatial Planning, while the Institute of Geography teaches Spatial Planning including the aspect of landscape planning.

"Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;

ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;

iii) to take note of changes;

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8". (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

There is a Central Register of Natural Rarities within the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning in which are registered "landscapes with special natural characteristics" and "characteristic landscapes (paysages)", in accordance with the Law on Natural Rarities Protection (Official Gazette of RM, No. 41/73). The new Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of RM, No. 67/04) addresses the term "landscape", and it is necessary to make revalorization of protected areas so far and their proclaiming according to the new categorization where the category "protected landscape" is also defined.

As for the identification of "landscapes", the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning is obliged, in accordance with the Law on Nature Protection, to prepare two

secondary regulations – Rulebook on identification of especially valuable landscapes and Rulebook on establishing landscape types. According to the dynamics of implementation of the National Programme for approximation to the EU legislation (NPAA), it is foreseen that these two documents be adopted until 2010 at latest.

As for the identification of "cultural landscape", in course is the revalorization of certain immobile cultural heritage for which exist reliable assumptions that it should be identified/treated as a "cultural landscape". This activity is part of the Programme of the Ministry of Culture for revalorization of the entire immobile cultural heritage, which as legal obligation should be realized within three years from entering into force of the Law on Cultural Heritage Protection (Official Gazette of RM, No. 20/04).

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management should start defining the Less Favored Areas and classifying them as part of the Common European Agricultural Policy.

6.5.2. at regional level?

So far, not any activity has been undertaken.

Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c." (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

In the process of identification of "cultural landscape", the preparation of Elaborate on valorization of Kokino site"-Kumanovo region, which has recently been proclaimed by the NASA experts as one of the oldest observatories in the world, is in an advanced phase. Archeological research shows the exclusive relationship the local population (about 2000 BC) had towards this site, where certain pagan rituals were performed, depending on the astrological beliefs. With the preparation of the Elaborate on valorization, the meaning of the Kokino site will be determined, as one of the most important cultural sites in R. Macedonia and wider. After the proclamation of this cultural site as cultural heritage of exclusive importance for the Republic of Macedonia, we shall approach to preparation of a programme/strategy for its protection, presentation and popularization. (The example has been submitted to the Administration for Cultural Heritage Protection, a body within the Ministry of Culture).

"Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape." (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

Having in mind that "landscapes" and "protected landscape" have not been identified yet, concrete activities for their protection, planning and management have not been undertaken.

The first instrument for protection of "cultural landscape", adopted/elaborated in the Law on cultural heritage protection, is its identification, protective record, and valorization and categorization. This process started and is implemented by the institutions of cultural heritage.

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

"The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;*
b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;
c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention". (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

Yes, but very modestly

The Faculty of Agriculture and Food within Ss Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje established cooperation with the University in Belgrade to prepare the Programme for post-graduate studies Landscape Architecture and Planning.

In the framework of the "TEMPUS" Programme, the Institute for landscape planning at the Technical University – Vienna, Austria, initiated cooperation with the Faculty for Agriculture and Food at the Ss Cyril and Methodius – Skopje, in order to start the Project for post-graduate courses towards implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

Yes.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

"The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes." (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

Yes,

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia established a full membership in the programmes of the European Commission related to transfrontier cooperation – INTERREG III A and INTERREG III B CADSES, in which one of the priorities is landscape promotion, protection and management. The Republic of Macedonia has been actively involved in these programmes since 2005.

In the area of environment and nature protection, transfrontier cooperation has been established with the neighbouring countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece) through signing bilateral and trilateral Agreements of Cooperation. In the wider region bilateral cooperation has been established with Croatia, Russian Federation, Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro and Italy.

8.1.1.1. at national level?

Yes,

Protection and sustainable development of the three natural lakes and border massifs which Macedonia shares with immediate neighbours (Albania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece), represent a basis for accomplishing transfrontier cooperation. Transfrontier cooperation established with neighbouring countries results in implementation of several projects in the area of environment and nature protection, financially supported by international donors. (example: Project for Lake Ohrid Watershed Protection and Management, a trilateral project for Prespa Park Protection and Management, initiative for preparation of Spatial Plan of Prespa region etc.)

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

Yes,

Republic of Macedonia accomplishes its regional cooperation through joining transnational programmes of the European Commission INTERREG III A and INTERREG III

B CADSES, as well as through strengthening transfrontier cooperation and active participation in regional initiatives under the Stability Pact.

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

There are no regions as administrative-territorial units in the Republic of Macedonia.

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

No.

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

No,

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9.1.2. at regional level

No.

TURKEY / TURQUIE

-----Message d'origine-----

De : munevver" "demirbağ [mailto:munevverdemirbas@yahoo.com]**Envoyé :** Monday 25 December 2006 16:04**À :** DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne**Objet :** Fwd: Republic of Turkiye-Coe - European Landscape Convention/Convention européenne du paysage T FLOR (2006) 4

1. State : Republic of Turkiye (Turkish Republic)
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2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?
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It was signed by Ministry of Environment on 20 October 2000.
--

3. Correspondent:

Name : Aynur GONUL and Munevver DEMIRBAS OZEN
--

Ministry/Department: Republic of Turkiye The Ministry of Environment and Forestry/General Directorate of National Parks and Nature Conservation/ Landscape Conservation Division

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e-mail address: aynurgonul1@yahoo.com.....

4. Division of responsibilities
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<p><i>"Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies."</i>(article 4)</p>

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?
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The Ministry of Environment and Forestry, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Landscape Division.
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4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Yes,

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Environment and Forestry are responsible for other UN and ECE Conventions such as UNCCD, UNFCCC, CITES, BERN, RAMSAR, ELC, Biological Diversity, and EU legislation on environment. It is mainly responsible for environmental protection, prevention of environmental pollution and environmental impact assessment. – Ministry of Environment and Forestry related to in-situ conservation consist of the national parks, nature parks, nature reserves, natural monuments, wildlife reserve areas and forest recreational areas. – The General Directorate of national parks and wildlife conservation is responsible for the management of these areas all of which contribute to in-situ conservation. However, most were established primarily for the recreational purposes. – Authority for Specially Protected Areas is responsible for conservation of wildlife and habitats, natural and archaeological sites and biodiversity in the specially protected areas |
|---|

General Directorate of Affairs and Erosion Control is responsible rural landscapes in the forest areas

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

The Urban Landscape Policies are determined by Metropolitan Municipalities for 5 years.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

Although these all are empowered, a number of landscape based challenges have substantially been witnessed

5216 Metropolitan Municipality Law includes responsibilities of urban landscapes

National Parks Law includes responsibilities of rural landscapes

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

The Landscape division directorate together with these duties, within the frame of ELC started the works directed for the preparation of the strategy and action plan, directed for the implementation of ELC in coordination with the related parties (relevant ministries, universities, municipalities, relevant institutions)

Besides, the working groups to reach the national strategy have been established and the works still continues.

The National Strategy and Action Plan efforts are still going on.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Central Government is well-empowered although local authorities are able to take decisions in local level,

State Planning Authority is at the top level at the procedure.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

Human resources and share/part (Financial part) that divergent General Budget for National Parks, Nature Reserve, Nature Monument, Nature Parks that declared according to National Parks Law (No: 2873) that oriented conservation of the landscape resource values.

4.7.2. At regional level?

Human resources and share/part(Financial part) that divergent General Budget of Directorate of Province.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

It is a perception of complete composition of natural and cultural values in an environment.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

Yes, the legal definition has been employed in some regulations of UCTAE –Chamber of Landscape Architects as well as the convention.

Landscape that according to the Technical Specification that it is include in Regulation of the National Parks Law:

Landscape means; an area , as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors. (The definition of ELC is widely accepted)

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

Although some landscape-related subjects are involved in the constitution, the term ‘landscape’ is not referred explicitly.

1) Nature Law 2) Environment Law 3) National Parks Law

There is Landscape subject in the definitions of protected areas and measures for designation of protected areas.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

We do not have laws to address directly landscape protection, management and planning or landscape. However, our outstanding landscapes have been protected by some conservation status in the laws listed below of various governmental institutions. The relevant laws are given below.

- Law on Municipality (No.5393)
- Metropolitan Municipality Law (No.5216)
- Law on Development (No.3194)
- Law on Administration of Metropolitan Municipalities (No.3030)
- Law on Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets, (459 Natural Sites, 6192 Cultural & Archaeological sites)
- Law on National Parks (No.2873, 37 National Parks, 102 Nature Monuments, 18 Nature Parks, 33 Nature Protection Areas)
- Law on Mass Housing (No. 2985)
- Law on Tourism Incentives (No. 2634)
- 12 Wetland areas (Ramsar sites)
- 135 International Important Wetland Areas
- Law on Environment (No. 2872)
- Law on Forestry (No. 6831/4569)
- Terrestrial Hunting Law (81 Wild Life Protection areas-1.227.179 hectar)
- Law on Coastal (No. 3621)
- Law on Village (No. 442)
- Law on Waters (No. 831)
- Agricultural Reform Law on Land Management on Irrigation Areas (No. 4626)
- Law on the Establishment and Duties of the General Directorate of Agricultural reform (No. 3155)
- Law on the Improvement of Olives and Vaccinating the Wild Ones (no. 3573)
- Law on the Protection of Cementaries (No. 3998)

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

Yes, there is. Ministry of Labour and Social Security the code of 2141.01

“Each Party undertakes to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;” (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

The environmental/biodiversity/ nature management studies, which is official Although academic researchers, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) works do it efficient.

Local people is participate/join in planning process of management plan that prepare for conservation of landscape values by the mediation of meetings.

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

The environmental/biodiversity/ nature management studies, which is official Although academic researchers, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) works do it efficient.

Local and regional authorises is participate / join in planning process of management plan for receive information and interpretation.

The opinions of related foundations are requested by the Ministry of culture and Tourism to determine the natural sites.

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

The environmental/biodiversity/ nature management studies, which is official Although academic researchers, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) works do it efficient.

“Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape” (article 5, d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

Landscape Planning, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Basin Management Planning, Regional Subregional Spatial Planning, Environmental Planning and Management, State-Owned Development Plans, Long Term Development Planning (Management Plan for protected areas), Strategic Plan (plan on a scale 1/100.000)

Environmental Plans (but landscape is not still included)

Studies oriented conservation of natural and cultural landscape values take place in local and regional plans that different scale.

5.7.2. town planning policies?

Regional Development Planning, Landscape Planning, Urban Planning and Design, Urban Greenways Planning, Urban Management Strategies, Environmental Planning and Management, Transportation Planning, Urban Renewal, Natural Heritage Conservation Planning

No (intents to include the landscape issues in it are going)?

5.7.3. cultural policies?

Urban Environmental Management, Landscape Planning, Urban and Landscape Design, Urban Developmant Planning, Landscape Conservation and Management

One of the conservation policy of The Ministry of Culture and Tourism is that protecting cultural areas with their landscapes.

Studies oriented conservation of natural and cultural landscape values take place in local and regional plans that different scale.

5.7.4. environmental policies?

Regional/ Subregional Spatial Planning, Basin Management Planning, Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental/Landscape Planning and Management, Urban Planning Ecological Risk Assessment, Environmental policies include in Terrestrial Plan.

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

Regional/Subregional Spatial Planning, Basin Management Planning, Rural (Landscape) Planning, Rural Development Planning, Agro-tourism Planning, Organic Agriculture.

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

Inventory of social, economic and cultural values predict in studies planning of protected areas.

State-Owned Development Plans, Urban and Landscape Planning, Urban Renewal, Urban/Landscape Design

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

International Conventions

National Forestry Programme

Sectoral Programmes

Strategies

6. Specific measures

“Awareness-raising : Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

5th June, The day of Environment,

UCTEA The Chamber of Landscape Architects technical congresses and other activities.

A Job training is done by Ministry of Environment and Forestry for implementation of ELC within the context of Article 6

Ministry of Environment and Forestry and The Chamber of Landscape Architects will snaffle a workshop on ELC within the context of Article 1, 5 and 6 in 2007

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

UCTEA The Chamber of Landscape Architects Representative of branches

6.1.2. among private organisations?

Web Portals; www.cevreorman.gov.tr, www.milliparklar.gov.tr, www.ockkb.gov.tr

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

1) Graduate Diploma; Departments of Landscape Architecture

2) Undergraduate Diploma (2 years); Landscape technicians

3) Ongoing efforts on professional accreditation by UCTEA Chamber of Landscape Architects.

A Job training was done by Ministry of Environment and Forestry for implementation of ELC within the context of Article 6. A certificate was given all of participants.

Recognition of Landscape architecture, including landscape engineering and management as well, is a crucial step-up toward achieving the complete definition of landscape-oriented topics in professional excellence along with capacity-building programs

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism has landscape architects to determine the natural sites.

The landscape architects are also being in charged of conservation works for cultural and historical surroundings by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

* MSc and PhD Programmes

* European Master Degree Course on Environmental Management (Ended)

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector? TODAIE

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

.....

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

Introduction a basic, but applied course on environmental education and awareness

Subjects for Primary Education are Nature Conservation, Forest, Biodiversity, Environment etc.

6.4.2. secondary education?

Setting up environment stewardship’s club

Subjects for Secondary Education are Nature Conservation, Forest, Biodiversity, Environment etc.

6.4.3. tertiary education?

Gathering Landscape-related disciplines into a comprehensive faculty structure such as ‘ faculty of environmental planning and design’

Subjects for Tertiary Education are Nature Conservation, Forest, Biodiversity, Environment etc.

“Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;
- ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;
- iii) to take note of changes;

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

Reports prepared by landscape architects to determine natural sites, maps and maps of indicating the degree and borders of natural sites

Data for land use situation such as vegetation, soil/ground etc. have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics.

Researches are on going

6.5.2. at regional level?

Data for land use situation such as vegetation, soil/ground etc. have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics

Researches are on going

“Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

Researches are ongoing to define indicators

“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

Management Plans for protected areas declared according to National Parks Law (No: 2873)

.....

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

“The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention”. (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

Yes.....

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

Yes.....

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

Cooperation and exchange information with relevant units by the work groups that within meaning of the European Landscape Convention have been provided.

8.1.1.1. at national level?

Cooperation and exchange information with relevant units by the work groups that within meaning of the European Landscape Convention have been provided at national level.

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

Cooperation and exchange information with relevant units by the work groups that within meaning of the European Landscape Convention have been provided at regional level.

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

.....

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

.....

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

.....

.....

9.1.2. at regional level

UKRAINE

UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

-----Message d'origine-----

De : Baxter, Mark (SLR) [mailto:Mark.Baxter@defra.gsi.gov.uk]

Envoyé : Friday 22 December 2006 17:10

À : DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Objet : UK - European Landscape Convention

1. State :..United Kingdom

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

Yes. Signed 21 February 2006 and ratified 21 November 2006.

3. Correspondent:

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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (Defra) in England, and this department also leads for the UK on the Convention.

Devolved responsibility for landscape issues lies with the Welsh Assembly Government, the Scottish Executive and the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively.

Except in N Ireland, the UK (unlike many European countries) has a system of more-or-less arms length government agencies (in England: English Heritage and Natural England; Wales: Countryside Council of Wales and Cadw; Scotland: Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Scotland) to whom many areas of landscape policy and most implementation is devolved.

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Yes, agriculture, environment and rural affairs. The same is true in Scotland.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

No for England, Wales and Scotland. However, there is a national framework of planning policies produced by central Government and that local and regional authorities are required to have regard to in taking planning decisions.

In Northern Ireland yes: “Shared Horizons” – A Statement of Policy on Protected Landscapes. This policy was developed by the Environment and Heritage Service, an agency within the Department of the Environment.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

Yes. The devolved arrangements of the UK place responsibility for landscape on each of the devolved administrations. Each devolved administration applies these in similar but distinct ways. Local

authorities take planning and some environmental decisions, and have social and community responsibilities. However, this must be in the context of national laws and policies and often after having received comment/advice/assistance from statutory agencies when environmental/landscape issues need consideration.

Currently in Northern Ireland local authorities have very limited powers in respect of landscape; they provide comment to the central Planning Authority in relation to Area Plans and Development Control and can declare local nature reserves.

.....

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

Various Government Cabinet Committees exist to clear the principle of any major changes proposed to policy/legislation which will have an impact on government departments other than the lead department. For example, the principle of signing and ratifying the ELC required the approval of a Cabinet Committee. The devolved administrations each have their own arrangements for inter-departmental consultation .

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Proposed changes in policy (usually) and legislation (always) from central government are subject to widespread consultation which will include all relevant local and regional authorities together with statutory agencies and other stakeholders as appropriate. A wide range of formal and informal groups exist with stakeholders and agencies depending on the subject matter and working groups are often established to explore new ideas. These occur either as formal working groups or meetings/seminars/conferences are held as required. Statutory agencies provide independent advice to government.

England will form a project group to consider the ELC.

Scotland has recently established the Scottish Landscape Forum which will be reporting to Scottish Ministers on a number of landscape issues including the ELC.

WAG has no plans at present to establish a group to deal specifically with the ELC. The assumption would be that CCW would probably take on this role if required.

It is proposed to establish a UK wide group to consider the ELC.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

Unable to quantify this specifically, but a large number of staff will have either direct or indirect responsibility for landscape policies across government in England and within the devolved administrations and statutory agencies. This will vary proportionately for Wales, Scotland and N Ireland.

4.7.2. At regional level?

As for 4.7.1.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

Dictionary definitions originally and traditionally focussed on the visual aspect of landscape, ie landscape as scenery, depicted in art or designed, but definitions have widened considerably during the 20th century , particularly in terms of recognising landscape as a cognitive, perceived things, in terms of 'historic

landscape’ and in terms of scale and functionality. Landscape was described as follows in “Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland”, The Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, 2002 – “Landscape is about the relationship between people and place. It provides the setting for our day-to-day lives. The term does not mean just special or designated landscapes, and it does not only apply to the countryside. Landscape can mean a small patch of urban wasteland as much as a mountain range, and an urban park as much as an expanse of lowland plain. It results from the way that different components of our environment – both natural (the influences of geology, soils, climate, flora and fauna) and cultural (the historic and current impact of land use, settlement, enclosure and other human interventions) – interact together and are perceived by us.”

Most specialist and professional usage of the term now reflects the ELC definition

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term “landscape”?

No

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

The UK does not have a written constitution.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

There is no specific law concerning landscape but it is the subject of several provisions embodied in laws of a general nature, principally, The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949; the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000; the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000; Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 2001; the Land Reform Act (Scotland) 2003 (although this by means of reference to the use of the outdoors) and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Many of these references are to ‘natural beauty and amenity’.

As for England, there is no specific Statute or Order concerning landscape in Northern Ireland. The landscape is considered in such Orders as ‘The Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991’ and the ‘Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985’.

Also in Scotland, the Planning Bill which completed Stage 3 in November and is likely to have commencement orders in place in Feb 2007 makes reference to National Scenic Areas – Scotland’s national level landscape designation.

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

No.

“Each Party undertakes to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;” (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

Public participation is provided for at a number of levels, often through recognised good practice as well as formal administrative procedures.

Public participation is encouraged through formal consultation on a wide range of subjects/issues; participation at public enquiries; preparation of protected area management plans; development plans, especially LDFs and the new planning system; individual planning applications; involvement with community groups and parish or community councils; and via partnerships involving stakeholders, usually drawn from among the private and public sectors including NGOs.

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

As for 5.6.1 as appropriate. Additionally, CCW’s landscape assessment methodology, *LANDMAP*, which will attain complete coverage of Wales by 2009, requires local authorities to engage in public participation.

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

As per 5.6.1 as appropriate. Other bodies and agencies are also invited to become involved in the *LANDMAP* process. The Scottish Landscape Forum was established in 2006 by Scottish Natural Heritage with support from Scottish Ministers. It brings together some of the key stakeholders with an influence upon or a stake in the state of the landscape. Its terms of reference include facilitating discussion, preparing advice and promoting action for the better care of Scotland's landscape.

"Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape" (article 5, d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

Note: There are a large number of instruments produced by Government departments and agencies at country level, and this list provides only an illustration of some of these.

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

The Government consults and publishes a series of National Planning Policy Statements and Guidance which set out national planning policies on a wide range of issues which will have relevance to landscape. Regional and Local planning authorities are required under planning law to have regard to these statements and guidance when preparing regional and local development plans, and they may also be material considerations when local planning authorities take decisions on whether planning permission should be granted for individual developments. There are specific statements and guidance relating to areas such as the countryside, green belt and protected landscapes.

In Wales land use planning powers are devolved to the National Assembly for Wales and the Welsh Assembly Government issues its own Planning Policy in the form of Planning Policy Wales 2002 and a series of Technical advice Notes (TAN) and circulars and subordinate legislation.

In Scotland a National Planning Framework provides a cross-cutting overview for spatial planning purposes and there is also the Planning Bill, which has recently completed Stage 3, and includes provisions in relation to National Scenic Areas, which are Scotland's national level landscape designation.

5.7.2. town planning policies?

As above.

5.7.3. cultural policies?

Scotland's *National Cultural Strategy*. Historic Scotland are currently preparing a series of policy papers entitles Scotland's Historic Environment Policy the first if these is to be published shortly having been the subject of consultation during 2006.

Wales' Culture.Strategy. *LANDMAP* considers 'culture' as an aspect of landscape, alongside geology, biodiversity, history and archaeology, and visual and sensory aspects.

5.7.4. environmental policies?

Landscape is incorporated in specific protected areas legislation establishing National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty i.e. the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949; the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000; and in the legislation establishing the various statutory agencies as government advisors on landscape. Landscape is also covered in the UK's Strategy for Sustainable Development *A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK*. Subsequent reviews of progress have given landscape a greater emphasis. Various Rural White Papers also deal with landscape – *Our Countryside: The Future* (England); *Rural Scotland: People, Prosperity and Partnership*; and *A Working Countryside for Wales*.

Agri-environmental policies and RES.

Green belt land.

The Department for Culture Media and Sport's 'The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future' is relevant too. There are many national policy statements by Agencies – eg the English Heritage's Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Park papers.

Corresponding Acts in Scotland are the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000, The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 and the forthcoming Planning Act all of which encompass legislation related to protected areas, and access to the outdoors. Scottish Planning policy is contained with either the National Planning Policy Guideline series or the revised Scottish Planning Policy series. There are numerous references to landscape policy throughout both series which are set out on the topic basis.

There are also strategies such as the Scottish Sustainable Development Strategy, the Scottish Strategy for Agriculture and the draft Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP) all of which make reference to landscape and contain policies of relevance here.

Landscape aspects are included in the Welsh Assembly. Assembly's Environment Strategy and policy documents e.g. *Planning Policy Wales 2002* and subsequent Interim Ministerial Planning Statements; *People, Places, Futures – The Wales Spatial Plan*; *Environment Strategy for Wales*

In Northern Ireland,

a) Shared Horizons policy for promoting and managing those areas designated under NCALO

c) policies developed from the Environment (NI) Order 2002 for specific areas of nature conservation interest (including landscape features).

.

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

Codes of good agricultural practice; cross compliance and agri-environment schemes.

Welsh agri-environment schemes encourage management of historic landscape features. Tir Gofal, the WAG agri-environment scheme makes specific provision for landscape and permissive access to farmland entering the scheme

In Scotland cross compliance contributes to landscape management. The new draft SRDP will propose specific measures designed to benefit landscape management. A number of the measures in the current SRDP (2000-2006) contribute to landscape work.

Northern Ireland: agri-environment management policies are developed by DARD.

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

The Urban White Paper 2000 (England)...

The Welsh National Economic Development Strategy. *Wales Spatial Plan*; *A Better Wales*.

Scottish Rural Development Programme

Renewables policy

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

.....
Register of Landscape of Historic Interest in Wales, which is a material consideration in the planning process.

Northern Ireland: any European or other forms of grant aid that are targeted to specific areas and bring development to those areas.

6. Specific measures

“Awareness-raising : Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

Mainly through publications, other promotional material, through the media and through the programmes of various resource and information centres. For rural landscape issues, government statutory agencies and NGOs run various events and awareness raising campaigns to promote landscape as a core part of their work in all constituent countries of the UK.

The Landscape Character Network promotes the value of landscapes through the website, newsletter and workshops – public authorities, NGO's, academic institutions and private organisations amongst others from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are represented within its members.

There is a potential to use the Landscape Character Network to provide a web-based resource for the dissemination of ELC material.

The Countryside Quality Counts project (England) captures the changes taking place from 1990, reporting on a Joint Character Area scale, and their significance upon the landscape.

The register of Landscapes of outstanding Special Historic Interest is intended to foster awareness of the historic landscape as well as to inform national, regional and local agencies involved in its management. It is made available via the web, together with more detailed landscape assessment work (characterisation) which supports a range of outreach media and programmes.

Two ICOMOS seminars have been run

Establishment of the Scottish Landscape Forum

CCW is translating the ELC into the Welsh language for widespread distribution in Wales.

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

As above.

Northern Ireland: besides publications – conferences on landscape issues, festivals such as the Sperrins Walking Festival that specifically celebrate the landscape of a region, opportunity for public participation in fora for management of areas of outstanding natural beauty, use of published landscape character area information in development control and grant programmes such as Natural Resource and Rural Tourism Initiative. There is also tacit recognition by the Northern Ireland Tourist Board of the importance of the landscape to the tourist industry.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

As above.

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

As above, plus publications, promotional material, visitor centres and guided walks programmes

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

Undergraduate and postgraduate courses in landscape and landscape management.

Numerous English Heritage national seminars on (eg) Historic Landscape Characterisation; several series of Continuing Education courses at Rewley House Oxford, much teaching at University Heritage Management and similar undergrad and MA courses, Architectural Association etc

Natural England through the delivery of its business plan 07/08 will provide an opportunity to deliver Landscape Training for internal staff and external organisations.

In Wales landscape studies are promoted in a number of institutions including the International Centre for Protected Landscapes, the Landscape Institute of Wales and the University of Wales in Bangor . CCW is supporting the consideration of landscape and landscape conservation being taught at first degree level in constituent colleges of the University of Wales, and possibly, in the longer term, the creation of a National Centre for Landscape Studies

In Scotland the statutory agencies support various networks and training opportunities (for example the Landscape Character Network, and SNH's programme of Sharing Good Practice events).

"Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

As for 6.2, but measures have yet to be set in place.

Study Centre, Plas Tan y Bwlch, Wales, provides multidisciplinary courses relating to landscape and environmental countryside training for professional staff and volunteers in the public and private sector in the UK

Professional members of the Landscape Institute are required to undertake continual professional development, which promotes best practice and multidisciplinary training.

LANDMAP provides basic training that is multi-disciplinary reflecting the five landscape aspects noted above in 5.7.3.

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

As for 6.3.1.

As for 6.2, measures have yet to be set in place.

The English Heritage HELM programme (for ODPM/DCLG)

SNH promotes a programme of Sharing Good Practice events, that include topics with a specific landscape focus.

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

Most professional associations require their members to undertake continued professional development training and some professions organise such training.

SNH promotes a programme of Sharing Good Practice events, that include topics with a specific landscape focus.

"Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning." (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

The study of landscapes is a fundamental component of geography, which is a compulsory curriculum subject for 5-14 year olds. It is also a part of science, studied by 5 – 16 year olds. Issues concerning its protection are a part of citizenship, compulsory at secondary school. Education for Sustainable Development is part of the revised curriculum and will give young people opportunities to learn about, and develop respect for, their environment, including landscapes. Landscapes will be covered through relevant areas such as Geography. The revised curriculum will be introduced from September 2007.

The Welsh concept of 'bro' (= place or area with a specific, perceived identity and to which people feel they belong) envelopes and infuses the teaching of Welsh history and geography

6.4.2. secondary education?

As for 6.4.1 above.

6.4.3. tertiary education?

Landscape architecture, management and planning courses are available in some UK colleges and universities. Other relevant courses such as architecture, agriculture, forestry, etc deal to a more limited extent with landscapes

As well as in Landscape Architecture schools throughout the UK, landscape is also widely taught in Geography department and in Archaeology, History and Heritage Management courses, at undergraduate and MA levels

Tertiary courses in Town & Country planning, architecture, civil engineering , land management and forestry include training/ educational elements on landscape protection, conservation and design

See 6.2 above including provision within adult, lifelong learning, of which there is a strong tradition in Wales.

"Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;*
- ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;*
- iii) to take note of changes;*

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8". (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

Preparation of the register of Landscapes of Outstanding and Special Historic Interest as a first step, national overview of the historic content of the Welsh landscape. It is supported by finger-grained landscape assessment work (Characterisation) presently largely confined to areas on the Register, but developed to be applicable to all areas.

6.5.1. at national level?

All constituent countries have undertaken landscape characterisation or equivalent landscape assessment exercises..

England has an Atlas of Rural settlement.

Natural England and Scottish Natural Heritage jointly produced the Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland, 2002.

The Character of England: Landscape, Wildlife and Natural Features map / Joint Character Areas Map produced jointly by Countryside Commission, English Nature and English Heritage in 1996. Following identification and mapping of the character of England, the Countryside Agency went on to describe in eight volumes each of the 159 character areas. The Map was reissued in 2006 with additional information from the Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) project.

CCW's LANDMAP programme will achieve all-Wales cover in 2009

Scotland was one of the first countries to achieve nation-wide coverage (at 1:50,000 scale). A complementary approach categorising the historic landscape is being undertaken in Scotland, adding time-depth to the process of characterisation.

6.5.2. at regional level?

Joint landscape character area maps produced in England. LCA and HLC at county and similar level is almost complete across England

Local Authorities carry out regional Landscape Character Assessments, which are informed by the Joint Character Area map and descriptions, these documents inform regional policy and practice.

Landscape Character Assessment produced for Scotland also Historic Landscape Assessments produced by Historic Scotland.

LANDMAP & historic landscape characteristics of Wales.

The Department of the Environment published the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000 which identifies and describes 130 distinct landscape areas which comprise the land mass of Northern Ireland

"Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c." (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

Rural proofing is a commitment by Government to ensure that all its domestic policies take account of rural circumstances and needs (Rural White Paper, 2000).

Natural England's Countryside Quality Counts project (England) resulted in developing an indicator of change in countryside quality based on landscape character. Two reporting periods 1990-1998 and 1999-2003 depict changes taking place and their significance upon the landscape at Joint Character Area (JCA) scale.

Local Authorities landscape strategies and AONB management plans define landscape quality objectives.

The Landscape Character Areas of Northern Ireland are used in the development of Area Plans for Northern Ireland as the basis for statements on objectives for, and specific risks to, those landscapes.

Management plans are in place for the Welsh National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. CCW is currently looking at the feasibility of drawing up Conservation Management Plans for the historic landscapes areas on the Welsh Historic Landscapes Register. The development of a set of landscape indicators for Wales should allow CCW to monitor landscape change, using LANDMAP information, Wales-wide.

In Scotland work is underway as part of the new Rural Development Programme to identify regional priorities to guide funding of land management actions.

"Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape." (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

.....
 Besides existing protected area legislation there are various management plans, development control plans, planning conditions and planning agreements Regional Spatial Strategies etc fiscal incentives (such as Inheritance Tax Exemption), grant aid, sectoral strategies, etc.,.....
 ...

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

“The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;*
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;*
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention”.* (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

...Yes. There are various individual projects in the UK promoting international exchange and co-operation. Some examples from the cultural field – (EPCL) European Pathways to the Cultural Landscape (8 countries plus England and Wales), COST Action A27 (21 countries plus UK); both EAC (European Archaeological Council) and EAA (European Association of Archaeologists) have held several pan-European conferences with UK support and leadership.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

Yes, eg EPCL as above. CCW has taken part in some limited, international, mainly environmental or conservation- biased, exchanges, but none under the auspices of the ELC. Much is done through the University sector.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

Joint landscape seminars have been held between the Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland government officers. Informal discussions and meetings have also been held between officers and professionals of these two states.

The opportunity afforded by Inter-regional European grants programmes for co-operation is being investigated – eg. a possible joint research project between Finland/Scotland/Northern Ireland concerning a specific land management technique.

There is potential to encourage ways of bringing together people and communities involved in landscape schemes. This may be realised through the landscape projects profiled in the ICOMOS leaflet (Implementing The European Landscape Convention workshop 28/02/06) and many others in the UK, which might link with similar projects in Europe.

8.1.1.1. at national level?

The government agencies with statutory responsibility for landscape liaison and share experiences, working on joint initiatives where appropriate

Wales shares many landscape types across its borders with England, including the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which is jointly managed by the agencies and local authorities on either side of the national border

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

Networking occurs through co-operation in bodies such as the National Association of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the Landscape Character Network

Scotland's National Parks cover more than one local authority area

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

Inter-Agency Landscape Group (England, Scotland, Wales, NI)

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up? ...
As in 8.1.1

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

"1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned." (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

There are a number of existing Award schemes with direct relevance to the aspirations of the Convention, but a new Award scheme is currently being developed.

9.1.2. at regional level

a/a

APPENDIX/APPENDIX
Request of information
Demande d'information

Strasbourg, 25 September 2006

Subject: Document T-FLOR (2006) 4

Dear Madam, Dear Sir,

We are very pleased to inform you that the next Conference of Contracting and Signatories States of the European Landscape Convention will take place in the Council of Europe, in Strasbourg on 22-23 March 2007. In order to prepare this Conference, we would like to ask you to ***complete the table enclosed in the document T-FLOR (2006) 4 and send it by e-mail, to maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int, by 25 December 2006.***

We are sending you for information the previous document T-FLOR (2005) 8, updated in 2005. It was established in order to implement Article 8 of the European Landscape Convention entitled “*Mutual assistance and exchange of information*”, indicating: “*the Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of th(e) Convention, and in particular: ... c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention*”.

Yours faithfully,
Maguelonne DÉJEANT-PONS
Head of the Spatial Planning and Landscape Division

Letter sent to the members of the CDPAT, CO-DBP and CSO-CEMAT and to governmental delegates responsible for landscape matters

Strasbourg, le 25 septembre 2006

Objet : Document T-FLOR (2006) 4

Chère Madame, Cher Monsieur,

Nous sommes heureux de vous annoncer que la prochaine Conférence des Etats contractants et signataires de la Convention européenne du paysage se tiendra à Strasbourg les 22-23 mars 2007. En vue de préparer cette réunion, nous souhaiterions vous demander de bien vouloir ***compléter le tableau figurant dans le document ci-joint T- FLOR (2006) 4 et de nous le faire parvenir pour le 25 décembre 2006 à l'adresse e-mail : maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int.***

Nous vous faisons parvenir, pour information, le précédent document T-FLOR (2005) 8, mis à jour en 2005. Celui-ci a été établi afin de mettre en œuvre l'article 8 de la Convention européenne du paysage intitulé « *Assistance mutuelle et échange d'informations* », selon lequel : « *Les Parties s'engagent à coopérer pour renforcer l'efficacité des mesures prises conformément aux articles de la [...] Convention, et en particulier : [...] c. à échanger des informations sur toutes les questions visées par les dispositions de la [...] Convention* ».

Veillez agréer, Chère Madame, Cher Monsieur, l'expression de ma meilleure considération.

Maguelonne DÉJEANT-PONS

Chef de la Division de l'aménagement du territoire et du paysage

Lettre adressée aux membres du CDPAT, CO-DBP et CHF-CEMAT et aux délégués gouvernementaux responsables des questions paysagères

**SYNOPTIC PRESENTATION OF THE STATUS OF LANDSCAPE POLICIES
PURSUED BY THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
-2006-**

The articles mentioned refer to the European Landscape Convention

1. State :

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?
.....
.....

3. Correspondent:
Name :
Ministry/Department:
.....
Mail address:
Phone:
Fax:
e-mail address:
.....

4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?
.....

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?
.....

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?
.....
.....

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?
.....
.....

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?
.....
.....
.....

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?
.....
.....
.....

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

.....

4.7.2. At regional level?

.....

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

.....

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

.....

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

.....

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

.....

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

.....

"Each Party undertakes to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;" (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

.....

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

.....

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

.....

 ..

“Each Party undertakes to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape” (article 5 , d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

.....

5.7.2. town planning policies?

.....

5.7.3. cultural policies?

.....

5.7.4. environmental policies?

.....

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

.....

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

.....

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

.....

6. Specific measures

“Awareness-raising : Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

.....

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

.....

6.1.2. among private organisations?

.....

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

.....

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

.....

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

.....

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

.....

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

.....

“Each Party undertakes to promote: school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

.....

6.4.2. secondary education?

.....

6.4.3. tertiary education?

.....

“Identification and assessment:

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;*
- ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;*
- iii) to take note of changes;*

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

.....

6.5.2. at regional level?

.....

“Landscape quality objectives: Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

.....

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.....

.....

“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

“The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;*
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;*
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention”.* (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

.....

.....

.....

.....

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

.....

.....

.....

.....

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

.....

.....

.....

8.1.1.1. at national level?

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape, which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

9.1.2. at regional level

FICHE SYNTHETIQUE DE PRESENTATION DES POLITIQUES DU PAYSAGE MENEES DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE -2006-

Les articles mentionnés se réfèrent à la Convention européenne du paysage

1. Etat :

2. La Convention européenne du paysage a-t-elle été signée et ratifiée ?

.....

.....

3. Correspondant :

Nom :

Ministère/administration :

.....

Adresse :

.....

Téléphone :

Télécopie :

Adresse e-mail :

4. Répartition des compétences

« Chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente Convention, en particulier ses articles 5 et 6, selon la répartition des compétences qui lui est propre, conformément à ses principes constitutionnels et à son organisation administrative, et dans le respect du principe de subsidiarité, en tenant compte de la Charte européenne de l'autonomie locale. Sans déroger aux dispositions de la présente Convention, chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente convention en accord avec ses propres politiques. » (article 4)

4.1. Quel est le ministère/l'administration en charge du paysage ?

.....

4.2. Ce ministère/administration a-t-il d'autres attributions ?

.....

4.3. Ce ministère/administration dispose t-il d'un document spécifique en matière de politique du paysage ?

.....

.....

4.4. Les autorités régionales et locales ont-elles une compétence en matière de paysage ?

.....

.....

4.5. Existe-t-il un cadre de concertation interministériel concernant le territoire et/ou le paysage (conférence territoriale, conseil du paysage...) ?

.....

.....

.....

4.6. Existe-t-il une procédure de concertation pour la prise de décision en matière de politique territoriale entre le niveau national et régional ?

.....
.....
.....

4.7. Quels sont les moyens humains et financiers consacrés à la mise en place des politiques du paysage :

4.7.1. au niveau national ?

.....
.....
.....

4.7.2. au niveau régional ?

.....
.....
.....

5. Mesures générales

« Chaque Partie s'engage à reconnaître juridiquement le paysage en tant que composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité ; » (article 5, a)

5.1. Quel est la définition du terme paysage dans votre langue ?

.....
.....

5.2. Existe-t-il une définition juridique du terme paysage ?

.....
.....

5.3. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'un ou de plusieurs articles de la constitution ou de la loi fondamentale ?

.....
.....

5.4. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'une loi spécifique ou est-il intégré à d'autres lois ?

.....
.....

5.5. Existe-t-il un code rassemblant les textes en vigueur concernant le paysage ?

.....
.....

« Chaque Partie s'engage à mettre en place des procédures de participation du public, des autorités locales et régionales, et des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage mentionnées à l'alinéa b ci-dessus ; » (article 5, c)

5.6. Quelles procédures permettent de mettre en œuvre une participation :

5.6.1. du public ?

.....
.....
.....
.....

5.6.2. des autorités locales et régionales ?

.....

.....

 5.6.3. des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage ?

« Chaque Partie s'engage à intégrer le paysage dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire, d'urbanisme et dans les politiques culturelle, environnementale, agricole, sociale et économique, ainsi que dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage. » (article 5, d)

5.7. Quels instruments permettent d'intégrer le paysage dans les politiques :

5.7.1. d'aménagement du territoire ?

5.7.2. d'urbanisme ?

5.7.3. culturelles ?

5.7.4. environnementales ?

5.7.5. agricoles ?

5.7.6. sociales et économiques ?

5.7.7. dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage ?

6. Mesures particulières

« Sensibilisation : Chaque Partie s'engage à accroître la sensibilisation de la société civile, des organisations privées et des autorités publiques à la valeur des paysages, à leur rôle et à leur transformation » (article 6, A)

6.1. Quelles mesures ont été prises afin d'accroître la sensibilisation :

6.1.1. de la société civile (manifestations en faveur du paysage, fêtes, festivals...)

6.1.1.1. au niveau national ?

.....

6.1.1.2. au niveau régional ?

.....

6.1.2. des organisations privées ?

.....

6.1.3. des autorités publiques ?

.....

« Formation et éducation : Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir la formation de spécialistes de la connaissance et de l'intervention sur les paysages ; » (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la formation de spécialistes à la connaissance et à l'intervention sur les paysages (établissement d'enseignements spécialisés, reconnaissance de diplôme en matière de paysage...) ?

.....

« Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir des programmes pluridisciplinaires de formation sur la politique, la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage, destinés aux professionnels du secteur privé et public et aux associations concernés (B) ; » (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la mise en place de programmes pluridisciplinaire de formation, destinés :

6.3.1. aux professionnels du secteur privé ?

.....

6.3.2. aux professionnels du secteur public ?

.....

6.3.3. aux associations concernées ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

« Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir des enseignements scolaire et universitaire abondant, dans les disciplines intéressées, les valeurs attachées au paysage et les questions relatives à sa protection, à sa gestion et à son aménagement. » (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la formation et de l'éducation au paysage dans les programmes d'enseignements :

6.4.1. primaire ?

.....

.....

.....

6.4.2. secondaire ?

.....

.....

.....

6.4.3. universitaire ?

.....

.....

.....

« Identification et qualification

1. En mobilisant les acteurs concernés conformément à l'article 5.c et en vue d'une meilleure connaissance de ses paysages, chaque Partie s'engage :

- a. i) à identifier ses propres paysages, sur l'ensemble de son territoire ;*
- ii) à analyser leurs caractéristiques ainsi que les dynamiques et les pressions qui les modifient ;*
- iii) à en suivre les transformations ;*

b. à qualifier les paysages identifiés en tenant compte des valeurs particulières qui leur sont attribuées par les acteurs et les populations concernés.

2. Les travaux d'identification et de qualification seront guidés par des échanges d'expériences et de méthodologies, organisés entre les Parties à l'échelle européenne en application de l'article 8. » (article 6, C)

6.5. Quelles mesures ont été prises en vue de réaliser l'identification et la qualification des paysages (catalogues, atlas, registres de paysages...)

6.5.1. au niveau national ?

.....

.....

6.5.2. au niveau régional ?

.....

« Objectifs de qualité paysagère

Chaque Partie s'engage à formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère pour les paysages identifiés et qualifiés, après consultation du public conformément à l'article 5.» (article 6, D)

6.6. Pourriez-vous mentionner deux exemples ou plus, d'expériences tendant à formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère.

.....

« Mise en œuvre : Pour mettre en œuvre les politiques du paysage, chaque Partie s'engage à mettre en place des moyens d'intervention visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement des paysages » (article 6, E)

6.7. Quels sont les types de moyens d'intervention adoptés en vue de protéger, gérer et/ou aménager les paysages (conventions de gestion, contrats, chartes, labels...) ?

.....

7. Assistance mutuelle et échange d'informations

« Les Parties s'engagent à coopérer pour renforcer l'efficacité des mesures prises conformément aux articles de la présente Convention, et en particulier :

a. à offrir une assistance technique et scientifique mutuelle par la collecte et l'échange d'expériences et de travaux de recherche en matière de paysage ;

b. à favoriser les échanges de spécialistes du paysage, notamment pour la formation et l'information ;

c. à échanger des informations sur toutes les questions visées par les dispositions de la présente Convention. » (article 8)

7.1. Une assistance technique et scientifique a-t-elle été réalisée avec d'autres Etats et/ou régions (collecte et échange d'expériences, travaux de recherche en matière de paysage...) ?

.....

7.2. Des échanges de spécialistes du paysage ont-ils été effectués ?

.....

8. Paysages transfrontaliers

« Les Parties s'engagent à encourager la coopération transfrontalière au niveau local et régional et, au besoin, à élaborer et mettre en oeuvre des programmes communs de mise en valeur du paysage. » (article 9)

8.1. Des actions tendant à encourager la coopération transfrontalière ont-elles été menées :

8.1.1. entre les Etats :

8.1.1.1. au niveau national ?

.....

8.1.1.2. au niveau régional ?

.....

8.1.2. entre des régions de l'Etat ?

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8.2. Des programmes de coopération transfrontalière avec d'autres Etats et ou régions ont-ils été mis en place ?

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9. Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

« 1. Peuvent se voir attribuer le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe les collectivités locales et régionales et leurs groupements qui, dans le cadre de la politique de paysage d'une Partie à la présente Convention, ont mis en œuvre une politique ou des mesures visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement durable de leurs paysages, faisant la preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant ainsi servir d'exemple aux autres collectivités territoriales européennes. La distinction pourra également être attribuée aux organisations non gouvernementales qui ont fait preuve d'une contribution particulièrement remarquable à la protection, à la gestion ou à l'aménagement du paysage.

2. Les candidatures au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe seront transmises aux Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 par les Parties. Les collectivités locales et régionales transfrontalières et les regroupements de collectivités locales ou régionales concernés peuvent être candidats, à la condition qu'ils gèrent ensemble le paysage en question.

3. Sur proposition des Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 le Comité des Ministres définit et publie les critères d'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, adopte son règlement et décerne le prix.

4. L'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe doit conduire les sujets qui en sont titulaires à veiller à la protection, à la gestion et/ou à l'aménagement durables des paysages concernés. » (article 11)

9.1. Un ou des prix du paysage ont-ils été mis en place au niveau national et/ou régional ? Ce (ces) prix se réfère(nt)-t-il(s) à la Convention européenne du paysage ?

9.1.1. au niveau national

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9.1.2. au niveau régional

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