



Strasbourg, 4 June / juin 2021

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[Ce document sera complété à la réception des contributions]

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE
EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
11th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

Addresses from States participating in the Conference

***CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE
11^e CONFERENCE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE SUR
LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE***

Communications des Etats participant à la Conférence

Part / Partie I

**States Parties to the Convention: public policies for the implementation of
the Convention at national, regional and local level**

***Etats Parties à la Convention : politiques publiques pour la mise en œuvre de
la Convention aux niveaux national, régional et local***

Part / Partie II

Observer States / Etats observateurs

Council of Europe / *Conseil de l'Europe*
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
26-27 May/mai 2021

Summary

The Representatives of Member States of the Council of Europe, Parties to the European Landscape Convention, other member States of the Council of Europe and Observer States are invited to send a written version of the address they would like to deliver on the occasion of the 11th Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention (3 min) to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe of the European Landscape Convention (E-mails: maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int; susan.moller@coe).

Résumé

Les Représentants des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe, Parties à la Convention européenne du paysage, les autres Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe et les Etats observateurs sont invités à faire parvenir le texte écrit de l'intervention orale (3 min) qu'ils souhaiteraient faire à l'occasion de la 11^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage au Secrétariat du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage (E-mails: maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int; susan.moller@coe).

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Part / Partie I		Part / Partie II	
Member States of the Council of Europe Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe		Member States of the Council of Europe Member States of the Council of Europe	
Parties to the Convention Parties à la Convention		Observers Observateurs	
		1	Albanie / Albania
1	Andorra / Andorre		
2	Armenia / Arménie		
		2	Austria / Autriche
3	Azerbaijan / Azerbaïdjan		
4	Belgium / Belgique		
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine		
6	Bulgaria / Bulgarie		
7	Croatia / Croatie		
8	Cyprus / Chypre		
9	Czech Republic / République tchèque		
10	Denmark / Danemark		
11	Estonia / Estonie		
12	Finland / Finlande		
13	France / France		
14	Georgia / Géorgie		
		3	Germany / Allemagne
15	Greece / Grèce		

16	Hungary / Hongrie	
17	Iceland / Islande	4
18	Ireland / Irlande	
19	Italy / Italie	
20	Latvia / Lettonie	
		5
21	Lithuania / Lituanie	Liechtenstein / Liechtenstein
22	Luxembourg / Luxembourg	
		6
23	République de Moldova / Republic of Moldova	Malta / Malte
		7
24	Montenegro / Monténégro	Monaco / Monaco
25	The Netherlands / Pays-Bas	
26	Norway / Norvège	
27	North Macedonia / Macédoine du Nord	
28	Poland / Pologne	
29	Portugal / Portugal	
30	Romania / Roumanie	
		8
31	San Marino / Saint Marin	Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie
32	Serbia / Serbie	
33	Slovak Republic / République Slovaque	
34	Slovenia / Slovénie	
35	Spain / Espagne	
36	Sweden / Suède	
37	Switzerland / Suisse	
38	Turkey / Turquie	
39	Ukraine / Ukraine	
40	United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	

Part / Partie III.

**Non-Member States of
the Council of Europe
*Etats non membres
du Conseil de l'Europe***

Observers / Observateurs

1	Canada / Canada
2	Holy See / Saint-Siège
3	Japan / Japon
4	Mexico / Mexique
5	United States of America / Etats-Unis d'Amérique
6	Belarus / Bélarus
7	Israel / Israël

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PART / PARTIE I

MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

ETATS MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE PARTIES A LA CONVENTION

1	Andorra / Andorre
2	Armenia / Arménie
3	Azerbaijan / Azerbaïdjan
4	Belgium / Belgique
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine
6	Bulgaria / Bulgarie
7	Croatia / Croatie
8	Cyprus / Chypre
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20	Latvia / Lettonie
21	Lithuania / Lituanie
22	Luxembourg / Luxembourg
23	République de Moldova / Republic of Moldova
24	Montenegro / Monténégro
25	The Netherlands / Pays-Bas
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40	United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni

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1. ANDORRA / ANDORRE

Mme Natàlia ROVIRA

Ministeri de Medi Ambient, Agricultura i Sostenibilitat, Govern d'Andorra

Pendant l'année 2020, le Ministère de l'Environnement, l'Agriculture et le Développement Durable du Gouvernement de l'Andorre, a commencé à actualiser la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage 2011-2020 pour réaliser un nouveau document avec une solide base de cartographie et créer ainsi la Carte de la nouvelle Stratégie Nationale du Paysage 2021-2035, avec une vocation non exclusivement descriptive mais qui puisse aussi inclure les principes, les objectifs et les actions de la nouvelle Stratégie. Cette cartographie se fait avec la coordination technique de l'*Observatori de Paisatge de Catalunya* et elle comporte un important procès participatif avec des représentants de différents ministères du Gouvernement, de toutes les Communes et des agents sociaux.

Les principaux objectifs du processus participatif sont de générer une réflexion collective sur le paysage de la Principauté et de recueillir les connaissances de la population, des agents sociaux et économiques et des institutions sur le paysage. Ceci a permis de définir et de débattre sur les objectifs de qualité paysagère qui doivent répondre aux aspirations collectives pour les différents paysages de l'Andorre ainsi que sur les actions associées qui permettront de concrétiser ces objectifs sur le territoire. De plus, ce processus permet d'impliquer et de co-responsabiliser la société sur l'importance du paysage.

Nous avons donc organisé des entretiens en présentiel jusqu'à la pandémie et en virtuel à partir du printemps 2020 avec les maires des 7 communes et les directeurs des différents ministères. Nous avons organisé aussi des ateliers virtuels pour les agents sociaux et économiques et finalement, nous avons mis en place un questionnaire en ligne adressé à la population entre le 20 octobre 2020, en motif de la Journée européenne du paysage, et le 30 novembre 2020. Le feed-back de l'ensemble de ce processus participatif se fera à l'automne sous la forme d'itinéraires paysagers.

A partir des travaux réalisés jusqu'à présent, les 7 objectifs de qualité paysagère qui ont été retenus sont les suivants :

1. Des paysages de haute montagne bien préservés, qui combinent le maintien de leur patrimoine naturel et culturel avec une utilisation économique et un usage responsable par la population locale et les visiteurs.
2. Des paysages agricoles et forestiers productifs, écologiquement fonctionnels et socialement reconnus qui contribuent au dynamisme économique.
3. Des paysages urbains de qualité qui mettent en valeur les espaces publics et les éléments patrimoniaux, et qui améliorent l'image des zones urbaines, y compris de leurs accès.
4. Des paysages fluviaux vivants et fonctionnels, qui permettent une utilisation durable des ressources en eau et facilitent leur utilisation sociale, tout en valorisant leurs valeurs patrimoniales.
5. Des infrastructures énergétiques et de communication plus intégrée dans le paysage, qui répondent aux défis de l'urgence climatique, et qui contribuent à la découverte et à la promotion des valeurs du paysage.

6. Des équipements touristiques et de loisirs de qualité, bien dimensionnés et multifonctionnels qui facilitent la désaisonnalisation et respectent le paysage.
7. Des référents naturels et culturels qui renforcent l'identité et le caractère unique du paysage andorran.
8. Les principes qui ont amené à la définition de ces objectifs étant de promouvoir la connaissance du paysage andorran et la reconnaissance de ses valeurs et de ses éléments identitaires, et de renforcer l'éducation et la sensibilisation au paysage. La nouvelle Stratégie nationale du paysage doit accélérer la transition vers un modèle territorial intégré et résilient qui inclut le paysage dans l'aménagement du territoire, l'urbanisme et les politiques sectorielles (agriculture, tourisme, patrimoine, etc.), dans un contexte d'urgence climatique.

De plus, avec cette Stratégie l'Andorre répond à ses engagements au niveau international, qu'ils découlent de la Convention européenne du paysage ou d'autres initiatives internationales auxquelles l'Andorre a adhéré telles que l'Agenda 2030 des Nations Unies.

2. ARMENIA / ARMENIE

Mrs Nune PETROSYAN

Vice Chairman, Urban Development Committee, Republic of Armenia

Landscape Convention conference in the Republic of Armenia

I welcome the 11th Conference of the Council of Europe European Landscape Convention.

Deeply appreciating the great and invaluable work done by the Convention Workshop in meeting the current challenges, identifying and improving the conservation of natural and cultural landscapes, I wish everyone fruitful work and new achievements.

There are some achievements in the field of implementation of the measures of the Republic of Armenia's Landscape Convention – I will briefly present the following:

Translation of the Children's Handbook on Landscape Convention and Introduction to Armenia's primary education institutions to inform children from an early age that the landscape plays an important public-interest role in cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and about the provisions of the European Landscape Convention.

Teaching the provisions of the Convention within the framework of landscape-related professional subjects in Armenia's universities (landscape design, geographical landscape, etc.).

Inclusion of provisions for landscaping assessment and improvement in the compilation of urban development program documents of the Republic of Armenia.

Announcement of a competition for the preservation and improvement of the landscape in the border villages of the Republic of Armenia within the framework of the Landscape Award (works are ongoing).

I wish all of us a good working day.

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Since the previous Landscape Convention conference in Armenia, the following functions and actions have been performed to implement the Convention:

- New provisions have been included in spatial planning documents aimed at preserving the peculiarities of both natural and cultural, urban landscapes.
- In order to ensure an appropriate solution to the issues discussed at the previous conference, spatial planning documents have been initiated for the whole territory of the republic, which have been partially implemented and are in the process of implementation and development.

These are three-dimensional documents that take into account the areas within natural ecosystems including geographical distribution which are proposed for their protection, economical use in the light of the organization of the process of meeting the needs of human protection (for example, reducing the negative

consequences of landscape defragmentation in the case of road construction, preventing the collapse due to the erosion of road land poster, sweeping through the charge of organized drainage.

At the level of master plan of the settlement- all types of ways and standards included in their administrative territory (natural, anthropogenic, degraded) on the landscapes' current situation analysis and perspective organization (preservation, improvement, restoration, development) are being developed.

At the 3rd-zoning level- guidebooks have been provided through regulators to preserve the identification of the valuable urban landscape to insert the proposed urban development achievements and developments to natural landscapes, to provide continuous and unhindered connections between anthropogenic and natural landscapes, also ecological corridors with the aim of not only satisfying the aesthetic problems but also creating favorable microclimatic conditions directed at pushing the climate change impacts and providing public pedestrian corridors intended for humans.

For rural lands included in the administrative boundaries of settlements- measures are proposed as well towards the economical use of the areas with the introduction of energy-saving technologies for both rural industrial purposes and residential constructions.

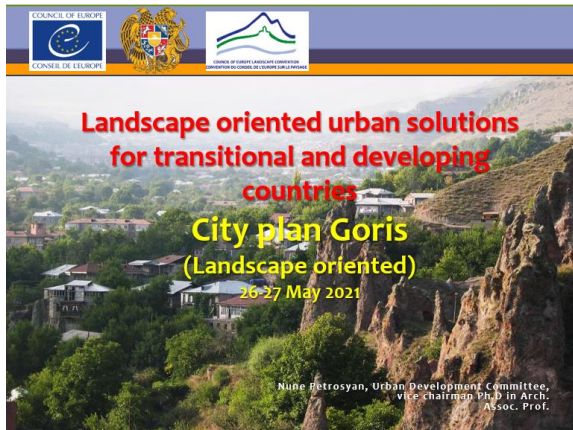
Some work has also been done towards the utilization of temporary cottages by means of solving the housing problems of the homeless people due to the 1988 earthquake in those significant parts of the landscape which were designed or occupied by public green spaces contributing to irregular and illegal back niches.

Tree plantings have been carried out with the participation of the RA Ministry of Environment and other state structures to expand the expansion of green areas within the frameworks of measures directed to climate mitigation and to the impact of geological geodynamic phenomena (slides, collapses etc.).

The Urban Development Committee has initiated and announced a competition directed to the preservation and adaptive reuse of urban and natural landscapes of the historic core of the city, and also of the most ancient urban landscape of Yerevan-located on upland hill.

(A report on the results will be notified).

A landscape award ceremony has been prepared for the border-villages of the Republic of Armenia, the program and terms have been sent for circulation.



The environment condition gets worse from the beginning of 20 th century, increases the antropogenic pressure on natural landscapes. Within the characteristics of sustainable cities the development sustainability providing terms obtainequal value –they are **sustainable, green, smart, resilient, comfortable, etc.**

Different definitions have the same destination-to provide favorable, available, environmentally safe and friendly, comfortable living environment to satisfy his main demands:
living, work, rest:

As the main category integrating these functions is **spatial planning**, a complex analysis have been done to discover the most effective variants of their mutual connections

Landscape convention

Urban sphere

- *Protection of landscapes from overloading
- *Regulation of densities in the central urban zones , limitation of unregulated expansion
- *Expansion of green areas, parks maintenance, pedestrian alleys development (the city green framework arrangement), bicycle paths organization
- * Location of hospitals in suburban areas,
- * Limitation of transport communications in historical and protected areas

Environment sphere.

- * Carbon emission mitigations,
- * Compatible, environmetally friendly city spatial development variant choice
- * Energy saving buildings erection (reconstruction), renewable energy usage
- * Waste amount reduction (reusage, recycling up to 30-50 %),
- * Sustainable transport organization (compatible communication systems, retracing the transit highways out of the city living areas boundaries, new transport means usage, pedestrian and bicycle movement provision
- * Sustainable engineering infrastructure

3 level hierarchy structure of spatial planning

- Country level (settling system analysis)
- Region level (territorial planning structure analysis)
- City level (master plan planning structure analysis)

Landscape convention

Country level (settling system analysis)

Area, sq.km	29743
forests, %	12.7
Water areas, %	5.6
Agricultural lands, %	46.8
other lands, %	34.9
Urban settlements	48
Rural settlements	866

Landscape convention

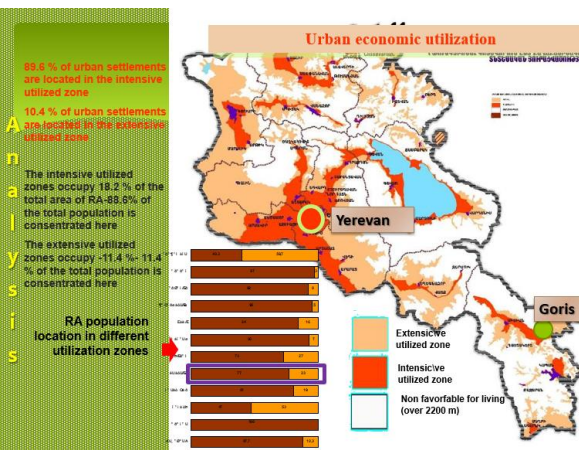
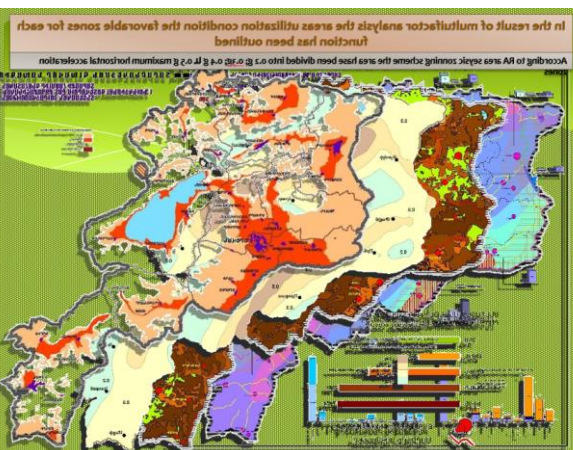
RA settlements have been classified by population number

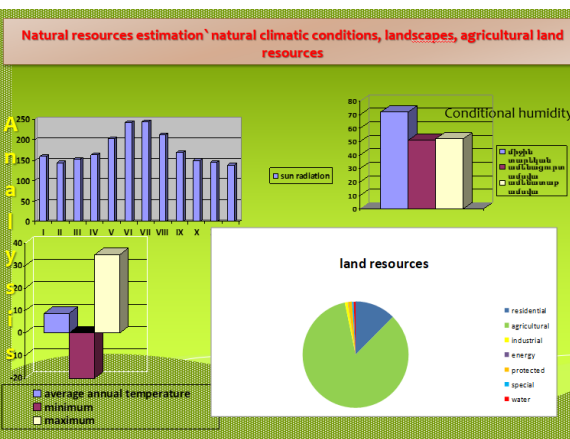
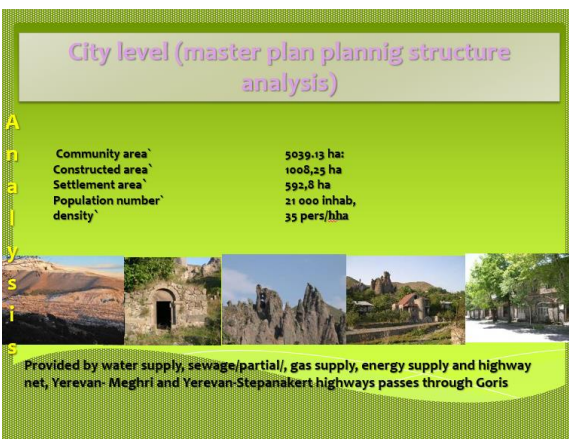
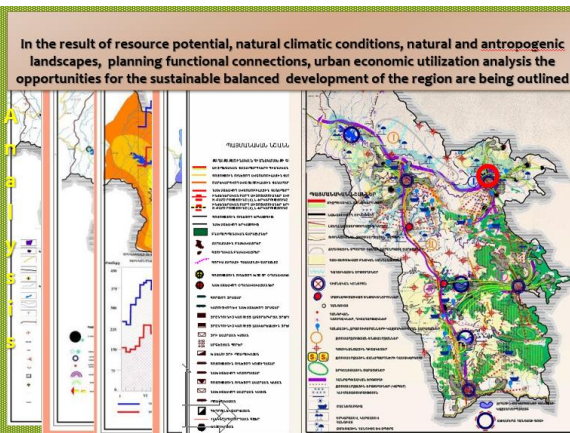
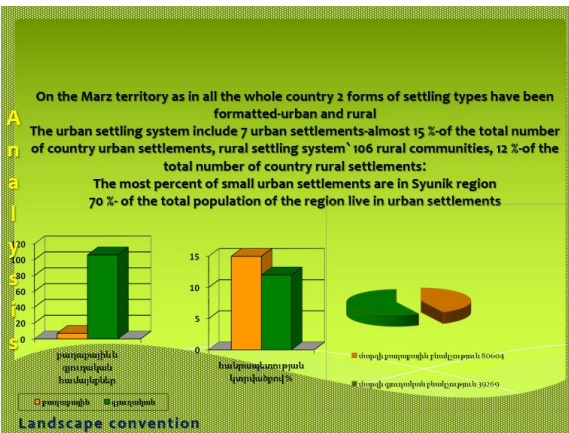
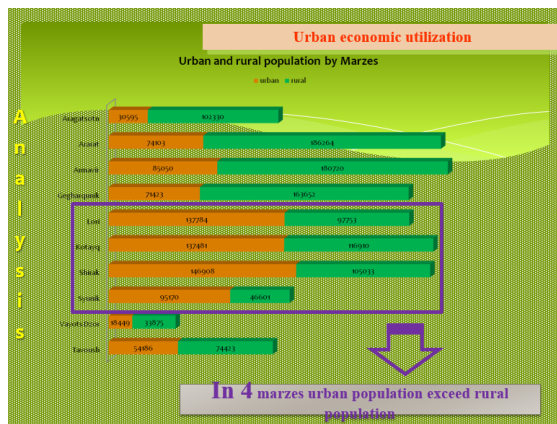
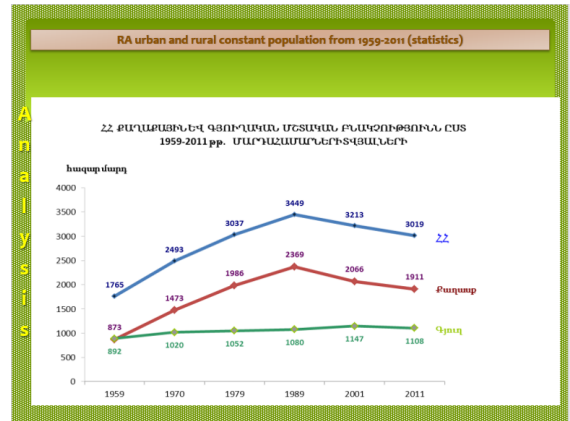
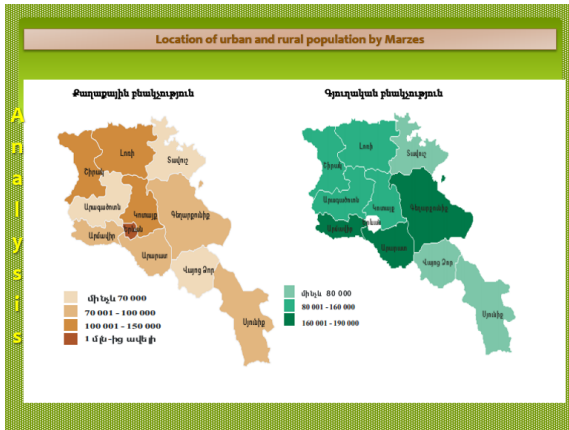
- Largest- over 500 thous. population
- Large- over 100-500 thous. population
- Big-50-100 thous. population
- Medium size-20-50 thous. population
- Small-5-20 thous. population
- Smallest- less than 5 thous. population

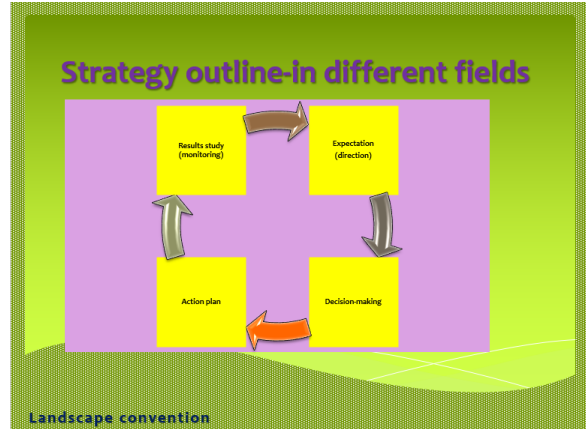
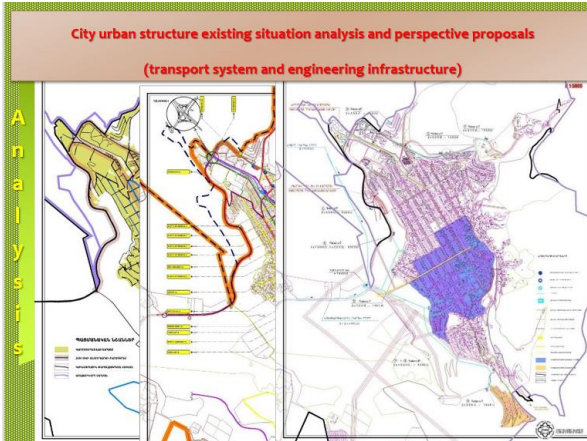
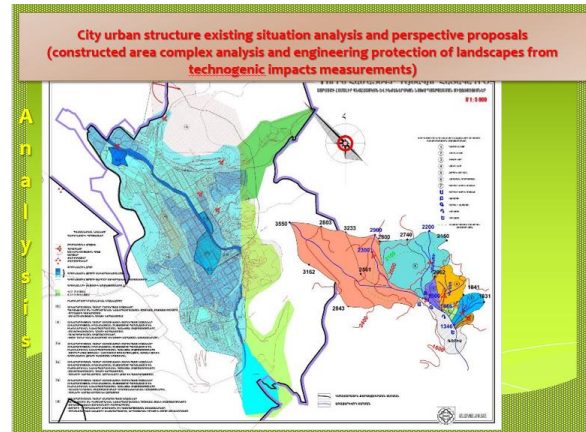
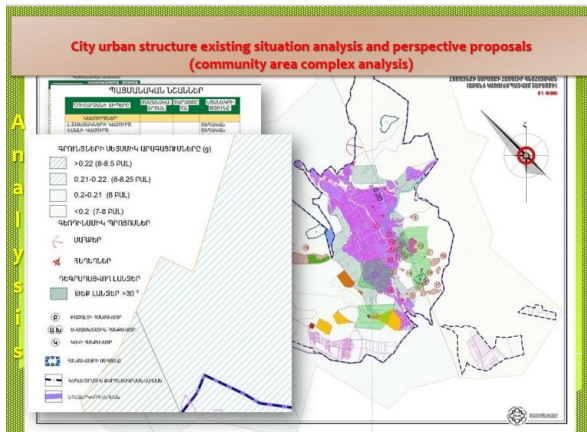
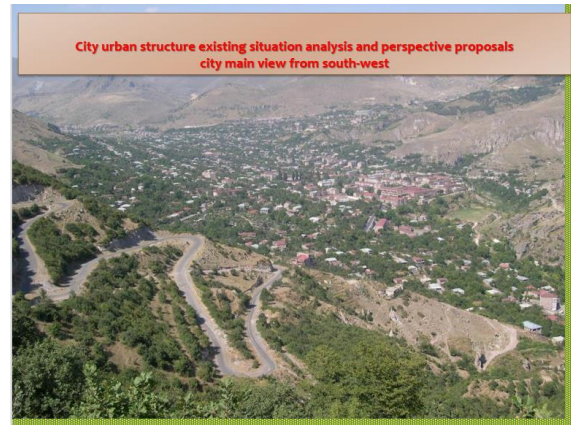
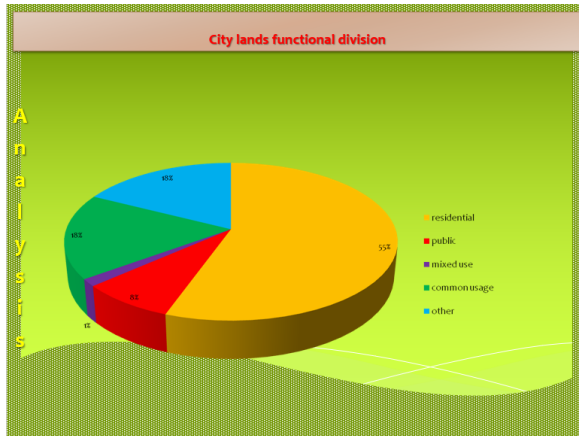
Urban settlements classification

N	Աստվածածին անվանումը	Բնակչության թիվը (հազ.)	Այդ բնակավայրերը ըստ բնակչության թվի (հազ. մարդ)				Խոշորագույն 500-ից ավելի	
			մինչև 5	5-20	20-50	մեծ 50-100		խոշոր
1	Արագածոտն	3	-	2	1	-	-	
2	Արարատ	4	-	1	3	-	-	
3	Արմավիր	3	-	1	1	1	-	
4	Արմաշի մարզ	5	-	3	2	-	-	
5	Լոռի	8	3	1	3	-	1	
6	Վանաձոր	7	1	3	1	2	-	
7	Շիրակ	3	-	1	1	-	1	
8	Սյունիք	7	1	4	2	-	-	
9	Պայկանի մարզ	3	-	3	-	-	-	
10	Տավուշ	4	-	2	2	-	-	
11	Երևան	1	-	-	-	-	1	
	Արմավիր քաղաքի բնակչության քանակության %	48/100	5/10.4	2/143.75	16/33.3	3/6.25	2/4.2	1/2.1

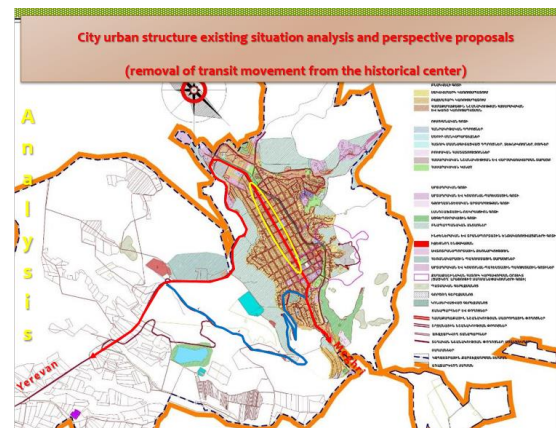
Landscape convention







- ### Urban organization and development (urban infrastructure)
- Road net**
 - Duplicating roads for main highways
 - Separate strips for public transport
 - ecological public transport development
 - multistoried onground and underground parkings projecting excluding parkings in public spaces
 - arrangement and maintenance of pedestrian ways
 - limitation of cargo trucks within the boundaries of the city, ring roads proposals
- Landscape convention**




Urban structure

- Construction with definite structure, functional zones and rational densities (to protect landscapes from overloading),
- Ecotechnologies usage in construction
- Reorganization of rarely used areas
- Social construction
- Sport fields construction
- Protection of historical cultural heritage objects
- More rational and ecologically safe planning-functional arrangement, leisure and green areas maintenance

Landscape convention

Energy saving in traditional construction
ideal home should be cool in summer and warm in winter



Climate was and remains to be the major factor affecting the performance of the building architecture and its energy consumption. Lack of water and energy sources in different areas forced architects to design and build with some strategies based on minimum energy consumption. Heating and cooling usually use largest portion of energy in buildings.


1. macro scale (urban factors: distance between buildings enclosed urban environment), 2. medium scale (outside: building form, building envelope, self-efficiency in materials & optical and thermo-physical properties of the building envelope) 3. micro scale (inside) level of performance.

Goris –having more mild climatic conditions have traditional historical construction arranged in a manner to protect from winds by corner walls and use the positive features of winds for ventilation as well as to use by main windows location on South-east and South-west orientation.

Vernacular material selection, compatibility, embodied energy, application of passive energy and design environmental strategies in waste and technology management concerning the impacts in the environment are all concepts that are part of sustainable building design. In Goris local materials such as natural stone and soil for external walls, is the approval of the self efficiency of materials.

Landscape convention

Existing system of city existing public and green zones



Landscape convention

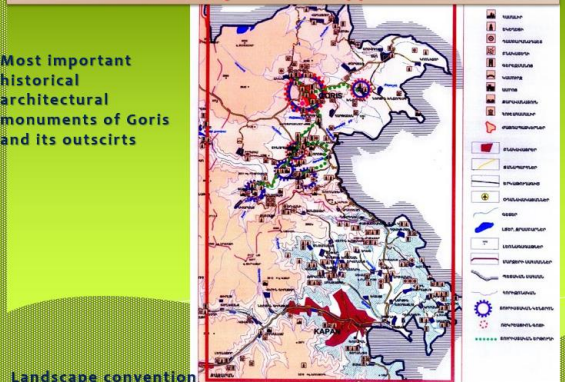
Economy field

- National products support
- Increasing Attractiveness for investments
- Touristic paths arrangement
- Contemporary technologies usage
- Contemporary economic connections and structure building
- Economy modernization

Landscape convention

Evaluation of historical cultural heritage` in point of view of city tourism support


Most important historical architectural monuments of Goris and its outskirts



Landscape convention

List of historical monuments of the city-natural cave settlement

N	Նշանակման անվանումը
1	Երանդաթյան
2	Ն. Խոթի տնային
3	Ն. Խոթի տնային
4	Երանդաթյան
5	Ն. Խոթի տնային
6	Ն. Խոթի տնային
7	Ն. Խոթի տնային
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9	Ն. Խոթի տնային
10	Ն. Խոթի տնային
11	Բազիլիկ
12	Սուրբ Գրիգորի եկեղեցի
13	Սուրբ Գրիգորի եկեղեցի
14	Երանդաթյան
15	Սուրբ Գրիգորի եկեղեցի
16	Երանդաթյան
17	Սուրբ Գրիգորի եկեղեցի
18	Երանդաթյան
19	Սուրբ Գրիգորի եկեղեցի
20	Սուրբ Գրիգորի եկեղեցի
21	Սուրբ Գրիգորի եկեղեցի
22	Սուրբ Գրիգորի եկեղեցի
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32	Սուրբ Գրիգորի եկեղեցի
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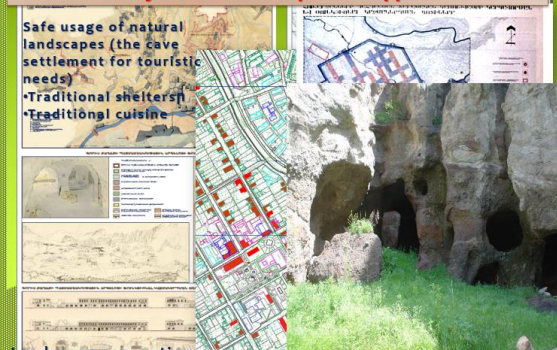


Landscape convention

Historical cultural potential evaluation` in point of view of city tourism development support

Safe usage of natural landscapes (the cave settlement for touristic needs)

- Traditional shelters
- Traditional cuisine



Landscape convention

Organization of monuments neighborhood-keeping permissions and restrictions for different zones



Landscape convention

Green building and ecology

- Green corridors
- City green zones increasing
- Recreational zones
- Arrangement of beaches and slopes
- City water supply and sewage systems modernization
- Definition of protection zones for all objects
- Ecological building usage, min waste technologies application

Landscape convention




Environmental measures

- Green corridors
- Riversides arrangement

Engineering protection and environmental measures have been elaborated.

- Flood protection measurements (riversides inforcement, dumbs construction),
- Protection zones vegetation, public greenery provision
- Improvement of water supply and sewage systems,
- Treating plant construction (modern technologies),
- Solid waste recycling,

needed environmental measures *Implemented environmental measures*



Recreational locations

Qarahunj reservoir

ropeway

Landscape convention



Natural landscapes in the city

Landscape convention



Public participation to the community perspective development programs elaboration processes

Landscape convention



Thanks for attention

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3. AZERBAIJAN / AZERBAIJAN

Mrs Lala HAJIYEVA

Advisor, Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan Republic

Let me greet you on behalf of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Having different natural conditions, Azerbaijan has various unique landscapes, landscapes of the Greater and Lesser Caucasus, Talysh Mountains, Nakhchivan landscape groups. National parks, nature reserves and sanctuaries have been established in Azerbaijan to protect natural landscapes.

Azerbaijan is the one of the major world countries famous for its mud volcanoes where about 300 mud volcanoes of which 43 mud volcanoes are located in the reserve area. To preserve this unique landscape, MENR has commenced on process of formulating the documentation on obtaining “geopark” status to the mud volcanoes which envisaged to be included to the respective list of UNESCO Intangible Heritage. In this regard, the “General Regulations on Geological Parks of the Republic of Azerbaijan” was approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 989, dated 15 April 2020.

Azerbaijan has several green targets for improving degraded mountain landscapes, including reforestation activities.

As you know, Azerbaijan announced the restoration of 170,000 ha. of degraded lands by 2030, with an additional 100,000 ha. conditional upon receiving support, under the Bonn Challenge.

Recently, Lesser Caucasus landscapes were severely impacted by the conflict in Karabagh region and 1,000 ha. of forests with rare and old nature monuments were destroyed, including Basitchay State Reserve. Now Azerbaijan has wide range of plans to rehabilitate this mountain forest landscape which will also serve to meet international commitments.

In 2019, 650,000 trees were planted in one day in the whole country, and in 2020, Azerbaijan joined tree planting campaigns that were started in Turkey. Recently, the massive tree-planting campaign has been already completed as part of the Green Marathon organised by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan Republic and the IDEA Public Union. This campaign aims to plant nearly one million trees during spring and autumn period of 2021.

Thank you for your attention.

4. BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

Communication from the delegation of Belgium (Flemish Region) / Communication de la délégation de la Belgique (Région Flamande)

Mrs Sarah DE MEYER

Policy Officer, Flanders Heritage Agency, Belgium (Flanders region)

Good afternoon, everyone.

I would like to give you a summary of the most recent and important policy initiatives in Flanders that contribute to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

I will start with some very good news. In 2019, the new Government of Flanders was determined to follow a fully-fledged and cross-cutting landscape policy. This ambition is included in the Coalition Agreement for the period 2019-2024. It literally argues for “room for landscape in the environment policy”:

“In addition to protecting our most valuable cultural-historic landscapes as Immovable Heritage, we shall be building further during this term of office on a fully-fledged and transversal landscape policy. The strategic targets of the Spatial Development Flanders Policy Plan concerning the quality of landscape will be fully implemented.

We shall do this by:

- *structurally anchoring the aspect of landscape in the approach of the Government of Flanders to solving environmental challenges in a cross-sector manner and to strengthen the quality of the environment;*
- *ensuring that, within the Government of Flanders, landscape will be approached in a transversal and integrated way. We shall do this by supporting projects, by developing a methodology for landscape characterisation, creating social awareness for the landscape and by making connections with various administration levels and entities in order to bundle expertise and share experiences.”*

The current term of office 2019-2024 thus offers many opportunities for the landscape in Flanders. I would like to draw your attention to the following initiatives:

1. We are starting a study into the development of a methodology for landscape characterisation in Flanders. The study must result in 2023 in a methodology that can be applied in various levels of scale in Flanders and that invites people to set to work with it. The methodology forms an essential link in developing a transversal landscape policy. Making, implementing and assessing the environmental policy together assumes that there are objective basic insights about the characteristics of the landscape. But there must also be a shared framework of terms and a uniform language available in order to talk about the genesis, the characteristics and the qualities of the landscape. By characterising the landscape, we shall find a common lens through which to look at our living environment. In the course of the assignment, the initiative-takers (large-scale developers), public authorities and “professionals (planning and consulting firms) will all be involved. But we are also ensuring that the results of the study will appeal to a broad public.

In October 2019, the Government of Flanders organised a symposium in collaboration with Newcastle University. During that symposium, a number of inspiring examples from neighbouring countries and regions were presented, together with a number of Flemish projects which, thanks to the integrated approach, deserve imitation. The possible added value of landscape characterisation in Flanders was then explored in a number of interactive workshops. The report of the workshops formed an important basis for the study.

2. In the coming years, the Government of Flanders is planning to set up a number of Flemish Parks. Socially, we are facing a number of major challenges such as the climate crisis and the biodiversity crisis. The Government of Flanders has committed itself internationally to call a halt to these problems. Part of the solution to these crises is in a large-scale, multidisciplinary approach whereby various policy and administration levels work together, long term, via a clear and supported agenda. Only in this way can problems such as drought, heat, the extinction of plants and animals, the disappearance of open space and so on be successfully combated. It is vital that the quality of the landscape is improved with respect for the heritage. The people of Flanders need more meaningful open space, greenery and nature and this also offers a lever for tourist development in our region.

In recent years, quite a few locally rooted regional coalitions have been set up in Flanders. This has led to an abundance of “parks” with self-declared articles of association without legal basis and with a variety of specifications. That is why we are drawing up a clear policy framework for the Flemish Parks. Within this framework, an area can be recognised as “Landscape Park” or as “National Park Flanders”. The articles of association will also be anchored in the legislation, so that we can better support and assist the regional coalitions. By making use of internationally recognised articles of association and aligning them fully with the internationally used definitions of IUCN, a credible and recognisable Flemish Park policy will emerge.

The call for candidates was launched in April 2021. After an initial selection, these candidates were assisted further, whereby we try to embed the landscape biography into this process as an inspirational instrument. This should result in the autumn of 2023 in the recognition of 4 National Parks Flanders and 3 Landscape Parks.

We are working hard on a joint investment agenda for the open space. This agenda is a means of making the existing area-based policy of the Government of Flanders more effective in the open space by combining areas where the various public authorities can set to work together with greater strength. By bundling strengths and working in a more integrated way, synergies are consciously created. This approach ensures that the various area-based processes, which are operating or being initiated in certain areas, are not only better aligned but will also strengthen each other.

3. In addition, we are hoping to be able to place a number of other initiatives on the future policy agenda. Within the administration we are currently preparing an action plan for the landscape, which further translates the landscape policy ambitions of the Government of Flanders and forms a specific impulse for the future reorientation of the current environmental policy into a better integrated and landscape-inclusive environmental policy. The action will generate a dynamism, initially within the Government of Flanders, but also within local authorities, civil society organisations and society at large.

4. I would also like to mention the operation of the Open Space Movement. The Open Space Movement is a steadily growing group of more than 30 organisations and institutions and more than 400 individual players who are pooling their efforts for a shared interest: the open space. The members of the Open Space Movement share the opinion that the key to numerous current challenges in the area of climate change, water quality, food production, renewable energy and biodiversity can be found in the open space.

The essential innovation for achieving all these targets in an integrated way can only be developed together with society. The innovation cannot be thought up by the government and then be rolled out as a fixed recipe. Quite the contrary: by doing it, we learn how to do it. With its focus on learning by doing, the Open Space Movement is building a community that activates the existing knowledge and energy within the government and in society and transforms it into achievements.

With this programmatic approach, the Open Space Movement provides a model for innovative forms of partnership. The 'integrated programme operation' is a method of tackling large-scale open space issues as a multiplicity of smaller projects. Essential in all this is the support of existing coalitions and offering an environment where initiatives can learn from each other. By increasing the power of initiative on the ground, we facilitate an acceleration.

The first programme (Water-Land-Scape) was rolled out from 2019 onwards. The programme made a call to local players to set up actions using an integrated approach in the areas of water, agriculture and landscape. Fourteen local coalitions, spread over Flanders, have since set to work. In 2020, the Open Space Movement started four new programmes around sustainable food provision, a more soil-conscious use of land, reinforcing places for peace and quiet and reducing the road-surfacing in Flanders.

5. I should also like to mention that the Province of Antwerp organised a well-attended webinar in October 2020 in response to the 20th anniversary of the European Landscape Convention.

I hope that you will have noticed in this summary how cross-sector collaboration is being embraced more and more within the everyday policy implementation in Flanders. We realise all too well that this is the only way to implement further the European Landscape Convention.

Communication de la délégation de la Belgique (Région wallonne)
Communication from the delegation of Belgium (Walloon Region)

M. Didier MORAY

Architecte paysagiste, Architecte paysagiste, Service Public de Wallonie Agriculture, ressources naturelles et environnement, Direction de la nature et des espaces verts du Département de la nature et de forêts, Belgique

À l'occasion de la 11^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur « La Convention européenne du paysage », dont il faut souligner l'intérêt et l'utilité pour l'ensemble des Parties et des organismes représentés, la Région wallonne n'entend pas énumérer de manière exhaustive ses réalisations aux niveaux régional ou local, mais bien porter à connaissance quelques actions illustratives de la mise en œuvre de la Convention au cours des deux dernières années. Ces actions s'inscrivent dans la continuité et la complémentarité de celles exposées lors des conférences précédentes.

Mesures générales, législation (art.5d)

Le 24 mai 2017, le Gouvernement wallon a adopté l'Arrêté fixant le contenu et les modalités d'élaboration de la charte paysagère des parcs naturels.

Chaque parc naturel wallon dispose de 3 ans pour réaliser leur charte paysagère qui sera mise en œuvre sur une période de 10 ans. **Les douze parcs naturels de Wallonie** élaborent actuellement leur charte paysagère.

Dans le cadre de son élaboration, la charte paysagère est soumise aux dispositions du Code de l'Environnement relatives aux modalités de participation ainsi qu'au système d'évaluation des incidences sur l'environnement. À ce stade de la procédure administrative, le contenu du rapport d'incidences sur l'environnement a été validé par le gouvernement wallon et doit encore être adopté par les communes concernées.

Identification, qualification et objectifs de qualité paysagère (art. 6 C)

L'élaboration des atlas des paysages de Wallonie s'est poursuivie. Le 7^e volume est terminé et le 8 est déjà en cours d'élaboration. Il couvre l'ensemble des côtes lorraines.



Actuellement, trois parcs naturels sont en phase de finalisation de leur charte. Afin de préciser ce contenu et assurer la cohérence des modalités d'élaborations des chartes paysagères dans les douze parcs naturels, un vade-mecum a été rédigé permettant ainsi une méthodologie commune et partagée.

Ce vade-mecum est consultable et téléchargeable sur le site de la Fédération des parcs naturels de Wallonie <http://www.parcsnaturelsdewallonie.be/medias/medias-brochures>

Pour information, la charte paysagère n'a pas de valeur réglementaire (non contraignante). En effet, celle-ci détermine les grands enjeux spécifiques du territoire concerné et donne des recommandations visant à protéger, gérer et aménager les paysages afin d'améliorer votre cadre de vie. Il s'agit d'un document indicatif et d'aide à la décision pour nos communes.

Cet atlas aborde un ensemble paysager qui couvre l'extrême sud de la Wallonie, de la bordure ardennaise aux frontières française et luxembourgeoise.

Cet ensemble présente des paysages agricoles qui sont dominés par les herbages, tandis que la forêt occupe des sols sableux, au centre de l'ensemble. L'habitat est regroupé en villages et hameaux, aux maisons souvent jointives, et au sein des villes d'Arlon et de Virton.

Il comporte en son sein 2 parcs naturels, la Gaume et la Vallée de l'Attert.

L'ensemble s'étend sur 883 km², soit près de 5% de la superficie de la Wallonie. Il couvre seize communes, dont neuf dans leur totalité.

Les atlas des paysages de Wallonie sont consultables et téléchargeables sur le site internet de la CPDT <http://cpdt.wallonie.be>.

Mesures particulières (art. 6)

- Le Gouvernement de Wallonie a lancé le programme opérationnel Yes We Plant!, cet ambitieux challenge de plantation de 4000 km de haies en milieu ouvert et/ou d'un million d'arbres sur le territoire wallon.

Cette mesure forte de la Déclaration de Politique régionale du Gouvernement wallon 2019-2024 vise à renforcer le maillage écologique et répond à une urgence : sauver notre biodiversité.

C'est dans cette optique que la Task Force Haies a été créée. Dans la pratique, elle se traduit par la mise en place de groupes de travail (GT) qui doivent permettre l'élaboration d'un plan d'actions coordonné impliquant l'ensemble des forces vives du territoire pour atteindre l'objectif fixé.

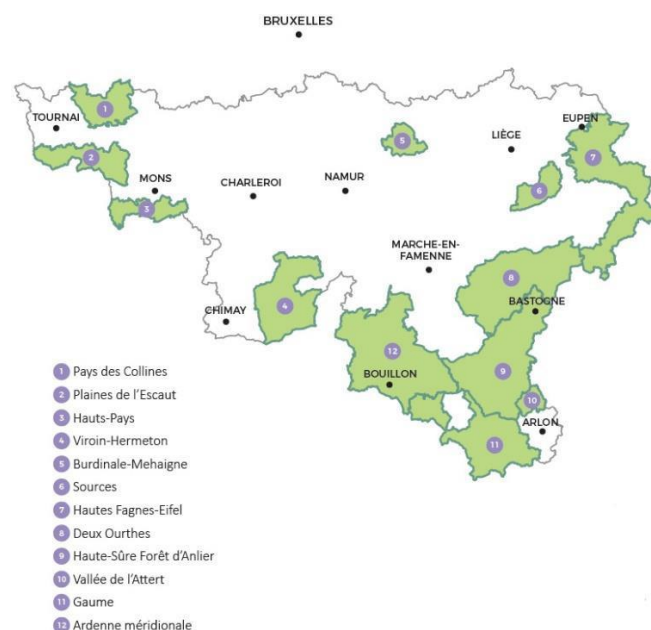
Vous trouverez sur le lien suivant, l'état d'avancement et l'évolution de cette action pour la biodiversité, mais aussi pour nos paysages.

<https://yesweplant.wallonie.be/home.html>

- La crise de la COVID-19 a permis de démontrer la nécessité sociétale pour tous les citoyens vivants en milieux urbanisés de pouvoir accéder rapidement à des coins d'espaces verts, mais aussi d'améliorer la résilience de nos sociétés face aux changements à venir, parmi lesquels le dérèglement climatique.

Dans ce cadre, le Gouvernement wallon souhaite renforcer l'adaptation au changement climatique en végétalisant ses villes et ses villages. Il a ainsi validé les thématiques des quatre appels à projets qui seront lancés durant les 4 prochaines années.

- Parcs en milieu urbain
- Maillage vert et bleu en milieu rural et semi-rural
- Maillage vert et bleu en milieu urbain
- Végétalisation à l'échelle d'un quartier



4. **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE**
5. **BULGARIA / BULGARIE**

6. CROATIA / CROATIE

Mrs Mirna BOJIC

Senior Advisor–Conservator, Ministry of Culture and Media, Croatia

Mrs Ingrid GOJEVIC

Head of Service, Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets, Croatia

Mrs Viki JAKAŠA BORIĆ

Senior Advisor-Conservator, Ministry of Culture and Media, Croatia

Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Croatia

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the period 2019-2021

Activities relating to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the Act on the Ratification of the European Landscape Convention in the Republic of Croatia in the period 2019-2021

Introduction

By adopting the Act on Ratification of the European Landscapes Convention, the Republic of Croatia formally signed the obligation to apply the Convention and thus make its own contribution to achieving its goals of promoting landscape protection, management and planning and participation in European cooperation on landscape issues. The Convention entered into force on 1 March 2004 in the Republic of Croatia.

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning has been designated as the holder of the obligation to implement this Act, whose legal successor is the Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets, which is responsible for physical planning and thus the development of spatial plans of different levels, which systematically recognizes the importance of the landscape. The spatial planning documentation itself is marked as the main instrument for the implementation of landscape protection, planning and management. The Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture and Media, protects the landscape as an immovable cultural property - historically characteristic structures that testify to human presence in space - from towns, villages and buildings with its surrounding to parks and gardens. The Nature Protection Act ensures the preservation and protection of landscape features and characteristics, and the Ministry of the Economy and Sustainable Development is responsible for its implementation, as well as for the implementation of the Environmental Protection Act, which recognizes the landscape as a component of the environment. At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture deals with rural components of the landscape within its competence. From the above mentioned it is evident that in the Republic of Croatia the landscape is not protected by a special law, which would prescribe detailed implementation procedures, but is included in several sectoral laws.

At the moment, only landscapes included in protected areas proclaimed in accordance with the Nature Protection Act are protected and managed, few are protected as cultural heritage, and part of the landscape is protected by spatial plans.

Given that several institutions in the Republic of Croatia implement the provisions of the Convention, this report is based on the report of the Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets in cooperation with county institutes for physical planning, the Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage at the Ministry of Culture and Media and Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development in

cooperation with public institutions that manage protected areas.

Article 5 – General Measures

1. ***National Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia Until 2030*** is adopted in February 2021 and is basis for the EU funds programming. Some of the priorities under the strategic goal “Ecological and energy transition for climate neutrality” is: the development of green infrastructure in urban areas such as planned green and water areas and other spatial solutions based on nature that contribute to the improvement and preservation of nature, natural functions and processes. The circular renovation of spaces and buildings which encourages the efficient use of spatial resources while reducing the need to expand construction areas to currently undeveloped areas and revitalization of urban space. Establishment of the comprehensive functional framework for nature conservation and the management of protected parts of nature and areas of the Natura 2000 ecological network.
2. ***Urban Green Infrastructure Development Programme for the period 2021 to 2030*** is drafted and it is expected to be adopted during this year. This program promotes development of natural landscapes in urban areas. Green infrastructure includes elements that promote identity and natural and cultural heritage, as well as the successful integration of architecture and urbanism in the context of the urban landscape. The goal is to preserve and improve the (green) character and identity of the city.
3. ***Circular Management of Spaces and Buildings Development Programme for the period 2021 to 2030*** is also drafted and expected to be adopted during 2021. It promotes integrated urban development and reuse of abandoned or neglected and insufficiently or inappropriately used areas which will increase the value of the urban landscape and improve spatial planning and spatial planning system.
4. Due to acute covid-19 risk and the disaster caused by strong earthquakes happened in March and December 2020 with epicentre in Zagreb and Petrinja area the drafting of the ***Landscape Basis of the Republic of Croatia with methodology*** which was planned in 2020 is postponed for this year.

The main task of the Landscape Basis of the Republic of Croatia with Methodology is the establishment of a methodological framework for identifying and classifying landscapes with descriptions and their elaboration at all levels (regional, subregional and local) and the establishment of characterization for different levels, landscape analysis etc. One of the goals is also to establish the procedures for setting quality goals and guidelines for landscape protection, planning and management, as well as guiding recommendations for application in spatial planning and strategic assessment and environmental impact assessment procedures, and in other development projects and programs. Methodological framework would also establish procedures for the participation of the public, local and regional authorities and other parties interested in the process of developing landscape bases. After establishing Methodology for the development of the landscape basis, it will be applied for drafting the Landscape Basis of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 6 – Specific Measures

A. Awareness-raising

The regular activity of each public institution for management of the protected area is related to educational activities and awareness raising. There are regular educations, workshops, exhibitions, field visit for numerous schools, visitors and volunteer programs on the values and preservation of the landscape

and protected area. One example is the education and volunteer programs for drywall conservation. Some public institutions as well as institutes for physical planning celebrated the International Landscape Day.

Public Institution for the Management of Protected Areas of Dubrovnik-Neretva County is engaged in the ongoing project ‘Promoting the Sustainable Development of the Natural Heritage of the Neretva Valley (2018-2021)’. The project aims to develop public awareness of the importance of biodiversity and geodiversity conservation through the promotion, education and interpretation of protected areas and the Natura 2000 protected areas network.

The Croatian Society of Landscape Architects organized the competition “Award for young landscape architects, students and young professionals in the field of landscape architecture up to 35 years”. The competition was open from December 2018 to April 2019. The aim of the competition is to promote and recognize the highest standards and creative solutions in landscape design and environmental protection. In October 2019, the exhibition of the results of the competition was organized. The conducted competition was of international character in 4 categories (realized projects, unrealized projects, conceptual projects, student projects). In addition to the opening of the exhibition, an award ceremony was organized for the winners of the competition.

B. Training and education

In the past period, among held expert meetings, the symposium “Water in the urban landscape” should be highlighted. It was held on 18 October 2019, organized by the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning in cooperation with Croatian Waters and the Public Institution Maksimir on the occasion of the 3rd International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe. Lecturers' presentations covered various aspects and function of water in the urban landscape (identity, developmental, economical, protective, spatial planning, social, ambient etc.). The establishment of green and blue infrastructure is highlighted as an important factor in the development and planning of cities, and great attention is paid to education and awareness raising on the importance of the landscape and especially water as its component.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Construction and physical planning from 9-13 April 2019, Zagreb hosts the Landscape Forum entitled “Learning about landscapes – Zagreb of the future” (“Learning landscapes – Zagreb Futurescapes”). The event organizer, Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Zagreb, Institute for ornamental plants, landscape architecture and garden art in cooperation with Le: NOTRE Institute organized a series of workshops and round tables for students and representatives of the academic community, public legal bodies, associations, experts in the field of spatial planning and landscape architecture, non-governmental organizations and interested citizens all week with the aim of considering possible approaches to spatial problems and the preservation of landscape quality.

C. Identification and assessment

Landscapes are identified and evaluated through the development of expert bases, landscape bases/studies for the purpose of developing spatial plans of all levels, proclaiming new protected areas and developing management plans for protected areas. The developed landscape bases are also used in other sectors (culture, environment protection, agriculture, tourism) and for the purpose of implementing various procedures (EIA, SEA) and developing various strategies, programs and plans.

In 2019, landscape basis (Landscape Character Assessment) were made for the area of Primorje-Gorski Kotar and Sisak-Moslavina Counties for the purposes of strategic planning and development of

amendments to spatial plans. The Conservation-Landscape Study for Dubrovnik-Neretva County is being made to analyze and evaluate all architectural assets and land resources, as well as to provide, in addition to valuation, guidelines for potential spatial planning interventions.

In some counties (e.g. Istria) there is evident concern about coastal planning because of the increased pressure and demand for designing and creating new beaches using artificial materials. For that reason, coastal landscape studies are made to identify and preserve valuable natural areas.

Landscape basis are the starting point for the preparation of urban planning schemes and are made for the cities on the Adriatic coast, such as Dubrovnik, Rab, Mali Lošinj, etc.

The green infrastructure study that was made in 2020 for the City of Rijeka comprised landscape analysis, characterization and valorization, the identification of pressures, as well as the guidelines for improving the development of green infrastructure.

In this reporting period, a “Landscape basis with a study of the assessment of the values and sensitivity of the landscape of the Vrana Lake Nature Park” and “Analysis and typology of agricultural landscapes of the island of Lastovo” was drafted. For the development of the spatial plan of the area with special features of Plitvice Lakes National Park, the “Landscape basis of Plitvice Lakes National Park” was drafted, in which the identification, typology and evaluation of the landscape were made and guidelines for landscape protection, planning and management were given. For the area of Paklenica National Park, as part of the online course Management of Biosphere Reserves and other Designated Areas (Asterousia Hybrid University, Greece), an assessment of the quality of the landscape of selected localities was performed according to the so-called Landscape assessment protocol (LAP) methods. In the process of preparing spatial planning documentation for the Lonjsko Polje Nature Park the study “Evaluation and identification of the cultural landscape of Srednja Posavina” and “Landscape study with the conceptual design of the left bank of the Sava River in Krapje in PP Lonjsko Polje” are drafted. For the purpose of protection, preservation and sustainable management of protected areas in the City of Zagreb, a “Study of landscape-spatial potentials of ZK Savica” and “Landscape-architectural interpretation of spatial features of Maksimir Park” were prepared.

D. Landscape quality objectives

Landscapes of exceptional values have been recognized in Croatia, and 410 areas have been protected under the Nature Protection Act, which makes up 9.3% of the total territory of the Republic of Croatia. There are 9 categories of protection in the Republic of Croatia, and special attention is paid to the protection of valuable landscapes in the categories of strict reserve, national park, nature park, regional park, significant landscape, forest park and monument of park architecture. There are 15 cultural landscapes protected under the Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage.

Despite its lengthy drafting process, the decision on the protection of cultural landscape of Žumberak-Samoborsko Gorje-Plešivičko Prigorje occupying an area of 560 km² was not made until 2019. It is an area of rural character with exceptionally rich and well-preserved archaeological, ethnographic, cultural and historical heritage. The harmony between nature and culture and the interactions between humans and the natural environment throughout thousands of years of history have shaped this landscape of recognizable patterns. As defined in Article 5 of the European Landscape Convention, identification has been carried out and measures designed to protect the cultural landscape have been introduced.

In this reporting period, according to the Nature Protection Act, 2 new areas with exceptional landscape

values were identified at the territory of the Republic of Croatia, on the basis of which their protection followed. Thus, in December 2019, a new monument of park architecture was proclaimed, the Park around the Lužnica Castle in Zaprešić, one of the most beautiful parks in north-western Croatia, designed in the English landscape style.

In February 2021, a Dinara Nature Park was proclaimed. The area of the Park is of special interest to the Republic of Croatia due to the preservation of original natural values, rich biodiversity and landscape diversity, wild species of flora and fauna, endemics and the overall diversity of natural habitats.

For some areas such as the Significant Landscape Kanal - Luka in Šibenik, in addition to protection, the goal is also sustainable tourism. In accordance with the above within the project Tourist valorisation of the channel Sv. Ante Phase 2, a Visitor Management Action Plan has been developed.

The spatial plan of the area of special features of the Žut-Sit island group is the first spatial plan in the Republic of Croatia for the area of significant landscape. With the change of the traditional use of this area, the tourist use of the coastal area, the abandonment of livestock, which largely shaped the mainland landscape of the archipelago, there was a danger of disappearance of features that make this area exceptional. Therefore, the obligation to draft a Spatial Plan is prescribed for this area, in order to resolve the dilemma: how to protect the quality of space from devastation by excessive and inappropriate construction, but at the same time improve its traditional economic use by integrating tourism as complementary and important economic activities.

Chapter III – European Co-operation

Article 8 – Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information

Project ProGIreg (Productive Green Infrastructure for post-industrial urban regeneration). The cities of Zagreb, Turin, Dortmund, Cascais, Cluj, Sofia, Piraeus, Zenica and 21 other partners are participating in the project. The aim of the project is to develop productive green infrastructure for the purpose of urban regeneration of former industrial areas, criteria for sustainable urban development, implementation of green and smart technologies, healthy lifestyle, combination of work and life, all in accordance with the principles of nature-based solutions.

Article 9 – Transfrontier Landscapes

Numerous projects and activities are carried out in cross-border areas with the aim of protecting and preserving natural values.

Joint nomination of Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Hungary and Serbia was sent to UNESCO on 30 September 2019 and is the final step to proclaiming the Mura-Drava-Danube the world's first five-country biosphere reserve. Proclamation by the UNESCO MaB Committee is expected in June 2021. The Mura, Drava, and Danube rivers, which flow through five countries, form a 700 km long green belt and connect over 930,000 hectares of unique area with significant natural and cultural heritage.

Activities aimed at harmonizing landscape conservation and sustainable visits in the UNESCO World Heritage Site "Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe" are continuously carried out. This transboundary property stretches over 12 countries.

Cross-border co-operation between Risnjak National Park and Slovenia in Interreg projects with the aim of holding joint workshops on the collaboration and protection in the border area along the Kupa River, cleaning of the source of the Kupa River due to congestion and low flow, development of expertise, and setting up of educational panels.

Other projects:

- DANUBE parks CONNECTED (EU project) – aiming to connect green corridors on the Danube River
- COOP MDD project, lifeline MDD, DRAVA LIFE (EU projects) aiming to improve the ecological quality of the river corridor and establish international cooperation in the future transboundary biosphere reserve Mura-Drava-Danube.
- Sava Parks 2 and Sava TIES project (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia) - the aim is to strengthen transnational cooperation and prepare feasibility studies for projects to revitalize the Sava River and its floodplain.

Article 11 – Landscape Award of The Council of Europe

The Landscape Award of The Council of Europe for the 2019 was given to 4 Grada Dragodid, an association engaged in education, training and raising of awareness of drywall heritage on the eastern Adriatic coast.

*

8. CYPRUS / CHYPRE

9. CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

Mr Jan BROJÁČ

Senior Officer, Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic

Within last two years inter-ministerial commission for the implementation of the ELC at the level of deputy ministers continues in its work and meets at least once or twice a year. Other inter-ministerial work and regular meetings at all levels also continue on individual topics with an implication for landscape, such as adaptation to climate change, soil protection, spatial planning, preparation of the programming period after 2021, etc.

The Committee for Landscape, Water and Biodiversity, whose members are representatives of ministries, academia and the professional sphere, continues to work and meets regularly at least 3 times a year. It regularly monitors and comments on the progress of preparations, content and implementation of national strategies with an impact on the landscape. It also evaluates various landscape projects and recommends proposals for incorporation into legislation or strategic materials.

Two years ago, you were informed about the start of work on the recodification of building law and related legislation. The aim was to simplify and speed up the process of preparing and permitting buildings under the motto of “one office - one stamp - one permit”. Currently, the new Building Act is being discussed by the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Republic, and a number of amendments have been applied to it, so the final wording of the Act is currently uncertain. However, a number of professional organizations in the Czech Republic have already expressed concerns that the new law will significantly weaken the protection of monuments, nature and the landscape.

Over the last two years, several amendments to legislation have been adopted with an impact on the protection and use of the landscape or its components, in particular in relation to climate change. Specifically, it is an amendment to the Nature and Landscape Protection Act in relation to invasive species, an amendment to the Water Act in relation to drought, an amendment to the Land Consolidation Act, which aimed to contribute to better water retention in the landscape and to restore ecological stability, and there is also an anti-erosion decree to the Act on Soil Protection for the protection of soil against erosion, which is currently in the final phase of preparations.

At the last two Conferences you were informed about the so-called territorial studies of the landscape. You can find more detailed information in the proceedings of the autumn workshop from Switzerland in the presentation of colleagues Karel Wirth and Alena Smrčková. In recent years, the creation of 48 territorial landscape studies for the administrative district of a municipality with extended powers, which cover approximately 23% of the territory of the Czech Republic, has been fully supported from public funds. In addition, several regions acquired from their own resources a territorial study of the landscape for the entire territory of the region. For the programming period 2021-2027, further support for territorial landscape studies from the Operational Program Environment is being prepared.

In 2020, the State Program for Nature and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic for the period 2020–2025 was approved. The document is an action plan for the fulfilment of objectives and measures defined in the Strategy for the Protection of Biological Diversity of the Czech Republic. This strategy defines priority areas in the protection and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Two years ago, you were also informed in more detail about the state of the Czech landscape, especially the state of forests and the water regime of the landscape in the context of climate change and the start of updating the national adaptation strategy and its action plan. More than 150 people from 12 ministries, their organizations, representatives of regions, municipalities, academia and the professional sphere took part in updating these documents. These documents are currently being finalized and are expected to be approved by the end of the summer.

*

10. DENMARK / DANEMARK

11. ESTONIA / ESTONIE

Mrs Merit OTSUS

Advisor, Ministry of the Environment, Estonia

Estonia would like to briefly introduce some of our policies and actions in 2019-2021 which most significantly have addressed landscapes:

– A new National Park – Alutaguse – has been established in Estonia. It is the big area of largely intact natural landscapes of bogs and forests, supports sustainable use of landscapes and emphasizes the mutual interactions of the cultural and natural heritage. Now Estonia has 6 National Park, besides the more than 950 other protected areas.

– National Action Plan for Semi-natural grasslands 2021-2027 has been prepared, it sets the targets and approach for protection, management and restoration of grasslands and meadows, the extremely species rich element of the Estonian traditional agricultural landscapes.

– Ongoing large-scale restoration of degraded ecosystems, like grasslands, bogs and mires, forests, rivers, contributes to the improvement of the quality of these diverse natural landscapes.

– Local authorities in Estonia (62 out of 79) are in the process of preparing the comprehensive plans for the next 10-15 years. Comprehensive plans define the principles of and directions in the spatial development of the entire territory of a rural municipality or a city. Measures to preserve the valuable landscapes, green areas, local cultural heritage sites are determined in these plans. The process gave the reason for a series of workshops conducted recently to address concrete planning topics: forest landscapes, recreational sites, green network, valuable landscapes, legal background. Both policy makers, local authorities, planners, experts have participated in the discussions. The comprehensive plans should aim in well-balanced, environmentally sound and economically, culturally and socially sustainable spatial development, high-quality living and built environment. Thus, it is a very challenging task and contributes finally to the landscapes' quality at national level as well.

– The first nation-wide assessment and mapping of mainland ecosystems, their natural status and ecosystem services has taken place in 2019-2020. Results of the project inform different decision-making processes: spatial planning, environmental impact assessment, establishment and analysis of green networks. The report provides information about services like flooding control, provision of sites for recreation, nature tourism, isolation from noise and disturbance.

– In 2020, an open-access application called Greenmeter was launched by landscape ecologists of Tartu University. The application assesses various landscape parameters within a 500 m radius of any given point in Estonia and concludes how the Estonian countryside and urban landscapes support biodiversity. Greenmeter helps to make the choices and decisions that keep the environment favourable for people as well as the species that surround us in the back yard or in public spaces. Greenmeter provides directly applicable recommendations for management practices in particular locations (<https://greenmeter.eu/about-rohemeeter>).

– Awareness raising on landscapes and research: several analysis and guidelines for policymakers have

been prepared, trainings and workshops conducted for different stakeholders on different topics: e.g. how to manage agricultural landscapes for biodiversity, how to promote diverse and high-quality urban environments, how to address the climate change effects, both in countryside and in urban landscapes.

– The European Landscape Convention implementation in Estonia takes place by shared responsibility of different authorities, in that respect the national landscape convention working group which involves representatives of different ministries, official boards, universities, expert-organizations remains to be the common platform of implementation, sharing information, planning cooperation and discussions.

12. FINLAND / FINLANDE

Mr Tapio HEIKKILÄ

Senior Environmental Advisor, Ministry of the Environment, Finland



European Landscape Convention

CoE 26 May 2021
Tapio Heikkilä
Ministry of the Environment Finland



This slide features a dark blue background on the left with the title 'European Landscape Convention' in white. Below the title, the date and name of the representative are listed. On the right, there is a light beige background with the Finnish Ministry of the Environment logo. A photograph of several brown horses in a green field under a blue sky with clouds is positioned on the right side.



**International Landscape Day
20 October 2020**

- a) Photography Campaign *#Everydaylandscape*
- b) Photo Contest *"My Landscape on 20 October"*
- c) Landscape Radio Show at Finnish Broadcasting Company
- d) Guided Landscape Walks
- e) Landscape Symposium
- f) Nomination: Finland's Best Landscape Project 2020



This slide has a light beige background. The title 'International Landscape Day 20 October 2020' is in dark blue. A list of six activities is presented in a simple font. The Finnish Ministry of the Environment logo is in the bottom left corner. A photograph on the right shows a brown field with a stone structure and a lake in the background.

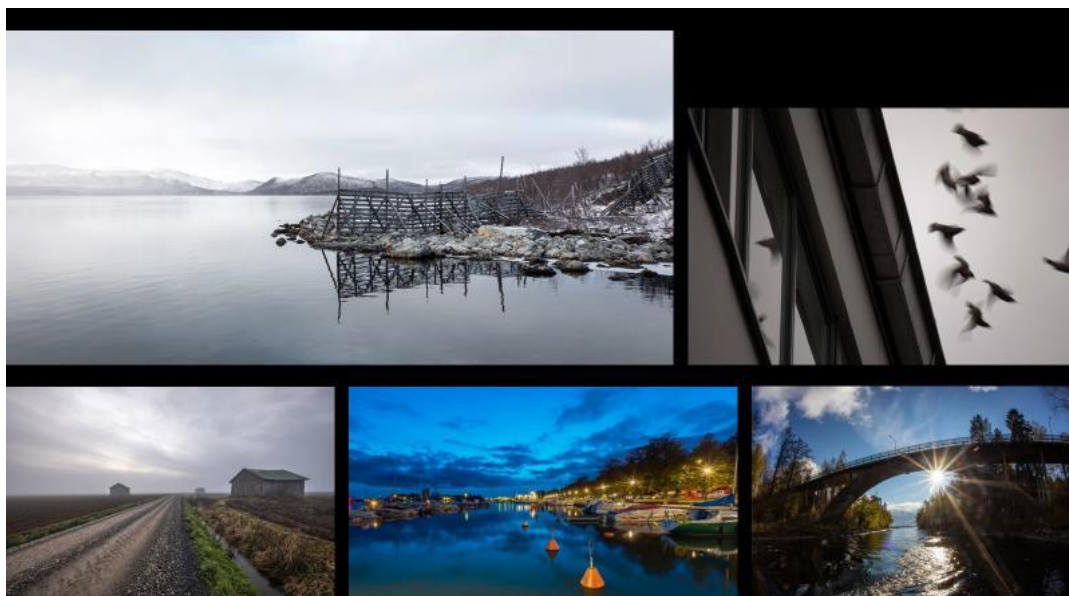
Photography Campaign #everydaylandscape #arkimaisema

- August–October, open for everyone on Instagram
- 8,677 photos so far in 3 years



Photo Contest "My Landscape at Landscape Day"

- Photo shooting during just one single day, 20 October → all over Finland 360 photos
- Photography Exhibition at MoE Windows in Helsinki City: November–May



Landscape Radio Program at Finnish Broadcasting Company



- 2 hour program at noon on 20 October (The International Landscape Day)
- 1 hour specialist interviews
- 1 hour for listeners' comments
- Coverage the whole country

25.5.2021 5

Landscape walks

- Landscape walks organized by the Rural Women's Advisory Organisation
- 8 guided events in different parts of the country, also some virtual ones
- During the Landscape Week before 20 October



Landscape Symposium

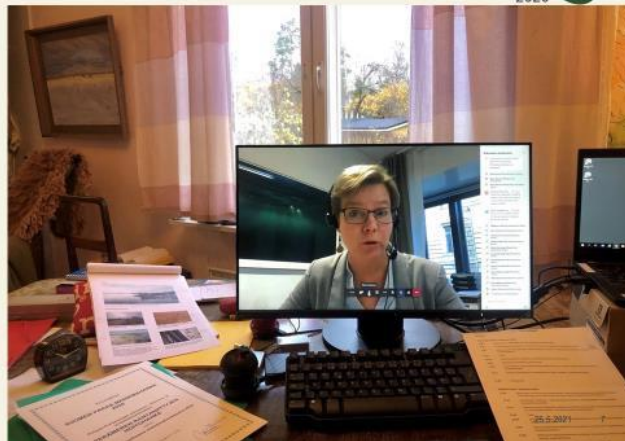
Webinar 4 November 2020 – Hosted by Minister of Environment and Climate Change **Krista Mikkonen**

- Whole day seminar
- Prizes and honour for the Best Landscape Project and Photo Contest photographers
- Afternoon: Presentations by collaborator institutions, discussions about landscape issues

2020



2018



25.5.2021

Finland's Best Landscape Project 2020

- Bothnian Bay Coastal Meadow Management

- By the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment of North Ostrobothnia, Finland
- 4,000 hectares restored meadows since 1996
- Finland's candidate for the European Landscape Award



International Landscape Day/ Finland

- Collaborators



- Rural Women's Advisory Organisation
- Finnish Local Heritage Federation
- The Finnish Association of Landscape Industries
- The Finnish Heritage Agency
- Finnish Environment Institute
- Ministry of the Environment

25.5.2021 9

Proposal of Finland
 → International Landscape Day
 towards World Wide Landscape Day
 in collaboration with the UN
 e.g. UNESCO

Photo Credits:

Collage of Landscape Photo Contest:
 Arto Takkinen, Pirjo Multala, Jussi Niukkala, Anna Aalto, Kimmo Fonsell

Other photos:
 Tapio Heikkilä



Ympäristöministeriö
 Miljöministeriet
 Ministry of the Environment

Aleksanterinkatu 7, Helsinki | PL 35, FI-00023 Valtioneuvosto | ym.fi



Ympäristöministeriö
 Miljöministeriet
 Ministry of the
 Environment

13. FRANCE / FRANCE

Mme Emilie FLEURY-JÄGERSCHMIDT

Chargée de mission Paysages, Bureau des Paysages et de la Publicité, Direction Générale de l'Aménagement, du Logement et de la Nature (DGALN), Ministère de la transition écologique, France

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Au nom de la Direction générale de l'aménagement, du logement et de la nature et, en son sein, du bureau des Paysages et de la publicité, je tiens tout d'abord à remercier le Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l'Europe à l'initiative de cette 11^{ème} Conférence sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage organisée sous les auspices de la Présidence de la Hongrie du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe.

Le ministère de la transition écologique s'appuie fortement sur les principes et dispositions de la Convention européenne du Paysage pour définir et conduire sa politique nationale. Cet engagement en faveur du paysage a été renouvelé récemment par la Déclaration de Lausanne sur « L'intégration du paysage dans les politiques sectorielles » en octobre 2020.

La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage appelle la mobilisation d'une diversité d'acteurs « concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage ». Force de propositions dans la réflexion locale, nationale, européenne, des réseaux d'acteurs mettent en partage leurs savoirs et déploient leurs compétences dans les territoires pour accompagner les élus, les collectivités et les citoyens à l'énoncé de leur projet d'aménagement et d'amélioration du cadre de vie.

A l'occasion de cette 11^{ème} Conférence, nous adressons toute notre reconnaissance à ces réseaux d'acteurs pour leur implication et leur engagement à la promotion des valeurs de la Convention européenne du paysage et de son application concrète sur les territoires.

En premier lieu, le réseau national. Celui des chargés de mission du paysage, qui sont la cheville ouvrière de la politique publique du paysage et qui eux-mêmes animent des réseaux régionaux. Ils fédèrent plusieurs centaines de porteurs de projets de démarches paysagères, de partenaires associatifs et institutionnels réunis dans un cadre d'expression et de partage d'expériences ponctués de temps forts comme les journées régionales des paysages, les ateliers de formation et de sensibilisation, les rencontres thématiques. Ces réseaux permettent aussi d'accompagner les territoires dans l'élaboration de leurs démarches paysagères à travers notamment l'appel à projet national « plan de paysage » qui, depuis son lancement en 2013, rassemble plus de 130 lauréats. Outre l'accompagnement des territoires, ces réseaux assurent la promotion et la valorisation des démarches exemplaires devenues la vitrine nationale du paysage en France.

Cette ingénierie régionale est renforcée par le réseau national des Paysagistes-Conseils de l'État (PCE) qui interviennent, pour le compte du ministère de la Transition écologique, sur tout le territoire français. Ce réseau œuvre pour l'État et ses services déconcentrés afin de les assister et de les conseiller dans leurs missions sur leur territoire d'intervention. Leur rôle de conseil auprès de l'État est très précieux dans la mesure où par leurs activités professionnelles, ils ont la connaissance des territoires, de leur aménagement, et en tant que paysagiste, ils défendent une approche fondée sur la concertation, avec le paysage au centre des pratiques de l'aménagement.

Enfin, la communauté de partenaires associatifs, institutionnels et de l'enseignement qui prolongent cette

dynamique au côté du ministère de la Transition écologique, chacun dans ses prérogatives : la Fédération des Parcs naturels régionaux de France, le collectif Paysages de l'après- pétrole, le Réseau des Grands Sites de France, les écoles nationales du paysage, La Fédération Française du Paysage, la Fédération Nationale des Conseils d'Architecture, d'Urbanisme et de l'Environnement – FNCAUE, enfin la Fédération Nationale des Agences d'Urbanisme – FNAU qui intègre dernièrement à son protocole avec l'État le volet paysager.

Dans ce contexte de crise sanitaire et de changement climatique, ces réseaux d'acteurs sont plus que jamais essentiels pour insuffler les valeurs paysagères et œuvrer avec le ministère de la Transition écologique, à guider des choix d'avenir pour les territoires.

Mesdames, Messieurs, je vous remercie de toute votre attention.

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14. GEORGIA / GEORGIE

15. GREECE / GRECE

Mrs Avgi VASSI

Private Office of the Secretary General of Spatial Planning and Urban Environment

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention - overview of the last two years

Greece ratified the European Landscape Convention by Law 3827 (A30/25.2.2010) ten years ago and over this period, despite the economic crisis and its impact, it has completed the first step towards incorporating the landscape dimension into Spatial Planning, according to the principles of the European Landscape Convention.

Nowadays, Greece is completing the establishment of the reviewed Regional Spatial Planning Frameworks for the country's 12 Regions in the strategic directions of which have been incorporated the conclusions and the directions of the Special Landscape Studies conducted by each Region targeting the protection, promotion and sustainable management of landscape.

According to the methodology, as well as the identification and classification criteria introduced by the Special Landscape Studies, the Regional-level evaluation has been completed, including identification and mapping of large spatial units, landscape zones of particular significance and their analysis in their component landscapes. This has been achieved with two kinds of maps: maps of natural environment and cultural heritage and: landscape maps. The large spatial landscape units have been classified into Zones of International, National and Regional significance.

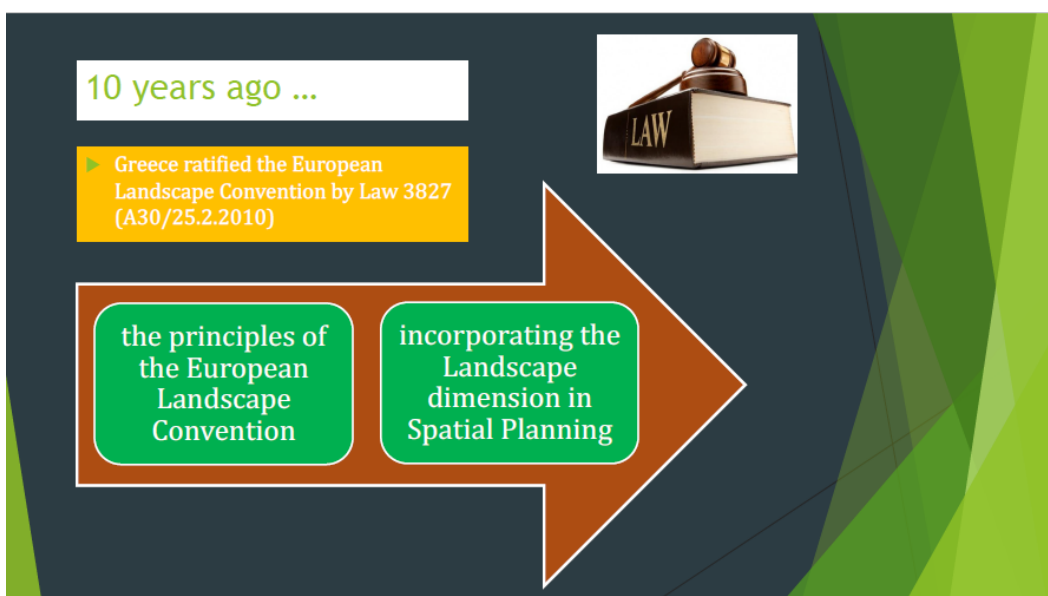
General policies and directions for the conservation, protection, promotion and the sustainable management of the landscape zones of every Region have been established and the actions to be taken towards the achievement of the quality targets have been decided. Taking into account the factors that threaten landscapes and the dynamics of their transformation, guidelines have been established to minimise the forces and pressures transforming them. Directions have also been given for the management of degraded landscapes which need to be restored. General priorities have been set for each zone regarding the management in a sustainable development perspective and they are to be specified in the underlying planning at municipal level (Local Urban Plans).

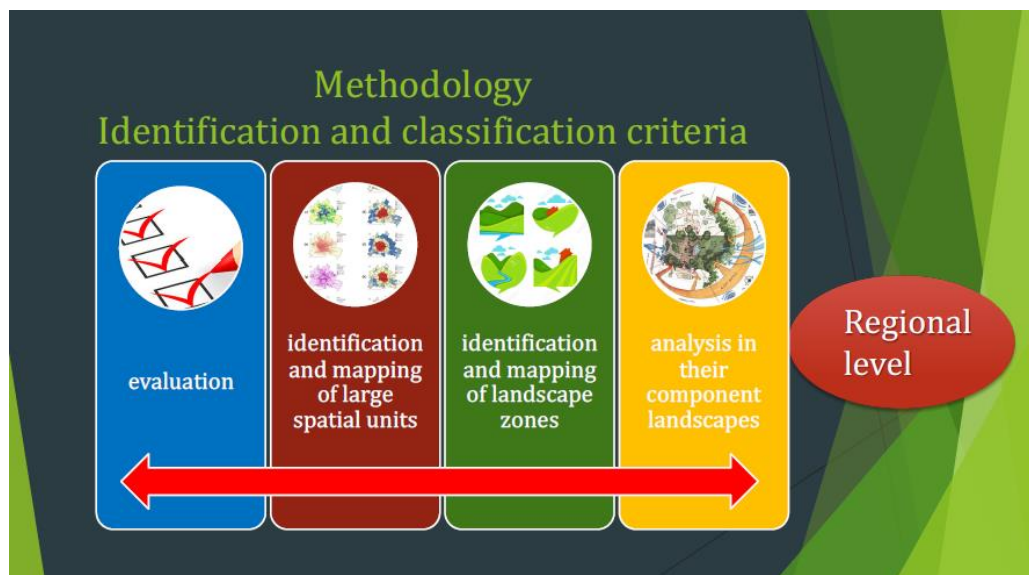
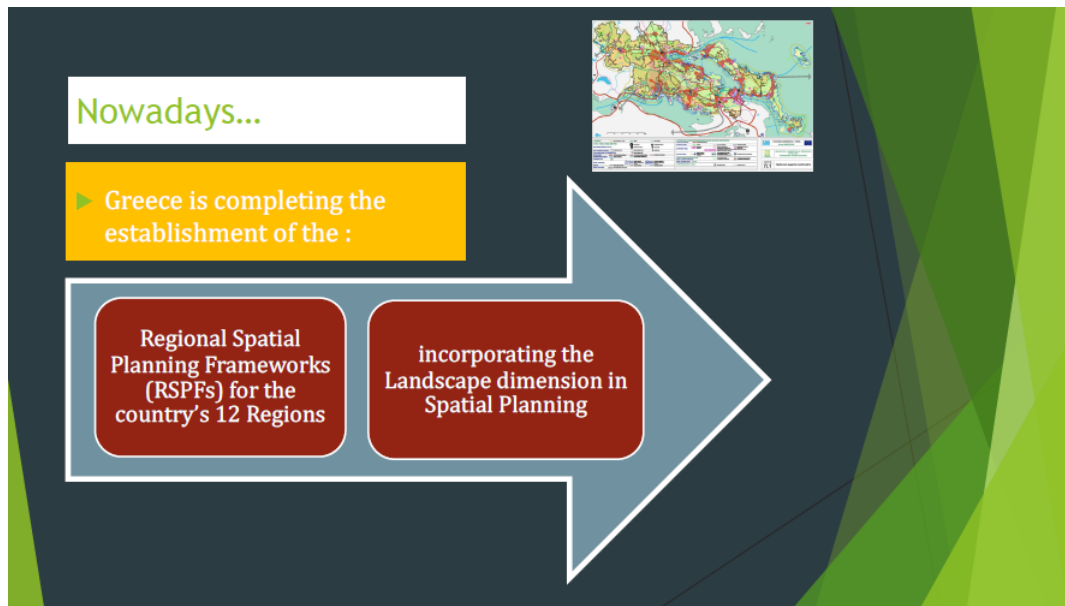
The establishment of the recent SPFs and the consultation preceding them, the classification and the promotion of Greek Landscape, the diversity of which is due to the singularities of the natural environment, the historic and cultural background and the socioeconomic developments, have contributed to the raising of public awareness regarding the landscape and the principles of the European Landscape Convention.

On a governmental level, in the context of promoting the Landscape Policy, the integration of the Landscape dimension and the implementation of the Principles of the European Landscape Convention are safeguarded by the law 4759/2020 "Modernisation of Spatial and Urban Planning Legislation" which redefines the Regional Spatial Planning Frameworks as the most appropriate strategic planning tool for the protection, management and planning of landscape. The law also specifies regulations for the protection of the cultural and natural landscape, in the Special Spatial Frameworks (SSFs)/Strategic Sector Planning Tools at a national level, regarding the integration of landscape in the sector policies. The National Strategy on the Climate Change Adaptation and the Energy Transition are expected to contribute to this aim.


During the period of Greece's Presidency at the Ministers' Committee (May-November 2020), the Ministry of the Environment and Energy undertook the initiative to organise a National Symposium on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, with the support of the Council of Europe. The organisation proposal was approved within the context of the planning of the work of the Council of Europe on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, for the period 2019-2022.

The conditions created by the pandemic and the resulting European and national prevention measures have resulted in the cancellation of the National Symposium. Although we live in a difficult period during which even our interaction with our landscapes is restricted, it is hoped that we will continue to work and communicate in unison in our common objective: to implement the principles proposed by the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.





General policies and directions for :



- ▶ the conservation
- ▶ the protection
- ▶ the promotion
- ▶ the sustainable management


↓

of the landscape zones of every Region


↓

- ✓ actions
- ✓ quality targets

Taking into account the factors that threaten landscapes



- ▶ Guidelines
- ▶ Directions
- ▶ General priorities for each zone
- ▶ Management in a sustainable development
- ▶ Local Urban Plans




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“

Law 4759/2020
“Modernization of Spatial and Urban
planning Legislation”

”

Landscape Policy - European Landscape Convention

Regional Spatial Planning Frameworks
Special Spatial Frameworks (SSFs) : Strategic Sector Planning
Tools on a national level, regarding the integration of Landscape
in the sector policies. The National Strategy on the Climate
Change Adaptation and the Energy Transition are expected to
contribute to this aim



National Symposium



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ
ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ
& ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΕΤΟΣ ΙΑΡΥΣΗΣ 1964



Greek Chairmanship
Council of Europe
May – November 2020
Présidence de la Grèce
Conseil de l'Europe
Mai – Novembre 2020

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ
ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ
& ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

HELLENIC MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

16. HUNGARY / HONGRIE

Mrs Krisztina KINCSES

*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention,
National Representative of the Convention for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary*

Hungary continued a project started in 2017, “Strategic assessments supporting the long-term conservation of natural values of community interest as well as the national implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020” (KEHOP-4.3.0-VEKOP-15-2016-00001) under the Hungarian Operational Programmes “Environment and Energy” (EEEOP) and “Competitive Central Hungary” (CCHOP), co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) (www.termesztetem.hu).

General objectives of the project are as follows:

- Assessing our natural capital and its socio-economic value;
- Developing tools and methods for conservation, new models, methodologies and guidelines;
- Setting up a framework for different stakeholder groups, awareness-raising actions;
- Fulfilling tasks emerging from existing strategies, EU directives & international agreements.

The comprehensive project has four main subprojects, focusing on

- Species and sites of Community Importance (Natura subproject);
- Mapping and assessment of Ecosystem Services (Ecosystem Services subproject);
- Defining landscape character types and methodology development for landscape protection (Landscape Character subproject)
- Setting the strategic frameworks for green-infrastructure development (Green Infra-Structure subproject).

In the framework of the project the Ecosystem Map of Hungary (<http://alapterkep.termesztetem.hu/>) was completed in 2019. The national Ecosystem Map introduces the spatial location and distribution of ecosystems at the national level by separating certain ecosystem types, using several thematic layers, biophysical, economic and social indicators. The green infrastructure and landscape character assessments develop from this base map and the related ecosystem condition assessment.

- The Ecosystem Map opens new dimensions for landscape protection, management and planning. The aim of the research is to identify landscape character to preserve the favourable landscape character. The mission of the research is to provide tools for stakeholders in the spirit of the Convention.
- We have created a nationwide spatial system based on the Hungarian landscape character, developing a hierarchical system of landscape character spatial units that can be applied on several scales, and a coherent conceptual system and methodology for their delimitation, description and evaluation.
- Landscape character types and landscape character areas have been identified; their boundaries are *indicatively* mapped. We mapped, described and evaluated landscape character subtypes and micro-level landscape character areas in four separate sample areas, and based on these, we performed the feedback at national level.
- A diverse set of instruments have been developed to be used in the landscape character analysis process, including GIS surveys, field landscape surveys and local dialogue.
- In spring 2019, the Ministry of Agriculture announced a national drawing contest for young people

(10-14 years age) to promote Hungary's unique landscape conditions and values with the title “What does the landscape mean to you?”.

- All of results were published in the Landscape Character Database, a methodological booklet on Landscape Character analysis and the publication summarising the application possibilities.
- Achievements will be used in the field of: 1) planning, 2) research, 3) administration, and 4) awareness-raising. Results are available on the project website.
- We proposed the development of a landscape monitoring system for the long-term.
- In the framework of the Green Infrastructure subproject a GIS based database of the GI network was developed, prioritising national restoration in order to introduce and apply the “green infrastructure approach” in the context of spatial planning and conservation planning.
- Hungary has reviewed the content of the National Report in the Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention.
- The Government Report of 2020 discusses the accomplishments of the first three years of the Hungarian National Landscape Strategy, adopted in 2017.
- According to the experiences gained during the pandemic in 2021, the application scheme of the Hungarian Landscape Award, recognising outstanding landscape usage, has been modified. The conditions of the application remain unchanged, but the deadline has been extended allowing applicants to submit their documents continuously.

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17. ICELAND / ISLANDE

18. IRELAND / IRLANDE

19. ITALY / ITALIE

Mr Giovanni MANIERI ELIA

Senior Officer, Ministry of Culture, General Directorate for Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape, Italy

As an update about the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Italy, below are listed the activities carried out by the Italian Ministry of Culture, to which the Italian Government has entrusted the protection and improvement of the national landscape.

In the spirit of the Convention, the Ministry participates in inter-ministerial committees for the definition and application of norms whose effects have an impact on the landscape, and is also involved in authorization procedures together with other governmental institutions regarding the effects of interventions impacting the landscape. In addition, the Ministry plays an active role in the improvement of areas of particular cultural interest, and of specific protection, including supranational ones (UNESCO).

Italy has participated in the European Landscape Award since its institution, organizing a national competition for each session, and since 2017, the 'National Landscape Award' goes to the Italian candidate for the European award. This year's winner, among a high number of strong contenders, was the project "Biodiversity in the city. Bergamo, the Astino Valley". It was chosen by a jury of experts, as it showed how landscape quality and its strong social roots can prove to be a huge asset even in difficult times such as the last year and a half, especially in that area of the country.

On March 14th, 2017, Italy celebrated its Landscape National Day, with very positive feedback from the whole Italian territory: more than 100 events were designed to raise awareness of landscape values and to disseminate landscape culture.

Landscape planning activities are being carried out throughout Italy, as a result of a collaboration between central and peripheral offices of the Ministry of Culture and regional authorities. In the Lazio region in particular, due to an important sentence of the Constitutional Court which supported the government in the legal challenge of a previous unilateral regional approval of the Plan, the Regional landscape territorial plan procedure is now being finalised correctly.

In 2019, a new National Superintendency for underwater cultural heritage was established, with headquarters in Taranto and two operating offices in Venice and Naples. This new entity, which started its activities in 2020, will handle the protection, management and enhancement activities for Italy's underwater landscape and heritage.

The ministry is currently participating in the inter-ministerial coordination board following the Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014, establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning. This technical board has involved the superintendencies, peripheral offices of the ministry, in the collection and elaboration of the underwater heritage data, in order to provide a concise though accurate description of the environment and of the uses of each specific area on the national scale. The aim is to ensure that maritime spatial planning will grant a rational use of marine assets, limit the interferences between different uses, making the development needs compatible with the necessity for the ecosystem and landscape protection, so that social and economic goals are reachable in a transparent and planned manner.

Despite the significant effort put into the listed activities, having faced long-lasting shortage of staff, as well as the difficulties due to the COVID 19 sanitary emergency, throughout which the activities weren't stopped nor slowed down, we should highlight some critical aspects of the current situation.

The climate change crisis forces the whole world to an urgent energy switch towards the renewable energy and, to that end, aiming at an economic revival following the pandemic, the EU has allocated conspicuous funds, also through the "next generation EU" plan.

This has caused and will further cause strong political and administrative pressure, mainly regarding the construction of large industrial plants for the production of renewable energy, mostly powered by solar and wind farms.

While this energy transition is clearly utterly desirable, it is equally necessary that it doesn't take place at the expense of landscape values, or, at least, that the negative impacts are kept to a minimum.

The goals set by the European Union for the reduction of the CO2 emissions and for the implementation of renewable energy production, is also as a condition to access the conspicuous subsidies. Together with the request for short approval procedures, this carries the risk of favouring irreversible or long-term transformations which are not being thoroughly considered.

In actual fact, in order to reach these energy production goals, pushed also by strong economic interests, a considerable reduction of landscape protection is already looming, underestimating in the cost/benefit evaluation both the landscape contribution to the quality of life of the population, and the enormous potential role of the Italian landscape for the creation of sustainable economic enterprises.

The consequences of such a maximalist approach, in the absence of a necessary and long pursued? planning for this type of interventions, have significantly compromised large territorial areas of some southern regions such as Apulia, Basilicata, Campania and Calabria, where the diffused presence of wind and solar farms, together with their connected infrastructures (roads, power lines, power stations,...) has already deeply changed the territorial matrix of the rural landscape, significantly and negatively altering its identity-related values.

We hope that, in the context of the European institutions too, the awareness of this threat can rapidly grow, so that it is possible to adopt in due time urgent initiatives in order to anticipate and correct the possible above listed "collateral effects", for example by adding as a key factor among the requirements for the fundable projects the attention to the landscape values protection.

20. LATVIA / LETTONIE

Mrs Dace GRANTA

Spatial Planning and Land Governance Department, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Latvia

Latvia is one of the greenest and least urbanized countries in Europe representing high diversity of species, natural habitats, and landscapes. Therefore, the landscape policy is of great importance for Latvia. There were several periods of different focus of landscape policy and methodologies:

- the method of scientific investigation dominated in the first part of the 20th century – studies of landscapes were based on the studies of terrain and vegetation;
- in the second half of the last century after the incorporation of Latvia in the USSR, the evaluation of landscape served for intensification of the agriculture;
- after the regaining of independence Latvia, the assessment of sites focused on the inventory of natural habitats with EU importance.

A new perspective was opened in Latvia by ratification of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in 2007 and the next step was the development of Latvia's Landscape Strategy which was elaborated in cooperation with other ministries, planning regions, as well as universities and NGOs. The Landscape Strategy 2013-2019 was approved by the Government of Latvia in the year 2013. Two main priorities were defined in this Strategy:

- improvement of landscape governance and legislative framework;
- building of understanding about landscape values and enhancement of education and research in the field of landscapes.

An assessment report of the Strategy was developed by MoEPRD in the year 2020. The Ministry considers that many practical activities have been carried out both in municipalities and planning regions. These activities were included in the action plans of local municipalities and planning regions and implemented in the short term period. Therefore, the Ministry devoted particular attention to finding out how the local governments and planning regions worked with landscape planning in a long-term perspective. The Ministry evaluated all spatial development documents of 109 local municipalities and 5 planning regions and found out that:

- around 80% of all Spatial Development Strategies of local municipalities have defined a general framework for preserving landscapes.
- more than 90% of the Territorial plans of local municipalities include general conditions for the preservation of landscapes, but only 50% of these plans have defined valuable landscapes with specific conditions on maps.
- several municipalities have developed thematic landscape plans that serve as the basis for developing other planning documents.

There is a similar situation on the regional level. All spatial development strategies of planning regions have defined landscape values in general, but there are a few specific conditions for landscape protection and development.

This situation confirms that a common framework for landscape assessment is very important. According to an action plan of the Landscape Strategy, a landscape assessment for the whole country must be carried out. The first phase of the landscape assessment we have implemented in recent years – 50 significant landscape (called *Landscape treasures*) were identified in a dialog with society. Traveling exhibitions and electronic storage www.ainavudargumi.lv with historical and contemporary photographs and memory stories about *Landscape treasures* have been created in cooperation with National Library of Latvia.

Based on 50 *Landscape treasures*, the Landscape expert council agreed on 8 unique or iconic landscapes, for example the coastal area of the Baltic Sea or Abava ancient valley Landscape. These 8 iconic Latvian landscapes have supplemented the Latvia's cultural canon, which is in total a gateway to Latvian cultural word through different cultural treasures.

The second phase of the landscape assessment, a scientific landscape evaluation in cooperation with social partners within the framework of the National research program started last year. Expected results of this landscapes assessment are:

- identification of areas of “National landscapes”;
- electronic Landscape Atlas;
- recommendations to ministries, planning regions, municipalities.

Results of landscape assessment will serve as a basis for the next policy document – National Landscape Policy Plan.

International activities play an important role in the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Therefore since 2010, Latvia has organized 6 national selections for Landscape Award. Last year the highest expert rank received a project “Landscapes are speaking” by the Latvian Fund for Nature which will represent Latvia in the final of Landscape Award. At the same time several international projects, for example, *UrbaLinks2Landscape* (UL2L)¹ and *Enhancement of Green Infrastructure in the Landscape of Lowland Rivers* (ENGRAVE)² are implemented at the local and regional level and pilot studies and guidelines for landscape planning are carried out under these projects.

In conclusion, Latvia would like to emphasize that the contribution of international cooperation is very important. Therefore, we extend our gratitude to other parties for inspiration and our sincere appreciation to the Council of Europe for the timely and engaging correct communication and support in the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

1. www.interregeurope.eu/ul2l

2. https://bef.lv/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Engrave_buklets_EN_web.pdf
www.bef.lv/projekti/engrave-en

21. LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

Mrs Justina ČUNDEROVA

Department of Environmental protection, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania

Dear Colleagues,

Lithuania signed the European Landscape Convention in 2000, ratified it in 2002. Since then the process of its implementation has begun. The landscape dimension in Lithuania is undergoing transformation these days. Several significant strategic documents are being prepared.

A new Comprehensive Plan of the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania (CPTRL) is being prepared. It is a spatial planning document that defines the aims of spatial development and functional priorities in terms of the use of territories, ensuring compatibility of strategic planning with spatial (territorial) documents that are valid in Lithuania. It is important to note that the National Landscape Management Plan has been prepared and approved in 2015 by the Minister of Environment. It establishes a long-term landscape protection strategy. This document will be integrated in the Comprehensive Plan and will be approved by the Government of Lithuania. It will become an instrument for implementing the landscape protection and management policy at national and regional level and will be of higher legal value for administrative authorities.

The National Landscape Policy is being updated. The National Landscape Policy has been adopted in 2004 and was valid until 2020. This is the baseline document intended for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (Lithuania doesn't have one specific law on landscape. Landscape is the subject of different laws). The document will be approved at Government level.

A working group, which includes representatives of institutions, science and non-governmental organisations, thus ensuring the transparency and interdisciplinarity of the process, has already been formed for updating this document. Main challenges: to evaluate the technological opportunities that have changed and advances in landscape sciences; to respond to maturity of the civil society and growth of its activity, to develop, legitimize and implement more effective mechanisms of public participation; to take into account new national, European, global legal acts and good practices; to align with policies in other areas (sustainable development, cultural landscape, biodiversity protection, urban development, agriculture and renewable energy, transport, general spatial planning policy, etc.) thus ensuring the comprehensive sustainability of the country.; to give specificity and a spatial dimension to Green Policy, to make use of the area of a nature frame, to strengthen forest vitality and soil fertility; to develop monitoring of the landscape condition and of impact on the landscape; to develop cultural landscape research, to ensure the preservation of the country's identity; to develop and support training and professional development programs in the field of landscape, to introduce the certification of landscape specialists, to continue training of specialists in other fields, especially of municipal specialists. We hope to approve the document this year.

The goals of the new 2021-2027 EU funding period are being set.

In implementing the specific measures provided for in Article 6 of the European Landscape Convention, few awareness-raising measures have been implemented at national level. In 2018, the competition of landscape management projects has been organised at national level. The winner of the competition – the project Formation and consolidation of the nature frame of the urbanised territory of Telšiai city – was

presented for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe.

The Methodology for preparing landscape structure schemes for state parks has been approved at national level. The landscape structure schemes of 35 state parks have been prepared thereunder.

In 2018, the Methodology for determining a nature frame has been prepared. There are plans to update, based on the above methodology, the legal acts governing protection and management of a nature frame and green spaces.

The recast Law on Green Spaces, which will enter into force from 1 November this year, has been adopted. The amendments will ensure more effective public information and participation in making decisions on the protection and management of green spaces.

During the 2014-2020 EU funding period, support was provided for activities related to landscape management. One of them is the formation of landscape and the improvement of the ecological condition in the areas of the nature frame. These activities were encouraged to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. The objectives of the projects are very diverse. The essence of all projects lies in the aim to encourage municipalities to integrate at local level solutions designated for the protection of ecosystem resources and the enhancement of ecological functions, to increase the knowledge and understanding of the society and specialists about the landscape, its nature and value, and to promote community spirit. Much attention is paid to promoting public involvement. Most of the projects are carried out in cities. Aggregated results are not yet available because the activities are still in progress. But we can already see that this measure resulted in positive improvements: the municipal specialists and designers gained experience in effective cooperation with local residents, much more detailed site analyses have been carried out during the projects, conditions for the public to observe and learn about values have been created in the urban areas this brought new opportunities to promote mobility of and spending time in nature by townspeople.

Thank you.

22. LUXEMBOURG / LUXEMBOURG

M. Robert Léon PHILIPPART

Coordinateur du patrimoine naturel, Ministère de la Culture du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

Convention européenne du paysage Rapport d'activités 2020 Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

L'année 2020 a été marquée par plusieurs étapes importantes franchies au niveau du respect du paysage et de sa mise en valeur.

Le plan sectoriel « paysage » en vigueur

À compter du 1er mars 2021, les plans sectoriels « paysage, logements, transports, zones d'activités économiques » sont entrés en vigueur.

Les plans sectoriels ont pour objectif de mettre en œuvre la politique d'aménagement du territoire telle qu'elle a été définie dans le programme directeur d'aménagement du territoire (PDAT). Les quatre plans sectoriels permettent de cadrer le développement territorial à l'échelle nationale en développant une vision à long terme.

L'élaboration de ces plans sectoriels est le fruit d'un long travail qui a été entamé en 2003. Début 2019, les projets ont été soumis aux citoyens et communes, qui ont formulé près de 2.000 remarques. En juillet 2019, les plans sectoriels ont été présentés au Conseil d'État, avant que la loi ne soit enfin votée en février 2021, aboutissant à une mise en application à partir du 1er mars.

Le plan sectoriel « paysages » (PSP) assure la permanence des paysages à travers le pays, préservés de toute pression immobilière, pour assurer les fonctions écologiques, de biodiversité, mais aussi de zone de production agricole ou récréative. Trois catégories de zones paysagères ont été définies: les « coupures vertes », qui limitent les zones urbaines; la « zone verte interurbaine », qui consiste en des espaces verts situés aux environs des plus grandes agglomérations du pays; et, enfin, les grands ensembles paysagers, qui sont de grandes entités territoriales présentant des qualités paysagères exceptionnelles. Le département de l'aménagement du territoire et la Direction de l'aménagement communal et du développement urbain accompagnent les communes pour l'implémentation des plans sectoriels.

L'entrée en vigueur des plans directeurs sectoriels produit certains effets juridiques, susceptibles d'affecter les plans d'aménagement général (« PAG ») des communes luxembourgeoises, les projets de PAG et certains projets de plans d'aménagement particulier (« PAP ») ainsi que certaines autorisations de construire. Le Plan Sectoriel Paysage qui vient d'entrer en vigueur n'a pas d'effet rétroactif. Au cas où des études environnementales supplémentaires liées à la stricte mise en œuvre des prescriptions des Plans Directeurs Sectoriels dans les PAG s'avèrent nécessaires, un mécanisme de cofinancement par l'État sera mis en place. Le suivi continu de l'évolution de la réalité du terrain par le biais de l'instauration de commissions de suivi permet de mesurer en temps utile les besoins en surfaces et d'enclencher le cas échéant des procédures de modification.

Minett – UNESCO Man and Biosphere

L'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO) a entériné le 28

octobre 2020 lors du 32^e Conseil international de coordination du Programme sur l'Homme et la biosphère (MAB), la candidature luxembourgeoise « Minett UNESCO Biosphere ».

L'admission de « Minett UNESCO Biosphere » dans le grand réseau mondial des Réserves de Biosphère de l'UNESCO couronne un procédé de candidature de quatre ans, initié par la Commission luxembourgeoise pour la coopération avec l'UNESCO et porté par les onze communes du Pro-Sud. Des groupes de travail thématiques et des consultations citoyennes ont permis d'élaborer un dossier de candidature. Par ce label, le Luxembourg rejoint un programme prestigieux qui unit 129 pays œuvrant ensemble pour une meilleure interaction entre le développement économique et le respect de l'environnement. L'UNESCO montre un intérêt particulier pour le projet « Minett UNESCO Biosphere », une future zone modèle pour le développement durable dans une région fortement industrialisée et urbanisée.

Dans la motivation de sa décision d'approuver la candidature de la Minett UNESCO Biosphere, le Comité consultatif et le Conseil international de coordination du programme *Man and the Biosphere* de l'UNESCO soulignent que la réserve de biosphère englobe plusieurs anciennes mines à ciel ouvert et couvre une superficie de 200 km² (près d'un dixième de la superficie totale du pays). Elle englobe également 11 municipalités (représentant un tiers de la population luxembourgeoise) du sud du Grand-Duché. Le projet de création de la réserve est mené à bien par le syndicat intercommunal PRO-SUD. L'objectif est de renouveler l'image post-industrielle de ce territoire, en assurant la conservation du patrimoine historique et culturel local tout en favorisant un développement axé sur la création d'une économie fondée sur la connaissance. Le Comité consultatif a salué la spécificité de cette proposition, qui comporte une forte urbanisation très proche des zones de conservation, ainsi que la présence d'aspects de réhabilitation post-industrielle efficaces pouvant servir de modèle.

Plan de gestion « Luxembourg, vieux quartiers et fortifications », patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO

En 2020 le Ministère de la culture a présenté le plan pour la gestion du bien « Luxembourg, vieux quartiers et fortifications », patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO. Un chapitre entier a été consacré au paysage historique urbain.

La valeur universelle exceptionnelle de « Luxembourg, vieux quartiers et fortifications » se fonde sur la perception que l'ensemble constitue le patrimoine et non pas l'objet isolé. Le site UNESCO à Luxembourg-Ville a été inscrit suivant le critère IV de la Convention du patrimoine mondial : « offrir un exemple éminent d'un type de construction ou d'ensemble architectural ou technologique ou de paysage illustrant une période ou des périodes significatives de l'histoire humaine ». Le paysage urbain historique est le territoire urbain reconnu comme le résultat d'une stratification historique de valeurs et d'attributs culturels et naturels, dépassant les notions de « centre historique » pour inclure le contexte urbain plus large ainsi que son environnement géographique. Le contexte plus large comprend notamment la topographie, la géomorphologie, l'hydrologie et les caractéristiques naturelles du site: son environnement bâti, tant historique que contemporain: ses infrastructures de surfaces et souterraines: ses espaces verts et ses jardins; ses plans d'occupation des sols et son organisation de l'espace; les perceptions et les relations visuelles ainsi que tous les autres éléments constitutifs de la structure urbaine. Il englobe également les pratiques et valeurs sociales et culturelles, les processus économiques et les dimensions immatérielles du patrimoine en tant que vecteur de diversité et d'identité. Il tient compte tant des échelles de l'établissement humain que des hommes et femmes qui ont vécu sur ce site, qui l'ont rendu célèbre. Le paysage historique urbain inclut également les saveurs du terroir, la texture, les couleurs, les matériaux, les savoir-faire. Bien que le site soit davantage que l'addition de phénomènes statiques et matériels, chaque élément constitue

une valeur précieuse qui apporte au sens de l'ensemble. La prudence et la réflexion bien pesée doivent guider toute intervention sur le site.

Une des caractéristiques de « Luxembourg, vieux quartiers et fortifications » est l'identification facile dans l'espace de la stratification de développement de l'espace urbain. Celle-ci illustre la capacité de la ville à se renouveler et à se réinventer. Ces strates font autant partie de l'identité de la ville que les « couches historiques ». Le paysage historique urbain, non figé à une époque particulière, témoigne du caractère vivant de la ville, de la créativité de l'Homme dans l'espace. Ces strates qui se combinent par ailleurs à la topographie accidentée du site et produisent des situations typiques de co-visibilité des anciens et des nouveaux quartiers.

Cette reconnaissance comme ensemble est à hautes potentialités pour le développement humain et la qualité de la vie. Elle prend en compte l'écologie de la ville et la qualité dynamique des relations. La reconnaissance comme « site » et « ensemble » permet d'aller au-delà de l'artefact et de l'état statique et de passer vers une vision dynamique et cosmopolitaine de l'urbanisme. Elle exige la reconnaissance de l'utilité sociale du cadre bâti et son potentiel d'adaptation et pose le défi de la transformation du site en écosystème stable, résilient au changement climatique. Le défi majeur consiste à inciter les générations futures à préserver la continuité de la vie urbaine tout en veillant à l'inclusion de toutes les couches de la population. 125 mesures spécifiques ont été définies au plan de gestion « Luxembourg, vieux quartiers et fortifications » pour préserver et mettre en valeur le paysage historique urbain à valeur universelle exceptionnelle.

Rendez-vous aux jardins

Avec sa première participation aux « Rendez-vous aux jardins » le 4 et 6 juin 2021 et la fête commune autour de l'événement « Oppe Gaardepärtchen » (portes ouvertes) le 26 et 27 juin 2021, le ministère de la Culture reconnaît que la visite d'un parc ou d'un jardin est pareil à celle d'un monument ou d'un musée. Sur fond d'urgence climatique, le jardin est plus qu'un lieu culturel et social, car par sa nature même, – et contrairement à celle des pierres – il est constitué de plantes vivantes et arrosé de sources jaillissantes. Le jardin est certes mémoire, expression culturelle, lieu convivial ou de méditation, mais il représente aussi une ressource pour le renouvellement de la planète. En 2021 le Ministère de la Culture a ainsi rejoint une initiative de « HEREIN » (Heritage in European Information Network). Le Ministère de la Culture a lancé un appel à projets pour constituer le programme officiel pour les « Rendez-vous aux jardins ». Peuvent participer aux « Rendez-vous aux Jardins / Oppe Gaardepärtchen » les municipalités, associations sans but lucratif, fondations d'intérêt public, groupes, collectifs, compagnies, regroupements qui œuvrent pour la sensibilisation au patrimoine culturel et naturel, la recherche scientifique, la préservation de l'environnement. Une quarantaine de projets ont été soumis. Les médias luxembourgeois montrent un grand intérêt pour cet événement qui se reproduira chaque année.

LUGA- Luxembourg urban gardening

La « LUGA 2023 » est une exposition horticole au Luxembourg qui émane d'une initiative commune de la Ville de Luxembourg et du Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Viticulture et du Développement rural, en partenariat avec la Fédération Horticole du Luxembourg.

La ville de Luxembourg s'apprêtera à faire découvrir une nouvelle facette de son image et se transformera en jardin urbain !

Les visiteurs auront l'occasion de se balader à travers 4 lieux phares spécifiquement aménagés pour mettre en

valeur l'importance des plantes en ville. Les lieux proposeront des expositions et activités autour de 4 thèmes :

Nature pure Nature

& social Nature &

Culture

Nature & développement urbain

*

23. REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA / REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

24. MONTENEGRO

25. THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

26. NORTH MACEDONIA / MACEDOINE DU NORD

27. NORWAY / NORVEGE

Mrs Liv Kirstine JUST-MORTENSEN

Senior Advisor Department of Planning, Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Norway



Norwegian Ministry
of Local Government and Modernisation

Mrs. Liv Kirstine JUST-MORTENSEN, Senior Advisor Department of Planning

Dear colleagues,

At the Tenth Council of Europe Conference on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in 2019, I had the pleasure of telling you that Norway had launched the fully developed digital landscape map for the whole country. A scientific mapping system with the landscape classification of Nature in Norway (NiN) landscape types.



NORWEGIAN BIODIVERSITY
INFORMATION CENTRE

Available maps with nature and landscape information



Map of Species (Artskart)

In this map you can see where in the country species are observed. The map does not necessarily show the distribution of a species, but where a species has been registered. Many species are insufficiently surveyed, or may have disappeared from the localities where they have previously been observed. It is possible to subscribe to notifications of new observations of species or for areas of particular interest.

This map is a collaboration with GBIF Norway (the Norwegian participant node in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility) and disseminates georeferenced information of species from several data owners.



Nature in Norway Map (NiN-kart)

In this map you can see where in the country different habitat types are registered. You will also find the digital landscape map for the whole country with information about landscape types in Norway. The information presented in this map follows the Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre's system for describing nature; «Nature in Norway».

In NiN Map, you will find data that has been made freely available (open access), and the amount of information will increase as more data owners share their data.



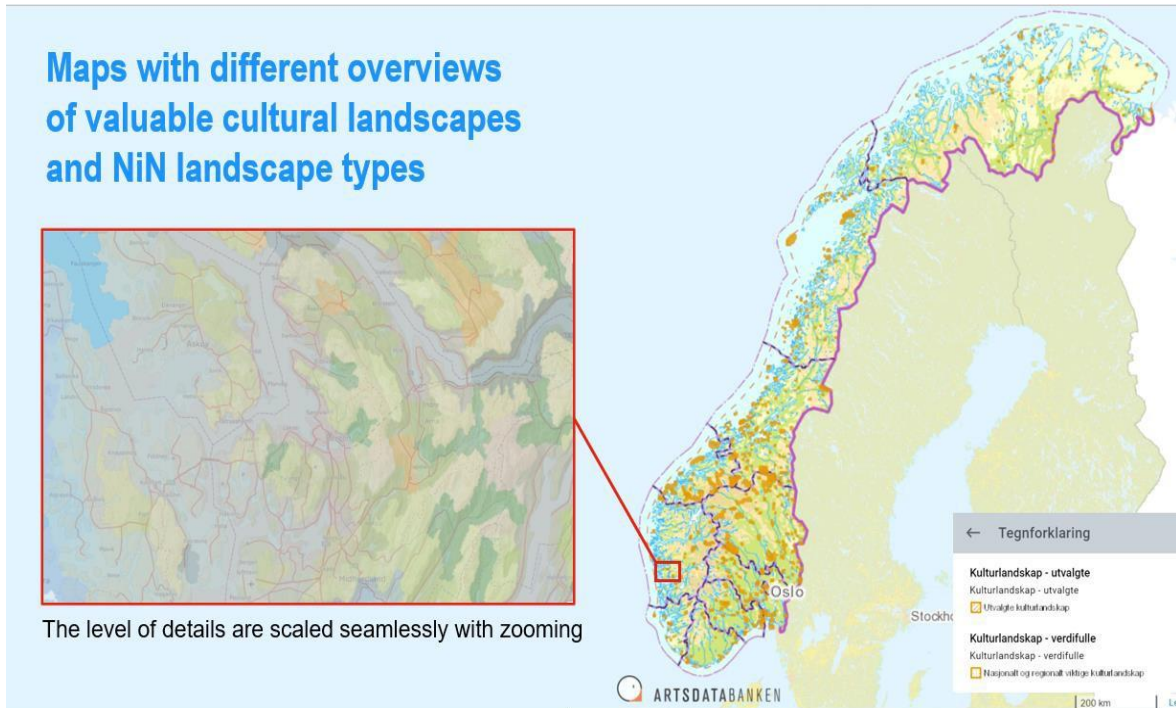
Portal for Ecological Basemaps

In the portal, you get an overview of all landscapes, habitat types, species and environmental variables in a common interface. In addition, you will find administrative support maps. The basemaps is relevant when, for example, planning conservation measures, interventions, land use or business activities.

© Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre

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At the end of 2020, a new important milestone was reached when a completely new portal for mapped information related to different ecological conditions was launched on 3rd of December. This is important knowledge to understand the landscape. The Portal for Ecological Basemaps is developed by the researchers at the Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre with good help from several partners. The purpose of the service is to provide a better knowledge base visualised in maps and transferable to digital plans, for the work with land use management and spatial planning.



The Landscape classification of Nature in Norway (NiN) is an important part of the Portal for Ecological Basemaps. In addition, there are maps available of all the 46 Selected cultural landscapes in Agriculture and maps with an overview of Valuable Cultural Landscapes with registered biological values or cultural heritage values. All maps are updated regularly. But the actual valuation of the landscapes is done in each individual case. We therefore need to update the various methods for landscape analysis in relation to how to make use of the knowledge made available through the new basemaps portal.

Methodology to document changes in land use at all levels need to be developed

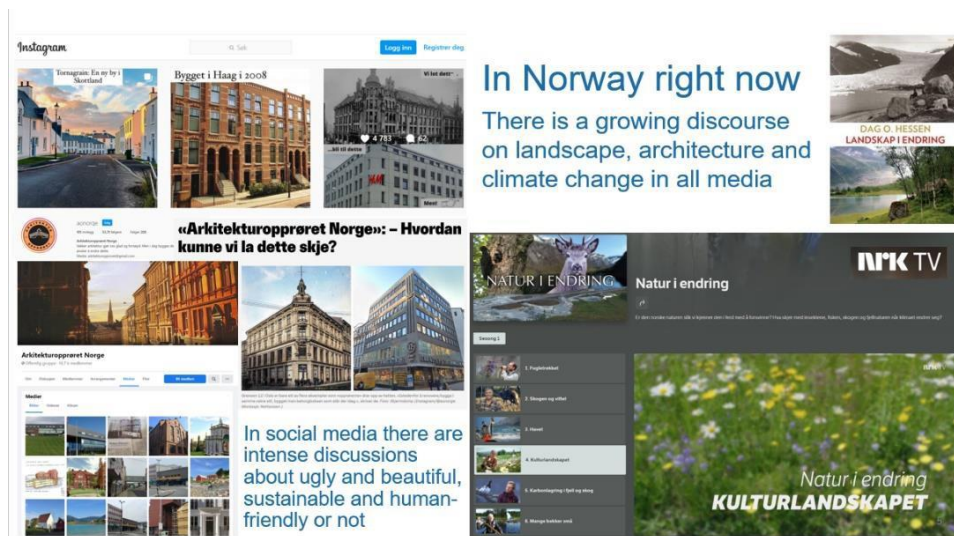


Efforts are being made to develop methods using the maps to document changes in land use. It is also a continuous job to identify the values that are in the various landscapes. Norway has large areas of land and few people. We therefore have areas rarely visited by humans and where nature and landscape values have not yet been scientifically documented.

Several of the map layers in the portal displays information that has not previously been available in this way. The scale the information is adapted for varies. From the one suitable for assessments of the whole country to the very detailed with geo-referenced records of different species and life medium.

Openness is important in this project. Not only is all the data in the portal accessible to everyone, but also the source code is open – i.e. the actual programming of the portal.

At the launch, the Portal for Ecological Basemaps provided access to retrieve information from 50 different maps from 13 different disciplines and sector authorities, and more are added continuously.



I would like to end by giving a little insight into Norway right now as we have a growing discourse on landscape, architecture and climate change in all media. In social media there are intense discussions about ugly and beautiful, sustainable and human-friendly or not.

Thank you for your attention.

28. POLAND / POLOGNE

Mr Andrzej SZWEDA-LEWANDOWSKI

General Director, Ochrony Środowiska, Poland

Landscape Audit

The preparation of landscape audits will allow for the inventory and assessment of sources of the landscape in a comprehensive and consistent manner across the country. Landscape audits in particular voivodeships constitute a basis for taking actions in the process of planning and spatial development of the most valuable landscapes (priority landscapes). At the same time, they contain substantive premises for verifying and developing the networks of protected areas.

In Poland the landscape audit does not constitute the local law but it specifies the recommendations which should be taken into consideration:

- while creating or changing planning documents at regional (the voivodeship development plan, among others) and local level (the study of conditions and directions for development, local spatial development plans, among others),
- and other documents concerning nature protection forms in Poland (inter alia, the plan of protection for a national park, nature reserve and landscape park).

Due to the innovative approach, the process of preparation of landscape audits is supported by the government administration and the scientific community through regular workshops. Currently voivodeships are working on the audit (gathering data, designating landscapes, indicating priority landscapes). The time for the conducting of audits depending on a voivodeship, but the first audits are expected to be adopted in 2022.

Communication and Educational Activities

Landscape Day

The Landscape Day celebrated on 20 October is the day of organising events and initiatives giving an opportunity to illustrate the importance of the landscape in the human life, processes which create it or they allow for depicting the landscape diversity of Poland. Our ambition is to make the Landscape Day a universally recognizable celebration and we are constantly developing this initiative.

It should be emphasised that the popularity of the Landscape Day is gradually increasing. In 2017 about 30 initiatives related to the Landscape Day celebrations were held, while in 2019 and 2020 there were already over 200 initiatives of this kind. The scale of events organised as part of the Landscape Day is extremely diverse, ranging from scientific conferences, through workshops for teachers/students, to the webinars, virtual walks used especially during the COVID pandemic times.

On this day it is possible to focus the public attention on the relation between the landscape and everyday life. Importantly, the increasingly wider involvement of various institutions and entities in the organisation of the Landscape Day celebrations is noticeable. General and regional directorates for environmental protection, local self-governments, national parks, landscape parks, primary schools, kindergartens among others,

participated in this event in the previous years.

Landscape Conference

“Landscape Conferences” are directed to government or self-government authorities, scientific institutions as well as non-governmental organisations. They focus on the current issues related to the European Landscape Convention implementation in Poland. In 2019 the subject of the Conference was : *Water in landscape*. About 120 persons participated in the meeting.

Conferences provide a platform for scientific centres to exchange experience as well as a place to exchange the views and the different approaches to the landscape - geographers, landscape architects, economists or sociologists as well as representatives of the administration of the nature and landscape protection.

Due to Covid pandemic restrictions, it was not possible to organise a conference in 2020.

29. PORTUGAL / PORTUGAL

Mrs Marta RODRIGUES

Spatial Planning Service, Directorate-General for Territory, Portugal



11th meeting Council of Europe
European Landscape Convention

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention - overview of the last two years

Taking as a starting point the references regarding to the implementation of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention that have presented at the 10th Conference, Portugal has continued to make efforts regarding the implementation of this Convention.

In this context, it is important to remember that Portugal has approved its National Policy on Architecture and Landscape in 2015 and since then, the members of the monitoring committee for Architecture and Landscape³ have promoted a set of initiatives in terms of information, awareness and education. There's also important to highlight the progresses in terms of legislative measures.

In what respects to information, awareness and education components, many of the measures that were already in place, are being continued. The [National Policy on Architecture and Landscape website](#) is object of regular updates with news, events and documentation, and also the initiatives taken by the European Landscape Convention. It is our intention to improve the site and continue to spread information and knowledge related to this policy.

A national conference on the National Policy on Architecture and Landscape was organized in [December 2019](#), dedicated to the subject "*Territory Enhancement Through Landscape and Architecture*". In [2020](#) this annual conference was performed entirely online, dedicated to the subject "*Emerging Challenges in a Changing Territory*". The 2020 event marked the 20th anniversary of the European Landscape Convention, and the Program has tried to meet the scope of the Lausanne Declaration, by promoting awareness raising about the importance of architecture and landscape in sectoral policies.

These annual conferences provide a moment for an open joint reflection on various topics related to architecture and landscape, in which the central subject is adjusted to current trends and concerns. The number of participants, from different sectors of the administration, (municipalities, universities, non-governmental organizations, researchers, students and various professionals) has been increasing year by year. All information about the conferences is available on the website of National Policy on Architecture and Landscape.

To mark the Council of Europe International Landscape Day, the Directorate General for Territory has organized, in October 2019, a meeting with the subject of the celebrations - *Landscape and Water*, which was attended by public officers from the environment, agriculture and nature conservation public bodies.

3. Directorate General for Territory, Directorate General for Cultural Heritage, Association of Architects and Association of Landscape Architects.

This meeting had the purpose to share and discuss the different perspectives and approaches from the sectors to the subject “*Landscape and Water*” as well as to identify opportunities that can contribute to optimize the management of water resources in the context of landscape protection, management and planning. In 2020 this date was marked by the publication of several news in the website of the Directorate General for Territory.

As in the previous biennium, the initiative of the National Landscape Award was also organized in 2020, responding to another challenge of the Council of Europe. The national competition has received 25 applications from municipalities, autonomous regions and non-governmental organizations. The interest in this award has been growing. To contribute to the awareness and dissemination of this award, a set of publications have been produced about the projects that were submitted to the competition and made available at DGT’s website. We believe the Landscape Award is an appealing way to communicate and promote awareness on the importance of landscape quality.

During 2019 we also have translated the [Glossary](#) of the Information System of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention to Portuguese.

For 2021 the monitoring committee for Architecture and Landscape is promoting a set of online meetings, to discuss the issues facing the quality of architecture and landscape and listen to the different actors’ opinions. The aim is to discuss the current situation of disqualification of part of our urban, peri-urban and rural landscapes, identifying its causes, but also to define what landscape we want for the coming decades, based on tools that can ensure the transition to quality and sustainability. We believe these events are another opportunity to promote awareness about the European Convention and landscape values and protection.

There are also progresses in the legislative field. In 2019, the revision of the National Spatial Planning Policy Programme, the main policy instrument of the Portuguese territorial management system, was approved. This instrument includes a policy measure specifically aimed at landscape quality promotion – “*Enhancing the Territory through Landscape*”, which reinforces the importance of this issue for life quality and territorial development and cohesion.

In 2020 the Landscape Transformation Programme was approved. This is a national strategic programme for transforming the landscape in territories vulnerable to fires. This programme aims to promote a transformation of the landscape that increases resilience, sustainability and to contribute to enhance the territory in terms of landscape quality and valuation of ecosystem services.

This strategic programme includes measures with focus on different landscape scales, which will be given funding for their implementation. One of these measures is the Landscape Reorganization and Management Programmes which aims to promoting landscape design as a reference for a new economy of rural territories. One of these Programmes has already been approved and has now started its implementation. This is a pilot project that approaches the territory by designing the desired landscape and defining a path for its landscape transformation. Recently, a tender was launched for the studies for the development of four new Landscape Reorganization and Management Programmes. DGT will continue this initiative in the coming years, as it is comprised in the national Recovery and Resilience Plan, recently submitted to the European Commission. These programmes have a strong communication and stakeholder involvement components.

30. ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

31. SAN MARINO / SAINT MARIN

32. SERBIA / SERBIE

Mrs Biljana Filipovic DJUSIC

*Co-ordinator for International Multilateral Co-operation Ministry of Environmental Protection,
Republic of Serbia*

Serbia remains fully committed to the European Landscape Convention, from the moment when we joined the family of Member States that have signed and ratified the Convention in 2011.

The ratification had brought new demands, potentials and challenges in the field of spatial planning and landscape protection and management. Serbia has legally committed to implement the principles of modern conceptualization of landscapes through landscape protection, management and planning and a system of laws and regulations applied by different actors, through binding administrative procedures.

Landscapes are recognised in different Laws: The Spatial Plan law, Law on Nature Protection, Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Immovable Cultural Heritage, The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment and the Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment, where the basic starting point in the analysis and interpretation of the landscape was protection.

The Spatial Plan from 2010-2020 applied the basic principles of a modern landscape approach in spatial development planning: the spatial concept and planning solutions covered all landscapes: urban, rural and natural. Planned measures and instruments for implementing the landscape approach have been identified. In this previous planning period (2010-2020), the application of the landscape approach and the affirmation of the value of the landscape character was successful, in the part related to raising awareness of the professional public with the current terminology and the character of the landscape as an integral value in space.

However, the mechanisms of application of the landscape approach in the legislation and planning system (Law on Planning and Construction and Rulebook on the content, manner and procedure of drafting spatial and urban planning documents) have not yet been realised. One of the important strategic priorities also waits to be created, the preparation of the Study of the landscape Types, the crucial document that provides an information basis for further application of the landscape approach, subsidiary to lower planning levels.

Landscape diversity is one of the basic features of the territory of Serbia. The hybrid combination of biotic and abiotic characteristics of space, land use, field scheme and types of settlements, created unique and different landscape patterns - landscape characters. The value of landscapes is the high diversity of regional and local characters of the landscape, that are the fundamentals of cultural identity.

The area of the Republic of Serbia is in a constant process of transformation which is the result of planned and unplanned activities in which the values of the landscape character are not considered, the target quality is not determined, and the sensitivity of the landscape is not assessed.

However, the Law on Ratification of the European Landscape Convention, which obliges the application of a landscape approach in spatial development planning, the Law on Cultural Heritage and the Law on Nature Protection, provided continuity in the realization of goals and priorities from the previous planning period.

Potentials that we have, were used in the new Spatial Plan: modern approach in solving problems by using the

sustainable spatial development and modalities of adaptation to climate change, which are cumulatively interpreted as ecosystem services at the landscape level.

New investments and restructuring of the economy will enable the activation of neglected landscapes and the formation of new environments, which will contribute to the improvement of the living environment of the population and the activation of the tourist potential of these locations.

Strengthening territorial cohesion and regional and local character of the landscape will enable private partnership and job creation in rural areas.

We are facing barriers and limitation in the full implementation of the ELC principles, due to insufficient harmonisation of the national legislative framework with European regulations, inadequate implementation of the Law on Ratification of the European Landscape Convention and cross-sectoral disconnection.

Lack of National landscape typology (Landscape Study of Serbia, Atlas of Landscape Types of Serbia) and underdeveloped information base for landscape planning and management we see as the biggest obstacle, that we must consider in our future national plans.

Besides the progress reached in the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia, we are continuing to raise awareness of the wide public about the importance of landscape planning and protection.

Serbia regularly participates in the application for the Council of Europe's Landscape Award, with national projects that are an example of good practice. We are proud that Serbia has already participated at the 3 selections, receiving two special recognitions for the projects presented, from the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers.

Also, every year since it was established by the Council of Europe, we celebrate the International Landscape Day, which we see as a huge contribution not only to the promotion of the Convention, but also to the profession.

Last year, beside the ceremony organized marking the International Landscape day, in the new proclaimed UNESCO's Geo-park and National Park Djerdap, exhibition of students' projects, was set by the Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture at the Faculty of Forestry, in cooperation with the Ministry for Environmental Protection.

We are very proud that Serbia has raised awareness of the value of landscapes among the global community, and realised many practical projects and initiatives, showing that landscape quality objectives have important significance in national policies and actions.

One of the most important achievements is that Serbia has won the Grand Prix award, at the Ninth International Salon of Landscape Architecture, for the project: "Landscape Typology for the needs of Sustainable Development of the City of Belgrade", performed in accordance with the principles of the European Landscape Convention.

Belgrade Landscape Typology is a study created as a result of research conducted within this project realised in cooperation with the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape architecture and horticulture, and the Secretariat for Environmental Protection, city of Belgrade. The reason for drafting the project is the European Landscape Convention, which the Republic of Serbia signed in 2011 and committed

itself to apply the principles on which it is based within the framework of relevant public policies, strategies and laws. The result of the project is the Atlas of Landscape Character Types in Belgrade, which presents an integral map of Landscape Character Types with sensitivity assessment and ID cards for individual landscape character types. Creating a graphic design of landscape character interpretation is part of the research and educational process that takes place in the Landscape Laboratory, Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture, University of Belgrade - Faculty of Forestry, in which teachers and students of bachelor and master academic studies participate. The form of the ID card is graphically designed on the basis of the methodological procedure by which the research process was conducted: selection of landscape character types and assessment of their sensitivity; interpretation of the structure, functioning and meaning of landscapes in the context of ecosystem and landscape services; and finally, the presentation of results in the form of landscape guidelines: morphological-ecological and landscape-design rules.

This award is given to works that deserve it for their importance and quality for realized projects, plans and research studies and we are proud that the Faculty of Forestry and our colleague professor Nevena Vasiljevic, was the coordinator of this important project. One of the jury representatives was the president of PHALA, Dr Katerina Gkoltsiou and delegate to IFLA Europe .

Our future priorities are to:

- integrate landscape issues in education systems at all levels;
- apply remediation measures: revitalization and restoration of structurally and visually degraded landscape elements (borrowings, illegal landfills, gravel pits, elements of functionally obsolete tourist, traffic and energy infrastructure) and creation of new values (tourist and recreational);
- start with revitalisation and adequate use of traditional architectural objects (barns, old mills, etc.);
- create and develop the architectural identity of settlements in rural areas, based on preservation and revitalisation of traditional architecture;
- formation of ethno-settlements as a museum of rural folk architecture, which is typical for the character of the landscape, and its use for tourist purposes that will stimulate the local economy; post-Covid crisis contributed to pay more attention to these issues, considering the huge development of the rural and ethno-tourism which happened last year. In this challenging scenario, new avenues and concrete solutions become necessary;
- link landscapes with economy and use the best of them in a sustainable way.
- reinforce trans-border cooperation with our neighbouring countries and implement projects that will support the protection and management of border landscapes,

In order to achieve the Council of Europe's goals and vision, we need to reinforce cooperation between responsible institutions and NGO and create partnerships that may enable efficient and concrete actions and bring new ideas. There is also a need to further develop synergies between the ELC activities and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other relevant intergovernmental processes, through the activities addressed by member States, in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and climate action targets.

It is also necessary to strengthen our national actions and international co-operation, while recognising the urgent need to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New Urban Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

We call for government, business, community and citizen engagement. This transition needs behavioural

changes, corporate responsibility and policy instruments that may enable a shift towards more sustainable, green investments and initiatives in planning our landscapes.

We must also recognise the role to be played by our societies, particularly our youth in building the political momentum for the implementation of our future actions. We must listen to the voices of the new generation.

The Future we want is theirs to take. The 21st century is the era of sustainability, marked by the need to implement the Green Agenda in all our actions.

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University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture Exhibition: International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe marked in Belgrade, Serbia

On the occasion of the International Landscape Day of Council of Europe, 20 October, the exhibition of students' projects, under the title "Landscape integration in sectoral policies" was organised by the Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, in co-operation with the Ministry for Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia, and with the presence of the representatives of Serbian Association of Landscape Architects. Exhibition puts forward the process of gaining knowledge about planning, design, protection and management of landscapes, with a goal of recognition "landscape" within spatial planning documents as well as within forest planning documents. The intention was to demonstrate the necessity of learning how to read and interpret the values of landscape character in order to deal responsively regarding the landscape protection and planning. Those knowledges represent the significant segment of landscape architecture filed of work, as the profession which still seeks its place in the contemporary society, especially in the developing countries.

<http://www.sfb.bg.ac.rs/dan-predela-evrope-20-oktobar-izlozba-radova-studenata-mas-pejzazna-arhitektura/>



Figure 1. Students exhibition "Landscape integration in sectoral policies", (Faculty of Forestry, entrance hall)

University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture and The Secretariat for Environmental Protection of the City of Belgrade

Regional planning document: Study / Landscape typology for the sustainable development of the city of Belgrade in accordance with the principles of the European Landscape Convention (2020)

Belgrade Landscape Typology is a study created as a result of research conducted within the project "Landscape Typology for the Sustainable Development of the City of Belgrade in accordance with the principles of the European Landscape Convention" realised in co-operation with the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture, and the Secretariat for Environmental Protection, City of Belgrade. The reason for drafting the project is the European Landscape

Convention, which the Republic of Serbia signed in 2011 and committed itself to apply the principles on which it is based within the framework of relevant public policies, strategies and laws. The result of the project is the Atlas of Landscape Character Types in Belgrade, which presents an integral map of Landscape Character Types with sensitivity assessment and ID cards for individual landscape character types. Creating a graphic design of landscape character interpretation is part of the research and educational process that takes place in the Landscape Laboratory, Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture, University of Belgrade - Faculty of Forestry, in which teachers and students of bachelor and master academic studies participate. The form of the ID card is graphically designed on the basis of the methodological procedure by which the research process was conducted: selection of landscape character types and assessment of their sensitivity; interpretation of the structure, functioning and meaning of landscapes in the context of ecosystem and landscape services; and finally, the presentation of results in the form of landscape guidelines: morphological-ecological and landscape-design rules. Project was achieved through two directions: 1. Awareness rising of general public about the importance of the protection of landscape character values and their right to protect it and be asked about it, which was done during public participation sessions. 2. Raising the awareness of civil organisations, public authorities (decision makers) and professionals involved in the elaboration of the planning document (architects, urbanists, infrastructure engineers and other professionals) about both importance of landscape considerations and tools for its improvement.

The intention is to further research is oriented towards assessing the capacity of landscape character types in relation to goals and planning changes in space (development of spatial and urban plans below order, development of environmental impact assessment studies, and development of sectoral plans) (Figure 2).

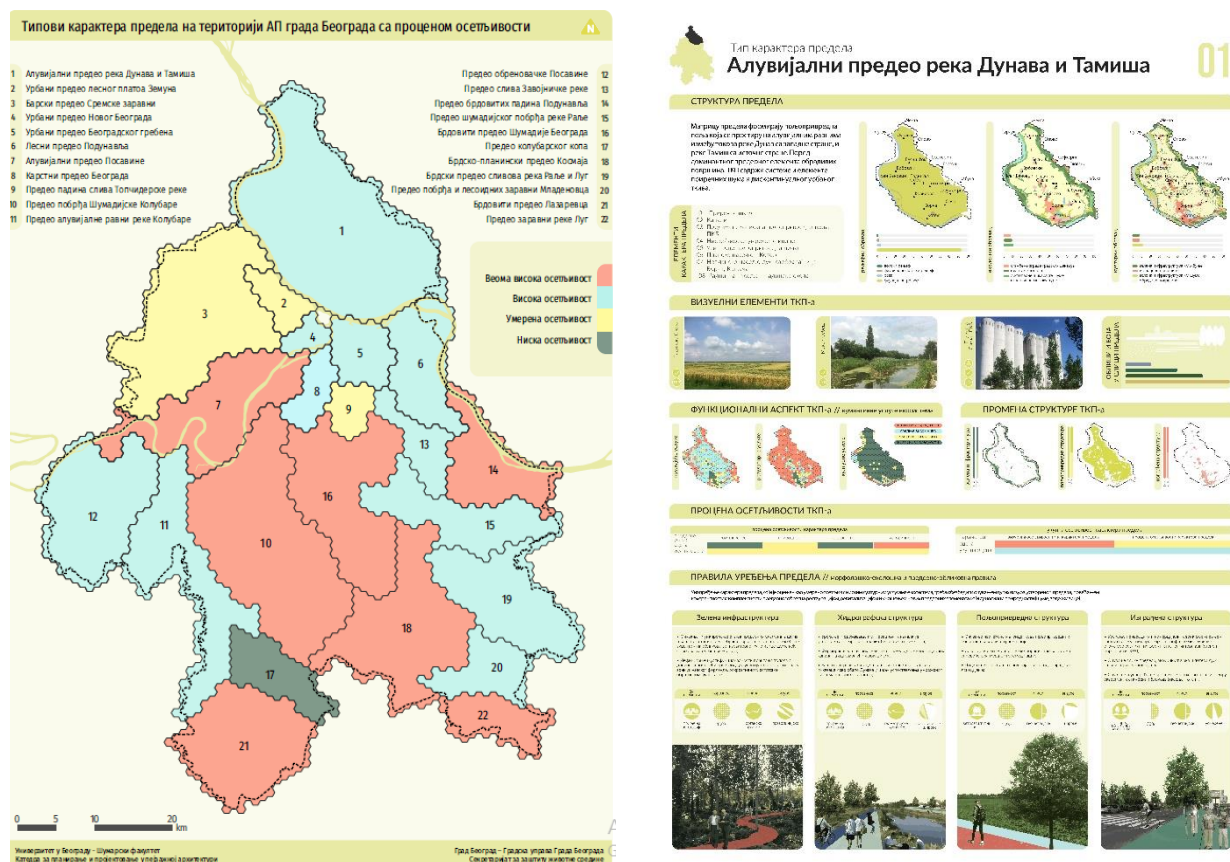


Figure 2. Overview of landscape character types in the area of the Administrative area of the city of Belgrade with sensitivity assessment (Source: Study Typology of landscapes for the needs of sustainable development of the city of Belgrade in accordance with the principles of the European Landscape Convention, 2020)

University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape architecture and Horticulture,

Institute of Architecture and Spatial Planning and Horticulture and The Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure of the Republic of Serbia (2020)

National planning document: Spatial Plan of The Republic of Serbia from 2021-2035

The research conducted for the purposes of drafting the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia 2021-2035 represents a continuity in the application of the landscape approach that began (began) with the drafting of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia 2020. For the purposes of making PPRS 2021-2035, using the methodological procedure for landscape characterization, preliminary landscape units were singled out. Using the metrics of the landscape, the state of the landscape structure was analysed, which was quantitatively expressed by the parameters of the composition and configuration of the landscape and indicators for assessing the landscape character (complexity, coherence, naturalness and openness). The assessment of the condition of the landscape is expressed by the degree of sensitivity (stability) of the character, which is a measure of the ability of the landscape pattern to “accept” changes, while remaining functionally stable and visually recognizable. In relation to the strategic nature of PPRS 2021-2035 and the implementation of planning solutions through lower-level planning documents, it is proposed to operationalize the landscape approach to the spatial planning system by applying a “coordinated” method of spatial and urban plans that recognizes and accepts the value of landscape character. In this way, adequate protection of existing values of the character of urban, rural and natural landscapes is provided, but also the creation of new values, which are harmonized with the target quality of landscapes, and are part of the priorities of spatial development at the national level. Based on the method of landscape characterization and integrated landscape assessment, monitoring of the state of landscape character values and achievement of spatial development goals is provided on the basis of indicators: complexity, coherence, naturalness and openness (Figure 3).

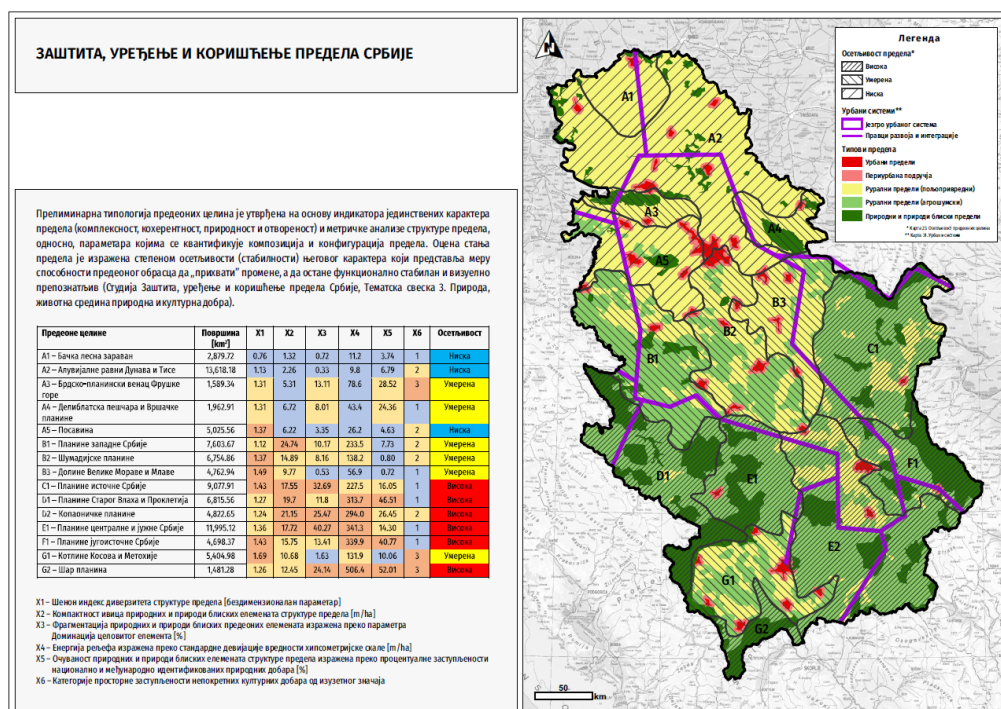


Figure 3. Spatial concept of landscapes planning, protection and sustainable use (Source: Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia 2021-2035)

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33. SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE

34. SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE

Mrs Jelena HLADNIK

National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia

The European Landscape Convention was signed in Slovenia in 2001 and entered into force in 2003. Since then the process of its implementation has begun. Since the ratification of the Convention, Slovenia has integrated the ideas, the issues and principles of the Convention and the landscape dimension in spatial development and other sectoral and intersectoral policies and plans which include a network of protected landscapes and landscape elements in various ways.

Activities relating to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the last three years in Slovenia which most significantly have addressed landscapes were as follows:

- Resolution on the National Environmental Action Programme 2020–2030 has been prepared, it sets also the targets and approach for protection, management and restoration of the landscapes for preserving landscape features important for biodiversity and conserve valuable landscape natural features.
- we have a very successful Association of Landscape Architects in Slovenia, which organizes every year in April, the month dedicated to Landscape Architecture, many different events and consultations about the landscape and its instruments.
- in the month of October 2019, we promoted the Landscape Day and we organized a two-day conference All landscapes count! Towards a higher quality of living with landscape policy.
- we made a call for the Council of Europe Landscape Award and elected for the Slovenian candidacy project, Brda tourist destination development, Municipality of Brda.
- we carry out a very important project “Protecting and developing Slovenia’s landscape: Basis for a landscape policy” (2018-2019). The purpose of the project was:
 - to prepare the scientific basis for drafting the Landscape Policy;
 - to involve the professional public in formulating proposals for Landscape Policy objectives and measures; and
 - to raise public awareness of the importance of the protection and development of the Slovenian landscape.

Based on analysis of foreign landscape policies and the state of Slovenia’s landscape, a concept for development of a national landscape policy and a five-year action plan were proposed and presented in a printed publication in English and Slovenian language.

The proposal for priority actions for the first five-year period (2020-2025) includes actions that

have been identified as essential and should be carried out as soon as possible. These actions are the following:

- Upgrading the landscape website, designating a manager and establishing regular management (2020).
- Developing general guidelines for landscape planning, protection and management (2021).
- Producing a guide for landscape management in spatial planning and environmental impact assessment (2021).
- Updating the Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia, and transforming it into an online application (2020-2024).
- Defining the set of outstanding landscapes and their formal protection (2020-2022).
- Setting up a system of financial mechanisms (2020-2025).
- Educating and raising the awareness of the importance (of planning, protection and management) of the landscape (2020-2025).

35. SPAIN / ESPAGNE

Mrs Carmen CARO

Co-ordinator, Institute of the Cultural Heritage of Spain, National Plans, Spain

During these difficult times of the coronavirus pandemic, which has now extended for more than a year, it must be mentioned that in general there has been an important decay in general economical activity, including building, landscape management and planning.

We have also migrated to teleworking that has required some time and effort (specially for new technology and cyberspace teams) to adapt institutions, equipment and staff to a new way of working, at least new for public servants.

Nevertheless, for the Spanish Observatory of the European Landscape Convention, some important outcomes must be mentioned in relation to the European Landscape Convention opened for signature in Florence in the year 2000:

The Landscape Laboratory of the Andalusian Institute for Historical Heritage (Instituto Andaluz de Patrimonio Histórico) has produced: *Criteria for the preparation of cultural landscape guides (Criterios para elaboración de guías de paisaje cultural)*:

www.juntadeandalucia.es/servicios/publicaciones/detalle/79551.html

The Catalan Landscape Observatory has published *(Un)making the territory ((Des)fer paisatges)*:

www.catpaisatge.net/cat/documentacio_plecs_ref_6.php

The Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute (Instituto de Patrimonio Cultural de España) has in print a special and thorough number of the *Spanish Cultural Heritage* review dedicated to landscape, to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the *Seville Chart*, also known as the *Mediterranean Landscape Chart*.

It must also be mentioned a large research work on one of the most extended and characteristic landscapes of the Iberian peninsula, the *dehesa*, from the cultural point of view.

www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/planes-nacionales/planes-nacionales/paisaje-cultural/actuaciones/dehesa.html

The European Landscape Convention Glossary has been translated into Spanish.

www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/glossary-16-linguistic-versions

The Architectural School of the Complutense University in collaboration with the Cultural Heritage National Plan and the Spanish Observatory of the European Landscape Convention has also commemorated the anniversary of the Landscape Convention organising the *Ensembles online public debate* with more than 40 experts participating on contemporary landscape and heritage practice. <https://ensambles.eu>

In a more practical sense, it must be mentioned that the Ministry of Culture and Sport, in application of the Florence Convention, has informed against the construction of a large tower that is intended to be built in the docks of the city of Málaga.

The Heritage Council has agreed to present the olive landscape of Jaen as the Spanish candidate for a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

36. SWEDEN / SUÈDE

Mr Leif GREN

Senior Officer, Swedish National Heritage Board

The Landscape Convention, feedback from Sweden, activities 2019 - 2021

The landscape will right now face new changes by activities linked to major political issues, such as the Common Agriculture Policy, CAP, climate policy and transport infrastructure policy. Huge economic investments are being planned for renewable energy and new railways, but the concept of landscape is still not very prominent in politics. The concept of environment is usually emphasized much more in politics.

Examples of goal conflicts in the landscape in recent years are issues about the establishment of wind turbines against local opinion, and demolition of heritage such as historic water dams in order to restore water habitats. Within the state agencies, however, the concept of landscape has become increasingly clear and awareness of the landscape convention is well established. Still no single agency has any explicit governmental mission to focus on the landscape convention. In 2019, ten different government agencies adopted strategies for integrating the cultural environment into a holistic view of landscapes in their work with such as infrastructure, planning, forestry, agriculture, nature conservation, etc. Progress is noticeable in the landscape cooperation of the agencies.

In University education and research, the concept of landscape is increasingly popular and the landscape convention is included in the education of researchers at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.

At the regional level, a new landscape observatory has been established, so that there are two observatories in Sweden right now.

At the municipal level, the landscape convention is often an important inspiration in the municipal master plans.

Within civil society, especially among local heritage societies, the landscape convention is now probably well-known after several campaigns in recent years, and there is a desire for a greater holistic view of the landscape in various official activities.”

37. SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

M. Gilles RUDAZ

Conseiller pour les politiques, Office fédéral de l'environnement, Berne, Suisse




Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Département fédéral de l'environnement, des transports,
de l'énergie et de la communication DETEC
Office fédéral de l'environnement OFEV
Division Biodiversité et paysage

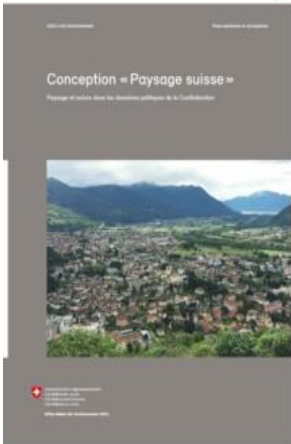
Suisse: mise en œuvre de la Convention 2019-2021

Switzerland: implementation of the Convention 2019-2021

27 mai/May 2021



Conception « Paysage suisse » actualisée (CPS)



- Adopté par le Conseil fédéral en mai 20
- Instrument de planification de la Confédération pour la politique du paysage (contraignants pour les autorités)
- Partie stratégique énonçant vision, objectifs et principes régissant l'aménagement du territoire
- 14 objectifs de qualité paysagère 2040
- Objectifs sectoriels pour 13 domaines politiques
- www.bafu.admin.ch/conceptionpaysage

Suisse - 11e Conférence du CoE sur la CEP
G. Rudaz, OFEV, 27.05.2021

2

 **Updated Swiss Landscape Concept (SLC)**



- Adopted by the Federal Council in May 20
- Federal planning instrument for the landscape policy (binding on the authorities)
- Strategic part outlining vision, objectives and spatial planning principles
- 14 landscape quality objectives 2040
- Sectoral objectives for 13 policy areas
- www.bafu.admin.ch/landscapeconcept

Suisse - 11e Conférence du CoE sur la CEP
G. Rudaz, OFEV, 27.05.2021 3

38. TURKEY / TURQUIE

Mrs Serap KARGIN

Head of Landscape Protection Department, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Republic of Turkey

Introduction

The European Landscape Convention was signed on 10/20/2000 by the Republic of Turkey and entered into force in 2003 being approved with the Law nr. 4881. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is responsible for the performance of the European Landscape Convention and the provision of inter-enterprise coordination.

Moreover, according to the Presidential Decree no. 1 published in the Official Gazette nr. 30474 and dated July 10, 2018;

- ❖ Performing practices with the purpose of developing policies towards the protection of nature, detecting the protected areas, protecting, managing, improving the national parks, natural parks, natural monuments, nature reserve areas, wetlands, and biological diversity as well as the hunting and wildlife,
- ❖ Performing practices with the purpose of protecting, improving, operating, rehabilitating, and maintaining the forests, establishing policies regarding the combat against desertification and erosion, the forestation and the pasture improvement related to the forest,
- ❖ Determining the protection and usage rules in the regions determined with the international protection conventions,
- ❖ Watershed Planning are among the duties of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

There are works performed generally with the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and sometimes with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism concerning the protection, planning, and management of the landscape in Turkey.

Ministry of Environment and Urbanization performs the following tasks:

- ❖ Macroscale planning; to prepare and approve Spatial Strategy Plans and Territorial Plans;
- ❖ Urban strategies; to prepare, monitor, and update Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan -KENTGES (2010-2023);
- ❖ To identify strategies for rural settlements;
- ❖ Coastal areas planning;
- ❖ Land Development planning activities;
- ❖ Urban Design studies;
- ❖ Mapping and Real Estate Works;
- ❖ Geological Surveys.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism, on the other hand, performs the tasks of protecting the historical, movable, and immovable cultural assets, the cultural heritage values, and taking measures that will prevent their destruction.

Article 5 – General Measures

Eleventh Development Plan (2019-2023)

Under the main heading 2.3. Qualified People, Strong Society

Under the sub-heading 2.3.9. Culture and Arts.

632. The contribution of urban designs, city plans, and mass housing projects and public buildings to the landscape, urban texture, aesthetics, and identity of the cities will be taken into consideration. The adaptation of the urban transformation practices to the cultural identity and structure will be regarded and have been determined as a policy and measure.

Under the main heading 2.4. Liveable Cities, Sustainable.

Environment; Under the sub-heading 2.4.2. Urbanization.

674.2. In order to improve the original identity of the cities; a support program for local administrations will be developed by İller Bankası A.Ş. (ILBANK) to preserve and revitalize natural, historical, and cultural values.

675. Public spaces, primarily open and green areas, in cities will be protected and restructured to improve accessibility and security, and by taking into account the human-nature relationship and sensitivity to women, children, the elderly, and the disabled.

676. Within the scope of the green city vision, in order to improve the quality of life and adapt to climate change, Millet Gardens will be built in cities and the number of green spaces will be increased.

676.1. In order to create healthy living spaces, to increase urban green space standards and quality of life in cities, Millet Gardens will be expanded to 81 provinces, and the formation of Millet Gardens in 81 million square meters until 2023 will be carried out with the financing of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, Housing Development Administration (TOKI), ILBANK and municipalities.

682. Measurement and evaluation tools will be developed to provide a basis for monitoring the level of quality of life in cities.

Have been determined as policies and measures.

Under the sub-heading 2.4.7. Protection of Environment.

712. The main objective is to protect the environment and natural resources, improve quality, ensure effective, integrated, and sustainable management, implement environment- and climate-friendly practices in all areas, and increase environmental awareness and sensitivity of all segments of the society.

717. In order to ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of ecosystems and ecosystem services, the amount of terrestrial and marine protected areas will be increased, and effective management of nature conservation areas will be achieved.

717.1. The amount of terrestrial and marine protected areas will be increased and in order to ensure effective management of these areas, practices such as forming green corridors, planning, and infrastructure works will be carried out have been determined as policies and measures.

Ministry of the Environment and Urbanisation, Integrated Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan (Kentges, 2010-2023)

The objectives have been determined as:

Objective 8: Developing Open and Green Areas in the Spatial Plans in System Integrity and Objective 9: Ensuring Protection of Natural and Cultural Assets and Values in the plan. In order to accomplish these objectives, the strategies have been determined as:

Strategy 8.1: In settlements, it will be ensured that open and green areas will be planned in the spatial plans in system integrity.

Strategy 9.1: In the process of urbanization and spatial planning, approaches that adopt the protection of natural and cultural assets will be encouraged.

Action 9.1.3: The inventory of natural and cultural properties will be completed by using modern techniques and an effective database will be created.

Strategy 9.2: The development of monitoring and control mechanisms for the protection and sustainable use of all-natural resources and protected areas, and the harmonization of different protection decisions in the same area will be ensured.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

Objective 6. Under the heading “protection of biodiversity and ensuring its sustainable management”, the following have been determined:

Objective 6.3: Detecting the areas with natural, historical, and cultural resource values and declaring these to be protected areas and ensuring their sustainable management. With respect to this objective, one of the strategies has been determined as “Survey, inventory and declaration, wetland management plans, infrastructure and superstructure installations and “basin landscape atlases” shall be prepared in the sensitive (sea, shore, land, and wetland) areas”.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, National Basin Management Strategy (2019-2023)

Objective 4: Under the heading “protection and management of the biological diversity and natural and cultural landscape resource values of the basins as well as ensuring the sustainability of the ecosystem services”.

Objective 4.1 has been determined as determining all the unique, sensitive ecosystems, wetlands, significant biological diversity areas, the areas with importance in terms of natural and cultural landscape values, and the protected areas located in the basin in respect of basins, preparing the database and submit it for the benefit of the institutions and organizations operating in the basin.

The strategies to be followed in order to accomplish Objective 4.1 have been determined as “Determining, recording and mapping the areas that are important with respect to the Biological Diversity as well as the protected areas” and “Ensuring the sustainable management of the protected and sensitive areas in the basins (2023)”.

The landscape atlases to be prepared on the basis of basins coincide with these objectives and strategies completely in terms of content.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has been conducting projects since 2008 in order to establish the national landscape policies aiming the protection, management, and planning of the landscape within the scope of the duties and responsibilities of the Ministries and the above-mentioned policies. It is aimed to create the landscape database by performing landscape inventory studies, preparing the National Landscape Strategy and the Action Plan, and later preparing a regulation.

There is no regulation in Turkey directly related to the protection, planning, and management of the Landscape. However, the matters regarding the landscape are partially available in some laws and regulations on nature conservation, environment, biodiversity, mining activities, recreation, forestry, spatial/regional planning.

There are specific procedures for the general public to participate in public decisions about the landscape. For example, protected area management planning, spatial planning (environment plans, town plans), basin planning, environmental impact assessment, rural planning, etc.

Article 6 – Specific Measures

A. Awareness-raising

The Chamber of Landscape Architects organizes a contest with a Landscape award within the scope of the National Landscape Architecture day events on May 13 every year. The Municipalities, Ministries, and the private sector hold National Architecture and Urban Design Project Contests from time to time.

B. Training and education

Within the scope of the projects, trainings are given to the state institutions and organizations, municipalities, non-governmental organizations on the matters regarding landscape planning, landscape management, landscape protection, landscape restoration, and European Landscape Convention, and workshops are organized. The books and booklets that are prepared are published on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

C. Identification, assessment, and D. Landscape quality objectives

It was moved forward to the scale of the basin in 2015 after the pilot studies we have performed at the local, provincial, sub-regional and regional scale in order to fulfil the contractual liabilities, to define, classify and evaluate the country landscape.

However, considering the fact Turkey consists of 25 basins and 7 geographical regions, a basin typically representing each geographical region has been chosen. The Yeşilirmak Basin Landscape Atlas was prepared between the years 2012 and 2015, it was passed on to the extensification with the Landscape Atlas Project launched in the Buyuk Menderes Basin which is the 7. largest basin of Turkey with the size of 2,601,874 hectares in 2018. The project will be finalized at the end of 2021.



Hierapolis



Bafa Lake



Büyük Menderes River



The Landscape Atlas Projects are generally managed by a multidisciplinary team and based on participation. In these practices;

- The natural and cultural landscape inventory is prepared,
- The landscape analyses, impact-alteration-pressure analyses, risk analysis, SWOT analysis related to sectors, stakeholder analyses, climate change modeling are made,
- Landscape character types at the national, regional, and local level and landscape character areas, ecosystem services,
- The existing landscape quality and landscape quality objectives,
- Landscape indicators,
- Landscape protection and development strategies are determined,
- The Sectoral landscape guidelines related to the sectors coming to the forefront in the basin are prepared,
- The landscape management model is set forth.

The Buyuk Menderes Basin Landscape Information System will be prepared towards the end of 2021. It will be possible to see the relationship of the Landscape character types with the ecosystem services, to make the follow-up and evaluation of the landscapes with the Landscape Information System.

The practices that are performed are used in the spatial planning practices from the upper level to the lower level by sharing with the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, the relative institutions and

organizations, and the Municipalities. Moreover, they guide in making the decisions of area usage towards protection and usage, preparing the management plans, and determining the nature protection strategies.

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Mr Ilgin AKPINAR

General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Dear participants,

Within the scope of the national, regional and local policies (plan, strategy and action plan, strategic plan,etc.);

- The Büyük Menderes Basin Landscape Atlas and the Landscape Information System are prepared.
- The definitions regarding the landscape have been integrated into the revised or draft regulation practices.
- The protected areas have been increased up to 6.94 percent in 2020 from 6.69 percent in 2019.
- 35 public parks of 6 million square meters have been built in 22 provinces. The works in 235 public parks continue. 3 thousand kilometres of cycling paths and 3 thousand kilometres of green walking paths have been created in the cities alongside the public parks.
- “National Report on Performance of the New Urban Agenda of the Republic of Turkey” was published on March 31, 2021.
- Phase 1 and 2 of the Project on Preparation of the Spatial Strategy Plan of Turkey” launched in 2019 have been completed and “Report on Determination of the Scope of Strategic Environmental Evaluation” has been published. The Landscape scope determination matrix and the Archaeological, Architectural, and Cultural Heritage scope determination matrix have been comprehensively included in the report.
- “Ensuring the sustainability of the ecosystem services with the protection and management of the biological diversity of the basins, natural and cultural landscape resource values” has been integrated into the River Basin Management Plans.
- The “11th National Landscape Architecture Awards” organized by the Chamber of Landscape Architects within the scope of May 13 National Landscape Architecture day events have been given to the winners and the reception of the applications for the “12th National Landscape Architecture Awards” have started.

39. UKRAINE / UKRAINE

Mrs Olena LEGKA

Chief Specialist, Division of Land Resources and EcoNet, Department of Protection of Biodiversity and Land Resources, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine

Public policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Ukraine

Participants of the Conference,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Ukraine signed the European Landscape Convention in 2004 and ratified it in 2005.

Since the ratification of the European Landscape Convention, Ukraine has integrated the provisions and principles of the Convention and the landscape dimension in relevant national, regional and local policies, strategies, planes and programs, including spatial development and sectoral ones.

Let me briefly inform you about the progress achieved in this regard for the last two years.

In 2019 the Parliament of Ukraine adopted the Strategy of the State Environmental Policy up to 2030 (28.02.2019 № 2697-VIII).

The Strategy, among other, defines the objectives, targets and tasks pertaining to protection and sustainable use of landscapes.

One of the key objectives of this Strategy is to reduce the loss of biological and landscape diversity.

Among the main tasks are:

- Development of Natural Reserve Fund. Currently, the Natural Reserve Fund of Ukraine covers more than 4,1 million hectares (6,8 %).
- Development of National Ecological Network as an essential part of the Pan-European EcoNet. 15 of 27 regions of Ukraine approved the regions schemes for development of ecological network. At the local level 65 local schemes of development of ecological network were adopted.
- Development of the Emerald Net. Currently, the Emerald Net of Ukraine includes 377 sites which cover about 8 million hectares.

We could also integrate the landscape protection issues in the State Strategy of Regional Development for 2021- 2027 (approved in 2020) and the National Economic Strategy until 2030 (approved in 2021).

Currently we are working on the development of the draft Strategy of Biodiversity protection in Ukraine till 2030 and the draft Law of Ukraine “On Development of Emerald Net”.

Relevant work will be continued.

40. UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

PART / PARTIE II

MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE OBSERVERS

MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE OBSERVEURS

1	Albanie / Albania
2	Austria / Autriche
3	Germany / Allemagne
4	Liechtenstein / Liechtenstein
5	Malta / Malte (<i>Signatory State</i>)
6	Monaco / Monaco
7	Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie

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1. ALBANIE / ALBANIA

2. AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

3. GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

4. LIECHTEINSTEIN

5. MALTA / MALTE (*Signatory State*)

6. MONACO

7. RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

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PART / PARTIE III

NON-MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE OBSERVERS /

ETATS NON-MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE OBSERVATEURS

<i>1</i>	Canada / Canada
<i>2</i>	Holy See / Saint-Siège
<i>3</i>	Japan / Japon
<i>4</i>	Mexico / Mexique
<i>5</i>	United States of America / États-Unis d'Amérique
<i>6</i>	Belarus / Bélarus
<i>7</i>	Israel / Israël

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1. CANADA / CANADA

2. HOLY SEE / SAINT-SIEGE



M. Jean-Pierre RIBAUT

Représentant du Saint-Siège,

Ancien directeur de la Division Environnement du Conseil de l'Europe

Alors que venait de s'achever l'Année européenne de la Nature, lancée par le Conseil de l'Europe en 1970, le Cardinal Villot, Secrétaire d'État de Sa Sainteté, s'adressant à des journalistes italiens le 6 décembre 1971, affirmait : « toute atteinte à la Création est un affront au Créateur ». Voilà qui illustre l'intérêt que le Saint-Siège porte aux problèmes d'environnement depuis près de 50 ans.

La Convention européenne du paysage a la particularité de ne pas se préoccuper que des paysages à caractère exceptionnel, mais de traiter l'ensemble du territoire, notamment les espaces les plus touchés par les transformations, comme les zones périurbaines, industrielles ou les littoraux. Elle souligne le fait que ce thème de la protection des paysages ne doit pas être réservé à quelques spécialistes mais interpeller l'ensemble des citoyens. Ces derniers doivent être sensibilisés aux valeurs attachées au paysage, ainsi qu'à sa protection, sa gestion et son aménagement, car leur engagement revêt une importance essentielle.

C'est précisément dans ce domaine que l'Église catholique peut contribuer à sensibiliser les esprits à l'importance qu'il y a à découvrir, apprécier et prendre soin des paysages, en application de la Convention européenne sur le paysage.

C'est lors du Rassemblement œcuménique européen de Bâle en 1989, que toutes les Eglises d'Europe ont abordé, pour la première fois, la question de la responsabilité des chrétiens face aux problèmes d'environnement (§ 87 du Document final).

Depuis les travaux du pape Paul VI, les papes se sont de plus en plus engagés afin de promouvoir le grand thème d'actualité que représente la protection et surtout la gestion de notre planète. Un pas décisif a été franchi par le pape François avec la publication le 24 mai 2015 de sa lettre encyclique « Laudato Si' », sur la sauvegarde de la maison commune ». L'écho en a immédiatement été considérable, et cela dans pratiquement tous les milieux de la classe politique. La grande originalité de cette encyclique réside dans le fait que le pape s'éloigne de la définition classique de l'écologie pour se référer à l'écologie intégrale, à savoir la science qui intègre tous les domaines affectés par l'application de l'écologie. Laudato Si' constitue ainsi un véritable traité du développement humain intégral.

Nous voilà bien éloigné de la Convention européenne du paysage ? Quelle erreur que de le croire ! Car, tous les grands principes directeurs de la Convention qui concernent par exemple l'aménagement et la gestion des milieux naturels, donc des paysages, se retrouvent dans l'encyclique. Remarquons que ces deux textes confirment les principes énoncés à Rio de Janeiro en 1992, par la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement et le développement.

L'encyclique s'adresse à tous : que l'on soit passionné des arbres ou que l'on vive dans un quartier ordinaire, nous sommes tous appelés à agir. L'une des caractéristiques principales de l'encyclique réside aussi dans le fait qu'elle souligne la responsabilité de l'homme dans l'évolution de la planète en dénoncent la course au « toujours plus ». Le pape François dénonce avec vigueur «... la soumission de la politique à la technologie et aux finances... » . Il constate qu'il y a «...trop d'intérêts particuliers, et [que] très facilement l'intérêt économique arrive à prévaloir sur le bien commun et à manipuler l'information pour ne pas voir affectés ses projets... » (no 54).

Le 6 août 2015 le pape François décidait d'instituer dans l'Église catholique une « Journée mondiale de prière pour la sauvegarde de la Création », journée célébrée depuis lors le 1^{er} septembre de chaque année, comme cela se fait au sein de l'Église orthodoxe.

Œuvrer pour la protection de la Nature implique nécessairement de prendre en compte les paysages, ces derniers constituant un élément essentiel de tout écosystème. Nos modes de vie, qu'il s'agisse de nos comportements individuels ou de la conception du développement de nos sociétés, ou encore des politiques financières, doivent faire l'objet d'un *aggiornamento* radical (mise à jour), si nous voulons que cette planète demeure vivable pour nos enfants.

Réjouissons-nous des initiatives que le Conseil de l'Europe développe dans ce domaine et assurons-le de la pleine coopération de l'Église catholique.

Merci.

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3. JAPAN / JAPON

4. MEXICO / MEXIQUE

5. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE

6. BELARUS / BELARUS

7. ISRAEL / ISRAËL

Mrs Dafna CASARETTO

Senior Official, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Israel

Dear colleagues,

It is a great pleasure for me to participate in this conference. Due to the pandemic, we have learned to cherish the time spent in open spaces, like the rural environment which is treasured for its diversity and historical values. Moreover, lately we have observed a growing interest in landscape management and conservation.

Since the last meeting, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Israel has organised a Conference with the participation of Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons as a guest speaker. The conference topic – “Methods for assessment and management of soils and agricultural landscapes” – exposed local landscape issues and enriched the attendee’s knowledge.

The changes and development pressures on rural areas are evident in Israel. Occasionally, historical values and natural landscapes stand in conflict with commercial demands. We are trying to improve this situation and believe that it is worth doing at the primary stage of planning. Intensive agricultural production in areas with high potential for demographic, social, and commercial development are aspects that emphasise the need for discussion about proper methods for landscape assessment and management. Such a discourse between stakeholders, professionals, and the public could promote efficient and balanced landscape planning.

As a soil and cartographic expert, I participate in the development of a methodological framework to understand by what means the participatory geographical approach can contribute to landscape planning at the local and regional levels. For this aim, several maps are compiled, such as soil, relief, climate, landscape resistance and historical sites. These maps provide a cartographic base for a participatory approach that allows to understand local actor’s challenges and perspectives, and also to identify strategies that support agriculture in the evaluated regions. Currently, this research is conducted in the southern district of Israel, due to its fragility in terms of landscape conservation and its importance in terms of the agricultural industry. This district is characterised by a wide diversity of landscapes and soils. I hope that conclusions of this research could be extended towards other semi-arid climate areas of the Mediterranean region, and in such a way contribute to the improvement of the human-nature relationship.

Although we are not part of the European Landscape Convention, we look forward to co-operating with all participants.

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