



Strasbourg, 31 mars 2017

CEP-CDCPP (2017) 3Bil.F

CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE

CEP-CDCPP

9^e CONFERENCE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE SUR

LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE

*Conférence organisée sous les auspices de la Présidence chypriote
du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe*

COMMUNICATIONS DES ETATS PARTIES À LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE : POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE LA CONVENTION AU NIVEAU NATIONAL, RÉGIONAL ET LOCAL ET DES ETATS NON PARTIE À LA CONVENTION

[Ce document sera complété avec les contributions reçues]

Conseil de l'Europe
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
23-24 mars 2017

*Document du Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l'Europe
Direction de la Gouvernance démocratique*

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 ont été invités à faire parvenir le texte écrit de l'intervention orale (3 min) qu'ils souhaiteraient faire à l'occasion de la 9^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 (maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int; susan.moller@coe).

La 9^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage :

- a pris connaissance avec grand intérêt des communications présentées par les représentants des Etats suivants :
 - *Etats Parties à la Convention* : Andorre, Arménie (*contribution écrite*), Belgique (Région wallonne, Région Flandres, Bruxelles Capitale), Croatie, Chypre, République tchèque, Finlande, France, Géorgie, Hongrie, Irlande, Italie, Lettonie, Lituanie, Monténégro, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, République de Moldova, Serbie, République slovaque, Slovénie, Espagne, Suède, Suisse, Turquie, Ukraine, Royaume-Uni,
 - *Etats non Partie à la Convention* : Estonie, Islande, Bélarus, Saint-Siège ;
- a pris acte du fait que la Convention européenne du paysage génère des avancées majeures dans les politiques du paysage de nombreux Etats, au niveau national, régional et local ;
- s'est réjoui de la proposition du Ministère de l'environnement de la République tchèque d'accueillir la 19^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage sur « *La mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage au niveau local : la démocratie locale* », à Brno, République tchèque, les 5-7 septembre 2017 ;
- a favorablement approuvé la proposition de la Pologne de déclarer le 20 octobre (jour de l'ouverture de la Convention européenne du paysage à la signature), la Journée internationale du paysage, décidant de la mettre en œuvre.

Member States of the Council of Europe / Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe		
	Party to the Convention / Partie à la Convention	Non Party to the Convention / Non Partie à la Convention
1		Albanie / Albania
2	Andorra / Andorre	
3	Armenia / Arménie	
4		Austria / Autriche
5	Azerbaijan / Azerbaïdjan	
6	Belgium / Belgique	
7	Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine	
8	Bulgaria / Bulgarie	
9	Croatia / Croatie	
10	Cyprus / Chypre	
11	Czech Republic / République tchèque	
12	Denmark / Danemark	
13		Estonia / Estonie
14	Finland / Finlande	
15	France	
16	Georgia / Géorgie	
17		Germany / Allemagne
18	Greece / Grèce	
19	Hungary / Hongrie	
20	Iceland / Islande	
21	Ireland / Irlande	
22	Italy / Italie	
23	Latvia / Lettonie	
24		Liechtenstein
25	Lithuania / Lituanie	
26	Luxembourg	
27	Malta / Malte	
28	République de Moldova / Republic of Moldova	
29	Monaco	
30	Montenegro	
31	The Netherlands / Pays-Bas	
32	Norway / Norvège	
33	Poland / Pologne	
34	Portugal	
35	Romania / Roumanie	
36		Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie
37	San Marino / Saint Marin	
38	Serbia / Serbie	

39	Slovak Republic / République Slovaquie	
40	Slovenia / Slovénie	
41	Spain / Espagne	
42	Sweden / Suède	
43	Switzerland / Suisse	
44	“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” / “L’ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine”	
45	Turkey / Turquie	
46	Ukraine	
47	United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	

	Non Member States of the Council of Europe / Etats non membres du Conseil de l’Europe	
	Party to the Convention / Partie à la Convention	Non Party to the Convention / Non Partie à la Convention
1		Holy See / Saint-Siège
2		Belarus / Bélarus

ANDORRA / ANDORRE

Mme Silvia CALVÓ ARMENGOL, Ministre, Gouvernement d'Andorre, Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et du Développement durable

M. Marc ROSSEL SOLER, Directeur général, Gouvernement de l'Andorre, Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et du Développement Durable, Département de l'Environnement et du Développement durable

Mme Anna MOLES MARINÉ, Chef d'Unité Paysage, Biodiversité et évaluation environnementale, Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Agriculture et du Développement Durable, Gouvernement d'Andorre

*

Mme Anna MOLES MARINÉ, Chef d'Unité Paysage, Biodiversité et évaluation environnementale, Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Agriculture et du Développement Durable, Gouvernement d'Andorre

La Stratégie nationale du paysage, du workshop à sa mise en application

La Stratégie Nationale du Paysage, approuvée par le Gouvernement le 27 avril 2011, et ses deux périodes d'actions 2012 – 2015 et 2016 – 2020, sont le cadre pour la préservation, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages de l'Andorre à l'horizon 2020. Un ensemble d'objectifs et d'actions ont été définis dans le cadre de ces documents.

Cette présentation expose la continuité donnée à une action réalisée dans le cadre de la Stratégie en mai 2015, le Workshop « Intervenir sur le paysage transfrontalier européen », en prenant comme cas d'étude le Pas de la Casa, village frontière entre l'Andorre et la France.

Les résultats de ce workshop international organisé par le Gouvernement d'Andorre avec la collaboration de la commune furent présentés lors de la 16^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage « Paysages et coopération transfrontalière : le paysage ne connaît pas de frontière », tenue en Andorre en octobre 2015. Les professeurs F. Muñoz, M. Cervera et M. Angrilli, ont coordonné la quinzaine d'étudiants des universités de Barcelone (Espagne) et de Pescara (Italie), du 9 au 15 mai 2015

<https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=090000168048d88a>).

Le Pas de la Casa, est une ville appartenant à la commune d'Encamp, située à 2 070 mètres d'altitude, elle compte 2 420 habitants. Son enneigement très important et sa situation frontalière attirent des milliers de touristes et de visiteurs qui viennent faire des achats dans les nombreux commerces, ou pratiquer le ski. En 2016, trois cents trente mille touristes séjournèrent dans la ville dont 70% en période hivernale et plus de trois millions de personnes sont passées par la douane franco-andorrane.

Cette ville présente des caractéristiques de ville frontalière très similaires aux autres zones existantes en Europe, avec ses commerces, sa publicité très voyante, et ses grandes surfaces de parking. Par ailleurs elle se situe à très haute altitude dans un paysage de haute montagne d'une beauté exceptionnelle.

Les participants au workshop ont proposé plusieurs défis à relever pour les paysages du Pas de la Casa :

- Améliorer la qualité du paysage urbain moyennant des mesures d'intervention et de gestion
- Mettre en valeur les limites entre le paysage urbain et le paysage naturel (projets de gestion et d'intervention)
- Renforcer l'identité du territoire à partir de projets transversaux qui considèrent les valeurs patrimoniales tangibles et intangibles
- Proposer des alternatives innovantes de « branding » associées aux valeurs du paysage et du patrimoine culturel existantes
- Revendiquer les infrastructures routières qui articulent le territoire comme des éléments clés de visualisation et de perception de celui-ci et du paysage
- Intégrer l'usage des nouvelles technologies dans le design d'un projet global de communication des valeurs du paysage et du patrimoine du Pas de la casa.

Dans cette présentation sont repris deux exemples d'interventions sur le territoire proposées dans le cadre du workshop. Pour renforcer l'identité du territoire il est proposé de reprendre l'image de la première maison construite dans cette zone qui n'était autre que la maison qui abritait le vacher chargé de garder le troupeau durant l'été dans les années 1920 - 1930, et aujourd'hui disparue. Les éléments du mobilier urbain et des petites installations de services (gardes skis, information touristique, kiosques, serre jardin...) pourraient reprendre la forme de cette maison rappelant ainsi le passé essentiellement pastoral du paysage du Pas de la Casa des années d'avant le boom commercial et touristique de la zone.

D'autre part, dans l'objectif de mettre en valeur les limites entre le paysage urbain et le paysage naturel l'équipe du workshop a proposé l'aménagement de la berge urbaine de la rivière Ariège, qui aujourd'hui se trouve complètement banalisée, au pied des immeubles qui lui tournent le dos. Il s'agit de mettre en valeur et de faire connaître cette rivière transfrontalière dont la source ne se trouve qu'à quelques centaines de mètres en amont de la zone urbaine au niveau du lac des « Abelletes ». Ainsi les visiteurs sont amenés moyennant des aménagements légers en bois, depuis l'espace urbain immédiat, dans un nouvel espace de promenade en contact avec la nature et le paysage qui entoure le Pas de la Casa. La limite entre le paysage urbain et le paysage naturel deviendra une zone de transition de bien meilleure qualité par rapport à la situation actuelle.

Les résultats de ce travail ont été ensuite utilisés par le Gouvernement de l'Andorre qui a lancé un concours d'idées dont le cahier des charges reprenait le diagnostic et les lignes de proposition établies par l'équipe du workshop.

Actuellement, l'équipe gagnante du concours a en charge la réalisation des projets nécessaires et priorisés par la mairie et le Gouvernement. Depuis 2015 deux projets ont vu le jour et vont être réalisés courant 2017 et 2018 suivant les deux propositions de l'équipe du workshop que nous avons vu ci-avant : une promenade le long de l'Ariège (1 500 000 euros d'investissement) et deux zones de miradors sur la route du col d'Envalira (investissement 300 000 euros).

Govern d'Andorra

La Stratégie Nationale du Paysage Du workshop à sa mise en application



Presentació



Govern d'Andorra

La Stratégie nationale du paysage Workshop Intervenir sur le paysage européen transfrontalier



INTERVENIR SOBRE EL PAISATGE EUROPEU TRANSFRONTER:
CLAUS PER A L'ORDENACIÓ DEL TERRITORI I LA INTEGRACIÓ PAISATGÍSTICA

WORKSHOP INTERNACIONAL
PAS DE LA CASA (ANDORRA)
9-15 MAIG DE 2015

Francisco Muñoz,
Director Master on Landscape and Heritage Intervention and Management,
Geography Department, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, UAB.

Marina Cervera,
Landscape Architect, Workshop tutor, European Region of the International Federation for
Landscape Architecture, IFLA-EU.

Massimo Angrilli,
Professor at the Architecture Department, Università G. d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara.

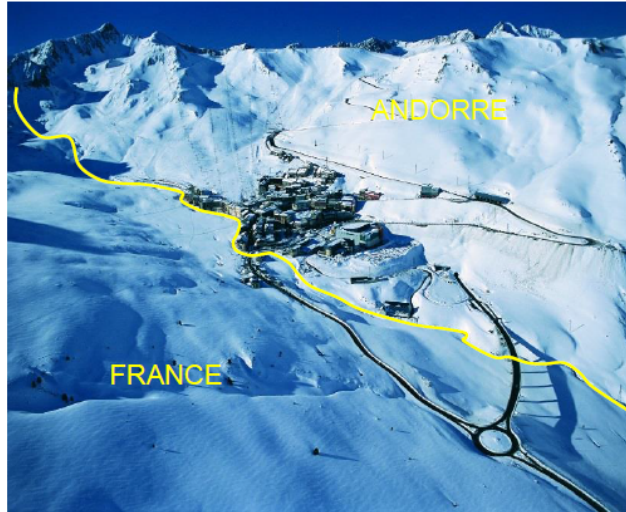


Objectifs du workshop
1 => Analyse théorique des paysages frontaliers et diagnostic
2 => Définition de Stratégies / propositions et projets concrets

<https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000168048d889>



La Stratégie nationale du paysage Workshop Intervenir sur le paysage européen transfrontalier



2070 m d'altitude - 2 420 hab. en 2016
 330 000 touristes en 2016 (70% décembre à mars)
 3 400 000 personnes passent par la douane Franco-Andorrane



La Stratégie nationale du paysage Workshop Intervenir sur le paysage européen transfrontalier



1. Une ville à fort caractère de zone frontalière (commerces, *branding*, publicité, grands parkings...)
2. Un paysage naturel de haute montagne exceptionnel ...





Govern d'Andorra

Presentació

La Stratègia nacional du paysage Workshop Intervenir sur le paysage européen transfrontalier

Défis pour les paysages transfrontaliers du Pas de la Casa:

- **Améliorer** la qualité du paysage urbain moyennant des mesures d'intervention et de gestion
- **Mettre** en valeur les limites entre le paysage urbain et le paysage naturel (projets de gestion et d'intervention)
- **Renforcer** l'identité du territoire à partir de projets transversaux qui considèrent les valeurs patrimoniales tangibles et intangibles
- **Proposer** des alternatives innovantes de « branding » associées aux valeurs du paysage et du patrimoine culturel existantes
- **Revendiquer** les infrastructures routières qui articulent le territoire comme des éléments clés de visualisation et de perception de celui-ci et du paysage
- **Intégrer** l'usage des nouvelles technologies dans le design d'un projet global de communication des valeurs du paysage et du patrimoine du Pas de la casa.




Govern d'Andorra

Presentació

La Stratègia nacional du paysage Workshop Intervenir sur le paysage européen transfrontalier



Abans del 1928

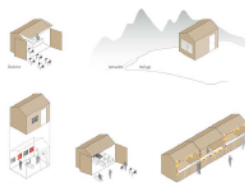
La Cabana del Vaquer,
la primera construcció.

Funció de control del bestiar a l'estiu:
transumància

La cabana no existeix,
pèrdua de llegat.



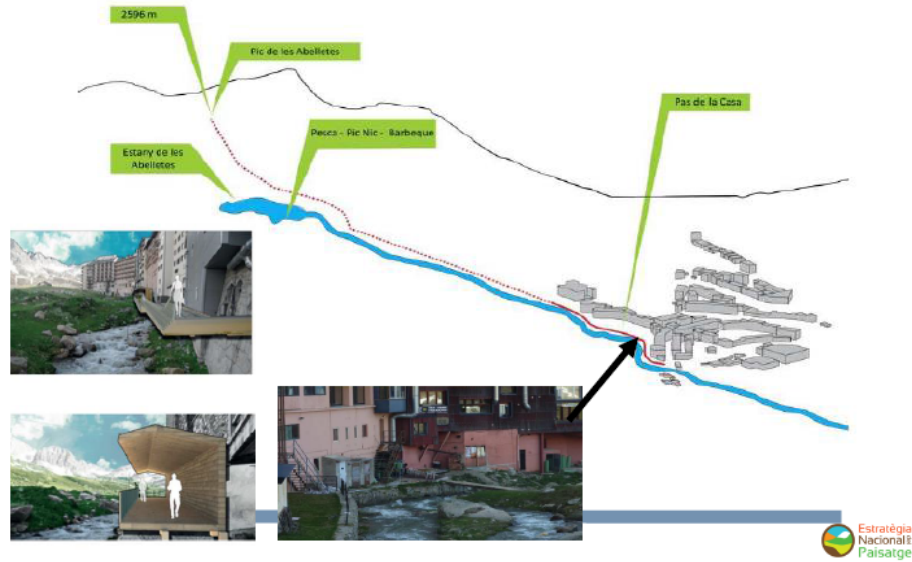
- **Défi: Renforcer** l'identité du territoire à partir de projets transversaux qui considèrent les valeurs patrimoniales tangibles et intangibles



La Stratégie nationale du paysage Workshop Intervenir sur le paysage européen transfrontalier

- Défi: Mettre en valeur les limites entre le paysage urbain et le paysage naturel (projets de gestion et d'intervention)

Camí de les Abelles



Estratègia Nacional de Paisatge

La Stratégie nationale du paysage Concours d'idées pour l'amélioration paysagère du Pas de la Casa et ses alentours – Octobre 2015



Estratègia Nacional de Paisatge

Presentació
Govern d'Andorra

La Stratégie nationale du paysage Projet de passerelle sur les berges de l'Ariège

Investissement: 1 500 000 Euros



Rédaction et concours fin 2016 - Travaux phase 1 été 2017



Presentació
Govern d'Andorra

La Stratégie nationale du paysage Projet de 2 miradors sur la route du Col d'Envalira

Investissement: 310 000 Euros



Rédaction fin 2016 - Concours et travaux 2017



La Stratégie Nationale du Paysage Du workshop à sa mise en application

MERCI

1. Des **paysages naturels de haute montagne** de qualité et bien conservés
 2. Des **paysages ruraux** revalorisés ou renforcés
 3. Des **paysages urbains** de qualité bien délimités, accueillants pour le tourisme et agréables à vivre
 4. Des **routes** plus respectueuses de la géomorphologie et plus intégrées dans le paysage
 5. Des **installations touristiques et de loisirs** de qualité et respectueuses avec le paysage des alentours
 6. Un **tourisme diversifié connaisseur et respectueux** des paysages et de leurs valeurs
 7. Une **population qui connaît et apprécie** tous les paysages de l'Andorre
-

ARMENIA / ARMÉNIE

*Mrs Ruzan ALAVERDYAN, Chief Advisor to the Ministry of Urban Development
[Apologised for absence / Excusée]*

*Mrs Naira SARKISIAN, Chief Specialist of the Urban Development and Spatial Planning Division,
Ministry of Urban Development
[Apologised for absence / Excusée][Written contribution / Contribution écrite]*

Let me greet the participants of the 9th Conference of the Council of Europe of the European Landscape Convention and to wish you fruitful work.

The ideas of the Convention represent both a meeting point and point of departure towards a goal that offer benefits for everyone, because Convention brings together aesthetic and moral traditions, humanistic and experimental viewpoints, and extend to the whole territory and society solution.

During last few years in the Republic of Armenia were carried out several consecutive steps to realise the provisions stated by the Convention mostly directed to landscape problems revelation, analyse and making national basis in this regard. These phase steps are laid down on appropriate legal acts.

Acquisition of knowledge about the landscapes in educational and scientific institutions of Armenia, as well as scientific works (Masters, doctoral) have been developed. Scientific studies have the best opportunities to discover the forces transforming the landscapes, make predictions for future and test the proposed solutions. For specialists whose activities directly relate to landscape policy, educational and training seminars are held, where information on the value of landscapes, their role and impact on changes is presented, and ways of developing communities within landscape activities are considered.

At the same time aiming to focus the attention of professionals and public to the landscape problem there were held Conferences on the issues of the discussion of landscapes at the international level. Thus, the 18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention, held in Yerevan in 2016, was aimed at discussing the main tasks and identifying existing problems, studying national policies and practices for the development of landscape protection, management and planning adopted by the states that have ratified European Landscape Convention.

Significant work is carried out to conserve biological and landscape diversity in the Republic. The implementation of the National Landscape Policy of the Republic of Armenia is aimed at creating the necessary prerequisites for sustainable development on the basis of a balanced and harmonious interaction between the needs, economic activity of the society and the environment in accordance with the ideology of the European landscape policy. Preservation of the landscape is currently an urgent problem, and we all must unite our efforts to solve it.

AZERBAIJAN / AZERBAÏDJAN

Mr Jeyhun PASHAYEV, Director, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

The Brussels-Capital Region / Région Bruxelles-Capitale

Mme Isabelle LEROY, Attaché, Service Public Régional de Bruxelles, Monuments et Sites

A l'initiative de la Ministre de l'Environnement, la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale a initié en septembre 2016 la première édition du Brussels Urban Landscape Biennial (BULB). Ce forum a été organisé par la Fédération Bruxelloise de l'Urbanisme en partenariat avec Bruxelles Environnement et l'association Flora Brussels. Il a fait la promotion de La Convention Européenne du Paysage et a permis d'échanger des bonnes pratiques basées sur le concept de perception sensible et plaçant l'homme au cœur de la démarche. <http://www.bulb.brussels/program-fr/>

Par ailleurs, je voudrais aussi mentionner le développement de l'outil cartographique informatif Brugis.

Formidable outil de gestion de l'aménagement du territoire, actualisé en permanence, BruGIS® qui est accessible à tous, présente toutes les données urbanistiques les plus récentes disponibles en Région bruxelloise. Développé au sein de la Direction des Monuments et des Sites, il répertorie les photos aériennes de Bruxelles anciennes et récentes, permet de connaître l'affectation des immeubles, de situer les Plans Particuliers d'Affectation des sols, les lotissements, les zones de potentiel archéologique, les périmètres dans lesquels certaines primes sont octroyées, les sites classés. Cet outil permet une lecture du paysage et du développement urbanistique dans le temps. www.brugis.irisnet.be/

*

The Flemish Region (Flanders) / Région flamande

Mme Sarah DE MEYER, Policy Officer, Flanders Heritage Agency

In the Flemish Region, the Immovable Heritage policy area is taking the lead in implementing the European Landscape Convention in its policy. It is therefore logical that the focus of Landscape Policy to date has gone out to landscapes with a valuable cultural and historical profile. As such, the identification, protection and management of landscapes is predominantly based on the heritage features, heritage characteristics and heritage values of the sites concerned. However much this of importance, today I would prefer to focus on the efforts made in recent years to include the theme of landscape management on other policy agendas and to broaden landscape management and landscape stewardship. For this is exactly what the European Landscape Convention seeks to achieve.

The adoption of the **Flanders Spatial Policy Plan White Paper** by the Government of Flanders was a major achievement.

On 30 November, 2016, the Government of Flanders affirmed its strategic vision for the future of spatial development of Flanders. By 2050, Flanders is to be an internationally strong economic region that benefits from a high standard of living, enhanced mobility, assured biodiversity and food production and climate-proof living space.

Flanders currently loses some 5.5 hectares of open space every day. The Government of Flanders is keen to drive down reduce the additional appropriation of space to zero hectares per day by 2040.

The appropriation of space is an important new concept in spatial policy. This relates to the space that we use for housing, industry, commerce, transport infrastructure and recreation. The term encompasses more than just surfacing, as it also encapsulates gardens and parks. The appropriation of space in Flanders is extremely fragmented, resulting in a high cost for society at large. The way in which the Flemish space is used is ill-considered. Which explains why the White Paper set out the ambition to initiate change processes that enhance spatial efficiency and reduce pressure on open space.

One of the future policy guidelines is to found future developments on 8 core qualities. One core quality expressly states: “*The spatial development reflects the appreciation of the landscape’s characteristics*”. Another core quality specifies that the design of built up and unbuilt space contributes to the recognisability, readability and visual appeal of the environment. The challenge is now to translate this set of core qualities into a practical methodology, which will promote the spatial and landscape qualities of project designs which result in agreeable living environments and a habitable Flanders.

It is clear that the recent Government of Flanders policy statement offers opportunities for the landscape. The White Paper aims for an improved embedment of landscape aspects in the future spatial planning and subsequent decision-making processes. Landscape management lends substance to the way in which the character of an area is to be conserved and managed, and as such is able to recommend adjustments and refinements on the selection, functions or activities of sites.

The White Paper is currently being developed into a policy plan. The policy plan will link concrete measures to the objectives and development principles outlined in the White Paper. But the recognition of landscape values in the White Paper attests to the intention to reorient spatial policy away from a sooner functional approach towards a more integrated and area-focused approach in future. Without question, this is encouraging. In addition, the White Paper defines the landscape in the same way as the European Landscape Convention.

Furthermore, the Immovable Heritage policy area aims to broaden cultural and historical landscape management by coordinating efforts with other sectors, thereby securing greater ‘ownership’ and support through participatory processes.

In doing so, a regulatory framework is being prepared for the **integrated management** culturally and historically valuable landscapes. In preparation, the administrations responsible launched 4 pilot projects in order to reconcile the management objectives in terms of nature and forest with the heritage objectives.

Furthermore, a framework of arrangements has been approved with the Spatial Planning policy area which formalises the method for **anchoring immovable heritage in the regional spatial implementation plans**.

Finally, two **immovable heritage master plans** are being developed. One immovable heritage master plan sets out a vision tailored to a specific geographical area or to a particular theme, including a strategy for effectively accomplishing the development vision. These plans are being elaborated in close collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders as well as local populations. I hope to present the results of these efforts at the Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

*

The Walloon Region (Wallonia) / Région wallonne

Mme Mireille DECONINCK, Géographiques-Attachée, Service Public de Wallonie - DGO4

M. Didier MORAY, Architecte du paysage, Service publique de Wallonie

A l'occasion de cette 9^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur « La Convention européenne du paysage », dont il convient de rappeler 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 oeuvre de la Convention. Ces actions s'inscrivent dans la continuité et la complémentarité de celles exposées lors des précédentes conférences.

Mesures générales, législation (art.5d)

Le 20 juillet 2016, le Parlement de la Région wallonne a adopté une nouvelle réglementation : le Code du développement territorial (CoDT). Son entrée en vigueur a été fixée au 1er juin 2017.

Si le terme « paysage » figurait à l'article 1^{er} de l'ancien Code wallon de l'aménagement du territoire, de l'urbanisme et du patrimoine (CWATUP), ce n'est plus le cas dans la législation actuelle. Le paysage a toutefois sa place dans le texte à de maintes reprises, comme par exemple lors de l'élaboration de certains documents de planification. L'avenir, et la jurisprudence qui se développera, indiqueront si le paysage sort gagnant de cette nouvelle législation.

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

L'élaboration des atlas des paysages de Wallonie s'est poursuivie. Le dernier tome paru de cette collection est consacré à l'ensemble paysager de la vallée de la Meuse.

Cet atlas aborde un ensemble paysager emblématique. En effet, la Vallée de la Meuse traverse la Wallonie du sud au nord, de la frontière française à celle des Pays-Bas, le long d'un parcours de 137 kilomètres.

En amont, la Haute Meuse est encadrée de massifs rocheux souvent spectaculaires et bordée d'un habitat de villégiature et résidentiel dispersé. En aval de Namur, les paysages sont davantage marqués par l'industrialisation et par une urbanisation qui se densifie autour de la capitale wallonne et, plus encore, à l'approche de l'agglomération liégeoise.

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

Sensibilisation, participation (art.5, art.6A)

La plateforme d'échanges d'informations et de mise en cohérence des activités en matière de paysage menées par les structures locales et initiée par l'Administration a fêté ses 10 ans en 2016.

A cette occasion un poster a été réalisé. Il est présenté et mis en évidence lors de diverses manifestations.

La plateforme paysage rassemble une vingtaine de participants représentant diverses structures : parc naturel, Fédération des parcs naturels de Wallonie, GAL du programme européen Leader, Conférence

permanente du développement territorial (CPDT), Directions Générales du Service Public de Wallonie,...

Coopération européenne - Assistance mutuelle et échange d'informations (art.8)

Un colloque international intitulé «Paysage et développement des territoires ruraux» a été organisé à Namur, les 20 et 21 octobre 2016 par Ruralité-Environnement-Développement avec le soutien de la Wallonie et en collaboration avec le réseau wallon de développement rural et la coopération de la Fondation rurale de Wallonie.

Le colloque a rassemblé plus de cent participants et a permis de rencontrer l'une des recommandations de la Convention européenne du paysage, à savoir l'échange d'informations et d'expériences entre pays signataires. Les interventions et les débats ont fait ressortir les points forts d'expériences en Wallonie et dans les pays voisins.

Cette manifestation a donné lieu à la publication d'une brochure. Construite sur un modèle dynamique, elle replace, en introduction, le paysage dans le contexte européen puis offre aux intervenants du colloque la possibilité de clarifier les interactions entre le paysage et le développement local.

Le paysage étant un élément transverse dans de nombreuses politiques sectorielles, plusieurs thèmes sont abordés comme l'agriculture, la gestion forestière, le développement économique et touristique, la connaissance et la sensibilisation.

Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe (art.11)

En Belgique, chaque Région organise à tour de rôle la sélection du candidat qui représentera la Belgique au Prix du Paysage du Conseil de l'Europe. Pour la 5ème session (2016-2017) de ce prix, c'est la Région Wallonne qui a piloté le processus.

Le jury, sur base des critères mis en avant par le Conseil de l'Europe (développement territorial durable, exemplarité, sensibilisation et participation du public) a proclamé lauréat du Prix du paysage en Belgique le projet «*Les Coteaux de la Citadelle à Liège : 1999-2010 De l'enclos au réseau* ».

Ce projet, mené avec l'aide de la Wallonie et des fonds européens Feder, trouve ses bases dans la détermination des habitants et usagers, une intense dynamique associative et la volonté des autorités locales. Ce site de 86 hectares est un des marqueurs topographiques principaux de la Cité ardente. A la fois écrin de nature, refuge de biodiversité et important réservoir de richesses patrimoniales, ce versant de Meuse domine amplement la ville, offrant des points de vue remarquables sur la vallée.

La remise du Prix du paysage en Belgique s'est déroulée dans le cadre du festival international nature Namur par le Ministre de l'Agriculture, la Nature et la Ruralité et la représentante du ministre du Patrimoine.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZÉGOVINE

Mrs Lamija ABDIJEVIC, Expert Adviser For Cultural Heritage, Institute for Protection of Monuments within Federal Ministry of Culture

BULGARIA / BULGARIE

CROATIA / CROATIE

Mrs Biserka DUMBOVIC BILUSIC, Head of Conservation Department, Ministry of Culture, Conservation Department in Rijeka

Mrs Barbara SAVIN, Head of Physical Planning Department, Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovnik-Neretva County

Mrs Silvana TASLAMAN, Professional Associate for Physical Planning, Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovnik-Neretva County

Activities on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Croatia in the period of 2015-2016

In the previous period of 2015 to 2016 in Croatia, the activities on the implementation of European Landscape Convention were continued in the sense of putting landscape policies into effect on the national and regional level.

Article 5.d – General measures

Landscape, recognised as an essential component of people surroundings and a foundation of their identity is embedded in several sectoral laws: Nature and Environment Protection, Physical Planning and Cultural Heritage Protection. These sectors which recognised the role and the significance of landscape have adopted or are in the process of adopting their sectoral strategies. **Spatial Development Strategy of Croatia** recognised and emphasized the significance of landscape.

Spatial Development Strategy is the prime national document for directing physical development. As the preservation of natural and urban landscapes is set as one of the objectives of physical development, an expert landscape study “**Landscape, Factor of Spatial Development**” was developed as a baseline document for the Strategy. The priorities and strategic directions of sustainable development are recognised in the affirmation of characteristics and the values of landscape. For this purpose the Strategy establishes the development of **Croatian Landscape Atlas** as an activity of the utmost importance which will contain: landscape typologies, landscape quality objectives for each identified landscape region and metodological and working guidelines for the implementation of subregional characterisation. The Strategy will also serve as a foundation for the development of the **State Physical Plan**.

Landscape Character Assessment Studies (2015 and 2016) were produced as baseline documents for Physical und Management plans of Parks of Nature (Brioni, Krka ...).

Draft **Environmental Protection Plan of Croatia** for the period of 2016 to 2023 as priority activities proposes the adoption of expert and legislative documentation with the objective to define the landscape management policies on all levels, the adoption of **Croatian Landscape Atlas** and the **Landscape Strategy** and its implementation in legislation and strategic physical planning documents, Environment Impact Assesments and such...

On the **regional level** in the field of integrating landscape into regional and town planning policies great progress was made in the region of Dubrovnik-Neretva County. **The Ammendment of the Physical Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County** is currently in progress and for the first time different landscape studies are integrated in the planning process. The landscape studies which were developed

for the Dubrovnik-Neretva County, analysed, identified, characterised and assessed different landscape areas/units (natural, cultural, world heritage...) and were used as a baseline for planning.

Article 6 – Specific measures

A Awareness-raising

The awareness raising and the participation of public in the decision making processes was conducted through the **Public Debate** on the Draft Ammendment of the Physical Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County and its Strategic Environment Impact Assesment. of IDPPDNŽ. Landscape characterisation and assesment studies were presented along with the development plans.

As a part of the **Strategic Impact assesment of Transport Master Plan for the Functional Region of South Dalmatia**, a **Heritage Impact Assesment** was made assesing the impact of the transport plan on the exceptional landscapes which make the “setting” of the World Heritage Properties, the City of Dubrovnik, as well as the cities of Korčula and Ston which are currently on the nomination and the tentative list. Visualisations of the planned road infrastructure were made and presented to the public.

C Identification and assessment and D Landscape quality objectives

For the The Ammendment of the Physical Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County several landscape studies were developed. **“The Identification and Valorisation of Natural and Cultural Landscapes in the pilot area of the City of Dubrovnik”** (2015), was developed as a part of a cross-border Croatia-Montenegro EU project “Heritage, driver of development”. It resulted in a methodological approach for sustainable development based on the respect of the features and values of the landscape connecting the ecological, archeological, historical, cultural, perceptive and economic approach. All the heritage systems were mapped using Geographical Information System (GIS) which enabled comprehensive and detailed analyses of the area by overlapping layers of different values.

Within the study **“Landscape Characterisation of Dubrovnik-Neretva County”** (2016.) inventarisation and typological clasification of landscape was made (general clasification as well as landscape units/areas characterisation). The landscape units/areas were assesed and the vulnerability of landscape was graded in relation to the development pressures. For the most sensitive areas which were recognised, more detailed analysis and assesment was proposed. Various activities and recommentations for the preservation of landscape values were proposed and integrated as the guidelines for protection, planning and management of landscape in the Physical Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County.

The landscape study **“Identification and Assesment of Cultural Landscapes of Dubrovnik-Neretva County”** (2016) was developed with the aim to recognise, asses and protect the cultural landscapes of Dubrovnik Neretva County. 85 areas were identified and the areas of coverage or the protection zones of the recognised cultural landscapes were defined and mapped.

As a part of this study, a **Catalogue of Cultural Landscapes of Dubrovnik-Neretva County** was developed in Geographic Information System (GIS) connecting the areas of coverage of the cultural landscapes with a detailed database on each of the recognised landscapes. The database includes historical analysis, the descriptions of the landscapes, the state of the property, value assesment, the level of significance, the mode of protection and the guidelines for preservation and development.

E Implementation

The implementation of landscape policies in the planning process of the Ammendment of the Physical Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County is also recognised in the study **“Analysis and the Revision of Touristic Zones – the Validity of Touristic Zones in Dubrovnik-Neretva County”** (2016). It is a

detailed analysis of the development potentials of each planned touristic zone according to its impact on landscape, through spatial- ecological analysis which include the valorisation of landscape, grading pressures and the vulnerability of each area.

Until the establishment of landscape policies on the national level Physical Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County has adopted specific measures and recommendations for the preservation and management for the landscapes of Dubrovnik – Neretva County. Also for certain cultural and natural landscapes recognised by the studies, the Plan proposes their protection by the sectoral laws (Nature and Environment Protection Law, Cultural Heritage Protection Law).

Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Also it is important to mention that Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (2015), acknowledged the great value of the **Ecomuseum Blaca Hermitage, Cultural Centre of Brač**, Croatia.

*

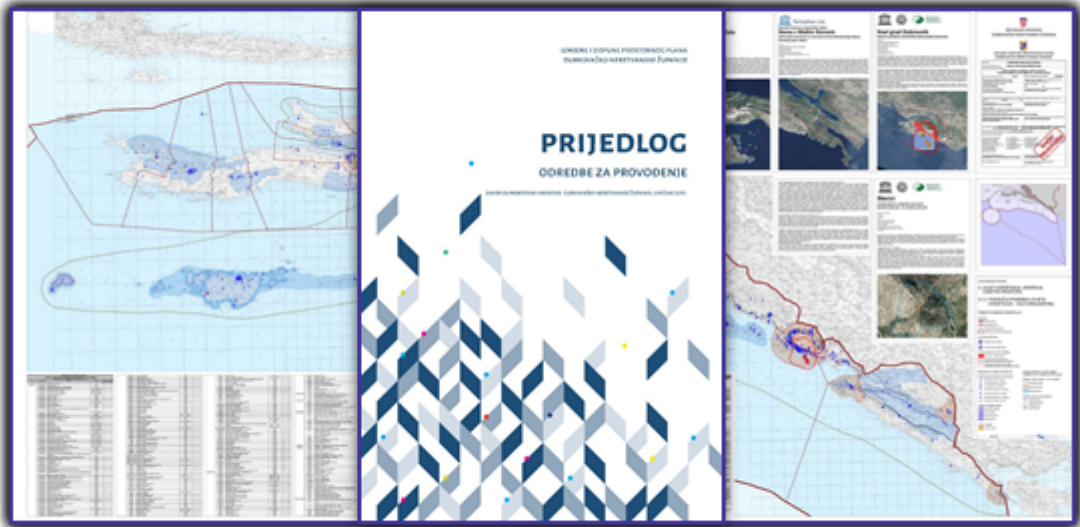


9th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE
ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
STRASBOURG, 23-24 MARCH 2017

ACTIVITIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN CROATIA IN THE PERIOD OF 2015-2016

Biserka Dumbović Bilušić
Ministry of Culture Republic of Croatia – Conservation Department in Rijeka
Barbara Ševin & Silvena Teslamen
Physical Planning Institute of Dubrovnik-Neretva County

Article 5 – GENERAL MEASURES



ACTIVITIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN CROATIA IN THE PERIOD OF 2015-2016, STRASBOURG, 23-24 MARCH 2017

Article 6 – SPECIFIC MEASURES

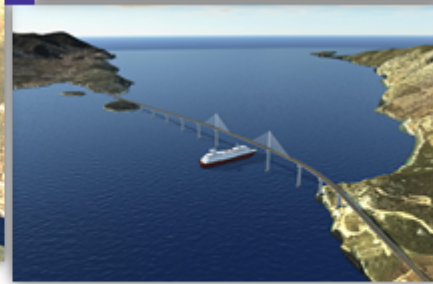
A AWARENESS - RAISING



ACTIVITIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN CROATIA IN THE PERIOD OF 2015-2016, STRASBOURG, 23-24 MARCH 2017

Article 6 – SPECIFIC MEASURES

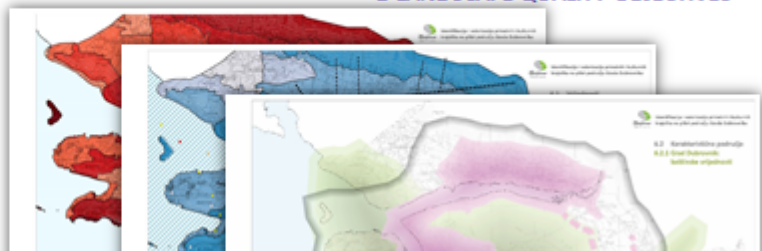
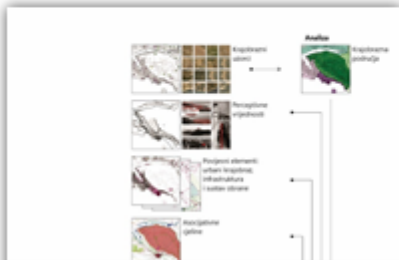
A AWARENESS - RAISING



ACTIVITIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN CROATIA IN THE PERIOD OF 2015-2016, STRASBOURG, 23-24 MARCH 2017

Article 6 – SPECIFIC MEASURES

C IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT
D LANDSCAPE QUALITY OBJECTIVES



ACTIVITIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN CROATIA IN THE PERIOD OF 2015-2016, STRASBOURG, 23-24 MARCH 2017

Article 6 – SPECIFIC MEASURES

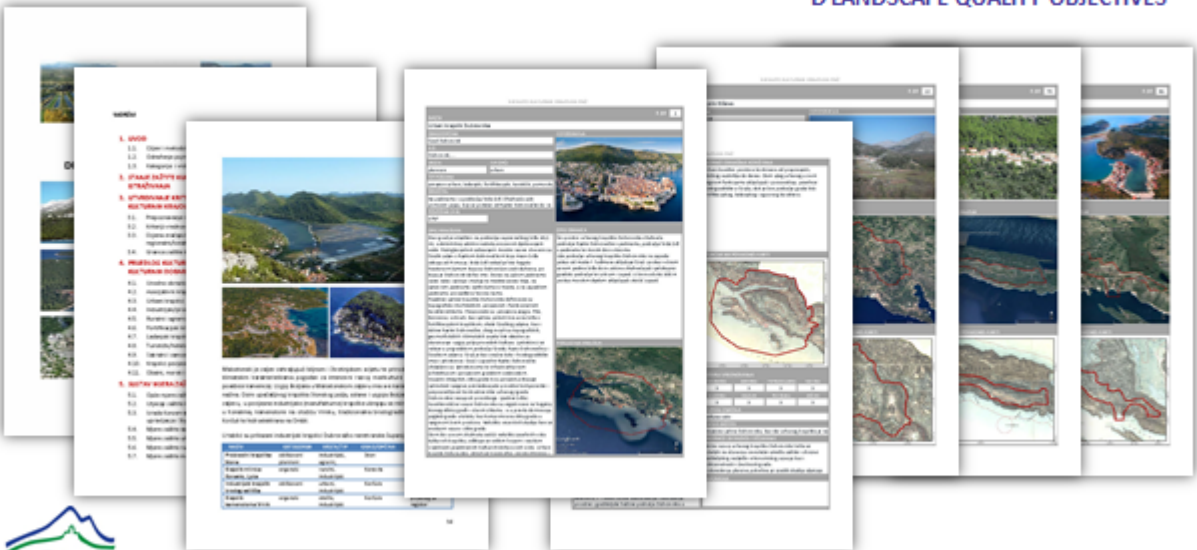
C IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT
D LANDSCAPE QUALITY OBJECTIVES



ACTIVITIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN CROATIA IN THE PERIOD OF 2015-2016, STRASBOURG, 23-24 MARCH 2017

Article 6 – SPECIFIC MEASURES

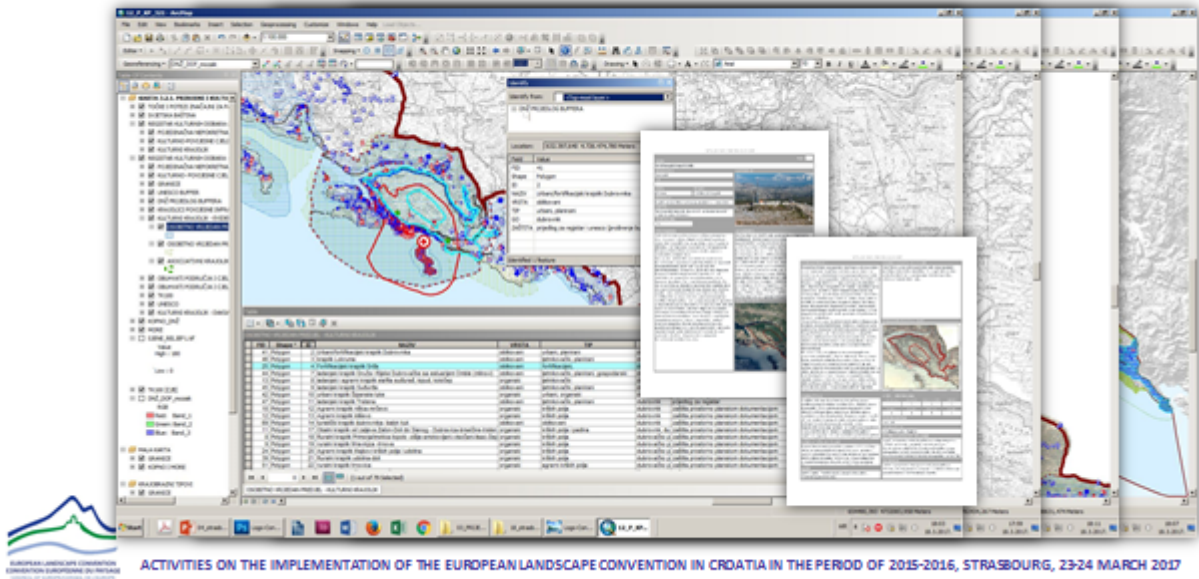
C IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT
D LANDSCAPE QUALITY OBJECTIVES



ACTIVITIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN CROATIA IN THE PERIOD OF 2015-2016, STRASBOURG, 23-24 MARCH 2017

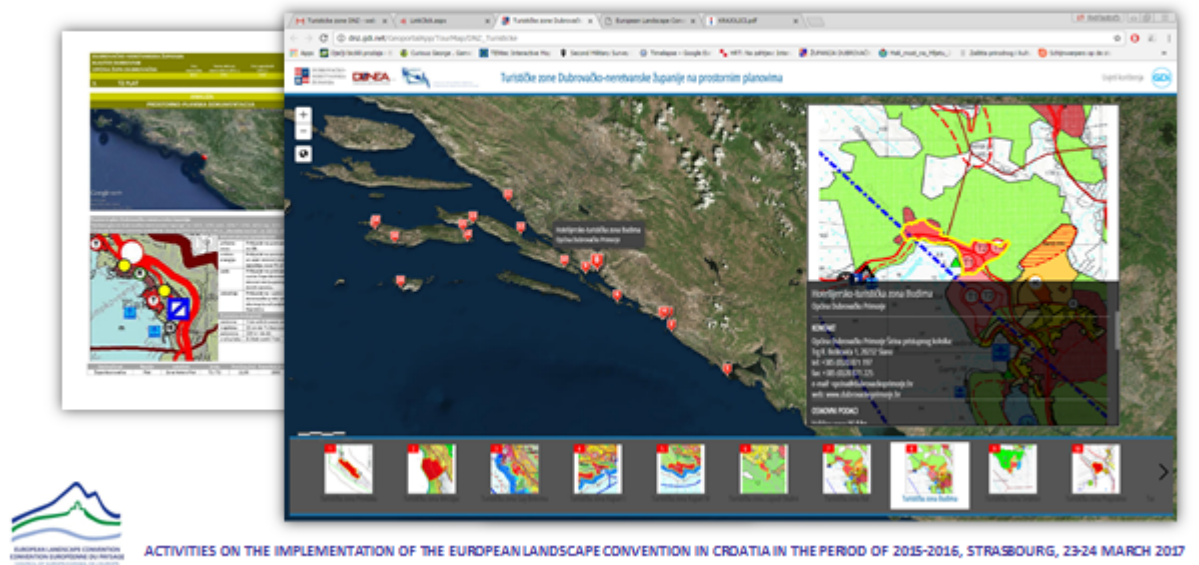
Article 6 – SPECIFIC MEASURES

C IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE QUALITY OBJECTIVES



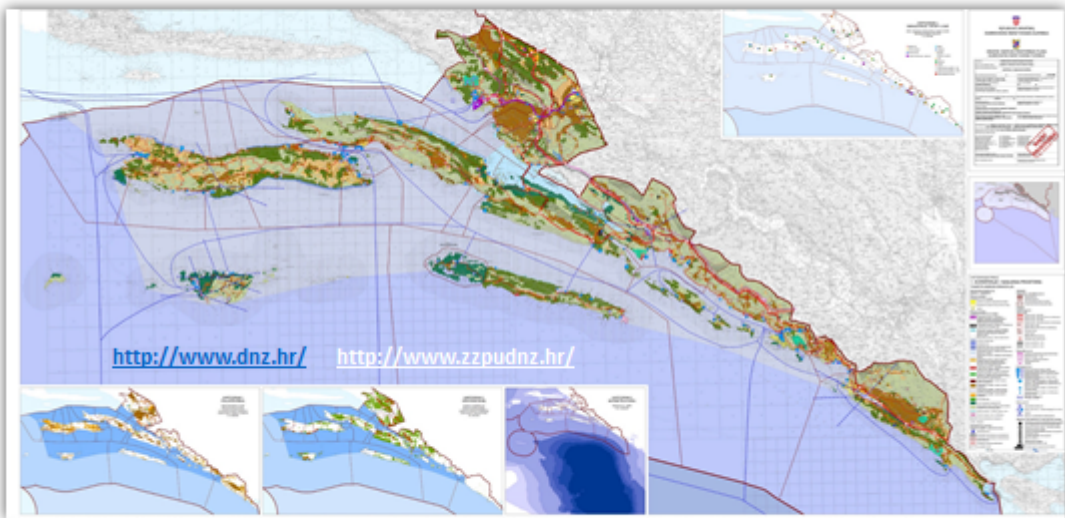
Article 6 – SPECIFIC MEASURES

E IMPLEMENTATION



Article 6 – SPECIFIC MEASURES

E IMPLEMENTATION



ACTIVITIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN CROATIA IN THE PERIOD OF 2015-2016, STRASBOURG, 23-24 MARCH 2017

Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

E IMPLEMENTATION



ACTIVITIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN CROATIA IN THE PERIOD OF 2015-2016, STRASBOURG, 23-24 MARCH 2017

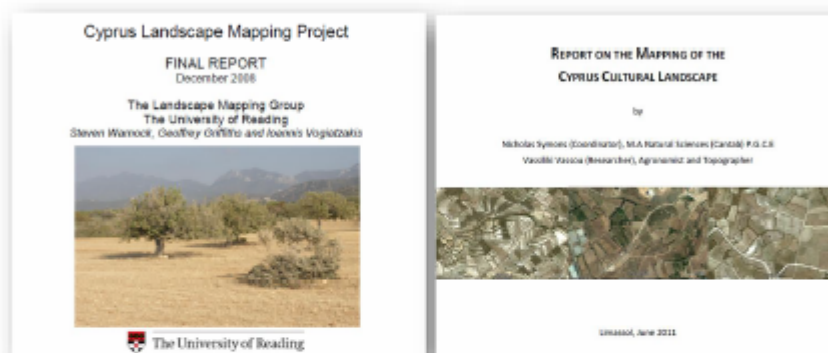
CYPRUS / CHYPRE

Mr Phaedon ENOTIADES, Spatial Planning Officer, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Ministry of the Interior

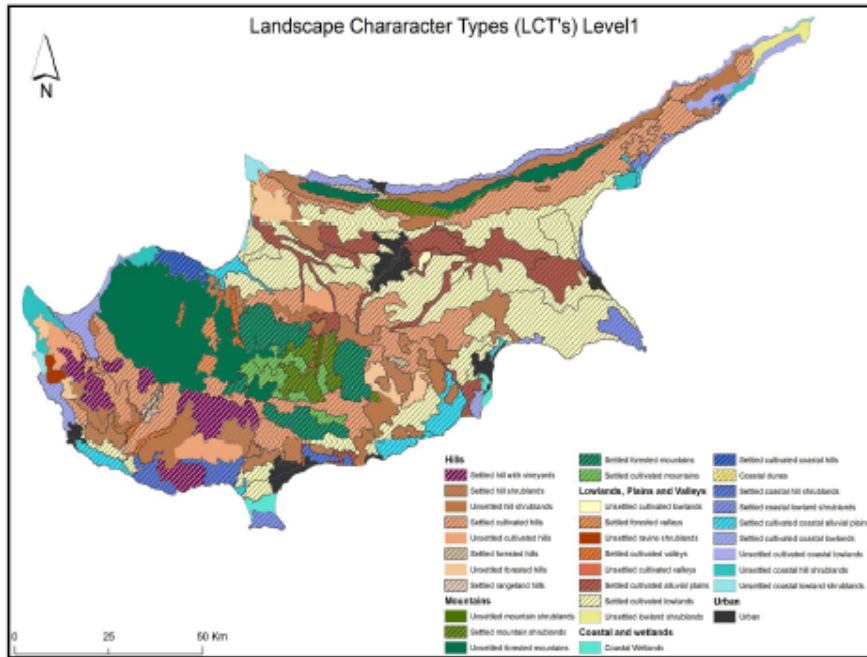
The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Cyprus: 10 years after

Phaedon Enotlades
Department of Town Planning and Housing
Ministry of the Interior

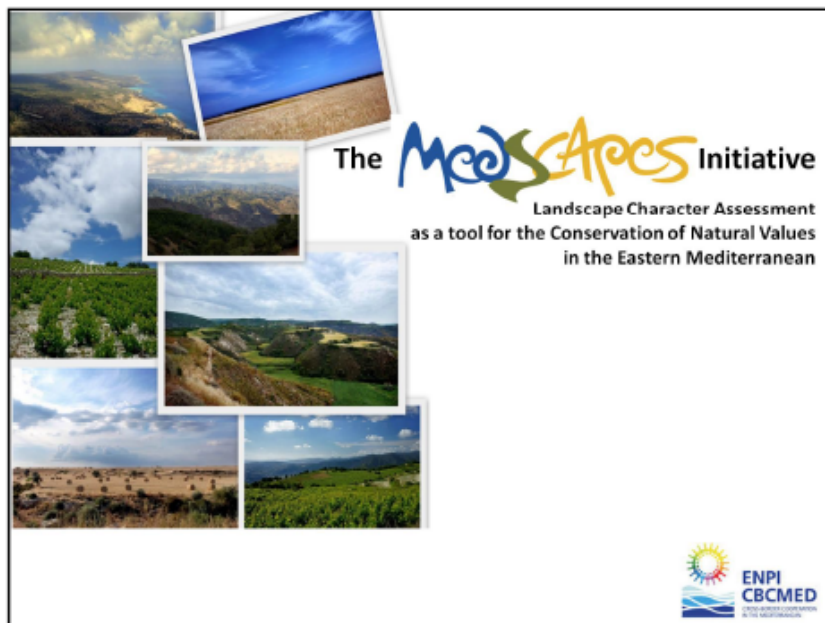
Landscape Mapping Projects



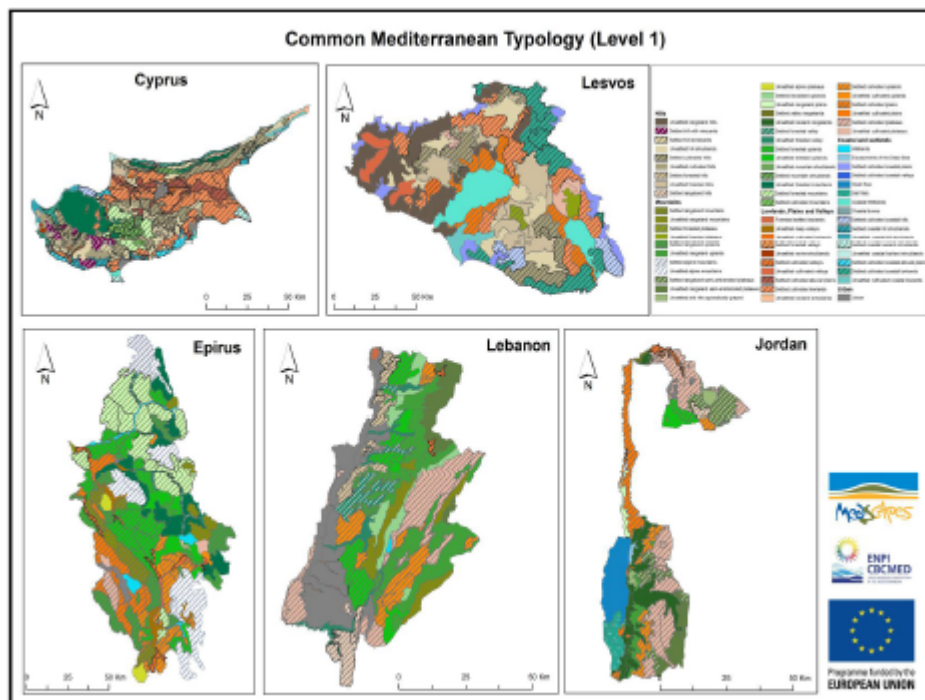
- The process actually started before national ratification of the Convention
- First, a strategy of action was drafted, while key stakeholders were identified and brought into the process
- With ratification of the Convention, a series of landscape mapping exercises were undertaken – these were extensively described at the Montenegro workshops (2013)



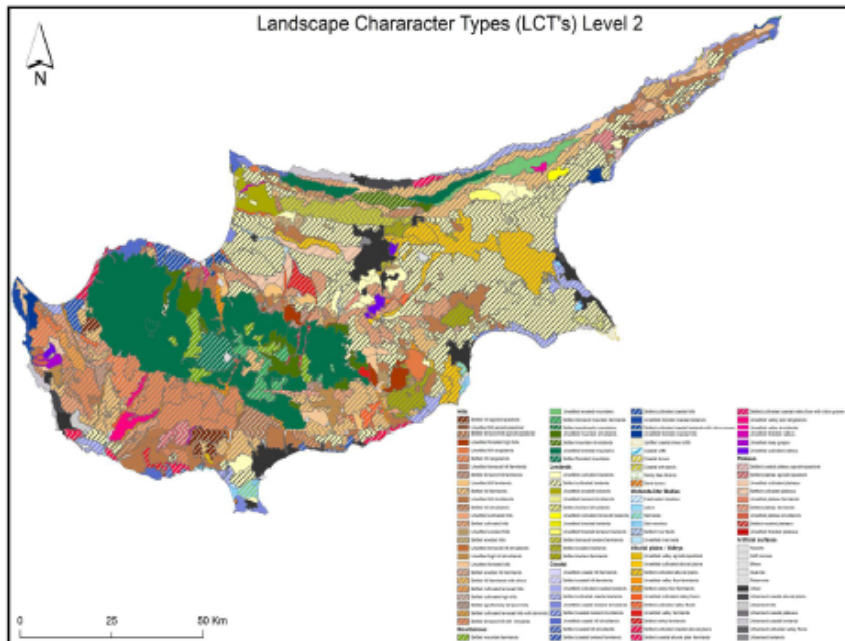
- As a result of these exercises, landscape character assessment was implemented at regional level, resulting in a general typology of landscape types
- At the same time, a number of policy provisions based on the interpretation of the ELC were introduced in spatial plans, to gradually replace earlier concepts from the 1990's, which emphasized "outstanding landscapes" rather than addressing landscape through a holistic and integrated approach
- Legal provisions adopted around the same time, recognizing the significance of landscape to environmental concerns, strengthened the importance of this process



- As presented at the Andorra workshops (2015), the MedScapes project brought landscape character assessment in Cyprus to a new level
- It also addressed important cross-border cooperation issues and introduced the European Landscape Convention to Europe's neighborhood

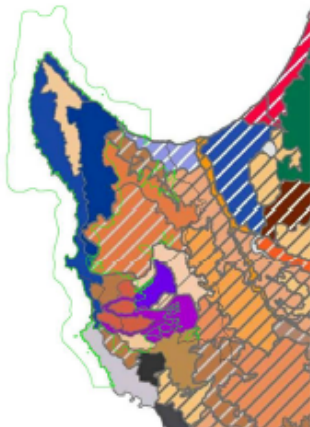


- Through important pilot mapping actions in Cyprus and Greece, as well as Lebanon and Jordan, the project was successfully completed last year
- Some of MedScapes' key achievements include:
 - The introduction of a common landscape character assessment methodology to Greece, Jordan and Lebanon under the leadership of Cyprus
 - The introduction of a common collective decision making system at community level to Jordan, Cyprus and Greece under the leadership of Lebanon
 - The introduction of landscape assessment courses in eight universities in Cyprus, Greece, Lebanon and Jordan, already initiating to the concept over 300 post graduate students
 - The production and dissemination of a Best Practice Manual, as well as the training of a wide range of practitioners in all partner countries
- Moreover, in Jordan, project maps have been officially adopted by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MoMA), while landscape character assessment is proceeding to additional areas within the framework of integrating biodiversity conservation into the tourism economy
- In Lebanon, project results have also been adopted by the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) with the objective of their use for the review of the National Land-Use Plan
- In Greece, through the project's workshops, a public dialogue has been initiated regarding the adoption of landscape character assessment tools in public policies concerning the landscape, regional planning and the environment



- And in Cyprus, the project has completed the landscape character mapping for the entire national territory at the scale of 1:50,000
- This will enable further work on the definition of landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed
- It is envisaged that more detailed work will now be possible within the scope of area-specific spatial plans, as they are formulated or reviewed

The Akamas Communities Plan



- Important coastal and marine conservation areas (SPA and SCI) within the Natura 2000 network
- An agricultural plateau of eight small communities which strive for economic prosperity
- The need to strike a balance between nature protection and sustainable development


- We are thus proceeding with a third-level mapping for the Akamas Communities Plan area, currently at the initial stages of the planning process, with inter-service consultation just completed and a structured democratic dialogue under way with the area's key stakeholders
- A report describing the state and perspectives of the area is in preparation
- The plan under formulation is envisaged to include an integrated landscape policy, with specific quality objectives and guidelines for new development, on the basis of the MedScapes mapping and its further refinement

Landscape Character Assessment





Δασικά παράκτια πεδινά τοπία
Unsettled forested coastal lowlands

Επίπεδες μέχρι ήπια λοφώδεις, πεδινές, παράκτιες περιοχές, με δασώδη και ημιφυσική βλάστηση. Απουσία οικιστικής δόμησης.

Flat to gently rolling lowland unsettled landscape dominated by forest and semi-natural vegetation, lying along the coastline.



Φωτογραφία: Χερσόνησος Ακάμας
Photo taken: Akamas peninsula



places matter, they map our lives!
www.medscapes.org

- Thanks to the work done by the Open University of Cyprus and the Foundation for the Conservation and Regeneration of the Cypriot Countryside, it looks like we have a good start in this effort
- This is one of the landscape character types identified by the MedScapes project, exemplified by a photo from the Akamas study area

CZECH REPUBLIC/REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

Mrs Júlia TÓBIKOVÁ, National Rrepresentative to the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment

Mr Jan BROJÁČ, International Relations Department, Ministry of the Environment

Mrs Zdenka HOFBAUEROVÁ, Senior Official, Ministry of Culture

Mr Karel WIRTH, Senior Ministerial Counsellor, Ministry of Regional Development

Czech Republic – Statement

Ladies and gentlemen, chair,

- Although information about the landscape policies in the Czech Republic unfortunately have not been published on ELCIS yet, thanks to the opportunity to present this theme during the 18. Council of Europe meeting of the workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention last year, a short presentation is available on CoE websites dedicated to this meeting.
- Today I would like to inform you about the processes and activities that have been taken to implement the European Landscape Convention in the Czech Republic in the last two years.
- As I informed you in 2014, inter-ministerial commission for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention was renewed in the Czech Republic after nearly 3 years of dis-function. This commission consists of representatives from 5 ministries responsible for the implementation of the Convention in the Czech Republic - at the level of deputy ministers. This commission meets every three or four months and serves as a consultative body for the exchange of information. Representatives of ministries within the group declared the need to strengthen activities to increase public awareness on landscape values for everyday life.
- As I also informed you two years ago, in 2014 Governmental Council for Sustainable development had been reorganised. This body has advisory function. One of the 8 Committees of the Council transformed into the Committee for Landscape, Water and Biodiversity. The Committee consists of the selection of sectorial and landscape experts, governmental representatives, representatives of regional and local authorities, professionals and political representatives. Members of this Committee prepare comments and statements during the preparation of sectorial strategies and policies and revise objectives and measures taken in these policies which have implications for landscape.
- Following the approval of the Protocol changing the European Landscape Convention by the Committee of Deputy Ministers of the Council of Europe in June 2016, I can inform you that the Czech Republic has already initiated the process of ratification of the Protocol. The Protocol had been approved by the Government and by the Senate and currently is being debated in Committees of the House of Representatives. We expect that the Protocol would be ratified by the Czech Republic by the end of 2017.
- I would also like to inform you, that following to the extended consultations with experts, we came to the conclusion that original translation of the Convention published in the Collection of International Treaties of the Czech Republic in 2005 did not match the original texts in English

and French. This had caused complications and misunderstandings for its proper implementation in the Czech Republic. For this reason, after consultation with experts and relevant ministries we had proceeded to draft a clarification and correction to the translation of the Convention. This corrected translation of the ELC was published in the Collection of International Treaties in February this year and it will be followed by the correction of relevant legislation.

- In the last two years the Government of the Czech Republic has approved several national policies with significant impact on sustainable management of our landscapes. Among others I would like to mention the Updated version of the Spatial Development Policy of the Czech Republic, Policy of Architecture and Building Culture of the Czech Republic, Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change and its Action Plan, Strategy of biological diversity of the Czech Republic and Strategy of Environmental Education and Awareness Rising of the Czech Republic. As the matter of fact, we have started to prepare the actualisation of the State Program on Nature and Landscape Protection – which is to be an action plan for the Strategy of biological diversity, European Landscape Convention and Ramsar Convention.
- Another important success I have to mention within the frame of this statement is the tool “Territorial Landscape Studies”. The Landscape Study is a technical document enabling comprehensive conceptual and multidisciplinary approach to landscapes by using the coordinating role of spatial planning legislation, processes and documentation. Territorial Landscape Study constitutes the basis for planning and decision-making procedures. A quality elaboration of Landscape Study requires cooperation of all stakeholders and must involve a team of experts. Landscape Studies are processed in accordance with the requirements of the European Landscape Convention, Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Czech Republic and the EU’s biodiversity Strategy by 2020. The elaboration of Landscape Study is fully supported by the combination of EU and National Funds.
- In April 2015 a one day Conference on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the ELC ratification in the Czech Republic (2004-2014) was organised. At the Conference the representatives of the ministries responsible for the implementation of the Convention assessed the 10 year of its implementation at their ministries and presented their vision for next years. In the afternoon part good examples of the implementation of the ELC on local or regional level were presented.
- Similar Conference dedicated to the theme “Importance of Water in Landscape” was organised in April 2016. There are also tens or hundreds of other events, sectoral or inter-sectoral, with implication to landscape being held annually in the Czech Republic. I would like to mention just few of them:
 - For example Association for Urban and Regional Planning of the Czech Republic organises several thematic conferences of high quality per year with implications to spatial planning, landscapes, tourism or cultural heritage;
 - Another one is the international reSITE event, which is being held annually since 2011 in Prague, with active participation of leading personalities from around the world. These events advocate for the creation of lovable, livable cities by promotion of public space, public architecture, recreational and working waterfronts, and sustainable mobility in cities;
 - and many others of different sectors – agriculture, forestry, cultural and natural heritage, landscapes etc.

- At the end of my speech, I would like to give the floor to my colleague Jan Borjáč, who would like to give you short greetings and invitation.

DENMARK / DANEMARK

FINLAND / FINLANDE

Mr Kimmo AULAKE, Chair of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe, Ministerial Advisor - Ministry of Education and Culture

Mr Tapio HEIKKILÄ, Senior Environmental Advisor, Ministry of the Environment

Mrs Ulla SALMELA, Chief Intendant, National Board of Antiquities



**ELC in Finland
2015 – 2017**

Strasbourg 23rd March 2017
Tapio Heikkilä



Article 6 – Specific measures



Article 6 – Specific measures

A) Awareness-raising

”to increase awareness among the civil society”



Green Year 2016

Theme: **Sustainable Finnish Landscape**

- Slogan: **My landscape – in town and countryside**
- Co-operation with NGO's, authorities, municipalities, citizens
- Over 400 events in 70 municipalities
- Social media successful tool
- Initiative: European Green Year



Article 6 – Specific measures

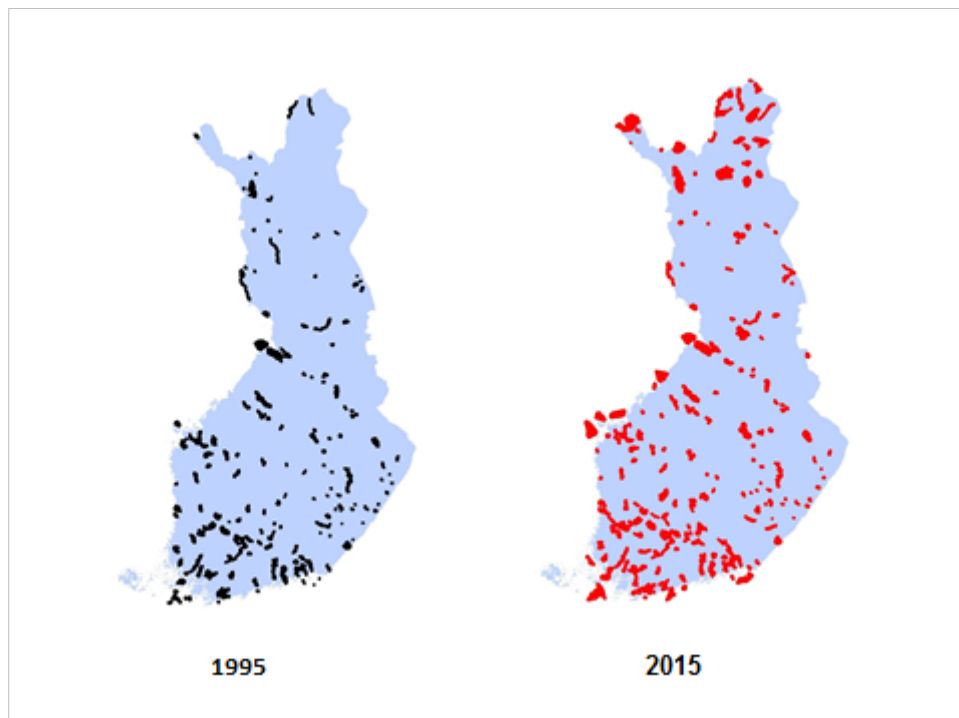
C) Identification and assesment

” to identify and assess the landscapes”



Inventories of nationally valuable landscape areas

- Updating the old lists of areas from the early 1990s.
- Historically and culturally important landscape areas, mainly agricultural landscapes, also other features
- Public hearing spring 2016: both positive and negative response
- Goal: Government decision 2018 (?)





Inventories of semi-natural pastures 2015–2020

- Meadows and other semi-natural habitats endangered
- Last investigations in 1990's
- Changes because of management level
- New project: rules and advice for investigations 2015–2016
- Financing for the whole project still open



Article 6 – Specific measures

E) Implementation

” to protect, manage and plan the landscapes”



11

Landscape Conservation Areas

National level:

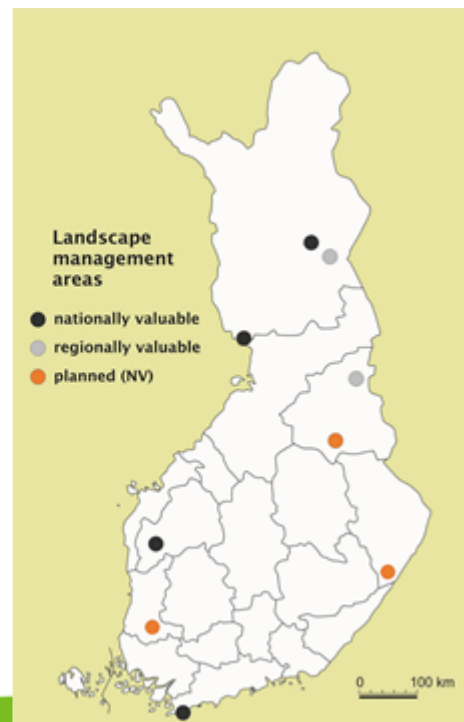
- Skärlandet; Tammissaari, Raasepori
- Hyppänjokilaakso; Kauhajoki
- Kairala–Luiro; Pelkosenniemi
- **Simo; Simo (New)**

Regional level:

- Vienalaiskylät; Suomussalmi
- Saija; Salla

On progress:

- Totkunniemi; Kitee
- **Naapurinvaara; Sotkamo (New)**
- **Köyliö; Säskylä (New)**



Simo Landscape Conservation Area

— Established 30.11.2015





Landscape Observatory of Finland



Landscape Observatory of Finland



- **Consortium for Landscape Observatory** established 2016
- 6 Universities and research institutions, National Board of Antiquities, Ministry of the Environment, 2 NGO's (landscape architects and culture heritage researchers)
- ELC important starting point
- Next steps: defining goals, project plans, funding

17

Article 9 – Transfrontier landscapes





Article 11 – Landscape award of the CoE

- The Best Landscape Project of Finland: **Shepherding Weeks**
- Voluntary work for valuable landscapes
- Finnish candidate for the European landscape award 2017





FRANCE

Mme Juliette FAIVRE, Chef du Bureau des paysages et de la publicité, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et de la mer

Mme Marie-Christine SOULIE, Inspectrice générale de l'administration du développement durable, Conseil général de l'environnement et du développement durable, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et de la mer

M. Julien TRANSY, Chargé de mission, Bureau des paysages et de la publicité, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et de la mer

*

M. Julien TRANSY, Chargé de mission, Bureau des paysages et de la publicité, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et de la mer

Les principales actions conduites en France depuis la 8^e Conférence de 2015

Action transversale – Un renforcement de la reconnaissance juridique du paysage

La loi pour la Reconquête de la Biodiversité, de la Nature et des Paysages a été publiée le 8 août 2016. Ses principales dispositions en matière de paysages ont fait l'objet d'une [présentation](#) lors de la 18^{ème} réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du Paysage.

Il s'agit simplement de retenir ici que le titre VII de cette loi, dédié au Paysage :

- S'appuie sur la définition du paysage consacrée par la Convention (article 1 a de la Convention)
- Donne une assise juridique aux Atlas de paysages en tant que document de connaissance de référence (article 6 C de la Convention)
- Donne une définition commune aux codes de l'environnement et de l'urbanisme des Objectifs de Qualité Paysagère, en tant qu'outil de projet (article 6D de la Convention)
- Crée un titre de paysagiste-concepteur
- Instaure un régime de protection des allées et alignements d'arbres qui bordent les voies de communication

Art 6 A – La tenue de journées de sensibilisation dites « journée des paysages »

Éléments de contexte : Organisées par le bureau des paysages du ministère chargé de l'environnement, ces journées à caractère national sont destinées à un large public d'acteurs de l'aménagement. Elles visent à débattre des outils et méthodes des politiques paysagères et, plus généralement, à questionner la place du paysage dans les autres politiques publiques. Leur mise en place mobilise toujours un partenaire pour favoriser l'ouverture et la rencontre avec d'autres acteurs et réseaux. Ce partenaire co-construit le programme.

Depuis la dernière Conférence, 5 journées ont été programmées :

Quels paysages pour la transition énergétique et le changement climatique ? En partenariat avec la Fédération des Parcs Naturels Régionaux de France et l'École Nationale Supérieure de Versailles (7 avril 2015)

Paysages et agricultures : Les paysages, clé d'entrée pour une agro-écologie contribuant au développement durable et harmonieux des territoires. En partenariat avec le Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt (29 juin 2015)

Paysage et trame verte et bleue : deux politiques au service d'un même bien commun ? En partenariat avec la Direction de l'Eau de la Biodiversité du ministère et la Fédération des Parcs Naturels Régionaux de France (24 novembre 2015)

Du paysage « tel que perçu » à l'expression des « aspirations des populations » : qui parle au nom de qui, et au terme de quels processus participatifs ? En partenariat avec le Commissariat au Développement Durable du ministère (11 janvier 2017, sur le thème *Perceptions et représentations sociales des paysages*, et 1^{er} mars 2017, sur le thème *Entre perceptions et aspirations des populations en matière des paysages*)

Art 6 C – La poursuite du déploiement des Atlas de paysages (art. 6 C de la Convention)

6 Atlas ont été publiés **depuis la dernière Conférence**, confirmant la dynamique enclenchée depuis plus de vingt ans sur cette politique de connaissance de tous les types de paysages.

Atlas publiés en 2015 : [Meurthe-et-Moselle](#) ; [Alsace](#) et [Hautes-Pyrénées](#)

Atlas publiés en 2016 : [Lot-et-Garonne](#), [Haute Marne](#) et [Pays-de-la-Loire](#)

Art 6 C – La mise en réseau des Observatoires Photographiques du Paysage

Éléments de contexte : Les Observatoires Photographiques du Paysage (OPP) peuvent s'articuler sur certains territoires avec les Atlas de paysages, pour donner à voir les dynamiques paysagères et servir de vecteur à leur analyse.

Depuis la dernière Conférence de mars 2015 :

L'année 2016 a marqué les 25 ans de l'Observatoire Photographique National du Paysage (OPNP) initié par le ministère de l'environnement, et dont le fonds photographique est accessible au grand public depuis 2014 sur la [photothèque Terra](#).

De nombreux territoires ont depuis développé des OPP dits « locaux ». Le ministère a souhaité en faire un inventaire et en dresser la typologie. Une étude a été réalisée en ce sens en 2015. Un [extranet](#) a également été constitué (mot de passe : opp ; identifiant : extr@pp), dans l'optique de mettre en réseau la centaine d'OPP locaux ainsi recensée. L'objectif est de mettre à disposition des ressources documentaires et de favoriser les échanges inter OPP, afin de créer une dynamique autour des bonnes pratiques transposables, tous territoires, toutes structures porteuses et tous sujets confondus.

Une journée d'échange a été organisée en 2016 autour des 25 ans de la démarche, pour donner à voir la diversification des acteurs et des approches aujourd'hui constatée en matière d'OPP. Les [actes](#) de cette journée sont accessibles sur l'extranet, avec d'autres études récentes. Cette date symbolique a par ailleurs servi de moteur à la préparation d'un ouvrage de référence sur le sujet, à paraître fin 2017.

Art 6 C – La définition d'objectifs de qualité paysagère à travers les Plans de paysages

Éléments de contexte : Le ministère a lancé, en 2012/2013, un premier appel à projets « Plans de paysage », reconduit en 2014/2015. Les collectivités lauréates bénéficient d'un soutien financier de l'Etat à hauteur de 30 000€, ainsi que d'un accompagnement méthodologique dispensé par un « Club Plans de paysage ».

Depuis la dernière Conférence et les résultats de l'appel à projet publiés mi-2015, le Club compte 51 territoires membres, dont 46 lauréats des deux appels à projets "Plan de paysage" et 5 territoires associés.

Un [extranet](#) a été mis en place afin de favoriser les échanges entre ces territoires et la mise à disposition de ressources méthodologiques (identifiant : planpaysage ; mot de passe : extr@planpaysage). L'animation du Club passe également par la tenue de séminaires annuels et de Groupes de Travail thématiques, dont les comptes-rendus et les productions sont également accessibles sur l'extranet.

Un troisième appel à projet est en cours. Les lauréats seront désignés à la mi-année 2017.

Art 11 – La relance du Grand Prix National du Paysage (GPNP)

L'année 2015 a marqué la relance du Grand Prix national du paysage, qui sera désormais décerné tous les deux ans par le ministère.

En 2016, un **Prix spécial du Jury du Grand Prix national du paysage** a été attribué à l'**agence Fabriques Architectures Paysages** pour le parc agricole de Vernand (Loire). La démarche est astucieusement intégrée au modèle économique de l'entreprise agricole. Fins connaisseurs de cette exploitation familiale comme de la demande sociale, les paysagistes ont construit avec le chef de l'exploitation un projet source de valeur ajoutée pour les deux métiers.

Le **Grand prix national du paysage** 2016 a été décerné à l'**agence Folléa Gautier** pour les lisières urbaines de la ville de Saint-Paul sur l'Île de la Réunion. Avec l'appui du conseil régional de la Réunion, les paysagistes ont défini des orientations paysagères ambitieuses pour la côte ouest de l'île qui ont été concrétisées dans les franges urbaines de la commune de Saint-Paul. Les aménagements réalisés autour de l'autoroute ont permis aux réunionnais de se réapproprier leurs lieux de vie : doublement de la chaussée royale pour accueillir des voies piétonnes et un trafic routier apaisé, création de cheminements doux pour relier la ville à des sites naturels proches redevenus accessibles, recréation de milieux humides et restauration de la biodiversité. Ce projet constituera la candidature de la France pour la 5^{ème} session du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.

Liens :

Atlas Alsace : <http://www.paysages.alsace.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/>

Atlas Haute-Marne : <http://www.haute-marne.gouv.fr/Politiques-publiques/Amenagement-du-territoire-urbanisme/Paysage/Referentiel-des-paysages-de-Haute-Marne>

Atlas Hautes-Pyrénées : <http://www.hautes-pyrenees.gouv.fr/atlas-des-paysages-des-hautes-pyrenees-r1145.html>

Atlas Lot-et-Garonne : <https://atlaspaysages.lotetgaronne.fr/>

Atlas Meurthe-et-Moselle : <http://vivrelespaysages.cg54.fr/introduction,23.html>

Atlas Pays-de-la-Loire : <http://www.paysages.pays-de-la-loire.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=sommaire>

Photothèque TERRA : <https://terra.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/observatoire-photo-paysage/categories;jsessionid=AC96365CA778F4484ADE1E60EB953D7B>

Extranet OPP : <http://extranet.observatoires-photographiques-paysages.din.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=sommaire>

Actes : <http://extranet.observatoires-photographiques-paysages.din.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/meem-transformations-a89.html>

Extranet Plans de paysages : <http://planpaysage.din.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=sommaire>

Agence Fabriques Architectures Paysages : <http://www.fabriques-ap.net/>

Agence Folléa-Gautier : <http://www.follea-gautier.com/>

*

**9e CONFERENCE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
SUR LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE**

Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg

28-24 mars 2017

Session I – Session introductive

3. Communications des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe

**Les principales actions conduites en France en depuis la
8ème Conférence de mars 2015**

Julien TRANSY

Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et de la mer

Bureau des paysages et de la publicité



Action transversale :
Un renforcement de la reconnaissance juridique du paysage

8 août 2016 JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE Texte 2 sur 98

LOIS

LOI n° 2016-1087 du 8 août 2016
pour la reconquête de la biodiversité, de la nature et des paysages (1)
NOR : DEN16M030X

L'Assemblée nationale et le Sénat ont délibéré.

L'Assemblée nationale a adopté.

Vo la décision du Conseil constitutionnel n° 2016-737 DC du 4 août 2016 ;

Le Président de la République promet que la loi dont la teneur suit :

Loi pour la Reconquête de la Biodiversité, de la Nature et des Paysages

Publiée le 8 août 2016

Un titre dédié au paysage qui :

- S'appuie sur la **définition du paysage** consacrée par la Convention
- Donne une assise juridique aux **Atlas de paysages** en tant que document de connaissance de référence
- Donne une définition commune aux codes de l'environnement et de l'urbanisme des **Objectifs de Qualité Paysagère**, en tant qu'outil de projet
- Crée un titre de **paysagiste-concepteur**
- Instaure un régime de protection des **allées et alignements d'arbres** qui bordent les voies de communication

Article 6A

La tenue de journées de sensibilisation



Depuis la dernière Conférence, 5 journées ont été programmées :

Quels paysages pour la transition énergétique et le changement climatique ?
(7 avril 2015)

Paysages et agricultures : Les paysages, clé d'entrée pour une agro-écologie contribuant au développement durable et harmonieux des territoires.
(29 juin 2015)

Paysage et trame verte et bleue : deux politiques au service d'un même bien commun ?
(24 novembre 2015)

Du paysage « tel que perçu » à l'expression des « aspirations des populations » : qui parle au nom de qui, et au terme de quels processus participatifs ?
(11 janvier 2017 - *Perceptions et représentations sociales des paysages*
et 1er mars 2017 - *Entre perceptions et aspirations des populations en matière des paysages*)

Article 6C


La poursuite du déploiement des Atlas de paysages

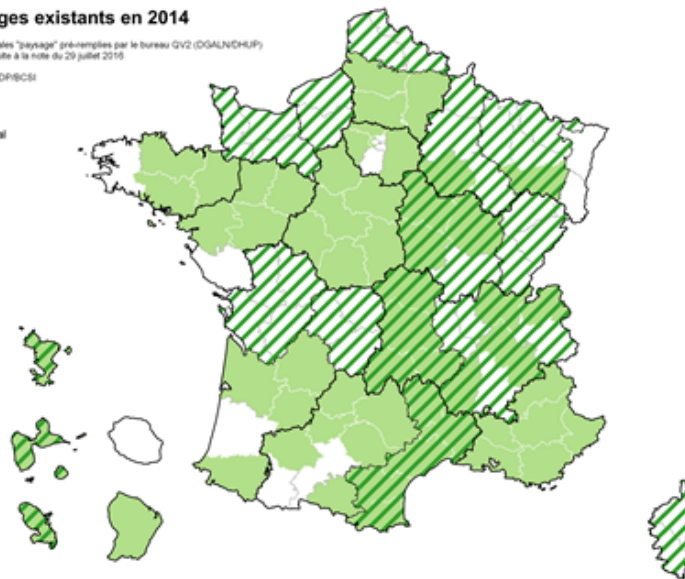


Atlas de paysages existants en 2014

Source : fiches d'identité régionales "paysage" pré-remplies par le bureau QV2 (DGALN/DHUP) et complétées par les DREAL suite à la note du 29 juillet 2010

Cartographie : DGALN/SAGP/SDP/BCS

-  Atlas régional
-  Atlas départemental



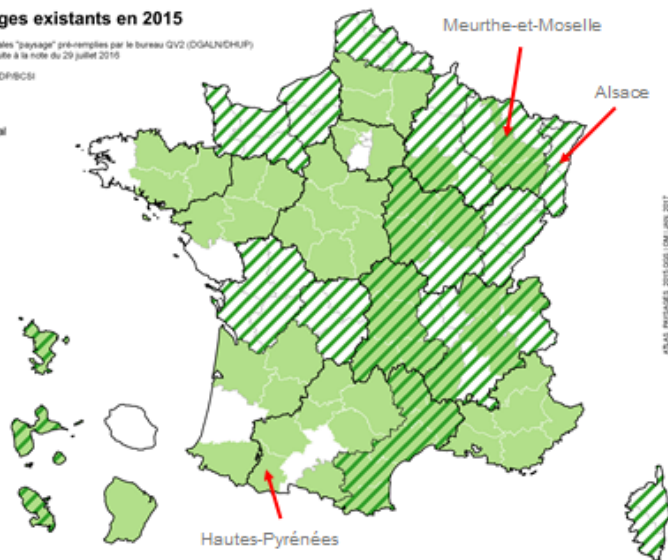
ATLAS_PAYSAGES_2014_QV2 (09/1 JANV 2017)

Atlas de paysages existants en 2015

Source : fiches d'identité régionales "paysage" pré-remplies par le bureau GV2 (DGALN/DHUP) et complétées par les CREAL suite à la note du 29 juillet 2015

Cartographie : DGALN/SAGYSDP/BCSI

- Atlas régional
- Atlas départemental



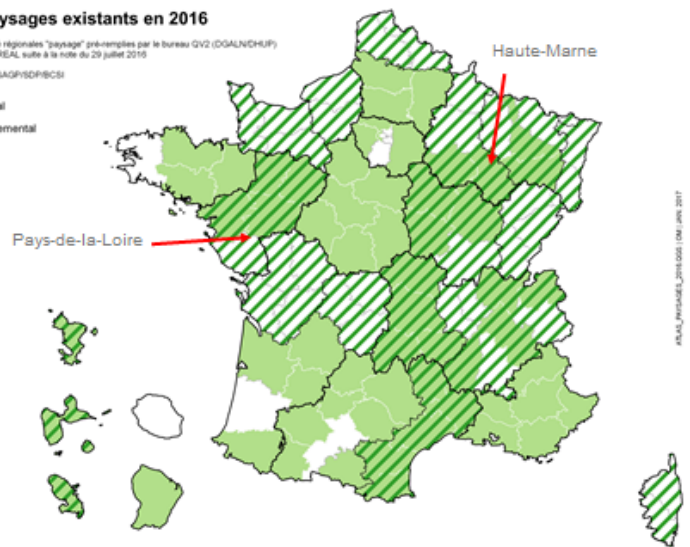
ANAL_PAYSAGES_2015_0001 (04/06/2017)

Atlas de paysages existants en 2016

Source : fiches d'identité régionales "paysage" pré-remplies par le bureau GV2 (DGALN/DHUP) et complétées par les CREAL suite à la note du 29 juillet 2015

Cartographie : DGALN/SAGYSDP/BCSI

- Atlas régional
- Atlas départemental



ANAL_PAYSAGES_2016_0001 (04/06/2017)



Article 6C

La mise en réseau des Observatoires Photographiques du Paysage

Photo: © E. V. de la Motte / © L. de la Motte
Paris et Région Ile-de-France
Urbanisme - DRIAP - Paris Urbanisme - 2016
Paris, 2016 - 2017 - 2018 - 2019



Un Observatoire Photographique National du Paysage ...



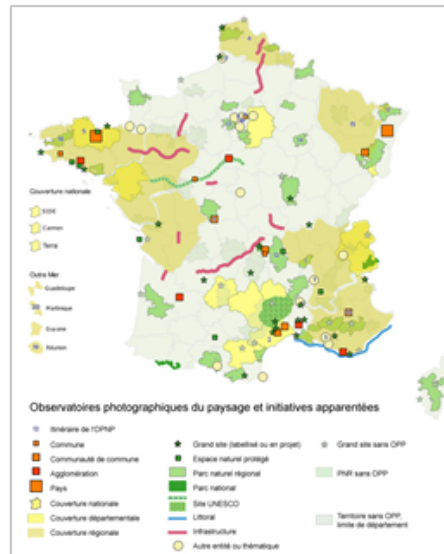
<http://terra.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/observatoire-photo-paysage/home/>



... Et des OPP « locaux »



MEEEM, Observatoires photographiques du paysage « locaux », Recensement et typologie, décembre 2015 (maj. février 2016), 27 pages.



Lien : <http://extranet.observatoires-photographiques-paysages.dln.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/splp.php?page=sommaire>
 Identifiant : opp
 Mot de passe : extr@opp

Observatoires Photographiques du Paysage
Forum et Ressources

Recherche sur le site Ok

REPÈRES INTRODUCTIFS CARTE ET RÉPERTOIRE DES OPP PRÉSENTATIONS DÉTAILLÉES DES OPP PRATIQUES ET MÉTHODES RENCONTRES & ÉVÈNEMENTS FORUM

Cet extranet a pour objectif de contribuer à l'échange de pratiques, au partage et à la collaboration entre les acteurs des observatoires photographiques du paysage (OPP) : commanditaires, photographes, chercheurs, gestionnaires... Le forum concerne l'ensemble des acteurs des OPP, qu'ils fassent partie ou non de l'OPNP. Par leur diversité d'approche, d'objet, de statut, de périmètre, etc., les OPP partagent en effet une communauté de principes : cf. article "Présentation". Cette combinaison de critères explique pourquoi certains outils, bien que basés sur le média photographique (photo aérienne, initiatives ponctuelles ou individuelles), n'entrent pas dans le périmètre du présent extranet.

Des actions autour des 25 ans de la démarche



Film documentaire

Ouvrage de référence

Article 6C

La définition d'OQP à travers les Plans de paysages



Le Club Plans de paysage début 2017

Vue d'ensemble

Créé en 2013, le Club Plans de paysage compte actuellement 51 territoires membres : 46 lauréats et 5 territoires associés

Ces territoires se répartissent sur 23 régions et 45 départements. En 2017, seules la Corse, La Réunion et la Martinique ne comptent pas de territoires membres du Club Plans de paysage.

L'élaboration des plans de paysage de ces territoires est portée par des structures diverses. On recense :

- ☐ 24 communautés de communes ou d'agglomération (47%) ;
- ☐ 9 syndicats mixtes de SOT, de Pays, de Grand site ou d'aménagement (27%) ;
- ☐ 9 parcs - 8 PNR et 1 PN (8%)
- ☐ 3 communes seules (6%)
- ☐ 6 autres types de structures (12%) - EPTB, association, PAH, Conseil régional et Pôle d'équilibre

Chiffres-clés

- 2 appels à projets (2013 et 2015)
- 1 troisième appel à projets en cours en 2017 (annonce des lauréats en juillet 2017)
 - 21 lauréats en 2013
 - 25 lauréats en 2015
 - 5 territoires associés 2015 (candidats à l'appel à projets non retenus, mais associés aux travaux du Club)
 - 54 candidatures réceptionnées en 2017
 - 30 000 € de subventions par territoire lauréat

Répartition territoriale

Total : 51 membres
(dont 5 territoires associés)



<http://planpaysage.din.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>
nom d'utilisateur : planpaysage / mot de passe : extr@planpaysage



Article 11

La relance du Grand Prix National du Paysage (GNP)



GEORGIA / GEORGIE

Mrs Marina TUMANISHVILI, Architect/City-Planner, Chief Specialist of the UNESCO and International Relations Unit, National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia

Mrs Irine LOMASHVILI, Chief Specialist of the Biodiversity and Forestry Policy Department, Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources Protection

*

Mrs Marina TUMANISHVILI, Architect/City-Planner, Chief Specialist of the UNESCO and International Relations Unit, National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia

Implementation of European Landscape Convention in Georgia

Georgia ratified The European Landscape Convention in 2011. According to the Articles of the Convention, Georgia awares “that the landscape contributes to the formation of local cultures and that it is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity”. Also, concerns “to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment”.

Georgia is located in Caucasus region. Its territory outstands for its landscapes, views of the mountains, valleys and seas. Included landscapes of special values, which are important not only for Georgia, but for the whole world as well. These are the landscapes which are the indivisible part of the world cultural heritage states. Among them, there are Historic Monuments of Mtskheta – Jvari monastery, Svetitskhoveli cathedral and Samtatvro nunnery, also urban and cultural landscape of village Chajashi in Svanetimountains and Gelati-Bagrati complex, which are included in UNESCO World Heritage list.

As Georgia is located at the crossroad of Europe and Asia there are different areas of diverse types of flora and fauna.

The components of Georgian nature (relief, climate, waters and etc.) are linked to each other differently at different places and create diverse natural complexes according to its features and its economic use. There are 11 basic models of natural landscape of mountain and plain types in Georgia. They are located above a very high altitude. The highest spot of Georgia is the mountain of Shkhara-5201 meters above the sea level. The lowest point is – the soughs situated in the area of Poti-Kulevi (-1, 5- 2, 3 meters below the sea level).

Also, Georgia is represented with the highest settlement in Europe located in the natural landscape of the preserved territory of Tusheti. This is the village Bochorna lying above an altitude of 2345 meters. Thus, for sustainable development of Georgia it is very important to preserve its remarkable landscapes, valuable not only for the country but for the whole Europe as well.

Landscape Issues as a Subject of Georgian Constitution

Landscape is the subject in some articles of the National Constitution. In particular, the constitution states (Article 37, P. 3, 4): “Everyone shall have the right to live in healthy environment and enjoy natural and cultural surroundings. Everyone shall be obliged to care for natural and cultural

environment. With the view of ensuring safe environment, in accordance with ecological and economic interests of society, with due regard to the interests of the current and future generations the state shall guarantee the protection of environment and the rational use of nature”.

Legislative acts of Georgia, in which the landscape identification and protection issues are presented

Landscape identification and protection issues are regulated by The Law of Georgia on Cultural Heritage and The Law of Georgia on The System of Protected Areas. Also, planning issues are regulated by the decree N59 of Government of Georgia, 15.01.2014 “Technical regulations – use and development of urban areas”.

The law of Georgia on Cultural Heritage defines historic landscape protection zones which are one of the general protection zones. Besides the zone mentioned above, the general protection zone includes historical built-up area protection zone, built-up area regulation zone, historical landscape protection zone, archaeological protection zone. The law sets the rule of determination of this zone and the mode of action in it. According to the law: The establishment of protection zones has the following goals: protection of cultural heritage, including monuments, urban fabric and isolated buildings and structures of cultural value, historical built-up area, a network of streets, planning structure, historical landscape and archaeological objects located there from undesirable impact; preservation of natural, historical, aesthetic and ecological environment within its borders, its authentic elements, historically set views and panoramas, as well as socio-economic and cultural context, which will facilitate the protection and sustainable development of a monument and its environment and preservation of the role of a monument as a testimony of past.

As for, historical landscape protection zone, it shall be such natural, agricultural or urban area of historical, cultural and aesthetic value, the formation of which throughout historical development partially or fully resulted from a human activity or which is a historically formed natural environment of separate monuments.

The goal of establishing a historical landscape protection zone is to preserve protection zones of immovable monuments of cultural heritage and of cultural heritage, as well as historically formed environment of sites associated with historical events, oral narratives and folklore and restoration of their exterior experience. In historical landscape protection zone it shall be mandatory to preserve natural topography and reservoirs, remove such buildings, structures and plants that are devoid of any cultural value and disturb the landscape, to protect and regulate vegetative cover, ensure forest and greenery restoration, and protect meadows and other areas from landslide and flooding.

This law also states that if one area becomes part of several protection zones, prohibiting norm of protection zone regimes will be applied in each specific case.

For example, the territory around Jvari monastery WHS in Mtskheta represents the landscape protection zone of cultural heritage of Mtskheta, which is regulated by the law on “Cultural Heritage”, but at the same time, it is the part of the National Park, which is under the control of the law on “The System of Protected Areas”. In case of discussing the development issues of this territory, tighter prohibitive measures should be taken.

As mentioned above, landscape is a subject of another specific law like the law of Georgia on The System of Protection Areas. According to this law “A protected landscape may be established to protect nationally important, aesthetically distinctive, natural landscapes, or those of natural/cultural character, established as a result of harmonious correlation of nature and a human; as well as to protect living nature and to conduct recreational/tourist and traditional economic activities. The

protected landscape requires a nationally important wide land and/or water area, which contains a distinctive, historically and aesthetically valuable natural/cultural landscape. The protected landscape may form an integral part of any other protected territory (biosphere reserve, site of the world heritage) or contain a protected territory (natural monument). The natural landscape may include different zones”.

Protected Areas of Georgia are established in compliance with the IUCN categories. Protected Landscape corresponds to the IUCN category V.

Implementation of European Landscape Convention in Studies and Projects

After Georgia ratified the European Landscape Convention in 2011 the implementation process of the convention has started in different sectors on national level. Within the framework of the programs of Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia a series of projects have been processed, in particular:

“Study of cultural landscape of Mtskheta, evaluation of impact of ongoing and planned constructions and elaboration of manual principle of landscape protection, rehabilitation and development”. The project was developed in 2013.

As noted in the project, considering the recommendations of UNESCO, the optimizations of administrating the world cultural heritage monuments of Mtskheta, among other issues, is linked to the optimization with international conventions, especially to the European Landscape Convention. The project aimed to reveal the key features of cultural landscape of Mtskheta which shows the universal value of the world cultural heritage monuments of Mtskheta for the mankind and defines the necessary conditions for landscape protection, rehabilitation and sustainable use.

In 2014 was developed the project: “Drafting the Document of Cultural Landscape Construction of Khertvisi-Vardzia-Oloda” The object of study is one of the most important cultural heritage of Georgia – Valley of City-monastery Vardzia. It stands out among the distinguished monuments of cliff architecture of the world.

According to the technical assignment of the ministry for developing the project “new principals of protection zoning of UNESCO, particular importance of the landscape reflected in conventions and recommendations, provides the establishment not only the surrounding area of the object but also implies the environment, natural and cultural landscapes which is the indivisible part of the immovable cultural heritage”.

Landscape protection and development issues are also included in the policies of the Ministry of Agriculture. Among them, it is reflected in resolutions of the ministry and in The Development Strategy 2015-2020, in which the preservation of the environment and bio-diversity is determined as one of the strategic directions of The Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia.

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the Legal Field

Among the steps taken in terms of implementation of European Landscape Convention by the state of Georgia should be outlined the process of implementation of European Landscape Convention into legislative acts of Georgia, In particular:

At present the project of The Cultural and Natural Heritage Code is being discussed in Georgia. This Code should replace the operating law of Georgia on Cultural Heritage. In the new Code, there is a more detailed information about issues of natural heritage. In the project there is noted that “the

purpose of this Code is to determine the mechanisms of detecting and protecting of cultural heritage and natural values on the territory of Georgia, maintaining their role as the role of the witness of history, passing it from generation to generation and supporting the popularization, regulating the legal relations emerged within the field , providing the high degree of public involvement in decision-making process , preserving the artistic, aesthetic and historic value of living environment of man, promotion of sustainable development of cultural landscape and an urban environment, consideration of interests of cultural and natural heritage protection and development in the process of making planning decision on spatial arrangement and social-economic nature, elaboration of the appropriate mechanism”.

In the project of Code, Article: “Sector Regulatory Legal Acts” in the field of cultural and natural heritage of Georgia among the acts of the regulation of legislative relations, in the list of international legal acts there is included “The European Landscape Convention” as one of the basic documents (Project of Cultural and Natural Heritage Code, paragraph H, Article 4).

Completing the questionnaire of the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe

Georgia has completed the questionnaire of the Council of Europe Information System on the European landscape Convention.

The coordination of the working process of completing the information system was implemented by The National Agency of Cultural Heritage of Georgia within its competence. There were involved The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The ministry of Culture and Monument Protection, The Ministry of Environment and Natural Recourses Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Education and the “REC Caucasus” in the working process. On the basis of the information collected by the ministries and organizations, the questionnaire of database of information system was completed. (The process of completing the online questionnaire was carried out by Rusudan Mirzikashvili and Marina Tumanishvili).

Landscape Issues in the Education System

Several educational institutions in Georgia provide the study of landscape issues. Among them, there is Tbilisi State Academy of Art, where is a six-year course of the specialty of Landscape Architecture at the faculty of Architecture since 1970. Also, there is a special course on Master’s program in “Landscape Architecture” since 2016.

Ilia State University has a course of “Landscape Architecture” at the Faculty of “Natural Science and Engineering” since 2006.

The studying course in The Decorative Gardening Public College of the Patriarchy of Georgia is also related to the issues of care and maintenance of the landscapes.

In conclusion, it may be noted, that Georgia is in the process of implementation of European Landscape Convention. It is carried out in the legislative field as well as within the frameworks of the programs, studies and projects, planned by the state. In addition, it should be highlighted, that even greater efforts and an intensification of implementation process in all areas is needed. Special attention should be paid to the issues of implementation of European Landscape Convention in the education system.

GREECE / GRECE

Mr Stelios PERRAKIS, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Representation of the Hellenic Republic to the Council of Europe

Mrs Eleni CHRYSSOFAKI, Permanent Representation of the Hellenic Republic to the Council of Europe

HUNGARY/HONGRIE

Mrs Krisztina KINCSES, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture

Statement of Hungary Most important actions carried out since the previous Conference 2015-2016

1.
The Council of Europe – Directorate of Democratic Governance, Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention – in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture of Hungary organised the **17th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops** for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - 4th Session 2014-2015*”, in Budapest (Vigadó Concert Hall) on 9-10 June, 2016.
2.
The Council of Europe – Directorate of Democratic Governance, Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention – in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture of Hungary organised the **Ceremony of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award** of the Council of Europe.
3.
Based on the Hungarian application titled “**Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of Fabulous Hetés**”, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe attributed the **Landscape Award of the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention** for the 4th Session of the Award **2014-2015** to the Hungarian villages of **Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza and Zalasombatfa**, and the Slovenian villages of **Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje and Banuta**, with the support of the **Greenways Methodology Association** and the **Iron Curtain Trail Association**.
4.
In February 2016 the **Minister responsible for nature conservation opened a competition** for selecting the **national candidate** for the **Hungarian Landscape Award** which represents the country in the competition of the 5th Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.
The winner program was selected, and the **Hungarian application was submitted**. The Hungarian Landscape Award 2017 will be conferred in April.
Hungary **expanded the travelling exhibition** of “*For preserving our landscape heritage*”. The displays can be rented by subscription free of charge.
5.
Hungary has **completed the form of the Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention L6**.
6.
In October, 2016 Hungary launched a **research programme to identify and assess characteristics of landscapes** in Hungary and to determine **the medium and long-term instruments** of landscape protection, management and development based on landscape characteristics.
7.
Hungarian Government approved Hungary’s first National Landscape Strategy for the period 2017-2026 by No. 1128/2017. (III. 20) H Government Decision on the National Landscape Strategy for the period 2017-2026. The Strategy defines the objectives and tasks applying protection,

management and planning of landscapes in accordance with the spirit of the European Landscape Convention.



Statement of Hungary

Most important actions carried out since the previous Conference

2015-2016

Krisztina KINCSES, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention

9th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
9e CONFERENCE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE SUR LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE
Council of Europe / Conseil de l'Europe
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
23-24 March, 2017 / 23-24 mars 2017

17th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the
European Landscape Convention
17e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la
Convention européenne du paysage

The Council of Europe – Directorate of Democratic Governance, Secretariat of the
European Landscape Convention – in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture of
Hungary organised the

17th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops

for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on

*"Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - 4th Session 2014-
2015"*,

in Budapest (Vigadó Concert Hall) on 9-10 June, 2016.



**Landscape Award of the Council of Europe - Ceremony of the 4th Session
Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe - Cérémonie de la 4e Session
2015**

The Council of Europe – Directorate of Democratic Governance, Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention – in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture of Hungary organised

**the Ceremony of the 4th Session of the Landscape Award
of the Council of Europe.**

Based on the Hungarian application titled **“Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of Fabulous Hetés”**, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe attributed the **Landscape Award of the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention** for the 4th Session of the Award 2014-2015 to the Hungarian villages of **Bödeháza, Gáborjánháza, Szijártóháza and Zalasombatfa**, and the Slovenian villages of **Genterovci, Kamovci, Radmožanci, Žitkovci, Mostje and Banuta**, with the support of the **Greenways Methodology Association** and the **Iron Curtain Trail Association**.



**Landscape Award of the Council of Europe - 5th Session
Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe - 5e Session
2016-2017**

In February 2016 the minister responsible for nature conservation opened a competition for selecting the national candidate for the Hungarian Landscape Award which represents the country in the competition of the 5th Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

The winner program was selected, and the Hungarian application was submitted.

The Hungarian Landscape Award 2017 will be conferred in April.

Hungary expanded the travelling exhibition of *„For preserving our landscape heritage”*. The displays can be rented by subscription free of charge.



Information System - L6
Système d'information L6

Hungary has **completed the form**
of
the **Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention**
L6.



Research programme to identify and assess characteristics of landscapes
Programme de recherche pour identifier et évaluer les caractéristiques des
paysages

In October, 2016 Hungary launched a **research programme**
to identify and assess characteristics of landscapes
in Hungary
and
to determine
the medium and long-term instruments
of landscape protection, management and development based on landscape characteristics.



National Landscape Strategy 2017-2026
Stratégie nationale du paysage 2017-2026

Hungarian Government approved Hungary's first National Landscape Strategy for the period 2017-2026 in March, 2017. The Strategy defines the objectives and tasks applying protection, management and planning of landscapes in accordance with the spirit of the European Landscape Convention.

**No. 1128/2017. (III. 20.) H. Government Decision
on the National Landscape Strategy for the period 2017-2026**



IRELAND / IRLANDE

Mr William CUMMING, Senior Architectural Advisor, Department of Arts, Heritage Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs

Ireland

1. Ireland adopted its National Landscape Strategy one and a half years ago. An important aspect of the Strategy is that it is adopted by Government meaning that all relevant government departments are signed up to its implementation. An Implementation Committee involving Government Departments, NGOs and Professional Institutes has been established.
2. An initial key objective of the Strategy is the implementation of a National Landscape Character Assessment. It is expected that this will be a two year project. This NLCA will tie in with the recently completed Regional Landscape Character Assessment completed for Northern Ireland.

<http://www.ahrrga.gov.ie/heritage/built-heritage/national-landscape-strategy/>

ITALY / ITALIE

Mrs Maria Madelena ALESSANDRO, Chef de la mise en oeuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles et du tourisme, Service V – Conservation du paysage

Mr Giovanni MANIERI ELIA, Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles et du tourisme, Direction générale de l'archéologie, des beaux-arts et du paysage, Service du paysage V – Conservation du paysage

L'état de mise en œuvre de la convention européenne du paysage en Italie

En ce qui concerne l'état de mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du Paysage en Italie, sont énumérées ci-dessous les activités menées par le Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles et du tourisme, auquel le Gouvernement Italien confie les compétences relatives à la protection et à l'amélioration du Paysage national.

Activités administratives ordinaires

Dans l'esprit de la Convention le Ministère est appelé à prendre part aux tables interministérielles pour la définition et l'application de règles dont les effets ont un impact sur le paysage, et il est également impliqué dans le processus d'autorisation de responsabilité d'autres organes de l'Etat, pour des projets ayant des impacts particuliers sur le paysage (comme par exemple les interventions soumises à des procédures VIA et VAS).

Le Ministère joue un rôle actif, avec les administrations régionales (co-planification), pour la protection des paysages d'intérêt culturel particulier, et bénéficiant d'une protection spéciale, et même d'intérêt supranational (UNESCO).

L'Observatoire national pour la qualité du paysage

Avec une plus grande prise de conscience du rôle positif important que le Ministère peut jouer pour le paysage italien dans l'esprit de la Convention, ce même Ministère a été conduit à rendre vraiment efficace l'Observatoire national pour la qualité du paysage mis en place en 2013.

L'Observatoire national de la qualité du paysage est couvert par l'arrêté ministériel du 4 février 2015 qui en a établi la composition (art. 1) et en a nommé les membres actuels.

Les tâches de l'Observatoire national de la qualité du paysage sont déterminées par l'art. 3 de l'arrêté ministériel du 3 décembre 2013, en particulier la promotion d'études et d'analyses pour la formulation de propositions relatives à la définition des politiques pour la protection et l'amélioration du paysage italien.

L'Observatoire a créé des opportunités pour répondre à tous les observateurs régionaux et les observateurs locaux par la création d'un réseau de connaissances et d'expériences, dans la prise de conscience de l'importance du rôle joué par les communautés locales sur l'efficacité des politiques du Paysage.

Le travail a porté une attention particulière aux questions relatives à la planification, à l'impact sur le paysage des équipements pour la production d'énergie renouvelable, au « Zéro Gaspillage » des territoires, et à la durabilité des activités touristiques.

Il agit comme un élément de liaison entre les demandes qui viennent de tous les groupes sociaux et d'autres ministères, et constitue un appui à l'élaboration des politiques du Ministère.

Egalement il a tenu des réunions avec d'autres autorités de l'Etat, et avec des représentants des communautés locales dans la prise de conscience de la nature intersectorielle des politiques du paysage.

Prix du Paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Dans ce sens il a joué un rôle de soutien important dans la conduite de la procédure de sélection de la candidature italienne pour la participation de l'Italie au Prix du Paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, en sachant que cette procédure constitue une occasion importante pour la diffusion des valeurs de la Convention.

La procédure a été divulguée en communiquant avec les associations et les institutions, ainsi que par des réunions tenues en divers endroits italiens (Trento, Perugia, Caserta, Lecce, Agrigento).

La diffusion à grande échelle de l'initiative a produit un effet positif, avec un nombre important de candidatures au concours organisé par le Ministère.

Les projets, dont beaucoup de grande qualité, ont fait l'objet d'une sélection par un jury composé d'experts qui ont identifié comme candidature italienne au Prix du Conseil de l'Europe le projet présenté par le Parc Archéologique et du Paysage de la Vallée des Temples d'Agrigente.

Parmi les projets en ont été identifiés 17 comme étant dignes d'une mention spéciale.

« Journée nationale du Paysage » « Prix national du Paysage »

Suite à une proposition de l'Observatoire, a été mise en place la « Journée nationale du Paysage », ainsi que le « Prix national du Paysage », une reconnaissance importante pour les actions qui ont apporté des contributions remarquables dans l'application de la Convention européenne du contenu paysage à travers des actions visant à la vulgarisation de la culture du paysage, et de créer des opportunités positives pour le développement durable des communautés locales.

Au cours de la « Journée nationale du Paysage », célébrée chaque année le 14 Mars, est décerné tous les deux ans, le Prix, mais aussi les mentions aux projets jugés dignes.

Le 14 Mars 2017 a été célébrée la première « Journée nationale du Paysage » avec des commentaires très positifs sur tout le territoire italien, et avec plus de 170 initiatives mises en place pour la sensibilisation au Paysage.

Ainsi à Rome également, au siège du Ministère il y eut un séminaire « **Ensemble pour le Paysage** », avec la participation de personnalités du monde de la Culture.

Le séminaire a été l'occasion d'une évaluation rétrospective, en référence à la participation, la durabilité, l'exemplarité et la sensibilisation des 362 projets soumis au Ministère lors des cinq éditions du Prix.

Lors de la cérémonie a été présenté le « **Conte-moi un paysage** ». Le projet – qui est finalisé à l'éducation au paysage pour les enfants âgés de 5 à 10 ans – aura lieu jusqu'en Juin 2018. Le résultat des travaux sera un rapport qui sera présenté lors de la Conférence que le Ministère et la Région de

Calabre entendent jouer dans l'automne 2018 et on espère auront également lieu avec le Conseil de l'Europe.

Le projet sera mis en œuvre avec la participation de ceux qui ont mis en place des projets présentés comme candidature italienne au Prix du Conseil de l'Europe et considérés comme excellents, en créant un réseau d'échange d'expériences.

Le Ministre Franceschini et la Sous-Secrétaire Borletti-Buitoni ont ouvert la cérémonie de remise du Prix national et des mentions.

Afin de souligner la transversalité des politiques du Paysage, des mentions ont été attribuées par les représentants d'autres ministères de l'Etat italien directement impliqués dans les projets présentés ; ainsi à titre d'exemple ceux du Ministère de la Justice dans sa lutte contre la spéculation et l'anarchie, du Ministère de l'Education, des Universités et de la Recherche pour l'éducation au Paysage, du Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Sylviculture, du Ministère de la Protection de l'Environnement, de la Terre et de la Mer, pour la protection des territoires de la Ruralité, en appelant ces ministères à un engagement particulier en faveur de la protection et de l'amélioration du paysage.



La « Journée nationale du Paysage » avait comme média partner **Radio 3**, le radiodiffuseur public italien RAI, lequel a garanti à tous les longs programmes culturels de toute la journée consacrés au thème du Paysage.

*

L'état de mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du Paysage en Italie

En ce qui concerne l'état de mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du Paysage en Italie, sont énumérées ci-dessous les activités menées par le Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles et du tourisme, auquel le Gouvernement Italien confie les compétences relatives à la protection et à l'amélioration du Paysage national.

Activités administratives ordinaires

Dans l'esprit de la Convention le Ministère est appelé à prendre part aux tables interministérielles pour la définition et l'application de règles dont les effets ont un impact sur le paysage, et il est également impliqué dans le processus d'autorisation de responsabilité d'autres organes de l'Etat, pour des projets ayant des impacts particuliers sur le paysage (comme par exemple les interventions soumises à des procédures VIA et VAS).

Le Ministère joue un rôle actif, avec les administrations régionales (co-planification), pour la protection des paysages d'intérêt culturel particulier, et bénéficiant d'une protection spéciale, et même d'intérêt supranational (UNESCO).

L'Observatoire national pour la qualité du paysage

Avec une plus grande prise de conscience du rôle positif important que le Ministère peut jouer pour le paysage italien dans l'esprit de la Convention, ce même Ministère a été conduit à rendre vraiment efficace l'Observatoire national pour la qualité du paysage mis en place en 2013.

L'Observatoire national de la qualité du paysage est couvert par l'arrêté ministériel du 4 février 2015 qui en a établi la composition (art. 1) et en a nommé les membres actuels.

Les tâches de l'Observatoire national de la qualité du paysage sont déterminées par l'art. 3 de l'arrêté ministériel du 3 décembre 2013, en particulier la promotion d'études et d'analyses pour la formulation de propositions relatives à la définition des politiques pour la protection et l'amélioration du paysage italien.

L'Observatoire a créé des opportunités pour répondre à tous les observateurs régionaux et les observateurs locaux par la création d'un réseau de connaissances et d'expériences, dans la prise de conscience de l'importance du rôle joué par les communautés locales sur l'efficacité des politiques du Paysage.

Le travail a porté une attention particulière aux questions relatives à la planification, à l'impact sur le paysage des équipements pour la production d'énergie renouvelable, au " Zéro Gaspillage " des territoires, et à la durabilité des activités touristiques.

Il agit comme un élément de liaison entre les demandes qui viennent de tous les groupes sociaux et d'autres ministères, et constitue un appui à l'élaboration des politiques du Ministère.

Egalement il a tenu des réunions avec d'autres autorités de l'Etat, et avec des représentants des communautés locales dans la prise de conscience de la nature intersectorielle des politiques du paysage.

Prix du Paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

Dans ce sens il a joué un rôle de soutien important dans la conduite de la procédure de sélection de la candidature italienne pour la participation de l'Italie au Prix du Paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, en sachant que cette procédure constitue une occasion importante pour la diffusion des valeurs de la Convention.

La procédure a été divulguée en communiquant avec les associations et les institutions, ainsi que par des réunions tenues en divers endroits italiens (Trento, Perugia, Caserta, Lecce et Agrigente).

La diffusion à grande échelle de l'initiative a produit un effet positif, avec un nombre important de candidatures au concours organisé par le Ministère.

Les projets, dont beaucoup de grande qualité, ont fait l'objet d'une sélection par un jury composé d'experts qui ont identifié comme candidature italienne au Prix du Conseil de l'Europe le projet présenté par le Parc Archéologique et du Paysage de la Vallée des Temples d'Agrigente.

Parmi les projets en ont été identifiés 17 comme étant dignes d'une mention spéciale.

**“ Journée nationale du Paysage ”
“ Prix national du Paysage ”**

Suite à une proposition de l'Observatoire, a été mise en place la “Journée nationale du Paysage”, ainsi que le “Prix national du Paysage”, une reconnaissance importante pour les actions qui ont apporté des contributions remarquables dans l'application de la Convention européenne du contenu paysage à travers des actions visant à la vulgarisation de la culture du paysage, et de créer des opportunités positives pour le développement durable des communautés locales.

Au cours de la “ Journée nationale du Paysage ”, célébrée chaque année le 14 Mars, est décerné tous les deux ans, le Prix, mais aussi les mentions aux projets jugés dignes.

Le 14 Mars 2017 a été célébrée la première “ Journée nationale du Paysage ” avec des commentaires très positifs sur tout le territoire italien, et avec plus de 170 initiatives mises en place pour la sensibilisation au Paysage.

Ainsi à Rome également, dans le siège du Ministère il y eut un séminaire “ Ensemble pour le Paysage ”, avec la participation de personnalités du monde de la Culture.

Le séminaire a été l'occasion d'une évaluation rétrospective, en référence à la participation, la durabilité, l'exemplarité et la sensibilisation des 362 projets soumis au Ministère lors des cinq éditions du Prix.

Le Ministre Franceschini et la Sous-Secrétaire Borletti-Buitoni ont ouvert la cérémonie de remise du Prix national et des mentions.



Afin de souligner la transversalité des politiques du Paysage, des mentions ont été attribuées par les représentants d'autres ministères de l'Etat italien directement impliqués dans les projets présentés ; ainsi à titre d'exemple ceux du Ministère de la Justice dans sa lutte contre la spéculation et l'anarchie, du Ministère de l'Education, des Universités et de la Recherche pour l'éducation au Paysage, du Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Sylviculture, du Ministère de la Protection de l'Environnement, de la Terre et de la Mer pour la protection des territoires de la Ruralité, en appelant ces ministères à un engagement particulier en faveur de la protection et de l'amélioration du paysage.

La “ Journée nationale du Paysage ” avait comme partenaire médiatique Radio 3, le radiodiffuseur public italien RAI, lequel a garanti à tous les longs programmes culturels de toute la journée consacrés au thème du Paysage.

Un spot, créé par l'Institut du Cinéma expérimental à Rome, a été diffusé par les chaînes de la télévision RAI durant une semaine.

LATVIA / LETTONIE

Mrs Dace GRANTA, Senior Expert, Ministry of Environmental Protection & Regional Development, Spatial Planning department

Strasbourg, 9th Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention

During the last two years, the implementation of European Landscape Convention in Latvia focused mainly on the implementation of Strategy for Landscape policy 2013-2019 (hereinafter – Strategy).

The main priorities of the Strategy are:

1. Raising awareness about values and importance of the landscape;
2. Improvement of landscape management;
3. Improvement of cooperation between different stakeholders.

Selection of national nomination for Landscape Award of the Council of Europe gives a great contribution in building the awareness of both stakeholders and general public. There were 4 nominees in the national selection on 2014 whereas the number of nominees doubled on 2016 and the national nomination to the Landscape Award of CoE was selected out of 8 nominees. To ensure the exchange of experience between local municipalities, participants of the national selection present their projects in open seminars. Nevertheless scales of projects differ between the participants and in order to endorse the participation of NGO's and small enterprises. In response to suggestions of participants and experts we decided to improve the rules of national selection.

However, not only awards, but also everyday activities, particularly landscape planning are important in raising awareness. At the regional level aspects of landscape are included in Sustainable development strategies of Planning region and serves as guidelines for municipal development planning documents. Though landscape planning is not an obligation of local municipalities in Latvia, several municipalities have identified areas with special conditions for the preservation of landscape values in their spatial plans. Even more encouraging is that in recent years a number of municipalities have developed thematic landscape plans, which serve as a justification for zoning and binding building regulations.

But coming back to awareness raising and involvement of general public, it is important to mention that on 18 November 2018 we will celebrate Latvia's centenary – 100 years of independent country. A celebration programme with more than 100 events and campaigns is prepared and one of these events is dedicated to landscapes. Our ministry in cooperation with landscape experts has developed a concept for a public campaign on identification of treasured landscape values.

Therefore we would like to inform you in brief about planned activities. Every citizen will be able to submit a proposal on its valuable landscape in the initial phase of campaign. After that electronical voting will be announced were all citizens will be able to express their opinion on submitted proposals. Votes will be summarized and a dedicated board of landscape experts will develop a list of 10 treasured landscape values for each of 5 Planning regions. All selected values will be incorporated in electronical treasury of landscape values which will be named according to the overall slogan of the campaign – “treasured landscape values of Latvia – yesterday, today and tomorrow”. In the next phase all citizens will be invited to submit additional information on these values, for example memories, stories, events, notable persons, historical photos, as well as wishes for the future and actions needed for maintenance of these values.

A mobile exhibition based on the input from citizens as well as landscape experts will be developed in 2018. Exhibition will consist of both historical and contemporary photos with description on treasured landscape values. There will be a regional exhibition with integrated regional discussions on value and importance of landscapes in each Planning region.

All activities mentioned before are carried out in close cooperation with other state institutions, such as Ministry of Culture, State Inspection for Heritage Protection, Nature Conservation Agency and Latvian National Library. Close cooperation is also established with NGO's, for example Association of Landscape Architects of Latvia and Association of local governments.

In the end we would like to mention that by organizing Baltic Landscape forum on September 2015, we have improved international cooperation. Therefore we would like to express our gratitude to colleagues from Council of Europe, Civilscape, as well as Finland, Sweden, Estonia and Poland for visiting Riga and sharing their experience.

Thank you!

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

Mrs Justina ČUNDEROVA, Chief Desk Officer, Protected Areas and Landscape Division, Department of Nature protection and Forests, Ministry of Environment

**Statement on Progress of Implementation of
the European Landscape Convention in Lithuania**

Dear Colleagues,

Lithuania signed the European Landscape Convention in 2000, ratified it in 2002. Since then the process of its implementation has begun.

First and one of the most significant steps forward was the adoption of the National Landscape Policy in 2004 and the Government measures of its realization in 2005. The National Landscape Policy determines preconditions and the framework for use and protection of the landscape territorial units. Programme of measures is orientated to 3 skills: 1) identification and assessment of landscape diversity, ensuring its protection, management and planning; 2) preparation of legislation, coordination of actions of municipalities; 3) knowledge of the value of landscapes and awareness-raising among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities, training and education of specialists. Responsibility for implementation of these measures is divided among different institutions, organizations and local municipalities. Wider presentations of these documents were presented in the previous meetings. Lithuania doesn't have one specific law on landscape. Landscape is the subject of different laws.

From 2009 the Ministry of Environment is responsible for gathering information from all institutions implementing the Program, analysing it and reporting to the Government. In 2015- 2016 Lithuania is continuing reporting on implementation of European Landscape Convention and National Landscape Policy. This measure is a significant tool which gives opportunity to know about different activities in the landscape field, their benefits; it becomes easier to monitor the development and progress of landscape management at local level, to identify the weak spots of the field.

Amendments of the Law on Protected areas were adopted seeking to clarify and simplify the existing provisions of protection of protected areas; also the term "visual impact" is determined in it. Discussions on amendments of The Law on Green plots have been started. Main issues – to improve the quality of green plots management and to integrate public participation in this process in accordance with the article 5 c of the European Landscape Convention.

In 2012–2013 the Ministry of Environment started to explore for financing opportunities to implement broader biodiversity and landscape protection, management and maintenance actions in the whole territory of Lithuania. In 2015 financial support strategy for landscape and biodiversity protection was adopted. Technical documentation was prepared and financial support of EU funds were given for local municipalities for landscape planning, protection, management and maintenance. More than 40 projects of landscape management are expected to be prepared till 2020. According to the European Landscape Convention, projects, seeking EU funding, must ensure public participation. This requirement successfully encouraged a variety of initiatives on public involvement in landscape formation process at local level.

Awareness-raising among the civil society, private organizations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them (Article 6 A) is one of the most important objectives. Lithuania has strong tradition of different competitions of the best managed farms, rural estates, urban

plots, streets and other territories, which involve enthusiastic people over the country and promote exchange of best everyday landscape management and maintenance practice. Each year local municipalities organize such competitions. Every 3 years national competitions are organized. In 2015 contest of Landscapes best reflecting the features of Lithuanian ethnographical regions was organized. 16 sites of 5 different ethnographical regions were rewarded. In 2016 the contest of the Tree of the year was organized. The national winner is Stalmuze oak which is more than 1500 years old. National winner has taken part in the competition of the European Tree of the year.

The Lithuanian Geological Survey initiates cross-border art contests for Lithuanian and Poland pupils are being held. The topic of this contest is “Our land – in the past, today and in the future. This contest has been organized since 2009.

National Landscape policy supports the establishment and reconstruction of Information centres in all state National Parks until 2020. In 2015 National visitor centre was opened in Vilnius. It provides knowledge about all state protected areas (including landscape). Center exposition explain why severe restrictions must be applied in some territories, exceptional value of national and regional parks, nature reserves illustrated not only in images, but also on specific items. This center also provides space for different educational activities (lessons, seminars, excursions and other).

In the field of training and education Lithuania has strong support from special services under the Ministry, universities, high schools, NGO’s, Association of Landscape architects, Association of Architects and other.

At national level in 2015-2016 particular attention was paid to the preparation for new EU support period. Different seminars, presentations, external meetings were organized seeking to represent landscape management opportunities for local municipalities.

Training courses representing methods and measures of public participation in the territorial planning process are being held by The Association of Architects. These courses aim to provide better understanding about socially responsible planning and it’s impact on the quality of living environment.

Creative workshops with public involvement were organized at local level. The preparation of Strategic document “Anykščiai district Landscape policy”, including public participation, was completed in 2015. Moderated discussion, workshops, visual models were used in order to feel the needs and priorities. Biržai district organized Architectural workshop with public involvement in 2015. The result of this initiative of local administration identified public vision of Public spaces of Biržai city, Co-created Concept Design of Public spaces. Urbanists of Vilnius city organized the creative workshop: testing the tools of communication. Regarding the modification of Vilnius city master plan, public debates on landscape and green plots conservations policy were organized. Various publicity activities were held and in other municipalities. These activities serve as good practice examples to those who intend to create the environment based on involving and giving responsibility to the players concerned.

Among the most important Measures for Implementation of the National Landscape Policy and European Landscape convention is *National Landscape Management Plan*. It validates landscape types and morphology, based on its climatic, hydrological conditions, geomorphological and bio-differentiation supplemented with aspect of technogenic structure, spatial geochemical processes, aesthetical characterization and spatial differentiation. The largest morphological units of landscape – 9 stretches. The stretches are divided into 19 areas, those – to 50 district-level territorial units.

The Plan defines the zones of landscape management, determinates their regulations, development trends, gives the suggestions for urban and natural framework development, prescribes the measures for strengthen the ecological stability of landscape, for protection of natural, aesthetic and cultural value. It also gives territorial analysis of cultural heritage and describes the priority actions which can help to save it, offers how to widen the system of protected areas. The Plan made in a manner to ensure the proper quality of landscape and to fulfill the requirements of European Landscape Convention. Plan solutions are graphically presented in 4 maps: 1) Landscape management zones; 2) The directions of landscape management regulation; 3) Visual aesthetical potential of landscape; 4) Territorial priorities of cultural heritage protection. National Landscape Management Plan won the gold medal as the product of Lithuania of the year 2016 in the group of services.

Plan solutions are presented in a separate publication. The publication contains information gained during the process of preparation of the Plan. Photographs which illustrate a variety of Lithuanian landscape in different morphological districts are represented in it as well. In 2015 important methodological documents were elaborated: the Methodology for nature framework identification and it practical application and the Methodology of visual impact assessment in natural landscape complexes.

National Landscape Management Plan and prepared methodological documents provide the framework for improvement of spatial planning of lower level territorial units. On this basis Lithuania intends to renew 30 master plans of local municipalities.

Thank you.

*

**9th Council of Europe Conference
on the European Landscape Convention**

**IMPLEMENTATION
OF EUROPEAN
LANDSCAPE
CONVENTION IN
LITHUANIA
2015–2016**



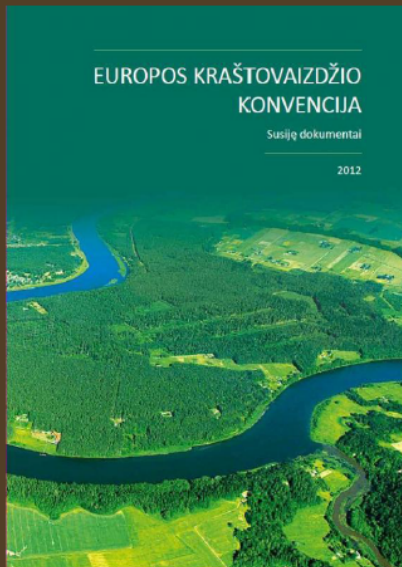
**Protected Areas and Landscape division
of Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania**

Content:

- General measures (artical 5 of ELC): presentation of main national documents
- Awareness-raising (artical 6A): initiatives at national level (2015-2016)
- Training and education (artical 6B): actions carried out by the ministry and associations of professionals
- Identification and assesemen (artical 6C): planning documents and metodological publications
- Challanges for 2017-2018



General measures: legal framework



- ELC signed: 20/10/2000
ratified 03/11/2002
- National Landscape Policy was adopted in 2004 by Lithuanian government
- Programme of National Landscape policy implementation was prepared in 2005
- “Landscape” is the subject of different Laws: the Law on Protected areas, the Law on Green plots, the Law on Protection of Immovable cultural heritage, the Law on Coastal strip.

General measures: what is new in legislation?

- Reporting on implementation of ELC and National Landscape Policy at regional/national level is continuing;
- Changes of the Law on Protected areas were adopted. The term “visual impact” is determinate in it;
- Discussions on amendments of The Law on Green plots have been started (important issues: quality of public space management, public participation);

General measures: what is new in legislation?



40 projects of landscape management are expecting to be prepared till 2020

- In 2015 financial support strategy for landscape and biodiversity protection was adopted. Technical documentation were prepared and financial support of EU funds were given for local municipalities for landscape planning, protection, management and maintenance;
- New requirements for projects, seeking EU funding, are adopted – mandatory public participation in all stages.

Awareness-raising (artical 6A): initiatives at national level 2015-2016

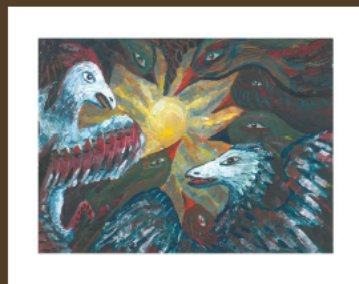
- **National contests are organized:**

- contest of landscapes best reflecting the features of Lithuanian ethnografical regions (2015);
- contest of the Tree of the year, due to the contest of the European Tree of the year. The national winner is **Stalmuze oak** which is more than **1500 years old** (2016);



Awareness-raising (artical 6A): initiatives at national level 2015-2016

- cross-border art contests for Lithuanian and Poland pupils are being held by the Lithuanian Geological Survey. Topic – “Our land – in the past, today and in the future”



Awareness-raising (artical 6A): initiatives at national level 2015-2016

- **National visitor centre was opened in 2015**

Main purpose – to provide knowlege about the most valuable areas of Lithuanian Protected Areas, help to choose natural routes and to tour throught country.



Training and education (artical 6B): actions carried out by the ministry and associations of professionals

- Seminars and consultations for the specialists of local municipalities were organized – main topic: preparation for new EU funding period;
- Training courses representing methods and measures of public participation in the teritorial planning process are being held by The Asociacion of Architects

Training and education (artical 6B): actions carried out by local municipalities

Lerning together with communities – new activities of local authorities: Landscape policy preparation in Anykščiai district

Biržai public spaces vision – workshop with public involvement



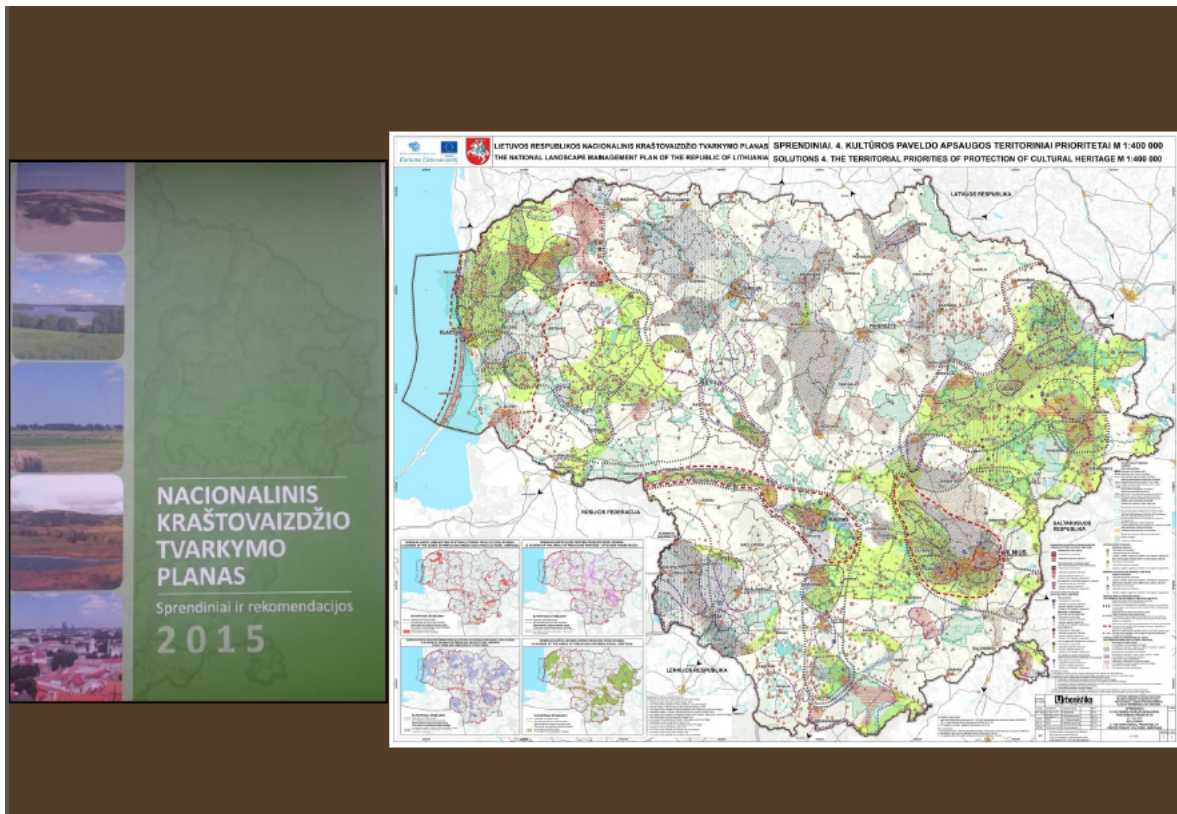
Creative workshop: testing the methods of communication; public debates on landscape and green plots conservations policy in Vilnius



Identification and assesemen (artical 6C): planning documents

- National Landscape Management Plan was adopted in 2015





E_27-XI-25

DŽŪKŲ AUKŠTUMA
Vakarų Aukštaičių miškinga agrarinė pakiluma
(plynaukštė)

E_27 Jurdonys (Ukmergės raj.)

Fotografavimo data	2013.06.21.	Fotografavimo azimutas	130°
--------------------	-------------	------------------------	------



DŽŪKŲ AUKŠTUMA
Vakarų Džukų šiaurinė slėniuota miškinga agrarinė pakiluma (plynaukštė)

E_28 Kernavė, Noris (Širvintų raj.)

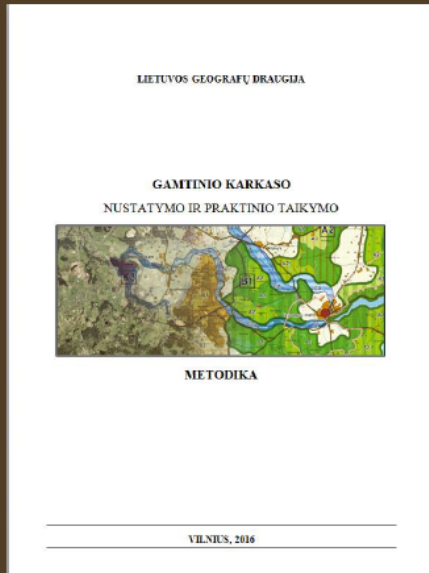
Fotografavimo data	2013.06.21.	Fotografavimo azimutas	180°
--------------------	-------------	------------------------	------

E_28-XIII-30

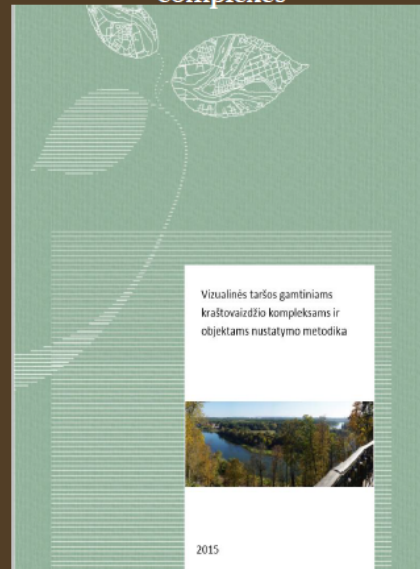


Identification and assesmen (artical 6C): methodological publications on landscape

the Methodology for nature framework
identification and it practical application



the Methodology of visual impact
assessment in natural landscape
complexes



THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION

LUXEMBOURG / LUXEMBOURG

*Mr Claude ORIGER, Nature Director, MDDI, 4 place de l'Europe
[Apologised for absence / Excusé]*

*M. Claude FRANCK, Conseiller de direction 1e classe, Département de l'environnement
[Apologised for absence / Excusé]*

MONTENEGRO

Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC



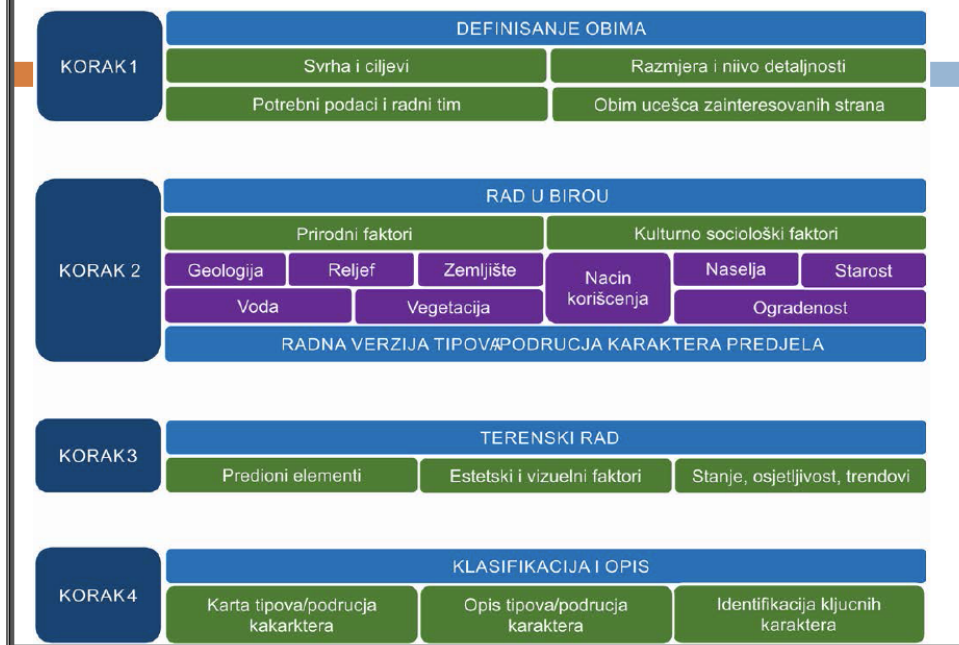
MANUAL FOR LANDSCAPE PLANNING

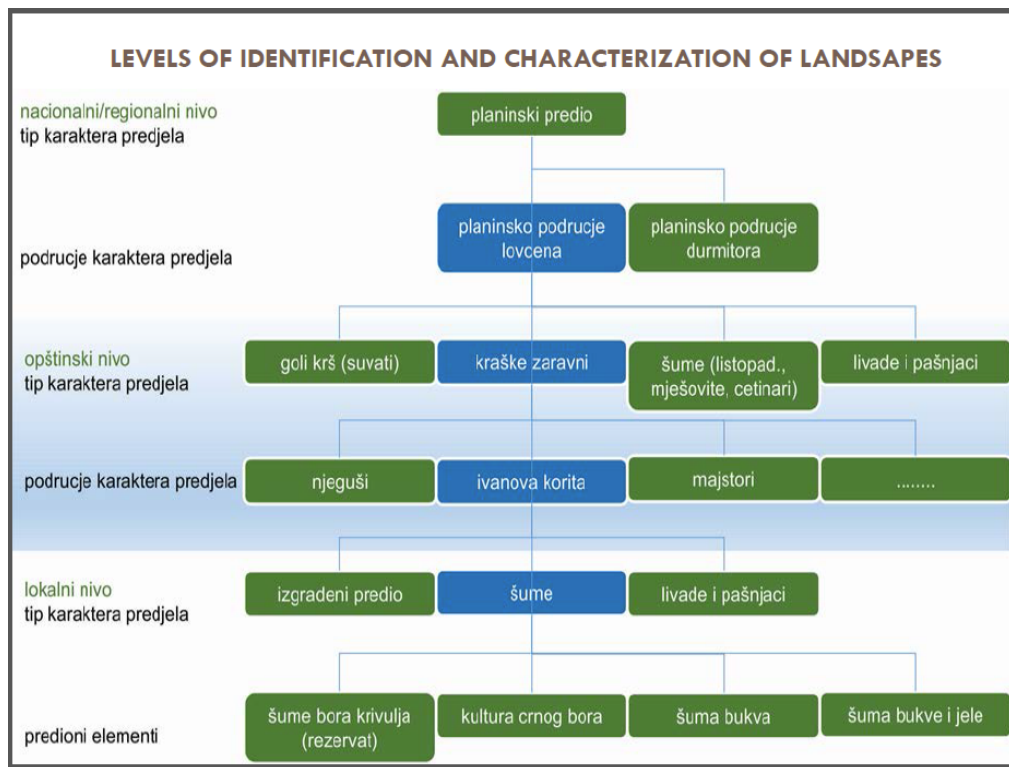
- **INTRODUCTION**
 - defining terminology in landscape planning in Montenegro, European Landscape Convention, legal basis / levels, schemes, purpose and which is intended
- **IMPLEMENTATION OF LANDSCAPE PLAN**
 - landscape analysis (methodology, implementation)
 - landscape plan
 - detailed study landscape
- **PARTICIPATION**
- **VISION**
- **ANNEX** - visual impact assessment, field form example, examples of planning measures

TERMINOLOGY

- LANDSCAPE
- LANDSCAPE POLICY
- ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION
- LANDSCAPE MANAGAMENT
- LANDSCAPE PLANNING
- CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
- NATURAL LANDSCAPE
- LANDSCAPE TYPES
- LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS
- LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS/ LANDSCAPE PATTERNS
- LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESMENT
- LANDSCAPE EVALUATION
- LANDSAPE VURNABILITY

METODOLOGY OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESMENT



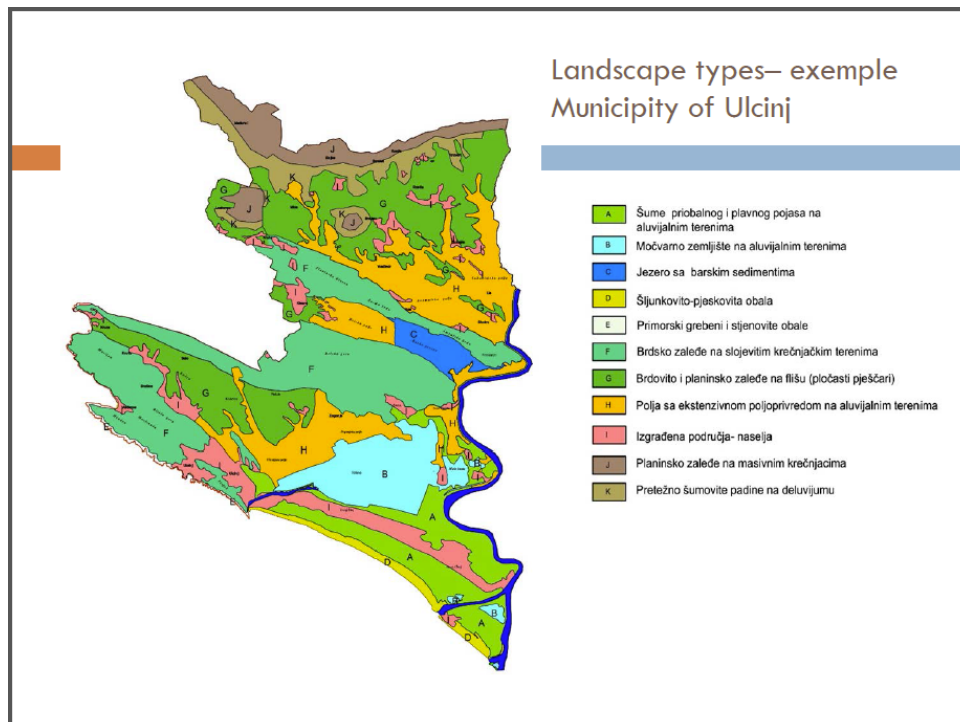


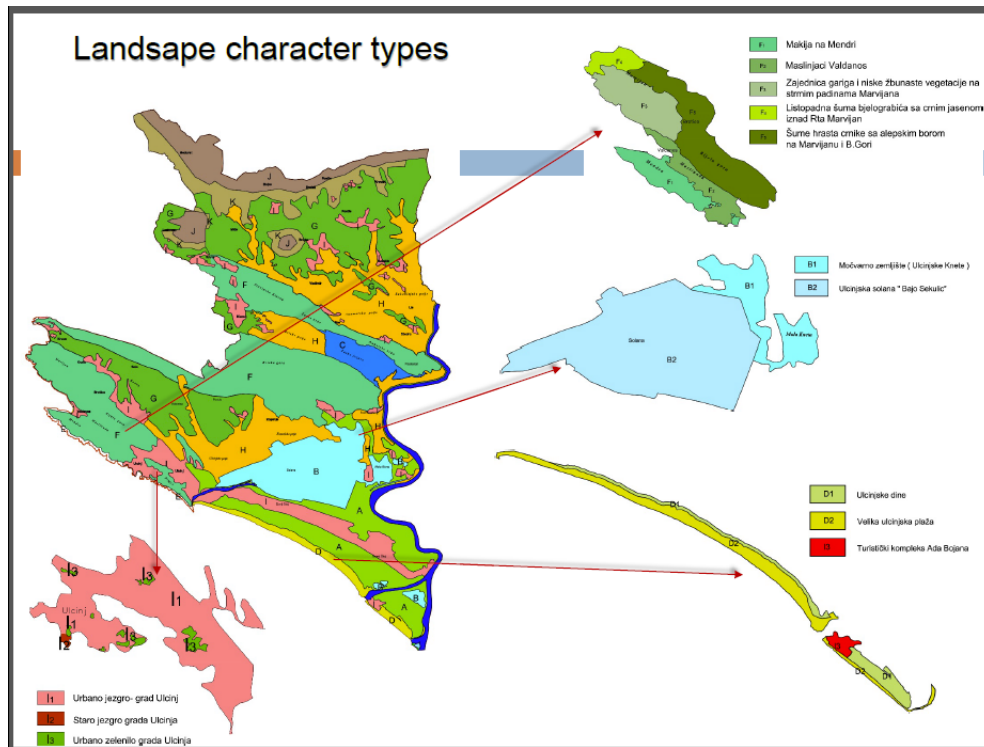
INFORMATION BASE - OVERLAPPING OF MAPS

- Analysis of maps, relevant information and satellite imagery for understanding the landscape from and perception of how the various factors that shape the area appear together and formed the interaction patterns of landscape character
- research in office in field of: geology, terrain, land cover and distribution of settlements
- Overlapping maps should indicate a clear correlation between the different factors and allow the identification of areas with a similar character

Protection of natural and cultural landscapes and landscape planning

- Landscape plan may propose protection of natural areas which are recognized as valuable. Can propose boundaries of such sites, provide descriptions of areas and key features relevant to the protection of certain areas.
- Landscape plan can initiate protection of a cultural landscape on the basis of its authenticity, integrity, level of conservation, uniqueness and rarity, historical, scientific, architectural or other social significance. Can also provide guidance and measurements for the protection of "buffer" zones.








 THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION Landscape and transfrontier cooperation
 The landscape knows no boundary, Andorra la Vella, Andorra 1-2 October 2015

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015



Biserka DUMBOVIC BILUSIC
 Senior Advisor, Ministry of Culture, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Croatia
Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC
 Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE
BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015**







The project “Heritage – Driver of Development” was funded by the European Union and implemented within the cross-border programme Croatia-Montenegro, under the (IPA).
 The lead partners: **Municipality of Tivat**, (Montenegro) and **Physical Planning Institute of Dubrovnik-Neretva County**(Croatia)
 The project partners were: the non-governmental organizations EXPEDITIO Center for Sustainable Spatial Development and the Cultural Heritage Association NAPREDAK Gornja Lastva in Montenegro; and the Dubrovnik Neretva County Regional Development Agency DUNEA and the Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Values in the Dubrovnik-Neretva County in Croatia.

Natural and cultural heritage of outstanding value is the most important resource of the cross-border region of **Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska**



**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE
BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015**



PILOT AREA OF DUBROVNIK



PILOT AREA OF BOKA KOTORSKA



**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE
BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015**



In 1979 Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor join the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites.
The whole region of Boka Kotorska Bay constitutes an exceptional cultural landscape in the Adriatic area.



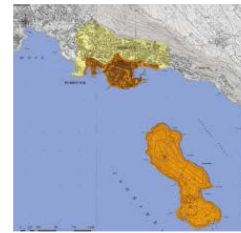
PILOT AREA OF THE MOUNTAIN VRMAC



**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE
BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015**



In 1979, the City of Dubrovnik join the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites.
The whole region of Dubrovnik constitute an exceptional cultural landscape. It is one of the most attractive landscapes in the Adriatic area.



PILOT AREA OF CITY OF DUBROVNIK

The broader territory of the city, encompassing the suburbs, fortress, the district behind the Old City, and the island of Lokrum



**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE
BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015**



PROBLEMS

- various aspects of development especially through tourism and large-scale investment projects threaten to degrade and destroy landscape values in both areas
- abandoned rural settlements and landscapes on the Vrmac mountain
- The areas of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska, have overall landscape of similar characteristics. The landscape is at risk of being inadequately managed and thus devastated.



**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE
BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015**



AIMS of the project:

- to improve collaboration between the actors through implementing joint programs, education, transfer of knowledge and know-how as well as awareness raising activities.
- to enlarge professionals' knowledge and increase citizens' awareness of how landscape heritage can be used as a driver of development. Within the context of the project these activities are often referred to as new methodologies in protection and management of landscape.



**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE
BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015**



AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES

“Concert at full moon”



**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE
BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015**

**AWARENESS RAISING
ACTIVITIES**
„Art at the sunset” in
Gornja Lastva (Vrmac)





**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE
BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015**

AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES
Culinary event “Heritage in the pot”

Baština u loncu
Nedjelja, 7. decembar 2014. 14-16:00 h u Gornjoj Lastvi.
Prezentacija priprema Malo Čekić i aktivisti “Začimica festa”.

Organizatori pripreme:
Okružni odbor za baštinske proizvode iz Gornje Lastve, lokalni odbor za 12:00 sati izgori Glavna potka u Titovu.
Organizatori publikacije:
Više informacija pronađite na sajtu: www.baština.org






**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE
BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015**



“a three-day workshop on dry stone making in Gornja Lastva (Vrmac)”



exhibition „STORM CHASERS”

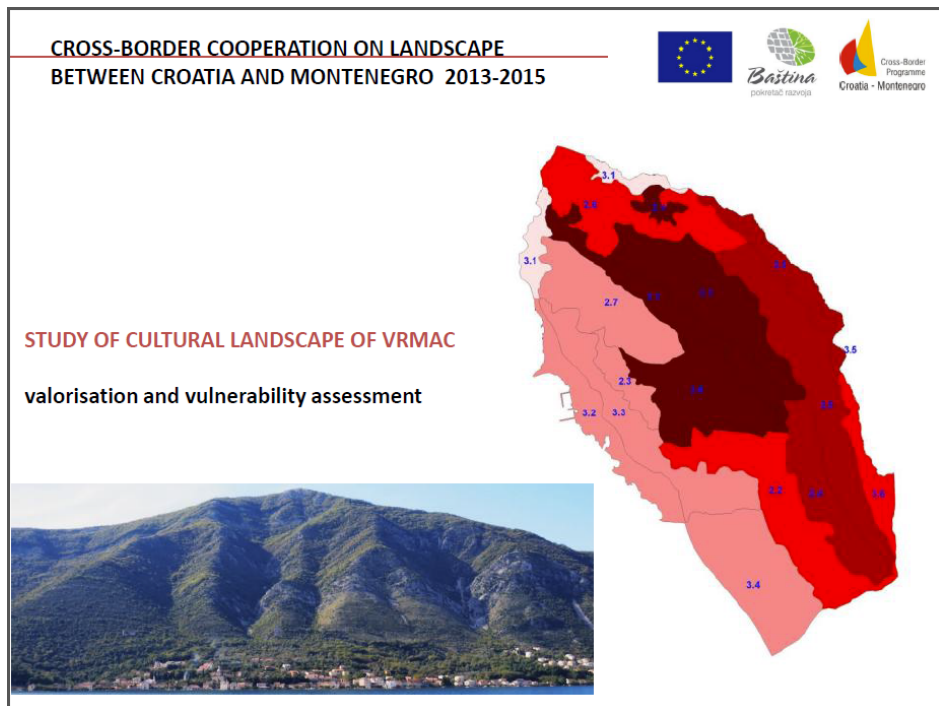
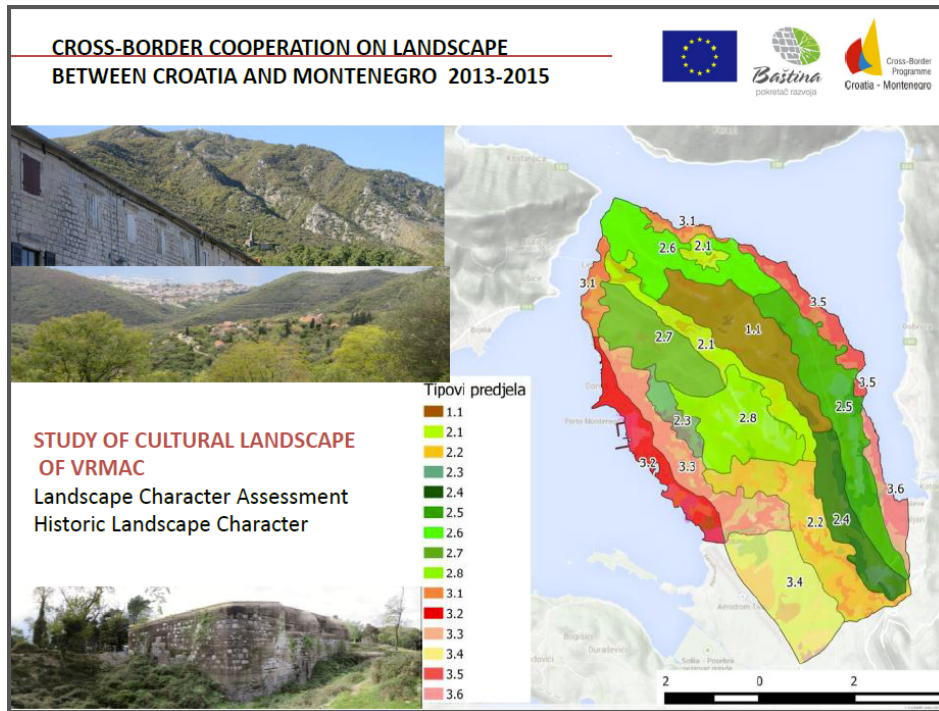
STORM CHASERS

**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE
BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015**



AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES
Exhibitions, conferences, workshops : “Landscape Days” campaign in Dubrovnik





**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE
BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015**

STUDY OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF DUBROVNIK

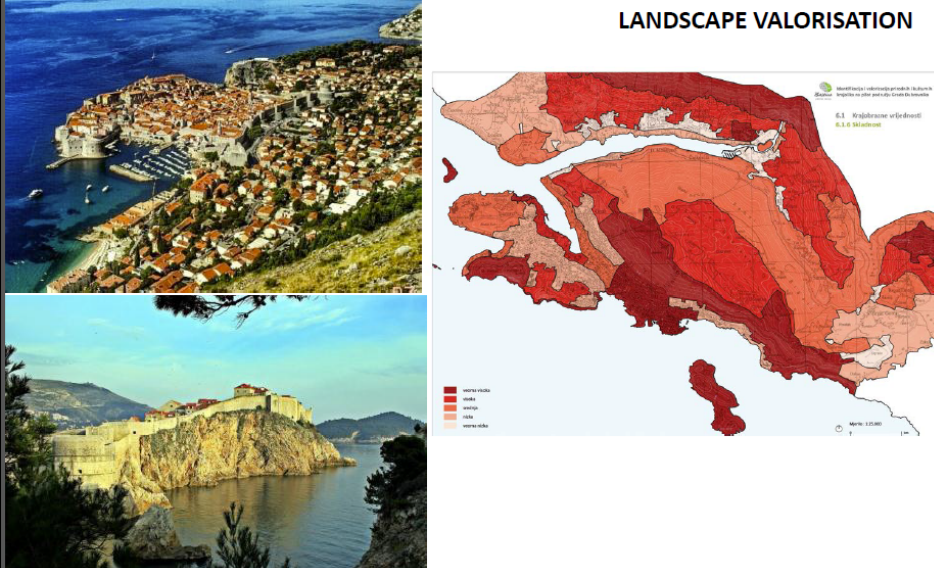
Landscape analysis, mapping, assessment
and integration of different layers of
cultural, natural and landscape values



The image shows a panoramic view of Dubrovnik, Croatia. The city is built on a steep, rocky cliffside that descends towards the sea. In the background, a large, rounded hill rises, topped with a few structures. The sky is bright blue with some white clouds. The foreground shows some sparse vegetation and rocks on a hillside.

**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON LANDSCAPE
BETWEEN CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO 2013-2015**

LANDSCAPE VALORISATION




The image is a composite. On the left, there are two photographs: the top one shows a high-angle view of the city of Dubrovnik built on a cliffside overlooking the sea; the bottom one shows a coastal fortification on a rocky outcrop. On the right, there is a map titled 'LANDSCAPE VALORISATION' showing the region of Dubrovnik and its surroundings. The map is color-coded in shades of red, with a legend indicating different levels of value: 'vrhovna vrednost' (darkest red), 'vrhovna', 'vrhovna-2', 'vrhovna-1', and 'vrhovna-0' (lightest red). The map also includes a scale bar and a north arrow.





MONTENEGRO ID



- area: 13,812 km²
- population: 620,145
- capital: Podgorica
- national currency: Euro
- number of sunny days in a year: 180
- climate: Mediterranean and continental




Montenegro has 21 municipalities

- arable land - 37%
- forests - 45%
- urban and rural settlements, roads and waters - 18%

regions

- coastal region – 1,591 km²
- central region – 4,917 km²
- northern region – 7,304 km²



population

- coastal region – 23.78 %
- central region – 45.85 %
- northern region – 30.37 %

THIS LAND IS OUR HOME

Montenegrin coast

- Total length – 336.62 km
- Length of beaches – 73 km
- Cities - Herceg Novi, Kotor, Tivat, Budva, Bar, Ulcinj
- Ports - Zelenika, Kotor, Bar



**13th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**
“Territories of the future, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy”
organised by the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of
Montenegro within the framework of the working programme of the European Landscape
Convention


Cetinje, Montenegro, 2-3 October 2013





13th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on *“The future of the territories, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy”* has been organized by Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro in co-operation with the Council of Europe – Spatial Planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division, Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity Directorate.

A study visit was organized on 1st October 2013, for the official delegates of the Member States of the Council of Europe and speakers in the program. They visited Old Royal Capital Cetinje, village Njeguši, Kotor – Old town, Tivat – Porto Montenegro, by boat from Kotor.



**IDENTIFY, ANALYSE, CHARACTERISE THE LANDSCAPE
TO ACT, IMPROVE THE KNOWLEDGE (LC COE)**

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

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

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

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



**MANUAL FOR
LANDSCAPING PLANNING
IN MONTENEGRO**

**Implementation within Spatial plan
of special purpose of COASTAL AREA**

planplus



PROTECTED AND PROMOTED MONTENEGRIN LANDSCAPES, CREATED THROUGH A UNIQUE COMBINATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS, WHICH RETAINS ITS ATTRACTIVENESS, UNIQUENESS AND CULTURAL IDENTITY, IS ONE OF THE VISIONS OF THE LANDSCAPE AND SPATIAL PLANNING IN MONTENEGRO.

The purpose of the Manual

- Implementation of the provisions of the European Landscape Convention
- A description of the methodology of the Study and the Landscape Plan
- Definition of clear objectives in landscape planning.
- Definition of the level of preparation of the Study and the Landscape Plan for different planning documents
- Uniformity of planning documents.

For whom is the Manual intended

Planning companies, local governments and legislative authorities and citizens who are interested in planning issues. Landscape planning provides information base for spatial planning and environmental protection

Harmonization with the law (Law on Spatial Planning and Construction of Buildings, Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Protection of Cultural heritage, Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment, Forest Law, Law on Agricultural Land etc.)

Landscape planning tools

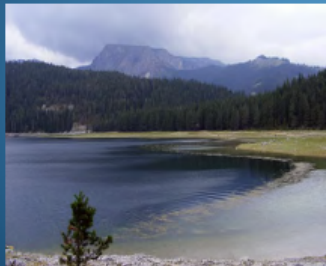
Landscape study

Landscape Character assessment

- define the scope of the work at the office, fieldwork, classification and description

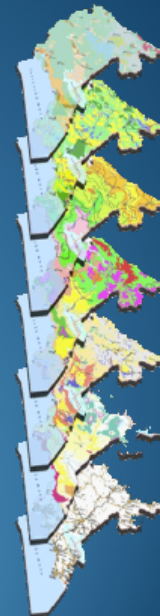
Landscape identification and mapping refers to the identification of:

- **Landscape character types**
- **Landscape character areas**



Landscape plan

- **Evaluation of landscape**
- **Vulnerability analysis**
- **Suitability and attractiveness of landscape** for different activities (tourism, recreation, agriculture, industry)
- **The concept of landscape development**
- **Landscape Protection** - principles and measures for the protection and development of natural and cultural landscape
- **Planning and management of landscape** and integral nature protection and landscape development for existing and intended land use



Overlapping maps methodology



PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

MINISTRY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM OF MONTENEGRO

SECTORAL CHARACTERISATION **PROBLEMS** **RESPONSE**

THEMES **DESCRIPTION** **SYNTHESIS**

ENVIRONMENT

- ENV. & HEALTH
- BIODIVERSITY
- SOIL/EROSION
- SEISMICS (HAZARD)
- SURFACE WATERS
- GROUND WATERS
- SEA
- LANDSCAPE
- CLIMATE CHANGE

LAND USE

SOCIO-ECONOMICS

GOVERNANCE

CLIMATE CHANGE

Suše
 Sumski požari
 Jaka kiša
 Olujni vetrovi

CAMPcc **NAP** **UNEP**

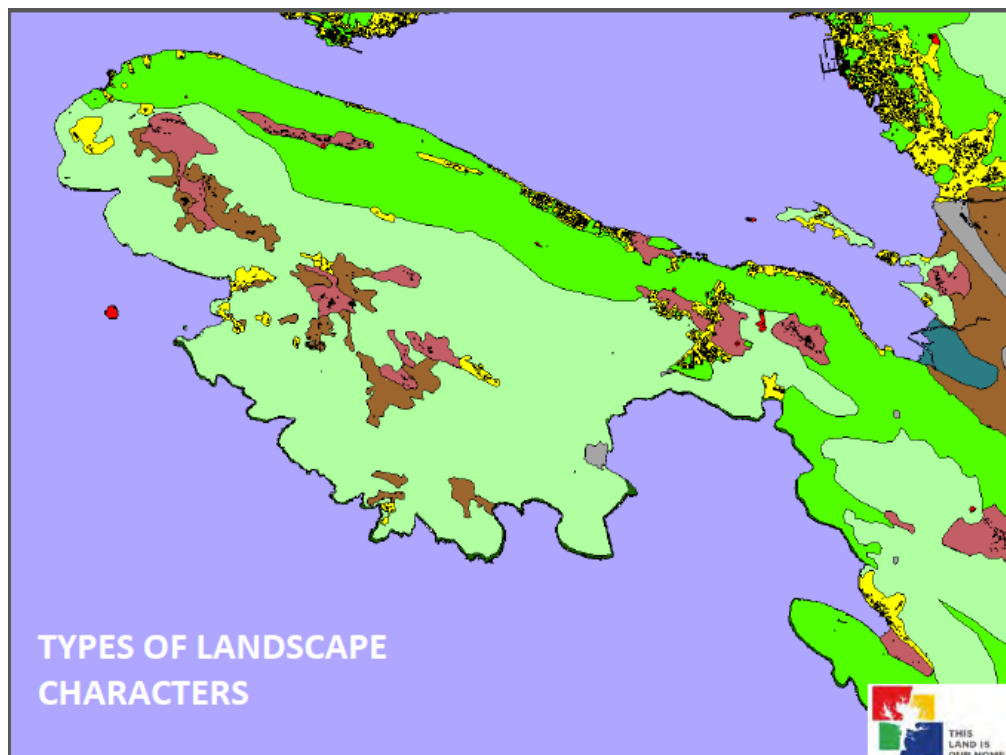
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

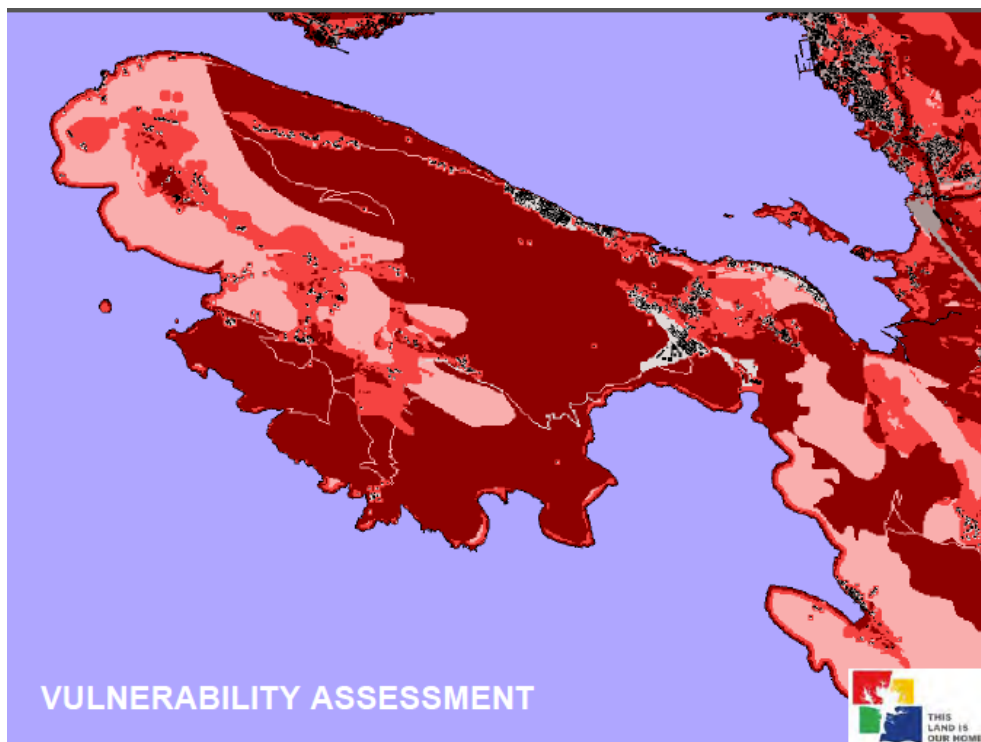
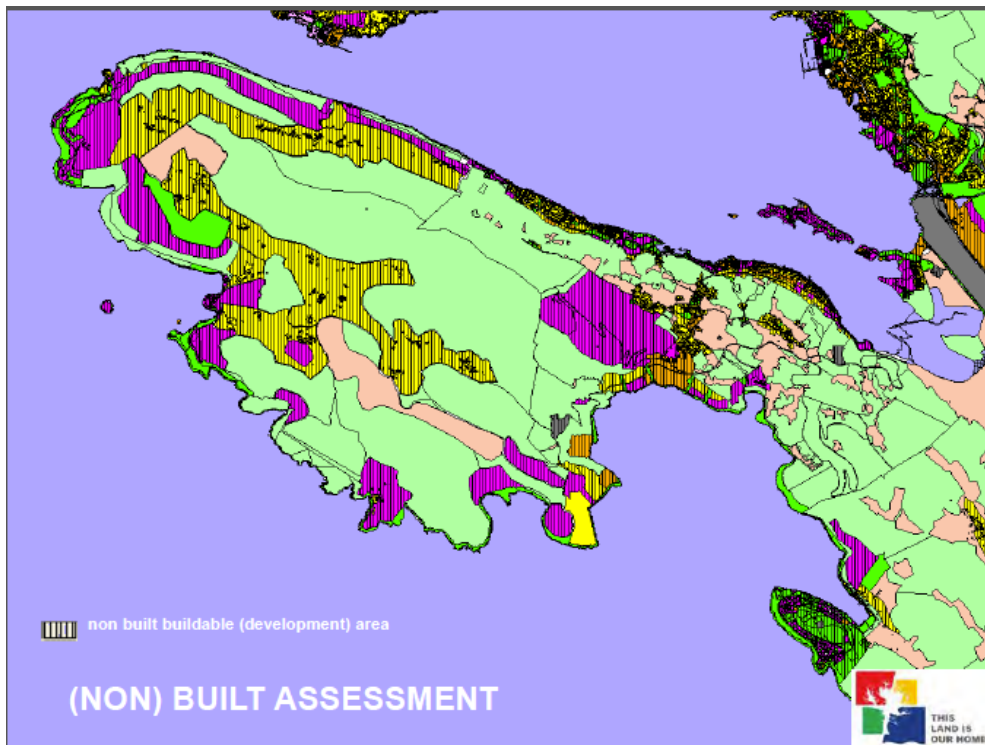
MINISTRY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM OF MONTENEGRO

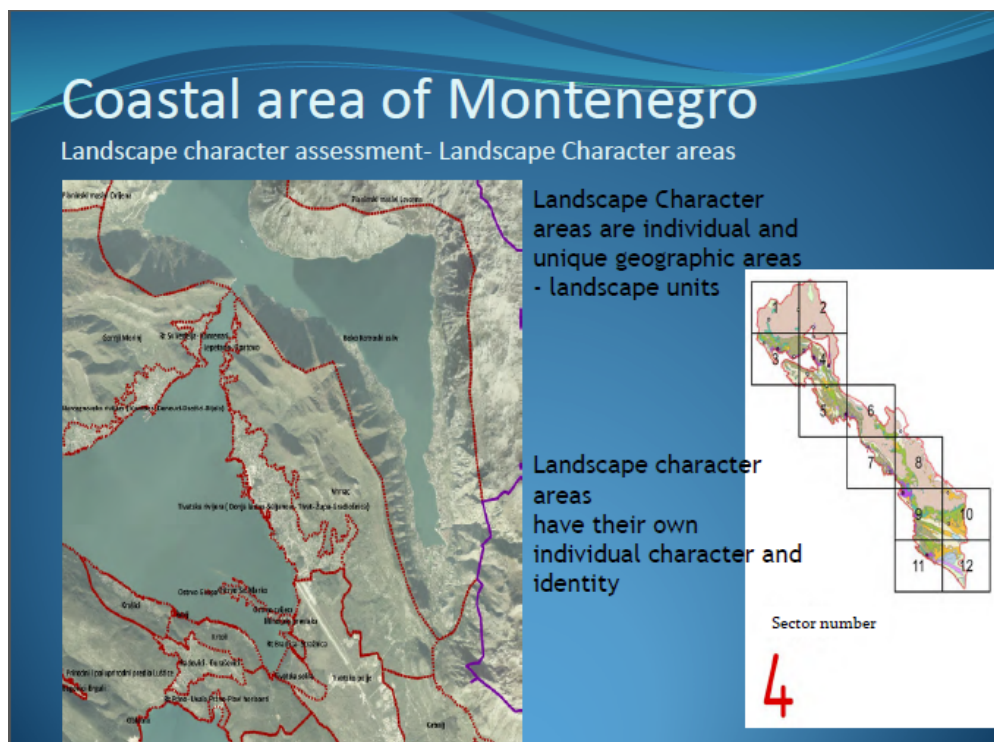
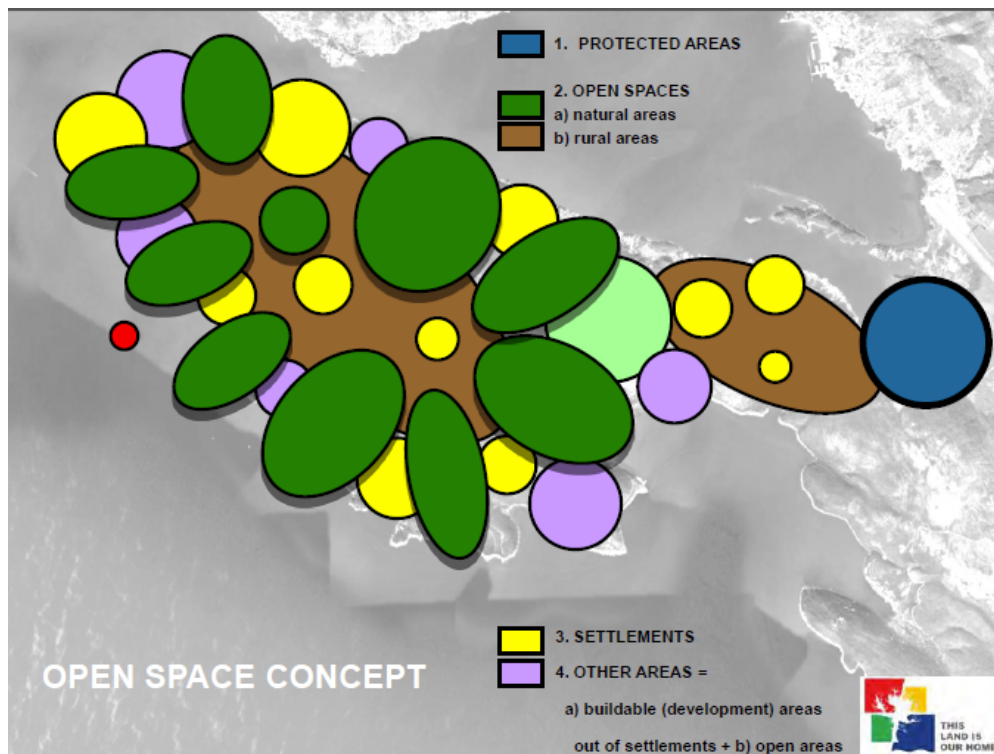
SECTORAL CHARACTERISATION

THEMES	DESCRIPTION
ENVIRONMENT	GENERAL VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (WITH POLLUTION) DETAILED VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (NARROW COASTAL ZONE)
LAND USE	
SOCIO-ECONOMICS	
GOVERNANCE	

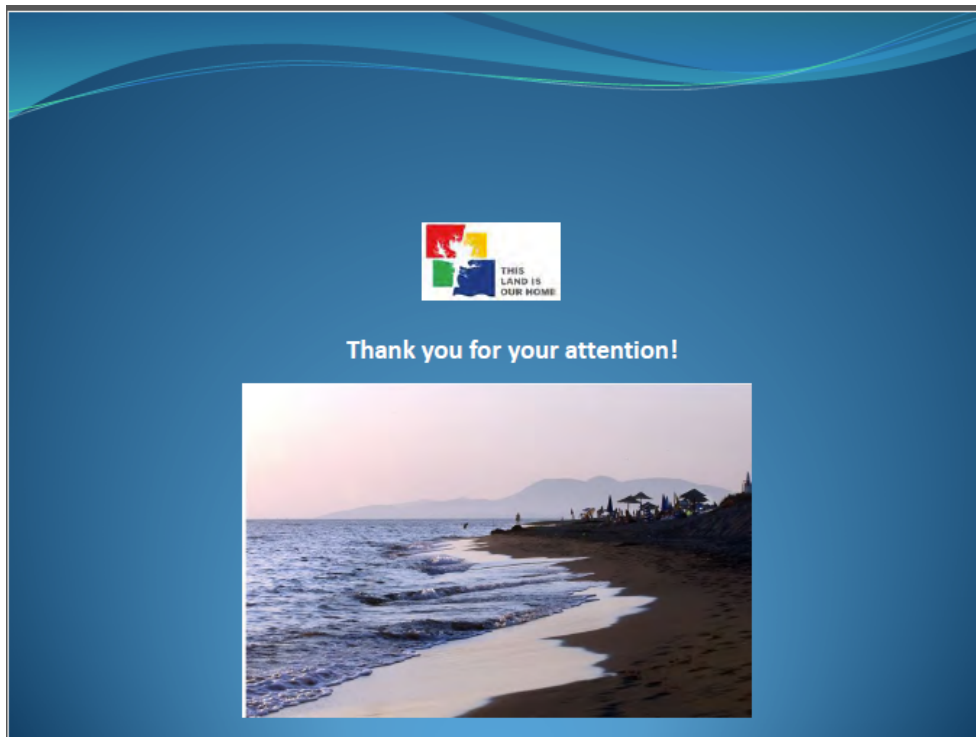
CAMPcc  











THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS BAS

Mr Henk BAAS, Head of Landscape Department, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Cultural Heritage Agency

The Netherlands ratified the ELC in 2005. The ELC was in-line with landscape policy and spatial policy of that time. So immediately lots of activities started. There was for instance a landscape manifesto group (around 45 NGO's working together on the implementation of the ELC). This was quite successful, and it even got nominated for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe in 2010-2011.

Around 2012 things changed because the Dutch neoliberal government decided that nature, landscape and spatial planning was decentralised to provinces and municipalities. So 12 provinces are now responsible for landscape policy. They are doing a great job in most cases. A report (2016) from the independent Dutch state advisor on landscape (Eric Luiten) supported this. All provinces work on projects related to characterisation, mapping, listing, participation, landscape management, planning etc.

But the State Advisor on Landscape also noted that they are doing things at their own way, that there is almost no interaction between provinces and there is certainly no transfer of action and knowledge between national and provincial departments. So we simple do miss a general overview on actions (including monitoring).

We are in the NL working on a huge change in spatial planning on a national scale. We are combining & harmonizing over 80 acts & policy documents into one National Planning Act, supported by a Vision and Strategy. Cultural Heritage, Nature, Landscape, Water, Agriculture, Housing, they all are involved in this operation.

Landscape is considered part of one of the four main goals: environmental quality. With nature and Heritage. This give opportunities for landscape, to bring these policy fields together, dealing with big environmental issues. Landscape as a start for further development.

The fact that landscape is back on the agenda of the national government is really a success of the effort made by ngo's. There are big issues which cannot be solved on a provincial scale, such as the different developments along the Dutch coastline. Municipalities tend to make housing and economic activities possible, for local economic targets. Protection of the coastline needs NATIONAL policy, and this was the start of a renewed interest in landscape. Really a democratic success so to say. The Ministry of Economic Affairs was more or less forced to present their vision on the role of landscape policy. We are working together on this. We just had elections in the NL and we have to see if the new minister will take action.

In support of this policy, a working group on landscape is formed recently. The Ministries of Economic affairs (nature, landscape), Culture (heritage, landscape) and Environment/Spatial Planning are working together in this group, discussing and sharing experiences on landscape, heritage, nature en planning. Maybe next time I can give you a presentation about the way provinces are doing their work in line with the ELC.

Especially in the Netherlands, climate change in combination with the sinking of our Holocene part, about the half of our country, brings huge changes in the way we deal with water management, agriculture, or landscape preservation. Raising awareness is one of the key aspects of policy. Nobody knows the future, but we know is that things are going to change. And so is the landscape, and it's cultural heritage.

So Dutch landscape strategy is MOSTLY about MANAGEMENT OF CHANGE. This strategy demands cooperation and willingness to (sometimes) loose qualities. But we know from psychological research that people are not against changes in landscape, but they are against the loss of values. So, landscape change must focus on values and quality, and on communication with the people.

The Dutch vision on heritage and spatial planning is called 'Character in Focus', and supports this management of change strategy.

Of course, we also preserve cultural landscapes. We preserve and protect over 400 townscapes, sometimes a wrong name because they do protect cultural landscapes as well. We have two world heritage sites in preparation on cultural landscape. One in cooperation with the Flemish government. Provinces are given the instrument to protect landscape. The first provincial protected landscape is subject of debate now (Midden Delfland).

Furthermore we have 20 NP's, and 1 Unesco Geoparks (more to come).

The landscape strategy of management of change requires knowledge, and skills to bring knowledge into decision making. As Cultural Heritage Agency we support other departments, provinces and municipalities - and NGO's - with tools and instruments:

- large programme about Heritage and spatial planning (VER), more than 200 project on heritage and water, agriculture, energy, nature, planning etc. We disseminate the knowledge gained in these projects through websites or training.
- we made a Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), in addition to provincial and regional characteristics. This HLC focuses on change. In combination with different historical GIS maps, this gives insights in the long term developments of our landscapes. We also made archaeological characterisation maps.
- we made four timelines, about landscape and energy, landscape and water management, landscape and agriculture and landscape of cities and towns. These timelines shows that change is of all time, and the actual environmental problems are not new.
- non paper on CAP and Heritage /Landscape, to address this subject on the scale of the EU. Made by the EU Reflection Group on Culture & Heritage. Out in April 2017.
- we support the Dutch landscape observatory (www.landschapsobservatorium.nl), in cooperation with LandschappenNL and others. We hosted a 2-days conference in February 2017, together with LandschappenNL, UniScape, CivilScape, Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Association of Provinces of the Netherlands.
- supported the instrument of landscape biographies, as a tool for landscape planning en public participation
- participation in JPI-project CheriScape (about Cultural Heritage in/and Landscape, www.cheriscape.eu) and the COST-action about Renewable Energy and Landscape Quality, and different research networks dealing with landscape and heritage.

And more.

NORWAY / NORVEGE

Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN, Senior Advisor, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Department of Planning, Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

POLAND / POLOGNE

Mrs Malgorzata OPECHOWSKA, Senior Specialist, General Directorate for Environmental Protection

Information about important actions carried out since the previous Conference

During last Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention held in 2015, Poland informed about new *draft of the act on changes in some acts in connection with reinforcement of landscape protection tools*. The act came into force on 11th of September 2015. The most important tool which was introduced by this legislation is the Landscape Audit, which should be conducted at the regional level – voivodeship, by marshals of voivodeship, at least every 20 years. The aim of the landscape audit is to identify, characterise and assess landscape resources and to indicate most valuable areas, so called priority landscapes. The following step of the audit is to identify the threats and pressures transforming most valuable landscapes. On the basis of these analyses there should be proposed recommendations and conclusions regarding protection and management of priority landscapes as well as other valuable landscapes. Audit should also include an indication for local architectural forms for priority landscapes.

The work on developing the methodology on landscape audits has started in 2013, on the basis of these measures the *draft of Regulation of the Council of Ministers on landscape audit* has been prepared and consultations of this draft are in process at the moment.

Furthermore the General Directorate for Environmental Protection carries on the measures on the European Landscape Convention implementation. Among others, the organisation of annual Landscapes Conferences continues. In 2015 there were discussions on landscape in environmental impact assessments, which met with great interest.

Last year Landscape Conference was organised on 20th of October – the day which was announced as the Landscape Day in Poland.

The aim of this action is to promote the knowledge about the landscape, especially to involve society in creating and implementing local landscape policy. In addition, the Landscape Day is an opportunity to make the competent authorities, responsible for carrying out the procedures for public participation, aware of benefits of properly conducted public consultations. The Landscape Day also promotes implementation of social initiatives as good examples of landscape management. The initiative has appealed by society, media and experts. Therefore, the intention is to celebrate The Landscape Day each year.

Poland encourages other Parties to join the celebration of Landscape Day and kindly asks the Conference to consider to announce the 20th October as an International Landscape Day in order to promote landscape protection, management and planning all over the world.

PORTUGAL / PORTUGAL

Mrs Marta MAGALHÃES, Senior Official, Directorate-General for Territory (DGT)

Portugal - Statement

Portugal signed the European Landscape Convention in 2000 and ratified it in 2005. Following this commitment, several legislative, normative, strategic and incentive instruments have been developed, with emphasis on the approval of the National Architecture and Landscape Policy (PNAP), in 2015. This strategic document establishes the major guidelines for implementation and development of this national policy in the period 2014-2020, to be formalized and scheduled in a future Action Plan, whose preparation is presently under way.

PNAP establishes a set of general strategic goals for architecture and landscape: aiming to improve the quality of life and well-being of the citizens, pursuing sustainable development and sustainable urban development, protecting and enhancing the Portuguese cultural and natural heritage, increasing the dissemination of a territorial civic culture, the competitiveness of the national economy and the affirmation of the Portuguese country and culture in Europe and globally.

These main goals are, in turn, unfolded in a set of more specific objectives, with special emphasis on the landscape, in particular, proposing to:

- Demonstrate the importance and role of landscape quality in the pursuit of quality of life and social well-being and in the preservation and enhancement of natural, cultural and human resources;
- Ensure the integration of the landscape into spatial and urban planning policies and the various sectoral policies, especially in the areas of culture, environment, agriculture, tourism and socio-economy;
- Promote the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological functions of the landscape, stimulating their inclusion in territorial management instruments;
- Encourage the adoption of ethical and responsible design, construction, management and landscape planning practices, favoring sustainable solutions and methodologies;
- Contribute to the management and planning of landscapes, planning and construction for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation strategies concerning climate change, as well as those of prevention and reduction of risks;
- Promote the protection and enhancement of natural heritage and agricultural production systems that contribute to the quality and character of the rural landscape;
- Invest in the qualification of all professionals related to the landscape, sensitizing them to the challenges of sustainability and the conservation of nature;
- Encourage the protection and enhancement of landscape heritage, enhancing civic awareness of the cultural value of landscapes and architecture, and encouraging the participation of citizens, organizations and different socio-economic interests in conservation and cultural heritage;
- Mitigate the effects of extensive urbanization and intensive agricultural and tourist exploitation and promote sustainable territorial development, valuing heritage and landscapes;
- Promote knowledge and education in themes related to the landscape;
- Strengthen collaboration and interaction between the scientific, technical and political communities and their articulation with the general population;
- Promote the international projection and visibility of the national landscape;
- Promote Portuguese landscape as a resource for job creation, for the promotion of national tourism and the economy.

In addition, the National Spatial Development Policy Program (PNPOT), approved in 2007 and currently undergoing a process of updating, a strategic document which sets out the main relevant options concerning the organization of the national territory, there is, the reference framework which should be taken into consideration in the formulation of other territorial instruments, will ensure that all territorial management instruments incorporating PNPOT guidelines, primarily regional programs and sector programs, address the landscape issues and follow the nationally defined lines on this subject.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / RÉPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA

Mrs Olga CEBAN, Senior Adviser, Natural Resources and Biodiversity Directorate, Ministry of Environment



Report of measures to implement the provisions of European Landscape Convention

Republic of Moldova has ratified the European Landscape Convention in October, 2000 by the law No. 536 from October 12, 2001.

Considering relatively small territorial size of the country, Republic of Moldova has placed special emphasis on the unique natural objects, with great ecological, scientific, cultural, historical and esthetic values.

In this context, and in order to effectively manage these lands in accordance with the principle of sustainable development, Republic of Moldova has established these functional objectives (Law nr.1538-XIII of 25.02.1998) as follows:

- Scientific reserves (5);
- National parks (1);
- Natural monuments (158);
- Natural reserves (3 categories, 212);
- Landscape reserves (41);
- Resource reserves (13);
- Biosphere reserve (in preparation);
- Monuments of landscape architecture (21);
- Dendrologic gardens (2)
- Zoos (1);
- Wetlands of International Importance (3)
- Resource reserves (13);
- Monuments of landscape architecture (21).

Republic of Moldova has undertaken a lot of measures to implement the provisions and principles of the Convention on European Landscape, which are mainly oriented towards the development of ecotourism, nature conservation and promotion of natural potential as an essential element of touristic image of Moldova, as following:

- The draft law on the landscape;
- The draft Programme for development of ecotourism in Moldova for the years 2017-2020 and the Action Plan for its implementation;
- The draft law “Planning and Construction Code of Moldova”;

Implementing the provisions of the above legislation will contribute to:

- responsible management of natural resources and landscape on the principles of environmental protection;
- landscape restoration in areas affected by human impact;
- preservation and development of the landscape architectural compositions;
- conservation geographical landscapes of national importance, their regulated use for economic, aesthetic, cultural and recreational activities;
- ensure optimal conditions for protecting and restoring the biodiversity and nationally significant communities of plants and animals.
- preserving natural complexes of great ecological importance, aesthetic and cultural-historical and geographical landscapes to harmonize their sustainable use for the scientific, cultural, tourist, educational and instructive purposes;
- popularising the knowledge of Environmental Protection, Environmental education and public education.

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

SAN MARINO / SAINT-MARIN

SERBIA / SERBIE

Mrs Biljana FILIPOVIC, Head of Unit for International Co-operation and Projects, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection

Management plan for the development, preservation and improvement of the cultural landscapes of sumadija vineyard region

*Regional economic development Agency for
Sumadija and Pomoravlje, Serbia*

Mrs. Jasminka Lukovic Jaglicic, Mrs. Biljana Filipovic, Prof. Dr Jasminka Cvejic

Introduction

The proposed draft of the "Management plan for the development, preservation and improvement of cultural landscapes of Sumadija vineyard region" represents the continuation of the project entitled "Capacity improvement of Sumadija and Pomoravlje region for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Landscape character-assessment of the Sumadija and Pomoravlje region ", whose first phase entitled "Classification and description of the character of landscape of Sumadija and Pomoravlje region "was completed at the end of 2015. Types of character of landscapes are for the first time recognized, mapped and described by this project. The identified landscape character types pointed to a large overall diversity of landscapes, contrasting with respect to natural features, the potentials of natural and cultural heritage, resource development, and in relation to the degree of their preservation and recognition. The result of the project is the textual description and graphical charts of the selected landscape types and units, formed database, the project website and the published brochure. The results of the first phase of this project are the basis for the continuation of the second, much more detailed phase. Therefore, further elaboration of this project is proposed through the development of the above mentioned Management plan and it is planned to be drafted.

Background for drafting the Management Plan

Sumadija vineyard region is territorially located in the "Vineyard region of Central Serbia", which includes valleys and hilly parts of the territory of the central part of the country, that is, the territory of Central Serbia. It occupies an area of 248,282.80 hectares, it has 38,954 farms, of which 5,000 are farms with vineyards. The total area under the vineyards is 1.119,79 ha, of which 534.21 ha are under wine kinds, and 585.58 ha under the table kinds. Most of the region spread at altitudes from 80 to 400 m, but the areas where vineyards are located are mostly located at altitudes of 150 to 350 m.

The exceptionally good climatic conditions for cultivating vines and tradition that originates from the period when the Roman legions ruled in Sumadija region, who, in this impenetrable and inhospitable region, recognized the huge potential for cultivating vines, calling the toponyms of this region precisely by the vines, give the possibility to produce high-quality extractive wines. Wine is produced using modern production technologies, which are supplemented with traditional methods used for centuries in the Sumadija region. Grape processing and wine production are taking place in the production facilities of 16 wineries, which are members of the association of Sumadija winemakers.

In the first phase of the project entitled „Classification and description of the character of landscape of Sumadija and Pomoravlje region", in Sumadija vineyard region, the following three types of landscapes with high potentials and tradition of vineyard cultivation were selected: Tc1 19: Hilly-undulating landscape of river and lake terraces (surfaces); Tc1-20: Undulating hilly terrain- fruit growing priority; Tc1-21: Hilly-undulating landscape – farming./fruit growing.

Common key characteristics of these landscapes are: great potential for fruit growing and wine growing; preserved old plantations of plums, apple trees, vines; the occurrence of modern plantation orchards; landscape geometrization; fragments of deciduous forests in chutes and along watercourses; presence of thermal and mineral springs with high therapeutic value; potentials of mineral raw materials; artificial small accumulations; large number of buildings of architectural heritage, archaeological sites; communication of historical and cultural significance; presence of several types of morphology of the settlement. The above mentioned characteristics point to the presence of traditional cultural landscapes of Sumadija region.

On the other hand, there are many influences that modify these traditional cultural landscapes, such as: Spreading of locust trees and devastation of former vineyards; Noticeable outflow of the population, aging of households; Cultivation of field crops on terrains suitable for fruit growing and wine growing; Polluted watercourses; Unused resources of mineral and healing waters; Destruction of construction heritage. Therefore, reasons for drafting a management plan are the following:

- Strengthening of the regional identity and recognizing cultural landscapes of this region on a wider, global level;
- Determined by previous project, economic, tourist, historical and other value of the area covered by management plan, has high demands for protection of landscape scene and sustainable use of cultural landscapes as a whole;
- Character of the landscape effects on the development of tourism, real estate prices and the potentials of employment of the population, which is crucially important for the local and regional economy;
- Cultural areas are prone to dynamic changes. Depopulation and abandonment of agricultural land strongly modify traditional cultural landscape;

Mission and objectives of management plan

The goal of the management plan is to develop general guidelines and concrete projects for the development, protection and improvement of cultural landscapes that shape and make recognizable Sumadija vineyards.

Working method

The design of the project implies work in the office and fieldwork. The management plan contains textual and graphic part. Existing database, defined in the project "Classification and description of the character of landscapes of the Sumadija and Pomoravlje region", will be supplemented with new data on types of cultural landscapes and data of "Cadaster of elements of identified types of cultural landscape".

General content of the management plan

General content of management plan is as follow:

- Extract from relevant studies, plans, historical maps, images etc.
- Identification and assessment of the cultural landscapes of Sumadija vineyard (types and elements of cultural landscapes);
- Proposal of general recommendations and concrete projects for development, preservation and improvement for individual identified and assessed types and elements of cultural areas of Sumadija vineyard;
- General recommendations as support of decision-making in new requirements for space

- occupying;
- Development of concrete projects;
- Recommendations for the implementation of the Management plan.

Indicative users of management plan

Indicative users of the management plan are the following: urban and spatial planning; economic development and tourism; protection of monuments and the environment; public enterprises; interested public, professional associations, municipal administration, educational institutions.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUIE

Mrs Jana ONDREJMIŠKOVÁ, State Advisor, Ministry of Transport and Construction of Slovak Republic, Department of Spatial Planning

SLOVENIA / SLOVÉNIE

Mrs Jelena HLADNIK, National Representative for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia

Initiatives on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (2015-2017) in Slovenia

As you now Slovenia signed the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in 2001 and ratified it in 2003. Since the ratification of the ELC, Slovenia integrated the ideas, the issues and principles of the ELC 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. There are three Ministries involved in the development, protection and management of landscapes: the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food. "Landscape" is defined in the Spatial Planning Act (2007) in terms of spatial planning and in the Nature Conservation Act (2004) in terms of the importance of landscapes for biodiversity conservation. Cultural aspects of landscapes, important for preserving the cultural heritage, are defined in the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. In Slovenia, the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is a carrier of the national activities concerning the implementation of the ELC in cooperation and inter-ministerial coordination with the other ministry. We have integrated the issues of the Convention into laws in the field of conservation of Nature, protection of Cultural Heritage, physical planning, agriculture and forestry.

In the field of nature conservation, landscape is a key component of protected areas. Landscape features in protected areas are directly related to its aesthetic and cultural qualities. It is the subject of protection in large protected areas such as natural parks. In this regard, in the protected areas are introduced legal restrictions which guarantee the conservation of the landscape. It is of special concern also in the management plans of protected areas.

The landscape is subject to the reports of environment impact assessment. On the basis of analyzes and assessments of the landscape in the affected area, the impact of specific object is assessed and measures is proposed to limit and to reduce as far as possible this impact.

In the Slovenia other activities related to ELC have taken place, such as studies, research, workshops, conferences and seminars.

General information and the most important things done in the last two years since the last conference in 2015:

1. A landscape analysis and character assessment project was launched before the ratification of the ELC and it was completed in 1998. Slovenia is an extraordinarily varied and rich country in terms of its landscapes. The pressures on the landscapes are strong, and the landscape is changing quickly so we need to re-evaluate them and renew atlas. This will be an important step forward.
2. We are now in the middle of preparation of new spatial and building act and Strategy of Spatial Development, which will hope compared to the current one integrate more landscape dimension apply to the protection, management and planning of landscapes.

3. We have a very successful Association of Landscape Architects of Slovenia, it plays an important role in popularization of Landscapes. For a number of years Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects in April, which is the month dedicated to Landscape Architecture, was and will be organize many different events and consultations about the landscape and its instruments. In April this year we are organizing a one day Conference. Within the Conference the representatives of the ministries would present their vision for next years. In the afternoon part good examples of the implementation of the ELC on local or regional level would be presented.
4. Slovenia has so far participated in the selection of the European Landscape Award for the third time. In 2014 and also in 2016 we had organized the call for the selection the candidature of the European Landscape Award, but unfortunately we did not receive any notification. So, Slovenia for the second time does not participate in the selection of the European Landscape Award. I am pleased to inform you that the thematic webpage on the European Landscape Convention in Slovenian and English language will be supplement this year with special focus on Landscape Award.
5. And the last important information is, that in Slovenia we will set up a working group to implement the ELC at the ministries level.

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

Mrs Pilar BARRACA DE RAMOS, Counsellor, DG Fine Arts and Cultural Heritage



SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO
DE CULTURA

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL
DE BELLAS ARTES Y
BIENES CULTURALES Y
DE ARCHIVOS Y
BIBLIOTECAS

REPORT ABOUT THE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN SPAIN

The protection of landscape in Spain is in charge of the Regional Governments and the State, working together in all aspects, joining the synergies between the different ministries.

Fortunately, the legislation in all Spanish territory includes the safeguard of the landscape as a natural heritage. In this context, and following the recommendations of the CoE in relation with the landscape, the transversal legislation of different administrations in charge of environment, urban plans, cultural heritage, water and others, includes articles about its protection. Many important subjects, like the transfrontier landscapes are directly managed by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Environment.

From the DG Fine Arts, Ministry of Culture, we are strengthening the action plan for reinforcing the protection of cultural heritage, directly involved with the landscape. One of the main focuses is the study of environment assessments in all public works including modifications of railways, airports, ports, roads and implementation of new technologies. There is other kind of contribution with the review of the director and special urban plans, taking care with the development of the new urban areas, whether these areas are rural or within the municipalities. But also the rehabilitation of monuments, the archaeological prevention in public works, and also the education is an goal with training about this heritage at different level in universities, public administrations, and society in general.

In the framework of the 40 anniversary of Spanish entry in the CoE, 1977, and with the spirit of the Strategy XXI we are developing several activities with special attention to the society, and many of them are directly involved with the landscape. In different designs, we are arranging films festival, seminars and other activities with the aim to promote the awareness and implication of the civil society to avoid the loss of this identity. Because the meaning is that landscape takes its space in cultural tangible and intangible heritage, in their various manifestations, in all daily life.

However we are aware that Spain is a country with beautiful natural landscape and a great cultural heritage, and despite the fact that we have one of the oldest legislation about protection of heritage, still have the challenge of increasing our landscape policy.

Pilar Barraca de Ramos

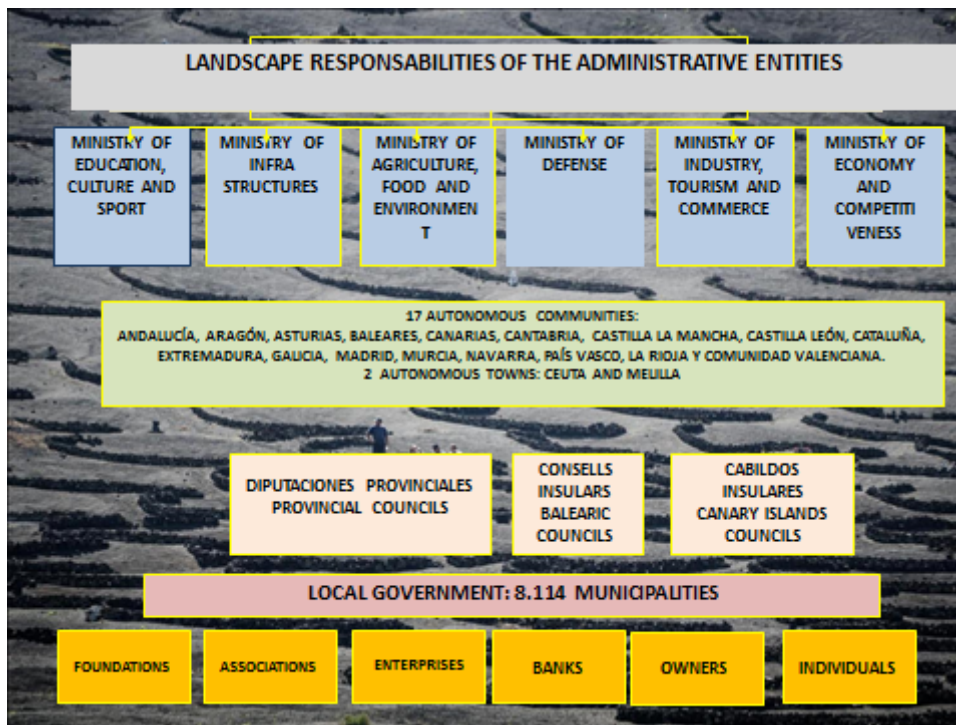
Subdirección General
de Protección de Patrimonio Histórico



PLAZA DEL REY, 1
28004 MADRID
TEL: 917 017 000
FAX: 915 222 560

Mrs Carmen CARO, Cultural Heritage National Plans Co-ordinator, Instituto de Patrimonio Cultural de España





LANDSCAPE RESPONSIBILITY

- **The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment**
With authority over matters concerning agriculture, livestock, fisheries, food, biodiversity, rural development, water, coastal and marine environment, climate change, environmental quality and impact assessment.
- **The Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport**
It monitors national and international initiatives concerning landscape and cultural heritage, apart from books, museums, music, etc.

A photograph showing several large, grey stone sculptures of bears standing in a row on a dirt path. The background shows green trees and a clear sky. The text is overlaid on the image.

Landscape defined in Spanish

The Dictionary of the Royal Academy of Language, one of the considerations:
"A natural space that considering its aesthetic and cultural values is subject to legal protection to ensure its conservation"

The legal definition of Landscape is the same as in the European Landscape Convention and is reproduced in a State document: The National Plan for Cultural Landscape

<http://www.mecd.gob.es/planes-nacionales/planes/paisaje-cultural.html>

A photograph of a large, multi-story stone building, likely a castle or fortress, perched on a hillside at night. The building is illuminated from within, and the sky is dark blue. The text is overlaid on the image.

National Landscape Organisations

- The Miguel Aguiló Foundion (2009)
- The Civil Engineering School of Universidad Politécnica of Madrid for Research in Built Heritage and Landscape
- International Spatial Planning Association (FUNDICOT) (1981)
- The Landscape and Spatial Studies Centre/ Fundación Paisaje y territorio

- Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas - Higher Council for Scientific Research (CESIC): Landscape Archaeology Lab and Remote Sensing (LabTel)
- ICOMOS Spain. International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes
- Spanish Association of Landscape Architects

Regional/Local Landscape Organisations

- Andalusien: Historical Heritage Institute: Cultural Landscape Lab
- Sustainability Observatory: Observatorio de la Sostenibilidad (OS)
- The Landscape Observatory of Catalonia
- Heritage Cluster of the Moncloa International Excellence Campus



- Higher Technical School of Architecture of Madrid, ETSAM: Cultural Landscape Group, GIPC
- UNESCO Chair on Territory and Environment, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos I of Madrid Centro de arte y naturaleza, Beulas: Foundation, Huesca
- The Marcelino Botín Foundation
- The Duques de Soria Foundation

Landscapes Research Networks

UNISCAPE
Spanish Cultural Landscapes Research Network
CIVILSCAPE





Acts related to Landscape

The European Landscape Convention, as well as the use of the fundamental concepts are behind National and Regional (Catalonia, Galicia, Cantabria and Valencia) Acts

Cultural Heritage Council: The Cultural Landscape National Plan
<http://www.mecd.gob.es/planes-nacionales/planes/paisaje-cultural.html>

Landscape issues are included in policies on:

Agriculture:

- On mountain agricultural resources (1982)
- Protection of the historical, cultural and natural heritage of herding tracks in Spain (1995)
- The protection of Mountains (2003)

Spanish Cultural Heritage (1985)
 Education (2014)
 Environment (2007)
 Spatial/regional planning (2015)
 Water management (1985)



Landscape issues not included in certain Acts on:

Landscape issues are not included in policies on:

- Climate change
- Communities,
- Energy,
- Foreign affairs
- Forestry
- Infrastructure
- Leisure and recreation
- Geology and mineral extraction
- Advertising
- Nature conservation and protection
- Public work or rural development



The Value of Landscape Awareness Raising

Strategic offices/institutions in 11 Autonomous Communities:

- Andalusia's Landscape Strategy
- Aragon's Landscape Maps (DEARAGON)
- Foundations for a Landscape Strategy in Mallorca
- Knowing Cantabria, a flying through the territory
- Castilla-La Mancha Landscape Atlas
- Catalonia's Landscape Charts
- Visual Landscape analysis in the Community of Valencia
- Galician Landscape Strategy
- Inventory and Characterization of the Singular Landscapes in La Rioja
- Catalogue of Singular and Outstanding Landscapes in the Basque Country
- Landscape strategy for the Region of Murcia

European Landscape Convention documents (e.g. guidelines, reports etc.) have been translated into Español, Catalá, Euskera, Galego and Valenciá



SPECIFIC STUDIES DEDICATED TO LANDSCAPE

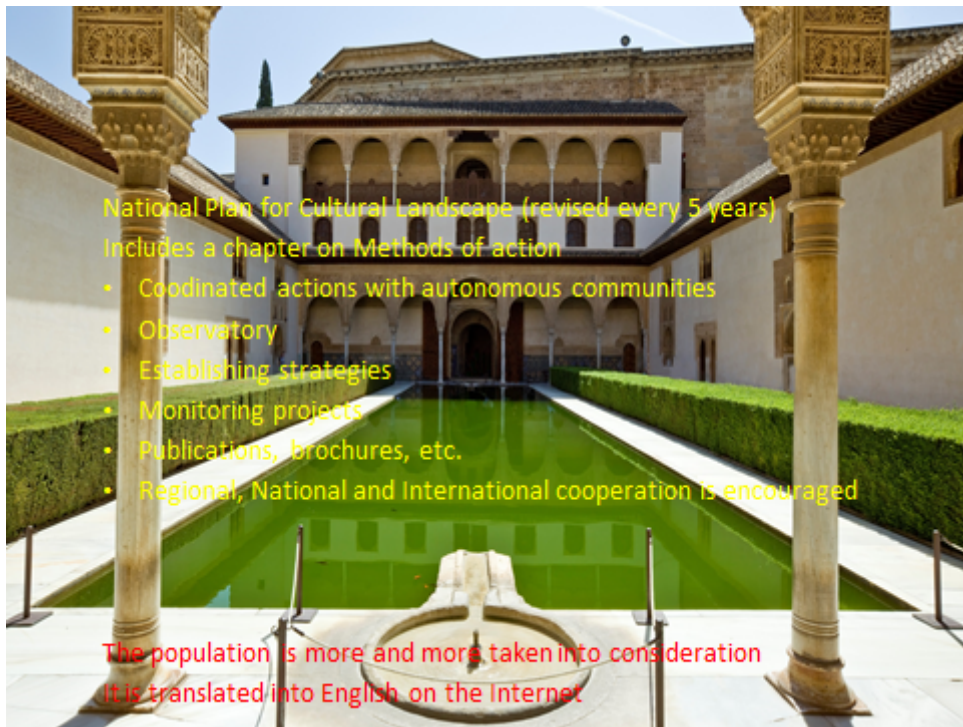
Publications: www.100paisajes.es and Web sites
but no Awards, forum for discussion or promotion of specialist training in Landscape

Bachelor/Master Degree Programmes on Landscape
Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Universidad Politécnica de Cataluña, Universidad de Granada, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (ETSAM) Universidad del País Vasco, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia

The ministries in charge of Landscape matters (Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment) each promote formative programs, seminars, conferences, workshops, etc.

landscape studies can be found in the curriculum of several university careers such as Architecture, Civil Engineering, Agricultural Engineering, Forest Engineering, Biological Engineering and Geography

Also at school at all levels



MORE INFORMATION ON NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Asociación Española de Paisajistas

<http://www.paisajistas.org/asociacion.html>

Asociación Internacional de Ordenación del Territorio (FUNDICOT)

www.fundicot.org

Centro de Estudios Paisaje y Territorio de Andalucía

www.paisajeyterritorio.es

Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC): Laboratorio de Arqueología del Paisaje y Teledetección (LabTel).

www.ih.csic.es/en/node/18918

Clúster de patrimonio del Campus de Excelencia Internacional Mondoa

www.ucm.es/info/ceicampusmondoa

Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Madrid (ETSAM): Grupo de Paisaje Cultural Grupo de Investigación Paisaje Cultural - Intervenciones Contemporáneas en la Ciudad y el Territorio

gipcultural@upm.es

Fundación Aranjuez Paisaje Cultural

www.aranjuezcultural.es

Fundación Duques de Soria. Instituto del Paisaje:

www.fds.es

Fundación Marcelino Botín. Desarrollo Rural. Programa Patrimonio y Territorio.

www.fundacionmbotin.org

Fundación Miguel Aguiló.

www.fundacionmiguelaguilo.org

ICOMOS España. Comité Científico Internacional de Paisajes Culturales.

secretaria@esicomos.org

Instituto Andaluz de Patrimonio Histórico: Laboratorio de Paisaje Cultural

<http://www.iaph.es/web/>

Observatorio de la Sostenibilidad de España. Alcalá de Henares

www.sostenibilidad-es.org

Observatori del Paisatge. Generalitat de Catalunya

www.catpaisatge.net

Universidad Rey Juan Carlos I de Madrid UNESCO Territory and Landscape Chair

unesco@urjc.es

SWEDEN / SUÈDE

Mrs Anita BERGENSTRÅHLE-LIND, Head of International Policy and Co-operation, Office of the Director General, Swedish National Heritage Board

Mr Leif GREN, Senior Advisor, Swedish National Heritage Board

Mr Anders HEDLUND, Senior Advisor, Swedish National Board of Heritage

The European Landscape Convention in Sweden 2015-2017



Leif Gren & Anders Hedlund
Senior advisors
Swedish National Heritage Board
(Agency under the Ministry of Culture)

9th COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONFERENCE ON THE
EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE
CONVENTION



ELC in Sweden, national survey by the Swedish National Heritage Board

On behalf of the government the Swedish National Heritage Board in 2017 conducted a survey of the efforts to take advantage of the ELC perspectives

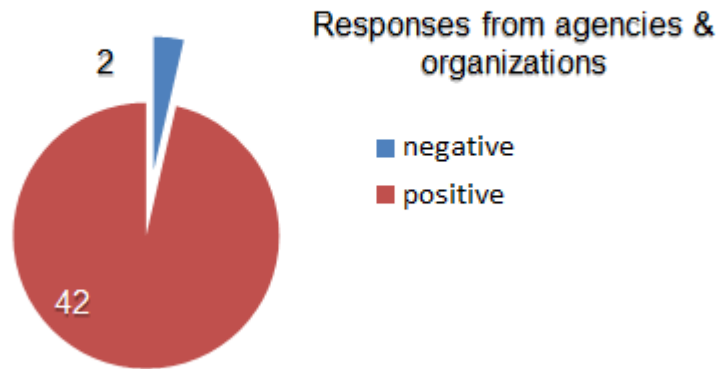
The study covers:

- 12 national state agencies,
- 21 county state administrative boards,
- 21 regional development boards,
- 11 selection of non-governmental organizations,
- 1 The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Responses: Written answers and some interviews, 44 organizations



General attitude to ELC in, will ELC give benefit?



2017-03-28



Factors for successful implementation – many responses point out a future need for:

- Designated responsibility for agencies and organizations
- Several think that the Swedish National Heritage Board should be responsible for ELC coordination
- Adapted landscape laws, not just for environment, planning etc, yet some think existing laws are appropriate
- Economic instruments
- Better inclusion of the business community



Survey results: wide acceptance for the perspectives of ELC

- Anthropocentric perspective (*except Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, promoting biology & geology*)
- The landscape is dynamic and changeable
- The holistic perspective of the convention
- All types of landscape are included



Which perspectives of ELC are considered the most important?

- All perspectives are considered of equal importance
- Holistic landscape perspective, not least in relation to green infrastructure
- Anthropocentric perspective, wellbeing
- Democracy and local society, public involvement
- Participation at an early stage of planning

What tasks are considered appropriate work for the development of ELC in Sweden?

- Road and railway infrastructure planning
- Municipal and regional spatial planning
- Regional development and growth
- Green Infrastructure and ecosystem services
- Rural development

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

M. Matthias STREMLow, Chef de section, Office fédéral de l'environnement, OFEV

M. Gilles RUDAZ, Collaborateur scientifique, Office fédéral de l'environnement, OFEV

Communication de la Suisse

La Suisse dispose de plusieurs lois, stratégies ainsi qu'une multitude d'instruments qui portent sur le paysage. Parmi ces divers instruments figure la Conception « Paysage suisse » (CPS). Adoptée en 1997 par le Conseil fédéral, elle formule une politique cohérente, définit des objectifs généraux et obligatoires pour les autorités et propose des mesures pour les atteindre. La CPS constitue ainsi un principe directeur contraignant pour la protection de la nature et du paysage dans les activités de la Confédération (tâches fédérales). L'essentiel de la philosophie de la CPS réside en l'intégration du paysage dans les diverses politiques sectorielles.

En raison de l'évolution des conditions-cadre dans plusieurs domaines, le Conseil fédéral a chargé le Département de l'environnement, des transports, de l'énergie et de la communication (DETEC) d'actualiser la CPS. Le processus est en cours. Un premier rapport a été rendu en février 2017 et la CPS actualisée sera vraisemblablement remise au DETEC en 2019, avant d'être finalement soumise au Conseil fédéral. L'ambition de cette actualisation est notamment de renforcer l'intégration des politiques sectorielles et de davantage ancrer la Conception dans le territoire.

Les secteurs de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'agriculture sont caractérisés par leurs fortes synergies avec le paysage. Dans ces deux secteurs, la prise en compte du paysage a connu récemment des évolutions réjouissantes en Suisse, que nous exposons ci-après.

Depuis 2014, la loi révisée sur l'aménagement du territoire est entrée en vigueur. Cette loi requiert que le développement de l'urbanisation s'opère prioritairement dans les zones à bâtir existantes. Les zones à bâtir surdimensionnées doivent également être réduites. Avec cette loi promouvant le développement de l'urbanisation vers l'intérieur, la Suisse entend freiner le mitage du territoire et protéger les terres agricoles et les espaces naturels de nouvelles constructions. Les cantons ont cinq ans pour adapter leur plan directeur.

En vue de la préservation, de l'encouragement et du développement de paysages attrayants, des contributions à la qualité du paysage ont été introduites par la politique agricole 2014-2017. Ce nouvel instrument permet d'encourager de manière ciblée la diversité paysagère de la Suisse. Ces contributions sont attribuées sur la base de projets formulés et portés régionalement. Entre 2014 et 2015, 125 millions de francs suisses ont été investis pour 111 projets. Cet instrument a été mobilisé au-delà des espérances. Ainsi, en 2017, des projets de qualité de paysage auront été instaurés dans toutes les régions de Suisse. Entre 2014 et 2015, 31'083 exploitations à l'année et 3'953 exploitations d'estivage ont conclu une convention concernant les mesures de qualité du paysage. Il s'agit de respectivement 66 % et 57 % des exploitations en Suisse.

Finalement, en septembre 2016, l'Office fédéral de l'environnement, en collaboration avec d'autres offices fédéraux et avec d'autres acteurs, a publié une brochure intitulée « Conserver et améliorer la qualité du paysage » qui offre une vue d'ensemble des instruments de politique paysagère en Suisse. Les acteurs cantonaux, régionaux et locaux disposent ainsi d'un inventaire qui leur permet d'identifier les instruments les plus pertinents pour des mesures opérationnelles sur le terrain. Mais cette publication entend aller au-delà du simple inventaire et vise également à renforcer les synergies entre les différentes mesures en proposant une telle vue d'ensemble

<https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/fr/home/themes/paysage/publications-etudes/publications/conserver-et-ameliorer-la-qualite-du-paysage.html>

 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Eidgenössisches Departement für
Umwelt, Verkehr, Energie und Kommunikation UVEK
Bundesamt für Umwelt BAFU
Abteilung Ländl, Ökosysteme, Landschaften

Communication de la Suisse

23.03.2017, Strasbourg
9e Conférence du CoE sur la CEP

Conception Paysage suisse



Suisse - 9e Conférence du CoE sur la CEP
G. Ruder, BAFU, 22.03.2017

2



Aménagement du territoire



Suisse - 9e Conférence du CoS sur le CEP
G. Rudez, SARL, 22.03.2017

3



AGRICULTURE Contributions à la qualité du paysage (CQP)

Suisse - 9e Conférence du CoS sur le CEP
G. Rudez, SARL, 22.03.2017

4

**“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA” / “L’EX-RÉPUBLIQUE
YOUGOSLAVE DE MACÉDOINE”**

*Mrs Sandra ANDOVSKA, Advisor for Sustainable Development, Cabinet of the Deputy Prime
Minister for Economic Affairs, Government of Republic of Macedonia*

TURKEY / TURQUIE

Ms Sevgi ANDIÇ, Deputy to the Permanent Representative, Permanent Representation of the Republic of Turkey to the Council of Europe

The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Ukraine at national, regional and local levels

Dear Chair of Committee, Distinguished Representatives, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in addressing you at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.

Turkey attaches great importance to the European Landscape Convention. As stated in Article 5 of the Convention, we sincerely believe that “landscapes are an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity”.

In line with our commitment to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues, we hosted the 15th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “Sustainable landscapes and economy”, in Turkey in 2014, of which the results were presented during the last Conference.

Since the last conference, the project to develop the Yeşilırmak Basin Landscape Atlas was concluded.

Turkey comprises 25 hydrological basins. Yeşilırmak is the sixth largest basin covering approximately 4 million hectares, which corresponds to 5% of Turkey.

Yeşilırmak River is the second longest river, measuring 519 kms. Eleven provinces are located within the borders of the basin, together with four provincial centers and 55 subbasins with 194 municipalities. Studies were conducted in the basin, subbasin and microbasin levels.

A set of assessments were carried out (i.e. landscape character analysis, landscape function analysis, landscape indicators and swot analysis), in order to identify the landscape character types and areas, landscape diversity and biodiversity, as well as mapping the landscape quality.

As a result, the sectoral landscape guidelines were created by identifying landscape development strategies.

The results of the project may be summed up as follows:

- Landscape character evaluation was conducted through determining landscape characters and landscape character areas at local, regional and national level.
- Biodiversity and landscape diversity maps of the basin were drawn up.
- Landscape quality maps,
- Ecologically sensitive areas,
- Areas that should be protected, and
- Areas that should be restored were also mapped.

- Landscape strategies were determined.
- Sectoral landscape guidelines were prepared.
- Workshops were held with the participation of the representatives from relevant ministries, local public bodies, local authorities and NGO's.

In the coming period, between 2017 and 2020, we are planning to prepare the Büyük Menderes Basin Atlas.

We aim to extend the scope of these projects to include other basins, which will be a guide to the spatial and sectoral planning institutions.

UKRAINE / UKRAINE

Mrs Olena LEGKA, Chief Specialist, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Ukraine at national, regional and local levels

In Ukraine, the measures, aimed at improving the condition of landscapes are continuously implemented.

The main mechanism of protection and sustainable use of landscapes in Ukraine is development of National ecological network as an essential part of Pan-European EcoNet.

Relevant legal base was set up to regulate this process.

Key legal acts in this field are:

- the Law “On the EcoNet of Ukraine”;
- the Law “On the State Program on Development of National EcoNet of Ukraine for the years 2000-2015” (2000).

The main purpose of the Program is to enlarge the land area of the country with natural landscapes to a level sufficient to maintain their diversity, close to their inherent natural state, and shaping their territorially unified system established to provide opportunities for natural ways of migration and propagation of species of plants and animals, which would ensure conservation of natural ecosystems, species of flora and fauna and their populations.

For the time passed since last Conference of the Parties to the European Landscape Convention substantial progress has been achieved with regard to development of ecological network of Ukraine especially at regional and local levels.

A number of approved regional programs and schemes of development of ecological network increases; as of 01.01.2017, 13 of 27 regions of Ukraine approved programs for development of the regional ecological network; 10 regional schemes of development of ecological network and 47 local schemes of development of ecological network are adopted.

During 2015-2016 the number of river sites and areas of natural reserve fund increased by 93 units with a total area more than 325 thousand hectares.

Currently natural reserve fund of Ukraine covers more than 4, 3 million hectares (6,6 %), including some marine territories.

In 2010 Parliament of Ukraine adopted the Strategy of the National Ecological Policy till 2020.

To implement the Strategy the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the National Environment Protection Action Plan for 2011-2015.

The Strategy and the National Action Plan, among other, defined target and tasks pertaining to protection and sustainable use of landscapes.

The National Action Plan includes, among others, Goal 5 “Prevention of loss of biological and landscape diversity and the development of ecological network”.

To achieve Goal 5 of National Action Plan the following activities are envisaged:

- conducting scientific research the development of Dnistrovsky, South-Ukrainian, Siversky-Donetsky, Buzky, Halytsky-Slobozhansky ecological corridors;
- defining the territories, on which it is planned to create representative and interconnected nature protection territories by 2020, covering at least 17 per cent of terrain and inland waters and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas;
- creating the new, expanding the existing territories and sites of nature and reserve fund located on land and in seawater area;
- conducting awareness activities aimed at supporting creation and expansion of territories and sites of nature and reserve fund by residents;
- organization of training courses and introduction of a new specialization in the study of ecology, conservation of biological and landscape diversity in educational institutions;
- development of mechanism to promote the conservation of biological and landscape diversity, establishment of ecological networks in all land ownership;
- extending the area of national ecological network to 41 per cent of the total territory of the country;
- approving the consolidated scheme of the ecological network.

Currently the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine is revising the National Action Plan for 2011-2015. The updated version of the National Action Plan (for 2017 – 2020) is to be adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Relevant Ministries, regional governmental bodies, municipalities, scientific institutions, civil society organizations and key stakeholders are participating in this process.

The above-mentioned National Action Plan will envisage, among others, activities aimed at protection and sustainable use of different landscapes, including those ones which cannot be included in National ecological network.

Besides, landscapes issues are incorporated into new adopted state strategic documents, including sectoral ones, as well draft programs in particular:

- the Concept to combat land degradation and desertification (the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2014);
- the Conception of Rural Areas Development (the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2015).

UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

Mr Vincent HOLYOAK, Head of National Rural & Environmental Advice, Historic England

Key activities carried out within the UK 2016-17**England**Article 5 – General Measures

c. Establish procedures for the participation of the general public:

- The Department for Communities and Local Government has made further progress on Neighbourhood Planning with grant funding available for community groups (<http://mycommunity.org.uk/take-action/neighbourhood-planning>).
- Natural England has also undertaken a series of landscape-scale pilot projects exploring the use of portable GIS devices and participatory web tools enabling the general public to engage with landscape protection, management and planning by registering aspects of landscape and cultural services they value.

Article 6 – Specific Measuresa. Landscape awareness raising:

- Natural England participated in a landscape symposium “Artists, Farmers and Philosophers” (<http://landscapeandartsnetwork.org/artists-farmers-and-philosophers/>). This has resulted in a follow-up bid to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport/Heritage Lottery Fund Great Places Scheme (<https://www.greatplacescheme.org.uk/>).
- Natural England also gave a series of presentations to external audiences regarding the relevance of Landscape Character Assessment and Seascape Character Assessment – all landscapes matter - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/landscape-and-seascape-character-assessments>.

c. Landscape identification and assessment:

- The Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) completed extensions to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Lake District National Park in 2016. Natural England is now assisting them in evaluating possible boundary variations to Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- Natural England continued promotion of Landscape Character Assessment and Seascape Character Assessment. Work with the Landscape Institute to produce a Landscape Institute Technical Information Note on the application of Landscape Character Assessment (including seascape Character Assessment) across the UK and Southern Ireland. (https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Landscape-Character-Assessment-TIN-08_15-20160216.pdf)
- Natural England has implemented a programme of landscape surveillance and monitoring at national and local scales building on the previous Countryside Quality Counts project, including new ways of monitoring the effect of agri-environment schemes on landscape character and quality, long-term monitoring of farmed landscapes and local case studies working with local communities. (Reported to the ELC conference on landscape observatories, Amersfoort, 9-10 February 2017).
- Natural England and Historic England are collaborating on the creation of a single National Historic Landscape Characterisation for England, providing national mapping of the historic dimension of the present-day landscape to inform the management of change. This is funded by DEFRA using RDPE technical assistance.

e. Landscape implementation:

- Landscape is a key element within Natural England's new Conservation Strategy for the twenty-first century (Conservation 21) which aims to create resilient landscapes and seas, put people at the heart of the natural environment and grow natural capital:

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/conservation-21-natural-englands-conservation-strategy-for-the-21st-century>).

Scotland

Planning - A refreshed approach to local landscape designations in Scotland is being undertaken by Historic Environment Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage, and draft guidance is now being consulted on.

Revised assessment guidance for visualisations of wind farms has been produced. The overall aim is to help better understanding and management of proposed landscape change.

Management - Cultural landscapes. A joint Statement on Landscape and the Historic Environment was published by the Scottish Government in December 2016. This is an acknowledgement of how the historic dimension contributes to the character and quality of Scotland's landscapes, and is also quintessential to her cultural identity. The Statement sets out a shared vision for how the historic components of landscape can be better valued in policy and practice.

Scotland's ELC-Coordination Group (membership of which consists of public bodies with a landscape remit) will oversee progress on the action plan that accompanies the Statement. More information is also available from SNH's website: <http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/looking-after-landscapes/landscape-policy-and-guidance>.

Green Infrastructure - Through the European Regional Development Fund, the Scottish Government initiated a Strategic Intervention fund for Green Infrastructure. This will be distributed via competitive challenge funds. The outcomes sought connect strongly with the ELC requirements, e.g. involving communities and increasing participation, as well as place attractiveness.

Landscape Partnerships – Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) funded projects make a major contribution to work in the UK on implementing the European Landscape Convention. In Scotland, Landscape Partnership schemes have an overall value of more than £50 million. They are set up between communities, land managers, NGOs and the public sector to deliver landscape-scale benefits for nature and people. Projects bring improvements to native woodlands, freshwater and other habitats, and provide opportunities for people to enjoy, learn more about, and enhance their local landscape.

Protection - Wild land - The wilder landscapes of Scotland (extensive, largely semi-natural areas with minimal signs of human influence) are valued by many for their intrinsic special character. They bring significant economic income as well as providing physical, psychological and spiritual benefits. The planning system has identified 42 Wild Land Areas, and Scottish Natural Heritage has recently published accompanying descriptions for each of these. In addition, draft guidance on a method for assessing impacts on wild land areas is out for consultation.

Understanding - Landscape character

Scotland, one of the first countries to attain national coverage of landscape character assessment, is currently reviewing the dataset (produced in the 1990's). The revised information should be available in late 2017 via online interactive mapping: a more accessible resource for both the public and professionals. Scottish Natural Heritage is leading the work in collaboration with Forestry Commission Scotland and others. Related work on methods to assess coastal landscapes is also progressing.

Northern Ireland

Definitive progress has been made within Northern Ireland with the February 2016 publication of the Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment or NIRCLA (<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/services/regional-landscape-character-areas-map-viewer>). This significant piece of work defined 26 Regional Landscape Character Areas and brought Northern Ireland in line with the rest of UK in terms of providing a solid evidence baseline for landscape character assessment with a similar grain and scale.

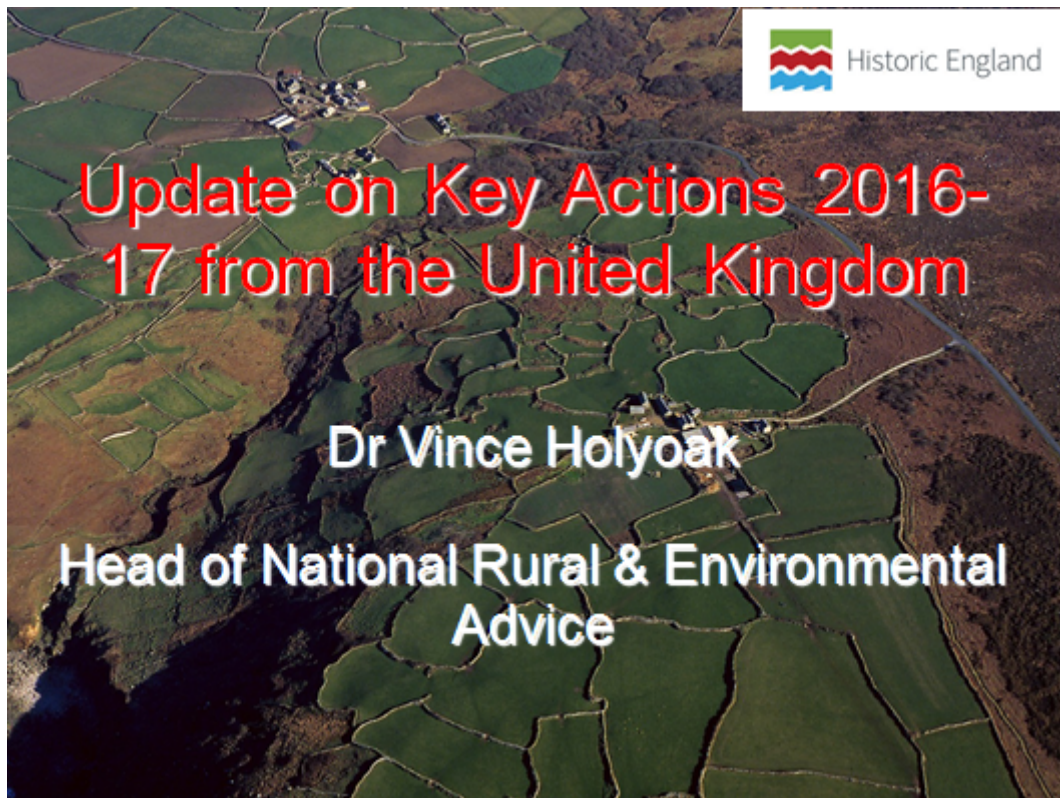
The purpose of the NIRLCA is to provide an up-to date evidence base which can be used by planners, developers and the public. It will enable people to make informed decisions concerning the planning, management and protection of Northern Ireland's landscapes. It will help inform land use planning and development management decisions; policy development and designations; opportunities for local action; targeting of resources; and monitoring of landscape changes over time. The NIRLCA also links with the Northern Ireland Regional Seascape Character Assessment, published by NIEA in 2014, to form a regional-scale evidence base for all landscapes.

The NIRLCA has many benefits, not least that it is contemporary in digital format, linked to GIS, and is therefore updatable and reactive to new pressures on the landscape. It has the flexibility to inform and link to more detailed assessments and studies carried out by interested parties in the future. In particular the 'forces for change' that currently pertain to the landscape are highlighted can be monitored and updated.

Wales

No update available.

*



My Community locality

I'm looking for...

Home **Take Action** Funding Options Help Centre Near Me News and Events

Neighbourhood Planning

You can shape the future of your area by creating a neighbourhood plan.

IN THIS SECTION: Case Studies Resources Step-by-step Support & Grants

Do you want to be the somebody who has a say over where new homes, shops and offices are built? Maybe you want to improve your high street? Or protect your favourite local spaces? Or ensure there are enough new homes for young families?

Neighbourhood Planning could be right up your street.

Understanding Neighbourhood Planning

By continuing to use the site, you agree to the use of cookies. [more information](#)

What is a neighbourhood plan?


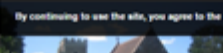
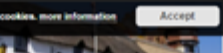

In very simple terms, a neighbourhood plan is:

- A document that sets out planning policies for the neighbourhood area. Planning policies are used to decide whether to approve planning applications
- Written by the local community, the people who know and love the area, rather than the Local Planning Authority
- A powerful tool to ensure the community gets the right types of development, in the right place.

Local people can create a plan that allows them to develop planning policies that reflect the priorities of their area and have real legal weight. The whole community then decides at a referendum vote whether the local authority should bring the plan into force.

A neighbourhood plan is an important document with real legal force, therefore there are certain formal procedures that it must go through. To find out more about the process have a look at our [Step-by-step guide](#).

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING CASE STUDIES

<p>Bakewell, Derbyshire – maintaining the character of the...</p> <p>The motivation for the development of the Bakewell Neighbourhood Plan...</p> 	<p>Drayton, South Oxfordshire – keeping the character and...</p> <p>Drayton is a village of about 1,000 homes located near...</p> 	<p>Lynton and Lynmouth, Devon – regenerating seaside towns</p> <p>The Lynton and Lynmouth community has been invited to prepare...</p> 	<p>Saxilby with Ingleby, Lincolnshire – influencing future development...</p> <p>Saxilby is one of Lincoln's radial villages and as such...</p> 
--	--	--	--

By continuing to use the site, you agree to the use of cookies. [more information](#)

How Natural England will work to protect England's nature and landscapes for people to enjoy and the ecosystem services they provide.

Documents



[Conservation 21: Natural England's conservation strategy for the 21st century](#)

PDF, 501KB, 11 pages

This file may not be suitable for users of assistive technology. [Request an accessible format.](#)

Details

The government's ambition is for England to be a great place to live, with a healthy natural environment on land and at sea that benefits people and the economy. This strategy sets out Natural England's thinking about what we need to do differently and how we need to work with others, to better deliver this shared ambition.

The strategy's 3 guiding principles are to:

- create resilient landscapes and seas
- put people at the heart of the environment
- grow natural capital

Published:
14 October 2016

From:
Natural England

[Is there anything wrong with this page?](#)

DRAFT - Guidance on Local Landscape Areas



Low Disk Space
You are running out of disk space on Lenovo_Recovery (Q:).
Click here to see if you can free space on this drive.
Windows Explorer

Northern Ireland Environment Agency **NIEA**
www.niea.gov.uk

Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment

Introduction

The purpose of the Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA) is to provide an evidence base which can be used equally by planners, developers and the public. It will enable people to make informed decisions concerning the planning, management and protection of Northern Ireland's landscapes. It provides a strategic overview of the landscape, which can be complemented by more detailed local studies in future. The NIRLCA aims to draw together information on people and place, and the combinations of nature, culture and perception which make each part of Northern Ireland unique. This local identity can be referred to by the Irish term *dinseanchas*, meaning the spirit of a place. This spirit results from the interactions of natural and human processes over time – processes which continue today since landscape must be viewed as a dynamic entity.

The NIRLCA has been developed to meet commitments set out in Northern Ireland's Landscape Charter. Further information is contained in the [Background Report](#), which is also available

- » Communities
- » SNH's landscape role
- » Landscape resource library

Regional Landscape Character Areas map viewer

Topics: Land and landscapes , Landscape Character Areas

The purpose of the Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA) is to provide an evidence base which can be used equally by planners, developers and the public.

[Regional Landscape Character of Northern Ireland viewer](#)

Additional information

In recognising the importance of sustaining regional identity, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), commissioned the Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment from environmental consultants, which resulted in the identification of distinct regional character areas within Northern Ireland.

The assessment provides a strategic overview of the landscape and subdivides the countryside into 26 Regional Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) based upon information on people and place and the combinations of nature, culture and perception which make each part of Northern Ireland unique.

This evidence base can be used to enable informed decisions to be made about the future protection, management and sustainable development of Northern Ireland's landscapes and can be complemented by more detailed local studies.

Note the information is NIEA Crown copyright 2016

Related articles

- [Landscape Character of Northern Ireland](#)

II - SIGNATORY STATES
ETATS SIGNATAIRES

ICELAND / ISLANDE

MALTA / MALTE

III – OBSERVERS
OBSERVATEURS

MEMBER STATES
ETATS MEMBRES

ALBANIA / ALBANIE

Mrs Arta DOLLANI, Director, Ministry of Culture, Institute of Cultural Monuments, RR, “Aleksander Mojsiu”

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

Mrs Urve SINIJÄRV, Senior Officer, Ministry of Environment

Mrs Piret PALM, Senior Officer, Ministry of the Environment

Dear Colleagues

Estonia is truly happy to announce that we are finalizing the preparations for ratifying European Landscape Convention. In 2015 a working group was established for making preparations for that in the Ministry of Environment. But from the beginning the whole process has been as broad-scaled as possible and our approach is that all activities and parties that influence landscapes must be tightly involved, no one can be left out. Landscape is a subject which must be dealt with shared responsibility on all levels, starting from single persons and finishing on state level. Therefore the working group consisted of all key ministries; unions of local level authorities – both cities and rural municipalities; representatives of universities and also professional unions of spatial planners, architects and landscape architects. In addition to that many other experts and stakeholders were consulted and involved.

In 2016 a comprehensive analysis was prepared by the working group about how Estonia already implements the convention, what are the main problems and what should be made differently. The main conclusion was that in our legislation and all kind of strategic plans the purposes and actions concerning improving landscape qualities are regulated quite well, the problems are related with implementing them. There are not enough human and financial resources for all the targets set and also communication and co-operation between different sectors and actions needs to be improved. The idea is that the Ministry on Environment would take the leading and coordinative role also after ratification, but the work continues with the working group which would make both new initiatives and ensures the exchange of information between sectors and levels. The responsibility will be continuously shared.

By now also a [homepage](http://www.envir.ee/et/euroopa-maastikukonventsioon) is prepared for introducing both the analysis and the convention itself:
<http://www.envir.ee/et/euroopa-maastikukonventsioon>

Right now we are making the results public, expecting response and proposals from the audience. The aim is to finish the process in the first half of 2017, before Estonia's Presidency of EU.

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

Mrs Andrea Magdalena LANG, Expert, The Hessen State Ministry for Higher Education, Research and the Arts

LIECHTENSTEIN

MONACO

RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

Mr Alexander TARASOV, Deputy to the Permanent Representative, Permanent Representation of the Russian Federation to the Council of Europe

OBSERVER STATES
ETATS OBSERVATEURS

BELARUS / BELARUS

Mr Andrei KUZMICH, Deputy Head of Biological and Landscape Diversity Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Republic of Belarus

On behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus, I would like to express my gratitude to the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe for the opportunity provided to the representative of the Republic of Belarus to participate in the 9th meeting of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and to welcome all participants of the meeting.

Conservation of landscape diversity is one of the main directions of the environmental policy of the Republic of Belarus. In our country there are a number of national strategic documents approved by the Government and aimed at developing a system of protected areas, conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, peatlands, biological diversity, and prevention of land degradation.

An effective mechanism for protecting natural landscapes is the creation, sustainable operation and development of a system of protected areas. To date, their area in the Republic of Belarus is 1.8 million hectares or more than 8% of the country's territory.

Our most significant protected areas are the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, 4 national parks, and 98 national reserves, of which 35 are landscape reserves, that is, directly intended for the conservation and restoration of valuable natural landscapes and complexes.

The importance of the protected areas of Belarus is internationally recognized:

- part of the national park "Belavezhskaya Pushcha" is a UNESCO World Heritage site transboundary with Poland;
- 3 territories are included in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, created within the framework of UNESCO's "Man and the Biosphere" program, including the transboundary biosphere reserve "Western Palesse" (Belarus-Poland-Ukraine);
- 26 wetlands are included in the list of Ramsar sites, of which 4 are transboundary with Lithuania and Ukraine;
- the national park "Belavezhskaya Pushcha" and the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve have been awarded the European diploma of the protected areas of the Council of Europe.

Conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity is one of the main objectives of the state program "Environmental Protection and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources" for 2016-2020, which is approved by the Government of the Republic of Belarus and is being implemented.

The system of national legislation of the Republic of Belarus in the sphere of conservation of landscape diversity is developing. In 2013, the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Environmental Protection" introduced the concept of "natural landscape" and "biotope". A legal mechanism for identifying rare and typical natural landscapes and biotopes and their transfer under protection was developed and approved by the Government of the Republic of Belarus.

A draft of the national ecological network was developed, which is formed taking into account its integration into a pan-European ecological network.

The Republic of Belarus declares its commitment to the goals of sustainable development, including Goal 15 “Conservation of terrestrial ecosystems”.

To assess the progress of our country in the field of environmental policy development and the effectiveness of measures taken, including the sphere of biological and landscape diversity conservation, we use such a tool as Environmental Performance Reviews, which have been carried out in the Republic of Belarus by UN Economic Commission for Europe three times, including in 2015.

Our country already has experience of effective and mutually beneficial international cooperation in the field of environmental protection on the platform of the Council of Europe: since 2009 Belarus has been a participant in the Emerald Network program, the main political effect of which has been the accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Bern Convention, the relevant Decree was signed by the President of the Republic of Belarus in 2013.

We hope that our country’s cooperation with the European Landscape Convention will also be effective and contribute to the implementation of both our national objectives in the field of preserving landscape diversity and the achievement of pan-European goals in this area.

HOLY SEE / SAINT-SIEGE

M. Jean-Pierre RIBAUT, Représentant de Pax Christi

Contribution du Saint-Siège: L'Encyclique Laudato Si' (Loué sois-tu, mon Seigneur)

Le Saint-Siège suit avec grande attention les efforts que fournit le Conseil de l'Europe pour sauvegarder l'environnement et toutes ses ressources naturelles.

Le Saint-Siège a pris, lui aussi, toute la dimension que ce défi revêt aujourd'hui, tant la pression du développement, allié à la recherche du gain maximum, est grande.

C'est ainsi qu'en 1971 déjà, le Cardinal Villot, alors Secrétaire d'Etat du Saint-Siège, s'adressant à des journalistes italiens, affirmait : « toute atteinte à la Création est un affront au Créateur ». Déclaration théologiquement très forte.

Paul VI, puis Jean-Paul II et Benoit XVI se sont exprimés à maintes occasions sur ce sujet, surtout Jean-Paul II dans son célèbre Message du 1^{er} Janvier 1990, intitulé « la Paix avec Dieu créateur, la Paix avec toute la Création ». Ce texte, extrêmement dense, peut être considéré, à mon avis, comme une véritable mini-encyclique ; qui mérite étude car gardant toute son actualité !

25 ans plus tard, le 24 mai 2015, le pape François publie sa *Lettre encyclique Laudate Si' (Loué sois-tu, mon Seigneur)*, sur la sauvegarde de la maison commune ; message qu'il adresse à tous les hommes de bonne volonté. Elaboré en collaboration étroite avec le Conseil pontifical *Justice et Paix*, et le concours de nombreux experts, ce texte puissant est caractérisé par un appel à une écologie intégrale, un appel au dialogue, un appel à refuser la résignation face à la dégradation de l'environnement et de ses paysages. Si le pape utilise l'expression d'écologie intégrale, c'est parce que, pour lui, la sauvegarde de la maison commune ne sera possible que par une approche intégrée de tous les aspects des activités humaines, donc l'écologie environnementale et sociale, l'écologie culturelle et une écologie de la vie quotidienne, cette dernière intégrant l'écologie humaine. L'écologie intégrale prend donc en compte tout l'homme, dans toutes ses dimensions, et toute la nature, dans sa grande variété. Voilà la grande originalité de cette encyclique tant attendue. « Unir toute la famille humaine dans la recherche d'un développement durable et intégral » titrait le quotidien *Le Monde* du 20.6.2015. Autre trait marquant, propre au pape François, le langage très direct, percutant : « les prévisions catastrophistes ne peuvent plus être considérées avec mépris, ni ironie. Nous pourrions laisser trop de décombres, de déserts et de saletés aux prochaines générations. Le rythme de consommation, de gaspillage et détérioration de l'environnement a dépassé les possibilités de la planète.... (161) ».

C'est dire que cette encyclique constitue un guide précieux pour tous ceux : promoteurs du développement durable, aménageurs du paysage, responsables d'associations de protection de l'environnement ou encore pouvoir locaux, qui ont le souci d'un développement de nos sociétés tout en préservant la Création et ses paysages. Par ses hauteurs de vues et ses illustrations très concrètes, elle peut constituer un outil efficace pour les Eglises locales, les associations et autres ONG qui luttent pour une conversion profonde, radicale de l'homme et de ses modes de vie consuméristes.

*