

18TH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING
OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

18^E RÉUNION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE
LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE



*National policies for
the implementation of the
European Landscape Convention:
challenges and opportunities*

*Les politiques nationales pour
la mise en œuvre de la
Convention européenne du paysage :
défis et opportunités*

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Yerevan, Armenia, 5-6 October 2016
Erevan, Arménie, 5-6 octobre 2016

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the implementation of the
European Landscape Convention:
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la mise en œuvre de la
Convention européenne du paysage:
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18^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe
des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de
la Convention européenne du paysage

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Opening session
Session d'ouverture

Welcome speeches

Allocutions de bienvenue

Mr Armen Ghularyan

Deputy Minister, Urban Development of Armenia

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Executive Secretary, European Landscape Convention

Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Mr Simon Papyan

First Deputy to the Minister of Nature Protection of Armenia

Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen

Chair, Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Senior Advisor, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation,

Department of Planning, Norway

Mrs Anne-Marie Chavanon

Chair, Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Committee

of the Conference of international non-governmental organisations of the Council of Europe

INTRODUCTION

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Head of Landscape Division

Executive Secretary, European Landscape Convention

Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)

of the Council of Europe

Mr Armen Ghularyan

Deputy Minister of Urban development of Armenia

Dear guests, ladies and gentlemen

Let me greet the participants of the 18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops on the European Landscape Convention on "National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities" and especially to mention efforts of the National Representatives of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe, responsible for the obligations of the European Landscape Convention.

As we know, in 2004 the Republic of Armenia ratified the European Landscape Convention due to the Parliamentary Decree with which was started the process of protection, management and planning of natural and man-made landscapes, and we were engaged to implement the provisions stated by the convention.

During recent years the Republic of Armenia has carried out several consecutive steps to realise the provisions stated by the convention, mostly directed to landscape problem identification, analysis and establishment of national ground rules in this regard.

These phased steps are laid down in appropriate legal acts. At the same time, in order to focus the attention of professionals and the public on landscape issues, conferences were held regarding spatial planning and landscape, for discussion at an international level.

The main objectives of this Conference today are as follows:

- ▶ to introduce studies of national policies and developing practices on landscape protection, management and planning, that have been adopted by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention;
- ▶ to discover key challenges and identify existing problems;
- ▶ to implement the convention by aiming at the exchange of experience in connection with new concepts and achievements.

I am confident that the results of the Meeting will give new impetus to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention objectives, as well as encouraging the consistent implementation of landscape policy, especially for the development of sustainable spatial development and innovation.

Dear colleagues, I welcome the participants of this Meeting once again, and wish us all a fruitful work.

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, I would like to express our immense pleasure at being here in Yerevan at the 18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, and would particularly like to convey our appreciation that you have hosted this event in your beautiful country.

We extend our thanks to you, Mr Armen Ghularyan, Deputy Minister of Urban Development, for your warm hospitality. We are also delighted to see among us Mr Simon Papyan, First Deputy Minister of Nature Protection, and Mrs Arev Samuelyan, Deputy Minister of Culture. Nature and culture together lie at the very heart of territories, giving rise to a landscape.

We also wish to express our sincere thanks to Mrs Ruzan Alaverdyan, Chief advisor to the Minister of Urban Development, to Mrs Naira Sarkisian, Chief specialist of Urban Policy and Spatial Planning, and to their colleagues for their excellent co-operation with the Council of Europe in organising this event.

Our sincere congratulations go to Mrs Ruzan Alaverdyan for her major and relentless commitment to sustainable and harmonious landscape development and for her visionary work leading to the framing of national policies whilst taking careful account of landscape values. In 2003 we welcomed the signing of the European Landscape Convention by Armenia, followed by ratification in 2004, and we note the significant steps made in this field since then. The texts adopted and national policies that have been set up deserve our full attention.

Mr Enrico Buergi, Chair of the first two conferences on the European Landscape Convention, is unfortunately unable to be with us but he particularly asked me to pass on his compliments to you, Mrs Alaverdyan.

On behalf of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, I would like to extend warm thanks to Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Senior Advisor at the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Norway, for her full support in promoting the implementation of the convention.

My thanks go to Mrs Anne-Marie Chavanon, Chair of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Committee of the Conference of international non-governmental organisations of the Council of Europe, whose presence bears witness to the aspirations of human beings and populations for the quality of their lives, for the quality of Life.

We thank the chairs of the Workshops, the speakers and participants, from Armenia and from all the States represented at this Meeting, the members of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, who are here on behalf of their Ministries, the representatives of local and regional authorities and the representatives of international governmental and non-governmental organisations for their attendance.

And now to Landscape matters.

Landscape is like life: it does not follow a straight line but it winds and meanders; unexpected events and surprises lie along the way. It gives me pleasure to see that the photograph of a landscape in Armenia illustrating our programme aptly symbolises this.

This image could also be a symbol of the national landscape policies that are emerging, little by little, but in a sure and on-going manner.

We can therefore see that strategies and policy documents which ensure that the landscape dimension is taken into account are increasingly taking shape; legal and financial instruments are being set up, and new forms of co-ordination, both horizontal and vertical, are being developed.

This Meeting therefore provides us with the opportunity to learn more about the advances and experiences of the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention to promote national landscape policies.

M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage, Représentante du Secrétaire général du Conseil de l'Europe

Messieurs les Ministres,

Mesdames les Présidentes,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Je souhaiterais au nom du Secrétaire Général du Conseil de l'Europe vous exprimer notre grande joie d'être ici à Erevan pour cette 18^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, et vous remercier tout particulièrement pour l'honneur que vous nous faites de nous accueillir dans votre beau pays.

Nous vous remercions, M. Armen Ghularyan, Vice-Ministre du développement urbain, de votre chaleureuse hospitalité. Nous nous réjouissons également de la participation de M. Simon Papyan, Premier adjoint au Ministre de la protection de la nature et de M^{me} Arev Samuelyan, Vice-Ministre de la Culture de l'Arménie. Nature et culture s'inscrivent ainsi au cœur même des territoires, afin qu'un paysage en résulte.

Nous souhaitons également adresser nos vifs remerciements à M^{me} Ruzan Alaverdyan, Conseillère principale du Ministre du développement urbain, à M^{me} Naira Sarkisian, Spécialiste en chef de la politique urbaine et de l'aménagement du territoire ainsi qu'à leurs collaborateurs pour leur parfaite coopération avec le Conseil de l'Europe dans l'organisation de cet événement.

Nous adressons toutes nos félicitations à M^{me} Ruzan Alaverdyan pour son engagement majeur et continu en faveur d'un développement territorial durable et harmonieux, ainsi que pour son œuvre visionnaire conduisant à établir des politiques nationales soucieuses des valeurs du paysage. Nous nous sommes réjouis de la signature de la Convention européenne du paysage par l'Arménie en 2003, de sa ratification en 2004, et des avancées majeures réalisées depuis. Les textes adoptés et politiques nationales mises en place méritent toute notre attention.

M. Enrico Buergi, Président des deux premières Conférences de la Convention européenne du paysage, qui n'a pu malheureusement se joindre à nous, m'a tout spécialement chargée de vous transmettre, M^{me} Alaverdyan, tous ses compliments.

Au nom du Secrétaire Général du Conseil de l'Europe, je remercie bien vivement M^{me} Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, Conseillère principale au Ministère du gouvernement local et de la modernisation de la Norvège pour son plein soutien en faveur de la mise en œuvre de la convention.

Merci à M^{me} Anne-Marie Chavanon, Présidente de la Commission Démocratie, cohésion sociale, enjeux mondiaux de la Conférence des organisations non gouvernementales du Conseil de l'Europe d'exprimer, de par sa présence, les aspirations des êtres humains et des populations quant à la qualité du cadre de leur vie, du cadre de la Vie.

Tous nos remerciements aux présidents des Ateliers, orateurs et participants, de l'Arménie et de l'ensemble des Etats représentés à cette Réunion, membres du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) et de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, représentant les Ministères, aux représentants des autorités locales et régionales et aux représentants des organisations gouvernementales internationales et non gouvernementales pour leur participation.

Et maintenant, place au paysage.

Comme la vie, le paysage ne suit pas une route droite mais sinueuse, il est plein d'imprévus et de surprises, et je suis heureuse que cette photographie d'un paysage de l'Arménie, qui illustre notre programme, puisse le symboliser.

Elle pourrait aussi symboliser les politiques nationales du paysage qui se mettent en place, pas à pas, mais assurément et de manière continue.

Se dessinent ainsi de plus en plus, des stratégies et documents politiques favorables à la prise en compte de la dimension paysagère, s'élaborent des instruments juridiques et financiers, et se développent des nouvelles formes de coordination, horizontales et verticales.

Cette Réunion constitue ainsi une opportunité de mieux connaître les avancées et expériences menées par les Etats Parties à la Convention européenne du paysage en faveur des politiques nationales du paysage.

Mr Simon Papyan

First Deputy Minister of Nature Protection of Armenia

Dear guests, dear audience,

Let me welcome you for the opening of the 18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities” here in Yerevan.

Currently, the movement to mitigate climate global change is going on in the world and the whole of progressive humanity is concentrating its efforts to reduce the harmful anthropogenic impact on the environment and to ensure ecological balance and preserve biological and landscape diversity.

Landscapes are inseparable parts of the natural ecosystems and play a pivotal role in the conservation of biodiversity. Armenia is situated in the intersection of three bio geographical regions distinguished by diverse climatic conditions. Active geological processes have led to the emergence of a variety of different landscapes and ecosystems. As a result, in a fairly small area, ten landscape zones exist, ranging from semi desert to snowy highlands.

A considerable part of Armenia’s landscape diversity is included in the specially protected nature areas. At present three state reserves, four national parks, 27 nature reserves and 232 monuments are included in the specially protected nature areas which constitute 400 000 ha.

Significant work is being done towards the conservation of biological and landscape diversity in the Republic of Armenia. It is sufficient to mention that only in recent years the Arpi Lake and Arevik National Parks, Zangezour, Zikatar and Khustup State Sanctuaries were created. In the coming years it is planned to expand this list. Landscape conservation is currently an urgent problem and we all have to combine our efforts to solve it.

Dear audience, let me again welcome you for the opening of this Meeting, thank the organisers for this beautiful event on a high level, and wish you fruitful work.

Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen

*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Senior Advisor,
Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Department of Planning, Norway*

Ministers,

Distinguished hosts,

Dear colleagues and participants,

Ladies and gentlemen,

As chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention I warmly thank the Ministry of Urban Development of Armenia and the Council of Europe – Directorate of Democratic Governance, Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention – for organising this 18th Meeting of the Workshops on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

This Meeting will discuss the challenges and opportunities in establishing a national policy for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. By “Landscape policy” the convention means “an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes”. It is a broad definition that gives each State the opportunity to choose the approach that best suits their division of powers, in conformity with their constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, while at the same time they should respect the principle of subsidiarity. At the beginning of this Meeting I recall what is stated in the Explanatory Report for the convention in Articles 25 to 28:

“25. The general purpose of the convention is to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures, at local, regional, national and international level, for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe so as to maintain and improve landscape quality and bring the public, institutions and local and regional authorities to recognise the value and importance of landscape and to take part in related public decisions.

26. The above-mentioned policies and measures cover all the forms of landscape which countries possess. The convention applies to all parts of Europe, including natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It is not confined to either the cultural, man-made or natural components of landscape: it is concerned with all of these and how they interconnect.

27. Extending the scope of local authorities’ official landscape action to cover the whole of national territory does not imply that the same measures and policies must be applied to all landscapes; these measures and policies should be adaptable to particular types of landscape, which, depending on their specific characteristics, will need various forms of treatment at local level, ranging from the strictest conservation via protection, management and planning to actual creation. These various treatments may allow an important socioeconomic development of the areas concerned.

28. The convention demands a forward-looking attitude on the part of all those whose decisions affect the protection, management or planning of landscapes. It has implications for many areas of official policy and official or private action, from the local to the European level”.

I hope that we can have this in mind when we have our discussions and exchanges on strategies and policy documents in favour of the landscape, landscape policies and legal and financial instruments, and on horizontal and vertical co-ordination.

In the Meeting, we will give special attention to the landscape experiences of our host country, Armenia. Some weeks ago my leader Mr Bjørn-Casper Horgen, who is also participating in this Meeting, showed me the exhibition booklet for the Pavilion of Armenia at the 15th International Architecture Exhibition in Venice which he visited earlier this summer. The title is “Independent Landscape” and it gave me great expectations to experience and learn more about Armenia’s landscape and the work you do. I also want to congratulate the Republic of Armenia on its 25th anniversary on 21 September.

I am sure that the discussions and exchanges that will take place during this Meeting will further reinforce the role that the European Landscape Convention holds as a key tool for successful “living together”, ensuring access to democratic participation for all people and will help improve the quality of life for everyone.

I wish this Meeting great success.

Thank you for your attention.

Introduction

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Head of Landscape Division, Executive Secretary, European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

Adopted in Strasbourg by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000, the European Landscape Convention¹ was opened for signature by the Organisation's Member States in Florence on 20 October of that year. As the first international treaty devoted exclusively to all aspects of landscape, it addresses the Council of Europe's key challenges in the areas of human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

The Council of Europe Member States signatory to the Convention have declared themselves "(c)oncerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment". The Convention is therefore the first international treaty devoted to sustainable development, with the cultural dimension a particularly relevant factor.

Although each citizen must, of course, contribute to preserving the quality of the landscape, it is the authorities that are responsible for establishing the general framework that enables that quality to be assured. The Convention accordingly lays down the general legal principles that must guide the adoption of national landscape policies and the establishment of international co-operation in this area.

The Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers has demonstrated its full support for the Convention and its implementation. First of all, it adopted it in Strasbourg on 19 July 2000² before it was opened for signature by the Organisation's Member States. It then adopted four other fundamental texts on its implementation: Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers to Member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention,³ Resolution CM/Res(2008) on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary, Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on promoting landscape awareness through education, Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)7 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on pedagogical material for landscape education at primary level, and Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on Transfrontier Landscapes.⁴

The convention and the basic texts concerning its implementation contribute to promoting legal recognition of the landscape, ensuring that the landscape dimension is taken into account in national and international policies, and developing international co-operation. For the purposes of the European Landscape Convention, 'Landscape policy' means "an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies

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1. www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
 2. <http://rm.coe.int/doc/09000016802f80c6>
 3. <http://rm.coe.int/doc/09000016806a4938>
 4. www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/reference-texts

and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes”.

‘Landscape’ means “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”; ‘Landscape protection’ means “actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity”; ‘Landscape management’ means “action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, in order to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes”; and ‘Landscape planning’ means “strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes”.

This Meeting aims to present experiences of national policies adopted or being developed, considering notably the provisions of its Article 5, which states that their Parties undertake:

- ▶ to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- ▶ to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning, through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6 of the Convention;
- ▶ to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies;
- ▶ to integrate landscape into their regional and town planning policies and in their cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

The conclusions of the Meeting will be presented to the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention to be held on 23 and 24 March 2017 at the Palais de l’Europe, Strasbourg.⁵

5. www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences

Introduction

M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

*Chef de Division, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage,
Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe*

Adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg le 19 juillet 2000, la Convention européenne du paysage⁶ a été ouverte à la signature des États membres de l'Organisation à Florence le 20 octobre de la même année. Premier traité international exclusivement consacré à l'ensemble des dimensions du paysage, elle répond aux grands enjeux du Conseil de l'Europe en matière de droits de l'homme, de démocratie et d'état de droit.

Les États membres du Conseil de l'Europe signataires de la Convention se sont déclarés « soucieux de parvenir à un développement durable fondé sur un équilibre harmonieux entre les besoins sociaux, l'économie et l'environnement ». La Convention représente ainsi le premier traité international consacré au développement durable, la dimension culturelle étant particulièrement concernée.

Si chaque citoyen doit certes contribuer à préserver la qualité du paysage, les pouvoirs publics ont la responsabilité de définir le cadre général permettant d'assurer cette qualité. La Convention établit ainsi les principes juridiques généraux devant guider l'adoption de politiques nationales concernant le paysage et l'instauration d'une coopération internationale en la matière.

Le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe a manifesté son plein soutien à la Convention et à sa mise en œuvre : il l'a tout d'abord adoptée à Strasbourg le 19 juillet 2000⁷ avant qu'elle ne soit ouverte à la signature des États membres de l'Organisation, puis a adopté quatre autres textes fondamentaux destinés à sa mise en œuvre : la Recommandation CM/Rec(2008)3 du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe aux États membres sur les orientations pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage⁸, la Résolution CM/Rés(2008)3 sur le règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, la Recommandation CM/Rec(2013)4 du Comité des Ministres aux États membres sur le Système d'information de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe et son glossaire, la Recommandation CM/Rec(2014)8 du Comité des Ministres aux États membres sur la promotion de la sensibilisation au paysage par l'éducation, la Recommandation CM/Rec(2015)7 du Comité des Ministres aux États membres sur le matériel pédagogique pour l'éducation au paysage à l'école primaire, et la Recommandation CM/Rec(2015)8 du Comité des Ministres aux États membres sur la mise en œuvre de l'article 9 de la Convention européenne du paysage sur les paysages transfrontaliers⁹.

La Convention ainsi que les textes fondamentaux concernant sa mise en œuvre contribuent à promouvoir une reconnaissance juridique du paysage, la prise en compte de la dimension paysagère dans les politiques nationales et internationales, ainsi qu'à développer la coopération internationale.

6. www.coe.int/Conventioneuropéennedupaysage

7. <http://rm.coe.int/doc/09000016802f80c7>

8. <http://rm.coe.int/doc/09000016806a4938>

9. www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/reference-texts

Aux fins de la Convention, 'Politique du paysage' désigne « la formulation par les autorités publiques compétentes des principes généraux, des stratégies et des orientations permettant l'adoption de mesures particulières en vue de la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage ».

'Paysage' désigne « une partie de territoire telle que perçue par les populations, dont le caractère résulte de l'action de facteurs naturels et/ou humains et de leurs interrelations »; 'Protection des paysages' comprend « les actions de conservation et de maintien des aspects significatifs ou caractéristiques d'un paysage, justifiées par sa valeur patrimoniale émanant de sa configuration naturelle et/ou de l'intervention humaine »; 'Gestion des paysages' comprend « les actions visant, dans une perspective de développement durable, à entretenir le paysage afin de guider et d'harmoniser les transformations induites par les évolutions sociales, économiques et environnementales »; 'Aménagement des paysages' comprend « les actions présentant un caractère prospectif particulièrement affirmé visant la mise en valeur, la restauration ou la création de paysages ».

La présente Réunion a pour objet de présenter des expériences de politiques nationales adoptées ou en cours de développement, en considérant notamment les dispositions de son article 5, selon lequel les Parties s'engagent :

- ▶ à reconnaître juridiquement le paysage en tant que composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité;
- ▶ à définir et à mettre en œuvre des politiques du paysage visant la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages par l'adoption des mesures particulières visées à l'article 6 de la Convention;
- ▶ à mettre en place des procédures de participation du public, des autorités locales et régionales, et des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage;
- ▶ à intégrer le paysage dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire, d'urbanisme et dans les politiques culturelle, environnementale, agricole, sociale et économique, ainsi que dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage.

Les conclusions de la Réunion permettront de préparer la 9^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage qui se tiendra les 23 et 24 mars 2017 au Palais de l'Europe, à Strasbourg¹⁰.

10. www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/conferences





COUNCIL OF EUROPE

EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
*EIGHTeenth COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING
 OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
 OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION*

*National policies for the implementation of
 the European Landscape Convention:
 challenges and opportunities*

Yerevan, Armenia
5-6 October 2016



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INTRODUCTION



Mrs Maguelonne DEJEANT-PONS
 Executive Secretary of
 the European Landscape Convention
 Council of Europe



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The European Landscape Convention is the first international treaty on sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity, the environment and culture.





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Parties to the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom (38 ratifications).

Signatories states: Iceland, Malta (2 signatures).

Other Council of Europe Member States: Albania, Austria, Estonia, Germany, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russian Federation.





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The Convention is extremely wide in its scope:

It applies to the parties' entire territory and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, including land, inland water and marine areas, and deals with degraded landscapes as well as those that can be considered outstanding.

It recognises the importance of all landscapes, not just those of exceptional beauty, as having a crucial bearing on quality of life and as deserving attention in landscape policies.

Many rural and peri-urban areas in particular are undergoing drastic change and deserve greater care from the authorities and the public.





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Aims of the Convention

To promote protection, management and planning of landscapes;

To organise international co-operation on landscape issues.





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The Meeting aims to present experiences of national policies adopted or being developed, considering notably the provisions of its Article 5, which states that their Parties undertake:

- to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6 of the Convention;
- to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies;
- to integrate landscape into their regional and town planning policies and in their cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.





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- Workshop 1 -
The national landscape policy of Armenia
- Workshop 2 -
Strategies and policy documents in favour of the landscape
- Workshop 3 -
Legal and financial instruments
- Workshop 4 -
Horizontal and vertical co-ordination



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The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted texts contributing to the implementation of the Convention

- Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers to member states on the **guidelines** for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;
- Resolution CM/Res(2008) on the rules governing the **Landscape Award** of the Council of Europe;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on promoting landscape awareness through **education**;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on pedagogical material for landscape education in primary school;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on **Transfrontier Landscapes**.



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Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

- 23-24 May 2002, Strasbourg (France): "Landscape policies: contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development (social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches); Landscape identification, evaluation and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education; Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape"
- 27-28 November 2003, Strasbourg (France): "Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes and transfrontier landscapes; Landscapes and individual and social well-being; Spatial planning and landscape"
- 16-17 June 2005, Cork (Ireland): "Landscapes for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas"
- 11-12 May 2006, Ljubljana (Slovenia): "Landscape and society"
- 28-29 September 2006, Girona (Spain): "Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice"



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- 20-21 September 2007, Sibiu (Romania): "Landscape and rural heritage"
- 24-25 April 2008, Piešťany (Slovak Republic): "Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management"
- 8-9 October 2009, Malmö (Sweden): "Landscape and driving forces"
- 15-16 April 2010, Cordoba (Spain): "Landscape and infrastructures for society"
- 20-21 October 2011, Evora (Portugal): "Multifunctional landscape"
- 2-3 October 2012, Thessalonica (Greece): "Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning... Another way to see the territory involving civil society..."
- 2-3 October 2013, Cetinje (Montenegro): "Territories of the future: landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy"
- 1-2 October 2014, Urgup (Turkey): "Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape"
- 1-2 October 2015, Andorra la Vella (Andorra): "Landscape and transfrontier co-operation: the landscape knows no boundary"
- 5-7 October 2016, Yerevan (Armenia): "The national landscape policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention"



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Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections

- 4-5 June 2012, Carbonia, Sardinia (Italy): "Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – Sessions 1 (2008-2009) and 2 (2010-2011)"
- 11-12 June 2014, Wrocław (Poland): "Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – Session 3 (2012-2013)"
- 8-10 June 2016, Budapest (Hungary): "Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – Session 4 (2014-2015)"

Council of Europe publishing

- Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention, 2006;
- Landscape facets: Landscape facets: Reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, 2012;
- Landscape dimensions: Reflections and proposals for an implementation of the European Landscape Convention, 2016
<http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications>



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Next steps...

National policies: [Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention](#)

Concrete examples: [Landscape Award of the Council of Europe](#)

Landscape, human rights, democracy and sustainable and harmonious development



Conseil de l'Europe
www.coe.int

CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE - L6

Système d'information du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage

Albanie	France	Norvège
Allemagne	Géorgie	Pays-Bas
Andorre	Grèce	Pologne
Arménie	Hongrie	Portugal
Autriche	Islande	République tchèque
Azerbaïdjan	Italie	Roumanie
Belgique	Lettonie	Royaume-Uni
Bosnie-Herzégovine	"La République yougoslave de Macédoine"	Saint-Marin
Bulgarie	Liechtenstein	Serbie
Croatie	Lituanie	Slovaquie
Danemark	Luxembourg	Slovaquie
Espagne	Malte	Suisse
Estonie	Maldives	Turquie
Fédération de Russie	Monaco	Ukraine
Finlande	Monténégro	

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Dear Madam, Dear Sir,

We have the pleasure of informing you that the "Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention – L6" is available. It addresses the national and regional representatives, according to the administrative organisation of the States.

It aims to implement Article 8 of the European Landscape Convention entitled "Mutual assistance and exchange of information", which states that "the Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of the Convention, and in particular: ... to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention". You are invited to fill out the questionnaire at the following web address : <http://elcl6.coe.int/>. Your password is <Password>

Many thanks for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,
Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe

Message sent to the governmental Representatives for the European Landscape Convention and copy to the members of the CDCPP



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Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

The Landscape Award recognises a policy implemented or measures taken by local and regional authorities or non-governmental organisations to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape which have proved effective in the long-term and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe.

The Award thus contributes to the stimulation of those working on a local level and to the encouragement and recognition of exemplary landscape management. It will be conferred by the Committee of Ministers, on proposals from the Committee of Experts responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention.

Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe on 20 February 2008
Sustainable territorial development - Exemplary value
Public participation - Awareness-raising




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Dear Ambassador,

...

Opened to the Parties to the Convention, the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe is intended to raise civil society's awareness of the value of landscapes, of their role and of changes to them. Its objective is to reward exemplary practical initiatives aimed at successful landscape quality objectives on the territories of the Parties to the Convention. The criteria for conferring the Award are appended to the Rules as they appear in the Resolution.

...

The Parties to the Convention are invited to have these Rules translated into their national language(s) and promote them widely in their country. They are also invited to encourage media coverage of the Award, in order to raise public awareness of the importance of landscapes.

...

It ...would be grateful if you could send by 30 January 2017 to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe the following elements established for your country on the basis of the proposals forwarded to you by the concerned Ministries:

Yours sincerely

Message sent to the governmental Representatives for the European Landscape Convention and copy to the members of the CDCPP



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[Landscape Calendar](#)

[18-19 October 2016 - Working Group on Landscape and Democracy](#)

[23-24 March 2017 - 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention](#)

[March 2017 - Jury of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe](#)

[\[May-June 2017\] - 6th Meeting of the Council of Europe Steering Committee on Culture, Cultural Heritage and Landscape](#)

[October 2017- 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops on "Implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level"](#)




Workshop 1 / Atelier 1
**The national landscape
policy of Armenia**
**La politique nationale
du paysage de l'Arménie**

Chairs/Présidents

Mrs Nilgöl Karadeniz
Professor, Ankara University, Turkey

Mr Adnan Uzun
Professor, Işık University, Turkey

ARMENIA / ARMÉNIE

The national landscape policy of Armenia

Mrs Ruzan Alaverdyan

Chief Advisor to the Minister of Urban Development, Armenia

Dear colleagues, guests,

Let me welcome all participants of this Meeting, dedicated to the implementation of European Landscape Convention, to Yerevan. I am happy to see my dear colleagues with whom we have worked for years on issues of landscape and spatial planning. I hope that this Meeting will make a significant contribution to the essential work done by the Council of Europe in these fields.

Now I would like to briefly introduce the activities carried out at a national level in our country. Firstly, I want to recall that in this boundless universe, our planet Earth is the only place to successfully harbour life. Despite the unprecedented progress of science in recent decades, another suitable planet for life has not so far been found.

The Earth is a major cosmological mystery and the efforts of fully unravelling it are not complete yet. Life on Earth is possible due to an exceptional balance of complex systems that provide living species with light, air, water and food. These fragile ecosystems form a perfect environment for life and serve as an ample and comfortable home for all of us. Therefore, preserving and cherishing our unique home with extreme responsibility and care are our duty, as we are the only rational creatures inhabiting Earth.

Planet Earth is rich with many magnificent and admirable landscapes. They have been a source of inspiration for centuries and our duty is at least to maintain them for future generations, showing a balanced approach when creating man-made environments. Along with the development of civilisation, a significant proportion of the landscape is being transformed under the influence of various human factors. Landscapes basically reflect both achievements and omissions of human activity, thereby creating attractive or repellent characteristics of settlements, regions and countries.

This suggests an interesting consistency that landscapes create a country's original image and reflect the system of values of people inhabiting a particular territory. Moreover, it has been proven that the inhabitants' physical and spiritual health directly depends on their living environment.

It is also important to assess what are the quality features of a landscape that are essential for promoting or banning economic development, taking into consideration the quality of spatial and natural resources, recreational opportunities, as well as various other circumstances. In that sense, a consistent implementation of landscape policy aims at creating a comfortable and secure environment for living, working and leisure, as well as creating an attractive environment for investment.

By ratifying the European Landscape Convention on 9 March 2004, the Republic of Armenia undertook responsibilities to maintain both the natural and man-made landscape, and to properly implement the process of management and planning. Why is the European Landscape Convention especially important for Armenia? Let me mention some of the factors.

Sensitivity towards landscape is typical for Armenian spiritual values: for example, Mount Ararat is one of the country's symbols. It is pictured on the emblem of the Republic of Armenia. It is symbolic that this year, during the visit of Pope Francis to Armenia in June, doves of peace were launched from Khor Virap monastery towards Mount Ararat. Armenia is also world-famous for its Biblical scenery, beautifully-shaped high mountain ranges, deep canyons, rivers flowing across lowlands, and grape and fruit gardens cultivated in the valleys. Armenian historical and architectural monuments are perfect examples of the harmony between natural and man-made creations.

The list of historical and cultural monuments approved by the Republic of Armenia Government include over 24 000 historical and cultural monuments, some of which are recognised by UNESCO as World Heritage sites (Sanahin, Haghpat, Geghard, Edjmiatsin monastery complexes, Azat River valley, Zvartnots archaeological site). The natural system of our country has some peculiarities that make the necessity of consistently solving landscape problems more vivid.

The total area of the Republic of Armenia is 29 743 sq. km, with a population of 2 998 600 (estimate as 1 January 2016). The territory of Armenia is mountainous, with 44% of highlands unsuited for habitation. Inhabitation is disproportionate with extreme differences of indexes describing intensively and extensively-used areas. It is also highly centralised around the capital city, Yerevan.

The territory of Armenia is completely vulnerable to seismic danger and prone to external geological processes such as landslides, land collapse, downpours and floods. These disasters affect an area of 700 sq. km, which is 2.4% of the country's total territory, damaging more than 100 settlements and about 1 500 sq. km of transportation and other communications.

The Republic of Armenia has no access to the sea as it borders with Georgia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The border area is 7 155 sq. km and runs through 9 marzes, is 1 431 km in length and forms 24% of the territory of the Republic of Armenia. In border regions there are nine urban and 173 rural communities, which accounts for 20.7% of the Republic's rural settlements.

To sum up, it is worth noting that, taking into account the small size of our country, geopolitical conditions, the absence of our own energy resources, or access to the sea, as well as the limitation of land suitable for agriculture and resettlement, it is extremely important to evaluate and stimulate resources of internal development, showing particular care and attention towards each piece of land.

These goals perfectly match with the aims of the convention: the necessity of creating improved, attractive and neat landscapes becomes imperative. Legislative

regulation of landscape policies is of fundamental importance. In the framework of the implementation of the convention, a number of legal acts have been adopted; the main ones are shown below:

1. Republic of Armenia National Assembly Decision No.070-3 18 January 2004, on the "Ratification of European Landscape Convention";
2. Republic of Armenia Prime Minister's Decision No.650-A 31 July 2009, on "Creation of Interdepartmental Commission to co-ordinate the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Republic of Armenia";
3. Republic of Armenia Government Decision No.308-N 24 March 2011, on "Confirmation of the event list arising from implementation of obligations of Republic of Armenia from 2011-2012, due to the European Landscape Convention";
4. Republic of Armenia Government Protocol Decision No.45 17 November 2011, on "Approving provisions of National Landscape Policy implementation of the Republic of Armenia";
5. Republic of Armenia Civil Service Council's Decision No.952-A 12 December 2011, on "Making changes in Republic of Armenia Civil Service Council's Decision No.657-A 31 July 2006", where supplements were made in the training course of civil servants, in order to include landscape issues. In the job descriptions of civil servants the requirement of knowledge of the convention was added;
6. Republic of Armenia Government Decision No.164-N 16 February 2012, on "Defining the Landscape Award of Republic of Armenia";
7. Republic of Armenia Government Protocol Decision No.29 19 July 2012, on "Approving the Strategy of Landscape Protection, Management and Planning and Prior and Mid-term Activities Arising from it".

In particular, the Republic of Armenia Government Decisions stipulated the principles for implementation of the National Landscape Policy in Armenia, the Strategy for protection, management and planning of landscapes and, consecutively, the derived priority and mid-term activities. The annual Armenia Landscape Award was created, and the Republic of Armenia Civil Service Council set up a requirement and updated its training materials with the main themes of the European Landscape Convention, including the topics in appropriate civil servants' job description criteria.

In order to co-ordinate the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, an Inter-institutional Commission was formed which includes representatives from public administration and local government bodies, public, scientific and educational organisations. Many of the problems related to natural and

cultural landscapes are stipulated in the major legislative acts of the country: Republic of Armenia Land Code, Republic of Armenia Water Code, Republic of Armenia Mineral Resources Code, Forest Code, Laws on "Specially Protected Natural Areas", "The Expertise and Evaluation of Influence on the Environment", "Protection and Use of Cultural and Historical Static Monuments and Historical Environment" and further laws and legal acts.

In accordance with the activities defined by the Landscape Strategy, seminars have been held each year in all marzes of Armenia, in order to present information about the process of implementation of the convention, and raise awareness of landscape problems. In this context it is important to ensure that efforts made on theoretical or legal issues are sufficiently integrated. They form a favourable base for implementing landscape protection, management and planning in the Republic of Armenia. The same cannot be stated in the case of practical steps intended to implement the convention.

I think it is a serious challenge, and revealing its causal relationships requires an in-depth study. However, two of the reasons are obvious: underestimation and poor understanding of landscape problems by Armenian society from one side and lack or absence of finances from the other. A number of concepts were defined under the ideology of the convention, which create the basis of Armenian landscape policy. The concept of landscape is defined as an "area as perceived by people, whose character is the result of action or interaction of natural and human factors". The definition suggests that, in essence, the issue is about sustainable development of territories, about a kind of development that ensures the synergy of economic, social, ecological and cultural components. Moreover, the result created within this unity should respond to perceptions and the vision of further development by the inhabitants.

It is notable that, about a century ago, Jack London wrote in one of his works:

"It is not what the landscape is, but what we are. If we were not, the landscape would remain, but without human significance. That is what we invest it with."

It is interesting that such a perception of the famous writer fully coincides with the core ideology of the convention. Let me draw some parallels with the principles defined by the convention and documents of spatial planning. The convention functions in entire territories of countries, involving not only valuable natural and cultural areas that are subject to protection, but also the ordinary, common environment, abandoned areas, degraded lands, etc.

Similar objectives are marked in a number of documents of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers

Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) including the Charter of Torremolinos, the "Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent" and other documents.

Some comparative quotations about principles found in the above-mentioned documents are shown here:

European Spatial Planning Charter, Torremolinos Charter

Recommendation No. R(84)2 of the Committee of Ministers of Council of Europe

"Regional/spatial planning gives geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society...

Man and his well-being, as well as his interaction with the environment, are the central concern of regional/spatial planning, its aims being to provide each individual with an environment and quality of life conducive to the development of his personality in surroundings planned on a human scale...

Regional/spatial planning must take into consideration the existence of a multitude of individual and institutional decision-makers which influence the organisation of space, the uncertainty of all forecasting studies, the market pressures, the special features of administrative systems and the differing socio-economic and environmental conditions. It must however strive to reconcile these influences in the most harmonious way possible."

Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent

Recommendation No. (2002)1 of the Committee of Ministers of Council of Europe

"Landscapes are a significant part of European heritage and a witness of the past and present relationships between man and his natural and built environments... Changes in town planning, transport and other types of infrastructure are accelerating the transformation of European landscapes and can have a negative impact on their quality and use. This not only concerns valuable natural landscapes, but applies generally to all types of cultural landscape, especially those that are an essential component of the urban environment...

Spatial development policy can contribute to protecting, managing and enhancing landscapes by adopting appropriate measures, in particular by organising better interactions between various sectoral policies with regard to their territorial impacts."

According to the definition in the convention "Landscape planning" is constant action aimed at foreclosing of prospective enhancement, restoration or creation of landscapes. This definition suggests that the objectives and problems of spatial development are closely interrelated with landscape management issues: one is the result of the other. In the light of the convention, consideration of the issues of landscape

improvement inevitably leads to understanding of the dominant role of landscape planning functions.

The sphere of spatial development and planning is regulated by the law of Republic of Armenia on "Urban development" and a number of legal acts, where three-level specification of spatial planning documents requiring compulsory elaboration are documented at national, regional and local level.

In accordance with the legislation of Republic of Armenia spatial planning documents are developed in three main stages:

- ▶ Examination and analysis of the current state of the territory in question.
- ▶ Comprehensive evaluation of the territory taking into consideration numerous natural and anthropogenic factors. In this stage a map of risks and limitations is developed. In a separate section (with graphical and text representation and tables) the outline of landscape issues are developed, within which the classification and assessment of landscapes is performed. Then the assessed and classified landscape zones are categorised by operating regimes, the specific and essential preservation procedures are stipulated and suggestions on development, improvement or creation of landscapes are presented.
- ▶ The prospective development stage, in essence, represents the vision for further development of the territory and the system of conservation, management and planning procedures required for this purpose. It includes programme provisions for urban development plans of spatial development, plans of improvement and development of engineering and transportation infrastructure, changes of target use of plots of land (with transformation of land plot category), co-ordination notes, adjacent tables, etc.

Combining three stages of planning with landscape main activities, it becomes obvious that they coincide with the "identification -> assessment -> definition of landscape quality objectives" chain. Principles arising from landscape policy are effective tools for implementing spatial planning with an interdisciplinary approach and real programmes.

Landscape policy, urbanisation and the latest agenda for sustainable development

The 1970s were marked with a drastic increase of anthropogenic pressures on the environment. Progressive development of industry, urban development, engineering and transportation

infrastructure and tourism, as well as global change in the world economy, combined with limitations in natural resources and problems of ecological deterioration, giving birth to new challenges: the necessity to resist them led the global community to form the ideology of sustainable development.

Historically, urbanisation has always had the role of stimulator of economic growth and development. However, simultaneously, it is obvious that the threat of the possible negative impact of human activity on the environment mainly arises in urbanised areas. Referring to the problems of urban development of settlements, it should be noted that, being a permanent component of human history, these issues today are a subject of interest for global society, especially due to an unprecedented and continuous growth of urban population in the world.

In the 1880s, 3% of the world population lived in cities: in 2008 the number exceeds 50%. Currently the average urbanisation level in the world is 54%, but in some countries (North America, Latin America) it reaches 80%. Scientists predict that during the following two decades the urban population will double.

For this reason, social, cultural and economic development of countries is conditioned by the significant increase of city system management, highly urbanising the directions to solve existing problems. Therefore, today's problems of urban and rural settlements, as well as the issue of harmonious development of the suburban landscape, are of essential importance, taking into consideration the circumstances and effects that are reasons for landscape change.

In essence, being based on the ideology of harmonisation of natural and man-made environments, and revealing the ways of preventing negative anthropogenic impacts on the landscape, the convention can be deemed an effective tool for reaching the objectives of sustainable development.

Therefore, in order to refrain from unfavourable effects of the economic development on landscapes, special attention should be drawn to the issues of urbanised landscape protection, management and planning, and applying methods of spatial and landscape planning. This situation dictates the necessity of identifying important challenges for the development of cities.

The new Sustainable Development Agenda, accepted by the United Nations Summit in September 2015, officially came into force on 1 January 2016.

This ambitious programme, a starting platform for international society and national governments, is unanimously accepted by all 193 Member States, and will be a guideline for focusing efforts on reaching

17 global objectives (including 169 issues) of sustainable development by 2030.

Close interconnection of the new sustainable development agenda and landscape policy is especially clearly expressed in the 11th global objective, in the context of principles recorded in the framework of global objective of "Sustainable cities and communities".

This year, considering the previous document, "International guidelines on urban and territorial planning" (2015), the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development will organise another important event in Ecuador, Habitat III, entitled "For a better urban future".

It is expected that, during the Summit, a new urban agenda will be adopted as an outcome document which will be implemented over the next 20 years.

The Quito Declaration on "Sustainable cities and settlements for all", specifically states:

"It is expected that, by 2050, the urban population will be nearly doubled, making urbanisation one of the 21st century's most important challenges. As economic activities, social, ecological and cultural interactions of people are mostly centered in cities, therefore threats for sustainable development are focused in these areas.

We adopt this new urban agenda as a collective vision and political commitment to promote and implement sustainable urban development and as a historic chance to comprehend the core role of cities and settlements as the driving force of sustainable development in the urbanised world.

We undertake the commitment to propel development of the spatial framework of cities, including tools of urban planning and projection, that assist sustainable management and use of land and natural resources, reasonable compactness and density, polycentrism and mixed use, strategies of planned urban expansion (if applicable), raise the effectiveness of resource use, urban flexibility and sustainability of environment.

We undertake the commitment to use the approach of the smart city that enables use of digitising tools, clean energy and technologies, thereby ensuring ecologically-friendly solutions are found and sustainable economic growth is promoted.

Planning and management of urban spatial development

We will implement integrated planning, the aim of which is to balance short-term needs with long-term desired results, competitive economy, high quality of life, and issues of sustainable environment.

We will seek to secure the flexibility of our plans to adapt with social and economic conditions that are changing with the course of time. We will implement and systematically evaluate these projects making efforts to assure the innovations of technologies and better environment".

Urbanisation has currently become one of the most important challenges of the 21st century: taking into account its unprecedented drastic increase in the world, the threats endangering the sustainable development are centred exactly in these areas. It is also noted that the New Urban Agenda is evaluated as a collective vision and a political commitment to stimulate and implement sustainable urban development. The key role of cities and settlements is stressed as a driving force of sustainable development in the urbanising world.

The importance of green and quality public areas is indicated in a number of provisions which assist well-being, health, social and cultural interactions, coexistence and social inclusion of people. The necessity of an urban spatial framework development is stressed, including promotion of urban planning tools that increase efficiency of resource utilisation, urban flexibility and environmental sustainability.

It is stressed that policy-makers should be guided by planning in the issues of expanding cities, provision of infrastructures and services, compact design and sustainable density of population, as well as the integration of suburban districts in the structure of cities. The efficiency of a smart city approach in choosing more beneficial solutions and promoting sustainable economic growth with provision of opportunities to use digitising tools, clean energy and technologies is also noted.

Another chapter is dedicated to the issues of spatial development, urban planning and management. Implementation of integrated planning is of particular importance, the aim of which is to balance short-term needs with long-term desired results, a competitive economy, high quality of life and issues of a sustainable environment. In essence, the objectives of the above documents require the definition of principles of sustainable development for urbanised landscapes.

Therefore, functions of landscape policy implementation should be closely interconnected with the approaches and recommendations documented in the Global Agenda. Armenia is one of those States that has a high level of urbanisation. Urban population reached its peak in 1990 with 69.1%, after which a certain growth of rural population began, which was mainly conditioned by the closure of industrial factories and land privatisation in villages in the 1990s. As of 2016, the urbanisation coefficient in Armenia is 63.6%.

However, the current level of urbanisation is especially worrying in the sense that more than half (1.07m.

people) or 56% of the urban and 35% (1.07m.) of the county's population is concentrated in the capital Yerevan. The above target topics are covered by the ministry in the draft law, "On Development in the Small City Centre of Yerevan". The main objective of the draft law is to put a legal base on ensuring the architectural unity of Yerevan's small city centre. This is to be co-ordinated with the development of the city, improvement of the aesthetic built environment, and the creation of a healthy and attractive living environment through establishing special and additional conditions rising from the features of the particular spatial zone.

One of the important expectations connected with drafting the law is the definition of mechanisms aimed at a solution of issues of the small centre, relief and prevention of trends of over-urbanisation. In essence, the draft law is aimed at regulation of development in the most important urbanised landscape area of our country. Recently, the government of Armenia has presented the draft law for discussion in the National Assembly.

The rapid growth in world urbanisation is paired with increasing human pressure on natural and cultural landscapes, often leading to deterioration of quality of life and comfort for the urban population. On the other hand, the imperative requirement is to respond to and use new economic and technological development challenges in cities:

- ▶ How to simultaneously ensure the balance between competitiveness of cities and conditions of sustainable development?
- ▶ Is there an opportunity for compromise?

These circumstances have led to the adoption of a number of innovative concepts in the field of city development on international platforms, such as a "green city", a "liveable city", a "resilient city", a "sustainable city", a "smart city", a "happy city". The latter is especially a desired formula for me. These concepts have different accents but are aimed at one general objective, which is to create a favourable and safe environment where natural, cultural and technological components are harmoniously interconnected.

In recent years the topic of the "smart city" has spread widely, in the framework of which numerous programmes have been successfully implemented around the world. In April 2015, Armenia joined the programme of "United smart cities" implemented by United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), choosing Goris as a pilot city. The strategic aim of the "United smart cities" programme is to promote sustainable development of cities, with the help of more effective and transparent utilisation of human and natural resources, and the creation of proper capacities, including the use of advanced technologies.

For small and medium sized cities in developing countries with limited financial resources, and therefore

limited opportunities, it is much more difficult to develop smart city solutions. The situation these communities face, including all the above problems, can become critical and irreversible if no immediate action is taken. On the contrary, if urban development approaches are skilfully considered and applied in a timely manner, they will carry fundamental potential for ensuring sustainable development in practice.

As a result of extensive research and analysis carried out during the Goris pilot programme (and on the basis of discussions with state and local authorities, professional circles, non-governmental organisations and city population, and with national and international experts) the description of the smart city of Goris is being prepared, the list of indicators of which will be the basis for city development and monitoring.

The next step of the programme will be evaluation of the initiative's results and development of the "Package of smart results", which in turn may serve as a major stimulus for a multiplicative effect on achieving the sustainable urban development goals in the Republic of Armenia. This will also be one of our country's contributions to the worldwide process aimed at implementation of New Global Urban Agenda.

Dear colleagues,

Highlighting the necessity of ensuring interconnection between sustainable development policies and landscape policies in urbanised areas, I suggest we direct the upcoming actions of European Landscape Convention, as well as Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT), towards the issues of development of urbanised landscapes and settlements.

I believe we will all agree that the solution of such crucial problems will demand close international co-operation directed at formation of a general vision for the future of cities. The vision should be flexible enough for Member States of the Council of Europe, from the point of view of localisation in accordance with the features of their countries. It should also be clear and pursue the key objective of turning cities and settlements into a better place for living.

I think the most important step to succeed is to make united efforts in the direction of implementing the aims of landscape policy for the sake of the future that we desire.

In this context, let me quote the eloquent expression by Seneca:

"If one does not know to which port one is sailing, no wind is favourable".

Thank you for your attention.



A unique opportunity

For exchanging experiences and best practice – that may generate:

- new understanding,
- new approaches, and
- new incentives to the benefit of everybody.

Focus here

What can we learn from the Armenian experience?

How do the Armenians establish and implement policies aiming at landscape protection, management and planning?

(see Article 5 b and Article 6)

10:05 Presentations	
Mrs Ruzan ALAVERDYAN	The national landscape policy of Armenia
Mrs Arev SAMUELYAN	Statement of the Ministry of Culture of Armenia
Mr Ashot HOVHANNISYAN Mr Aram AGHASYAN	Landscapes of the natural protected areas of Armenia and their protection issues
11:00 Coffee break (30)	
Mr Sirekan OHANYAN Mrs Zaruhi MAMYAN Mrs Lusine MKRTCHYAN	Landscape integration in the field of urban planning and tourism development of Yerevan
Mrs Nune HARUTYUNYAN Mrs Dshkhuhi SAHAKYAN	Sustainable landscapes in the context of green growth, REC Caucasus initiatives
Mr Hovik SAYADYAN	The application of "landscape concept" for the sustainable management of north-eastern mountain forest ecosystems
12:30 Discussion (30)	



Discussion

Issues of mutual benefit

- Highlight important stages in evolving or implementing the policies, for example:
- Good experiences/ recommendations that you would like to share
- Obstacles or problems that you have encountered in your work
- Questions that you would like to ask the other participants







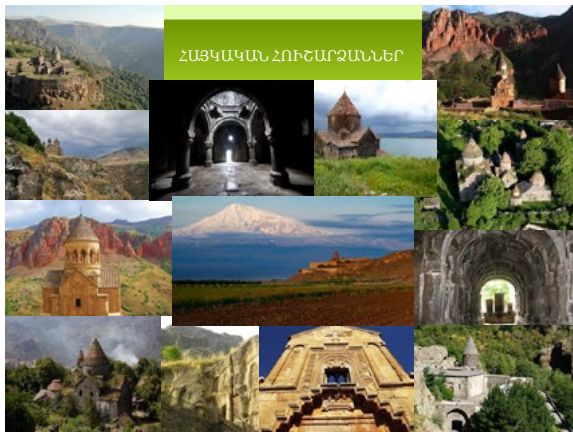
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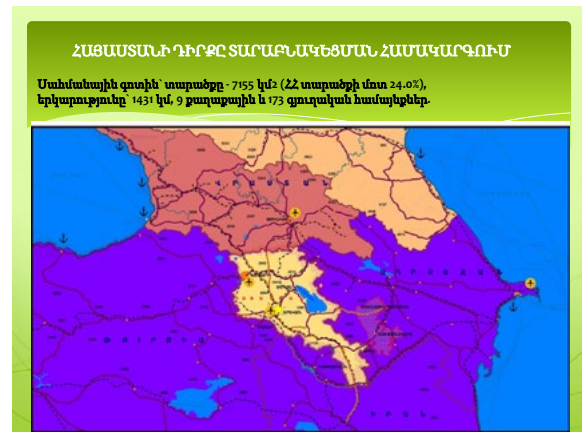
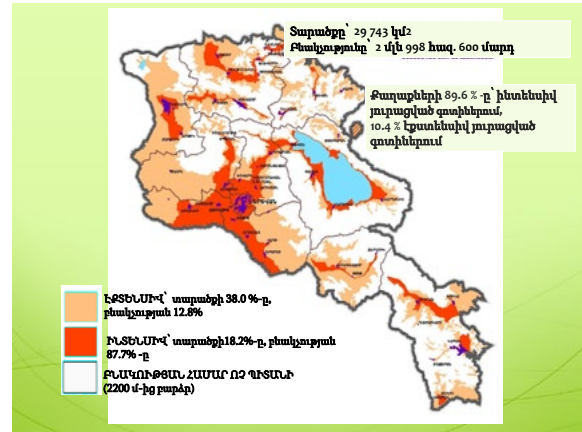

Հայաստանի Հանրապետությունը վավերացրել է «Լանդշաֆտի Եվրոպական Կոնվենցիան» 2004թ. մարտի 9-ին

Ինչու է Լանդշաֆտի կոնվենցիան հասկալի կարևորվում Հայաստանի համար...



ՀԱՅԳԱԿԱՆ ՀՈՒՇԱՐՁԱՆՆԵՐ



Լանդշաֆտային քաղաքակառուցության օրենսդրական կանոնակարգումը

ՀՀ ԱԺ 18.02.2004 թ. -ի «Լանդշաֆտի Եվրոպական Կոնվենցիան փակերացնելու մասին» N1-070-3 որոշումը,

ՀՀ վարչապետի 31.07.2009 թ. -ի «Հայաստանի Հանրապետությունում Լանդշաֆտի Եվրոպական Կոնվենցիայի իրագործման աշխատանքները հաստատարող միջոցառման նախագծի մասին» N 850-Ա որոշումը,

- ՀՀ կառավարության 24.03.2011 թ. -ի «Լանդշաֆտի Եվրոպական Կոնվենցիայից բխող՝ Հայաստանի Հանրապետության պարտավորությունների կատարման 2011-2012 թվականների միջոցառումների ցանկը հաստատելու մասին» N 308-Ն որոշումը,
- ՀՀ կառավարության 17.11.2011 թ. -ի նիստի «Հայաստանի Հանրապետության լանդշաֆտի ազգային քաղաքակառուցության կյանքը մասնաշրջանների հավանություն տալու մասին» N 45 պրնալագրային որոշումը,
- ՀՀ քաղաքացիական ծառայության խորհրդի 12.12.2011 թ. -ի «Հայաստանի Հանրապետության քաղաքացիական ծառայության խորհրդի 2006 թվականի հուլիսի 31-ի N 657-Ա որոշման մեջ փոփոխություն կատարելու մասին» N 952-Ա որոշումը,
- ՀՀ կառավարության 16.02.2012 թ. -ի «Հայաստանի Հանրապետության լանդշաֆտի մրցանակ սահմանելու մասին» N 64-Ն որոշումը,
- ՀՀ կառավարության 219.07.2012 թ. -ի նիստի «Հայաստանի Հանրապետությունում լանդշաֆտների պահպանության, կառավարման ու պլանավորման ռազմավարությունը և դրանից բխող առաջնահերթ ու միջնահարկ միջոցառումների հավանության տալու մասին» N 29 պրնալագրային որոշումը.



Լանդշաֆտային քաղաքակառուցությունը, տարածական պլանավորումը և քաղաքաշինական գործունեությունը

«Լանդշաֆտ - մարդու կողմից ընկալվող տարածք , որի բնույթը բնական և մարդկային գործոնների ազդեցության կամ փոխազդեցության արդյունք է»:

Լանդշաֆտի Եվրոպական կոնվենցիա (Հոդված 1)

«Բանը նրանում չէ, թե ինչպիսի տեսք ունի լանդշաֆտը, այլ թե ինչպիսի է ենք մենք այն ընկալում: Եթե մենք չլինենք, ապա լանդշաֆտը կմնար նույնը, ինչ նախկինում, բայց կկորցներ իր նշանակությունը մարդկանց համար: Կարևոր է, թե ինչով ենք մենք այն օժտում:»

Ջեյ Լոնդոն

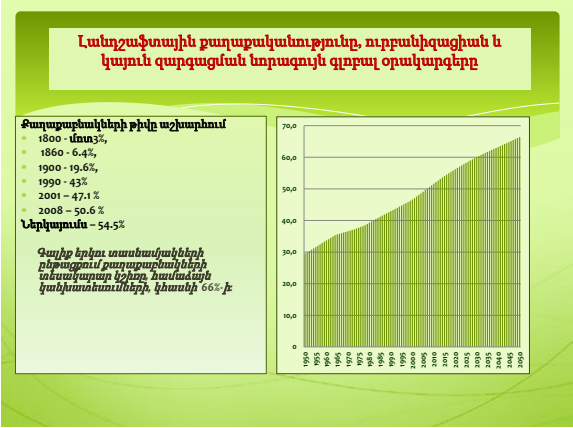
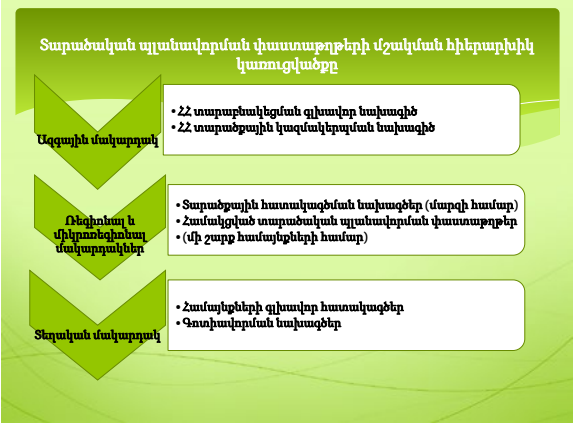
«Տարածային պլանավորման եվրոպական խարտիա»
(Տորբեռլինոսի խարտիա)
ԵՆ Նախարարների կոմիտեի No 8(84)2 Հանձնարարական

«Տարածային պլանավորումը ցանկացած հասարակության մեջ տնտեսական, սոցիալական, մշակութային և էկոլոգիական քաղաքականությունների տարածական արտահայտություն է:»

- «Մարդը և նրա բարեկեցությունը, ինչպես նաև նրա փոխներգործությունը շրջակա միջավայրի հետ գտնվում են տարածային պլանավորման քաղաքականության ուշադրության կենտրոնում, որի նպատակն է մարդուն տրամադրել նրա անհատականության զարգացմանը նպաստող բնակելի միջավայր և կյանքի որակ՝ մարդուն համապատասխան շրջակա միջավայրում:»
- «Տարածային պլանավորումը պետք է հաշվի առնի տարածության կազմակերպման վրա ներգործող բազմաթիվ անհատական և ինստիտուցիոնալ որոշումներ կայացնողների գոյությունը, ... սոցիալ-տնտեսական պայմանների և շրջակա միջավայրի բազմազանությունը: Այնուհանդերձ այն պետք է ուղղված լինի հնարավորինս ներդաշնակորեն կարգավորելու այդ ներգործությունները:»

«Եվրոպական մայրցամաքում կայուն տարածական զարգացման վերաբերյալ ուղեկցային սկզբունքներ»
ԵՆ Նախարարների կոմիտե. Հանձնարարական No (2002)1

- «Լանդշաֆտները ... եվրոպական ժառանգության եական մասն են կազմում և մարդու և նրա բնական ու կառուցած միջավայրերի միջև տեղալ և ներկա հարաբերությունների վկաներն են:»
- «... քաղաքային պլանավորման, տրանսպորտային և այլ ենթակառուցվածքներում փոփոխությունները, ... արագացնում են եվրոպական լանդշաֆտների ձևափոխումը, բայցև կարող են բացասական ներգործություն ունենալ դրանց որակին և օգտագործմանը: Մա վերաբերում է ոչ միայն արժեքավոր բնական լանդշաֆտներին, այլև ընդհանուր առմամբ մշակութային լանդշաֆտների բոլոր տեսակներին, հատկապես դրանց, որոնք քաղաքային միջավայրի կարևոր բաղադրիչ են:»
- «Տարածական զարգացման քաղաքականությունը կարող է նպաստել լանդշաֆտների պահպանությանը, կառավարմանը և պլանավորմանը ... կազմակերպելով առավել բարենպաստ փոխգործողություններ տարբեր սեկտորային քաղաքականությունների միջև՝ կապված դրանց տարածային ազդեցության հետ:»




Միացյալ Ազգերի Կազմակերպության Գազաբաժողովին ընդունված կայուն զարգացման Նոր Օրակարգը ուժի մեջ է մտել 2016 թվականի հունվարի 1-ից




Գիտոյի Հռչակագիրը
« Գայուն քաղաքներ և բնակավայրերի բոլորի համար»

«Ակնկալվում է, որ 2050 թվականին քաղաքային բնակչությունն աշխարհում գրեթե կկրկնապատկվի, դրանով իսկ դարձնելով ուրբանիզացիան 21-րդ դարի կարևորագույն մարտահրավերներից մեկը: Եվ քանի որ բնակչության տնտեսական գործունեությունը, սոցիալական, բնապահպանական և մշակութային փոխազդեցություններն առավելապես կենտրոնացված են քաղաքներում, ուստիև կայուն զարգացմանը սպանացող վտանգները կիզակետվում են հենց այս տարածքներում:»




Գիտոյի Հռչակագիրը
« Գայուն քաղաքներ և բնակավայրերի բոլորի համար»

«Մենք ընդունում ենք այս Նոր քաղաքաշինական օրակարգը, որպես հավաքական տեղական և քաղաքական հանձնառություն՝ խթանելու և իրականացնելու կայուն քաղաքային զարգացումը, և որպես պատմական հնարավորություն՝ իմաստավորելու քաղաքների և բնակավայրերի առանցքային դերը որպես ուրբանիզացվող աշխարհում կայուն զարգացման ապահովող մոլիչ ուժ:»




Գիտոյի Հռչակագիրը
« Գայուն քաղաքներ և բնակավայրերի բոլորի համար»

«Մենք պարտավորվում ենք առաջ մղել քաղաքային տարածական շրջանակների զարգացումը, ներառյալ քաղաքաշինական պլանավորման և նախագծման գործիքները, որոնք աջակցում են բնական պաշարների և հողի կայուն կառավարմանն ու օգտագործմանը, ռիսկախուրդային կառուցվածքներ և խտություններ, պոլիցենտրիզմին և խառը օգտագործմանը, քաղաքային ընդլայնման պլանավորված ռազմավարությունների/թեթե կիրառելի են/, բարձրացնում են ռեսուրսների օգտագործման արդյունավետությունը, քաղաքաշինական ձկունությունը և շրջակա միջավայրի կայունությունը:»



Գիտոյի Հռչակագիրը
« Գայուն քաղաքներ և բնակավայրերի բոլորի համար»

«Մենք պարտավորվում ենք օգտագործել խելացի քաղաք մոտեցումը, ինչը հնարավորություններ է ընձեռում թվայնացման գործիքների, մաքուր էներգիայի և տեխնոլոգիաների օգտագործման, դրանով իսկ ապահովելով բնակիչներին էկոլոգիապես ավելի բարեկամական լուծումների ընտրություն կատարելու և կայուն տնտեսական աճ խթանելու հարցերում:»


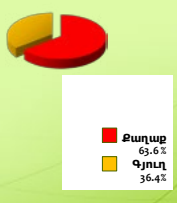


«Քաղաքային տարածական զարգացման պլանավորում և կառավարում»

«Մենք կիրականացնենք ինտեգրված պլանավորումը, որի նպատակն է հավասարակշռել կարճաժամկետ կարիքները երկարաժամկետ ցանկալի արդյունքների, մրցունակ տնտեսություն, կյանքի բարձր որակի և կայուն շրջակա միջավայրի խնդիրների հետ: Մենք ձգտելու ենք նաև ապահովել մեր պլանների ձկունությունը՝ ժամանակի ընթացքում փոփոխվող սոցիալական և տնտեսական պայմաններին հարմարվելու համար: Մենք կիրառենք և հասակարարված կերպով կգնահատենք այդ ծագողները, ցանկերը գործադրելով տեխնոլոգիաների նորարարությունները և ավելի լավ կենսամիջավայր ապահովելու համար:»



Ուրբանիզացման մակարդակը Հայաստանում

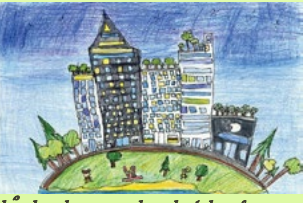
Քաղաք	63.6%
Փյուն	36.4%

«Երևանի փոքր կենտրոնի կառուցվածքային մասին» 22 օրերի նախագիծը

Օրինաճի կարևոր նպատակները է՝
 «Փոքր կենտրոնի՝ գերուրբանիզացման միտումների կանխարգելումը կառուցապատողների ներքին մասին նախաձեռնությունների ուղղորդումը դեպի այլ տարածքներ, որոնցում առաջնությունը զարգացման անհրաժեշտությունը առավել գերազանցել է»




1906-1919թթ. Երևանի գլխավոր հատակագիծ
 1924թ. Երևանի գլխավոր հատակագիծ, ճարտ. Ալ. Թամանյան
 Երևանի Փոքր կենտրոնի առաջարկվող սահմանները



- «**ինչպե՞ս հավասարակշռված համադրությամբ ապահովել քաղաքների մրցունակությունը և կայուն զարգացման պայմանները միաժամանակ...**
- «**Կա՞րողյոր փոխզիջման հնարավորություն...**

«Միավորված ինչպիսիք թաղանթներ»
 ՄԱԿ-ի եվրոպական տնտեսական հանձնաժողով,
 Միջազգային տնտեսական կազմակերպության (OIEA), Ավստրիայի
 Բնապահպանական գործակալության (EAA), ՄԱԿ-Հարիտատի և այլ
 կազմակերպությունների հետ
 համագործակցությամբ

...ԲՆՉՈՒ Է ԲՆՏՐՎԵԼ ԳՈՐԻՄԸ...



ԳՈՐԻՄԻ ԴԻՐՔԸ ՏԱՐԱԲԱԿԵՑՄԱՆ ՀԱՄԱԿԱՐԳՈՒՄ



- Տեղադիրը՝ 22 Սյունիքի մարզ,
- «Կարաթոփի գետի հովիտ, Երևան-Արցախ և Երևան-Մեղրի-Իրան միջգիտական ավտոմայրուղիների հատման վայր
- հետադրությունը Երևանից 250 կմ
- բնակչությունը՝ 25.46 բարձրությունը ծովի մակարդակից - 1396 մ
- պատմամշակութային հուշարձանները՝
 - տարածաշրջանում-503 համուրեում - 20
 - 22 Սյունիքի մարզի բնության հատուկ պահպանվող տարածքները՝ երկրաբանական (20), ջրաբանական բնության (16), ջրազանգվածային բնության (13), բնապահպանական (5), կենսաբանական (3):

ԳՈՐԻՄԻ ԴԻՐՔԸ ՏԱՐԱԲԱԿԵՑՄԱՆ ՀԱՄԱԿԱՐԳՈՒՄ



- Տեղադիրը՝ 22 Սյունիքի մարզ,
- «Կարաթոփի գետի հովիտ, Երևան-Արցախ և Երևան-Մեղրի-Իրան միջգիտական ավտոմայրուղիների հատման վայր
- հետադրությունը Երևանից 250 կմ
- բնակչությունը՝ 25.46 բարձրությունը ծովի մակարդակից - 1396 մ
- պատմամշակութային հուշարձանները՝
 - տարածաշրջանում-503 համուրեում - 20
 - 22 Սյունիքի մարզի բնության հատուկ պահպանվող տարածքները՝ երկրաբանական (20), ջրաբանական բնության (16), ջրազանգվածային բնության (13), բնապահպանական (5), կենսաբանական (3):


ՆՈՐ ԶԱՐԳՑՈՒՄՆԵՐԸ

• Տաքսիներ - Հայիձորը Որոտանի կիրճի վրայով (320 մ բարձրության վրա) Տաքսի վանքին միացնող աշխարհի ամենաերկար (5752 մ) հեռադարձային ճապանակային

ՏԱԹՅՈՒ ԿԱՐԿԱՆՈՒՄ

ՀԱՐԻՈՐ 12.0 կմ

ԳՈՐԻՄ



ԽՆԵԼԱՅԻ ՔԱՂԱՔ ԵՐԱԳՐԻ ՔՆԱՐԿՈՒՄՆԵՐԸ ԳՈՐԻՄՈՒՄ



ԳՈՐԻՄԻ ԱՎԱՆԴԱԿԱՆ ԿԱՌՈՒՑՄԱԿԱՑՈՒՄ



ԳՈՐԻՄԻ ԲՆԱԿԱՆ ԼԱՆՎԵՑՄԱՆԵՐԸ



Լանդշաֆտային տեսարաններ ճապանակային



*Եթե չգիտես, դեպի ո՞ր նավահանգիստ ես
նավարկում, ոչ մի բանի քեզ համար բարենպաստ չի
լինի:*

ՄԵԼԵՎԱ



ՇՆՈՐՀԱԿԱԼՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ
ՈՒՇԱԿՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՀԱՄԱՐ

ARMENIA / ARMÉNIE

Museumisation of monuments as a means of protection, planning and management of cultural landscapes

Mrs Arev Samuelyan

Deputy Minister, Ministry of Culture, Armenia

“‘Landscape’ means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.”

European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

Taking into consideration the above statement, for us it is indisputable that it is impossible to find the right approach to identify which issues of protection, examination, rehabilitation and popularisation of cultural heritage need to be addressed without a proper evaluation of historic sites. With each year these issues acquire new characteristics; we come up with new standards and set new requirements for both the society and the state. Within the context of these issues, the “winner” is the society, and the state that implements comprehensive and conceptual programmes directed towards the protection and modernisation of cultural heritage. Another important component of success is the existence of a well-developed network for presentation and popularisation of the achieved results.

The modernisation of cultural heritage is a multi-faceted field which aims to ensure the “introduction” of cultural and natural heritage into the modern culture. Over the past few years, within the framework of disciplines on preservation of cultural heritage, different approaches have been dominant, starting from the examination of a specific, single monument to a complex examination of landscapes and biosphere.

Regarding the possibilities of the integration and modernisation of immovable properties of cultural heritage, we consider it possible only if these properties will be museumised.

The research relating to these issues is very up-to-date because the actualisation of cultural heritage is linked to the concept of the “museums under the open sky”. From this perspective the museumised cultural objects can be classified into the following categories: Architectural and urban planning; Archaeological; Monuments of science and technology; Landscapes; and Environment.

The archaeological objects which are regarded as components of cultural landscape are also subject to evaluation, and, primarily, as a result of the artistic interrelation of the natural environment and past societies. The other vital prerequisite for the drafting of the museumisation methodology is that it should be viewed as a unified system of events aimed at discovering, examination, revival and popularisation of archaeological heritage. This, in turn, requires taking into account the level of saturation of related resources of the chosen region, i.e. objects and historical-archaeological sites subject to museumisation.

Nevertheless we still have current and urgent problems relating to museumisation of medieval towns in Armenia. Historical cultural heritage is museumised in so called “collection” or “ensemble” museums. The so-called “environmental” museums were created and developed during the 1980-90s and are increasingly popular. As international experience shows, they have a valuable impact on the development of cultural tourism. Moreover, it is important to notice that “ensemble” or “environmental” museums can be brought to life as monumental museums, museums under the open sky, or ecomuseums.

We can definitely mention that there have been positive developments towards the evaluation and assessment of cultural heritage as a resource of sustainable development in Armenia over the past decade. In particular, cultural heritage is being examined as a factor that plays a substantial role in the creation of national identity, the formation of civic society and social capital of the country and the preservation of cultural diversity. State cultural policy is implemented

according to all accepted principles of the protection of cultural heritage.

Nowadays cultural landscapes are being considered as grounds for the development of regional systems of cultural heritage. These systems consist of special protected areas, historical towns, historical and cultural museum-reserves and especially regional parks created from the combination of cultural and natural components.

In conclusion, I would like to mention that a number of historical and cultural museum-reserves, such as Garni, Gladzor University, Goshavank, Zorats qarer Settlement, Zvartnots Metsamor and Lori Berd, are successfully supervised and protected by the “Service for the protection of historical environment and cultural museum reservations” of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia. Moreover, in 2011, the historical and cultural museum-reserve of Garni won the UNESCO Melina Mercouri International Prize for the Safeguarding and Management of Cultural Landscapes.

ARMENIA / ARMÉNIE

Landscapes of the natural protected areas of Armenia and their protection issues

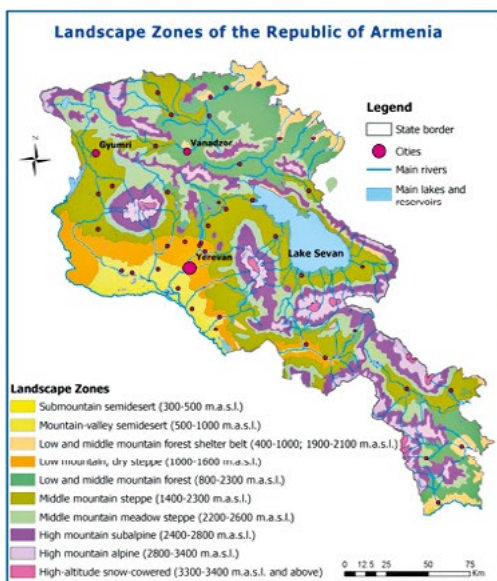
Mr Ashot Hovhannisyan

Head of the Bio-Resource Management Agency, Ministry of Nature Protection

Mr Aram Aghasyan

Head of Special Protected Areas and Arboretums Management, Bio-Resource Management Agency, Ministry of Nature Protection

Special Protected Nature Areas (SPNAs) play a major role in the conservation and restoration of nature, as they contribute to the reduction of the anthropogenic impact on the environment, ensuring ecological balance, biological and landscape diversity conservation. SPNAs, being integral to the country's total environmental system, are included in the effective nature use system and in interaction with the operating areas that implement environment conservation and resource-saving functions. Currently the following SPNAs operate in the Republic: three state reserves (Khosrov Forest, Shikahogh and Erebuni), which cover 35 439.6 ha of territory or 1.19% of Armenia's total area; four national parks (Sevan, Dilijan, Lake Arpi and Arevik) which cover 236 802.1 ha of territory or 7.96 % of Armenia's total area; 27 state sanctuaries covering 114 812.7 ha of territory or 3.95% of Armenia's total area and 232 natural monuments.



Due to the complex relief, altitudinal and zonal alternation of Armenia, even in such a small territory, it is possible to distinguish six climatic types and 10 landscape zones, from semi desert areas to snow-covered highlands. There are also a number of intrazonal ecosystems (wetlands, rocks, screes) which are present in almost all altitudinal zones.

The location of the country in the intersection of three bio geographical provinces, the diversity of climatic conditions and active geological processes have resulted in the formation of diverse ecosystems and rich biodiversity with a high level of endemism. As a result, within the small territory of the country (about 30 000 sq. km) there are about 3 800 species of vascular plants, 428 species of soil and water algae, 399 species of moss, 4 207 species of fungi, 464 species of lichen, 549 species of vertebrate and about 17 200 species of invertebrate, many of which are considered endemic. All main natural ecosystems of the Caucasus are presented in the country, with the exception of moist subtropical ecosystems.

Semi desert zone: 80-90% of the semi desert zone territory is used for agricultural purposes, where often the rules of irrigation and soil cultivation are not followed. This has resulted in soil erosion and secondary salination processes.

Over recent years an alarming new problem has occurred in the Ararat valley, connected to the reduction of the volume of underground (artesian) water resources and the decrease of aquifers. The upper soil layers have been subject to artificial drying: the trends of changes in natural ecosystems are obvious, with the acceleration of the rates of change in flora and fauna species in parallel with a desertification process. Artificial drying of saline marshes (due to use of soils for agricultural purposes, as well as for improvement of sanitary-epidemiological situations) is a good example of natural ecosystem degradation and the complete extinction in the semi desert zone. Saline marshes were present in this zone before the middle of the 20th century. As a result of changes, valuable rare plants and animals typical only for these ecosystems have disappeared.

The semi desert landscape of the Araks River valley is of high interest. The main threat here is the industrial use of sand for construction purposes. The most interesting part of the sand desert is the Calligonum desert, which is the only site in the Lesser Caucasus with the presence of Calligonum communities. The area is included in the territory of Goravan Sands State Sanctuary. In the terrestrial semi desert ecosystems of Armenia, 101 species of vertebrate animals and 1 687 species of invertebrates have been registered.

Steppe zone: the mountainous steppe zone is the largest zone in the territory of Armenia, starting from an altitude of 1 500-1 600 m above sea level and extending to 2 000 m in the north and 2 400-2 500 m in the south. At low altitudes, this is a typical steppe zone and at high altitudes it is a meadow steppe zone. 96 species of vertebrates and 992 species of invertebrates have been registered as typical for the steppes. Soil cultivation in steppes and establishment of field protective forest belts, as well as fires and the use of areas for hay-making, have had a negative impact on plant cover and fauna. At present, in Armenia, the steppes have lost their typical features and functions, such as retention of water resources and regulation of evaporation, soil protection, reduction of the risk of pasture digression, prevention of water and wind erosion, neutralisation of pollution including soil, biota and agricultural products, protection of the habitats of rare species registered in the Red Book of Armenia, securing the quantity of pollinators through reproduction of natural vegetation, and others. The steppe ecosystems are protected in a number of specially-protected nature areas (SPNA) including Khosrov Forest State Reserve, Sevan, Dilijan, Arpi Lake and Arevik National Parks, and in a number of

sanctuaries with the total territory of 61 391.7 ha, which makes 15.8% of the total territory of SPNAs.

Forest zone: the forest cover of the Republic of Armenia covers 332 333 ha or 11.17% of the total territory of Armenia. The volume and quantity of services and benefits provided by forest ecosystems is extremely high. However, due to the present anthropogenic pressure on forest ecosystems, including overuse of forests, irregular logging, grazing, hay-making, land occupations and others, the valuable forest areas are being reduced; the changes in species composition and forest structure have been noted. Due to various socio-economic problems and a high demand for wood, forest logging still exceeds the rate of natural regeneration of forests. Over recent years in the logged forest areas and adjacent territories, the instability of ecosystems has been observed with an increase of wind-fallen or snow-fallen areas, activation of soil erosion, landslides, avalanches, drying of springs, formation of dust clouds and other processes which cause serious damage to communities and areas of agricultural significance. 75% of the forests of Armenia are managed by Hayantar SNCO, under the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Agriculture, and 25% (forests in specially-protected nature areas) is managed by the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Nature Protection. In the structure of the forest lands managed by Hayantar SNCO there are 13 forest sanctuaries where at present there is a need for clarification of boundaries and development of management plans. The forest-covered areas dominate the specially-protected nature areas under the RA Ministry of Nature Protection. They include Khosrov Forest and Shikahogh State Reserves, Dilijan, Sevan and Arevik National Parks and a number of sanctuaries with forest landscapes occupying 110 269.2 ha, which makes 28.5% of the total territory of SPNAs.

Sub-alpine and alpine meadow zone: the sub-alpine and alpine landscapes are the main areas for hay-making and summer pastures in Armenia. In the structure of agricultural lands of Armenia the hay-making areas comprise 10% and the pastures 49%. At the same time, according to the data of the RA Ministry of Agriculture, the pastures of Armenia occupy 1 118 000 ha (in all landscape zones), out of which only 30% is used effectively. Despite the current importance of natural grasslands in Armenia, their biological and economic status is far from satisfactory. Studies show that nowadays about 57% of pasture land in Armenia is degraded (eroded, tramped and decomposed). In the fauna of this zone, 58 species of vertebrates and 508 species of invertebrates have been registered as typical. In the structure of specially-protected nature areas the sub-alpine and alpine meadows make 87 516.24 ha, which is 22.6% of the total territory of SPNAs. They are well represented in Arpi Lake and Arevik National Parks,

Zangezur, Khustup, Aragats Alpine, Sev Lich and Jermuk Hydrological State Sanctuaries.

Intrazonal ecosystems: the total area of intrazonal ecosystems is difficult to estimate as such territories are present almost everywhere. However they rarely occupy large territories. Wetlands also belong to intrazonal ecosystems. According to the definition in the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971), the wetlands in Armenia are represented by lakes, small lakes, rivers, reservoirs, water courses, areas temporarily covered by water, marshes and peat areas. The rivers of Armenia are the tributaries of two large rivers of the Southern Caucasus – the Araks River and the Kura River. In Armenia there are about 9 500 rivers and small rivers with the total length of about 23 000 km. The average annual flow of the rivers originating in Armenia makes 6.3 billion cu. m: the total volume of surface water is 7.2 billion cu. m. In Armenia, six river basin management areas have been defined and management plans should be developed for them. In the structure of inner waters, the lakes and small lakes are of particular importance.

Lakes: according to up-to-date hydrological studies on the territory of the Republic of Armenia, there are about 250 lakes; more than half of them are of a temporary character, as they periodically dry up. Lake Sevan is the largest lake in Armenia. The other large lakes are Lake Arpi, Lake Sev and Lake Akna. The total water resource of the lakes of Armenia is estimated to be as much as 39.8 billion cu. m. Since 2002, in order to prevent the lake eutrophication processes and improve the condition of the lake, work to increase the water level has started. As of 1 January 2016, the water level of the lake compared to its mark of 1 January 2002 has risen by 3.88 m. In total, the marshes and peat areas in Armenia occupy 42 sq. km. Lake Sevan, Lake Arpi and Khor Virap wetland area are included in the list of wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. These three water reserves are also included in the system of specially-protected nature areas of Armenia. In total, the surface of water and wetland areas in the system of SPNAs makes 127 254.08 ha or 32.9% of their total area; the majority (124 759.0 ha) is within the territory of Sevan National Park.

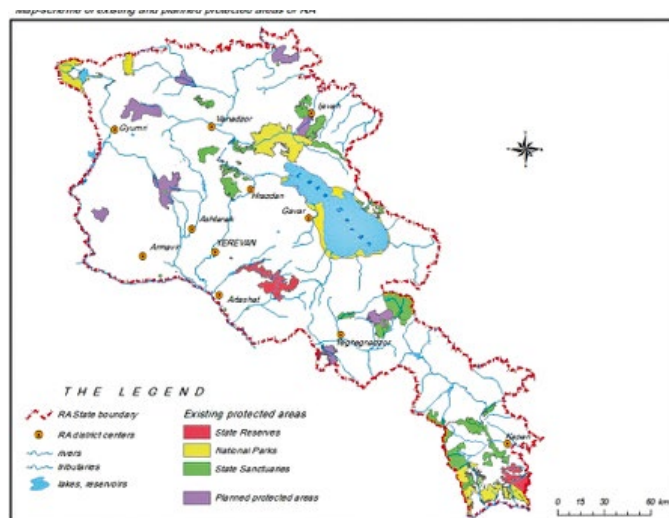
Protection of biodiversity and landscape diversity: in recent years, a number of SPNAs have been established for the protection of biodiversity and landscape diversity (Lake Arpi National Park, 2009; Arevik National Park, 2009; Khor Virap State Sanctuary, 2007; Zangezur State Sanctuary, 2009; Zikatar State Sanctuary, 2010; Khustup State Sanctuary, 2013).

Natural monuments: by the Orders of RA Minister of Nature Protection dated 5 August 2014 No.218-Ն, No.219-Ն and No.220-Ն, the passports of the following monuments have been approved: eight at Lori Marz, four at Vajots Dzor Marz, and 15 at Tavush Marz, totalling 27. By the Republic of Armenia Government Decree No.473-Ն dated 2 May 2013, the new lists of Natural Monuments have been approved with 232 nominations, from which 106 are classified as geological, 48 as hydro-geological, 40 hydrographical, 17 in natural and 21 in biological typological groups. Currently, by the Orders of the RA Minister of Nature Protection, passports of 29 monuments have been approved.

The fifth National Report to the Convention of biological diversity, prepared in 2014, lists the activities that are directly linked to unique, valuable landscapes, and to the protection, restoration and utilisation of biological diversity.

The Government Decree No.1059-Ն dated 25 September 2014 on “Strategy and State Programme of Conservation and Use of Specially Protected Nature Areas” was approved, the Appendix 2 of which, “2014-2020 Measures of State Programme of Conservation and Use of Specially Protected Nature Areas of the Republic of Armenia”, states the measures that are directly linked to the unique, valuable landscapes, for the protection of specially-protected nature areas.

On 27 May 2015, the fifth point of the RA Government Protocol Decision No.23, “The Strategy and National Action Programme to Combat Desertification in the Republic of Armenia”, was approved. Under the scope of this project it is planned to refine corresponding field-related legislation, enhance the productivity of soil management and raise awareness about desertification issues and the mechanisms of their resolution, implementing measures under the Rio Convention and promoting international co-operation.

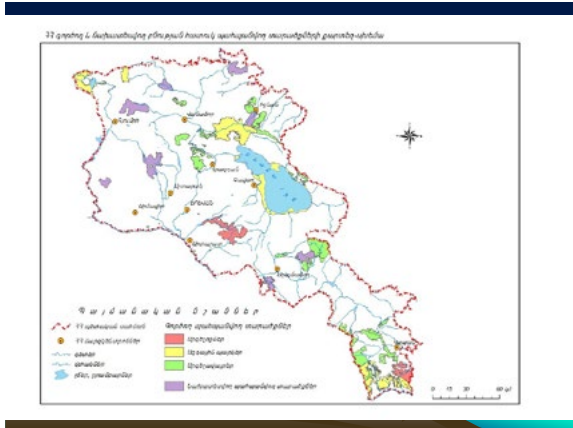


Հայաստանի բնության հատուկ պահպանվող տարածքների լանդշաֆտները և դրանց պահպանման հիմնախնդիրները

The landscapes of Specially Protected Nature Areas of Armenia and challenges of their protection



- Բնության պահպանության և վերականգնման գործում ԲՀՊՏ-ներն առանցքային դերակատարում ունեն, քանի որ նպաստում են շրջակա միջավայրի վրա մարդածին ազդեցության նվազեցմանը, էկոլոգիական հավասարակշռության ապահովմանը, կենսաբանական և լանդշաֆտային բազմազանության պահպանմանը:
- SPNAs play pivotal role in the conservation and restoration of nature, as they contribute to the reduction of anthropogenic impact on the environment ensuring ecological balance, biological and landscape diversity conservation.



ԹՅՍՅԻՄՅՇ ԲՆՈՒՅԱՆ ՀԱՏՈՒԿ ԳՆԱԿՆԵՐԸ /SPAN's of Armenia

ԻՌՅՇՅԻԱ/Status	ԹՅՅԻԱ/Q uantity	ԻՌՅԻՆԱ/Area /Մ²/	%
ԻՌՅԻՆԱ/ՆԱԾԻՆԱԿԱՆ ՐԵԶԵՐՎԱԿԱՆ	3	35439.6	1.19 %
ԹՅՅԻՄՅՇ ԳՆԱԿԱՆ ՔԱՆԻՑԱՆԵՐ	4	236802.1	7.96%
ԻՌՅԻՆԱ/ՍԱՆԿՏՅԱՐԻԱԿ	27	114812.7	3.95 %
ԲՅԻՆԱԿԱՆ ՄՈՆՈՒՄԵՆՏԱԿԱՆ	232	-	-
ԹՅՅԻՄՅՇ ԳՆԱԿԱՆ ՍՄԱԿԱՆ ԿՆՏՐՈՒՄ		387060.4	13.1 %

- Հայաստանի տարածքում աճում են շուրջ 3800 տեսակի անոթավոր բույսեր, 428՝ հողային և ջրային ջրիմուռներ, 399՝ մամուռներ, 4207՝ սնկեր, 464՝ քարաքոսեր, բնակվում են 549 ողնաշարավոր և շուրջ 17200 տեսակի անողնաշար կենդանիներ



КРАСНАЯ КНИГА АРМЯНСКОЙ ССР ЖИВОТНЫЕ

→ 23 года →

ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՀԻՄՆԱԿԱՆ ԿՆՏՐՈՒՄԻ ԳՐԻՐ

Անողնաշար կենդանիներ - 0 տեսակ

Օղնաշարավոր կենդանիներ - 99 տեսակ

Վաթնասուններ - 18 տեսակ

Թռչուններ - 67 տեսակ

Մողեսներ - 11 տեսակ

Բզրիկներ - 1 տեսակ

Ոսկրային ձկներ - 2 տեսակ

Անողնաշար կենդանիներ - 155 տեսակ

Փակկամարյիններ - 16 տեսակ

Միջատներ - 139 տեսակ

Օղնաշարավոր կենդանիներ - 153 տեսակ

Վաթնասուններ - 29 տեսակ

Թռչուններ - 96 տեսակ

Մողեսներ - 19 տեսակ

Բզրիկներ - 2 տեսակ

Ոսկրային ձկներ - 2 տեսակ

- ՀՀ բույսերի Կարմիր գրքում գրանցված 40 տեսակի գլխարկավոր սնկերից ԲՀՊՏ-ներում ներկայացված են 33-ը (82.5 %-ը)
- ՀՀ բույսերի Կարմիր գրքում գրանցված 452 տեսակի բարձրակարգ բույսերից ԲՀՊՏ-ներում ներկայացված են 166-ը (36.7 %-ը)
- ՀՀ կենդանիների Կարմիր գրքում գրանցված 155 տեսակի անողնաշարներից ԲՀՊՏ-ներում ներկայացված են 95-ը (61.3 %-ը)
- ՀՀ կենդանիների Կարմիր գրքում գրանցված 153 տեսակի ողնաշարավորներից ԲՀՊՏ-ներում ներկայացված են 96-ը (61.3 %-ը)



Գիսաանապատային գոտի/ Semidesert zone

Զբաղեցրած տարածքի 80-90 %-ը օգտագործվում է գյուղատնտեսական նպատակներով, որի դեպքում հաճախ նկատվում է ռոտզման և հողի մշակման կանոնների խախտում, ինչը հանգեցրել է հողերի էրոզիայի և երկրորդային աղակալման երևույթների զարգացմանը:

80-90% of the semidesert zone territory is used for agricultural purposes, where often the rules of irrigation and soil cultivation are not followed, which has resulted in soil erosion and secondary salination processes.



- Գիսաանապատային գոտում գրանցված է ողնաշարավոր կենդանիների 101 և անողնաշարների 1687 տեսակ: Աղուտային հողերի հետ է կապված էնդեմիկ տեսակի արարատյան որդանի գոյությունը, որը պահպանվում է «Ռոդան կարմիր» պետական արգելավայրում:

- In the terrestrial semidesert ecosystems of Armenia 101 species of vertebrate animals and 1687 species of invertebrates have been registered.



- Գիսաանապատային էկոհամակարգերը և աճելավայրերը 623,14 հա ընհանուր տարածքով պահպանության են վերցված «Էրեբունի» և «Նոսրովի անտառ» պետական արգելոցներում, «Արևիկ» ազգային պարկում և «Ռոդան կարմիր» ու «Գոռավանի ավազուտներ» պետական արգելավայրերում:

- The existence of an endemic species *Porphirophora hamelli* is linked to the saline halophilic communities. Its protection is organized in “Vortan Karmir” in total 623,14 ha of semidesert ecosystems and habitats are under protection in “Erebuni” and “Khosrov” Forest state Reserves and “Arevik” National Park as well as “Vordan karmir” and “Goravan sands” state Sanctuaries.

Տափաստանային գոտի

- Հայաստանում ամենաընդարձակ գոտին է: Կենդանիների բնորոշ տեսակներից են ողնաշարավոր կենդանիների 96 և անողնաշարների 992 տեսակ:

- The mountainous steppe zone is the largest on the territory of Armenia, 96 species of vertebrates and 992 species of invertebrates have been registered as typical for the steppes.

- Տափաստանային էկոհամակարգերի պահպանությունը կատարվում է մի շարք ԲՀՊՏ-ներում «Նոսրովի անտառ» արգելոց, «Սևան», «Դիլիջան», «Արփի լիճ» և «Արևիկ» ազգային պարկեր, մի շարք արգելավայրեր, որոնց մակերեսը կազմում է 61 391.7 հա, ինչը ԲՀՊՏ-ների ողջ տարածքի 15.8 %-ն է:

- The steppe ecosystems are protected in a number of specially protected nature areas (SPNA) including Khosrov Forest State Reserve, Sevan, Dilijan, Arpi Lake and Arevik National Parks and in a number of sanctuaries with the total territory of 61 391.7 ha, which makes 15.8 % of the total territory of SPNAs.



Անտառային գոտի/Forest Zone

- Հայաստանի անտառածածկի մակերեսը կազմում է 332.333 հա կամ երկրի ընդհանուր տարածքի մոտ 11.17 %-ը: Անտառային էկոհամակարգերի վրա մարդածին ազդեցության առկա պայմաններում կրճատվում են անտառային տարածքները, տեղի են ունենում տեսակային կազմի և կառուցվածքային փոփոխություններ:
- The forest cover of the Republic of Armenia makes 332.333 ha or 11.17 % of the total territory of Armenia
- due to the present anthropogenic pressure on forest ecosystems the valuable forest areas are being reduced; the changes in species composition and forest structure are registered.

- Հայաստանի անտառների 75 %-ը կառավարվում է ՀՀ ԳՆ <<Հայաստան>> ՊՈԱԿ-ի, իսկ 25 %-ը (ԲՀՊՏ-ների անտառային զանգվածներ)՝ ՀՀ ԲՊՆ-ի կողմից: <<Հայաստան>> ՊՈԱԿ-ի կողմից կառավարվում են 13 անտառային բնույթի արգելավայրեր:
- 75% of the forests of Armenia is managed by “Hayantar” SNCO under the RA Ministry of Agriculture and 25% (forests in specially protected nature areas) – by the RA Ministry of Nature Protection. In the structure of the forest lands managed by “Hayantar” SNCO there are 13 forest sanctuaries.

- ԲՀՊՏ-ներում գերակշռում են անտառածածկ տարածքները: Դրանցից են <<Խոսրովի անտառ>> և <<Շիկահող>> արգելոցները, <<Դիլիջան>>, <<Սևան>>, <<Արևիկ>> ազգային պարկերը, մի շարք արգելավայրեր, որտեղ անտառային լանդշաֆտները զբաղեցնում են 110 269.2 հա՝ կազմելով ԲՀՊՏ-ների ընդհանուր տարածքի 28.5 %-ը:
- The forest covered areas dominate in the specially protected nature areas under the RA Ministry of Nature Protection. They include Khosrov Forest and Shikahogh State Reserves, Dilijan, Sevan and Arevik National Parks, a number of sanctuaries with forest landscapes occupying 110 269.2 ha, which makes 28.5 % of the total territory of SPNAs.



Մերձալպյան և ալպյան մարգագետնային գոտի/Sub-alpine and alpine meadow zone

- Խոտհարքների և ամառային արոտների հիմնական վայրերն են: Գյուղատնտեսական հանդակների կառուցվածքում խոտհարքները կազմում են 10 %, իսկ արոտավայրերը՝ 49 %: Հայաստանում առկա է 1 մլն. 118 հազար հա արոտավայր (բոլոր լանդշաֆտային գոտիներում), որից արդյունավետ օգտագործվում է միայն 30 տոկոսը:

- The sub-alpine and alpine landscapes are the main areas of hay-making and summer pastures in Armenia. In the structure of agricultural lands of Armenia the hay-making areas make 10 % and the pastures make 49 %. At the same time according to the data of the RA Ministry of Agriculture of Armenia, the pastures of Armenia occupy 1 million 118 thousand ha (in all landscape zones), out of which only 30% is used effectively.

- Այս գոտու ֆաունայի կազմում գրանցված է ողնաշարավոր կենդանիների 58 և անողնաշարների 508 տեսակ: ԲՀՊՏ-ների համակարգում մերձալպյան ու ալպյան մարգագետինները կազմում են 87516.24 հա՝ զբաղեցնելով ընդհանուր տարածքի 22.6 %-ը:
- The studies show that nowadays about 57% of pasture lands in Armenia is degraded (eroded, tramped and decomposed). In the fauna of this zone 58 species of vertebrates and 508 species of invertebrates have been registered as typical. In the structure of specially protected nature areas the sub-alpine and alpine meadows make 87 516.24 ha, which is 22.6 % of the total territory of SPNAs.

- Մերձալպյան ու ալպյան մարգագետինները առավել լավ են ներկայացված <<Արփի լիճ>> և <<Արևիկ>> ազգային պարկերում, <<Ջանգեզուր>>, <<Խուստուփ>>, <<Արագածի ալպյան>>, <<Սև լիճ>> և <<Ջերմուկի ջրաբանական>> պետական արգելավայրերում:
- They are well represented in Arpi Lake and Arevik National Parks, Zangezur, Khustup, Aragats Alpine, Sev Lich and Jermuk Hydrological State Sanctuaries.



- Ինտրազոնալ էկոհամակարգեր**
- Ինտրազոնալ էկոհամակարգերի ընդհանուր մակերեսը դժվար է որոշել, քանի որ դրանք հիմնականում փոքր տարածքներով առկա են ամենուր: Սրանց են պատկանում գերխոնավ կամ ջրաճահճային տարածքները, որոնք, ներկայացված են լճերով, լճակներով, գետերով, ջրամբարներով, ճահիճներով և այլ խոնավ տարածքներով:
 - The total area of intrazonal ecosystems is difficult to estimate as such territories are practically present everywhere. However they rarely occupy large territories. Wetlands, lakes, small lakes, rivers, reservoirs, water courses, areas temporarily covered by water, marshes and peat areas belong to intrazonal ecosystems.

- Հայտնի են շուրջ 9500 գետ և գետակ, որոնց ընդհանուր երկարությունը կազմում է մոտ 23000 կմ: Գետերի միջին տարեկան հոսքը կազմում է 6.3 մլրդ մ³, իսկ մակերևութային ջրերի ընդհանուր ծավալը՝ 7.2 մլրդ մ³: Հայաստանի տարածքում, հաշվում է շուրջ 250 լիճ, որոնց կեսից ավելին ժամանակավոր են և պարբերաբար չորանում են:

- The rivers of Armenia are the tributaries of two large rivers of the Southern Caucasus – the Araks River and the Kura River. In Armenia there are about 9500 rivers and small rivers with the total length of about 23 thousand km. The average annual flow of the rivers originating in Armenia makes 6.3 billion m³, the total volume of surface waters is 7.2 billion m³. According to up-to-date hydrological studies on the territory of the Republic of Armenia there are about 250 lakes; more than the half of them is of a temporary character, they are periodically drying.

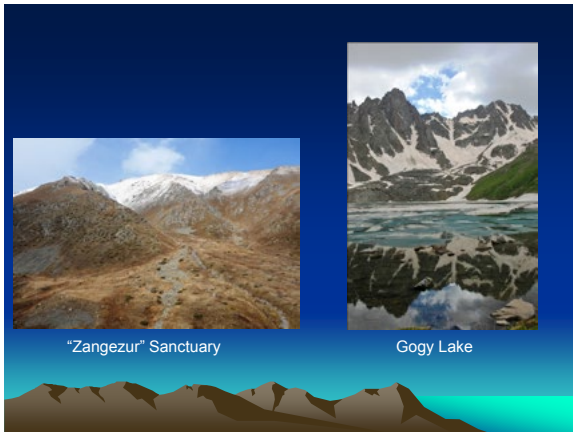


- Ջրային ու խոնավ տարածքների մակերեսը ԲՀՊՏ-ների համակարգում կազմում է 127 254.08 հա, կամ դրանց ամբողջ տարածքի 32.9 %-ը, որի զգալի մասը պատկանում է < Սևան> ազգային պարկին՝ 124 759.0 հա: 2016 թ. հունվարի 1-ի դրությամբ Սևանա լճի մակարդակը 2002 թ. համեմատությամբ բարձրացել է 3.88 մետրով:

- Lake Sevan is the largest lake of Armenia. The other large lakes are Arpi Lake, Sev Lake and Akna Lake. The total water resources of the lakes of Armenia are estimated as much as 39.8 milliard m³. In order to prevent the lake eutrophication processes and improve the situation in the lake since 2002 the works to increase the water level have started. As of 1 January 2016 the water level of the lake compared to its mark of 1 January 2002 has increased by 3.88meters.



- Վերջին տարիներին ստեղծվել են մի շարք նոր ԲՀՊՏ-ներ (<<Լտոր վիրապ>> արգելավայրը 2007 թ., <<Արփի լիճ>> ազգային պարկը 2009 թ., <<Արևիկ>> ազգային պարկը 2009 թ., <<Զանգեզուր>> արգելավայրը 2009 թ., <<Զիկատար>> արգելավայրը 2010 թ., <<Խուստուփ>> արգելավայրը 2013 թ.).
- During the recent years for the protection of biodiversity and landscape diversity a number of SPNAs have been established (<<Lake Arpi>> National Park, 2009; <<Arevik>> National Park, 2009; <<Khor Virap>> State Sanctuary, 2007; <<Zangezur>> State Sanctuary, 2009; <<Zikatar>> State Sanctuary, 2010; <<Khustup>> State Sanctuary, 2013).



- ՀՀ կառավարության 2013 թ.05.02-ի N 473-Ն որոշմամբ հաստատվել է բնության հուշարձանների նոր ցանկը՝ 232 անվանումով, որոնցից 106-ը դասակարգված են երկրաբանական, 48-ը՝ ջրաերկրաբանական, 40-ը՝ ջրագրական, 17-ը՝ բնապատմական և 21-ը՝ կենսաբանական տիպաբանական խմբերում: 29-ը ունեն հաստատված հուշարձանների անձնագրեր:





Endangered animals



Armenian mouflon



Caucasian leopard



ARMENIA / ARMÉNIE

Landscape integration in the field of urban planning and tourism development of Yerevan

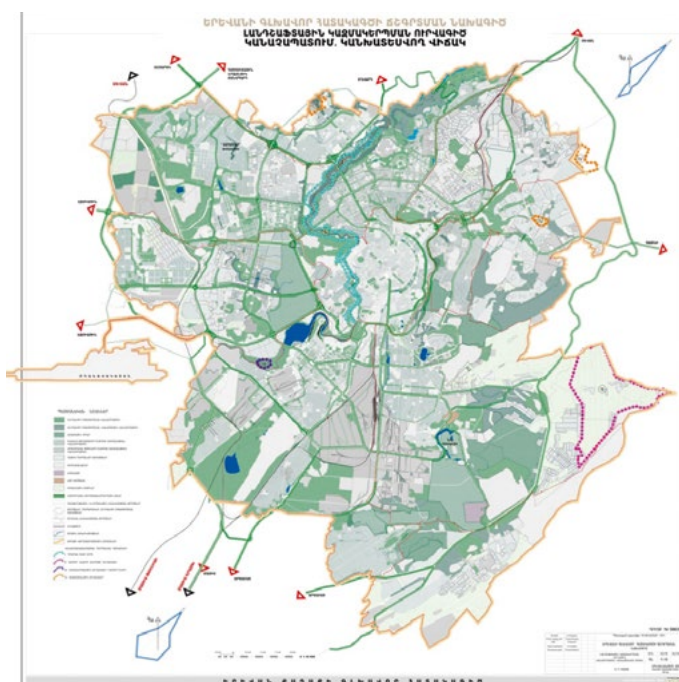
Mr Sirekan Ohanyan

Director of "Yerevan Project" CJSC of Yerevan Municipality, Doctor of Architecture, Professor of National University of Architecture and Construction of Armenia

Mrs Zaruhi Mamyan

Chair of urban planning at the National University of Architecture and Construction of Armenia, Doctor of Architecture, Associate Professor, Chief project architect of the major city plan of "Yerevan Project" CJSC in Yerevan Municipality

A city is the surroundings which people with the purpose of adjusting the natural landscape have tried to create as a convenient and satisfactory living place, by making functional changes. So, a city is the surroundings where a person can secure the whole spectre for exercising his/her rights for work, leisure, entertainment, intellectual and spiritual free expression.



The advantage of a city is that it can suggest more than the wild or adjusted nature. Cities are the attractions in which all kinds of technical and cultural investments are made for years and it gives the city an economical and touristic value. Due to flexible tourism, cities have new attractions with which no countryside or natural surroundings can compete. The logical synthesis of city planning, architecture, culture, urban economy and mode of life, national and life form customs and requirements of the time can lead to unique results with the complete integration of the landscape component. It is also a favourable resource for the function of the city economy.

The landscape component must be a constituent part of architectural and constructional, engineering and transportation infrastructures, historical and cultural heritage, touristic and environmental protection and plans and projects of other spheres, taking as a principle

and specifying mutually agreed and resolved decisions concerning landscape quality within the scope of territorial planning.

In the concept of tourism development of the Republic of Armenia 2030, approved by the fifth point of RA N6 Governmental Record of 13 February 2008, Yerevan is expected to continue to be the base of the whole touristic activity in the Republic and to serve as the main entrance to the country.

A review of the main strategic directions of the major plan of Yerevan 2005-2020 is foreseen, the most important component of which is the specification of the planning of the capital city tourism development, and organisation of construction within the city.

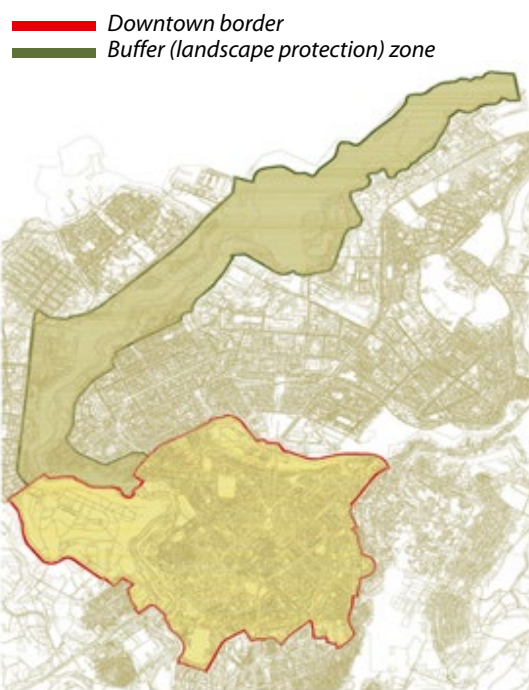
That is:

- ▶ analysis of touristic description and issues of Yerevan;
- ▶ production of an inventory and assessment of touristic resources and their potential;
- ▶ organisation of the territorial planning of tourism development;
- ▶ specification of the city building structure of tourism development of Yerevan;
- ▶ production of an action plan;
- ▶ processing and implementation of an investment programme.

Implementation of these points supposes that:

- ▶ It is important to make an exhaustive inventory for tourism resource and potential of Yerevan, processing distribution schemes, making a comprehensive assessment of touristic venues, taking account of natural factors (natural landscape, natural climatic conditions, relief, soil, water and mineral resources, biodiversity and so on) and human factors (operational areas, historical environment, historical and cultural monuments, engineering and transportation infrastructure, touristic venues and so on).
- ▶ In territorial planning documents (projects of territorial plans, major plans and building projects), there is mandatory involvement of touristic and landscape components.
- ▶ Green belts of the city (parks, boulevards, groves, yard areas, woodlands surrounding the city) are liable to reconstruction, expansion and re-design. It is necessary to add and significantly improve plant greenery in semi-parks and parks close to the streets to give a special, friendly colour to the city.
- ▶ City building investment programmes are directed exclusively to the improvement of the quality and welfare conditions of the city habitat by harmonising them with the

principles and ideology of “Stable cities, Green architecture, Smart cities, Green city building” and the European Landscape Convention.



The borders of downtown and the neighbouring buffer (landscape protection) zone

The appropriate and sympathetic design of the landscape of streets and parks around historical, cultural and archaeological monuments that already exist in the city offer the potential for the development of touristic amenities in the city structure.

From the economical viewpoint the following objects can serve as investment programmes at the same time.

Historical, built zones:

- ▶ Part of Hanrapetutyan Alaverdyan Street and Tigran Mets Avenue;
- ▶ Dzoragyugh ethnic district;
- ▶ Historical and cultural complex museum Erebuni, dating back to 782 B.C.;
- ▶ Kond district;
- ▶ Environmentally-protected landscape zone of adjacent areas of Tsitsernakaberd and the Great Genocide memorial;
- ▶ Landscape Protection zone of adjacent Hakhtanak Park and Azatutyan Avenue;
- ▶ Landscape Protection zone of Myasnikyan Avenue and Old Norq historical residence;
- ▶ Landscape Protection zone of Komitas Pantheon and park;
- ▶ Natural and historical zone adjacent to Karmir Bridge Hrazdan Gorge;
- ▶ Territory and Yerablur Pantheon.

Reconstruction, broadening and re-creation of city green areas: parks, boulevards, groves, yard territories and forest areas:

- ▶ Hrazdan gorge;
- ▶ Dalma Parks;
- ▶ Area of Nor Arabkir memorial and neighbouring park;
- ▶ Landscape zone of Paros Hill.

It is necessary to increase the number of streets, pedestrian streets, semi parks and groves (currently Mashtots and Komitas Avenues, Saryan, Amiryan, Teryan, Abovyan, Tumanyan, Halabyan and other streets) to give us special urban-friendly colouring, and to improve and plant greenery.

Furthermore, Yerevan Municipality 2016-2017 city building programmes are directed to the development of Yerevan with programmes directly related to developing both tourism and landscape protection: the issues of "regeneration" are to be discussed in the framework of co-operation between Leon and Yerevan cities, together with Leon Municipality and the city building agency. The issues of "regeneration" are:

- ▶ Processing of Yerevan city building regulations;
- ▶ Processing of city building conception for tourism development in Yerevan;
- ▶ The opportunities and application of reconstruction of historical district of Kond in Yerevan;
- ▶ Creation of a historical and cultural grove complex, the Dalma Gardens of Yerevan.

ARMENIA / ARMÉNIE

Sustainable landscapes in the context of green growth, Regional Environmental Centre (REC) Caucasus initiatives

Mrs Nune Harutyunyan

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Mrs Dshkhuhi Sahakyan

Board member of the Regional Environmental Centre (REC) for Caucasus




Եվրոպայի Նործույրը
Լանդշաֆտի Եվրոպական Կոնվենցիա
Լանդշաֆտի Եվրոպական Կոնվենցիայի իրականացման համար Եվրոպայի խորհրդի 18-րդ աշխատանոցով

Լանդշաֆտի Եվրոպական Կոնվենցիայի իրագործման ազգային քաղաքականություններ՝ մարտահրավերներ և հնարավորություններ
Լանդշաֆտների կայուն կառավարումը կանաչ տնտեսության համատեքստում
ԿՏԲԿ գործունեությունը
Նուրբ Հարստության, ԿՏԲԿ գործադիր տնօրեն Դշխուսի Մանակյան, ԿՏԲԿ խորհրդի անդամ
Sustainable landscapes in the context of green growth, REC Caucasus initiatives
Երևան, Հայաստան
5-6 Հունիսի 2016



ԿՏԲԿ առաքելությունը

- Կովկասի տարածաշրջանային բնապահպանական կենտրոնը (ԿՏԲԿ) անկախ, ոչ քաղաքական, ոչ անտրային կազմակերպություն է, որը հիմնվել է 1995թ. Մոնթրիալում կայացած Նախարարական կոնֆերանսի որոշման հիման վրա և գրանցվել 2000թ. գարնանը՝ Կովկասի տարածաշրջանում բնապահպանության ու կայուն զարգացման ուղղված աշխատանքների իրականացման նպատակով:
- ԿՏԲԿ-ն օժանդակում է Կովկասի երկրներում բնապահպանական խնդիրների լուծմանը և աջակցում քաղաքացիական հասարակության կառուցմանը, որոշումների կայացման գործընթացում հանրային մասնակցության, տեղեկատվության ազատ շրջանառության, ինչպես նաև 24-նրի, կառավարական կառույցների, տեղական համայնքների և այլ շահատուների միջև համագործակցության խթանման միջոցով:
- ԿՏԲԿ-ն իրականացրել է բազմաթիվ ծրագրեր, որոնք նպաստել են տարածաշրջանային և ազգային քաղաքականությունների կարողությունների իզորացմանը, երկխոսության ու համագործակցության խթանմանը, բնապահպանական խնդիրների վերաբերյալ տեղեկատվության փոխանակմանը և քաղաքացիական հասարակության ամրապնդմանը Հարավային Կովկասի երկրներում:
- ԿՏԲԿ-ն իրականացնում է կանաչ տնտեսության և լանդշաֆտների / էկոհամակարգերի վերականգնման ուղղված ծրագրեր՝ ԵՄ Կանաչ տնտեսություն Արևելյան Եվրոպայի համար ծրագրերի ներքո ռեսուրսների արդյունավետ օգտագործում և մաքուր արտադրություն, Կոչա կենցաղային թափոնների կառավարման ռազմավարության ռազմավարական էկոլոգիական գնահատում ծրագրերով:



ԿՏԲԿ գործունեության ոլորտները՝

- ✓ Բնապահպանական կառավարում, կրթություն, և կարողությունների իզորացում
- ✓ Կանաչ տնտեսության և կանաչ աճի քաղաքականության և ծրագրերի մշակում և իրագործում,
- ✓ Համայնքային անտառակառավարում, լանդշաֆտների վերականգնում
- ✓ Հողի կայուն կառավարում, կայուն հողօգտագործում,
- ✓ Էկոհամակարգային ծառայությունների գնահատում
- ✓ Խելացի քաղաք Գորիս
- ✓ Երթուղի միջավայրի պահպանության տեղական գործողություններ (LEAPs)
- ✓ Կլիմայի փոփոխություն և ազդեցության գնահատականություն;
- ✓ Բնապահպանական ռազմավարական գնահատում;
- ✓ Բնական պաշարների կայուն օգտագործում;
- ✓ Ռեսուրսների արդյունավետ կառավարում և մաքուր արտադրություն (RECP)
- ✓ Էկոլոգիապես մաքուր արտադրություն
- ✓ Աղետների ռիսկերի կառավարում



ԿՏԲԿ՝ Աջակցություն Կովկասի լեռնային շրջանների համայնքային անտառակառավարման քաղաքականությանը և պրակտիկային

Ծրագրին աջակցել է համայնքային անտառների քաղաքականությանը և պրակտիկային, ուղղված

- ❖ անտառվերականգնման և կլիմայի փոփոխության հիմնախնդիրների լուծմանը,
- ❖ հողօգտագործման և անտառօգտագործման համայնքային իրավունքների պահպանմանը,
- ❖ գյուղական շրջանում չքավորության նվազեցմանը,
- ❖ Գյուղական համայնքներում անտառային լանդշաֆտների և արտավայրերի վերականգնում
- ❖ Համայնքային անտառակառավարման ազգային և տարածաշրջանային ուղեցույցներ




Համայնքային անտառների և լանդշաֆտի վերականգնում Տավուշի Կողբ և Զուջեվան համայնքներում



Մրագրի ընթացքում կատարվել է 26 հա տարածքի անտառվերականգնում

- Մշակվել են 4 համայնքային անտառակառավարման պլաններ և ուղեցույցներ
- Մշակվել է նաև համայնքային անտառակառավարման ներդրման համար օրենսդրական առաջարկների փաթեթ



Աջակցություն Հարավային Կովկասի լեռնային շրջաններում կենսաբազմազանության պահպանման քաղաքականության և պրակտիկայի զարգացմանը (Լճրվեզիայի կառավարություն)

Մրագրի հատուկ նպատակներն են


- Բարձրացնել տեղական համայնքների, լեռնային շրջանների տեղական իշխանությունների և ազգային մակարդակում որոշում կայացնողների իրազեկվածությունը և գիտելիքները անտառային էկոհամակարգերի և կենսաբազմազանության արժեքների, դրանց կայուն օգտագործման և պահպանման օգտակարության մասին, ինչպես նաև մեծացնել կենսաբազմազանության պահպանության պատրաստակամությունը:
- Տեղական մակարդակում կենսաբազմազանության կառավարման պլանավորման գործընթացներում ներդնել մասնակցային կառավարման մեթոդը:
- Դեգրադացված անտառային էկոհամակարգերի վերականգնման և դրանց նշանակության բարձրացման պիլոտային ծրագրերի իրականացման միջոցով ցույց տալ դրանց գործնական կիրառումը:

Աջակցություն Հարավային Կովկասի լեռնային շրջաններում կենսաբազմազանության պահպանման քաղաքականության և պրակտիկայի զարգացմանը Աշխարհագրական տեղեկատվական համակարգի քարտեզ



Աջակցություն Հարավային Կովկասի լեռնային շրջաններում կենսաբազմազանության պահպանման քաղաքականության և պրակտիկայի զարգացմանը (TEEB)

Աշխարհագրական տեղեկատվական համակարգի քարտեզ



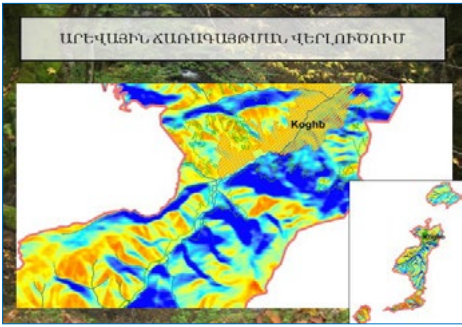
Աջակցություն Հարավային Կովկասի լեռնային շրջաններում կենսաբազմազանության պահպանման քաղաքականության և պրակտիկայի զարգացմանը (TEEB)

Աշխարհագրական տեղեկատվական համակարգի քարտեզ

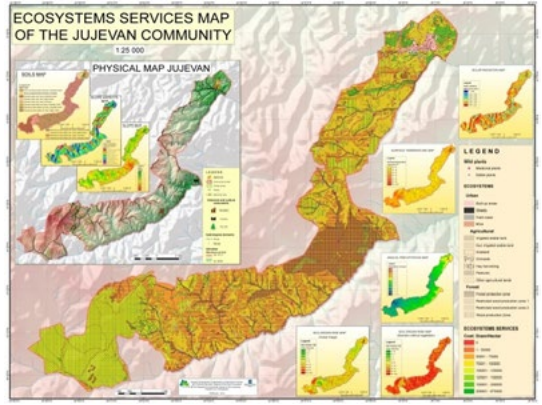


Աջակցություն Հարավային Կովկասի լեռնային շրջաններում կենսաբազմազանության պահպանման քաղաքականության և պրակտիկայի զարգացմանը (TEEB)

Աշխարհագրական տեղեկատվական համակարգի քարտեզ



ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES MAP OF THE JUJEVAN COMMUNITY





**Կլիմայի փոփոխության հարմարվողականության
արձագանքման բացահայտում և իրականացում Հարավային
Գովկասի արիզ և սեմիարիզ էքոհամակարգերում
ագրոկենսաբազմազանության պահպանման և կայուն
օգտագործման նպատակով՝ (ԵՄ)**

- Մտունը, սնուցում, կայուն գյուղատնտեսություն հիմնված կլիմայի փոփոխության հարմարվողականության վրա
 - Իրականացվել են կլիմայի փոփոխության պայմաններում կենսաբազմազանության և գյուղատնտեսության պահպանման հետ առնչվող տարածաշրջանային/համայնքային զարգացման ռազմավարությունների և պլանների բացթողումների վերլուծություն:
 - Վերանայվել են առկա ինստիտուցիոնալ կարողությունները ազգային/համայնքային մակարդակներում՝ ուղղորդելով ագրոկենսաբազմազանության և կլիմայի փոփոխության հիմնահարցերը ազգային և համայնքային զարգացման քաղաքականություններում և պլաններում:
 - Մշակվել է միջոցառումների ծրագիր՝ կլիմայի փոփոխության հարմարվողականությունը և ագրոկենսաբազմազանության պահպանումը խթանելու ինչպես նաև վերջիններս համայնքային զարգացման պլաններում ներառելու համար:



Ինչ է ՇՄՏԳԾ / Ծրագրի նպատակը

- Շրջակա միջավայրի տեղական բնապահպանական գործողությունների ծրագիրը համայնքի բնապահպանական ինստիտուտների լուծման ուղղված գործողությունների պլանավորման և իրականացման ամբողջական համակարգ է, որը պահանջում է մասնակցային մտնեցում և սերտ համագործակցություն տեղական իշխանությունների, մասնավոր և հասարակական սեկտորի, ինչպես նաև համայնքի բնակիչների միջև:
- **ՇՄՏԳ ծրագրի հիմնական նպատակն է** մշակել շրջակա միջավայրի պահպանության տեղական գործողությունների պլան (ՇՄՏԳՊ) նպատակատրված՝ շրջակա միջավայրի կառավարման բարելավմանը և բնապահպանական պլանավորման գործնական կիրառմանը տեղական մակարդակում՝ որոշումների կայացման գործընթացում քաղաքացիական հասարակության մասնակցության ապահովման և փոխհամագործակցության միջոցով:



ՇՄՏԳ Ծրագրի հատուկ նպատակներն են՝

- բարձրացնել քաղաքացիական հասարակության իրազեկությունը բնապահպանական խնդիրների վերաբերյալ;
- բարելավվել շրջակա միջավայրը համայնքում հատուկ ռազմավարությունների իրականացման միջոցով;
- հզորացնել և ամրապնդել տեղական ինքնակառավարման մարմինների և ՀԿ-ների կարողությունները՝ իրականացնելու բնապահպանական ծրագրեր և գտնելու բնապահպանական խնդիրների լուծման ուղիները;
- բացահայտել և առաջնայնացնել հիմնական բնապահպանական խնդիրները;
- մշակել շրջակա միջավայրի պահպանության տեղական գործողությունների պլան:
- բարելավվել շրջակա միջավայրը՝ համայնքում հատուկ ռազմավարությունների իրականացման միջոցով:



**ՇՄՏԳԾ իրականացման հիմնական
քայլերը**

- Առաջին քայլը՝ առկա իրավիճակի գնահատումն է, որի համար անհրաժեշտ է ձեռք բերել անհրաժեշտ տեղեկություն շրջակա միջավայրի վերաբերյալ, կատարել տվյալների նախնական վերլուծություն, այսինքն՝ իրատեսքով գնահատել ունեցած ռեսուրսներն ու հնարավորությունները հետագա պլանավորման գործընթացում հաշվի առնելու համար
- Երկրորդ քայլը՝ բնապահպանական հիմնախնդիրների բացահայտման իրականացումն է, որը խորհրդատվական գործընթաց է, որին մասնակցում են հասարակության տարբեր սեկտորների ներկայացուցիչներ՝ տեղական ինքնակառավարման մարմինների, սանիտարահամաձայնակային կայանի կազմակերպիչների և առողջապահական հիմնարկների աշխատակիցները, բիզնես սեկտորի ներկայացուցիչները, ակտիվ քաղաքացիները, հասարակական կազմակերպությունների անդամները և այլն



Խելացի քաղաք՝ Գորիխ

- Ռազմավարական նպատակն է՝ խթանել քաղաքների կայուն զարգացումը, հատկապես անցումային տնտեսություններ ունեցող և զարգացող երկրներում՝ հմտությունների և քաղաքականության վերլուծության, պիլոտային գործունեության, իրականացված լավագույն ծրագրերի փորձի փոխանակման, փոխհամագործակցության և կարողությունների ստեղծման միջոցով:
- Օրագիրը կօգնի ինչպիսիք քաղաքների եվրոպական փորձը տարածել ԵՄ-ի սահմանները դուրս:
- Օրագիրը նպաստակ ունի՝ նախագծի շրջանակներում հզորացնել պետական և տեղական իշխանությունների կարողությունները՝ մշակելու և իրականացնելու պետական և տեղական քաղաքականություն՝ կայուն քաղաքաշինական զարգացման համար:

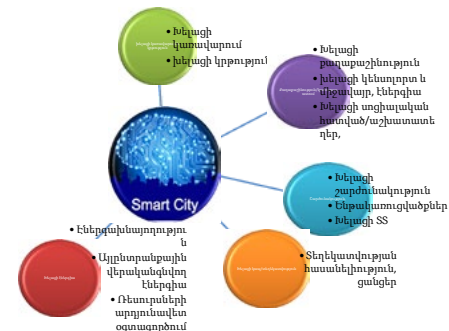
**Գորիխ՝ Խելացի քաղաք.
գաղափարախոսությունը**

Խելացի քաղաքի համապարփակ գաղափարն ուղղված է բարելավելու քաղաքների

- **Կենտրոնացրեք կառուցվածքը**՝ տրանսպարտը, ջրի, աղբահանության, էներգետիկ ծառայությունները, տեղեկատվական համակարգը և տեղեկատվական տեխնոլոգիաները
- **Կառավարման համակարգը** (միջ-ուղղության համագործակցություն, համագործակցություն տարածքային, ազգային և տեղական կառավարման մարմինների միջև, և այլ շահատուների միջև, համագործակցության պլանաֆորմների հիմնում); այլ քաղաքների հետ համագործակցության ստեղծում
- **Սոցիալական կապալարը** (կրթություն, սոցիալական և գենդերային հավասարություն);
- **Տնտեսական պայմաններ** (աղբատության նվազեցում և աշխատատեղերի ստեղծում);
- **Քաղաքացիների փորձառություն**
- **Քաղաքային տուրիզմ**
- **SS տեխնոլոգիաներ՝ համայնքի կարիքների համար**



Խելացի քաղաքի բաղադրիչները



Խելացի քաղաք ծրագրի արդյունքներ

- Գորիխ քաղաքի համար մշակվել է
 - Խելացի քաղաքի նկարագրի և ռազմավարության,
 - Գորիխի զարգացման ցուցիչների և գերակա ուղղությունների պլանման
 - Վերհանվել են տնտեսական զարգացման, քաղաքի քաղաքաշինական և ճարտարապետական պլանավորման և վերականգնման, մշակութային ժառանգության, առևտրի և տուրիզմի զարգացման, բնապահպանական, տեղական կառավարման և հասարակական կառուցվածքների ինստիտուցիոնալ զարգացման և համագործակցության, բիզնեսի և SS տեխնոլոգիաների վերաբերյալ գերակա խնդիրներն և լուծման առաջարկները:

"You must be the change you wish to see in the world."
Դուր պետք է լինեք այն փոփոխությունը որը ցանկանում եք
տեսնել աշխարհում
—Gandhi
Շնորհակալություն

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ARMENIA / ARMÉNIE

The application of “landscape concept” for the sustainable management of North-Eastern mountain forest ecosystems of the Republic of Armenia

Mr Hovik Sayadyan

Dr. of Sciences in Geography, Head of International Relations Department, Armenian National Agrarian University – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

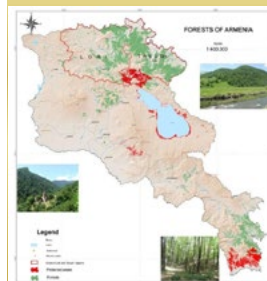
18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

“National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities”

The application of “landscape concept” for the sustainable management of north-eastern mountain forest ecosystems of the Republic of Armenia

Author: Hovik Sayadyan, Dr. of Sciences (Geography), Professor, UNDP Armenia
Co-authors: Elmira Vardanyan, PhD student in Yerevan State University
Gorik Avetisyan, PhD student in Yerevan State University

FORESTS OF ARMENIA



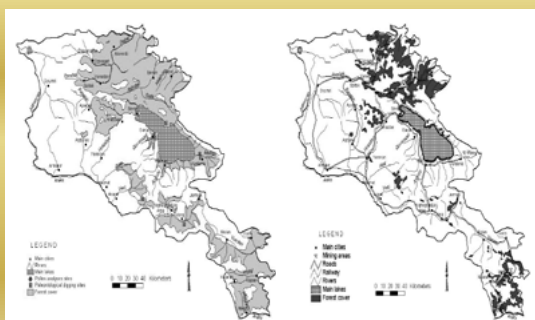
•The forests of Armenia cover 334,100 ha or 11.5% (historic coverage of forests was >30%), which includes 283,600 ha of natural forests and 50,500 ha of plantation forests.

•Forests of Armenia outside of official protected areas are managed by the state, through “Hayantar” State Non-Commercial Organisation (SNCO – state-owned enterprises) and its sub-ordinated forest enterprises of the Ministry of Agriculture

•Protected forest areas (e.g. Dilijan NP, Arevik NP, etc.) mostly managed by Ministry of Nature Protection

•Oriental beech (*Fagus orientalis*), the Georgian oak (*Quercus siberica*), the Oriental oak (*Quercus macranthera*), the Caucasian hornbeam (*Carpinus caucasica*) and the Pine tree (*Pinus kochiana*) form 97.2% of the forested territory in Armenia and 97.2% of the overall forest mass. Armenian forests include a number of endemic and rare species

HISTORICAL AND CURRENT FOREST COVER OF ARMENIA



The current forest cover along with the remnants of previous forest cover



SOME REASONS OF FOREST COVER LOSS

- Antropo-genic factor
 - Logging (un-regulated and over-logging)- both in historical and contemporary context
 - Grazing, Hay-making
 - Man-induced forest fires
- Natural-climatic factor
 - Aridization of climate
 - Dry climate induced forest fires, diseases, pests outbreaks



Unregulated logging in Dilijan Nat.Park

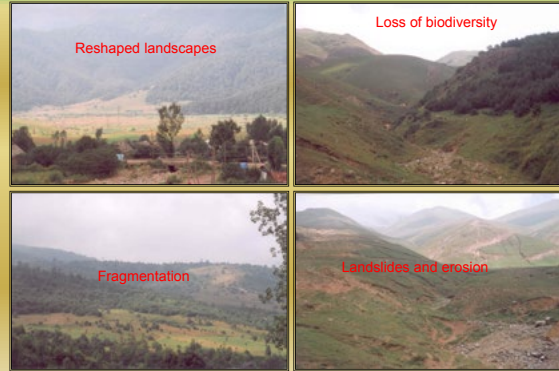


Fire trace



Overgrazing in Armenian forests

Some consequences of forest cover loss



The most re-shaped landscape of Armenia

The island and the monastery of Sevan during the 19th century (Paris, 1869, T. Deyrolle)



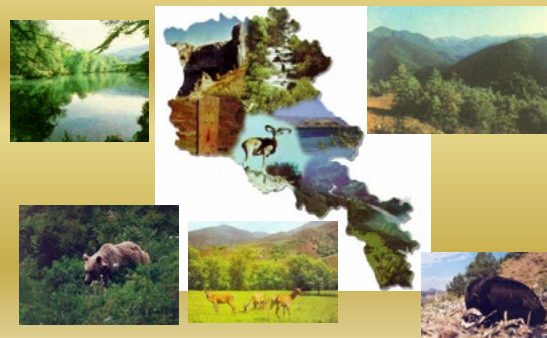
SEVAN ISLAND, 1937



SEVAN PENINSULA, 2010



Meanwhile diverse forest landscapes hosts high biodiversity and provides plenty of ecosystem services



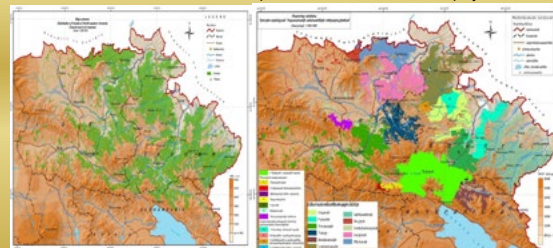
What concept could compromise the effective functioning of forest ecosystems and continuous flow of multiple ecosystem services ?

The answer is: "landscape concept" and landscape level planning

- Perception of forest landscapes as continuous spatial-temporal phenomena, that includes forests of different categories (productive, protective, special meaning), open-lands, protected forest zones, natural-historical sites, etc. i.e. complete natural-territorial complexes
- "Interpretation" of forest landscapes through already well-processed landscape-level planning tool, particularly the following highlights:

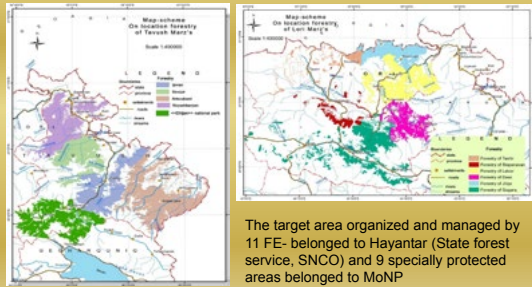
- Flexible instrument to study and assess status, significance, sensitivity of natural components and social-economic development potential (**Systematization**)
- Tool for strategic land use assessment and evaluation in compliance with international standards (**Comprehensive assessment**)
- Tool interconnecting various agencies and policy-makers at different levels (**Management**)
- Tool for the extensive involvement of public in the planning process (**Involvement**)
- Tool providing transparency (**Transparency**)

Case of GEF supported and UNDP Armenia implemented "Mainstreaming of Sustainable land and forest management for the mountainous landscapes of north-eastern Armenia" project



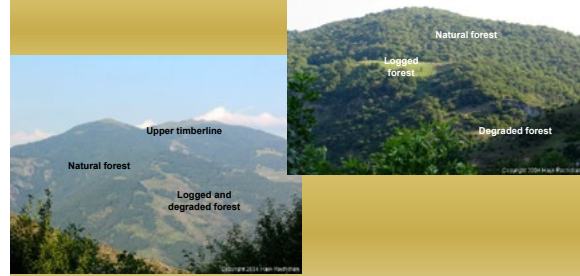
Project target area is made up of two marzes (provinces), namely Tavush and Lori, covering 649,300 ha area, out of which 253,500 hectares covered by forests included in forest enterprises or in the system of Specially Protected Areas

Thus 64% national forest resources are concentrated in project target area, providing essential ecosystem services, such as water provision, landslide prevention and carbon sequestration



The target area organized and managed by 11 FE- belonged to Hayantar (State forest service, SNCO) and 9 specially protected areas belonged to MoNP

Typical Forest Landscapes from North-Eastern Armenia



Barriers to address treats to the Land and Forest Resources SM of North-eastern Armenia

- Continuous overexploitation of natural resources
- Inadequate planning, regulatory and institutional framework for Integrated Forest and Land Resource Management
- Minimal experience among key government and civil society stakeholders in developing and implementing SFM practices on the ground,
- The lack of incentives and benefits to local communities to participate in forest management and conservation
- Lack of proper financial mechanisms

Necessary steps towards sustainable land and forest management in north eastern Armenian forest landscapes

2 major outcomes are envisaged to shift to sustainable land and forest management concept and practices:

- **Enabling environment for the 2 regions in Northeastern Armenia to plan, monitor and adapt sustainable forest and land management** to address the barrier related to deficiencies in the current inadequate planning, regulatory and institutional framework for integrated forest resource management.
- **Investment in demonstrating improved sustainable forest and land management practices to reduce pressure on high conservation forests and maintain flow of ecosystem services.** This outcome will demonstrate on-the-ground approaches to improving sustainable land and forest management within a production landscape covering an area of around 220,000 hectares of forest lands in the forest enterprises.

The matrices of Sustainable Land and Forest Management in North-Eastern Armenia

Existing situation	Planned steps	Continuous flow of ecosystem services
Degradation of dry forests landscapes through: - Illicit felling of trees for fuel wood and timber - Overgrazing of forest land - No rehabilitation of degraded areas - No incentive for community forest conservation and management and for participation in sustainable NTFP use	Improved forest management planning operational zed in 11 forest districts. Sustainable forest management practices implemented: - Forest exclusion zones and set aside of 85,000 ha as High Conservation Value Forests, replacement of productive logging by conservation forestry with possible engagement of local communities. - Recommendations for reducing wood collecting pressures developed. - Restoration of degraded forests at 4932 ha through assisted natural forest regeneration incentives for communities to refrain from unsustainable forest use created through the NTFP use and alternative livelihoods support scheme	- increased water availability, better stream flow and quality - reduced grazing pressure on forests - reduced danger of landslides - increase in Biodiversity Intactness in forests - increase in annual household income from sustainable NTFP and Agro-forestry products. - carbon stocks and sequestration - Increase in management effectiveness of protected areas and high biodiversity conservation set-asides over project period.

Examples of previewed Integrated territorial planning

- Newly created Ijevan state sanctuary management plan will be integrated into overall Ijevan Forest management plan along with incorporated biodiversity, ecosystems services and carbon sequestration protocols
- "Mshkavanq" school forest district (situated inside of the Noyemberyan FE) management plan will be developed in line with Noyemberyan forest enterprise management plan, providing local communities schoolchildren to become an active stakeholder in sustainable use and conservation of natural resources
- Updated forest management plans, beside inclusion of high conservation value landscapes, ecosystem and carbon protocols, will enable local community members to actively participate in preparation of management plan and monitor its realization.

Global Benefits

- Pressures on forest landscapes in the two regions covering 650,000 ha reduced and conditions of forest ecosystems improved
- Improved ecosystem services (such as water supply at forests, land slide protection, etc....) as measured by carbon benefits and reduced loss of selected indicator species
- Increase in management effectiveness of protected areas and high biodiversity conservation set-asides over project period
- Avoided emissions of CO₂ as a result of introduction of designation protective forests in productive forest category and carbon sequestration on account of assisted natural regeneration of forests
- Increase in annual income of households depending on forest

Thank you !

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ARMENIA / ARMÉNIE

Les critères de protection architecturale des caractéristiques paysagères des établissements humains

M. Ashot Kanayan

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L'Arménie est un pays dans lequel, sur un territoire actuel de moins que 30 000 km², il existe une riche variété paysagère, qui s'exprime avec évidence dans les cultures locales : mode de vie, architecture, aménagement, dialecte, humour, cuisine, coutumes... et bien sûr, avec l'architecture. Malgré cette diversité évidente d'expression paysagère, le pays a été, pendant les décennies précédentes, orienté vers un bâti réalisé selon une philosophie de l'économie extrême ; c'est-à-dire construit à partir de projets fondés sur des types de nomenclature réduites, sans aucune référence au patrimoine régional varié et multiforme, mais aussi utilisant en tout lieu un seul matériel pour les murs et toitures.

Aujourd'hui, après le brusque passage vers l'économie du marché, et en raison d'un contrôle insuffisant de la qualité esthétique de l'environnement, nous nous trouvons dans une situation qui donne une liberté absolue à l'activité architecturale. Celle-ci est ainsi absolue et souvent anarchique dans la mesure où il est possible de construire n'importe quoi, n'importe où, et n'importe comment...

En conséquence de cette manière de procéder, qui ignore les principales caractéristiques des sites, les paysages, tant urbains que ruraux, qui ont fait l'objet de telles interventions architecturales, ont commencé à perdre leur identité.

Il est important d'identifier les causes de ce processus et il y en a plusieurs. Elles tiennent à la culture générale et à la réaction du public, à la culture du maître d'ouvrage (public et privé), à la politique, à la discipline dans le respect des règles d'urbanisme, etc.

Dans le contexte de cette présentation, il sera question du rôle de l'architecte et de sa sensibilité et capacité à comprendre le problème soulevé, et des instruments de connaissance qu'il a à sa disposition afin de lui permettre d'agir de manière favorable.

La référence, en tant qu'instrument de sauvegarde de l'identité des paysages urbains

L'application de telle ou telle référence ne dépend pas toujours complètement, bien entendu, de l'architecte. Une boutade dit: « Qu'est que c'est, une girafe? Une girafe est un cheval, construit par l'architecte, prêtant l'oreille à l'opinion du client ».

N'importe quoi peut en effet surgir si un architecte se conforme à l'imagination inappropriée d'un client. Certaines demandes peuvent se fonder sur des références inadéquates. Sans doute, le choix d'une référence adaptée au milieu, et surtout son interprétation pertinente au cours de l'étude du projet et sa réalisation résulte de plusieurs facteurs.

Et pourtant, il ne fait aucun doute que, si l'on travaille dans des paysages, le choix de la référence devient essentiel. Ceci est d'autant plus vrai actuellement, dans la mesure où nous vivons à une autre vitesse que celle d'hier; pour qu'une référence comme « périp-tère » arrive de la Grèce à l'Arménie il fallait des siècles et l'invasion d'Alexandre. Avec l'échange de communication actuelle, la référence est souvent, étrangement, réalisée avant même le prototype initial.

Il est évident que la question de la manière de concevoir des architectes se pose dans la société actuelle qui devient plus exigeante en matière de qualité de l'environnement. La phrase « Trouver un site pour une fonction donnée et trouver une fonction pour un site donné » pourrait être paraphrasée afin de l'appliquer aux projets d'architecture: « Trouver une référence pour un paysage donné et trouver un paysage pour une référence donnée ».

Comment la référence révèle-t-elle le site? Comment le site révèle-t-il la référence? Pour être capable de trouver les réponses à ces interrogations, il est possible d'introduire dans la formation des architectes, la question de la compréhension du rôle, de l'effet, de l'influence... de la référence, c'est-à-dire la manière de procéder, certaines « règle de jeux ». Il est peut-être possible de penser à une typologie méthodologique de la référence, d'essayer de la codifier, de déterminer, de différencier, de grouper selon les cas des approches, des contextes.

Une application intelligente de la référence, n'exclut pas du tout une expérimentation, une solution artistique non traditionnelle sortant des prescriptions et recommandations fondées sur le contexte patrimonial. Bien au contraire, cette érudition professionnelle acquise, peut aider à se situer dans le contexte de l'intervention.

La référence, directe ou indirecte, est un moyen très séduisant, attrayant, qu'il convient de prendre en considération dès le début de la formalisation de la conception architecturale; et ceci surtout pour un

architecte-étudiant qui fait ces premiers pas dans la profession.

La formation de la manière de penser de l'architecte doit toujours se fonder sur l'expérience du passé, présentée par la référence. L'histoire de l'architecture ou de l'urbanisme, la typologie de l'habitat ou de l'équipement, de la construction du bâtiment, des structures, etc... Il s'agit de l'apprentissage nécessaire afin de posséder le métier.

Il est cependant question de la pensée qui est à l'origine du projet d'architecture, de la création des formes nouvelles dans un site, menant au changement du statu quo spatial, qui doit se conformer à une référence cohérente. Le succès de la réalisation résulte en effet directement de sa conformité au contexte paysager du site. Selon la Convention européenne du paysage, « paysage » désigne une partie de territoire telle que perçue par les populations, dont le caractère résulte de l'action de facteurs naturels et/ou humains et de leurs interrelations». Celle-ci poursuit ainsi bien l'idée qu'il convient d'« hériter l'hérité ».

Toutes les formes et méthodes de référence peuvent être appliquées si elles mènent à une solution pertinente et harmonieuse, suggérée par le site (paysage). Cela peut aller de l'analyse approfondie (fondée sur une exploration détaillée des paramètres primordiaux du patrimoine urbain et architectural), à la définition de paramètres formels de référence (en tant que résultat d'une posture volontaire, mais argumentée).

La base théorique de l'analyse d'un avant-projet

Les notions

Il s'agit de prendre en considération les éléments suivants:

- ▶ la variété des paysages hérités, comme catégorie absolue;
- ▶ l'identité des paysages, comme expression de cette variété;
- ▶ l'« héritage », le patrimoine;
- ▶ la sensation du temps (confrontation entre passé, présent et avenir). Le paysage est toujours actuel;
- ▶ le goût, la pertinence, la correspondance, la conformité, la concordance.

Les moyens

Il convient de posséder les éléments de connaissance suivants:

- ▶ la personnalisation de l'image et d'autres paramètres paysagers actuels, hérités et (ou) perdus;
- ▶ la révélation et l'identification des paramètres caractéristiques d'identité des paysages

par la recherche historique, littéraire, iconographique, cartographique, urbaine, architecturale...;

- ▶ l'argumentation du choix de la conception d'application de la référence, de sa négation;
- ▶ la tolérance du paysage à «accepter» une intervention qui impacte le caractère du lieu;
- ▶ la conception de l'image résultant du paysage: les vues, panoramas, silhouettes, perspectives, coloris...

L'analyse

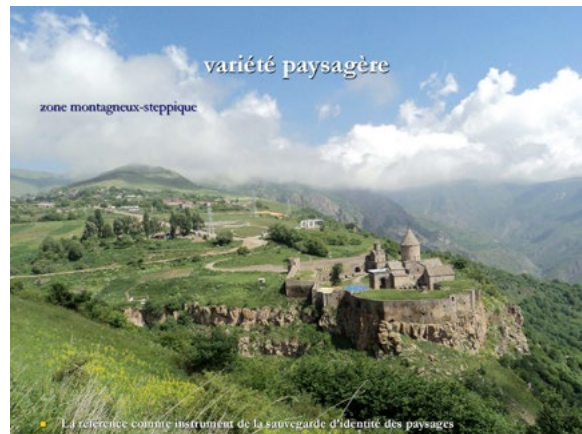
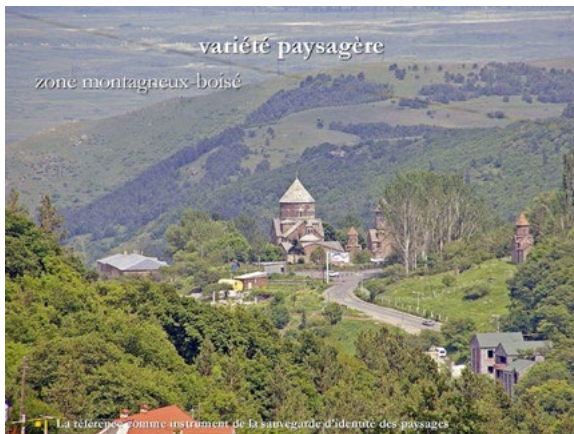
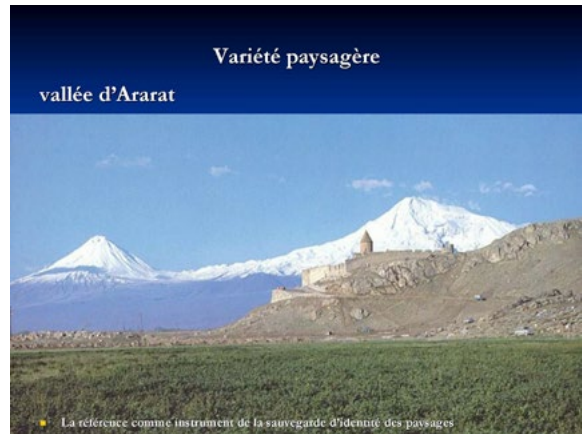
Les outils permettant d'intervenir dans le site, peuvent se conformer à des références prenant en considération:

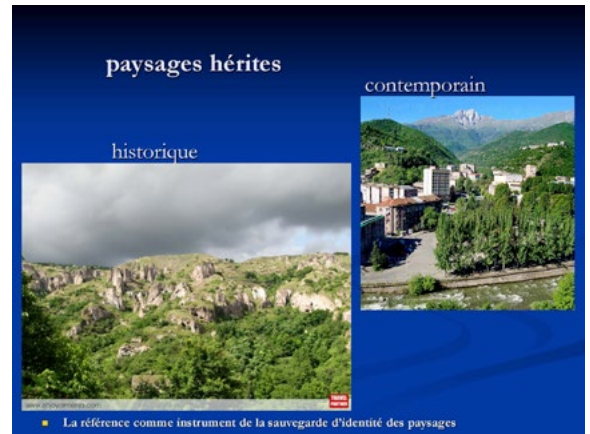
- ▶ le tissu, la trame, le découpage, la densité, la rupture, l'interaction plein-vidé...;
- ▶ l'échelle, la dimension, la répétition, le rythme, la texture, l'harmonie des symboles...;
- ▶ les matériaux locaux, la modénature et la manière de réaliser leur traitement;

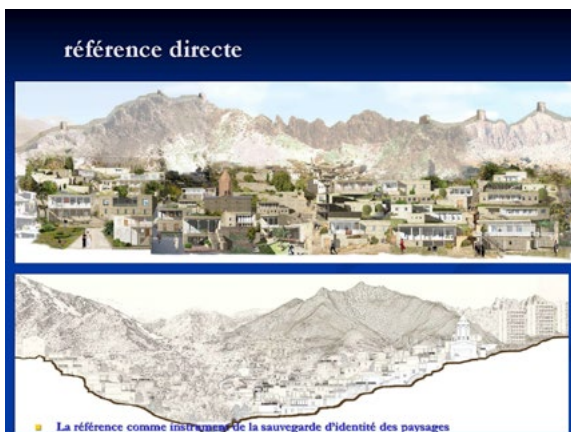
- ▶ les formes architecturales déterminant les caractéristiques du bâti local: maçonnerie, enduit, bardage, toitures, balcons, vérandas, terrasses;
- ▶ l'aménagement des espaces libres dans l'esprit de la commune ou du quartier;
- ▶ le respect de la polychromie de l'environnement et de la palette paysagère;
- ▶ les espaces verts (essences locales ou adoptées).

Conclusion

Dans la formation de l'idée du projet, la motivation du choix de la référence à appliquer dans un site (paysage) doit être basée sur les résultats d'analyses menées dans deux directions: révélation de l'identité du site et de sa tolérance à se modifier, et révélation des paramètres de la référence et de sa capacité d'adaptation.







Les Notions pour l'analyse pré-projet

- Héritage et patrimoine;
- Variété des paysages hérités, comme catégorie absolu;
- Identité des paysages, comme expression de cette variété;
- Sensation du temps (confrontation passé-présent-avenir).
Le paysage est toujours actuel;
- Gout, pertinence, correspondance, conformité, concordance.

Apprentissage théorique pour l'analyse avant projet

Les Notions à comprendre

- Personnalisation d'image et d'autre paramètre paysager actuelle, hérité et (ou) perdu:
- Révélation et identification des paramètres caractéristiques d'identité des paysages par la recherche historique, littéraire, iconographique, cartographique, urbaine, architecturale...
- Argumentation du choix de la conception d'application de la référence, de leur négation.

Analyse de la référence à appliquée dans le projet

- La tolérance du paysage d'accepter l'intervention non banal
- Concevoir l'image résultant du paysage: les vues, panoramas, silhouettes, perspectives, coloris...
- Tissu, trame, découpage, densité, rupture, interaction plain – vide ...
- Echèle, dimension, répétition, rythme, texture, l'harmonie des symboles...
- Matériaux locaux, modénature et manière de leur traitement

Analyse de la référence à appliquée dans le projet

- Formes architecturales déterminants les caractéristiques du bâti local: maçonnerie, enduit, bardage, toitures, balcons, vérandas, terrasses...
- Aménagement des espaces libres dans l'esprit de la commune ou de quartier
- Respect de la polychromie d'environnement et la palette paysagère :
- Espaces verts (essences locaux ou adoptés).

ARMENIA / ARMÉNIE

Provision of the measures for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in strategic spatial planning documents

Mrs Nune Petrosyan

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The spatial development planning process must be guided by the principles of sustainable development in order to ensure a healthy, comfortable, safe and secure environment for the population. Thus it becomes necessary that the human activities, those which result in landscapes being transformed and losing their unique features and key characteristics, are first conceived on the basis of the balance between natural and man-made systems, foreseeing the consequences of these impacts. A complex of appropriate measures must be developed to prevent negative impacts and encourage those which will protect valuable parts of natural landscapes, providing a favourable, available, environmentally safe and friendly, comfortable living environment to satisfy the chief demands of humans: living, work and recreation.

This includes certain urban and environmental issues, notably:

- ▶ Urban sphere: protection of landscapes from overloading; regulation of densities in the central urban zones: limitation of unregulated expansion; expansion of green areas, parks maintenance, pedestrian conduit development (the city green framework arrangement), bicycle path organisation; and limitation of transport communications in historical and protected areas.
- ▶ Environmental sphere: carbon emission mitigations; compatible, environmentally-friendly spatial development for cities; construction of energy-saving buildings (reconstruction), renewable energy usage; waste reduction (reuse, recycling up to 30-50 %); sustainable transport organisation (compatible communication systems, redirecting the transit highways out of the city's residential areas, new transport methods, pedestrian and bicycle provision; and a sustainable engineering infrastructure.

The need for consideration of landscape issues in spatial planning documents

All three types of landscape – unique landscapes, ordinary and degraded types – require appropriate action such as promotion of: landscape protection, referring to more valuable landscapes; landscape management, in order to guide and harmonise changes; and landscape planning process, for the creation of new landscapes.

Legislative regulation of the above issues in the local spatial planning documents drafting process is regulated by legal documents adopted in various sectors. Landscape planning is being developed as a separate department responsible for spatial planning documents.

In the Republic of Armenia, Government Regulation appendix on Communities (Settlements) "Master Plan Development, expertise, agreement, approval and amendment" (29 December 2011, No. 1920-N), based on

the European Landscape Convention's main provisions, the detailed information guidelines are given on different types of appropriate actions for a landscape. According to the design programme, the following items are to be considered:

- ▶ data on the existing conditions of natural and cultural landscapes;
- ▶ data on the use of green public areas, landscapes and recreational areas;
- ▶ the main priority directions for development (the basic requirements for the development of spatial organisation of a community: the preservation and improvement of the landscape and the engineering infrastructure, based on community development programmes);
- ▶ the main perspective directions of spatial development of the community, including: community development-driven programme requirements for the community regarding architectural and functional development; the organisation of the maintenance and development of an engineering infrastructure; preservation and improvement of the linear objects of the environment; landscape protection and improvement; separation of regulatory areas of urban development; territorial organisation and development; preservation of sites of historical and cultural heritage protection.

For the preparation of a project, a community spatial development plan is prepared, resulting from a complex evaluation drawn from the multifactor analysis of actual land usage. Then the project proposals for the protection, management and planning are adopted.

Considering the graphical aspect, the landscape organisation plan outlines in particular:

- ▶ forest, water and other target positions, and areas included in natural complexes within community boundaries;
- ▶ classification and evaluation of landscapes, ranging from natural complexes to degraded areas;
- ▶ identification of the different types of landscape features by zone;
- ▶ special protection measures for the essential features of the landscape;
- ▶ recommendations for the development of landscape design, restoration or creation.

With the adoption of the convention into a spatial planning regulatory document process, many new items concerning landscape management appear:

- ▶ the identification of complex landscape issues in spatial planning and urban planning policies;

- ▶ the integration of the landscape dimension in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social, economic and other policies with possible direct or indirect impacts on the landscape;
- ▶ the undertaking of public participation of local and regional authorities and other stakeholders in awareness-raising of civil society, private organisations and public authorities, regarding the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.

The landscape issues are included in a three-level planning process, as listed below:

National level

A multifactor analysis of the land-use in Armenia is carried out on the basis of a systems analysis. The following elements are considered: desertification processes, urban use of the territory, zoning, landscape of various zones, geological and seismic conditions, resource allocation, special protected areas, and environmental focal points.

Regional level

It is necessary to develop a multifactor analysis based on a complex estimation and to develop a programme for perspective development based on estimation territorial planning structure analysis.

Analysis and estimation

- ▶ Natural conditions: natural agricultural area; location at altitudes above sea level; the coefficient of horizontal partition area (km / sq. km);
- ▶ Morphological conditions: relief type (plain, hilly, ridged, mixed); the steepness of the slope (slope angle in degrees); the exposure of the slope (north, northeast, south, southeast, etc.);
- ▶ Geological conditions: soil-forming material (coating, loess, alluvial and other); the level of groundwater; the salinity of groundwater; the structure of the soil; the degree of stoniness (weak, medium, strong); exposure to wind erosion (weak, medium, strong); exposure to water erosion (weak, medium, strong); the ameliorative condition of land (drainage, irrigation);
- ▶ Aesthetic conditions: dominant and specific points; natural compositional axis; multi-dimensional panoramas;
- ▶ Seismic zoning: geodynamic processes (mudslide, floods, rock falls, etc.); landscape classification and assessment.

Perspective planning structure

Appropriate use for each type of landscape: agricultural landscapes; forest landscapes; industrial landscapes; urban landscapes; linear (transport) geotechnical systems; recreational landscapes; formation of protected areas.

Municipal level (master plan development and structural analysis)

The main direction of architectural and landscape analysis is the choice of solutions in which the growing city negatively affects the landscape or, on the other hand, enhances it.

One of the basic principles for urban projects is the implementation of landscape-oriented urban development: fundamental landscape considerations (rivers, reservoirs, forestry, hills, etc.) thus become urban development components. Moreover, the aim is not only to preserve, but also to direct urban development at all levels.

Within local-level spatial planning documents, the elaboration of the concept of the free spaces in the city should also be developed, in the frame of which a systematic study and planning of all the undeveloped areas is carried out as a separate urban planning objective. This, together with the built-up residential and industrial areas, formulates and regulates the settlement planning structure. Each element in the free areas system has a different function, that is: regulatory planning; recreational; sanitary-hygienic; microclimatic; economic, technical; architectural and artistic.

All these functions in specific conditions may be mutually complementary, neutral or exclusionary.

Local level spatial planning documents should be developed in accordance with the economic and proper use of landscapes, indicating the main zones for land use restrictions, the special legal regimes and providing guidance for the identification of activities in specific areas, eg: spaces and protection zones of the objects of cultural heritage; water protection zones; coastal protection zones; flood, landslide and other dangerous occurrence zones; industrial facility and sanitary zones; zones of protected natural areas.

Different urbanisation level landscape analysis in local planning documents from the perspective of landscape identification includes: definition of landscape analysis with natural dominants and high-value views; landscape components as compositional accents; historical landscape management; maintenance of valuable viewpoints for historical landscapes; landscape classification and evaluation; high-valued landscape scenarios incorporated in city structure; green frame (as an environmental uninterrupted corridor accumulating various functions such as biodiversity protection, mild microclimatic conditions provision, pedestrian access between different kinds of green spaces, etc.) formulation and development of the city, consisting of: public green spaces, landscape parks; green corridors, natural landscapes, forests, water surfaces (rivers and coastal parts, lakes).

Integration of landscape components and the territorial impact assessments, in particular harmony and inter-connectedness, can be achieved only by combining the

two main actions: protection and management. Mostly this is protection through development (for example, cleaning a river bed, coastal areas, etc.).

Within the territories' economic and social development, cultural and environmental functions are to be combined.

The development strategy should be based on: the active development of the regions; operation and maintenance savings; and public awareness, ensuring transparency in decision-making, equality and a sense of responsibility.

The next phase to the definition of landscape quality objectives is the identification of landscape zones with the defined functions for each of them in accordance with their carrying capacity. In urbanised areas it is regulated in accordance with the definition and ensures the appropriate density of population and construction: for recreational areas the total recreational capacity is calculated, and is limited by indicators of permissible load on the natural landscape.

Three main criteria to be considered are: bio-ecological, based on the stability of natural landscapes; technological, related to the physical and the hygienic requirements of the landscape for different types of recreational activities; psychological, aesthetic, based on the requirements to the aesthetic factors of each activity; psychological comfort, as the immediate surroundings, and, besides comfort, designing an emotional backdrop, which stimulates positive or negative emotions.

For the urban landscapes, the pressure on landscapes is to be balanced with areas of different densities, considering the potential of the landscapes.

Restoration of degraded landscapes is one of the stages of spatial planning documents for the industrial settlements neighbourhood, whereby proposals for reuse and cultivation measures are provided. Protection from erosion, landslide and defragmentation of landscapes as an environmental problem are also solved through corresponding measures (barrages, retaining walls, ecoducts, etc.).

Conclusions

Architecture and landscape design in urban planning documentation should be based on natural and historical features, considered at local level. The important urban structures are to be placed in significant areas.

Landscape monitoring and reporting

Strong pressures and the various problems connected with landscape protection, management and planning of activities that affect contemporary landscapes require continuous monitoring and exchange of information. Monitoring observations are made at different levels – local, regional, national or international – using compatible monitoring systems, ensuring continuous exchange of information.

**European Landscape Convention
main provisions for implementation measures in
strategic spatial planning documents**

Armenian experience -

**Strategic and policy documents in
favour of the landscape**

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European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

In the Spatial development planning process, guided by the principles of sustainable development and in order to ensure a healthy, comfortable, safe and secure environment for the population, it is necessary that human activities - which result in the transformation of the landscape and loss of its unique features and key characteristics - are initially organised on the basis of the balance between natural and man-made systems. It is important to predict the consequences of these impacts, and, as a result, develop a complex of appropriate measures to avoid negative impacts and develop those procedures for protection of valuable parts of the natural landscape, to provide a favourable, available, environmentally-safe and friendly, comfortable living environment to satisfy humans' main demands: - **living, working, recreation.**

This includes:

Urban sphere:

- Protection of landscapes from overloading;
- Regulation of densities in the central urban zones, limitation of unregulated expansion;
- Expansion of green areas, parks maintenance, pedestrian avenue development (the city green framework), bicycle path organisation;
- Limitation of transport communications in historical and protected areas.

Environmental sphere:

- Carbon emission mitigations;
- Choosing compatible, environmentally-friendly city spatial development variants;
- Energy saving building construction (reconstruction), renewable energy usage;
- Waste reduction (reusage, recycling up to 30-50%);
- Sustainable transport organisation (compatible communication systems, retracing the train's highways out of the city living area boundaries, new methods of transport, and bicycle movement provision);
- Sustainable engineering infrastructure.

European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

The need for landscape issues consideration in spatial planning documents

All three types of landscapes - unique landscapes, ordinary and degraded types, require appropriate action such as:

- promotion of landscape protection (more valuable landscapes);
- government of all kinds of changes; and
- a planning process for the creation of new landscapes)

Legislative regulation of the above issues in the local spatial planning documents drafting process is regulated by normative-legal documents adopted in various sectors.

Landscape planning is being developed as a separate department or independent project in spatial planning documents.

In the RA Government Regulation appendix on communities (settlements) Master Plans Development, expertise, agreement and approval and amendments (2011 December 29, N 1920-N), based on the European Landscape Convention's main provisions, detailed information on landscape and different types of appropriate action guidelines are given. They are:

According to the design assignment, the following items are to be considered:

- data on the use of green public areas, landscapes and recreational areas;
- main priority directions of development (the basic requirements for the development of spatial organisation of community, the preservation and improvement of the landscape, of engineering infrastructure, based on community development programmes);
- the main direction of spatial development of the community, includes: community development-driven programmes, requirements for the community architectural and functional development; the maintenance and development of engineering infrastructure, preservation and improvement of the linear objects of the environment; landscape protection and improvement; separation of regulatory areas of urban development; territorial organisation and development; the preservation of sites of historical and cultural heritage protection.

European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Project elaboration requirements:

- Community spatial development plan (main plan), in the result of complex evaluation plan based on the analysis of the actual land use are proposed and fixed the project proposals for the protection of landscapes, restoration or organization (creation)

Within the Graphical part of drawings, the landscape organisation plan outlines:

- the forest, water and other target positions, as well as the areas included within natural complexes inside community boundaries;
- classification and evaluation of landscapes, including natural complexes, and also degenerative areas;
- separation of different modes assessed landscapes by zones;
- special protection measures for the essential features of the landscape;
- The recommendations for the development of landscape design, restoration or creation.

With the adoption of the Convention into spatial planning which amends regulatory document processing, plenty of new items concerning landscapes appear: the detailing of landscape issues complex in spatial planning and urban planning policies, as well as in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic, and any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on the landscapes, carrying out public participation of local and regional authorities and other stakeholders, in raising awareness in civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and the changes implemented or planned in it.

European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Country level (settling system analysis)

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

In the result of multifactor analysis the area's utilization condition the favourable zones for each function has been outlined

Desertification processes in Armenia. Urban utilization on the territory of RA. Landscape zones of Republic of Armenia

Specialty Protected Nature Areas and Forests of Armenia

Highly valued landscapes of RA

European Landscape Convention main provisions implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Regional level (territorial planning structure analysis)

Natural conditions

- Natural agricultural area
- Altitude above sea level
- Coefficient of horizontal partition area (km/km²)

Morphological conditions

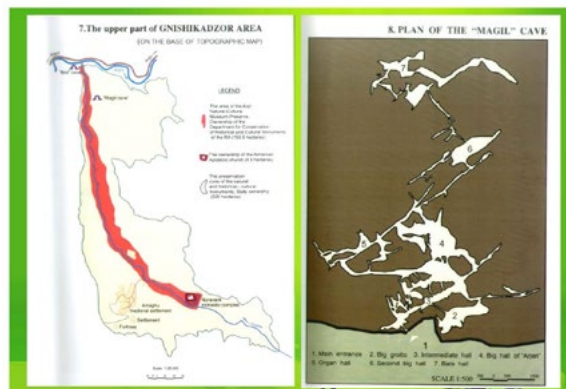
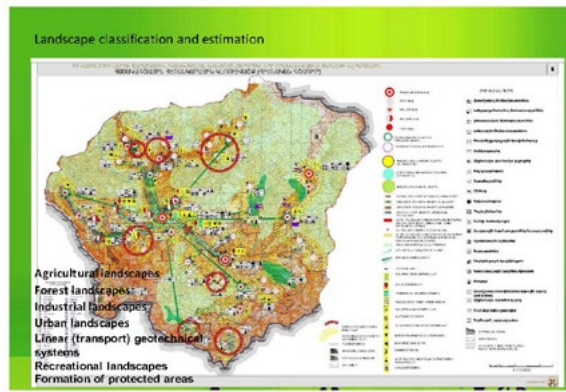
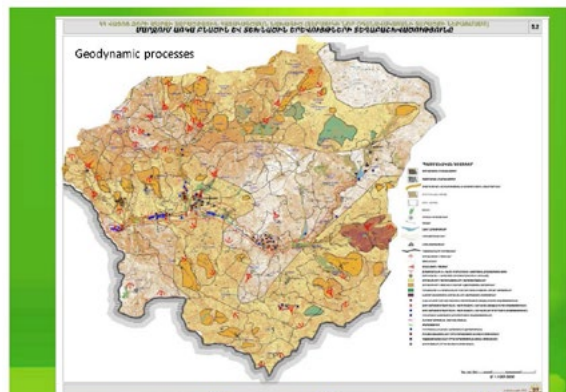
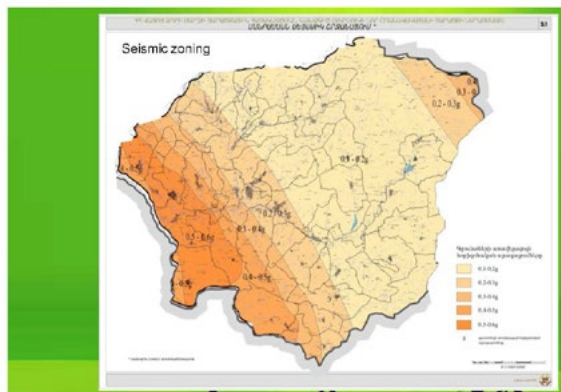
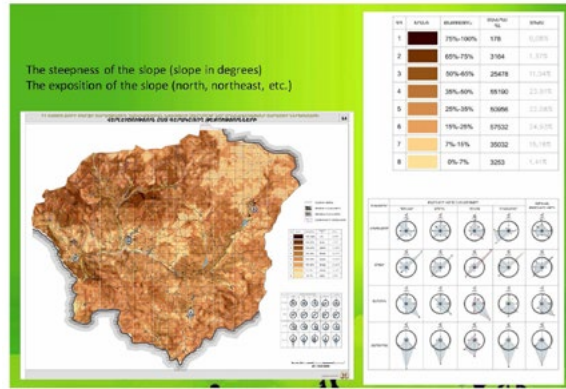
- Relief type (plain, hilly, ridged, combined)
- Steepness of the slope (slope in degrees)
- Exposure of the slope (north, northeast, etc.)

Aesthetic conditions

- Dominant and specific points

Geological conditions

- Soil-forming material
- The level of groundwater, m
- The salinity of groundwater
- The ameliorative condition of land
- The structure of soil
- The degree of stoniness
- Exposure to wind erosion
- Exposure to water erosion



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Landscape dominating points and harmony in natural and cultural environment



City level (master plan structural analysis)

The main direction of architectural and landscape analysis is the choice of solutions in which the growing city does not displace or suppress the landscape, and incorporates it into itself and is thus enriched.

Community area	5039.13 ha
Built up area	1008.25 ha
Settlement area	592.8 ha
Population	21 000 inhab.
Density	35 pers/ha



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

One of the basic principles for urban projects is the necessity to implement landscape-oriented urban development of the areas, and this means that fundamental landscape factors (rivers, reservoirs, forestry, hills, etc.) become urban development guiding dominants. This is not only to preserve, but also to direct urban development at all levels.

Within the local-level spatial planning documents, elaboration of the concept of free spaces within the city should also be developed, in the frame of which a systematic study and planning of all undeveloped areas is carried out as a separate urban planning object. This, together with the built-up residential and industrial areas, formulates and regulates the settlement planning structure. Each element in the free areas system has a different function, that is:

- planning regulatory;
- recreational;
- sanitary-hygienic;
- microclimatic;
- economic, technical;
- architectural and artistic.

All these functions, in specific conditions, act as mutually complementary, neutral or exclusionary.

As a part of spatial planning documents at local level, the main zones list of land use restrictions is defined/ Special legal regimes / for guidance of activities in corresponding parts of the cities to be carried out, in accordance with the economic and proper use of landscapes, eg:

- spaces and protection zones surrounding objects of cultural heritage;
- water protection zones;
- coastal protection zones;
- floods, landslides and other dangerous occurrences zones;
- industrial facility sanitary zones;
- zones of protected natural areas.

European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Integration of landscape components and the territorial impact assessments, (in particular, harmony and interconnectedness) can be accessed only by combining two main actions:

- development
- protection

Within the territory's economic and social development, the following functions are to be combined:

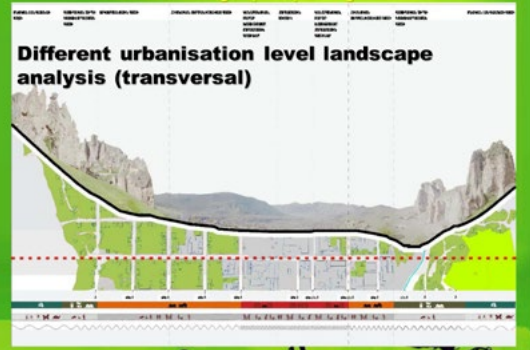
- cultural functions
- environmental functions

Forming a development strategy based on:

- the active development of regions;
- operation and maintenance savings;
- public awareness, ensuring transparency in decision-making, equality and a sense of responsibility.

European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Different urbanisation level landscape analysis (transversal)



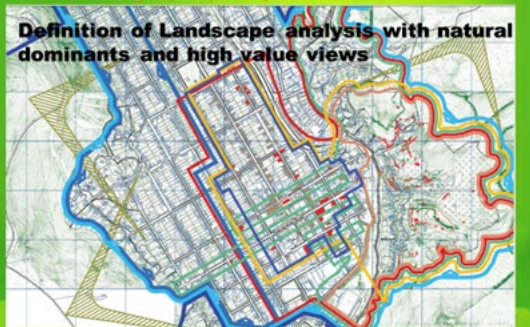
European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Different urbanisation level landscape analysis (longitudinal)



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Definition of Landscape analysis with natural dominants and high value views



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Landscape components as compositional accents



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Historical landscape management - keeping the valuable view points of historical landscapes



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Landscape classification and evaluation
Highly valued landscape scenarios absorbed into city structure



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Green frame formulation and development of the city:

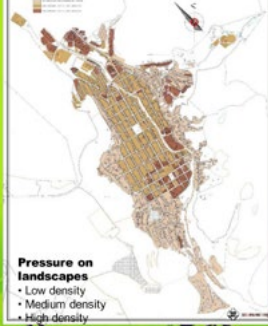
- Public green spaces
- Landscape parks
- Water surfaces (rivers, coastal regions and lakes)
- Green corridors
- Natural landscapes



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Next phase to the landscape quality objectives definition is the forecast of Landscape separate functional zones with defined functions corresponding to a permissible load. In urbanised areas it is regulated in accordance with the definition and ensures the density of population and construction. For recreational areas the total recreational capacity is calculated, which is limited by indicators of permissible load on the natural landscape. Three criteria are to be identified:

- Bio-ecological, based on the stability of natural landscapes;
- Technological, related to the physical and hygienic requirements of the landscape for different types of recreational activities;
- Psychological and aesthetic, based on the requirements to the aesthetic factors of each activity, psychological comfort of the immediate surroundings, as well as comfort and emotional backdrop, prompting positive or negative emotions.



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

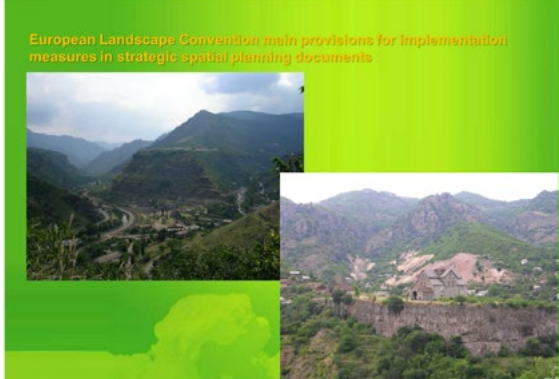
Protection through development (clean bed and coastal areas for usage)



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Recultivation of degraded landscapes



Protection from erosion, landslide



barrages



European Landscape Convention main provisions for implementation measures in strategic spatial planning documents

Fragmentation of landscapes as an environmental problem




Conclusions
 Architecture and landscape design in urban planning documentation should be based on

- local
- natural
- and historical features

The urban structures of great importance are to be paced in significant areas. They need to be emphasised and identified as their role is more significant in the remaining urban structures.

Landscape monitoring and reporting:
 Strong pressures and various problems connected with landscape protection, management and planning of activities that affect modern landscapes require continuous monitoring and exchange of information. Monitoring observations are made at different levels (local, regional, national or international) using the compatible monitoring systems and ensuring continuous exchange of information.

ARMENIA / ARMÉNIE

Principles of landscape planning in mountainous regions

Mr Ashot Khoetsyan

Dr. of Sciences in Geography, Head of the Chair of Geography and its Teaching Methods, Armenian State Pedagogical University

"PRINCIPLES OF LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS

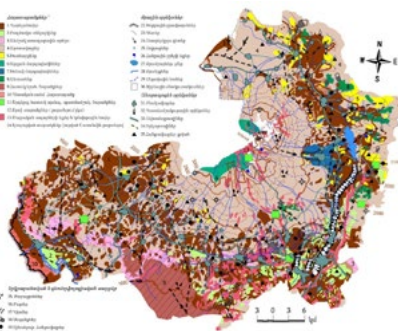
(ON THE RA ARAGATSOTN MARZ'S EXAMPLE)"

<<ПРИНЦИПЫ ЛАНДШАФТНОГО ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ
ГОРНЫХ РЕГИОНОВ
(НА ПРИМЕРЕ МАРЗА АРАГАЦОТН РА)>>

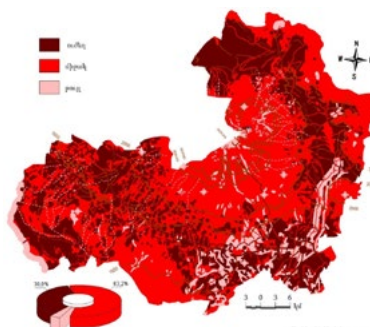
Prof. Ashot Khoetsyan
Dr. Susanna Khachatryan



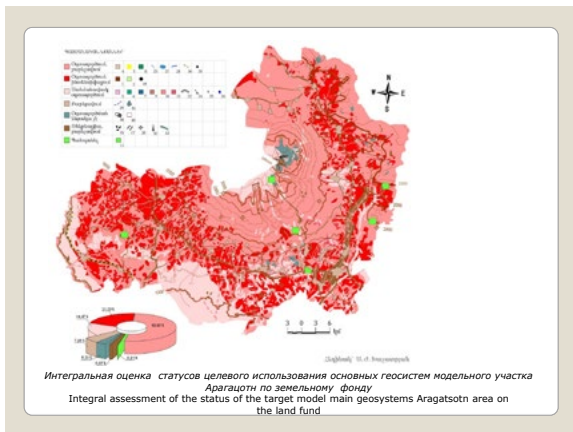
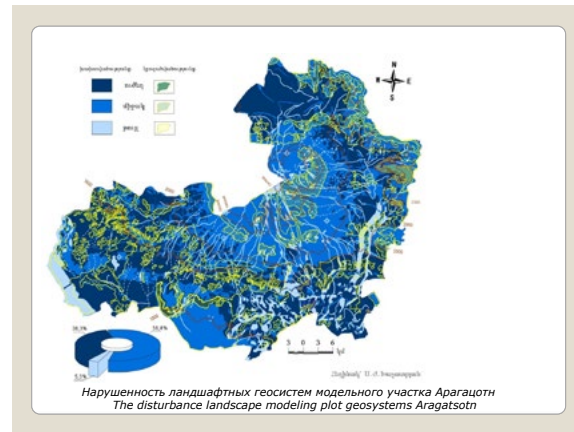
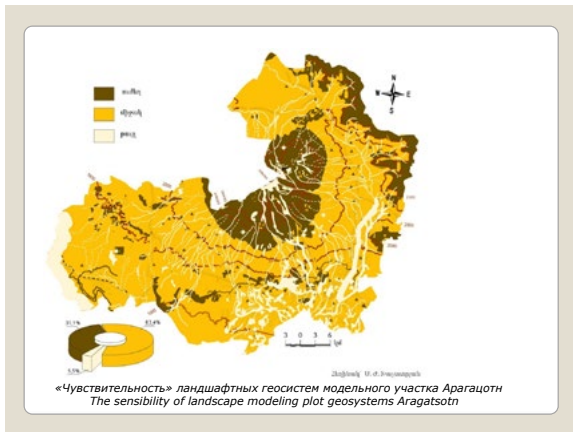
Геоэкологические районы и высотные пояса модельного участка Арагацотн
Geoecological areals and high-rise belts model site Aragatsotn



Результаты инвентаризации основных геосистем модельного участка Арагацотн
The results of the inventory of basic geosystems model site Aragatsotn



«Значимость» геосистем модельного участка Арагацотн
The importance of geosystems model site Aragatsotn



ARMENIA / ARMÉNIE

The principles, as defined by the European Landscape Convention, relating to training and education in the higher education systems of Armenia

Mrs Siranush Drmeyan

*Leading specialist, Higher and Postgraduate Professional Education Department,
Ministry of Education and Science, Armenia*

In February of 2004, Armenia ratified and fulfilled a number of environmental conventions developed by the Council of Europe, adopting laws and regulations and establishing a network of protected landscapes. Various regional, socio-economic and environmental programmes have been developed, in accordance with the provisions of the European Landscape Convention and the Recommendation adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe for its implementation.

Taking into account the difficult socio-economic conditions of Armenia in the 1990s, and the need of landscape degradation prevention, a chair of Forestry was established in 2003 at the Armenian Agricultural Academy (at present Armenian National Agrarian University - ANAU), the main goal of which was to educate highly qualified specialists to ensure the sustainable preservation and development of the natural and anthropogenic landscapes.

The students of the “Forest enterprise and settlements greening” major, co-ordinated by the chair of Forestry and through the curriculum of the Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees, are taught a number of specialised subjects such as Dendrology, Forestry, Forest amelioration and silviculture, Forest seed breeding, Forest taxation and Landscape science. In the Master’s programme they study: Ornate dendrology, Forest amelioration and protection, Forest dendro-diversity, Landscape design, etc.

In the curriculum of the Bachelor’s degree, theoretical knowledge concerning the forest and urban green plantations is provided. In particular, during internships in forest landscapes, students are introduced to landscape biodiversity, both their living and non-living components, which is essential information when planning forest management and forest regeneration.

During their studies, the Master's students obtain more detailed knowledge concerning the protection, sustainable development and utilisation of natural and anthropogenic landscapes, particularly in the framework of the subjects Forest dendro-diversity, Landscape design, Forest projection and Forest engineering.

At the Gyumri State Pedagogical Institute (GPSI), two subjects are included in the Geography curriculum of "Mapping and Cadastral Surveying": Landscape studies and Landscape planning.

In landscape studies, certain topics that correspond with the European Landscape Convention are included. In the General Introduction unit, Landscape quality aims and Landscape protection issues are included, identifying landscape values and issues for their protection and planning.

In accordance with the European Landscape Convention, the programme should include sustainable development principles for the protection of land, water surfaces and special landscape management. According to the convention's articles, transborder landscape co-operation principles that aim to develop co-operation at local and regional level are included in the topics. It mostly stimulates Armenia-Georgia transborder co-operation.

In Landscape studies the academic programme for landscape socio-economic functions are also analysed. Multifunctional landscapes are given considered attention, so the student can recognise urban landscape features and can repair conflicts and undesirable results of landscape components in the future.

The Landscape Planning Academic Programme is being taught in the Mapping and Cadastral Survey, an official

record of the owners of land and of the amount and value of the land they own, used for calculating the amount of tax owed. In accordance with the convention, in the scope of this academic programme for landscape regional planning and urban development, issues are included that can have an influence on the landscape relating to culture, agriculture, and environmental, social and economic policy. The development of an academic programme for Landscape Management and Planning is important for the profession.

In the academic programme, the main attention is paid to the topics that relate to the European Landscape Convention. The most important topics are Cultural landscape as a regional ecology management purpose/aim; Landscape planning as a regional tourism development and recreation development tool; Landscape planning and land tenure/utilisation; and Urban landscape planning and management, which can be used as an Activity Guideline for Local and Regional Authorities.

Within the curriculum of the Bachelor's degree, the students of Yerevan State University are taught some of the specialised subjects through the curriculum of the Master's degree, such as Landscape sciences, Landscape ecology, the Landscapes of the Republic of Armenia, Geography of soils and Soil sciences, Geoecology, Biogeography. The Master's programme includes: Geochemistry and Geophysics of landscapes, applied landscape sciences, anthropogenic transformation of the natural environment, Rational use and Planning issues of landscapes. This is co-ordinated by the Chair of Physical Geography and Hydro-meteorology and the Chair of Physical Geography and Landscape Ecology.

Workshop 2 / Atelier 2
**Strategies and policy documents
in favour of the landscape**
**Stratégies et documents politiques
en faveur du paysage**

Chairs/Présidents

Mrs Dace Granta

*Senior Officer, Representative of Latvia for the implementation
of the European Landscape Convention,
Regional Planning Division,
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Latvia*

Mr Jean-François Seguin

*Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference
of the European Landscape Convention, France*

ANDORRA / ANDORRE

Les actions 2016-2020 de la Stratégie nationale du paysage de l'Andorre

M^{me} Anna Moles

Chef d'Unité paysage, biodiversité et évaluation environnementale,

Représentante nationale de l'Andorre pour la Convention européenne du paysage,

Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable

Presentació

Govern d'Andorra

La Stratégie Nationale du Paysage Actions 2016 - 2020



Comissió Nacional del Paisatge

Presentació

Govern d'Andorra

La Stratégie Nationale du Paysage - chronologie

2006-2009 : carte des unités de paysage et catalogue des paysages d'Andorre (enquêtes - carte de la qualité du paysage, carte du potentiel pour le tourisme, carte de pronostic), propositions pour l'amélioration des paysages

Novembre 2010 : Forum de la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage
7 objectifs de qualité paysagère et 99 actions qui ont été analysées et organisées en 50 actions durant la première moitié de 2011

23 mars 2011 signature de la Convention Européenne du Paysage

27 avril 2011 : approbation par le gouvernement de la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage avec les sept objectifs de qualité paysagère

29 décembre 2011 ratification de la Convention Européenne du Paysage

24 Janvier 2012 : le Ministre du Tourisme et de l'Environnement a présenté les actions 2012-2015 aux participants du Forum de la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage

15 février 2012 : le gouvernement a approuvé les 21 actions pour 2012-2015

Comissió Nacional del Paisatge

Presentació

Govern d'Andorra

La Stratégie Nationale du Paysage - Actions 2012 - 2015


Accions Transversals

Bilans annuels présentés à la Commission Nationale du Paysage et aux citoyens (<http://www.mediambient.ad/estrategia-nacional-del-paisatge>)

90% de les 21 actions approuvées ont été initiées

7 actions à finaliser ou poursuivies au-delà de ce qui était prévu

Nouvelle période 2016 - 2020 => 22 actions



Comissió Nacional del Paisatge

Presentació

Govern d'Andorra

La Stratégie nationale du paysage - Actions 2016 - 2020

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



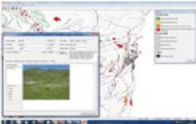
+ Objectifs 2 i 3 (1 action) + 4 Actions transversales

Comissió Nacional del Paisatge

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Objectif 1 Des paysages naturels de haute montagne de qualité et bien conservés

Établir un plan de gestion des zones humides



Depuis janvier 2016 il existe un diagnostic de la situation des zones humides i une proposition de plan de gestion qui inclue des objectifs et des actions pour préserver et gérer ces milieux

Un horizon 2016 - 2024 est proposé, suivant le plan stratégique international de la Convention de Ramsar.

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Objectif 2. Des paysages ruraux revalorisés ou renforcés

Promouvoir le secteur agricole comme une pièce essentielle de la diversification de l'économie du pays

Règlement qui développe la Loi de l'agriculture et de l'élevage pour l'identification et la promotion des bonnes pratiques agraires par le maintien de la biodiversité végétale, la récupération des friches et la pour le pâturage des sous-bois et bas de pentes (2016-2017)

Campagne de communication pour la marque "produits agricoles et artisanaux d'Andorre"

Promotion des cultures de produits de proximité comme la pomme de terre d'Andorre



Label "Vin de qualité contrôlée d'Andorre"

Plan de recherche sur la viabilité de la culture des myrtilles

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Objectif 2. Des paysages ruraux revalorisés ou renforcés

Promouvoir la connaissance et la conservation intégrée du patrimoine culturel

Restauration d'éléments multifonctionnels (usages d'élevage, touristique, éducatif...): restauration et maintenance de 8 cabanes de la Vallée du Madriu-Perafita-Claror avec la Commune d'Escaldes-Engordany et la direction de gestion de la Vallée, techniques de pierre sèche et matériaux traditionnels (été 2016)


Recherche historique sur l'évolution des paysages culturels: 2016 2ème phase de prospection archéologique et finalisation du projet de recherche historique et d'archéologie du paysage, sur l'occupation humaine en haute et moyenne montagne du secteur nord de la commune d'Ordino.

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Objectif 3. Des paysages urbains de qualité bien délimités, accueillants pour le tourisme et agréables à vivre

Introduire le paysage dans la planification urbaine et la planification sectorielle nationale - Plan sectoriel d'infrastructures vertes (PSIVA)



Objectifs	Méthodologie
Proposer des nouvelles opportunités d'usage social du paysage (loisirs, mobilité durable)	2015 Diagnostic territorial
Offrir au tourisme une nouvelle façon de découvrir l'Andorre	2015 - 2016 Participation citoyenne
Mettre en valeur les caractéristiques historiques et culturelles, naturelles, et scéniques des paysages, connectivité des espaces naturels...	2016 Propositions
	2016 Rédaction du plan



La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Objectif 3. Des paysages urbains de qualité bien délimités, accueillants pour le tourisme et agréables à vivre

Établir un plan pour l'amélioration et l'intégration des zones industrielles existantes et futures

Diagnostic des zones existantes

Analyse de la réglementation d'urbanisme propositions de modifications pour l'intégration paysagère des nouvelles installations industrielles



Guide technique ou catalogue de solutions constructives plus intégrées au paysage qui les entoure (matériaux et couleurs)

Plans d'intégration "personnalisés"

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Objectif 4. Des routes plus respectueuses de la géomorphologie et plus intégrées dans le paysage

Mettre en place les outils pour assurer l'intégration paysagère des routes

Diagnostic sur l'intégration paysagère des routes qui permettent de déterminer les actions à mettre en œuvre

Catalogue d'actions et de solutions de conception pour la construction des routes (murs, talus, tunnels...), en fonction des paysages traversés

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Objectif 4. Des routes plus respectueuses de la géomorphologie et plus intégrées dans le paysage

Mettre en place les outils pour assurer l'intégration paysagère des routes





2015



2016

Investissements:
2015 : 44.000 €
2016 : 190.000 €
2017 : 330.000 €

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Objectif 5. Des installations touristiques et de loisirs de qualité et respectueuses avec le paysage des alentours

Minimiser les impacts paysagers des grandes installations touristiques et de loisirs

Restauration du talus du Pi de Mig Dia (ENSISA)

Récupération de semences autochtones


2012: Guide Intégration paysagère des stations de ski alpin - journée technique

2015: Essais de récoltes de graines autochtones pour la station de ski d'ENSISA

2016 - 2020:
- Visites annuelles des restaurations des pistes de ski
- Sensibilisation à l'importance des restaurations des pistes et de l'usage de graines autochtones (appui ECOVARS)


La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Objectif 6. Un tourisme diversifié connaisseur et respectueux des paysages et de leurs valeurs



Établir un diagnostic et des propositions d'adaptation du réseau de refuges pour promouvoir la randonnée en montagne.

Projet de Loi sur les logements touristiques et modification de la réglementation pour favoriser des nouveaux logements type "Borda de Muntanya« (habitat traditionnel de montagne)




Établir un label de qualité paysagère
Label Biosphere

La Stratégie Nationale du Paysage – Actions 2012 - 2015

Objectif 6. Un tourisme diversifié connaisseur et respectueux des paysages et de leurs valeurs


Continuer à utiliser le paysage pour la promotion du tourisme du pays



Actualiser de le guide des chemins avec de nouveaux itinéraires (format papier, digital et App)

Création de nouvelles routes de pêche

Étude pour la revitalisation touristique de la Vallée du Madriu-Perafita-Claror



Création de 20 routes de randonnées sur le web www.rutespirineus.com.

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Objectif 7. Un tourisme diversifié connaisseur et respectueux des paysages et de leurs valeurs




Amélioration des programmes d'enseignement scolaire pour favoriser la connaissance et l'estime des paysages d'Andorre basée sur le contact direct avec le paysage et les expériences.



Sensibiliser les adultes sur la richesse et l'importance du paysage (concours, expositions, matériel audiovisuel, etc.).

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020



Objectif 7. Une population qui connaît et apprécie tous les paysages de l'Andorre



Former les techniciens et professionnels impliqués dans la gestion, l'aménagement, la restauration et la planification du paysage.

Organiser des journées techniques : novembre 2016 énergies renouvelables et paysage.

Concevoir et proposer un diplôme universitaire sur le paysage en Andorre en collaboration avec l'Université d'Andorre.

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020



Actions transversales

Promouvoir l'amélioration paysagère dans tout le pays en donnant la priorité aux routes et aux zones les plus fréquentées aussi bien naturelles qu'urbaines

1. Citoyens (FD): <https://fotodenuncies.govern.ad/>

2. Administrations (PN): Inventaire de points noirs

Depuis 2012:
FD: 84/106 résolues (80%)
PN: 166 / 344 résolus (50%)

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Actions transversales

Établir un plan pour ordonner les signalisations et les panneaux publicitaires dans tout le pays





Élaboration d'un règlement sur la publicité commerciale, localisation, dimensions,

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Actions législatives

Rédiger et élever au parlement la Loi de conservation de l'environnement et de la biodiversité

Rédiger et élever au parlement la Loi d'évaluation environnementale des plans et programmes



Les conventions internationales ratifiées par l'Andorre préconisent l'élaboration d'une législation en la matière (Convention sur la diversité biologique, Convention de Ramsar, Convention de Berne, CEP...)

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Actions réglementaires

Établir une réglementation pour contrôler la pollution lumineuse



Promouvoir la prévention et la réduction de la pollution lumineuse et l'économie d'énergie.

Préserver la vision nocturne du ciel.

Établir une réglementation acoustique



Modifier la réglementation existante en suivant les standards européens.

La Stratégie nationale du paysage – Actions 2016 - 2020

Govern d'Andorra

Objectif 7. Une population qui connaît et apprécie tous les paysages de l'Andorre
Promouvoir l'adhésion des acteurs concernés à la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage (Pacte pour le développement de la SNP)


Les agents impliqués dans l'ensemble des actions définies, sont nombreux.

Il faut l'engagement de tous afin de réaliser ces actions, ainsi que la collaboration des communes.

Les signataires du Pacte s'engagent à :

1. Œuvrer pour le développement de la Stratégie Nationale du Paysage
2. Promouvoir, le cas échéant, la participation du public
3. Promouvoir ou développer des activités de sensibilisation et d'information à la population sur les questions de paysage

Presentació




FINLAND / FINLANDE

Finland's Cultural Environment Strategy as a tool for landscape awareness and activities

Mrs Tuija Mikkonen

Senior Specialist, Department of the Built Environment, Ministry of the Environment, Finland

Mr Tapio Heikkilä

Senior Environmental Advisor, Department of the Natural Environment, Ministry of the Environment, Finland

Finland does not have any specific national policy or strategy for landscape issues but has a national Cultural Environment Strategy, which also includes the cultural landscape.

The first national Cultural Environment Strategy was prepared in 2014 by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Education and Culture. The overall objective of the strategy was to establish the preconditions for a comprehensive policy on the cultural environment. Another important objective was to enhance national implementation of international treaties, such as the European Landscape Convention.

The Government Resolution on the strategy was approved in 2014, and in 2015 the Ministry of the Environment prepared an implementation plan which is available only in Finnish and Swedish, but the strategy has been translated into English. A co-ordination group consisting of specialists from the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Education and Culture and the National Board of Antiquities are engaged in following up and co-ordinating the activities of the plan.

A starting point of the strategy is to see the cultural environment, as defined in Finland, as a totality comprising cultural landscapes, the built environment, archaeological heritage and semi-natural habitats. The cultural environment is formed by different elements of our everyday environment, as stated in the second article of the European Landscape Convention: it concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes. It also includes large areas, as well as individual sites.

We have five themes in our strategy:

- ▶ cultural environment is a resource;
- ▶ legislation on the cultural environment and its application should be of high quality;
- ▶ the importance and value of the cultural environment is recognised;
- ▶ strength from co-operation;
- ▶ information on the cultural environment should be sufficient and of high quality.

When it comes to raising awareness and encouraging actors to undertake different activities, the strategy stresses two crucial points. Firstly, the cultural environment should be seen as a positive and valuable entity, not a burden. It is an important cultural, financial, social and ecological resource, and a catalyst for new activities. The strategy is aimed at increasing people's understanding of the opportunities these offer. Secondly, everybody has the right to enjoy our cultural environment. Accordingly, everyone also has to take responsibility for it.

How do we work to carry out the strategy and achieve our goals?

Public administration (such as ministries, heritage authorities, municipalities) contributes to the implementation of the strategy on three levels. For the first level, we examine our activities in order to improve our work. To do this, we start by asking the following questions:

- ▶ How do we recognise valuable built heritage in land use planning?
- ▶ What types of problems are there in legislation?
- ▶ How do we use subsidies to help people and non-governmental organisations?
- ▶ What should be done to improve environmental consciousness?
- ▶ What kind of academic research has been done?

Secondly, we carry out different projects to develop the everyday work of public administration. Finally, we take steps to enhance the co-operation between different public organisations, and between the public administration, NGOs and companies.

However, the most interesting way of implementing the strategy is to work with people. This is why we have developed a new tool: a cultural environmental commitment. This tool serves as a way to tell the public what is needed to reach the goals of the strategy.

In May 2015, the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Education and Culture made a commitment, under Society's Commitment to Sustainable Development to implement the Cultural Environment Strategy (<https://commitment2050.fi>). The ministries

also invited organisations, municipalities, schools, museums, property owners, individuals and others to participate in implementing the strategy, and to make their own cultural environment commitments.

The Finnish Local Heritage Federation accepted the ministries' challenge and made its own commitment, in which it invited all its member associations around the State to join. The Federation has approximately 800 different associations working at a local level with different issues, such as the built heritage, landscape management, museums and so on.

A number of local heritage societies have already accepted the Federation's challenge and have made their own commitments. Some have committed to sustaining the local culture and contributing to the preservation of the regional cultural environment. Others have committed to collecting information about the region and providing it to any interested party. The emphasis is that associations or actors can determine their own way to contribute to implementing the Strategy.

In this way, the various commitments and invitations are triggering a snowball effect and consequently the implementation of the Cultural Environment Strategy is being improved. With its partners, the Ministry of the Environment is arranging a Seminar on 12 October 2016 for NGOs, volunteers and activists working in the cultural heritage and cultural environment fields. The Ministry wants to encourage and help these actors to make their own commitments, and, in that way, to make their valuable work visible. By publicising the plans through the Ministry's website, there is a greater incentive to fulfil them. The Ministry hopes that the NGOs will share their experiences.

Social media is another important way to encourage people to take part in cultural environment activities. In order to appeal to young people and others comfortable with social media (for example snapshot applications), we carried out a photo competition. People were asked to post their photos to #kulttuuriymparistomme (in English 'our cultural environment') and direct it to our Instagram account. Furthermore, we asked them to explain why they thought a site was a valuable cultural environment or why it was an important place to them. Each month we awarded five participants by a random draw, with excellent book prizes.

Over five months, the Ministry received more than 1 200 photos of great variety. There were many very traditional scenes and high-quality artistic photos, but also an abundance of quite contradictory photos. Initially, when reviewing the posted snapshots, we were astonished: "What is this! It's not a cultural environment!" But very soon we realised that the competition was a great way to give people the possibility to participate in defining what can be regarded as a cultural environment. We learned a good lesson from this, too. The Ministry or the public authorities should not be the only ones to have a say in what is right or

wrong. At the end of September 2016, the competition closed, and the Ministry will now analyse the results. We are definitely interested in summarising what we have received and what we have learned from this competition. We need to be where people are, to speak in their language and to use their terminology. This is why, for example, we actively use Twitter, Facebook and Instagram.

Finland's Cultural Environment Strategy offers good tools for taking care of our cultural environment and landscapes, if we are open to new working methods and if we reach out to people and work with them.

Links:

Cultural Environment Strategy website (English):
www.ym.fi/culturalenvironmentstrategy

Cultural Environment Strategy 2014-2020, the strategy text (English): <http://bit.ly/2uydXZc>

Cultural environment commitment:
<http://bit.ly/2uhUnoX>

Cultural environment, Instagram:
www.instagram.com/p/BLGJfbXBSHv



Finland's Cultural Environment Strategy as a tool for landscape awareness and activities

Tuija Mikkonen
European Landscape Convention
Yerevan, Armenia, 5 October 2016



Cultural Environment Strategy 2014-2020

- The first Finnish national strategy concerning cultural environment and landscape
- The Strategy was prepared by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Education and Culture



Cultural Environment Strategy 2014-2020

- The Government gave the Resolution about the strategy in 2014
- The Implementation Plan was prepared by the Ministry of the Environment in 2015 (in Finnish)
- A coordination group is following and coordinating the activities

Cultural environment

- Landscape
- Built heritage
- Archaeological sites



Strategic choices of the Strategy

1. Cultural environment is a **resource**
2. **Legislation** on the cultural environment and its application are of high quality
3. The importance and **value** of the cultural environment is recognised
4. Strength from **cooperation**
5. **Information** on the cultural environment is sufficient and of high quality

Focal points of the Strategy

- Value of the cultural environment
- Right and responsibility




How do we work to carry out the Strategy?

1. Actions of the public administration
 - Studies, reports > actions
 - Development projects
 - Cooperation



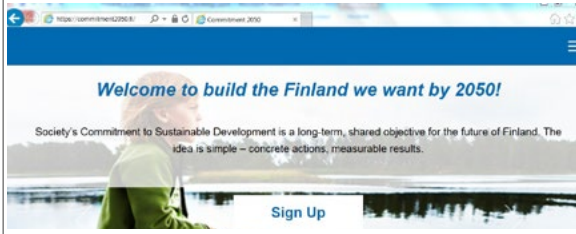
How do we work to carry out the Strategy?

2. Cultural environment commitments
3. Grass root activities




Cultural environment commitments

- Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Education and Culture made a **commitment** under Society's Commitment to Sustainable Development (<https://commitment2050.fi/>)



Cultural environment commitments

- The ministries committed themselves to implementing the Strategy
- They invited organisations, municipalities, schools, museums, property owners, citizens etc to participate in implementing the strategy and make their own cultural environment commitments

Cultural environment commitment

The Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Education and Culture commit themselves to implementing the Cultural Environment Strategy 2014–2020. The strategy goals and actions promote the achievement of sustainable development goals. With the cultural environment commitment, the ministries invite other parties to participate in implementing the Cultural Environment Strategy.

<https://commitment2050.fi/commitment/cultural-environment-commitment>

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Cultural environment commitments / NGOs

- The Finnish Local Heritage Federation
- Local heritage societies
 - Commit to sustain the local culture and the preservation of the cultural environment of the region
 - Collect information about the region and offer it to anyone interested
 - Etc



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We offer 'carrots' to NGOs

- A seminar for NGOs and activists on the cultural heritage field
- Advice, experiences, encouragement

Porkkanoita kulttuuriympäristötyöhön

Ympäristöministeriö, Suomen Kotiseutuliitto ja Helsingin kaupunginosayhdistykset ry Helka järjestivät 12.10.2016 illan, jossa kannustetaan yhä uusia yhteisöjä tekemään sitoumuksia. Tilaisuudessa kuullaan monia erilaisia esimerkkejä ja osallistujat saavat apua sitoumuksen ideoinnissa ja suunnittelussa, sitoumuksen verkkoalustan käyttämisessä ja kulttuuriympäristöpäivien tapahtumien suunnittelussa. Katso ohjelmaa ja ilmoittaudu täällä!



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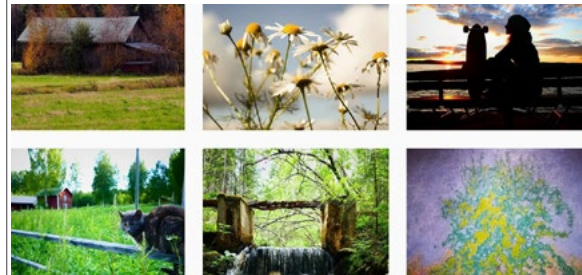
Photo competition



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Photo competition



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14

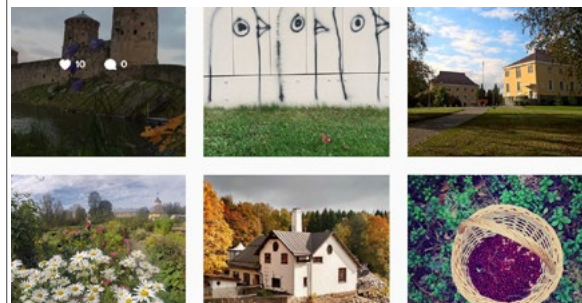
Photo competition



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Photo competition



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Be there where people are

Facebook

Twitter

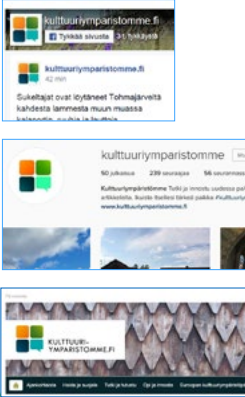
#kulttuuriympäristömme #värkulturmiljö
 #kulttuuriympäristö #kulturmiljö
 #kulttuurimaisema #kulturlandskap

Instagram

@kulttuuriymparistomme

Web site

www.kulttuuriymparistomme.fi
www.ym.fi/kulttuuriymparistostrategia



Työskytämme
 17



IRELAND / IRLANDE

The National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025

Mr Marc Ritchie

*Senior Official, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht,
Architectural Heritage Advisory Unit*

Ireland, in common with thirty-seven other countries, has signed and ratified the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention. The convention came into effect on 1 March 2004. It obliges Ireland to implement certain types of policy changes and objectives concerning the management and protection of the landscape. The document National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025¹¹ will assist Ireland in meeting its obligations under the convention.

Ireland has already taken steps to implement the convention. For example the convention's definition of "landscape" was included in the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010. This Act also requires the inclusion of a mandatory objective in local authority development plans and in regional planning guidelines to develop landscape policies in accordance with Government or Ministerial policies or objectives relating to identification, assessment, protection, management and planning of landscapes.

Background to the development of the National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025

Following approval by Government, a National Landscape Strategy Issues Paper was published by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht in September 2011 and was advertised for public consultation. 77 submissions were considered by an expert Steering Group and formulated into a Draft National Landscape Strategy. The Steering Group comprised members of key sectoral Departments, related organisations and stakeholders.

Following approval by Government, the Draft National Landscape Strategy was published for public consultation in July 2014 as part of the screening process for Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment. 95 submissions were received. All submissions were assessed and are publicly available on the Department's website. The final document "National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025" reflects the submissions received.

11. The National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 is freely available to download in PDF format from the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural & Gaeltacht Affairs website at: www.ahrrga.gov.ie/heritage/built-heritage/national-landscape-strategy

The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a policy framework to achieve balance between the management, planning and protection of the landscape. It is not about preservation or “freezing” of the landscape at a particular point in its continuing evolution. Implementation of the Strategy will be effected primarily through the land-use planning process, which has a long tradition of managing change and seeking a sustainable balance between conflicting demands.

The National Landscape Strategy has six core objectives with associated actions derived from the convention. The core objectives are to:

- ▶ recognise landscape in law;
- ▶ develop a National Landscape Character Assessment;
- ▶ develop landscape policies;
- ▶ increase landscape awareness;
- ▶ identify education and training needs;
- ▶ strengthen public participation.

These objectives are broad and flexible – they encompass recognising, assessing and raising our awareness of the landscape, as well as the development of specific landscape policies and educational, research and training tools. The strategy also envisages an active role for the public in perceiving and assessing the landscape.

There are nineteen associated actions – four related to planning, five dealing with public awareness and the remaining on education, research and implementation.

Implementation

It is intended that the Strategy will be implemented over a ten-year period, in two overlapping phases. During the first phase, the primary focus will be on acquiring knowledge and on constructing a national knowledge base that will allow us to identify, understand, characterise and assess the Irish landscape. This National Landscape Character Assessment will identify its unique traits, how it has been shaped and the manner in which it is changing. It will underpin and assist in the achievement of greater consistency in decision-making across the country when dealing with landscape issues. Fundamentally, it will enable the public and others to be more informed when participating in issues that affect the landscape and ensure that the correct choices are made. It is intended that preparation of the National Landscape Character Assessment will commence in 2017, and will continue over a two-year period.

This National Landscape Character Assessment will be supported by appropriate guidelines outlining how the landscape should be assessed at local level, and how particular values should be assigned to specific landscapes. This objective data will – or is intended to – underpin effective spatial planning and land use policies and ensure that our approach to landscape management and change is sustainable.

It is anticipated that the two phases for implementation of the National Landscape Strategy may be summarised as follows:

Phase One – years 1 to 4

- ▶ research and preparation;
- ▶ national Landscape Character Assessment;
- ▶ issue Landscape Character Assessment guidelines;
- ▶ review.

Phase Two – years 4 to 10

- ▶ review existing regulatory systems;
- ▶ introduce Landscape Character Assessment nationwide;
- ▶ implement supporting objectives;
- ▶ monitor and review.

Raising

The Strategy will take time to implement and become part of our everyday public discourse but we are fortunate that much work has already been done by local communities, local authorities, the educational institutions, non-governmental organisations and by central government. Creative initiatives such as the Burren Beo project have been internationally recognised, while the work of the Wicklow Uplands Council illustrates how people, places and policies can coalesce to provide a sustainable future through consensus and partnership. Ireland's six State-owned National Parks and 66 nature reserves (all managed by the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs) bring much needed economic stimulus and employment opportunities to rural communities.

The proper protection, management, planning and even enhancement of our landscape can only be a positive thing, bringing with it significant ecological, social, health and economic benefits. The challenge, which this Strategy embraces, is to understand the broad and distinctive values of our landscape, and to integrate and harmonise its management and protection with often unseen and unappreciated social and economic benefits.

As a nation, we have an idealised – indeed even a romantic concept – of what constitutes Ireland's landscape. Ireland's dramatic rural landscape, rugged coastline, lush green fields, ancient ruins and thatched

cottages – these are the compelling images of Ireland which attract so many foreign visitors to our shores. When one thinks of Ireland’s landscape, it is not its cities or towns that spring readily to mind. The urban landscape, and in particular the historic urban landscape, is a critically important, and often poorly-appreciated, part of the shared landscape of our lives. The UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011) is an important document and will assist us during implementation of the National Landscape Strategy.

But Ireland’s landscape is so much more than scenic views, sandy beaches, misty vales and picturesque villages. The European Landscape Convention defines landscape in a way that goes well beyond the sublime or the beautiful. The convention includes not only those landscapes that are considered outstanding but also everyday and degraded landscapes whether urban or rural, coastal or mountainous. Our

landscape is not only the physical rendition of natural characteristics such as terrain, soil or ecology but also a testimony to past and current human activity. It expresses the choices we make both individually and as a society.

The overarching objective of the National Landscape Strategy, which gives effect to the European Landscape Convention, is to protect, manage and plan for our landscape in a way that takes account of the past, the present and the future. It does not mean, and never has meant, that our landscape should be frozen at a particular point in its evolution. It continues to be a living dynamic force in our everyday lives, and intrinsic to Ireland’s identity as an island nation. More than ever we need to understand, sustainably manage and protect our landscapes. It is to be hoped that implementation of the National Landscape Strategy for Ireland will provide us with the critical tools to help us to achieve this ambition.

PORTUGAL/ PORTUGAL

The National Policy on architecture and landscape

Mr Jorge Bonito Santos

*Architect, Member of the National Board of the Portuguese Order of Architects,
Member of the Portuguese Architecture and Landscape Monitoring Committee,
on behalf of*

Mr Rui Manuel Amaro Alves

*General Director, General Directorate of Territorial Development,
Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning*

Mrs Marta Afonso

*Architect, General Directorate of Territorial Development,
Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning*

Política Nacional de Arquitetura e Paisagem

Portugal's new public policy for architecture and landscape, 2015

Jorge Bonito Santos
architect
Member of the National Board of the Portuguese Order of Architects
Member of the Portuguese Architecture and Landscape Monitoring Committee
jorge.bonitosantos@gmail.com
Yerevan, October 2016

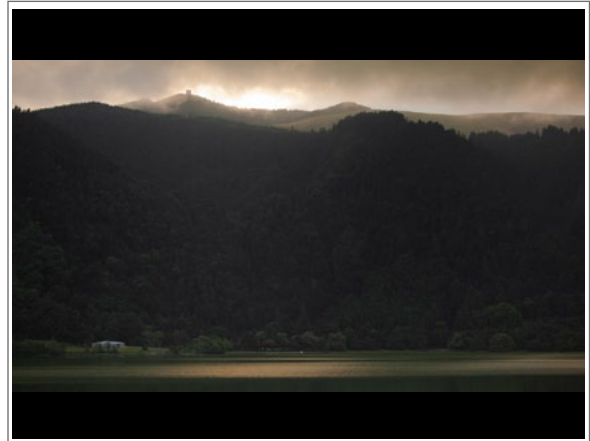


MINISTÉRIO DA ARQUITETURA E PAISAGEM



Architecture and the Landscape are an integral part of everyday life for Portuguese citizens, determining to a large extent their quality of life. Indeed, the decisive role Architecture and the Landscape play in the well-being of the populations – assuring environmental, economic, social and cultural sustainability and promoting territorial competitiveness – is recognised at the national and international levels.

Architecture and the Landscape are an expression of the collective identity, history and culture, having a particular impact on education, social inclusion and civic participation and major implications for the development of the nation, namely at the levels of innovation and creativity, environmental sustainability, energy efficiency and combat against climate change. They thus contribute to creating a more competitive economy and a fairer and more inclusive society with dignity.



1 Contextualisation

Scope
Object
Foundations
Challenges

2 Ambition

Vision
Guiding principles

3 Goals

Quality of life
Sustainability and nature conservation
Culture and heritage
Education, participation and awareness
Economy and internationalisation

4 Implementation

Governance model
Guidelines for the Plan of Action
Partners



1 Contextualisation

Scope

Taking into account the fundamental tasks of the State as defined in the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, Architecture and Landscape are considered an object and domain of Public Policy, recognised for their social, cultural, economic and environmental value, and for their impact on the well-being and quality of life of the population.



Contextualisation Object

The boundaries between the concepts of Architecture and Landscape are not clearly defined. Whilst they each have their own particular scopes and specificities, they also share a focus and sphere of activity that respects the built environment, construction of the territory and its places and the spatialisation of man's activity in the landscape as an expression of culture and an integral part of a collective identity.

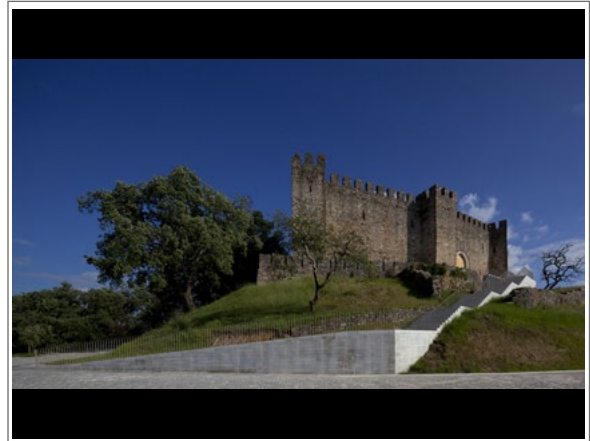
The National Policy on Architecture and Landscape is thus a transversal policy, not just because it focuses on synergies that exist between Architecture and Landscape in the pursuit of shared objectives, but also, and above all, because, given the overlapping nature of these two spheres, they must be taken into account and integrated into sectorial policies that impact the life context, well-being and quality of life of the population.



Contextualisation Foundations

Acknowledging the importance and contribution of Architecture and Landscape in determining and building cultural identity and pursuing sustainable development, four main values have been associated with both fields:

- » The social value of Architecture and Landscape;
- » The cultural value of Architecture and Landscape;
- » The economic value of Architecture and Landscape; and
- » The environmental value of Architecture and Landscape.



Contextualisation Challenges Quality and well-being

Enhancement of landscapes and the built environment, anchored in a strategic commitment to urban renewal and regeneration and the development of mechanisms, as part of the land use and spatial and urban planning policies, aimed at sustaining expansion and inverting and correcting the negative effects of recent growth, with the ultimate goal of more balanced and efficient urban and regional development in the pursuit of improved quality of life and well-being for the Portuguese population.

Contextualisation Challenges Civic and cultural

Protection and valorisation of the Portuguese cultural and landscape heritage, preventing and mitigating the over-exploitation of cultural and natural resources, particularly related to mass tourism, strengthening a civic culture of participation that enhances the heritage, architectural quality and the landscape, and recognition of the landscape and architectural heritage as key elements of a sustainable territorial development policy.

Contextualisation Challenges Energy and environment

Improved resilience and efficiency of the territory, built fabric and urban spaces, reducing risks, promoting adaptation of the regions and urban areas to the effects of climate change, namely through the planning and incorporation of adaptation strategies into spatial planning, urban planning and land management instruments, thus fostering the adoption of design approaches that are more responsible, more focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, thermal behaviour and the conversion and reutilisation of buildings, taking into account their technical features and useful life cycle.

This challenge includes uniting sustainability and construction, with respect for the human being and the environment in the present and future. Adopting sustainable solutions also means involving an extended group of stakeholders that have important contributions to make in the various fields of knowledge.

Contextualisation Challenges Ecological and nature conservation

Creation of a Green Infrastructure as an ecological structure, which, in addition to ensuring conservation of the ecological component, promotes connectivity with the landscape and improvement of the environment and human well-being. This challenge requires close cooperation between public institutions and the private sector and constant harmonisation with the landscape dynamics, as well as appropriate coordination with the regional and local planning policies.

Contextualisation Challenges Social and demographic

Adaptation of the approaches to design, planning and land management to demographic and societal changes, promoting territorial approaches focused on cohesion and social inclusion and the provision of worthy housing at fair prices, particularly in the urban nuclei and historic centres, thus revitalising run-down zones, guaranteeing satisfactory levels of public spaces and collective green spaces and striving for inclusive, flexible design solutions that are adapted to the emerging family structures and new standards of living and are accessible for more vulnerable groups.

Contextualisation Challenges Economic and global

Valorisation of Architecture and Landscape as part of a strategy of recovery and internationalisation of the Portuguese economy, based on a process of discipline in land use, regulation of the value formation and social distribution processes for the gains derived from land user alterations, boosting the resources and services associated with Architecture and Landscape to promote sustainable tourism, job creation, dynamisation of the construction-related industry and the competitiveness and internationalisation of the national economy.

Contextualisation Challenges Regulation and governance

Strengthening of the processes of governance for construction and buildings, favouring qualitative criteria over the habitual quantitative ones, inherent in building, urban development, planning and landscape management, strengthening governance networks and structures, strategic integration between the various administrative sectors and levels, and fostering the systemisation, clarification of coherence of regulatory codes in force; as well as incorporating into the legal framework for regional and urban planning benchmarks and criteria that are conducive to the protection, management and planning of the landscapes.



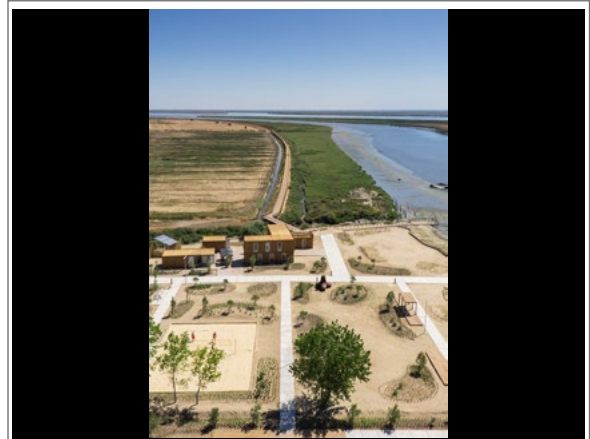
2 Ambition Vision

Given its transversal nature, affecting various public administration sectors and levels, a National Policy on Architecture and Landscape for Portugal should strive to foster Architecture and Landscape as strategic resources in the country's development policies – at the central, regional and local levels.



Ambition Guiding principles

- » Public interest of Architecture and Landscape;
- » Right to quality Architecture and Landscape;
- » Cultural democratisation and collective capacitation;
- » Transversality and integration of policies;
- » State responsibility;
- » Public participation; and
- » Sustainability and efficiency.



3 Goals

The main goal of the National Policy on Architecture and Landscape is to contribute to:

- » Improving the quality of life and well-being of Portuguese citizens;
- » Achieving sustainable development and sustainable urban development;
- » Protecting and fostering Portuguese cultural heritage;
- » Fostering and disseminating a territorial civic culture; and
- » Improving the competitiveness of the national economy and promoting Portugal and Portuguese culture in Europe and the world.



Goals Quality of life

- » Highlighting the importance and role of quality Architecture and Landscape in the pursuit of quality of life and social well-being and in conserving and appreciating natural, cultural and human resources.
- » Promoting quality of the built environment and landscapes, controlling urban expansion and guaranteeing the construction and environmental quality of built structures, particularly public buildings and those in public spaces.
- » Increasing commitment to renovation and regeneration as a strategic sector and implementing policies aimed at improving habitability conditions, safety for persons and assets, social inclusion and cohesion, and the protection and recovery of cultural landscapes;
- » Ensuring the incorporation of Architecture and Landscape in spatial and urban planning policies and the various sectoral policies, in particular in the spheres of culture, the environment, agriculture, the economy and social well-being and
- » Encouraging the adoption of ethical and responsible design, construction, management and planning practices, focusing on sustainable and quality-inducing solutions and methodologies.

Goals Sustainability and nature conservation

- » Promoting architecture and urban planning that is ecological and efficient in the use of resources, particularly energy and water, and fostering the sustainability of the built environment and landscapes;
- » Contributing, at the level of landscape management, planning and construction, to the implementation of strategies for the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change changes, as well as preventing and reducing risks;
- » Investing the qualification of architecture and landscape architecture professionals, and construction professionals, creating awareness for the challenges of urban renovation, sustainability and energy efficiency; and
- » Incentivising research and education in the field of sustainable construction, and encouraging technological innovation in construction, materials, thermal comfort and energy generation and consumption.

Goals Culture and heritage

- » Incentivising the conservation, safeguarding and enhancement of the architectural, archaeological and landscape heritage, increasing social awareness as to the cultural value of landscapes and architecture and encouraging participation by citizens, organisations and all socio-economic stakeholders in cultural heritage conservation and valorisation processes;
- » Promoting architecture, landscape architecture and cultural landscapes as integral parts of the arts and culture;
- » Fostering the adoption of integrated architectural, urban and landscape heritage management methods and processes, and the implementation of conservation and renovation practices that are sensitive to, and respectful of, history and the collective memory;
- » Implementing excellence in architectural and planning interventions in urban and rural areas, ensuring they are planned and carried out with respect for the cultural and natural heritage; and
- » Reducing the effects of extensive urban development and intensive farming and tourism and fostering sustainable territorial development that respects the heritage and landscapes.

Goals Education, participation and awareness

- » Promoting knowledge, understanding and education in relation to Architecture and Landscape;
- » Stimulating a sense of belonging, identity and responsibility in individuals in relation to the community and the territory;
- » Fostering the interest and involvement of citizens and communities in participation, assessment and decision-making processes; and
- » Strengthening, in the fields of Architecture and Landscape, collaboration and interaction between the scientific, technical and political communities and between these and the general population.

Goals Economy and internationalisation

- » Promoting the projection abroad and international visibility of national architecture and landscape architecture;
- » Promoting Portuguese architecture and landscape architecture as means for job creation, and for the promotion of tourism and boosting the national economy;
- » Stimulating the growth of the national construction industry and its quality and efficiency through greater incorporation of architectural services; and
- » Incentivising creativity and innovation in architecture and landscape architecture with a view to creating new areas of business and improving the quality and environmental behaviour of the territories and built environments.



4 Implementation Governance model

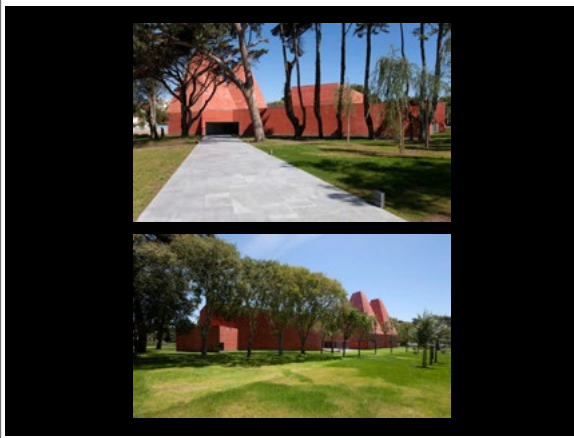
Architecture and Landscape Monitoring Committee (CAAP)

- » Monitoring and supervising implementation of PNAP measures and actions;
- » Submitting to the government member responsible for the area of spatial planning annual progress and assessment reports on implementation of the PNAP;
- » Issuing opinions and recommendations on Architecture and Landscape at its own initiative or at the request of the government member responsible for spatial planning and urban development.

Implementation Governance model

Architecture and Landscape Monitoring Committee (CAAP)

- » Dissemination of good practices and promotion of training and awareness programmes for the general public;
- » Promotion of research and development programmes and projects in the fields of Architecture and Landscape;
- » Issuing technical recommendations and guidelines;
- » Managing financial support programmes and orienting the application of EU funding for Architecture and Landscape; and
- » Managing the setting up and upkeep of the PNAP internet site.



Implementation Guidelines for the Plan of Action

Strategy and coordination measures

- » Creating the PNAP partners network;
 - » Coordinating all initiatives in the scope of the PNAP, guaranteeing the necessary governance networks and structures;
 - » Contributing to the international promotion and export of architectural and landscape architectural services sectors, disseminating excellence in domestic projects and their designers, namely as part of actions for the promotion of Portugal abroad;
- Creating a database recording the active presence abroad of Portuguese architecture and landscape architecture professionals and companies and other related activities;

Implementation Guidelines for the Plan of Action

Strategy and coordination measures

- » Promoting comprehensive partnerships between architectural and landscape architectural companies and their federations and construction and related services companies, with the goal of increasing the national value added in works projects carried out in the country and abroad;
- » Participating in European and international forums and cooperating with international partners with a view to undertaking extended commitments for the promotion and valorisation of Architecture, culture, heritage and Landscape; and
- » Promoting and participating in European and transnational territorial cooperation projects.

Implementation Guidelines for the Plan of Action

Legislative and regulatory measures

- » Contributing, by means of legislative and regulatory processes, to improving legislation, norms and regulations;
- » Drawing up good practice manuals and guides, thus making it possible to improve the professional practices of all stakeholders in the sectors in question;
- » Proposing quality, efficiency and effectiveness criteria that contribute to improving the public procurement processes in the fields of Architecture and Landscape; and
- » Developing the appropriate tools for active public participation in the drawing up, implementation and monitoring of the PNAP.

Implementation Guidelines for the Plan of Action

Information, awareness and education measures

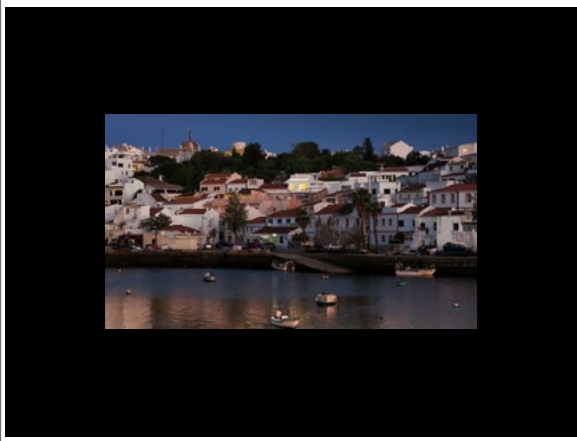
- » Developing and setting up the PNAP web portal;
- » Organising events, publications and exhibitions aimed at disseminating the PNAP and raising awareness of the subject matter amongst the general public;
- » Selecting and disseminating examples of good practice and excellence that can serve as benchmarks for the PNAP;

Promoting the use of traditional knowledge, processes and methods for the construction and maintenance of buildings with a view to safeguarding inherited know-how and transmitting it to future generations;

Implementation Guidelines for the Plan of Action

Information, awareness and education measures

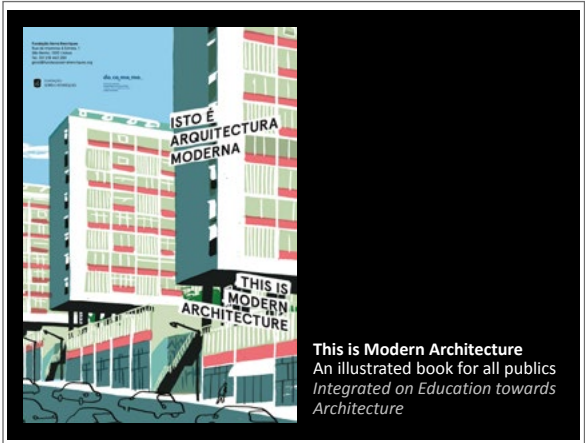
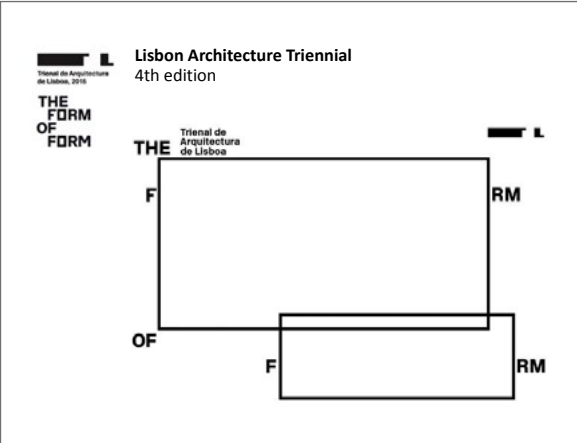
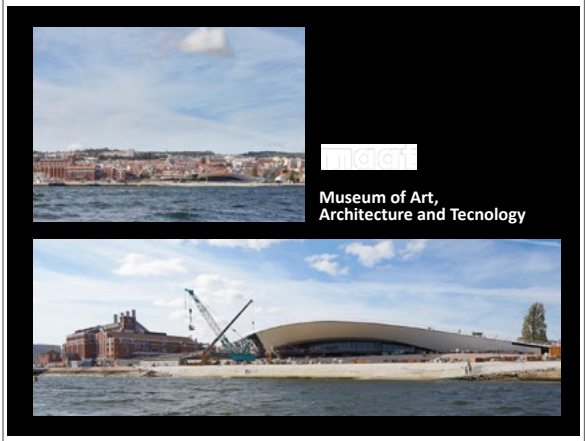
- » Promoting the integration of the subject matters Architecture, City and the Landscape into school programmes at the various non-specialised education levels, particularly in primary and secondary school curricula, with the aim of promoting a culture of good citizenship;
- » Organising training actions in the fields of Architecture and Landscape – particularly on sustainable architecture and urban planning, architectural and urban conservation, renovation and regeneration, and landscape protection, management and planning; and
- » Promoting architecture and landscape architecture competitions and prizes, and guaranteeing the continuation and dissemination of already existing prizes.



Implementation Partners

Implementation of the PNAP should involve the creation of an open network of partners – public and private, and individuals and collectives – who share the vision and objectives and also contribute to its implementation.

A partner registration system will be set up on the PNAP website, through which all those wishing to participate in the PNAP can sign up.



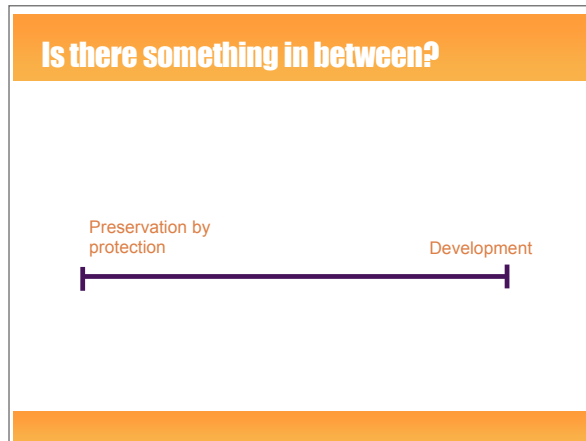
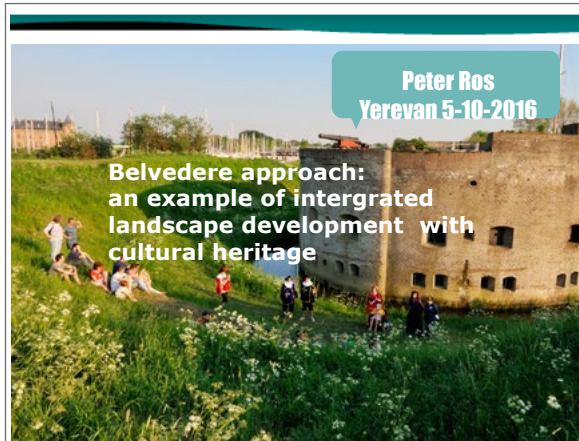
THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

Heritage planning and spatial development in the Netherlands: the Belvedere perspectives

Mr Peter Ros

Project Manager Landscape, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Netherlands

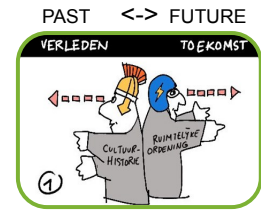
The Belvedere Memorandum is a policy document examining the relationship between cultural history and spatial planning (June 1999).



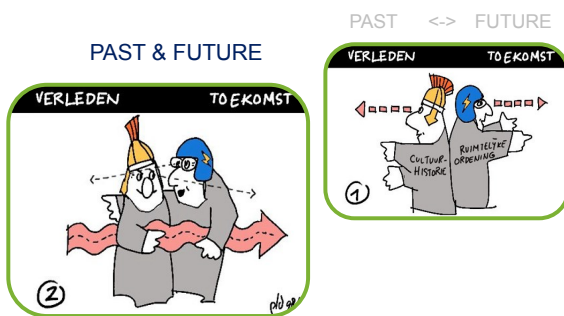
In between old & new



Classic approach: past and future back to back



Preservation by Development:
past & future side by side, grasping the axis of time



Preservation by ...

- Protection
- 'Holy' Ground
- Physical
- Object
- Conservation
- Sectoral
- Monument act
- Conflict of interests
- Economically isolated

n

Preservation by ...

Protection	Development
'Holy' Ground	Common Ground
Physical	Meaning
Object	Area oriented
Conservation	Inspiration
Sectoral	Interdisciplinary
Monument act	Spatial planning
Conflicting interests	Integrating interests
Economically isolated	Functional

n

Preservation by protection
&
Preservation by development
Adaptive Re-use

are an addition to one another;
Just different strategies

Explaining more

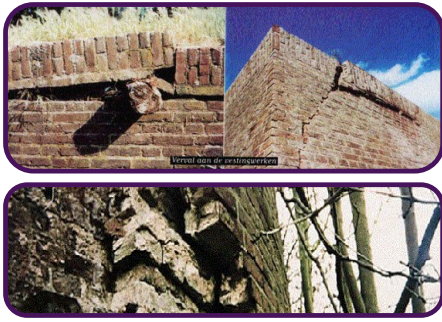
In Netherlands we developed **Belverder policy**
which started in 1999

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bmPD4UMOumo>

Preservation by Development an urban example:
the city walls of Den Bosch



**The city walls of Den Bosch in decay
But authenticity alone didn't pay the bill**



78 projects linked at the city walls of Den Bosch; a restoration deficit turned into an economic program with several funders



Fortified walls of Den Bosch connect to the surrounding countryside, tourism, waterstorage, parking solutions & nature development



And off course: the restoration of the walls



**Preservation by Development an rural example:
the Diefdijk**

Kaartering X1 / nr 2873



Fort bij Everdingen,
Werk a / h Spoor

**Maatregelen Diefdijklinie
Fort Everdingen - Spijk**



Preservation by Development an example: the redevelopment of the Liniedijk

Goal of the project

- Improvement of the quality of the dike (dike plays role in protection of the land against river flooding)
- Roadsafety (the amount of traffic)
- History: redevelopment of the 19^e century New Dutch Water defence line in to a Landscape park and Unesco (historical value of the dike)

Advantages of cooperation

- Cooperation between the 3 spatial task (dike quality, road safety, heritage)
- Financial contribution from infrastructure investment
- Without making the combination the investments in the landscape and heritage would not have happened

Military function in the 19th century



Protection against floods 13th century against river Waal

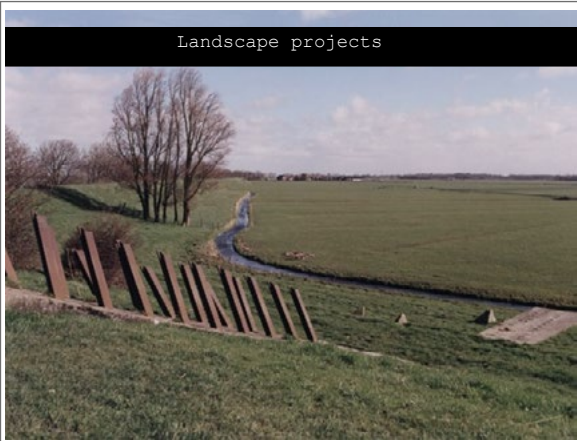


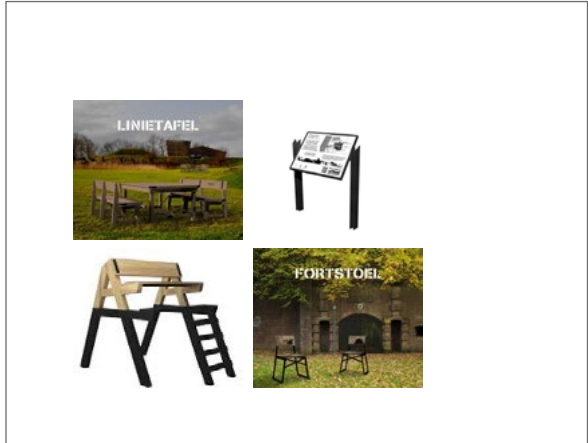
Traffic safety

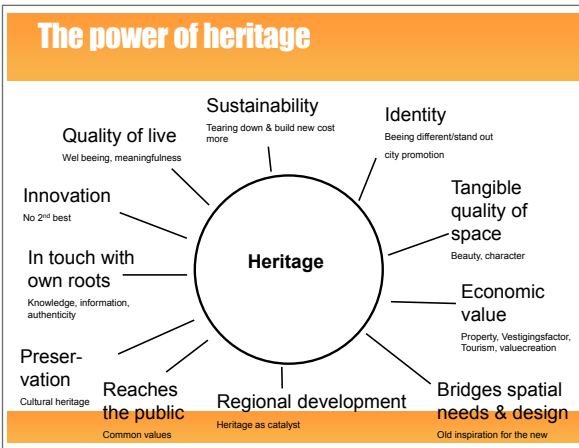


New infrastructure









National parks: looking for knowledge

National programm on redeveloping national parks

Looking for knowledge on:

- Governance models
- Marketing
- Quality of landscapes
- Economic Models

**General debate on strategies
and policy documents
in favour of the landscape:
challenges and opportunities**

**Débat général sur les stratégies
et les documents politiques
en faveur du paysage:
défis et opportunités**

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

Strategies and policy documents in favour of the landscape

Mrs Sarah De Meyer

Senior Officer, Flemish Heritage Agency, Housing and Immovable Heritage, Flemish Region

Dear colleagues,

The policy plans proposed during this Meeting all have an intrinsic pioneering nature. The visions, strategies and measures are inspirational and instructive. The speakers have demonstrated how important it is to transform strategic visions into an actual agenda for implementation. Their practical translation is, of course, necessary in order to undertake targeted actions and to deploy a full range of instruments. It is certainly interesting to see how this is organised in various countries and to learn how these policy plans have been achieved, thanks to a broad co-operation. I assume we are all convinced that these initiatives should be imitated in other Member States of the Council of Europe. Last year, during the last conference of the Council of Europe on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention,¹² it transpired that this is the case in an increasing number of countries. Many Member States are currently working on national or regional landscape strategies, often accompanied by an action plan. That is definitely encouraging.

It is encouraging because all these initiatives help ensure that the message of the European Landscape Convention is internalised. This makes it possible for the landscape to become, step by step, a permanent facet of a sustainable spatial development. This aim is contained in several recommendations and resolutions adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Take, for example, the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to the Member States of the Council of Europe on the Guiding principles for sustainable spatial development of the European continent, and the Ljubljana Declaration on the territorial dimension of spatial development.¹³ In this, an emphatic argument is made for a participative planning policy that arises from close collaboration between sectors and administrative levels. The Committee of Ministers repeatedly refers to the role played by landscape and cultural heritage in the field of territorial and social cohesion.

In April 2016, the European Ministers of Culture approved the Namur Declaration. This argues for a strategy that allows the European heritage policy to cater better to the (new) challenges raised in the 21st century. In the European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21st century, prepared by the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), heritage, landscape, territorial governance

12. www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences

13. www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications; www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/publications

and sustainable development are again key terms. The European Landscape Convention should effect the formulation of common solutions to the main challenges facing our European society today. If we wish to fulfil this ambition, we must involve policy and society in a wide range of ways. Drawing up a landscape policy plan seems a handy tool for this. But there is also a lot more than that. The policy plan offers a framework for managing future developments in a holistic, multi-scaled and multi-disciplinary manner. The plan can serve as the first step towards systematically embedding the landscape approach in policy and governance.

In the Flemish Region, we notice that this landscape approach is being proposed from a variety of perspectives. This is taking place both within and outside government. There is a demand for a different planning system, where spatial co-production is not the exception but rather the rule. The realisation is growing that space must be organised in a more sustainable way if we are to address the many social challenges of the 21st century. This realisation has largely emerged from the transformation processes taking place in open space in Flanders. These transformations are visible in the structures, functions and qualities of the open space. By "open space" we mean all space that does not go hand in hand with building or asphaltting.

The Government of Flanders also acknowledges the need for an integrated approach towards spatial development. In the Coalition Agreement 2014-2019, the Government of Flanders expressed the wish to pursue a dynamic open space policy. This policy must arise from an integrated vision that takes into account water management, landscape and nature, but also

recreation, possible ecosystem services, agriculture, food production and immovable heritage. This is a striking policy intention. In line with this, a number of innovative initiatives have been taken for the open space. The initiatives implicitly support the objectives of the European Landscape Convention. They argue emphatically for a different way of dealing with the space, based on the characteristics and logic of the landscape.

Thus the Flemish open space is being analysed. The scenarios are currently being tested by a forum that brings together Flemish administrations and local authorities. The results will help shape future policy. Furthermore, recent research by design, called "The ambition of the territory", has also demonstrated how landscape actors join forces around common challenges and shared interests. The study calls for a radical reversal of spatial planning, whereby solving conflicts of interest makes way for searching for spatial synergies. Another study, called "Metropolitan landscapes", proves that it is no longer sustainable to formulate future perspectives for the landscape by the policy sector.

The increased policy attention for the open space offers opportunities to include the landscape in the social debate and to place it more emphatically on the future policy agenda. In the Flemish Region, the implementation of the European Landscape Convention is traditionally directed from the Immoveable Heritage policy field. These intentions and initiatives show that now is the time to explicitly address landscape as a transversal policy issue. The results of this Meeting shall most certainly contribute to that.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE ET HERZÉGOVINE

Strategies and policy documents in favour of the landscape

Mr Dejan Radosevic

*Senior Expert, Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage,
Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic of Srpska*

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a long tradition in protection of natural and cultural values. The law on nature protection of Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1946 has regulated the management of nature characterised by special biological and landscape values. The same law requires an inventory to be completed and designation of protection levels for natural objects possessing different values.

This Law established 16 strict nature reserves, nine administered (managed) nature reserves, three national parks, six special reserves, 10 reserves of natural landscapes and even 110 natural monuments, amongst which were numerous Bosnia and Herzegovina waterfalls, streams, springs, wells, mountain lakes, grottoes and caves. The practical measures for protection of biological and landscape diversity have not been implemented in most of these areas since 1992. In the post-war period, Bosnia and Herzegovina failed to take any appropriate action towards re-establishing the status of the formerly protected areas, such as restarting the implementation of the appropriate protective measures.

The laws on Nature Protection of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republic of Srpska have recognised landscape as an essential component of the human environment, as natural and cultural shared heritage and the foundation of their identity. However, landscape policy aiming to preserve the landscape and develop management and planning guidance through the adoption of specific measures defined in Article 6 of the convention is inadequately implemented. Landscape is not embedded in urban planning and in policies relating to cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, or in other policies that could directly or indirectly affect the landscape. It has not yet passed a legal act which should prescribe the criteria for the landscape identification, and guidelines for assessing their significant and characteristic features.

In the near future, it will be necessary to encourage the training of experts to evaluate landscapes as well as multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning for professionals, in both private and public sectors and associations. It is also necessary to identify landscapes in Bosnia and Herzegovina and analyse their characteristics and negative impacts. The highest priority should be given to the development of a comprehensive information system as a key tool for effective monitoring and objective insight into the state of landscapes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina needs both technical and professional assistance within international co-operation, in order to accomplish all the above goals.

CROATIA / CROATIE

Strategies and policy documents in favour of the landscape

Mrs Mirna Bojic

Senior Advisor Conservator, Ministry of Culture

The 18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention on "National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities", Yerevan, Armenia, 5-6 October 2016

WORKSHOP 2 STRATEGIES AND POLICY DOCUMENTS IN FAVOUR OF THE LANDSCAPE: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES CROATIA

Mirna Bojic, senior expert advisor - conservator
Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage
Ministry of Culture

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK in landscape protection, management and planning

- **Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning**
Directorate for Construction,
Directorate for Physical Planning,
- **Ministry of Culture**
Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and Conservation
Departments and other institutions in culture
- **Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection**
Directorate for Nature Protection, Croatian Agency for Environment and
Nature, Public institution for management of protected areas
Directorate for Environmental Protection

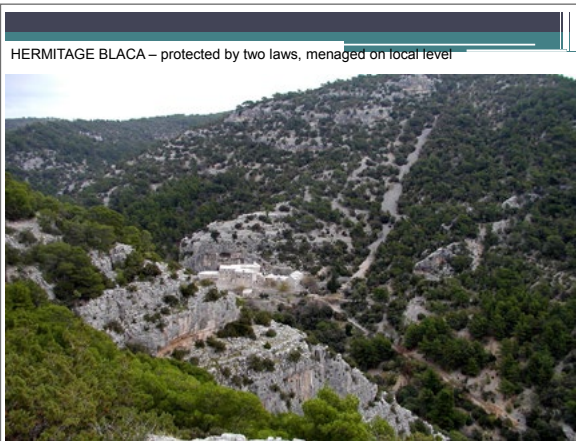
*According to Ratification Act of ELC ministry responsible for implementation
is *Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning*

Physical Planning

- Physical Planning Strategy of the Republic of Croatia (1997)
- Program for Physical Planning (1999), Landscape - Methodological basis (1999)
 - first strategy which propose Landscape Map as a basis for integral landscape protection - knowledge of the landscapes, definition of landscape quality objectives, future management (planning, protection, monitoring)
- Spatial Development Strategy (2015) - final proposal
 - propose Landscape Atlas: typology on regional level, quality goals for each land. region - preparation phase started by Croatian Institute for Physical Development
- 2/21 Counties' Institutes for Physical Planning prepared Landscapa Studies
- Use of Landscape Studies in resolving spatial problems (Dubrovnik)

Cultural Heritage

- Strategy on Conservation, Protection and Sustainable Economic Use of Cultural Heritage (2011-2015) - proposal for action plans includes Needs of cultural landscapes in sustainable development of cultural heritage:
 - to establish institution specified for landscapes
 - strategic planning for defined cultural landscapes for sust. Use
 - systemic identification, inventory and protection of cultural landscapes following unique criteria
- Next strategy will be prepared after adoption of CoE Cultural Strategy
- Organised round table on landscape within manifestation Heritage Days
- Activities of conservation departments within Ministry of Culture:
 - Preparation of new proposals for cultural landscapes
 - management plans for protected cultural landscapes
 - Landscape included in Conservation Basis for Physical Plan (Stari Grad Plain World Heritage Site)



Environmental Protection

- National Environmental Action Plan (2002) - highlights the need for Strategy for Landscape Protection
- Strategy on Sustainable Development (2009)
 - to prepare Landscape map
- Landscape Studies within Environmental Impact Assessment for individual projects and Strategic EIA for plans and strategies
- Reports on Environmental Conditions - potential for implementation of landscape monitoring after preparation of landscape map

Nature Protection

- National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological and Landscape Diversity (1999) following PEBLDS (1996)
- Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity (2008)
 - to establish National Committee for Landscape
 - to prepare Landscape Map and ensure its implementation
 - to support activities on public awareness, capacity building and education for landscape
- Interministerial Working Group for Landscape (2009-2011), very good cooperation, but proposed measures were not officially adopted
- Prepared Landscape Studies in Krka NP, Brijuni NP, Primorsko-goranska County - recognised tool for management of protected areas
- Strategy and Action Plan for Nature Protection (draft 2015) - dealing with biological and geological diversity, landscape is present in basic principles of the strategy



Green Infrastructure Strategic Plan

- Important landscape planning tool that connects several sectors, applicable for all sustainable development oriented levels, and useful for project proposals
- Important for functioning of eco-systems
- To improve eco-system services
- Two examples on local level: Jastrebarsko, Sesvete

Other sectors

- Tourism Development Strategy (until 2020)
 - interpretation of heritage, promotional materials, cultural touristic routes, identification of touristic attractions

LATVIA / LETTONIE

Strategies and policy documents in favour of the landscape

Mrs Dace Granta

Senior Expert, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

Latvia ratified the European Landscape Convention in 2007: the main task regarding implementation of the convention was the development of landscape policy for Latvia. In order to identify and plan the necessary measures, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development commenced identification of a Landscape Policy Strategy.

We started with an assessment of the status quo of landscape preservation, protection and planning and identification of the main problems. Initially, we worked with experts who evaluated the current situation, and were required to define objectives and key tasks of the strategy. A working group that included representatives from other ministries, planning regions, and also universities and NGOs, was established. In order to ensure public participation, the information on the development of strategy was placed on the Ministry's website.

We had intense discussions in this working group, because some experts wanted to set strict requirements for landscape planning, while others argued against them by emphasising the need for flexibility. For example, on the question of landscape planning in the municipalities – is it mandatory or not? As a result, a consultation was carried out within municipalities and a compromise was reached: that the final decision about the necessity of a landscape plan will be made by the municipality. This was decided because the professional and financial capacity of municipalities differs substantially. Some bigger cities have designated posts for landscape planners, whereas others have only very basic administrative staff.

Nevertheless, the strategy has been adopted by the Latvian government and next year we will have a challenge, to prepare the first mid-term evaluation of the Landscape strategy for Latvia. Therefore we do believe that this workshop will help us find possible solutions and new approaches for the further development of landscape policy in our country.

Workshop 3 / Atelier 3
Legal and financial instruments
Instruments juridiques et
financiers

Chairs/Présidents

Mrs Krisztina Kincses
*National Representative of the European Landscape Convention,
Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary*

Mr Tapio Heikkilä
*Ministry of the Environment,
Department of the Natural Environment, Finland*

FRANCE / FRANCE

Politiques du paysage et instruments juridiques

M. Julien Transy

Chargé de mission paysage, Direction de la planification urbaine et qualité de vie,
Bureau des paysages et de la publicité, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et de la mer

DIX-HUITIEME REUNION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE LA
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE
Erevan, Arménie - Jeudi 6 octobre 2016

~ Atelier 3 ~
Instruments juridiques et financiers

France
Politiques du paysage et instruments juridiques

La loi 2016-1087 du 8 août
2016 pour la reconquête de la
biodiversité, de la nature et
des paysages

Julien TRANSY
Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et de la mer
DGALN-DNUP-SOQV-QVZ




Calendrier des travaux législatifs

- Mars 2015**
Première lecture à l'Assemblée nationale
- Janvier 2016**
Première lecture au Sénat
- Mars 2016**
Deuxième lecture à l'Assemblée nationale
- Mai 2016**
Deuxième lecture au Sénat
- Juin 2016**
Nouvelle lecture à l'Assemblée Nationale
- Juillet 2016**
Nouvelle lecture au Sénat
- Juillet 2016**
Lecture définitive à l'Assemblée Nationale



Architecture de la loi

- TITRE I : Principes fondamentaux
- TITRE II : Gouvernance de la biodiversité
- TITRE III : Agence Française pour la Biodiversité
- TITRE IV : Gouvernance de la biodiversité
- TITRE V : Accès aux ressources génétiques et partage juste et équitable des avantages
- TITRE VI : Espaces naturels et protection des espèces
- TITRE VII : **Paysages**



Principe de solidarité écologique

Dans la loi RBNP


Exposé des motifs : Renouveler les concepts et le vocabulaire [...] pour en conforter la portée au regard des nouvelles connaissances et des évolutions sociétales. Donner une vision complète de la biodiversité, intégrant l'ensemble des êtres vivants, et en donner une vision moins figée en mettant en avant son caractère dynamique

Article 2 : le principe de solidarité écologique appelle à prendre en compte [...] les interactions des écosystèmes, des êtres vivants et des milieux naturels ou aménagés

Dans la littérature scientifique

"Communauté de destin" entre l'homme, la société et son environnement, intégrant [...] la coévolution des sociétés humaines et de la nature au travers des usages de l'espace et des ressources naturelles

Référence : Mathevet R., Thompson J., Delanoe O., Cheylan M., Gif-Fourier C., Bonnin M., « La solidarité écologique : un nouveau concept pour une gestion intégrée des parcs nationaux et des territoires » - Natures Sciences Société 16, 424-433, 2010.



TITRE VII – Chapitre 1^{er} "Sites"



5

Organiser, avant 2026, la gestion du stock des sites inscrits en trois catégories distinctes :

- 1) Sites à classer
- 2) Sites à désinscrire
- 3) Sites à maintenir

Assurer une meilleure coordination des réglementations environnement / patrimoine

Suspension des effets des sites inscrits en cas de protection au titre du code du patrimoine

Articulation entre les sites classés et les protections au titre du code du patrimoine en cas de superposition des protections

Autres mesures :


Simplification (ex : déclassement de sites ayant totalement disparu) ou suppression (ex : consultation du comité de massif) de certaines procédures

Composition de la Commission supérieure des sites, perspectives et paysages (CSPP) complétée afin d'intégrer des représentants des collectivités et des personnalités qualifiées compétentes en matière de paysage



6

TITRE VII – Chapitre 2 "Paysages"




7

Protection des allées et alignements d'arbres en bord de voie de communication

Article 172

Le fait d'abatte, de porter atteinte à l'arbre, de compromettre la conservation ou de modifier radicalement l'aspect d'un ou de plusieurs arbres d'une allée ou d'un alignement d'arbres est **interdit, sauf lorsqu'il est démontré que l'état sanitaire ou mécanique des arbres présente un danger pour la sécurité des personnes et des biens** ou un danger sanitaire pour les autres arbres ou bien lorsque l'esthétique de la composition ne peut plus être assurée et que la préservation de la biodiversité peut être obtenue par d'autres mesures.

Dérogations possibles avec **mesures compensatoires locales**, comprenant un volet en nature (plantations) et un volet financier destiné à assurer l'entretien ultérieur



8

Définition du paysage


Loi RBNP – Article 171

Partie de territoire telle que perçue par les populations, dont le caractère résulte de l'action de facteurs naturels ou humains et de leurs interrelations **dynamiques**

Exposé des motifs : le terme paysage "concerne à la fois les espaces naturels, ruraux, urbains et périurbains [...] et se rapporte tant aux paysages considérés comme remarquables, qu'aux paysages du quotidien et aux paysages dégradés".

Convention de Florence – Article 1 a

Partie de territoire telle que perçue par les populations, dont le caractère résulte de l'action de facteurs naturels et/ou humains et de leurs interrelations



9

Atlas de paysages

Loi RBNP – Article 171

Document de connaissance qui a pour objet d'**identifier**, de caractériser et de **qualifier les paysages** du territoire départemental en tenant compte des **dynamiques qui les modifient**, du rôle des acteurs socio-économiques, tels que les éleveurs, qui les façonnent et les entretiennent, et des **valeurs particulières qui leur sont attribuées par les acteurs socio-économiques et les populations concernées**.


Un atlas est élaboré dans chaque département, **conjointement par l'Etat et les collectivités territoriales**. L'atlas est périodiquement révisé afin de rendre compte de l'évolution des paysages.

Convention de Florence – Article 5 c

Chaque Partie s'engage :

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

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



10

Atlas de paysages



En cours d'actualisation

Pour mémoire

Une première méthode en 1994
Une réactualisation en 2015




Bilan 20 ans après (en cours d'actualisation):

- 66 atlas publiés
- 93 % du territoire national couvert
- 14 atlas en cours
- 29 atlas de plus de 10 ans



11

Objectifs de qualité paysagère

Loi RBNP – Article 48 :
Introduction des OQP dans les chartes de Parcs Naturels Régionaux (PNR)

Code de l'environnement

Loi ALUR (mars 2014)
Introduction des OQP dans le Schéma de Cohérence Territoriale (SCoT)

Code de l'urbanisme


Loi RBNP – Article 171 Donne une définition aux OQP (commune aux codes de l'environnement et de l'urbanisme)

Désignent les orientations visant à conserver, à accompagner les évolutions ou à engendrer des transformations des structures paysagères, permettant de garantir la qualité et la diversité des paysages à l'échelle nationale.

Les OQP mentionnés [dans le code de l'environnement] visent également à garantir la prévention des **nuisances lumineuses**

Convention de Florence – Article 1 c

Formulation par les autorités publiques compétentes, pour un paysage donné, des aspirations des populations en ce qui concerne les caractéristiques paysagères de leur cadre de vie



12

Le Club Plans de paysage fin 2015

Vue d'ensemble

Créé en 2013, le Club Plans de paysage compte, en décembre 2015, 51 territoires membres - 46 lauréats et 5 territoires associés.

Ces territoires se répartissent sur 23 régions et 45 départements.

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%)
- 29 syndicats mixtes de SCOT de Pays, de Grand site ou d'aménagement (27%)
- 29 parcs - à PN et 1 PN (8%)
- 13 communes seules (6%)
- 6 autres types de structures (12%) - EPB, association, PAH, Conseil régional et Pôle d'équilibre

Répartition territoriale

Nombre de territoires membres du Club

Chiffres-clés

- 2 appels à projets (2013 et 2015)
- 1 troisième appel à projets à venir en 2017 (lancement fin 2016)
- 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)
- 30 000 € de subventions par territoire lauréat

Selon la Haute-Normandie, la Corse, La Réunion et la Martinique ne comptent pas de territoires membres du Club Plans de paysage.

Nouveauté 2016
<http://planpaysage.din.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>
nom d'utilisateur : planpaysage / mot de passe : extr@planpaysage

ACTUALITE

Dernière rencontre du Club inter-régional Sud-Ouest
10 juin 2016

Le Club inter-régional Sud-Ouest, animé par la DREAL de la Nouvelle-Aquitaine, a tenu le 10 juin dernier sa dernière rencontre à Cahors dans les locaux de l'ODD du Tarn. Cette rencontre a de nouveau permis aux territoires représentés d'échanger sur leurs difficultés, ainsi que sur les avancées de leur plan de paysage en cours d'élaboration. [Télécharger le rapport de la rencontre](#)

Retour sur l'édition 2016 du Séminaire annuel du Club Plans de paysage
10 juin 2016

Le thème "Retour sur l'édition 2016 du Club Plans de paysage" a été abordé le 10 juin 2016 à cette occasion, près de 150 participants se sont réunis dans les locaux de l'Observatoire de l'habitat et des équipements des territoires des appels à projets de paysage, ainsi que de nombreux professionnels et représentants des services de l'Etat.

Cette journée a permis un échange fort de plusieurs années pour le Club Plans de paysage. Monique de Trévisan a été à l'origine de ces travaux et a été l'inspiratrice de cette journée. Elle a remercié de leur présence l'origine de leur participation dans un plan de paysage a constitué le fil rouge des échanges tenus dans le cadre de l'événement. [Télécharger le rapport de la rencontre](#)

Mercredi 11 mai 2016 - Séminaire annuel du Club Plans de paysage
à venir (en 4 jours à venir)

Retour sur l'édition 2016 du Séminaire annuel du Club Plans de paysage ?

Ag programme de la journée

- Des ateliers d'élaboration de territoires engagés dans une démarche de plan de paysage
- Des tables rondes nationales et territoriales du paysage
- Un bilan d'étape du Club et une présentation des perspectives pour 2016
- Une présentation des dernières productions topographiques

Agenda

- Du 07 au 08 septembre - Colloque des CAUE - Carrières et paysage (Centre de Carrières)
- Du 08 au 09 septembre - Colloque des collectivités sur le Plan intercommunal pour le territoire, l'habitat et le paysage
- 13 à 14 octobre 2016 - 3ème colloque national des collectivités sur le territoire (Paris)
- 20 à 21 octobre 2016 - 3èmes rencontres du Réseau des Grands Sites de France (Saint-Nicolas)

Lettre d'information

- Lettre d'information n°1
- Lettre d'information n°2
- Lettre d'information n°3
- Lettre d'information n°4
- Lettre d'information n°5
- Lettre d'information n°6
- Lettre d'information n°7
- Lettre d'information n°8

Affirmation de la compétence des CAUE dans le domaine du paysage

Article 173

Le conseil d'architecture, d'urbanisme et de l'environnement a pour mission de développer l'information, la sensibilité et l'esprit de participation du public dans le domaine de l'architecture, de l'urbanisme, de l'environnement et du paysage.

Il fournit aux personnes qui désirent construire les informations, les orientations et les conseils propres à saisir les enjeux paysagers des sites urbains et ruraux concernés et à assurer la qualité architecturale des constructions, sans toutefois se charger de la maîtrise d'œuvre.

Création d'un titre de paysagiste-concepteur

Article 174

Seuls peuvent utiliser le titre « paysagistes concepteurs », dans le cadre de leur exercice professionnel, les personnes titulaires d'un **diplôme**, délivré par un établissement de formation agréé dans des conditions fixées par voie réglementaire, sanctionnant une **formation spécifique de caractère culturel, scientifique et technique à la conception paysagère**.

Pour bénéficier de ce titre, les praticiens en exercice à la date de publication de la présente loi doivent satisfaire à des **conditions de formation ou d'expérience professionnelle analogues** à celles des titulaires du diplôme mentionné au premier alinéa.

Le paysage au-delà du TITRE VII

Article 1 :

Les espaces, ressources et milieux naturels terrestres et marins, les sites, **les paysages diurnes et nocturnes**, la qualité de l'air, les êtres vivants et la biodiversité font partie du patrimoine commun de la nation.

Article 48 :

Un parc naturel régional peut être créé sur un territoire dont le patrimoine naturel et culturel **ainsi que les paysages** présentent un intérêt particulier

Article 88 :

Les associations foncières pastorales regroupent des propriétaires de terrains à destination agricole ou pastorale ainsi que des terrains boisés ou à boisier concourant à l'économie agricole, pastorale et forestière **et à la préservation de la biodiversité ou des paysages** dans leur périmètre.

Et au-delà de la loi RBNP ...

URBANISME

AGRICULTURE

TRANSPORT

ENERGIE

PAYSAGES

Merci de votre attention !

POLAND / POLOGNE

Instruments for the implementation of national landscape policy

Mrs Małgorzata Opechowska

Senior Expert, National Secretary for the Landscape Convention,

Department for Nature Protection, General Directorate for Environmental Protection



www.gdos.gov.pl

European Landscape Convention in Poland:

- signed in 2001,
- ratified in 2004,
- came into force in 2005.

Polish landscape law:

- spatial planning,
- protection and management of natural landscapes,
- protection and management of cultural landscapes.

18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

www.gdos.gov.pl

The Act on 24th of April 2015 on changes in some acts in connection with landscape protection tools reinforcement (Landscape Act)

➤ The Act on 27th of March 2003 on Spatial and Planning Development:

Landscape definition:
landscape should be understood as an area perceived by people, with nature elements and/or products of civilization, formed as a result of natural factors or human activity

- terms and conditions of locating small architecture objects, advertisement boards and installations, and fences,
- advertisement fees,
- new rules of situating the adverts in public space and along roads.

18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

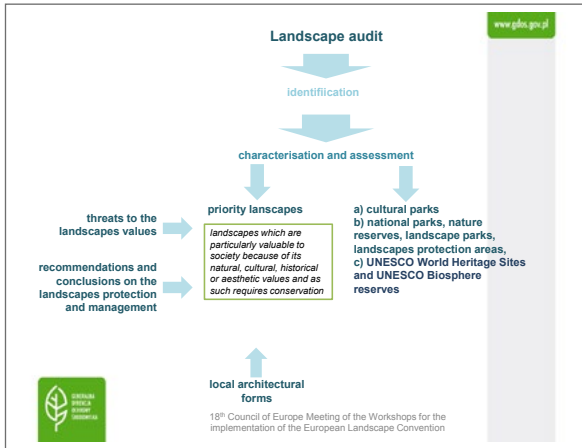
www.gdos.gov.pl

Landscape audit:

- regional level – voivodeship,
- by marshals of voivodeship,
- at least every 20 years.


The aim to identify, characterize and assess landscape resources and indicate most valuable areas.

18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention




➤ The Act of Nature Conservation defines the objectives, principles and forms of protection of animate and inanimate nature and landscape. It set up a number of protected areas:

- national parks,
- nature reserves,
- landscape parks,
- landscape protection areas,
- nature and landscape complexes,
- nature monuments,
- ecological sites.




18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention




www.glos.gov.pl

Changes in landscape parks and protected landscape areas:

- designate landscape protection zones, within the borders of priority landscapes,
- landscape protection zones will be referring particularly to foreground exposure, view axes, viewpoints and built-up areas distinguished by local architectural forms,
- bans on locating new buildings or reforestation may be established,
- list of objects of significant historical and cultural meaning, and a ban on the destruction and damage of these objects should be introduced.



18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention




www.glos.gov.pl


➤ The Act on 23rd of July 2003 on Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments

cultural landscape - space perceived by people, containing elements of nature and products of civilization, historically formed as a result of natural factors and human activities.

➤ The Environmental Protection Act on 27th of April 2001
landscape is a part of environment and preservation of landscape should be an element of nature compensation





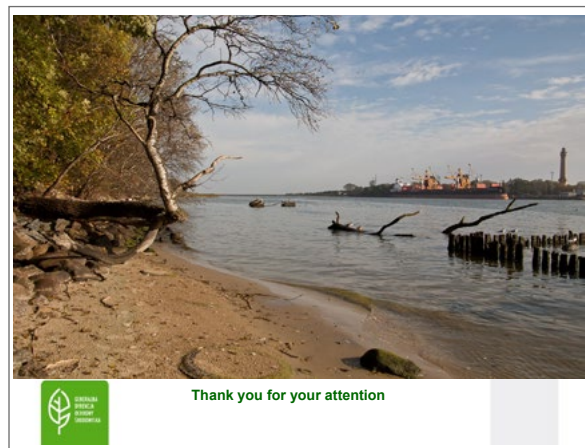
18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention



www.glos.gov.pl

**Landscape Day
20th of October**

- to promote the knowledge about the landscape,
- to involve society in creating and implementing local landscape policy,
- to make the authorities, responsible for carrying out the procedures for public participation, aware of benefits of properly conducted public consultations and providing opportunities for the implementation of social initiatives.

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

The National Plan of Cultural Landscape, “100 Cultural landscapes in Spain”

Mrs Carmen Caro

Senior Officer, Co-ordinator of the National Plans of Cultural Heritage, Institute of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

When talking about culture and landscape, the topic of this Meeting, the Kingdom of Spain has a rather complex organisation with many stakeholders. There is the State, with a number of Ministries – varying according to political decisions – but for cultural landscape, two Ministries are responsible: the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment. Apart from the State, there are 17 Autonomous Communities which have an important degree of independence and two Autonomous Cities: Ceuta and Melilla. For rural areas, there are intermediate administrations with responsibilities providing different services to small villages: they are called Provincial councils. For the islands there are two additional administrations: the Balearic Council and the Canary Islands Council. In Spain there are 8 122 municipalities ranging from more than 3 million inhabitants to less than one hundred, but most have historical heritage and landscape to preserve. There are also other private stakeholders who can be very influential with large budgets or properties, such as foundations, associations, enterprises, banks, owners and individuals. A co-ordination council was considered necessary to develop projects in different areas of cultural heritage, and in 1990 the first National Plan of Cathedrals was established: since then, 13 other national plans on different areas have been created.¹⁴

The legal basis for the existence of the national plans is enshrined in Act 16/1985 of Spanish Historical Heritage, which states in Article 2 that “the State Administration shall adopt the necessary measures to facilitate collaboration with the remainder of the public authorities and of such authorities amongst themselves, and shall collect and provide as much information as may be necessary”. It also states that “the Heritage Council shall

14. The National Plans are fourteen to date: 1. Cathedrals, 2. Abbeys Monasteries and Convents; 3. Defensive Architecture; 4. Industrial Heritage; 5. Cultural Landscape; 6. XXth Century Heritage; 7. Traditional Architecture; 8. Intangible Heritage; 9. Research in Conservation; 10. Preservation, 11. Education on Heritage; 12. Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage; 13. Photographic Heritage; 14. Emergencies and Risks. There are three types: traditional heritage, some of which (9, 10 and 11) are horizontal: the others we would call them the more modern concept of cultural heritage. Obviously some other plans would also be necessary and this is not a fixed figure. Information on the 14 National Plans can be checked in: www.meecd.gob.es/planes-nacionales/planes.html where the basic strategic documents are also available in English.

foster communication and the exchange of action and information programmes relative to Spanish Historical Heritage”.

The National Conservation Plans are a synthesis of two items: The National Information Plans provided for by the Spanish Historical Heritage Act, a competence of the Heritage Council, and the Conservation and Restoration Plans, provided for in the Decree that created what is today the Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute (*Instituto de Patrimonio Cultural de España*).

Thus, National Plans are co-ordination instruments between the different Administrations on a national scale and define commonly-agreed criteria and establish action protocols with unified methodologies.

The Cultural Landscape National Plan

Given that the Cultural Landscape involves and interests a diversity of thematic fields and different spheres of the Administration, the regulations in force in subjects most closely relating to landscape should be taken into account: for example, the environment, agriculture, mountains and rural development, urban and territorial planning, infrastructures and water, energy and tourism.

The Cultural Landscape National Plan takes as its basis the definitions and agreements established in the following international conventions subscribed to the Spanish State:

- ▶ UNESCO World Heritage Convention, Paris 1972. Ratified by Spain, Official State Bulletin of 01/07/1982.
- ▶ European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe, Florence 2000. It was signed by Spain on 20 October 2000. Ratified in November 2007, it entered into force on 1 March 2008 (Official State Bulletin No. 31 of 5 February 2008).

In this international context, Spanish institutions associated with Landscape – the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Agriculture and Autonomous Communities – established a Strategy to implement the European Landscape Convention. Consequently, a meeting of experts was held with two initial tasks, the first to ratify the Convention and the second to promote the necessary actions to implement it correctly.

The National Plan has the overall objective of safeguarding landscapes of cultural interest, understanding by safeguarding any measures aimed at ensuring the viability of the cultural landscape and encompassing the actions of identification and characterisation, documentation, research, protection, improvement, revitalisation, covering the necessary aspects of definition, delimitation, analysis of components and

management, through the perspective of sustainable development.

Information on the Cultural Landscape National Plan can be checked at:

www.mecd.gob.es/planes-nacionales/planes/paisaje-cultural.html

Given the particular characteristics of cultural landscape as a heritage asset derived from its complexity, the high vulnerability of its values and the scant and unfocused legal support for its safeguarding, the Plan establishes the following specific objectives:

- ▶ identification, characterisation and safeguarding;
- ▶ social awareness and political recognition;
- ▶ international, national and autonomous community co-operation.

100 Cultural Landscapes in Spain (100 Paisajes Culturales en España)

Consequently, and as a first step of point 1, a definition and categories of landscape was agreed among a group of experts, which has a formal structure and composition.

This work includes the standard form in which the description of the different landscapes must be drawn, in order that afterwards it is possible to classify and compare them. The form contains a special section for the most important characteristic defining the landscape. Bibliography is of special importance as it reveals the degree of knowledge and perception of a particular landscape.

Due to the particular characteristics of the Spanish administration described above, a call for proposals was opened to the Autonomous Communities: they were requested to send proposals to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport to be included in the collection of landscapes. Finally a selection was made, 100 being a symbolic figure, as Spain is a country with very different landscapes and cultures. It was not easy to reduce the number of landscapes to one hundred.

As a result, the book: “100 Cultural Landscapes in Spain” (*100 Paisajes Culturales en España*) was published in 2016.¹⁵

It adopts the methodology previously established and, consequently, the landscapes have been grouped under four headings according to the main activity: 1. Agricultural, livestock and forestry; 2. Industrial, infrastructures and commercial activities; 3. Urban, historical and defensive; 4. Symbolic.

The four activities are equally represented and there is also equilibrium in the representation among the Autonomous Communities according to diversity of

15. *100 Paisajes culturales en España*, Madrid: Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte, 2016.

landscapes and surface, which has made the final selection more complicated. The landscapes selected represent the concept of landscape as defined in the National Plan.

The initial 100 cultural landscapes selected will be part of the National Plan of Cultural Landscape. It must be underlined that it is not exhaustive, but representative of a diverse and complex reality.

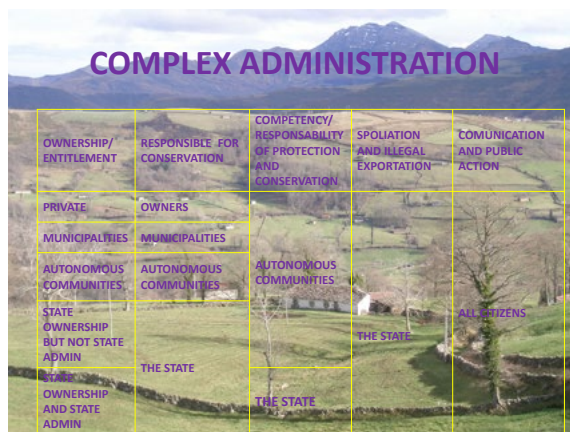
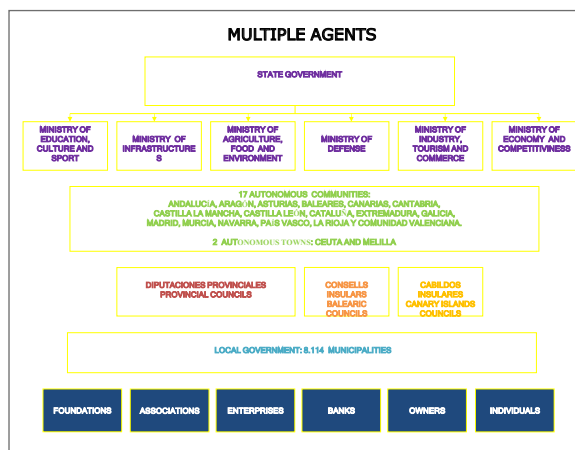
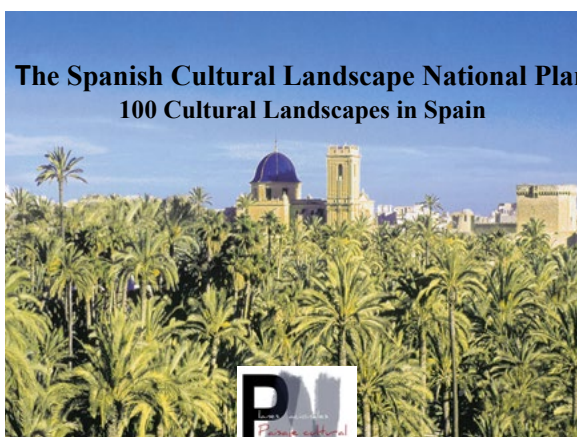
The structure of the book is as follows:

A general introduction or explanation with an article on landscape as the scenario of our lives; an article on the National Plan of Cultural Landscape and the

European Landscape Council, and on article on cultural landscape. There are finally four pages on a hundred cultural landscapes: why and how?

Then each type of landscape includes a definition and a description of its main characteristics showing a panorama of its diversity: each landscape includes the autonomous community or autonomous communities in which it ranges, its main villages, when it is first mentioned in history as a defined landscape, a description, bibliography and its author.

Finally, there are indexes and a list of photographers who have participated in the project, as the book contains more than 500 photographs.



CULTURAL HERITAGE NATIONAL PLANS

- Administration Tool of Cultural Items
- Intervention Planning
- Coordination of Interventions of the Different Institutions
- Active Protection of Cultural Items
- Promotion of Knowledge Through Research on Preservation
- Accessibility to Heritage
- Coordination of Interventions
- Information and Communication

14 NATIONAL PLANS ALREADY APPROVED

Cathedrals; Abbeys, Monasteries and Convents; Defensive Architecture; Industrial Heritage; Cultural Landscape; XX Century Heritage; Traditional Architecture; Intangible Heritage; Research in Conservation; Preservation, Education on Heritage; Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage; Protographic Heritage; Emergencies and Risks

Development of the Cultural Landscape National Plan

Steering Commission

State Administration + Autonomous Communities + Independent Experts
12-25 Members. 2 Annual Meetings

Tasks
 Research
 Know the Interventions and Evaluate them
 Suggest Interventions
 Follow Up
 Increase Awareness
 Diffusion
 Publications/Education

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

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE NATIONAL PLAN

European Landscape Convention Florence 2000
 Plan approved in Madrid in October 2012

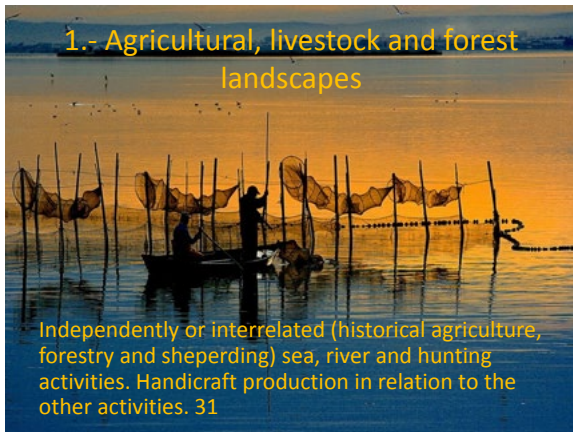
Objective: Safeguard of Cultural Landscapes of interest

Other projects developed under the Plan

- The olive tree landscapes in Spain
- The El Paular valley landscape
- Urban quality landscape of Lorca
- Identification and selection of landscapes in Spain
- 100 Cultural landscapes in Spain



1.- Agricultural, livestock and forest landscapes



Independently or interrelated (historical agriculture, forestry and sheperding) sea, river and hunting activities. Handicraft production in relation to the other activities. 31

2- Industrial, infrastructure, and commercial activity landscapes

- Industrial activities. Mining, Heavy industry, energy, etc. Big communication and transportation infrastructures, hidraulic infrastructures that define landscape. 20



3.- Urban, historical and deffensive landscapes



Settlements. Urban settlements or historical settlements through long periods of time, defensive landscape and historical landscapes. 30

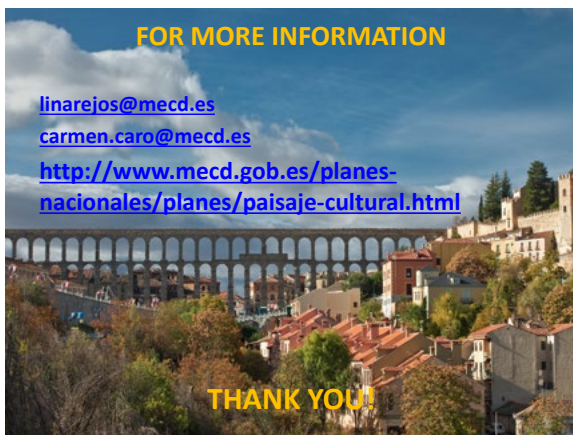
4.- Symbolic landscapes



Activities related to social events: ludic, symbolic, religious, artistic, etc., and itineraries. 19

FOR MORE INFORMATION

linarejos@me.cd.es
carmen.carro@me.cd.es
<http://www.me.cd.gob.es/planes-nacionales/planes/paisaje-cultural.html>



THANK YOU!

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

Le Fonds suisse pour le paysage

M. Enrico Buergi

Ancien Membre de la Commission nationale du Fonds suisse pour le paysage,
Président honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne
du paysage

FONDS LANDSCHAFT SCHWEIZ (FLS)
FONDS SUISSE POUR LE PAYSAGE (FSP)
FONDO SVIZZERO PER IL PAESAGGIO (FSP)
FOND SVIZZER PER LA CUNTRADA (FSC)

25 Jahre
ans
alters
erfüllt



LE FONDS SUISSE POUR LE PAYSAGE (FSP)



CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE
DIX-HUITIEME REUNION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE
LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE


*Les politiques nationales pour la mise en œuvre de
la Convention européenne du paysage :
défis et opportunités*

Yerevan, Arménie
5-6 octobre 2016


enrico.buergi@gmx.ch

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25 Jahre
ans
alters
erfüllt



**Fondé en 1991 par
l'Assemblée fédérale
à l'occasion du 700^{ème}
anniversaire de la
Confédération „afin
de créer quelque
chose de durable“ -
doté de 50 millions de
francs pour dix ans.**



Valle Muggio TI

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FOND SVIZZER PER LA CUNTRADA (FSC)

25 Jahre
ans
alters
erfüllt



Le Fonds Suisse pour le Paysage FSP


**Prolongé en 2001 et
en 2011 par le
Parlement et doté
de deux nouvelles
tranches de 50
millions de francs.**



Aurigeno TI

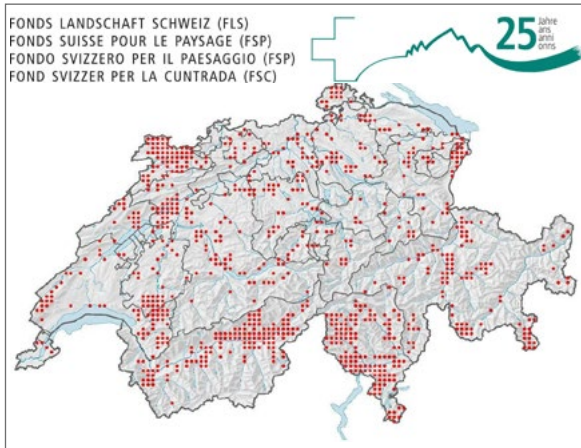
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FOND SVIZZER PER LA CUNTRADA (FSC)

25 Jahre
ans
alters
erfüllt



Aux termes de l'**Arrêté fédéral du 03.05.1991**, le
Fonds Suisse pour le Paysage (FSP) s'engage
dans les tâches suivantes :

- protéger, préserver, entretenir ou reconstituer des paysages ruraux traditionnels ;
- maintenir et encourager les modes d'exploitation traditionnels et adaptés aux conditions locales ;
- protéger, préserver, entretenir, rénover ou reconstituer des bâtiments ou des voies de communication historiques ou d'autres éléments du paysage rural traditionnel ;
- Informer sur la sauvegarde et l'entretien de ces paysages.



FONDS LANDSCHAFT SCHWEIZ (FLS)
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FONDO SVIZZERO PER IL PAESAGGIO (FSP)
FOND SVIZZER PER LA CUNTRADA (FSC)

Formes de soutien :

Donner des crédits incitatifs et des aides initiales

Comblen des lacunes

25 Jahre ans ans ans

Particularités du FSP :

Le FSP soutient aussi des projets qui ne donneraient droit à aucune subvention de l'Etat

Projet d'une fromagerie trop petite pour obtenir des subventions de l'Etat !

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Un grand nombre de projets devient économiquement indépendant

25 Jahre ans ans ans

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FOND SVIZZER PER LA CUNTRADA (FSC)

L'information ciblée fait partie intégrante du projet:

Toute aide financière aux projets est liée à la condition d'informer le public:

- communiqué de presse
- conférence de presse
- fête populaire
-

Inauguration de l'ancienne route du Monteceneri TI
24 septembre 2016

25 Jahre ans ans ans

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FOND SVIZZER PER LA CUNTRADA (FSC)

secrétariat
Proposition

➔

sous-commission
Evaluation

➔

commission plénière
Décision

Coûts administratifs réduits au minimum, financés par l'intérêt du capital de dotation du FSP !

25 Jahre ans ans ans

Châtaigneraies du Malcantone TI

Actions ciblées de revalorisation des cultures traditionnelles :

Vergers de fruitiers à haute tige Farnsberg BL

Assainissement des étables, Safiental GR



Remise en état d'un vignoble traditionnel Maggia TI



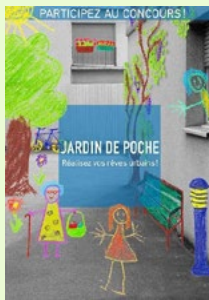
Câblage de toutes les lignes électriques, Vallée de Joux VD



Nature en Ville, Neuchâtel NE



Jardins de poche, Genève GE



Qualité de vie en ville: valorisation de petits coins perdus.....

Gestion des espèces menacées du paysage rural, Grengiols VS



Tulipa grengioliensis

Nouvelles allées Une campagne spéciale du FSP

A ce jour promesse d'octroi de CHF 4.7 millions pour 12'500 arbres

Plus de 5'600 arbres déjà plantés



Philosophie du FSP


Le FSP réalise un travail pionnier pour:

- la revalorisation des paysages du quotidien dans l'espace rural et urbain
- une exploitation durable du paysage rural traditionnel



Buts du FSP - Cohérence avec la Convention européenne du Paysage


- Maintien / amélioration de la **qualité de vie** des populations locales
- Orientation des activités humaines aux critères du **développement durable**



Buts du FSP - Cohérence avec la Convention européenne du Paysage

Maintien de la **diversité** et de la **biodiversité** du paysage rural:

Quelques espèces vouées à disparaître si le paysage rural traditionnel n'est pas géré



FONDS LANDSCHAFT SCHWEIZ (FLS)
FONDS SUISSE POUR LE PAYSAGE (FSP)
FONDO SVIZZERO PER IL PAESAGGIO (FSP)
FOND SVIZZER PER LA CUNTRADA (FSC)

25 Jahre
25 ans
25 años
25 años

FLS FSP Bulletin Bollettino

Merci de votre attention




enrico.buergi@gmx.ch

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

Legal and financial instruments

Mrs Krisztina Kincses

National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Hungary, Ministry of Agriculture

According to the European Landscape Convention each Party undertakes to:

- ▶ recognise landscapes in law;
- ▶ establish and implement landscape policies;
- ▶ establish procedures for participation;
- ▶ integrate landscape into any policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape;
- ▶ increase awareness;
- ▶ promote training for specialists;
- ▶ promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy;
- ▶ promote school and university courses;
- ▶ identify its own landscapes and analyse their characteristics;
- ▶ take note of changes;
- ▶ assess the landscapes; and
- ▶ define landscape quality objectives for landscapes.

As a frame, the convention gives the opportunity to Parties to align implementation to their specifics: according to their own division of powers, in conformity with their constitutional principles and administrative arrangements.

Landscape specialists very often recognise that legislative regulation is not enough to achieve landscape quality objectives: financial motivation is also important. Each Party should identify its own legal and financial instruments.

We can do a lot for the quality of life through landscape projects. But it is not enough thinking in projects. There is a need for a landscape approach to be part of all financial instruments and allocations. In case of all grants, supports and subsidies, the effect on landscape and the changes of landscape should be analysed.

It is most likely that many subsidies all over Europe should be reviewed in this respect because appropriate targeting of financial support is a key element of long-term sustainable land use.

SLOVENIA / SLOVÉNIE

Legal and financial instruments

Mrs Jelena Hladnik

*Secretary, National Head of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention,
Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment*

The aim of the European Landscape Convention is to promote the protection, management and planning of landscapes. All three policies – landscape protection, management and planning – are mutually complimentary and are combined into integral activity, and this provides the basis for comprehensive implementation of the landscape policy.

Landscape character is the result of the action and interaction of natural factors and human activity. Landscape is a dynamic mix of ingredients. Each large and small element changes and regenerates in response to the impacts caused by natural cycles, weather events, water and climate, and economic factors relating to agriculture, industry, energy, transport, settlement and tourism. Intensive social and economic processes and globalisation accelerate transformation of the landscape, making it more uniform.

As is stressed by the European Landscape Convention, there is a need to seek the right balance between management, planning and protection of landscape. The framework to achieve this balance must be to:

- ▶ define landscape in law. Legislation should provide the basis for all other activities in the realisation and implementation the European Landscape Convention;
- ▶ recognise the importance of all landscapes;
- ▶ promote sustainable development;
- ▶ enhance and protect the environment;
- ▶ increase public awareness about landscapes;
- ▶ improve land-use policies and development management practices;
- ▶ establish the current state of the landscape through baseline research.

The aim must be the sustainable management of change affecting landscape: this means the continuing evolution of the landscape, and not its preservation or “freezing”. Where are we now in Slovenia? The Government of Slovenia signed the European Landscape Convention in 2001 and ratified it in 2003. Since that time the ideas and principles of the convention have been incorporated into the sector policies and strategic documents. The protection, management and planning of landscapes are defined by documents in the field of spatial planning, nature conservation, protection of the cultural heritage and rural development.

Important for the execution of landscape planning and management are instruments based on sector policies, strategies and national programmes:

- ▶ Spatial Management Policy of Slovenia; Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia and Spatial Order;
- ▶ Strategy of Slovenian Development (Economic Development Strategy);
- ▶ Environment Protection Act and National Environmental Action Programme;
- ▶ Nature Conservation Act and Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of Slovenia; Natural 2000, Site Management Programme;
- ▶ Rural Development Programme;
- ▶ Sectoral management plans and others.

Landscape issues and elements are included in spatial and sectorial documents in various ways. In Slovenia there are no enacted independent landscape documents, except for the landscape architecture plan at the operational level, and no independent financial landscape instruments.

Landscape planning in Slovenia is a constituent part of spatial planning. In this context landscape features and the identity of landscape areas are used as one of the criteria for locating activities in space. Landscape protection in Slovenia has developed in two different forms: as direct protection through nature reserves

and as protection through special tools, such as environmental impact assessments and spatial vulnerability analyses. Criteria for the evaluation of the landscapes are defined on the basis of morphological, structural and symbolic features and the assessment of their testimonial value.

Now Slovenian landscape planning is facing a real dilemma: how to proceed? Should it swim with the stream and develop its own landscape department with similar mechanisms of control over events in physical space as do other departments, or should it return to the point from which landscape planning in Slovenia started? That means as an element of spatial planning.

A number of mechanisms fall under the competence of the agricultural sector, nature conservation and protection of the cultural heritage. The fact is that these mechanisms are not connected. As a result, better systemic solutions for inter-ministerial co-ordination and comprehensive landscape management must be found. It is certainly necessary to establish a framework for co-ordination of different interests and needs.

The reality is that landscape can, and will continue to, accommodate many social, economic and environmental uses and functions, and as a society we have to accommodate the many different perceptions of the landscape. We believe that a spatial planning system would be the appropriate framework for this purpose.

**General debate on legal
and financial instruments**

**Débat général sur les instruments
juridiques et financiers**

NORWAY / NORVÈGE

Legal and financial instruments

Mr Bjørn-Casper Horgen

Deputy Director General, Department for Planning, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

In Norway, the Ministry responsible for Planning has organised a Landscape Group with the main ministries, since landscape is a theme for many different sectors. It is important to link the European Landscape Convention to the Ministry responsible for Planning, and to the Planning Act. Since landscape in the convention's meaning is wide and crosses many different sectors, the legal implementation should be linked to the overall law for planning, area management and community development, not to a sector-specific law, such as the Nature Protection Act or Cultural Heritage Act. Of course cultural landscape and natural landscapes are very important, but the goal should be a more holistic view on landscape.

The main issue is, however, that the responsibility for landscape must be linked to the planning processes, and that it establishes clear responsibilities for co-operation between authorities. The law for landscape should be superior to sector laws.

The Norwegian Planning and Building Act entered into force in 2009, and we have some experience. The main problem is the knowledge in the municipalities to use new tools. The cities are growing fast – Oslo is the fastest growing city in Europe – and the pressures from private developers are huge. Building domestic houses is the fastest way of earning money in Norway, better than oil. So you want to build higher and bigger, no matter the consequences. And for the climate, this can be good, but not for the landscape. At the same time that people are moving to cities, they need to have second homes in the mountains or at the coast. So, the pressure there on landscape is also increasing. But, even if things are taking time, I am sure that landscape is today much more discussed, much more focused on thanks to the European Landscape Convention and the requirements in law. So, I think it is very important to have landscape legally established in a way that binds the planning authorities and municipalities to take landscape into consideration, as an integrated part of the planning system and the planning process.

UKRAINE / UKRAINE

Legal and financial instruments

Mr Ievgen Ivanenko

*Research Fellow, Sector of Landscape Research, Institute of Geography,
National Academy of Science, on behalf of*

Mrs Olena Legka

*European Landscape Convention National Focal Point, Chief Specialist, Division of Land Resources,
Directorate of Natural Resources Protection, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources*

The term “landscape” can be perceived from the legal, scientific or social point of view.

Ukrainian legislation incorporates international agreements, so it accepts the definition of “landscape” from the European Landscape Convention, which was ratified by Ukraine in 2005, in order to take effect in 2006. On the other hand, Ukrainian legislation contains a series of national laws where we also find the application of this term, although it is not defined precisely. One law (the “State Programme for Organisation of National Ecological Network of Ukraine Between 2000-2015”) defines the term “natural landscape” as a “holistic natural territorial complex of genetically homogenous and similar natural conditions of localities, which were formed due to interaction between the components of a geological environment, relief, hydrological regime, soils, and biocenosis”. Another law, which was accepted but not approved, the Law “About Landscapes” defines landscape as a “holistic compound natural territorial (geographical) complex, which is the result of action and interaction of natural and/or anthropogenic factors and consists of interacting natural or natural and anthropogenic components and complexes of the lower taxonomic rank”. Other national laws use the term landscape with a similar meaning, but do not refer to “the area, as perceived by people” as defined by the convention. This is the main juridical difference.

The scientific meaning also differs. Ukrainian landscape science is deeply rooted in Soviet tradition and closely related to Armenian landscape science. Its mainstream defines landscape as “territorial complex, in which different natural or natural and anthropogenic forces and bodies are interacting”. All vertical strata of a landscape are extended to a length from tens of metres to kilometres, depending on scale. It is a crucial difference compared to the definition within the European Landscape Convention, which seems to address mainly the surface layer.

From the social point of view, people in Ukraine would normally speak about the landscape in a context of a wide open space. The main feature they recognise is the relief of the surface. It is interesting that there is an alternative term in the Ukrainian language – *краєвид* (*kraievyyd*), which is quite similar to the Polish *krajobraz*. It was used in science about a hundred years ago, but since then it has been completely edged out by landscape. *Краєвид* definitely refers to “the area, as perceived by people” referred to in the convention. The appliance of this term instead of landscape may benefit the understanding of the convention's concept.

Though the understanding of the term is not precise, it does not mean that landscapes in Ukraine are not protected, managed and planned. In order to proceed, different instruments may be used. For example:

- ▶ Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine (national protected area system), in particular biosphere reserves, national nature parks and regional landscape parks. These are established with the aim, among others, of promoting the sustainable use of land. They occupy about 4 % of the area of Ukraine.
- ▶ Ecological Network. It is legally based on the corresponding law since 2000. The Ecological Network covers over 40 % of the country's area, but is not yet implemented.

- ▶ Landscape planning. The pilot project was realised with the support of German colleagues and their experience during 2010-2014 for Cherkaska oblast (one of the 25 regions of Ukraine with the total area of 21 000 sq. km). The results are the programme, the framework plan and a local-level plan.

There are many problems in Ukraine relating to landscape management: financial, executive, legislative etc. One specific problem is public awareness and feedback. Usually solutions to problems relating to landscape and the environment are proposed at the international level, from an all humanity and global perspective, because “nature knows no borders”. But what if the solution will be proposed on the lower level, strengthened by patriotic feeling? It may be patriotic in a broad sense, concerning not only a country and a nation, but also a region, a city, a village. On this scale it is more likely that public authorities are aware and are attentive to the feedback. It also seems more natural for the human being to be concerned with a problem on a scale which can be perceived directly by the senses.

So the perception of the term “landscape” for successful European Landscape Convention implementation, and the scale at which the convention's idea is most likely to be applied, seem to be good questions for debate.

UKRAINE / UKRAINE

Legal and financial instruments

Mr Viacheslav Oleshchenko

Senior Researcher, Korestky Institute of State and Law, National Academy of Science of Ukraine

In the development of the legal and financial instruments for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, better protection and use of the landscape diversity is a very important component and aim of the Environmental Strategy of Ukraine until 2020, adopted by Parliament in 2010. Council of Europe workshops and seminars, organised in different countries, are a very useful and interesting form for the exchange of experience, information and spreading of the best practice in this field in all European countries.

In Ukraine the European Landscape Convention was ratified on 7 September 2005. We accepted this convention as a very important further step in the development of ideas and tools of the Bern, Bonn, Ramsar and other international conventions. That's why Ukraine tries to integrate into common systems effective legal, financial and other instruments, which were adopted for such conventions, putting into account rather wide and long term national experience, concrete requirements of international acts not only in the field on nature protection, but concerning sustainable development, territorial planning – especially in consideration of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) documents –, forest and land management as well.

At the same time it is very important to look at landscape not only from a perception point of view, but to see it as a complicated geosystem, and as a natural, complex ecosystem. On the basis of such approaches we usually solve different problems in the field of development and optimisation of a specially protected territories network, their management according to the aims and tasks which were appointed, for the formation of National Econet and other territorial systems of specially protected territories, for better integration of environmental, economic, social and other aims and factors.

It is rather important too that the existing system of national legislation in this field was formed mostly more than 20 years ago. Since that time positions of private property and the system of market economy have become much more influential in Ukraine. Local self-government also became much more powerful. Taking into account such a situation and other circumstances, including the experience of implementation of environmental legislation, positions of European Landscape Convention, Concept of Systematisation of Environmental Legislation of Ukraine was developed last year by our Institute, with participation of the most prominent scientists. We are now working for preparation of the Environmental Code and other draft laws for the implementation of this concept.

Workshop 4 / Atelier 4
Horizontal and vertical
co-ordination
Coordination horizontale
et verticale

Chairs/Présidents

Mrs Maria José Festas

*Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the
European Landscape Convention, Portugal*

Mr Phaedon Enotiades

*Senior Official, Department of Town Planning and Housing,
Ministry of Interior, Cyprus*

CZECH REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE

Horizontal co-operation: interministerial round tables

Mrs Júlia Tóbkiová

National Representative of the European Landscape Convention,
Ministry of the Environment

18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention

National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities

Yerevan, Armenia
5. - 6. October 2016

Co-ordination and Co-operation
-
The Czech Republic Experience



Coordinadion and Cooperation - The Czech Republic Experience

The term „LANDSCAPE“ – „KRAJINA“

- Tens of specialized, very academic, definitions used by experts in specific sectors or fields;
- Meaning of the word commonly connected to the environment or nature – traditional meaning;



Coordinadion and Cooperation - The Czech Republic Experience

- **CONSTITUTION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC - PREAMBLE**
We, the citizens of the Czech Republic in Bohemia, in Moravia, and in Silesia, ... Are resolved to guard and develop together the natural and cultural, material and spiritual wealth handed down to us, ...
- **CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS**
 - Ownership entails obligations. It may not be misused to the detriment of the rights of others or in conflict with legally protected public interests. It may not be exercised so as to harm human health, nature, or the environment beyond the limits laid down by law.
 - Everyone has the right to a favorable environment.
 - Everyone has the right to timely and complete information about the state of the environment and natural resources.
 - No one may, in exercising her rights, endanger or cause damage to the environment, natural resources, the wealth of natural species, or cultural monuments beyond the extent set by a law.

Coordinadion and Cooperation - The Czech Republic Experience

Czech Republic and the European Landscape Convention

- Signed on 28. November 2002
- Ratified on 1. October 2004 and published in the Collection of International Treaties of the Czech Republic Nb. 13/2005
- 2000-2004 – Outcomes of the analyses done at the process time of the ratification:
 - Czech Republic generally fulfilled the requirements of the ELC, which are contained in the legislation and strategies at the national level;
 - Recommended to apply the policy through the modification of existing tools when needed or updated.
 - **Implementation of ELC – long term and permanent process, not a single activity**
- 2002 – Governmental Resolution imposed the Ministries of the Environment, Agriculture, Culture, Regional Development and the Ministry of School, Youth and Sports to implement the ELC within their own competencies

Coordination and Cooperation - The Czech Republic Experience

- The current number of ministries is 14;
- There are two types of self-government in the Czech Republic: territorial and professional, both delegated with certain powers.
- Territorial self-government is realised on two levels:
 - Municipalities (obce), which are basic territorial self-governing units (základní územní samosprávné celky); The competence and functioning of municipalities are laid down by Act on Municipalities
 - Regions (kraje), which are so-called higher territorial self-governing units (vyšší územní samosprávné celky). There are 14 regions. The competence and functioning of the regions are set Act on Regions
- The state may intervene in the activities of territorial self-governing units only if such intervention is required for protection of law and only in a manner defined by law.
- Authorities of municipalities and regions may also be entrusted to exercise state administration when so provided by law. Then the authorities of self-governing units act as a kind of decentralised bodies of the government and exercise delegated state administration (not self-administration).

Coordination and Cooperation - The Czech Republic Experience

ELC - „Landscape“ means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors;

- **Ministry of the Environment** – two roles:
 - Coordinator of the interministerial cooperation in environmental matters – including sustainable use and management of landscapes (f.e. by defining sectoral strategies, conceptual and methodological documents)
 - The administrator of the environmental pillar of sustainable development – soil, water, nature and landscape protection - in the public interest
 - Act on Nature and Landscape Protection (1992) *“landscape” shall mean a part of the surface of the Earth with a characteristic relief, formed by a complex of functionally interconnected ecosystems and civilisation elements;*
 - Act on Environmental Impact Assessment (2001), Act on Waters (2001), Act on Soil Protection (1992), Aarhus Convention
- **Ministry of Culture**
 - cultural heritage values of landscape, intangible cultural heritage / regional heritage
 - Act on State Monuments Preservation (1987)

Coordination and Cooperation - The Czech Republic Experience

- **Ministry of Regional Development**
 - Spatial planning – planning and coordinating the land use in a territory
 - Spatial Planning and Building Act (2006) - *Spatial planning protects and develops the natural, cultural and civilization values of the area as a public priority, including the urban planning, architectural and archaeological heritage. And it protects the landscape as the substantial component of the environment of the inhabitants' life and the basis of their identity.*
 - Regional policy
 - Tourism policy
- **Ministry of Agriculture** – economic use of landscapes – „land management“ – 80% of the territory of CR
 - Forestry – Act on Forests (1995)
 - Water management – Act on Waters (2001)
 - Agriculture – Act on Ecological Agriculture (2000)
 - Land consolidation – Act on Land Consolidation (2002), Act on Adjustments of ownerships to land and other agricultural properties (1991)
- **Ministry of School Youth and Sports**
 - Educational programmes for elementary and high schools

Coordination and Cooperation - The Czech Republic Experience

Strategies – over 130 strategies at national level

- **Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development of the Czech Republic (2010)** - Sustainable strategical goals to protect values, sustainable management and planning, coordinates other sectoral strategies
- **State Policy for the Environment of the Czech Republic (2012)**
- **State Program on Nature and Landscape Protection (2009)**
- **State Cultural Policy (2012)**
- **Policy on Territorial Development of the Czech Republic (2015)**
- **National Policy on Adaptation to Climate Change (2015)**

Coordination and Cooperation - The Czech Republic Experience

Cooperation

Interministerial Consultation Committee – established in 2006 to grant the coordination and consultations on the ELC topics

Government Council for Sustainable Development – established in 2014 as an advisory body to the Government

- 8 Committees – Committee for Landscape, Water and Biodiversity
 - state representatives, academics, professionals, NGO

Continuous bilateral/trilateral ... cooperation via working groups and platforms to fulfill specific goals, measures, tasks

- working on legislation, strategies, methodologies

Seminars, Conferences

Coordination and Cooperation - The Czech Republic Experience

Conclusions

- Legislation and strategies at national level create ample scope for coordinating all activities in the landscape
- Existing problems arise more often because of inadequate, incorrect or uncoordinated use of those instruments, which is shown by both positive and negative examples
- The most important implementation of ELC is realised at regional and local levels
- The Key component is the involvement and participation of general public and landowners / land-users
- Linking tools – Local Agenda 21, Local Action Groups, landscape plans using participative methods etc.

Coordination and Cooperation - The Czech Republic Experience

Our actual tasks

- Increase general public awareness of the importance of natural, cultural and historical values of landscapes for man and for the quality of his life by supporting educational and awareness raising programs
- Promote the active role of the public in the planning and decision-making processes related to landscape
- Improve the performance of the state administration and both horizontal and vertical communication

Thank you for your attention

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GREECE / GRÈCE

La politique du paysage à travers les outils de l'aménagement du territoire

M. Anestis Gourgiotis

Haut fonctionnaire, Chef de l'unité des plans nationaux de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique

Le paysage est reconnu par les pouvoirs publics comme un élément important d'identité, de qualité de vie des populations, voire plus largement de développement économique.

L'aménagement du territoire, tenant en compte la dimension paysagère, permet d'assurer une gestion optimale des changements paysagers, en même temps qu'une harmonisation des activités humaines aux procédures environnementales. L'intégration horizontale du paysage à l'aménagement du territoire permet aussi une meilleure gestion et protection de la nature et du patrimoine culturel. L'approche paysagère implique l'examen des changements physiques et culturels, dans l'espace et dans le temps.

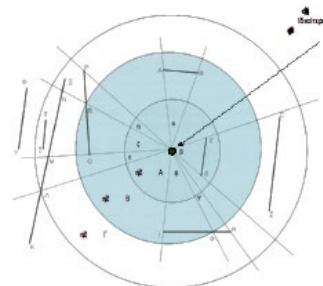
En tenant en compte la dimension paysagère, l'aménagement du territoire peut ainsi aller plus loin dans ses objectifs environnementaux, économiques ou sociaux. La Grèce a donc intégré la dimension paysagère dans les instruments d'aménagement du territoire, surtout au niveau régional et local.

Le Cadre spécial pour l'aménagement du territoire et du développement durable pour les énergies renouvelables (SER)

Une méthodologie concrète de protection au paysage des parcs éoliens a été adoptée par le Cadre spécial pour l'aménagement du territoire et du développement durable pour les énergies renouvelables (SER) en 2008. Celui-ci constitue un exemple d'outil de planification spatiale à l'échelle nationale, qui tente de mettre en place des règles d'aménagement du territoire, des principes et des orientations pour la promotion de la production d'électricité à partir des énergies renouvelables, l'atténuation des impacts négatifs à l'environnement, en même temps que de contrôler les impacts de parcs éoliens au paysage.

La Cadre donne notamment des orientations sur les distances à respecter entre le lieu d'installation du projet et des activités avoisinantes, sur la densité maximale d'éoliennes admises par collectivité municipale : capacité de charge, règles d'intégration au paysage.

La méthodologie du cercle favorise une production d'électricité à partir des énergies renouvelables tout en atténuant leurs impacts négatifs sur l'environnement et le paysage.



Plans régionaux de l'aménagement du territoire

L'opportunité de la mise en place d'une politique globale sur le paysage a été donnée par la ratification de la Convention européenne du paysage, devenue la Loi 3827/2010. À cette occasion, et compte tenu de l'évaluation et révision des Plans régionaux de l'aménagement du territoire qui était en cours dans les douze Régions de la Grèce, il a été prévu d'intégrer la dimension paysagère dans cette révision.

À travers cette approche le paysage est traité comme une ressource en matière du développement régional, renforçant la compétitivité entre régions, et constituant en même temps, non seulement, un avantage pour chaque région mais pour l'ensemble de l'État.

Les Plans régionaux sont les outils de l'aménagement du territoire au niveau régional. Ces Plans incorporent un certain nombre d'estimations et des propositions sur le paysage, et finissent par : a) l'identification de zones paysagères ; b) la mise en place des politiques concernant la protection, la valorisation et la gestion durable des paysages de l'ensemble de la région ; c) l'élaboration des priorités sur des objectifs de qualité paysagère pour chaque zone de paysage, afin de veiller à ce que tout projet de développement soit compatible avec la réalisation de ces objectifs ; d) des orientations visant à réduire les pressions qui modifient le paysage ; et e) des recommandations de politiques et de mesures de gestion qui devront être adoptés au niveau local (plan local d'urbanisme, d'agglomération, etc.). Cette approche du paysage à travers les outils de planification spatiale (les Plans régionaux) permet de combler le manque d'approche intégrée des politiques paysagères, donnant à la planification (à travers les Plans régionaux), un rôle de « catalyseur », relevant ainsi les défis actuels du paysage, tout en cherchant un équilibre entre les « désirs humains » et les « conditions nécessaires au développement ».

Approche méthodologique du paysage à travers les Plans régionaux d'aménagement du territoire et du développement durable

Dans la méthodologie qui suit, le paysage est traité comme source de développement environnemental et régional, constituant en même temps un avantage important pour l'ensemble du pays. Dans un premier temps une évaluation de la situation existante a été élaborée. Cet état de lieu permet d'élaborer une carte d'une échelle 1:250.000 contenant les éléments suivants :

- ▶ les espaces Natura 2000 ;
- ▶ des forêts et forêts esthétiques ;
- ▶ des monuments et des sites historiques (naturels, culturels, religieux...);

- ▶ des paysages d'une beauté exceptionnelle ;
- ▶ des sites archéologiques ;
- ▶ des villages classés ;
- ▶ des terres agricoles ;
- ▶ des parcours d'un intérêt culturel ou environnemental ;
- ▶ des monuments d'intérêt touristique international, national et régional ;
- ▶ les zones côtières ou d'autres zones de forte pression touristique, qui ont un important développement résidentiel, et une dégradation importante du paysage naturel ;
- ▶ de vastes zones de l'exploitation minière de surface ;
- ▶ des crêtes et des zones humides.

Dans un deuxième temps, et tenant en compte l'identification des éléments précédemment énoncés, sont définies et décrites les « zones de paysage » dans chaque Région.

Une zone de paysage est définie comme étant un espace reconnu et délimité en fonction de ces caractéristiques particulières. Elle se caractérise par une fonction ou un élément prédominant (lac, canyon...), qui peut s'étendre à des régions voisines avec lesquelles il y a une dépendance fonctionnelle et spatiale.

Par exemple, un lac et son bassin versant peuvent avoir des caractéristiques particulières, donnant à la région une identité distincte. Un lac peut ainsi en tant que tel constituer une zone de paysage.

Cinq zones principales de paysage ont été définies :

- ▶ zones de paysage d'une valeur internationale ;
- ▶ zones de paysage d'une valeur nationale ;
- ▶ zones de paysage d'une valeur régionale ;
- ▶ zones de paysage d'une valeur locale ;
- ▶ zones particulièrement dévalorisés en matière de paysage, qui ont besoin de reconversion-réhabilitation. Il s'agit des espaces qui sont identifiées autant que paysages de haute valeur, mais qui subissent une très forte dévalorisation, ou des fortes pressions de changement.

Les sites de paysage, qui composent les zones paysagères, sont choisis selon leur valeur ; leur classification est effectuée selon un certain nombre des critères, ci-après mentionnés :

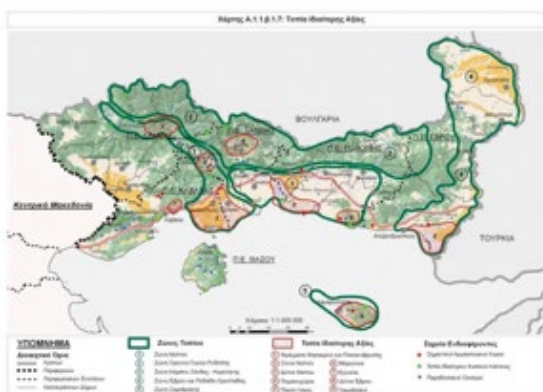
- ▶ paysages de qualité spécifique ;
- ▶ représentativité ;
- ▶ reconnaissance ;
- ▶ caractère immuable et qualité remarquable ;
- ▶ sites ou éléments protégés déjà reconnus ;
- ▶ valeur du paysage comme source naturelle ;
- ▶ unicité-rareté du site.

Tenant compte les données précédentes, la catégorisation suivante est établie :

Catégories des paysages selon leur caractère					
Zone de paysage	Urbaine	Rurale – Périurbaine	Naturelle	Culturelle	Infrastructures
de valeur internationale					
de valeur nationale					
de valeur régionale					
de valeur locale					
particulièrement dévalorisés					

Des lignes directrices et des actions de gestion de paysage sont ensuite proposées pour chaque zone de paysage de façon à être prises en compte dans les plans locaux d’urbanisme.

Les cartes de paysage des deux régions sont ainsi présentées de façon indicative :



Carte de zones de paysage de la Région de la Macédoine-Est et Thrace.
Source : Ministère de l’environnement et de l’énergie, Étude d’évaluation et réactualisation du Plan régional de la Macédoine-Est et Thrace (2016).



Carte de zones de paysage de la Région d’Épire.
Source : Ministère de l’environnement et de l’énergie, Étude d’évaluation et réactualisation du Plan régional de l’Épire (2016).

Conclusion

L’intégration du paysage dans le système de la planification grecque pose un défi méthodologique majeur, car il constitue une approche totalement nouvelle. Il s’agit néanmoins d’un élément clé dans la promotion de la justice spatiale dans l’élaboration des politiques, des procédures ouvertes, démocratiques.

L’insertion du paysage dans les instruments d’aménagement du territoire facilite la restauration des liens étroits qui ont traditionnellement existé entre chaque société et son espace vécu, renforce les sentiments d’enracinement ou d’appartenance, et rend possible – du moins plus facile –, la préservation de la singularité de chaque endroit et de la diversité territoriale (Paysage et développement durable. *Les enjeux de la Convention européenne du paysage*, Editions du Conseil de l’Europe, 2006¹⁶).

Cette approche permet une amélioration de la qualité des paysages et, par conséquent, de la qualité de vie des hommes, tout en étant aussi un instrument d’éducation et de sensibilisation du public.

Cette approche constitue aussi une action concrète permettant de corriger certaines approches ou de les ajuster. Par ailleurs, la synergie entre l’aménagement du territoire et les paysages permet d’encourager l’intégration des paysages au niveau des plans locaux d’urbanisme.

Il y a cependant un danger qu’il convient d’éviter. Dans un contexte où les régions sont les futurs niveaux privilégiés de l’action publique et dans la mesure où elles connaissent de plus en plus une situation de concurrence qui les oblige à se différencier pour être les plus compétitives et attractives, le risque est de conduire les régions et surtout les petites régions à se « commercialiser » en utilisant le paysage comme image des lieux, et non pas comme un moyen de penser le développement et le cadre de vie.

16. www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/publications ; www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications



 République Hellénique
 Hellenic Republic

18e réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention Européenne du Paysage.
Les politiques nationales pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage : défis et opportunités
 Erevan, Arménie, 5-6 octobre 2016

La politique du paysage à travers les plans régionaux de l'aménagement du territoire

Anestis GOURGIOTIS
 Dr en Aménagement du Territoire et en Urbanisme,
 République Hellénique, Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Énergie
 Direction de l'Aménagement du Territoire.

Plus que jamais, le paysage offre des potentialités susceptibles de concevoir le développement durable d'une autre manière mais pas seulement le développement durable : également la reproduction à long terme du vivant et le cadre de vie des populations – comme le suggère la Convention européenne du paysage – et le bien-être qu'il est susceptible de procurer.



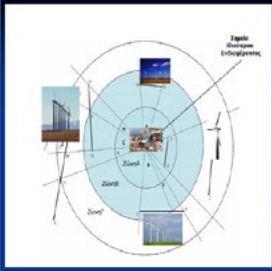

Intégration horizontale du paysage à l'aménagement du territoire.

- L'intégration horizontale du paysage à l'aménagement du territoire permet aussi une meilleure gestion et protection de la nature et du patrimoine culturel. L'approche paysagère implique l'examen à la fois des changements physiques, et culturelles dans l'espace et dans le temps.
- Ainsi en tenant en compte la dimension paysagère, l'aménagement du territoire peut aller plus loin dans ses objectifs environnementaux, économiques ou sociaux. Nous avons donc intégré en Grèce la dimension paysagère dans les instruments d'aménagement du territoire surtout au niveau régional et local.



Paysage et Énergies Renouvelables.

- Une méthodologie concrète de protection au paysage des parcs éoliens a été adoptée par le Cadre Spécial pour l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Développement Durable pour les Énergies Renouvelables (SER), en 2008.



Il donne des orientations sur les distances à respecter entre le lieu d'installation du projet et des activités avoisinantes, sur la densité maximale d'éoliennes permise par collectivité municipale - capacité de charge, sur les règles d'intégration au paysage.

Ainsi, est obtenue la promotion de la production d'énergie électrique de SER, ainsi que l'atténuation des impacts négatifs à l'environnement et au paysage par la méthodologie de cercle.



Le défi de la politique du paysage en Grèce.

- L'opportunité de la mise en place d'une politique globale sur le paysage a été donnée par la ratification de la Convention européenne du paysage, devenue la loi 3827/2010. À cette occasion, et compte tenu de l'évaluation – révision des Plans Régionaux de l'Aménagement du Territoire qui était en cours, des 12 Régions de la Grèce, il a été prévu d'intégrer, dans cette révision, la dimension paysagère.
- À travers cette approche le paysage est traité comme une ressource en matière de développement régional, renforçant la compétitivité entre régions, et constituant en même temps, non seulement, un avantage pour chaque région mais pour l'ensemble du pays.

Approche méthodologique.

- Une évaluation de la situation existante. Cet état de lieu permet d'élaborer une carte d'une échelle 1 :250.000 contenant les éléments suivants:
 - Les espaces NATURA 2000,
 - Forêts et Forêts esthétiques,
 - Monuments et sites historiques (naturels, culturels, religieux, e.t.c.),
 - Paysages d'une beauté exceptionnelle,
 - Sites archéologiques,
 - Villages classées,
 - Terres agricoles,
 - Des parcours d'un intérêt culturel ou environnemental,
 - Monuments d'intérêt touristique international, national et régional,
 - Les zones côtières ou d'autres zones de forte pression touristique, qui ont un important développement résidentiel, et une dégradation importante du paysage naturel,
 - De vastes zones de l'exploitation minière de surface,
 - Crêtes - Zones humides,

Approche méthodologique.



• Descriptions des zones de paysage dans chaque Région:

Une zone de Paysage est définie comme étant une région reconnue et délimitée en fonction de ses caractéristiques particulières. Elle est caractérisée par une fonction ou un élément prédominant (un lac, un canyon, e.t.c.), qui peut s'étendre à des régions voisines avec lesquelles il y a une dépendance fonctionnelle et spatiale.

Cinq zones principales de paysage doivent être définies :

- Zones de Paysage d'une valeur Internationale,
- Zones de Paysage d'une valeur nationale,
- Zones de Paysage d'une valeur régionale,
- Zones de Paysage d'une valeur locale,
- Zones particulièrement dévalorisés en matière de Paysage, qui ont besoin de reconversion-réhabilitation,

Approche méthodologique.

Les critères qui permettent de classer les sites de paysage sont les suivants:

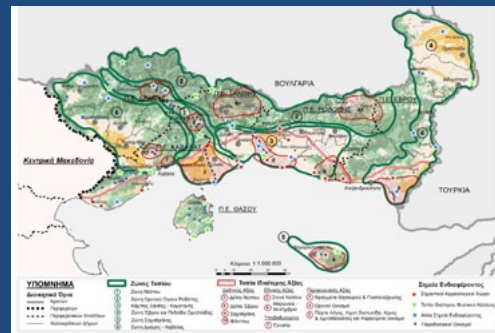
- Paysages de qualité spécifique,
- Représentativité,
- Reconnaissance,
- Caractère immuable - qualité remarquable,
- Sites ou éléments protégés déjà reconnus,
- La valeur du paysage comme source naturelle,
- Unicité-rareté du site,

Une fois le travail de l'évaluation et de l'identification est terminé, des lignes directrices pour la protection, la mise en valeur et la gestion durable du paysage sont proposés par catégorie de paysage dans chaque Région. Par ailleurs des recommandations précises sont données aux plans locaux de l'urbanisme de façon que les politiques du paysage soient appliquées.

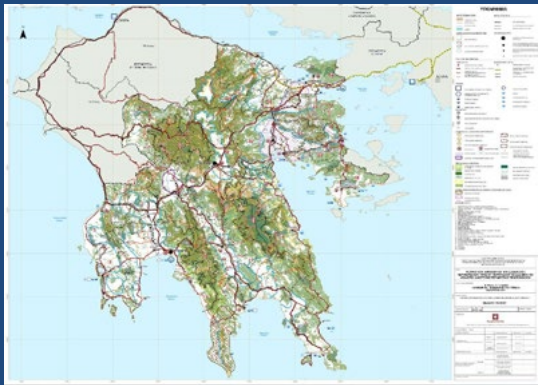
Catégories des paysages selon leur caractère

Catégories du paysage selon leur caractère					
Zones de paysage	Urbanistes	Ruraux - périurbains	Naturels	Culturels	Industrielles
De valeur Internationale					
De valeur nationale					
De valeur régionale					
De valeur locale					
Particulièrement dévalorisés					

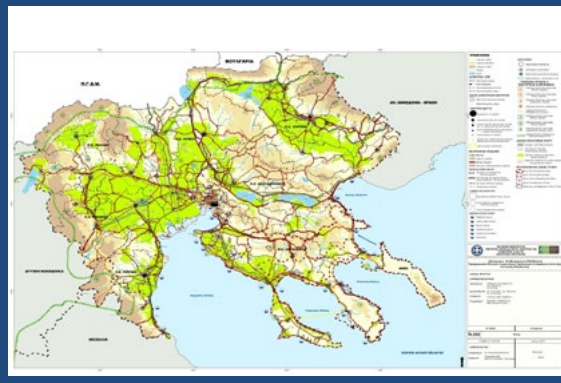
Carte de zones de paysage de la Région de la Macédoine –Est et Thrace



Carte de zones de paysage de la Région du Péloponnèse



Carte de zones de paysage de la Région de la Macédoine Centrale



Carte de zones de paysage de la Région de Crète



Terrassement à l'île de Tinos



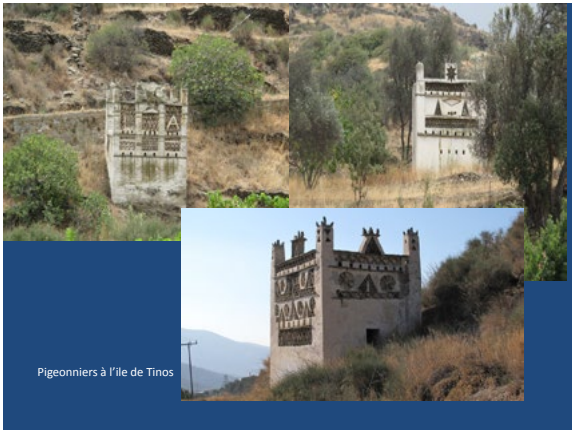
Terrassement à l'île de Tinos



Terrassement à l'île de Kea



Terrassement à l'île de Tinos



Pigeonniers à l'île de Tinos



Conclusion

- L'intégration du paysage dans le système de la planification grecque pose, un défi méthodologique majeur, car il constitue une approche totalement nouvelle. Néanmoins, c'est un élément clé dans la promotion de la justice spatiale dans l'élaboration des politiques, des procédures ouvertes, démocratiques. Il est à espérer que le résultat de cet effort sera d'une connaissance, d'analyse et de réflexion sur la diversité des paysages de la Grèce en profondeur.
- Cette approche permet une amélioration de la qualité des paysages et, par conséquent, de la qualité de vie des hommes, tout en étant aussi un instrument d'éducation et de sensibilisation du public.
- Mais il y a un danger qu'il faut éviter. Dans un contexte dont les régions sont les futures niveaux privilégiés de l'action publique et qui connaissent de plus en plus une situation de concurrence qui les oblige à se différencier pour être les plus compétitifs et les plus attractifs, il y a le risque de conduire les régions, et surtout les petites régions, à se «commercialiser» en utilisant le paysage comme image des lieux, et non pas comme un moyen de penser le développement et le cadre de vie.

SERBIE / SERBIA

Improvement of the capacity building of regions for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Biljana Filipovic

Head of Department for European Union Integration, International Co-operation and Project, National Co-ordinator for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection

Mrs Biljana Jovanovic Ilic

Head of Unit for Strategic and Planning Documents, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection

Mrs Jasminka Lukovic Jaglicic

Director Advisor, Regional Economic Development Agency of for Sumadija and Pomoravlje

Mrs Jasminka Cvejic

Professor of Landscape Architecture, University of Belgrade

The Republic of Serbia ratified the European Landscape Convention in 2011. The ratification brought new demands, potentials and challenges in the field of spatial planning in Serbia, especially in terms of the integral approach to spatial planning and the necessary improvement of planning related to landscape ecology. Two ministries have been placed in charge of the implementation of the convention: the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Culture and Information.

In the period following the ratification of the convention, and in co-operation with the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, the two ministries have endeavoured to promote and present the convention for the entire territory of the Republic of Serbia. Further progress in the implementation of the convention came in 2014 with the preparation of two documents: the draft Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the draft Rulebook on criteria for identification of landscapes and the method for assessing their significant and characteristic features: both await adoption.

The Action Plan emphasises the need to identify the types of landscape character within the territory of the Republic of Serbia as a basis for the establishment of landscape policy and its integration in spatial and sector plans. The Rulebook defines procedures and supporting information for identifying the types of landscape character in Serbia. Assessment of possible applications of the established instruments and landscape character type identification is carried out through different pilot projects.

In line with the above documents, the first pilot project entitled "Improvement of capacities of Sumadija and Pomoravlje regions toward the application of the European Landscape Convention" was initiated during 2015. To date, the first phase of the project, entitled "Classification and description of the character of Sumadija and Pomoravlje regions", has been completed. The execution of the project was entrusted to the Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje, in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia.

Sumadija and Pomoravlje administrative districts occupy the central part of Serbia, spreading over 5 001 sq. km, accounting for 5.65% of the total territory of the Republic of Serbia, with 365 settlements (according to the 2011 census) and 507 884 inhabitants or 101 people per sq. km.

Landscapes define the character of the regions of Sumadija and Pomoravlje and influence the everyday life of their inhabitants. It has changed over the centuries and it will continue to change, in some places suddenly and dramatically, in others gradually and subtly. Many landscape elements and objects, which are typical for particular regions, have been destroyed or irrevocably lost, and the peculiar character of the landscape is consequently moderated, leading to uniformity. Therefore, it is important to recognise the diversity of Sumadija and Pomoravlje landscapes, to identify the characteristics that give each area its own, specific spirit of place and which make it different from the others, allowing their recognition, appreciation and conservation in making all decisions that affect changes in the regions.

The objectives of the pilot project are:

- ▶ to use the experience gained in the identification process for the project of establishment of a spatial landscape database for the Republic of Serbia and the establishment of a spatial landscape database for Sumadija and Pomoravlje administrative districts, defined in the Action Plan as a priority;
- ▶ to use the results and experience gained in the development and organisation of the identification and assessment of the landscape character, in order to continue landscape character identification and landscape assessment on the territory of Sumadija and Western Serbia administrative districts in future years;
- ▶ publication of results in the form of a study and brochure, and creation of a website of the relevant regional development agency;
- ▶ preparation of materials to be used for presentation and promotion of activities related to the implementation of the convention in

other districts of the Republic of Serbia, in other relevant planning institutions and institutions covering other sectors (forestry, agriculture, water management, nature protection, environmental protection, etc.);

- ▶ indirect contribution to the legal recognition of landscape, formulation of a comprehensive landscape policy and its integration into the planning basis. This would strengthen public awareness of landscape and international co-operation on landscape issues, i.e. the realisation of general and specific measures defined by the European Landscape Convention.

The method applied to identify the Sumadija and Pomoravlje landscape character is based on the British Landscape Character Assessment, Supplementary Guidance, Technical Handbook, Worcestershire County Council, of 2013, which is now accepted and applied throughout Europe. The method uses a spatial approach based on maps with the geographic information system (GIS). A key aspect of this method is the deliberate separation of the phase of characterisation, as a value-neutral phase, from value judgments inherent to the landscape character assessment.

The first phase of the Sumadija and Pomoravlje landscape character assessment project started in 2015, involving three stages. Stage one was to gather and review relevant data that would provide a preliminary indication of the landscape description units. Stage two is field work, collecting photographic documentation, recording both objective data and subjective impressions of the local population of the area, and a review of the definition of the initial landscape description units. Stage three is the integration of the landscape description units into the landscape character types, providing guidelines for the preservation and enhancement of the landscape character.

A detailed Landscape Description Unit (LDU) consists of: landscape profile, status, ecological profile, mapped elements of cultural landscapes, areas and objects of nature protection, geomorphological phenomena, spatial changes, field data and photo-documentation.

After defining LDUs, these are consolidated into a visually coherent "Characteristic Landscape Types" (LCT). The landscape character types are described under the following headings: key features; description of the character; determinants; contemporary influences on the character; general guidelines for the preservation and enhancement of the character; mapped elements of the cultural landscape and nature conservation areas (Figure 1).

The result of the first stage of the Sumadija and Pomoravlje landscape character assessment project is the creation of 287 Landscape Description Units (LDU) that are integrated into 28 Landscape Character Types (LCT), as well as the creation of an information database.



LCT-14: Alluvial plains of Velika Morava and Resava rivers.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, 2015. "Improvement of capacities of Sumadija and Pomoravlje regions toward the application of the European Landscape Convention": www.predeliscasrbije.rs

The information database on the identified character types of Sumadija and Pomoravlje landscape, which was created in the first phase of the project, is the basis for the continuation of the second phase on a much finer scale, i.e. landscape assessment. The result of the second phase is the assessment of the situation

and sensitivity of the discovered landscape character types, separation of valuable landscapes, defining the guidelines for the protection, management and planning, and mapping of valuable historical cultural landscapes.



NATIONAL POLICIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Yerevan, Armenia, 5-6 October 2016

Workshop 4 –
Horizontal and vertical co-ordination

Biljana Filipović, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection
Jasminka Cvejić, Belgrade University full professor



Natural heritage



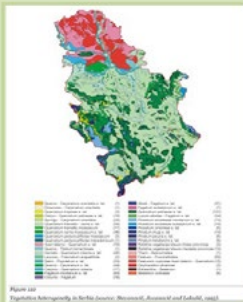
- ❖ The territory of Serbia encompasses 8.8361 million ha
- ❖ Protected areas encompass 575,310. ha (6.51%)
- ❖ Serbia represents one of 158 centres of World Biodiversity, with its 1760 strictly protected species, 868 protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi.

Types of protected areas types



- ❖ 5 national parks (150,486 ha)
- ❖ 16 nature parks (213,303 ha)
- ❖ 16 landscapes with outstanding features (45,656ha)
- ❖ 68 nature reserves (88,893 ha)
- ❖ 42 cultural and historical areas (2,507 ha)
- ❖ 314 natural monuments (8,579 ha)
- ❖ 460 - Total number of Protected Areas

Ecosystem Diversity



- ❖ The vegetation of Serbia is extremely diverse:
- ❖ More than 700 associations, up to 500 sub associations may be grouped in higher phytosociological units (242 alliances, 114 orders and 59 vegetation classes).

National ecological network



- ❖ The ecological network currently consists of 101 ecologically important areas, about 20.9% of the Serbian territory.

Activities conducted so far



- ❖ Legal recognition of landscape in Laws, Strategies, Spatial Plans;
- ❖ Official adoption of the Draft Action Plan for LCA implementation and Draft Rule book for the characterisation of landscapes;
- ❖ Promotion of ELC at local level;
- ❖ Participation at the Landscape Award;
- ❖ Monitoring the ELC Implementation, through the Spatial Plan of RS and pilot project: Building capacities of Regions for the implementation of the ELC;
- ❖ Fostering transfrontier co-operation;
- ❖ Collecting examples of good practice;
- ❖ Raising awareness.

Project title



“IMPROVEMENT OF CAPACITIES OF SUMADIJA AND POMORAVLJE REGIONS TOWARD THE APPLICATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION”

FIRST PHASE:

“CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER OF SUMADIJA AND POMORAVLJE DISTRICTS”



Project data

Project Holder:
Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje (REDASP) in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia

Expert team:
Prof. Dr. Jasminka Cvejić, landscape architect
Prof. Dr. Dragan Milovanović, geologist
Prof. Dr. Marija Maksin, architect
Dr. Stojanka Raduković, landscape architect
Ing. Milan Milinović, geologist - expert for GIS
Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage-Kragujevac
Associates:
Ing. Dražana Čivlović, landscape architect
Ing. Marko Ivošević, landscape architect

Project duration:
March 2015 – December 2015

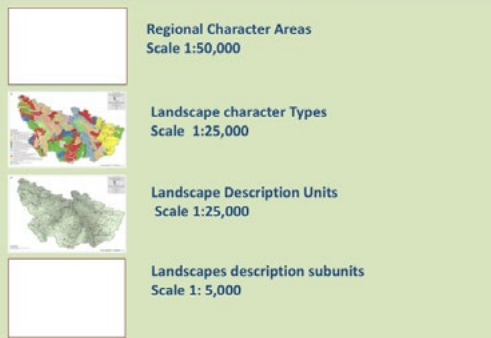
Financial support:
Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia

Territory of project implementation:
5001km², 11 Municipalities and 2 Cities

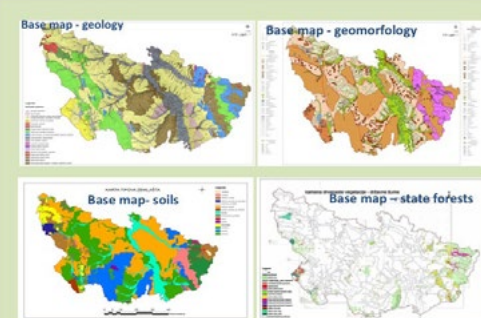
Project objectives

- ❖ Identification, classification and description of landscape character types;
- ❖ Creation of landscape spatial database;
- ❖ Preparation of materials to be used for presentation and promotion of activities related to the implementation of ELC;
- ❖ Indirect contribution to the legal recognition of landscape;
- ❖ Using the experience gained through creation of landscape spatial database of Sumadija and Pomoravlje for the preparation of the project for creation of landscape spatial database of the Republic of Serbia

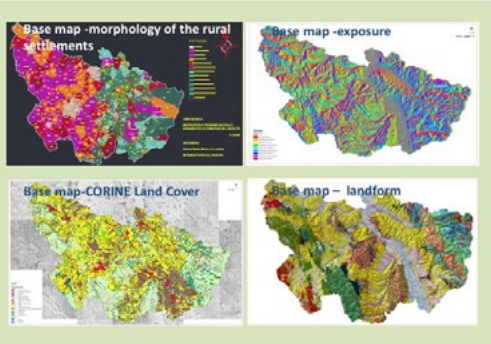
Mapping the landscape character



Data collection and analysis



Data collection and analysis



Map of cultural objects

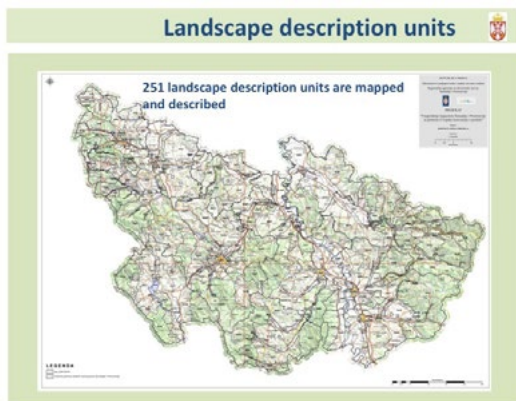


Field work



Cultural landscape elements

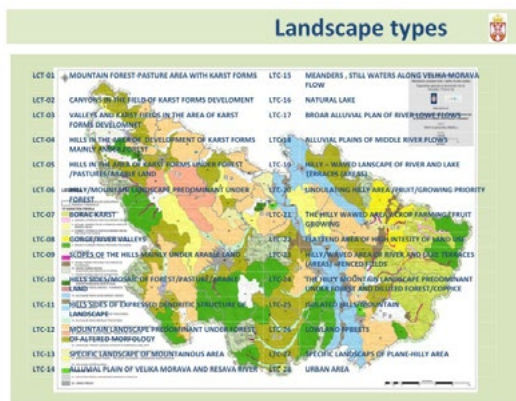




Landscape description units

Each contains:

- ❖ landscape profile;
- ❖ status;
- ❖ ecological profile;
- ❖ mapped elements of cultural landscape;
- ❖ protected natural areas and objects;
- ❖ geomorphological phenomena;
- ❖ spatial changes;
- ❖ field data and photo-documentation.

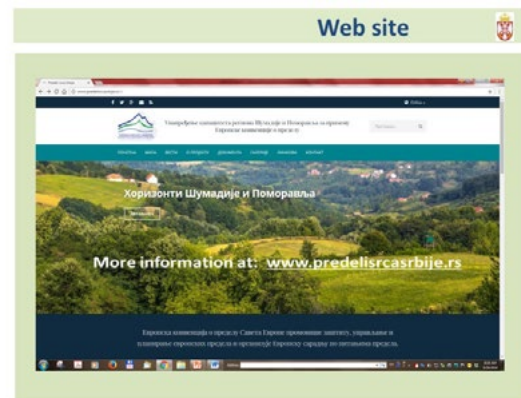


Landscape types

It contains:

- key features;
- character description;
- determinants;
- contemporary influence on the character;
- indicative guidelines for the preservation and enhancement of character;
- mapped elements of cultural landscape and of nature conservation areas

- ### Conclusions
- ❖ Identification, classification and description of landscape character types of Sumadija and Pomoravlje is the first step in **protecting, planning and management** landscapes in this regions;
 - ❖ Project was developed in the **line with the two documents**: Action plan and Rule books;
 - ❖ This is also the first step in the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the Republic of Serbia **on a comprehensive manner**;
 - ❖ The **realised information database** of Sumadija and Pomoravlje landscape character is the basis for the continuation of a more detailed second phase, i.e. **landscape character assessment**.



**General debate on horizontal
and vertical co-ordination**

**Débat général sur la coordination
horizontale et verticale**

SLOVAK REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE

Horizontal and vertical co-ordination

Mr László Miklos

*Senior Advisor to the Minister of the environment of the Slovak Republic,
Professor of Landscape Ecology*

**THE LANDSCAPE
IN THE MANAGEMENT TOOLS
IN SLOVAKIA**

Dr.h.c. Prof. RNDr. László Miklós, DrSc.
*Ministry of the Environment of SR/Technical
University in Zvolen*

RNDr. Zita Izakovičová, PhD..
*Institute of Landscape Ecology of SAS
Slovakia*

EIGHTEENTH COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF
THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
5-6 October 2016 Yerevan, Armenia

miklos@tuzvo.sk
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- Slovakia fulfilled many of the tasks of ELC also before 2000
- Recognises the landscape issues in legislation above the scope of the provisions of ELC
- Nevertheless, there are still problems.

Content

1. The origin of the problems:
the understanding of the landscape concept
2. The implementation the landscape
concept to the law in Slovakia
3. The practice of the landscape
management in Slovakia

1. The origin of the problems:
the understanding of the landscape concept

What is that on the picture?
What is the landscape?



- environment
- **landscape**
- geosystem
- ecosystem
- watershed
- mountain
- biota
- territory
- region

An integrated material reality! The terms are only words!

Traditional landscape-ecological schools and new approaches

German physical-geographical/landscape ecological school Central European schools Soviet landscape sciences school (landshaftovedeniye): The landscape as a geographical complex, geosystem
West-European and American landscape school: The landscape as a structure of land cover and its pattern
Friends of landscapes*, landscapers: The landscape as a phenomenon , the "scape" of the land, the cultural/natural heritage , a value .

The landscape and its definitions

- Rigid, **geosystem** based



- Soft, "cultural-heritage" biased


Where is (where is not) the **landscape** in spite of this **Separate** policies, programmes



- environment
- **landscape**
- geosystem
- ecosystem
- watershed
- mountain
- biota
- territory
- region

An integrated material reality! The terms are only words!


But:
Which programme is devoted to the object as a whole?



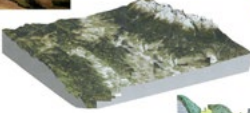
E.g. the integrated project on the territory of the watersheds in an afforested mountain-landscape environment?

Not too many, if any!


What is the problem?
The reality vs. models vs. definition



The reality: holistic perception





The picture: selective perception

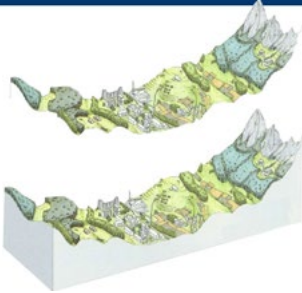


Models: scientific approach

What do we see (perceive)?

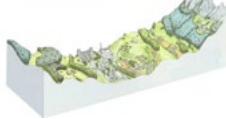
Is that the landscape?



This ?

In better case this ?

The European Landscape Convention Landscape as a perception



A landscape means:
an area, as **perceived**
by people, whose
character is the result of
the action and interaction
of natural and/or human
factors;

Is it a right definition?
Of course!
But what further on?

The European Landscape Convention

Article 1

a "Landscape" means an area, as **perceived**
by people, whose **character** is the result of
the **action** and **interaction** of natural and/or
human **factors**;

The definition is true, but it is

• *Non-materialistic definition, landscape is not defined as a system
conceived by elements in interaction*
but

• *an imaginary entity based on perception, character, action, interaction,
factors*

Topic geosystem model of the landscape



Or this?



Elements of the system = the components

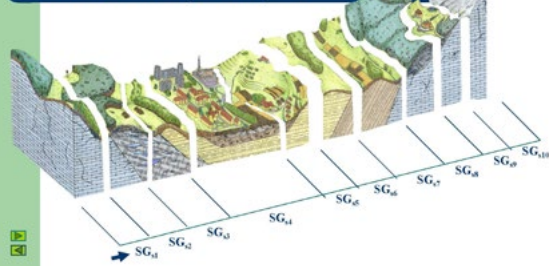
- a₁ - air
- a₂ - objects and land-use
- a₃ - vegetation and fauna
- a₄ - relief (georelief)
- a₅ - soils
- a₆ - waters
- a₇ - geological base



Or this?

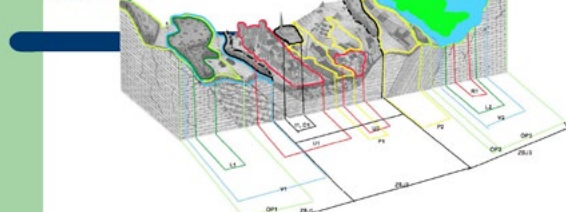
Choric geosystem model of the landscape

Elements of the model = spatial subsystems



Socio-economic factors in the landscape

Or this?



- a, SEP linked to production and objects (I, D)
- b, SEP linked to urbanization (U, R)
- c, SEP linked to conservation of nature, cultural monuments, and natural resources (N, P, L, O, P, OK)
- d, SEP characterizing deterioration of the environment (E)
- e, SEP ensuring from the administrative division (ZSJ)

What is the landscape?

An integrated system

Landscape =
geosystem

material elements

natural

re-created
and created
by man

socio-economic
phenomena

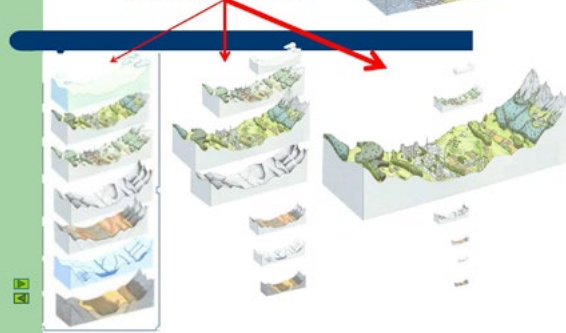
of space,
position, relief



where the
humans and
other
organisms live
environment

and their mutual relations

How many LE projects has the structure like?



The possibilities to apply practical procedures.

The problem is not the definition!



Different definitions, but rigid tasks and measures

- *Article 3 – Aims:* ... to promote landscape **protection, management and planning**, ...
- *Article 5* – integrate landscape into its **regional and town planning** policies ...any other policies

How to force those hard policies on softly defined landscapes ?!

Problem of application: not the definition, but the acceptance

- If the landscape **is not defined strictly** materialistically,
- if its elements are **not-tangible**,
- if they are **not related to regulatives**,
 - the policies, the planning practices will apply the theoretical provisions in a **voluntary way**
 - not as **obligatory regulatives**.

How to force those hard policies on softly defined landscapes ?!

Other problem of perception – the landscape quality

Article 1 – Definitions

- "Landscape protection" ... conserve and maintain the **significant or characteristic** features by its **heritage value** ...

Article 2 – Scope

- ... concerns landscapesoutstanding, ... everyday or degraded landscapes.



Do we believe the ELC will be applied forced by heritage values and perception to such landscapes ?

Other: what if ...?

Article 2 – Scope: Convention applies to the **entire territory** of the Parties, but

Article 15 –Territorial application

- The Parties shall **specify the territory** ... which the Convention shall apply
- may extend the application
- may **withdraw them**.

Good will needed!!!

2. The implementation the landscape concept to the law in Slovakia

The state of the landscape and its changes



is the **result of the land-use** of each single **material element** (displayed as dots, lines, polygons).

Starting point - a simply question:

Do we like or **do not like** the present **landscape structure** (quality, values...)?

If yes:

We have to **prevent changes** and to **keep** the present land use

If not:

We have to **promote changes**

Both policies need legal planning procedures!!!

Tools for implementation of the landscape to the spatial policies, management and planning = horizontal tools for integrated management

Competency of the Ministry of Environment:

- OP Nature conservation (territorial nature conservation)
- EP Landscape-ecological planning (?), econet planning
- IMP Management of the watersheds
- FP Flood protection

IPPC – Integrated prevention and pollution control (IPPC)

Competency of other ministries:

- ÚPN Territorial planning (MVARR / MŽP)
- PPU Agricultural land arrangement (MP)
- LMP Forest management planning (MP)

Conservation of the landscape structure

Real policies - law-based goals

1. To protect (conserve) the **landscape structure**
2. To improve the **ecological stability/the functioning of the landscape = ecological networks**
3. To promote the **optimum organisation and utilisation of the landscapes = landscape ecological plans** in territorial planning
4. Implement the landscape-ecological issues to the **integrated landscape management**

Conservation of the landscape structure

1. "Conservation" of the landscape structure

- The pragmatic starting point/outcome = the "scape" of the land
- The basement procedure = within the frame of the **nature conservation**
- **Act No.543/2002 Z.z.** on the nature and landscape conservation

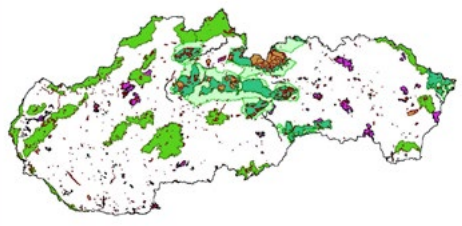
Conservation of the landscape structure

Act No.543/2002 Z.z. on the nature and landscape conservation

- Allows to declare the territories with **characteristic features, specific historic structures (historic landscapes), with unique natural structures or even significant single small-area landscape elements for protected**
- Constraints
 - Negotiation with the owners or users
 - Need of compensation for the limitation
 - Lack of political will to protect **more territories**

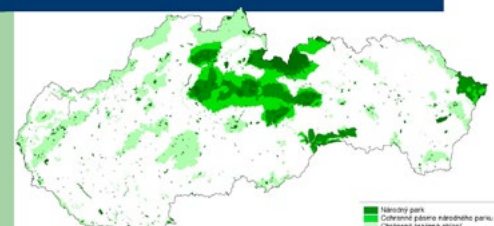
Conservation of the landscape structure

Nature conservation areas – The national network of SR



Conservation of the landscape structure

Nature conservation areas and water protection areas

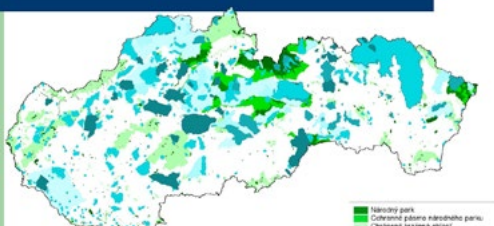


Mapa 14: Chránené územia prírody
Mapa 15: Ochrana vodných zdrojov

■ Národný park
■ Chránené pásmo národného parku
■ Chránené krajinné územie

Conservation of the landscape structure

Nature conservation areas and water protection areas



Mapa 14: Chránené územia prírody
Mapa 15: Ochrana vodných zdrojov

■ Národný park
■ Chránené pásmo národného parku
■ Chránené krajinné územie

■ Pásmo s. a št. územie
■ Pásmo ochrany vodných zdrojov
■ Ochrana vodných zdrojov

Ecological stability/functioning of the landscape

2. The ecological stability/functioning of the landscape = ecological networks

- Desired **landscape structure and landscape elements** – parts of the **econets - biocentres, biocorridors, buffer zones/interactive elements**
- **Act No.543/2002 Z.z.** on the nature and landscape conservation defines the Territorial System of the Ecological Stability TSES

Ecological stability/functioning of the landscape

Legal support of the TSES – basic acts

1. **Act 284/1994 and 543/2002 Z.z. on Nature and Landscape Protection:**
 - the basic **definition of TSES** and its determination as basic document for planning;
2. **Act 331/1991 Zb. on Land Arrangement and Land Ownership:**
 - TSES is an **obligatory basement and part** of each Land Arrangement Project
 - the need for improving the **TSES** function might be accepted as a **legal cause for enactment** the land arrangement procedure.
3. **Act 50/1976 Zb. on Territorial Planning and Building Code, amendments 262/1992 Zb. and 237/2000 Z.z.:**
 - the elements of **TSES** are **obligatory regulative** on all level of territorial plans.

Legal support of the TSES – connected acts

4. The **Water Act 364/2004 Z.z.** (based on Water Framework Directive 2000/60 of EP and EC):
 - the long-term **Management plan of watersheds** should project also the **TSES**, the important landscape elements and the eco-stabilising measures.
 - the utilisation of the water protecting function of **TSES** with the coordination of water management tasks is **obligatory**.
5. Act 7/2010 Z.z. on **Flood Protection**: enacts that the long-term management plan should project also the TSES, important landscape elements and the eco-stabilising measures.
6. Act on **Environmental Impact Assessment 127/1994 Z.z.** and **24/2006 Z.z.**:
 - The **TSES** is an **obligatory object** of impact assessment.
7. Act on **Authorised Architects ... 138/1992 Zb.** The TSES projecting became the **subject of the authorisation** according to the act and its later amendments.

TSES: the key ecological element for landscape and its integration in Slovakia

The

Territorial System of Ecological Stability TSES

TSES = the Slovak econet

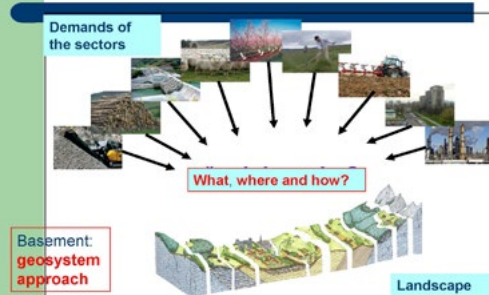
- **biocorridors, biocentres, interactive elements**
- **ecostabilising measures**

Defined in all mentioned acts !

3. Optimum organisation and utilisation of the landscapes = landscape ecological plans

- Landscape as geosystem: expressed as the **types of landscape-ecological complexes**
- **properties of the landscape elements**: the **regulative** for the decision on the optimum use of the territory
- **basement for spatial planning processes.**
- landscape-ecological planning **LANDEP** (Ružička, Miklós, 1982, 1990, Miklós, Špinerová, 2011)
 - = **obligatory part of the physical planning** in the Act on Territorial Planning and Building Order, amendment 237/2000 Z.z.

Optimum organisation and utilisation of the landscapes



Legal support of the LANDEP Act 50/1976 Zb. amendment 237/2000 Z.z.

The basement of the legal implementation:

- the **geosystem definition** of the landscape
- the **properties of the elements** of the landscape act as **obligatory regulative** for the "ecologically optimal spatial arrangement and functional utilisation of territory".

The geosystem-based definition of the landscape in the legislation

Article 139a Terms of territorial planning:

"(5) Landscape is a **complex system** of space, location, georelief and other mutually, functionally inter-connected material natural elements and elements modified and created by a man, in particular geological basement and soil creating substratum, water bodies, soil, flora and fauna, artificial objects and elements of utilisation of territory, as well as their connection determined by socio-economic phenomena in the society. Landscape is the environment of the man and other living organisms."

Act 50/1976 Zb. on Territorial Planning and Building Code (Building Act), amendments **262/1992 Zb.** and **237/2000 Z.z.**

Act 50/1976 Zb., amendment 237/2000 Z.z. The link of the landscape elements and regulative

Article 139a Terms of territorial planning

"(1) **Regulative** of spatial arrangement ... and functional utilisation of territory is a **binding guideline** which guides the **localisation and arrangement** of a certain object or realisation of a certain activity in territory. It is expressed through **values of properties of elements of landscape** structure by words, figures and graphically, if possible. Regulator has a character of **bans, limitations or supporting factors** in relation to spatial arrangement and functional utilisation of territory. In this way regulator determines banned, limited and acceptable activity or function in territory."

i.e.
the values of the **elements** act as binding **regulative = bans, limitations or supporting factors** of spatial arrangement and functional utilisation of the territory

4. Landscape in the ecological sound integrated landscape management

- The principles of the LANDEP and the TSES completed the ideas of the **ecological networks** and of the **integrated management of the landscape** (i.e. the optimum organisation and utilisation of the landscape as a whole).
- Presents a practically proved method for the development for the **integrated landscape management**

Integrated landscape management

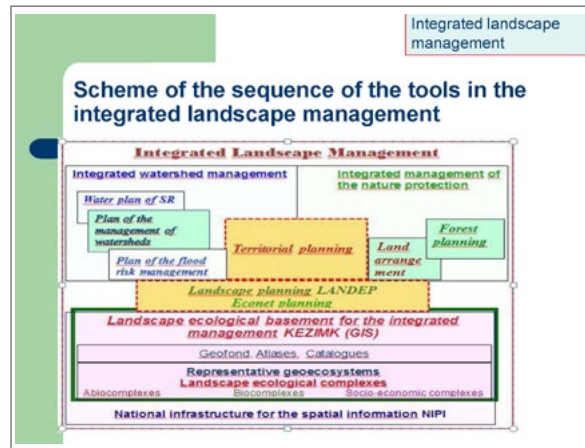
Legal definition of the integrated management:
Act 7/2010 Z.z. on **Flood Protection**
§ 9 **Co-ordination**

plan of the **flood risk management**
watershed management plan

shall be **co-ordinated** with the

land arrangement projects,
territorial plans
forest management plans

Altogether they will constitute the tool of
integrated landscape management
on the whole territory of the watershed.



Integrated landscape management

Basic precondition for realisation

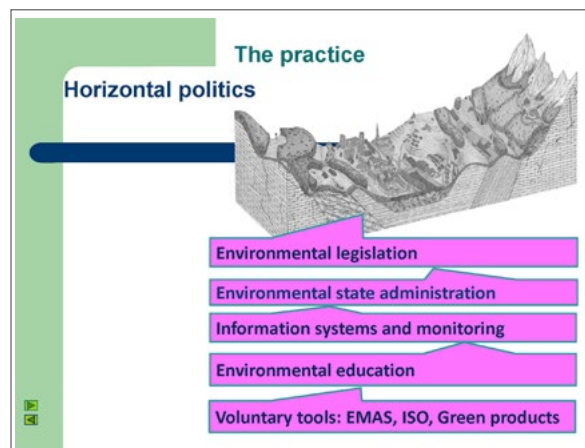
- Unified complex information basemate on GIS
- Landscape plans as legal, obligatory frame and obligatory regulative for each sectoral plan including the water management plans
 - According to the provisions of AGENDA 21

Integrated landscape management

Landscape plans – not yet legally defined

- Minimum content: spatial projection of all interests of the nature conservation, protection of the natural resources and care on the environment (legal, methodical) as limitation for land-use
- Ideal content: as above + accepted proposal for the best use of the territory

3. The practice of landscape management in Slovakia



SWEDEN / SUÈDE

Challenges and opportunities in Sweden on horizontal and vertical co-ordination

Mr Leif Gren

Senior Official, Swedish National Heritage Board

Mrs Erika Nilsson

Senior Official, Swedish National Heritage Board

Mr Johan Bergkvist

National Landscape Co-ordinator, Swedish Transport Administration

The European Landscape Convention entered into force in Sweden on 1 May 2011. In Sweden official landscape policy is organised under the Government in different Governmental ministries. Each ministry is responsible for a number of national State Agencies which are responsible for sector administration under sector laws.

There is no specific Swedish landscape policy or landscape law, but there are a number of sector policies or laws for wider aspects of the landscape. The most important sector laws on landscape concern Forestry policy, Regional policy, Transport policy, and Heritage conservation. Further wide laws regulate Environment and Nature conservation, Urban planning and Environment related Public Health etc. In most cases 21 different County Administrative Boards are responsible for management of the sector policies and sector integration. Thus the official landscape management and landscape perspectives are a task for the 21 County Administrative Boards under the Swedish Government.

A general “horizontal” challenge in Sweden is to establish and implement landscape policies according to the European Landscape Convention’s article 5b, since there is no landscape law or landscape agency, only sector management. In many practical cases Landscape is a cross-sectorial issue, similar to other issues such as Heritage. However, the convention’s article 5a, in order to recognise landscapes in law, is well fulfilled through the sector policies and sector legislation. The state mission on landscape issues to the concerned state agencies is that all have equal responsibility to implement the convention. In the years 2010-2014 a Swedish co-ordinating group for the convention’s implementation was established among the State Agencies:

National Heritage Board (*Riksantikvarieämbetet*, chair), Environmental Protection Agency (*Naturvårdsverket*), National Board of Housing (*Boverket*), Building and Planning, Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (*Tillväxtverket*), Board of Agriculture (*Jordbruksverket*), Forestry Agency (*Skogsstyrelsen*), Transport Administration (*Trafikverket*), County Administrative Boards (*Länsstyrelsen*). After that period the group was dissolved, mainly because of other priorities within each sector. "Vertical" co-ordination of the convention has certain challenges, for instance that planning is a monopoly for municipalities, where the State is one part among others.

However there are opportunities to implement the landscape perspectives of the European Landscape Convention. A strong awareness has evolved, that sector policies must become more cross-sectorial. Even if management in the agencies is performed according to sector legislation, there are other means than laws to promote holistic landscape perspectives, such as information, sector-co-operation, research, education, regional development etc. A certain opportunity is also that landscape issues in many cases are decentralised to the County Administrative Boards and the Municipalities. Many measures are decided within the 290 municipalities in co-operation with the Regions and the County Administrative Boards under the Swedish Government.

New methods for infrastructure-planning based on a holistic landscape perspective have been developed by the Swedish National Transport Administration

(*Trafikverket*). Integrated landscape character assessment (ILCA) is a method for establishing the landscape as a regional platform for co-operation between national and regional authorities. The project "Including landscape in long-term spatial planning" (*Landskap i långsiktig planering*) has developed a method for an integrated landscape character assessment which comprises aspects such as the perceived landscape, the historical landscape and landscape ecology. It creates a common arena where regional and national authorities can meet and discuss the impact of an infrastructure-plan. By understanding and explaining how the landscape is composed and functions, the method presents a multidisciplinary tool for finding the sensitivity and potential in every landscape. This has made it possible to assess what effect new infrastructure and the plurality of management activities may have on the landscape.

With the knowledge from the integrated landscape character assessment it is possible to initiate and manage activities that can enhance landscape qualities early in the planning process. These are questions that may not usually be addressed, but have a great potential in both planning and maintaining infrastructure. The analysis has been carried out in the Region of Västra Götaland (*Västra Götalandsregionen*), including the second largest city in Sweden, Gothenburg. It has also been applied in two other regions, Västmanland and Västernorrland. Results from other applied studies and demonstrations are presented on the website:

www.trafikverket.se/en/startpage/planning/Landscape-planning

Swedish state organisation

- Government
 - sector ministries
- State Agencies
 - Sector administration
- County administrative boards
 - Sector integration
 - Landscape perspective

Article 5 - General measures

Each Party undertakes:

- a to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- b to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;
- c to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;
- d to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

Article 6 - Specific measures

- **A Awareness-raising** Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.
- **B Training and education** Each Party undertakes to promote: a training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations; b multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; c school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.
- **C Identification and assessment**
 - 1 With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes: a) 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.
- **D Landscape quality objectives** Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.E Implementation To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

Assignment to National Heritage Board

- Report the work with ELC
- Final report to Government Offices in February 2017
- Survey and interviews with about 70 recipients on national and regional level
- Obstacle: ELC still quite unknown
- Opportunity: Landscape as an arena for discussion and co-operation

Horizontal co-ordination 2011 - 2014



Vad är en konvention?

Konventioner är avtal som sluts mellan stater. Flera konventioner gäller för hela världen, medan andra är begränsade - till exempel till Europa eller delar av Europa. På scenen står här avtal förklarade från svensk Europakonvention. Landskapskonventionen är en svensk kommunal medlemskonvention.

Landskapskonventionen trädde i kraft 1 maj 2011 vilket innebär att Sverige ska tillämpa konventionen inom ramen för befintliga regelverk.

Nationell samordningsgrupp

En grupp bestående av Rikskontrollmyndigheten, Jordbruksverket, Skogsstyrelsen, Naturvårdsverket, Trafikverket, Boverket och Länsstyrelserna. Har ett gemensamt, övergripande samordningsansvar för konventionens tillämpning i Sverige. I samordningsgruppen engageras bland annat att arbeta för konventionens efterlevnad samt att följa upp och återrapportera arbetet.

Läs mer på myndigheternas webbplatser



Ångens Dag på initiativ av Naturvårdsverket. I Bråbygd finns några ångar som sköts omsorgsfullt i syfte att sevara mångfalden i floran.

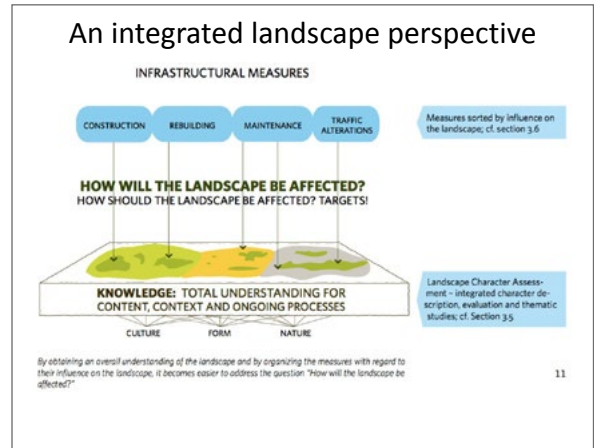
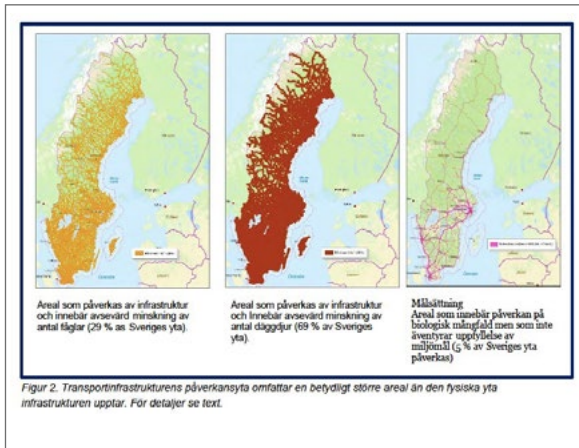
TRAFIKVERKET

RAPPORT
Anpassning av transportinfrastrukturen som ett bidrag till en fungerande grön infrastruktur.
Planera, bygga och sköta.

Assignment from the Government
(1 okt 2016)

Adaptation of transport infrastructure as a contribution to a functioning green infrastructure.
Planning, constructing and maintenance





<https://trafikverket.ineko.se/se/landskap-i-långsiktig-planering>

TRAFIKVERKET Webbutik

Landskap i långsiktig planering Antal produkter: 21

Sortering: bästa köpt Visa: 12 per sida

Early picture of the whole - Including landscape in long-term spatial planning

Dokumentbezeichnung: 100039

What will happen if we also begin to consider the landscape historically in the context of planning? What if we strive to improve people's living environment instead of merely avoiding greater damage to sensitive areas? What will happen if we don't do that? The project tracing Landscape in Long-term Spatial Planning has developed a tool by which to turn our perspective around.

UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

Horizontal and vertical co-ordination

Mr Vincent Holyoak


Head of National Rural and Environmental Advice, Historic England



 Historic England

ELC: Update from England

Dr Vince Holyoak
Head of National Rural & Environmental Advice



Department for Communities and Local Government

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) retains presumption in favour of sustainable development

In order to meet sustainability test must demonstrate that proposals do not cause harm/substantial harm to assets



Lyveden New Bield – Barnwell Manor Wind Farm



Department for Communities and Local Government

Localism Act 2011 gave enhanced role to communities in the planning process through Neighbourhood Plans

New Bill before Parliament will require Local Planning Authorities to have regard to Neighbourhood Plans


 Department for
 Communities and
 Local Government

Notes on Neighbourhood Planning
 October 2016, Edition 18
 Produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government

The new Neighbourhood Planning Bill goes before Parliament

Neighbourhood Planning Bill 2016-17
 Type of Bill: Government Bill
 Sponsor: 1681 (all) Communities and Local Government
 Progress of the Bill:

11 stages in the House of Commons
 11 stages in the House of Lords
 Royal Assent

For Neighbourhood planning advice and support visit <http://neighbourhoodplanning.gov.uk>
 Telephone 0300 020 1864
 #NeighbourhoodPlanning


 Department
 for Culture
 Media & Sport

- Discover England Fund – encouraging areas outside London to be visited and appreciated
- Great Place Scheme – Looking at how cultural investment in places can align with and support wider objectives
- Heritage Action Zones – to manage change and make historic assets more productive in areas of growth


 Department
 for Environment
 Food & Rural Affairs

- Protected Landscapes – National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Beauty
- Natural England – responsible for nature, public access and landscape
- Environment Agency – protects and enhances the environment
- Forestry Commission – manages public forestry estate and UK Forestry Standards

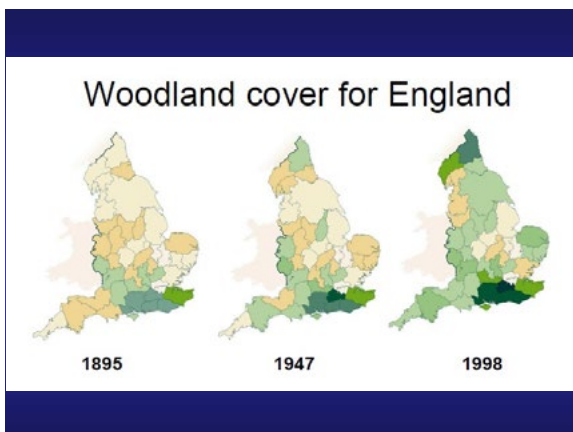
8-Point Plan for England's National Parks
 March 2016

Designated Landscapes in England







Priority 4 of the Article 5 Union Priorities for Rural Development:

Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry, with a focus on the following areas:

(a) restoring and preserving biodiversity, including in Natura 2000 areas and high nature value farming, and the state of European landscapes

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development:

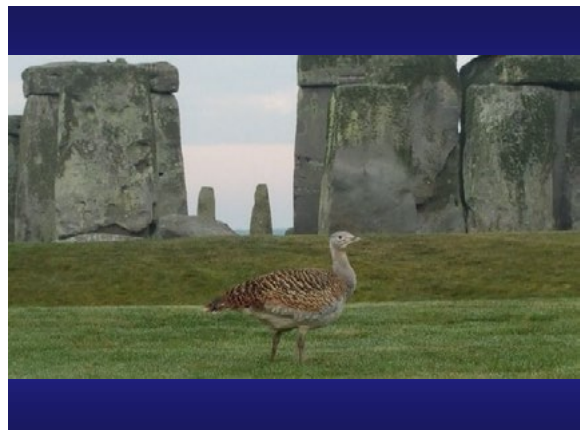
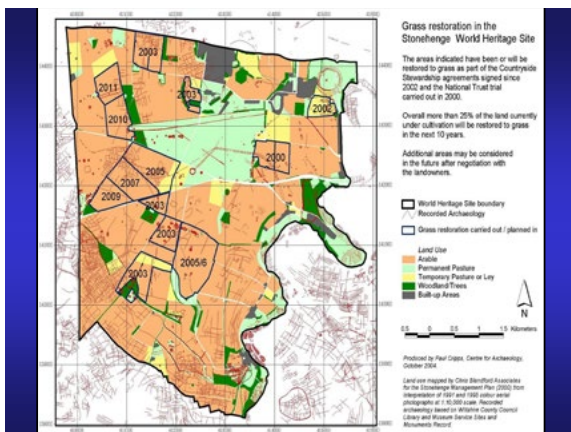
Paragraph 24: The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas, villages and activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes is an essential element of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability of rural areas.

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development:

Paragraph 28: Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features.

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development – Results from England

- 70% of agricultural land under agri-environment agreements
- 2,200 protected (Scheduled) archaeological sites been placed under management options to improve their condition
- 29,300 Ha of archaeological sites have had the impact of cultivation reduced or removed
- 89,000 Ha of archaeological sites in grassland being managed more effectively
- Represents £280 million of investment between 2005-2024
- “No Detriment” rule – achieving one environmental objective should not prejudice another



RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FÉDÉRATION DE RUSSIE

Horizontal and vertical co-ordination

Mrs Elena Sadovnikova
Expert of the Leontief Centre

Madam Chair,

Dear colleagues! Ladies and Gentlemen!

First of all, on behalf of every one of us, let me take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to the Government of Armenia and personally Mrs Ruzan Alaverdyan, whose involvement in promoting the development of the ideas of the European Landscape Convention in Armenia is remarkable. For the second time in recent years, Armenia welcomes a Meeting of the European Landscape Convention. Today's occasion marks the 18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention, and I am delighted to note that it is conducted on a high professional and organisational level.

Despite not being a Party to the convention, the Russian Federation pays great attention to it and monitors its implementation in action and its performance, both at the European level and at the level of national Member States, on a constant basis.

Within the framework of established powers, the Russian Ministry of Natural Resources, in co-operation with other concerned executive stakeholders, ensures the implementation of uniform state policies in the area of environmental protection and the use of natural resources, as well as the implementation of the relevant international conventions and agreements.

Core provisions relating to the recognition of the high value of landscapes, their protection and planning are already embodied in the existing Russian legislation, in the Urban Planning Code, in Laws concerning environmental protection and concerning cultural heritage sites of the peoples of the Russian Federation, and a number of other regulations.

In this context, it is worth noting that the principle of creating and managing a system of Protected nature conservation areas (PNCAs) that have been established in the Russian Federation covers a much wider range of tasks in comparison with the concept of landscape as defined by the convention.

I would further like to inform the distinguished audience that the year 2017 was declared the Year of Ecology in Russia, on the basis of a Decree of the President of Russia. The goal is the preservation of ecological status, ensuring diversity and recovery of natural resources in the State. The Ministry of Natural Resources has prepared an extensive action plan for 2017: amendments to the laws on the environment are to take effect, with special importance attached to the Law Concerning Waste Disposal; two directions of development of environmental law have emerged: protection of territories with the status of protected

nature conservation areas and nature in a broader sense.

In conclusion, I ask my esteemed colleagues to accept my gratitude for the opportunity to obtain relevant and meaningful information on the activities in your countries to improve the quality of landscapes in various aspects and the development of new tools to manage landscapes, as well as to share experiences. I am confident that your study of the results of the Year of Ecology 2017 in Russia will also be of benefit to you and will open up new ideas to European audiences.

Thank you for your kind attention!

Closing session
Session de clôture

General conclusions

Conclusions générales

Mr Yves Luginbühl

Emeritus Research Director of the National Centre for Scientific Research, France

Mrs Lionella Scazzosi

Architect, Professor at the Politecnico of Milano, Italy

Mrs Maria José Festas

Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe

Conference of the European Landscape Convention, Portugal

General conclusions

Mr Yves Luginbühl

Emeritus Research Director of the National Centre for Scientific Research, France

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Architect, Professor at the Politecnico of Milano, Italy

Mrs Maria José Festas

Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention, Portugal

A national policy to implement the European Landscape Convention must, first of all, lay down general guidelines: what kind of landscapes do we want? Choices have to be made between landscapes shaped by economic activities, which are currently globalised and far removed from the concerns of citizens; landscapes close to people's everyday lives; landscapes under binding protection or landscapes where people feel good. This essentially raises the question of the kind of society in which Europeans want to live and the economic options which should be pursued to achieve that goal. These general choices thus flow into strategies for action.

What do we mean by strategies for action? The definitions vary between dictionaries and languages; for instance, the *Trésor de la langue française* defines a strategy as « *Ensemble des choix d'objectifs et de moyens qui orientent à moyen et long terme les activités d'une organisation, d'un groupe, d'une entreprise* »; the Oxford dictionary gives "The process of planning something or putting a plan into operation in a skilful way" and the Treccani Italian dictionary, the following: "*La tecnica di individuare gli obiettivi generali di qualsiasi settore di attività pubbliche e private, non ché i modi e i mezzi più opportuni per raggiungerli*".

With reference to the European Landscape Convention, we would propose a concise definition here: "Definition of general guidelines for the protection, management and planning of landscapes on the basis of the overall national policy directions of States and their administrative bodies".

Landscape strategies

It is necessary to go back to the philosophy or fundamental approach of the European Landscape Convention and respect the definitions and, in particular, the expression "interaction of natural and/or human factors", which means acting in the context of interaction between nature and culture, rather than separating them.¹⁷ The expressions "cultural landscapes" and "natural landscapes" are inappropriate in regard to the implementation

17. See the proposals of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which has recommended moving away from the distinction between nature and culture, in particular at two major recent colloquies (Australia and Chicago).

of the European Landscape Convention; they refer too closely to the approach of the 1992 version of the World Heritage Convention, which, although entirely legitimate in the context in which it was drawn up, and in relation to its objectives, is not in line with the thinking behind the European Landscape Convention. All landscapes have a natural and a cultural dimension; for instance, Mont Blanc is just as much a natural mountain landscape as a cultural and even an artistic point of reference which has helped shape the European collective imagination.

The measures proposed in the convention involve the protection, management and planning of landscapes (including the rehabilitation of degraded landscapes, which is becoming increasingly important),¹⁸ which complement rather than exclude one another: depending on the features of a given area, policies may protect, manage and/or plan landscapes. While the main tendency among administrative authorities is to protect areas regarded as outstanding, where implementation is easier, as can be seen in the statements made at the workshop, there are too few projects involving planning for other types of landscapes. It is therefore essential to further develop landscape plans or to include landscape in spatial development plans, particularly in the case of everyday landscapes (which are most important for the residents concerned) with appropriate management plans. A landscape plan must be regarded as an on-going measure and a medium- to long-term process that is monitored over time with a view to injecting the new knowledge generated by the project and shifting the focus where necessary.

All stakeholders must be actively involved in all the types of action (protection, management and planning): elected representatives, institutions, scientists, non-governmental organisations, local residents and, in particular, the staff of the relevant institutions, such as the agencies responsible for town planning, energy, agriculture, transport, culture, education, etc., and the environment. As the European Landscape Convention ties in with human rights and the exercise of democracy (the founding principles of the Council of Europe), policies must include arrangements for public participation. It is vital that the participation arrangements are not restricted to consultation but also involve negotiation leading to compromises and action, or they will lose effectiveness and credibility. Participation draws on knowledge-sharing between scientists, non-governmental organisations and residents, i.e. between scientific, technical and lay or empirical knowledge which complement one another; the scientific and technical knowledge must be

18. Recommendation CM/Rec (2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to Member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

validated with strict protocols, hence the importance of research on landscape, which is currently too limited in Europe, both nationally and in European Union research programmes (Horizon 2020). The empirical knowledge reflects the collective memory, cultures, nature and social relationships: the three types of knowledge each have a value which must be considered on its own level.

One of the strategic choices is to aim for landscapes which ensure public well-being, as provided for in the preamble to the European Landscape Convention: "Believing that the landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being". Well-being is a criterion used in economic theory; it is no longer assimilated to gross domestic product; all economists propose methods for evaluating amenities, i.e. non-commercial goods such as landscape, and recommend the introduction of qualitative criteria rather than mere quantitative criteria. It is now essential to assess the well-being generated by landscapes as an economic resource and element, rather than landscapes themselves, having regard to the following:

- ▶ landscape as a product of the economy and at the same time an economic factor: economic activities alter landscapes: the stakeholders' perceptions of them are altered in turn;
- ▶ well-being varies according to the changes in economic activity, social factors, culture and technology, which themselves bring about change to landscapes.

Issues and challenges surrounding strategies

These issues may vary in nature and involve separate sectors (financial, environmental, agricultural, energy, economic, etc.):

- ▶ Financial and budgetary issues;
- ▶ Issues relating to climate change, which has an impact on:
 - landscapes;
 - biodiversity;
 - populations (migration, natural disasters, reorganisation of society, cultural changes, etc.);
 - the local and global economy.
- ▶ Economic issues
 - This mainly involves the role assigned to businesses (small and medium-sized enterprises or multinational corporations) in economic development;
 - the development of alternative economic models: short supply chains, citizen networks;

Sustainable development

- it is now vital to ask questions about the relevance of growth (what type of growth is acceptable to us?).
- ▶ Energy issues:
 - In particular, it will be necessary to resolve the conflicts between renewable energy sources and their impact on landscapes (wind farms, solar panels, etc.); this can only be achieved through participatory democracy mechanisms.
- ▶ Agricultural issues:
 - The importance of rural landscapes for public well-being must be underlined, and we should not assimilate the development of rural areas and urban areas, even though they are complementary; some scientific theories place too much emphasis on urban areas as the only relevant category (given their economic importance and the concentration of population), with all other areas being dominated by them. That is wrong; rural landscapes and urban landscapes have their own specific features and cultures. At the same time, it is true that there is a need for a comprehensive approach here, as urban and rural areas are closely interconnected in functional and spatial terms, especially in major metropolitan areas; moreover, most of the statements made at these workshops focused on rural landscapes.
 - It is also vital to consider agriculture's role in shaping landscapes. This is an important issue: what type of farming do we want for the future of Europe (and the world)? There is an urgent need to break away from the focus on output and move back to sustainable agriculture, based on quality foods and short supply chains. There is a vital need in terms of innovation in high-quality, citizen-friendly farming (new products and practices). One new prospect involves the multifunctionality of agriculture and the relevant landscapes (areas for recreation, agri-tourism, education concerning nature and culture, the culture of nature and social activities, etc., alongside agricultural production. It is also essential to reduce as far as possible the use of pesticides, which are responsible for serious illnesses and the disappearance of bees and many beneficial or pollinator species.
- It is necessary to limit/avoid further urban sprawl and the use of fertile land: degraded land must be regenerated and recovered for agricultural purposes.
- More than ever before, questions need to be asked about the globalisation of trade in food products and the practices of multinationals and their impact on sustainable development.

Policy monitoring

Monitoring policies, of whatever kind, means keeping track of their impact on landscapes. Monitoring may be performed on an on-going basis by implementing measures to report on the impact of the policies (dedicated or sector-specific) on landscapes in the longer term.

This monitoring process is essential in that a landscape project (protection, management or planning, or all three together) is never-ending: in this sense, it differs from an architectural project where a completed building or structure is delivered to the owner. Admittedly, the building may change over time, but this will always be marginal, whereas all landscapes evolve almost naturally on a constant basis through the daily actions, however insignificant, of the many stakeholders who live there (residents, farmers, etc.) or take decisions there (officials, workers, etc.). Buildings can also be converted, as is the case when developers retain frontages or outside appearances while converting interiors; in the case of landscapes, it is impossible to alter the outside appearance (in any case, what is the outside appearance of a landscape?) without altering its composition and specific features. Monitoring is essential and may be carried out by the relevant stakeholders and the residents themselves.

Assessment – and related communication – involves assessing the practical, tangible impact of protection, management and planning policies on landscapes; however, the impact may also be intangible because it can alter the stakeholders' images or perceptions of the changes; the stakeholders will then be able to take new decisions with different impacts on landscapes. While there is too little emphasis on assessment in protection, management and planning projects, it is vital as a means of reporting on the effectiveness of the measures taken. Assessment guarantees the long-term success of the planning, protection and management project or programme. One of the best ways of conducting assessments is to involve residents in the process.

It is therefore essential to include assessment in specifications for landscape projects or spatial development plans and also to make sure that the relevant information is properly shared and communicated.

Avenues to be explored

It seems worthwhile to:

- ▶ look again at the original approach of the European Landscape Convention, which places the three types of action on the same level (protection, management and planning, with no special emphasis on protection), and
- ▶ continue to recommend that it be taken into account in the States Parties' policies (see the Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention tool, developed by the Council of Europe), and
- ▶ study the consequences and effectiveness of this approach in terms of landscape planning and spatial development and the practical, tangible impact on landscapes, as well as the intangible impact on perceptions of landscape, while taking account of the contemporary economic and social context in the relevant countries.

Conclusions générales

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Une politique nationale pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage se doit tout d'abord fixer des orientations générales : quels paysages souhaitons-nous ? Des choix s'imposent entre des paysages produits par des activités économiques, aujourd'hui mondialisées, éloignées des préoccupations des citoyens, des paysages proches de la vie quotidienne des citoyens, ou des paysages protégés contraignants ou encore des paysages où l'on se sent bien. Ce qui revient à se poser la question de la société dans laquelle les Européens souhaitent vivre et quelles options économiques faut-il privilégier pour atteindre ce but. Ces choix d'orientations générales sont ainsi propres à définir des stratégies d'action.

Qu'entend-on par stratégies d'actions ? Les définitions varient selon les dictionnaires et les langues ; par exemple le Trésor de la langue française définit la stratégie comme un « Ensemble des choix d'objectifs et de moyens qui orientent à moyen et long terme les activités d'une organisation, d'un groupe, d'une entreprise », le dictionnaire d'Oxford (Royaume-Uni), quant à lui propose : *"The process of planning something or putting a plan into operation in a skilful way"*, alors que le dictionnaire Treccani (Italie) définit une stratégie comme *"La tecnica di individuare gli obiettivi generali di qualsiasi settore di attività pubbliche e private, non ché i modi e i mezzi più opportuni per raggiungerli"*.

Nous proposerons, en nous référant à la Convention européenne du paysage, une définition synthétique : « Définition d'orientations générales pour la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages, en fonction des axes de la politique globale et nationale des Etats et de leurs administrations ».

Stratégies à l'égard du paysage

Il s'agit tout d'abord de revenir à la philosophie de la Convention européenne du paysage, respecter la définition et en particulier l'expression « interrelations de facteurs naturels et/ou humains », ce qui signifie agir dans l'interaction nature/culture et non pas en les séparant¹⁹. Les expressions « paysages culturels » et « paysages

19. Voir les réflexions de l'Union Internationale de la Conservation de la Nature (IUCN) qui recommande d'en finir avec la séparation nature/culture, notamment lors de deux grands colloques récents (Sydney et Chicago).

naturels» sont inappropriés dans la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage; ils se réfèrent trop à la conception de la Convention du patrimoine mondial dans sa version de 1992, qui, si elle est tout à fait légitime dans le contexte où elle a été pensée et en relation avec ses objectifs, ne correspond pas à la philosophie de la Convention européenne du paysage. Tous les paysages ont une dimension naturelle et une dimension culturelle; le Mont Blanc, par exemple est autant un paysage naturel de haute montagne, qu'une référence culturelle et même artistique, ayant développé l'imaginaire collectif européen.

Les mesures proposées par la Convention relèvent de la protection, de la gestion et de l'aménagement (y compris la réhabilitation des paysages dégradés, qui prend de plus en plus d'importance)²⁰ des paysages qui sont complémentaires et non exclusives: sur un même territoire et selon ses caractéristiques, l'action politique peut protéger, gérer et/ou aménager des paysages. Si la tendance majoritaire des administrations est à la protection des zones considérées comme exceptionnelles, plus aisée à mettre en œuvre, comme on peut comprendre des communications de l'atelier, il reste qu'il n'existe que trop peu de projets d'aménagement des autres paysages. Il est donc essentiel de développer les plans de paysage ou introduire le paysage dans les plans d'aménagement du territoire: en particulier pour les paysages du quotidien, les plus importants pour les populations, avec des plans de gestion appropriés. Un plan de paysage doit être considéré comme une action en continu, un processus à moyen et long terme, suivi dans le temps de manière à réinjecter les nouvelles connaissances produites par le projet de manière à infléchir les orientations.

Tous les acteurs doivent être mobilisés dans tous les types d'actions (protection, gestion, aménagement): élus politiques, institutions, scientifiques, organisations non gouvernementales, habitants, et en particulier les agents des institutions concernées comme les administrations chargés de l'urbanisme, l'énergie, de l'agriculture, des transports, de la culture, de l'éducation, etc., même de l'environnement. La Convention européenne du paysage s'inscrivant dans les droits de l'homme et l'exercice de la démocratie (Principes fondamentaux du Conseil de l'Europe), les politiques doivent mettre en place des procédures de participation de la population: il est essentiel que les formes de participation ne soient pas uniquement des outils de consultation, mais de négociation aboutissant à un compromis et à l'action, sinon elles perdent de leur efficacité et de crédibilité. La participation s'appuie sur un partage des connaissances entre scientifiques, organisations non gouvernementales et habitants,

20. Recommandation CM/Rec (2008)3 du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe aux États membres sur les orientations pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage.

c'est-à-dire des connaissances savantes, techniques et des connaissances profanes ou empiriques qui sont complémentaires; les connaissances scientifiques et techniques doivent être validées par des protocoles rigoureux, d'où l'importance de la recherche sur le paysage trop peu développée en Europe, tant au niveau national que notamment dans les programmes de recherche de l'Union européenne (Horizon 2020). Les connaissances empiriques rendent compte de la mémoire collective, des cultures de la nature, des rapports sociaux et ces trois sortes de connaissances ont chacune une valeur qui doit être considérée à leur niveau.

L'un des choix stratégiques vise à tendre vers des paysages qui procurent le bien-être aux populations, comme le préambule de la Convention européenne du paysage le précise: «Persuadés que le paysage constitue un élément essentiel du bien-être individuel et social». Or, le bien-être est un critère utilisé dans les théories économiques; il n'est plus assimilé au Produit intérieur brut; tous les économistes proposent des méthodes pour évaluer les aménités, c'est-à-dire les biens non marchands comme le paysage, en recommandant d'introduire des critères qualitatifs et non plus quantitatifs uniquement. Il paraît désormais essentiel d'évaluer le bien-être procuré par les paysages comme élément et comme ressource économique et non les paysages eux-mêmes en proposant:

- ▶ le paysage comme produit de l'économie et en même temps producteur d'économie: les activités économiques modifient les paysages et les acteurs voient les représentations ou perceptions qu'ils s'en font se modifier à leur tour;
- ▶ le bien-être varie selon les évolutions des activités économiques, du social et de la culture, aussi bien que de la technique qui entraînent elles-mêmes une évolution des paysages.

Enjeux et défis des stratégies

Ces enjeux peuvent être de natures différentes et concerner des secteurs distincts, financiers, écologiques, agricoles, énergétiques, économiques, etc.:

- ▶ Enjeux financiers et budgétaires
- ▶ Enjeux relatifs au changement climatique qui a des effets sur:
 - les paysages,
 - la biodiversité,
 - les populations (migrations, catastrophes naturelles,
 - réorganisation sociale, changements culturels ...),
 - l'économie locale et globale.
- ▶ Enjeux économiques
 - Il s'agit notamment de la place attribuée aux entreprises (petites et moyennes

Développement durable

- entreprises ou firmes multinationales) dans le développement économique,
- du développement des économies alternatives : circuits courts, réseaux citoyens,
- et il est désormais essentiel de s'interroger sur la pertinence de la croissance (quelle forme de croissance acceptons-nous ?).
- ▶ Enjeux énergétiques
 - Il faudra notamment résoudre les contradictions entre énergies renouvelables et leurs effets sur les paysages (éolien, photovoltaïque...); seuls les dispositifs de démocratie participative peuvent y parvenir.
- ▶ Enjeux agricoles :
 - Il faut souligner l'importance des paysages ruraux pour le bien-être des populations, et ne pas assimiler l'aménagement des territoires ruraux et des territoires urbains, même s'ils sont complémentaires ; certaines théories scientifiques accordent trop d'importance aux espaces urbains qui seraient la seule catégorie pertinente (en raison de son importance économique et de la concentration de la population) et tout l'espace étant sous leur domination. Il n'en est rien, paysages ruraux et paysages urbains possèdent leur spécificité et leurs cultures propres. Il est vrai, en même temps, qu'il faut avoir une vision globale du territoire, parce que les zones urbaines et rurales sont strictement interconnectées, du point de vue fonctionnel et spatial, en particulier dans les vastes métropoles ; d'ailleurs la grande majorité des interventions de l'atelier ont eu lieu à propos de paysages ruraux.
 - Il est également primordial de s'interroger sur le rôle de l'agriculture dans la production des paysages. C'est une question fondamentale : quelle agriculture pour l'avenir de l'Europe (et du monde) ? L'urgence est de rompre avec le simple productivisme et revenir à une agriculture soutenable fondée sur la qualité alimentaire et sur les circuits courts. Une innovation est indispensable dans une agriculture de qualité et proche des citoyens (nouvelles productions et nouvelles pratiques). Une perspective nouvelle est la multifonctionnalité de l'agriculture (espaces de récréation, d'agritourisme, d'éducation à la nature et à la culture, à la culture de la nature, aux activités sociales, etc. en complémentarité à la production agricole) et de ses paysages. De même qu'il est indispensable de diminuer le plus possible l'usage des pesticides, responsable de maladies graves et de la disparition

des abeilles et de nombreuses espèces utiles ou pollinisatrices. De même qu'il est aussi indispensable de limiter/éviter une progression de l'urbanisation et de la consommation des sols fertiles, tandis qu'une régénération et une récupération des sols dégradés doivent être effectuées pour les activités agricoles.

- Plus que jamais, il est essentiel de s'interroger sur la mondialisation des échanges des productions alimentaires et les pratiques des firmes multinationales et leurs effets sur le développement durable.

Suivi des politiques

Suivre une politique, quel qu'elle soit, signifie exercer une veille ou une surveillance de ses effets sur les paysages. Le suivi peut s'exercer en continu en mettant en œuvre un dispositif qui permette de rendre compte des effets de cette politique (dédiée ou sectorielle) sur les paysages à plus ou moins long terme.

Ce processus de suivi est essentiel dans la mesure où un projet de paysage (protection, gestion ou aménagement ou les trois ensembles) n'est jamais fini : en ce sens, il diffère d'un projet architectural qui livre un bâtiment ou un édifice clés en mains à son commanditaire. Certes, cette construction peut évoluer dans le temps, mais cette évolution sera toujours marginale alors que tout paysage évolue quasi naturellement, sans cesse, par les interventions même insignifiantes, mais continues jour après jour, des nombreux acteurs qui y vivent (citoyens, agriculteurs, etc.) et y décident (fonctionnaires, petits travailleurs, etc.). Ces évolutions sont rarement marginales. Un bâtiment peut aussi être transformé, comme on le voit lorsque les aménageurs conservent la façade tout en modifiant l'intérieur ; pour un paysage, il est impossible de modifier la façade (d'ailleurs, quelle est la façade d'un paysage ?) sans changer sa composition et ses caractéristiques spécifiques. Le suivi peut s'opérer par les acteurs concernés et par les populations elles-mêmes.

L'évaluation – et sa communication : elle consiste à évaluer les effets concrets, matériels des politiques de protection, gestion et aménagement sur les paysages ; cependant ces effets peuvent être aussi immatériels car ils peuvent modifier les représentations ou les perceptions que les acteurs se font de ces transformations ; les acteurs pourront alors prendre de nouvelles décisions qui auront de nouveaux effets sur les paysages. L'évaluation est trop peu mise en œuvre dans les projets de protection, gestion et aménagement, et pourtant elle est essentielle car elle permet de rendre compte de l'efficacité des mesures mises en œuvre. L'évaluation est la garantie de la réussite au long du temps du projet ou du programme d'aménagement, de protection ou de gestion. L'un des meilleurs

moyens de conduire une évaluation est d'impliquer les populations dans le processus d'évaluation.

Il est donc essentiel d'introduire l'évaluation dans les cahiers des charges des commandes des projets de paysage ou de plans d'aménagement du territoire. Et de prévoir qu'elle soit partagée et communiquée.

Pistes à suivre

- ▶ Il paraît utile d'engager une réflexion sur la philosophie originale de la Convention européenne du paysage, qui décline au même niveau les trois types d'action (protection, gestion, aménagement et qui ne privilégie pas la protection), et
- ▶ De continuer à recommander sa prise en compte dans les politiques des Etats parties (voir l'outil Système d'information de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe mis en place par le Conseil de l'Europe),
- ▶ D'étudier les conséquences et l'efficacité de cette philosophie en matière d'aménagement des paysages et des territoires et ses effets concrets matériels sur les paysages et immatériels sur les perceptions du paysage, en tenant en compte du contexte économique et sociale contemporain des États.

Conseil de l'Europe Convention Européenne du Paysage

Dix-huitième réunion des ateliers
pour la mise en œuvre de la
Convention Européenne du Paysage

Les politiques nationales pour la mise en œuvre
de la Convention Européenne du Paysage ; défis et
opportunités



EREVAN, Arménie,
5 – 6 octobre 2016

Conclusion générale

- Nécessaire vision prospective globale
- Politique globale fondée sur des constats :
 - Le paysage a changé de sens :
 - Du site esthétique, pittoresque, légendaire, scientifique
 - Au cadre de vie et au bien-être
 - À l'interaction entre nature et culture
 - Différent du patrimoine culturel ; notion de paysage culturel (?) ou naturel (?)
 - Différent de la biodiversité
 - Exercice de la démocratie :
 - Défiance sociale à l'égard du politique, taux élevés d'abstention aux élections
 - Revendications pour participer à la décision politique

Politique globale

- Orientations politiques générales :
 - Quels paysages souhaitons-nous ?
 - Choix à faire : par exemple
 - 1) paysages produits par des activités économiques mondialisées, éloignées des préoccupations des citoyens
 - 2) paysages proches de la vie quotidienne des citoyens
 - 3) paysages protégés contraignants ou des paysages où l'on se sent bien
 - Quelle société souhaitons-nous ? Etc.
 - Quelles options économiques faut-il privilégier pour atteindre ce but ?
- Choix d'orientations générales propres à définir des stratégies d'action

Stratégies

- Ensemble des choix d'objectifs et de moyens qui orientent à moyen et long terme les activités d'une organisation, d'un groupe, d'une entreprise (définition du Trésor de la langue française)
- The process of planning something or putting a plan into operation in a skilful way (dictionnaire Oxford)
- La tecnica di individuare gli obiettivi generali di qualsiasi settore di attività pubbliche e private, non ché i modi e i mezzi più opportuni per raggiungerli (dictionnaire Treccani)
- Définition d'orientations générales pour la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages, en fonction des axes de la politique globale

Stratégies paysage (1)

- Revenir à la philosophie de la Convention Européenne du Paysage
- Respecter la définition et en particulier l'expression « interrelations de facteurs naturels et/ou humains »
- Signifie agir dans l'interaction nature/culture et non pas en les séparant :
 - Les termes paysages culturels et paysages naturels sont inappropriés dans la mise en œuvre de la Convention Européenne du Paysage
 - Voir les réflexions de l'IUCN qui recommande d'en finir avec la séparation nature/culture

Stratégies paysage (2)

- Complémentarité des actions entre protection, gestion et aménagement des paysages,
- Tendance majoritaire à la protection (influence des pratiques anciennes et de la Convention du Patrimoine Mondial ... ?)
- Trop peu de projets d'aménagement des paysages
 - Développer les plans de paysage ou introduire le paysage dans les plans d'aménagement du territoire ; en particulier les paysages du quotidien, les plus importants pour les populations
 - Avec des plans de gestion appropriés
 - Plan de paysage en continu, suivi à moyen et long terme
 - Le suivi permet de ré-injecter les nouvelles connaissances produites par le projet de manière à infléchir les orientations

Stratégies paysage (3)

- Acteurs à mobiliser : tous acteurs, élus politiques, institutions, scientifiques, ONG, habitants, et en particulier les agents des institutions concernées comme les administrations chargés de l'énergie, de l'agriculture, des transports, de la culture, de l'éducation, etc.
- Démocratie : mettre en place des dispositifs de participation de la population qui ne soient pas uniquement des outils de consultation, mais de négociation aboutissant à un compromis
- Partage des connaissances entre scientifiques, ONG et habitants, c'est-à-dire connaissances savantes, techniques et connaissances profanes ou empiriques qui sont complémentaires :
 - Connaissances scientifiques et techniques validées par des protocoles rigoureux, d'où importance de la recherche sur le paysage trop peu développée
 - Connaissances empiriques : elles rendent compte de la mémoire collective, des cultures de la nature, des rapports sociaux
 - Les trois ont chacune une valeur qui doit être considérée à leur niveau

Stratégies paysage (4)

- Bien-être : précisé dans le préambule de la Convention Européenne du Paysage : « *Persuadés que le paysage constitue un élément essentiel du bien-être individuel et social* »
- Le bien-être est un critère utilisé dans les théories économiques ; il n'est plus assimilé au PIB
- Tous les économistes proposent des méthodes pour évaluer les aménités, c'est-à-dire les biens non marchands comme le paysage, en recommandant d'introduire des critères qualitatifs et non plus quantitatifs uniquement
- Il paraît désormais essentiel d'évaluer le bien-être procuré par les paysages et non les paysages eux-mêmes en proposant :
 - Le paysage comme produit de l'économie
 - Le bien-être varie selon les évolutions des activités économiques qui font elles-mêmes évoluer les paysages

Stratégies paysage (5)

- Politiques dédiées et politiques sectorielles
 - Politiques dédiées : respecter la philosophie de la Convention Européenne du Paysage
 - Politiques sectorielles : introduire le paysage dans les politiques agricoles, des transports, de l'énergie, de la culture, de l'éducation, ...
- Insertion du paysage dans les politiques transversales
 - En particulier dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire
 - Tendre vers des politiques articulées tout en respectant les diverses échelles
- Ne pas oublier la formation et la sensibilisation,
- Les politiques mise en œuvre se traduisent à diverses échelles par des mesures concrètes appliquées sur des territoires par les institutions ou acteurs concernés

Stratégies paysage (enjeux et défis 1)

- Enjeux et défis
 - Enjeux financiers et budgétaires
 - Changement climatique :
 - Effets sur les paysages
 - Effets sur la biodiversité
 - Effets sur les populations (migrations, catastrophes naturelles...)
 - Enjeux économiques :
 - Place attribuée aux entreprises (PME ou firmes multinationales)
 - Économies alternatives : circuits courts, réseaux citoyens,
 - S'interroger sur la pertinence de la croissance (quelle forme de croissance acceptons-nous ?)
 - Enjeux énergétiques :
 - Résoudre les contradictions entre énergies renouvelables et leurs effets sur les paysages (éolien, photovoltaïque...)
- Développement durable**

Stratégies paysage (enjeux et défis 2)

- Enjeux agricoles :
 - Importance des paysages ruraux pour le bien-être des populations ; ne pas assimiler l'aménagement des territoires ruraux et des territoires urbains, même s'ils sont complémentaires
 - Rôle de l'agriculture dans la production des paysages ; question fondamentale :
 - Quelle agriculture pour l'avenir de l'Europe (et du monde) ?
 - Rompre avec le productivisme et revenir à une agriculture soutenable fondée sur la qualité alimentaire et sur les circuits courts
 - Innovation indispensable dans une agriculture de qualité et proche des citoyens (nouvelles productions et nouvelles pratiques)
 - Diminuer le plus possible l'usage des pesticides
 - S'interroger sur la mondialisation des échanges des productions alimentaires et les pratiques des firmes multinationales

Stratégies paysage (enjeux et défis 3)

- Suivi des politiques :
 - Processus essentiel dans la mesure où un projet de paysage (protection, gestion ou aménagement ou les 3 ensembles) n'est jamais fini (≠ d'un projet architectural)
 - Suivi : essentiel de la part des acteurs concernés et par les populations elles-mêmes
- Évaluation : trop peu mise en œuvre, et pourtant essentielle
 - L'évaluation est la garantie de la réussite du projet ou du programme d'aménagement, de protection ou de gestion
 - Impliquer les populations dans le processus d'évaluation
 - Introduire l'évaluation dans les cahiers des charges des commandes des projets de paysage ou de plans d'aménagement du territoire

Conclusion de la conclusion

- Engager une réflexion sur la philosophie de la Convention Européenne du Paysage
- Sa prise en compte dans les politiques des Etats parties (voir l'outil ELCIS mis en place par le Conseil de l'Europe)
- Ses conséquences en matière d'aménagement des paysages et des territoires et ses effets concrets matériels et immatériels (sur les perceptions du paysage)

**Merci pour votre attention !
Merci à l'Arménie !
Vivent les paysages d'Arménie !**



Closing speeches

Discours de clôture

Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen

*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention
Senior Advisor, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation
Department of Planning, Norway*

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

*Head of the Landscape Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention
Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe*

Mrs Ruzan Alaverdyan

Chief Advisor to the Minister of Urban Development, Armenia

Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen

*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Senior Advisor,
Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Department of Planning, Norway*

Our distinguished Armenian hosts,

Dear colleagues and participants,

Now we are at the closing stage of this 18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on "National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities". I must congratulate our hosts in the Ministry of Urban Development of Armenia for this very successful meeting.

You have shown us great hospitality, and a number of us are looking forward to the study visit to Dilijan tomorrow. I would also sincerely thank the speakers, chairs and rapporteurs for their contributions and indeed all who have participated.

I will not repeat the excellent conclusions and summary of our rapporteurs. This Meeting has shown that there is a great need to clarify the landscape definition, the aims and the holistic approach of the convention, and make them operational for decision makers at all levels, but particularly for political authorities. We also need to look at how it is possible to finance the strategies and plans that exist. The main priority now, however, is to get the focus back on the everyday landscape.

We must not forget that the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality. The landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being and its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.

I also will express that I hope to meet you all again at future workshops. They are an important part of our efforts to promote co-operation on landscape issues and strengthen our acknowledgment that the quality and diversity of European landscapes constitute a common resource.

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Head of the Landscape Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

Ladies and Gentlemen

On behalf of all the participants, I wish, once again, to thank the Government and representatives of Armenia for their warm hospitality. It was an immense pleasure to admire the magnificent natural landscapes of Armenia, imbued with the culture, spirituality and soul of their inhabitants. To quote Martiros Saryan: "The earth is like a living being, it has its own soul. Without close contact to the mother country, one cannot identify oneself, and know one's own soul. I am convinced that unless an artist is attached to his homeland, he is not a true artist. The earth's heart beats in the heart of man. All things are born of this heart"²¹

I would like to say a very special thank you to Mrs Ruzan Alaverdyan, Chief advisor to the Minister of Urban Development, to Mrs Naira Sarkisian, Chief specialist of Urban Policy and Spatial Planning, and to their colleagues with whom the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe worked in the preparation of this meeting.

I thank the chairs of the Workshops, the speakers for their excellent presentations and the participants for their interventions and contributions to the debates.

These discussions have shown us that national landscape policies are making progress in many States: national strategies and landscape action plans are being adopted, new legislation, tools and financial instruments are being set up, and new ways of horizontal and vertical co-operation are appearing. These advances are extremely relevant for the effective implementation of the European Landscape Convention. The "Landscape audit" and the "Landscape Day" which have been established in Poland are also very helpful contributions towards greater public awareness of the landscape.

21. Chahen Khatchatourian, *Peintres arméniens du XIX^e et du XX^e siècles*, National Gallery of Armenia USA, New York, 1993 (ISBN 2-00-003701-1), epigraph, p. 2.

The holistic approach and long-term perspective inherent in these measures are instrumental in promoting sustainable and harmonious territorial development. They are an integral part of an approach to embrace this “common destiny” of man, society and the environment, as referred to by Mr Julien Transy.

Human rights and democracy are the key values of the Council of Europe, and in its consideration of the landscape, as proposed in the European Landscape Convention, the organisation pays as much attention to Form as to Substance. With its focus on human rights and democracy, the convention makes an effective and operative link between aesthetics and ethics. The preamble refers to other key international legal texts on the protection and management of our natural and cultural heritage, regional/spatial planning, local self-government and cross-border co-operation.

The States Parties to the convention have considered that landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas. They have accordingly acknowledged that the quality and diversity of landscapes constitute a shared resource to the protection, management and planning of which it is vital to contribute. In addition, they have indicated their wish to establish a new instrument dedicated exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes.

Landscape has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields and constitutes a resource that can promote economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation. It can help establish local cultures and is a fundamental component of the natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and the consolidation of identities.

M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Chef de Division, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage, Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe

Messieurs les Ministres,

Mesdames les Présidentes,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Au nom de l'ensemble des participants, je remercie à nouveau bien vivement le Gouvernement arménien et les représentants de l'Arménie de leur chaleureuse hospitalité. Nous avons été heureux d'admirer les superbes paysages naturels de l'Arménie, empreints de culture, de spiritualité et de l'âme de leurs habitants. Martiros Saryan n'a-t-il pas écrit: «La terre est comme un être vivant: elle a une âme. Sans liens étroits avec la patrie, il est impossible de se trouver, de découvrir son âme. Je suis persuadé qu'il ne peut y avoir de peintre sans qu'il soit attaché à sa terre. Le cœur de la terre bat dans le cœur de l'homme. Tout prend naissance dans ce cœur»²².

Un très grand merci est tout spécialement adressé à M^{me} Ruzan Alaverdyan, Conseillère principale du Ministre du développement urbain, à M^{me} Naira Sarkisian, Spécialiste en chef de la politique urbaine et de l'aménagement du territoire ainsi qu'à leurs collaborateurs, avec lesquels le Secrétariat Général du Conseil de l'Europe a œuvré afin de préparer cette Réunion.

Je remercie également les présidents de sessions et orateurs de leurs excellentes présentations, ainsi que les participants de leurs interventions et contributions aux débats.

Les communications présentées nous ont montré que les politiques nationales du paysage progressent dans de très nombreux Etats: des stratégies nationales et plans d'action concernant le paysage sont adoptés, de nouvelles législations, outils et instruments financiers sont mis en place, des méthodes novatrices de collaboration horizontales et verticales apparaissent. Ces avancées sont extrêmement importantes en ce qu'elles permettent de promouvoir une mise en œuvre effective de la Convention européenne du paysage. L'audit du paysage et le Jour du paysage (The Landscape Day) établis en Pologne, contribuent également avec utilité à favoriser une plus grande sensibilisation du public au paysage.

22. Chahen Khatchatourian, *Peintres arméniens du XIX^e et du XX^e siècles*, National Gallery of Armenia USA, New York, 1993 (ISBN 2-00-003701-1), epigraph, p. 2.

De par la vision holistique qu'ils proposent et la perspective à long terme dans laquelle ils s'inscrivent, ces instruments permettent de promouvoir un développement durable et harmonieux des territoires. Ils s'inscrivent dans une démarche tendant à appréhender cette « communauté de destin » entre l'homme, la société et son environnement, évoquée par M. Julien Transy.

Organisation des droits de de l'homme et de la démocratie, le Conseil de l'Europe se soucie à travers la notion de paysage telle que proposée par sa Convention du paysage, tant de la Forme que du Fond. Convention des droits humains et de la démocratie, celle-ci réalise un lien entre esthétique et éthique; elle se réfère dans son préambule aux autres grands textes juridiques internationaux concernant la protection et de la gestion du patrimoine naturel et culturel, l'aménagement du territoire, l'autonomie locale et la coopération transfrontalière. Les États signataires de la convention ont considéré que le paysage est partout un élément important de la qualité de vie des populations: dans les milieux urbains et dans les campagnes, dans les territoires dégradés comme dans ceux de grande qualité, dans les espaces remarquables comme dans ceux du quotidien. Ils ont ainsi reconnu que la qualité et la diversité des paysages constituent une ressource commune pour la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement de laquelle il convient de coopérer et souhaité instituer un instrument nouveau consacré exclusivement à la protection, à la gestion et à l'aménagement de tous les paysages.

Le paysage participe de manière importante à l'intérêt général, sur les plans culturel, écologique, environnemental et social, et constitue une ressource favorable à l'activité économique, dont une protection, une gestion et un aménagement appropriés peuvent contribuer à la création d'emplois. Il concourt à l'élaboration des cultures locales et qu'il représente une composante fondamentale du patrimoine culturel et naturel, contribuant à l'épanouissement des êtres humains et à la consolidation des identités.

Mrs Ruzan Alaverdyan

Chief Advisor to the Minister of Urban Development, Armenia

Dear colleagues,

First of all let me thank all the participants for their highly valuable professional contributions. I am sure that this Meeting will be another important step towards the practical implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

The convention defines “Landscape” as an interconnected natural, cultural and urban environment without separating the territory into components. This is why the convention is considered an innovative and valuable new concept.

The practical implementation of the convention implies actions grounded on balanced and sustainable interaction between the needs of society, economic activity and environmental development. Hence it can be considered an effective tool for achieving sustainable development goals. Taking into account the explosive growth of urban populations all over the world, as well as the fact that human economic activities and resultant negative anthropological impacts are mainly concentrated in urban areas, the issue of urbanisation can be deemed one of the important contemporary global challenges.

For this reason the social, cultural and economic development of countries is conditioned on significant elevation of the role of city systems and greatly urbanising the possible solutions of arising problems.

As evidence of these developments, the United Nations Summit has adopted the New Agenda for Sustainable Development with 17 global goals (the eleventh global goal particularly addresses this issue) as well as the United Nations Habitat Programme which has adopted the New Urban Agenda.

In essence, the landmarks stipulated in these documents are closely interrelated with issues of the sustainable development of urbanised landscapes. I think that the functions of landscape policy implementation should be closely interconnected with approaches and recommendations provided in global agendas.

Based on these ideas, let me once again underline the importance of landscape policy implementation in urbanised areas and propose to direct upcoming actions within the European Landscape Convention implementation towards the issues of urbanised landscape development.

Thank you for your attention.

Programme
English version

The 18th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities” was organised in Yerevan, Armenia, on 5-6 October 2016, by the Council of Europe – Directorate of Democratic Governance, Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention – in co-operation with the Ministry of Urban Development of Armenia, within the context of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.

Introduction

As an international intergovernmental organisation created in 1949, and whose headquarters are located in Strasbourg (France), **the Council of Europe** has 47 member States: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Its main objectives are to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law, and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today.

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature by the member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000, with the aim of promoting European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise international co-operation. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all dimensions of the landscape. The Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding, as well as everyday or degraded landscapes. To date, 38 Council of Europe member States have ratified the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Two states have signed the Convention: Iceland and Malta.

Organised by the Council of Europe on a regular basis since 2002, the Meetings of **the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention** aim to present new concepts and achievements in favour of the implementation of the Convention. They thus represent a genuine forum for sharing practices and ideas. Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the state hosting the meeting.

The following Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention have previously been organised:

- ▶ 23-24 May 2002, Strasbourg (France): *“Landscape policies: contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development (social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches); Landscape identification, evaluation and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education; Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape”*
- ▶ 27-28 November 2003, Strasbourg (France): *“Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes and transfrontier landscapes; Landscapes and individual and social well-being; Spatial planning and landscape”*
- ▶ 16-17 June 2005, Cork (Ireland): *“Landscapes for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas”*
- ▶ 11-12 May 2006, Ljubljana (Slovenia): *“Landscape and society”*
- ▶ 28-29 September 2006, Gerona (Spain): *“Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice”*
- ▶ 20-21 September 2007, Sibiu (Romania): *“Landscape and rural heritage”*
- ▶ 24-25 April 2008, Piestany (Slovakia): *“Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management”*
- ▶ 8-9 October 2009, Malmö (Sweden): *“Landscape and driving forces”*
- ▶ 15-16 April 2010, Cordoba (Spain): *“Landscape and infrastructures for the society”*
- ▶ 20-21 October 2011, Evora (Portugal): *“Multi-functional landscape”*
- ▶ 4-5 June 2012, Carbonia, Sardinia (Italy): *“Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – Sessions 1 (2008-2009) and 2 (2010-2011)”*
- ▶ 2-3 October 2012, Thessalonica (Greece): *“Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning... Another way to see the territory involving civil society...”*
- ▶ 2-3 October 2013, Cetinje (Montenegro): *“Territories of the future: landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy”*
- ▶ 11-12 June 2014, Wrocław (Poland): *“Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – Session 3 (2012-2013)”*
- ▶ 1-2 October 2014, Urgup (Turkey): *“Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape”*
- ▶ 1-2 October 2015, Andorra la Vella (Andorra): *“Landscape and transfrontier co-operation: the landscape knows no boundary”*

- ▶ 9-10 June 2016 Budapest (Hungary): *“Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections -Session 4 (2014-2015)”*

The proceedings of the meetings are published in the Council of Europe’s *“European Spatial Planning and Landscape”* series and are available on the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention website: www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications; www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/workshops

Organisers

The Council of Europe would like to thank the Government of Armenia for its co-operation and hospitality. In addition, the Council of Europe would like to thank the Ministry of Environment of Finland and the Swiss Federal Office of the Environment, Forestry and Landscape for their support.

Objectives

For the purposes of the European Landscape Convention, ‘Landscape policy’ means “an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes”.

‘Landscape’ means “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”; ‘Landscape protection’ means “actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity”; ‘Landscape management’ means “action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, in order to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes”; and ‘Landscape planning’ means “strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes”.

The Meeting aimed to present experiences of national policies adopted or being developed, considering notably the provisions of its Article 5, which states that their Parties undertake:

- ▶ to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- ▶ to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning, through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6 of the Convention;
- ▶ to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest

in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies;

- ▶ to integrate landscape into their regional and town planning policies and in their cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

The conclusions of the Meeting contributed to the work of the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (March 2017, Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg).

Websites

- **European Landscape Convention**
www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage
- **Ministry of Urban Development of Armenia**
www.minurban.am

Venue

The Meeting was held in Best Western Congress Hotel. Address: 1 Italy Street, Yerevan, 0010, Armenia.
Tel: +374 10591199

Participants

The Meeting was aimed at government officials – Members of the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, representatives of other ministries, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, public and private governmental and non-governmental organisations working in the fields of landscape and sustainable management, with its environmental, cultural, social and economic dimensions.

Programme

The programme of the Meeting is on the Council of Europe website of the European Landscape Convention at the following address:

www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention or
www.coe.int/landscape, under
“Meetings”/“Workshops”.

See also www.coe.int/landscape/18th

Organisers of the Meeting

Council of Europe – Democratic Governance European Landscape Convention

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*Photo: Thomas Frederick Martinez
- Tatev Monastery, Armenia*

Wednesday 5 October 2016

Opening session

Welcome speeches

Mr Armen Ghularyan, Deputy Minister of Urban Development of Armenia

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Mr Simon Papyan, First Deputy Minister of Nature Protection of Armenia

Mrs Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Local

Government and Modernisation, Department of Planning, Norway

Mrs Anne-Marie Chavanon, Chair of the Democracy, Social Cohesion and Global Challenges Committee of the Conference of international non-governmental organisations of the Council of Europe

Introduction

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Head of the Landscape Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

Workshop 1

The national landscape policy of Armenia

Chairs

Mrs Ruzan Alaverdyan, Chief Advisor to the Minister of Urban Development, Armenia

Mr Audun Moflag, Honorary Senior Advisor of the Department of Regional Planning, Ministry of the Environment, Norway

Presentations

The national landscape policy of Armenia

Mrs Ruzan Alaverdyan, Chief Advisor to the Minister of Urban Development, Armenia

Museumisation of monuments as a means of protection, planning and management of cultural landscapes

Mrs Arev Samuelyan, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Culture, Armenia

Landscapes of the natural protected areas of Armenia and their protection issues

Mr Ashot Hovhannisyan, Head of the Bio-Resource Management Agency, Ministry of Nature Protection

Mr Aram Aghasyan, Head of Special Protected Areas and Arboretums Management, Bio-Resource Management Agency, Ministry of Nature Protection

Landscape integration in the field of urban planning and tourism development of Yerevan

Mr Sirekan Ohanyan, Director of the Yerevan Project Institute – CJSC, Yerevan Municipality

Mrs Zaruhi Mamyán, Senior Architect, Department of General Planning of the Yerevan Project Institute – CJSC, Yerevan Municipality

Mrs Lusine Mkrtchyan, Senior Specialist, Department of Architecture and Urban Development, Yerevan Municipality

Sustainable landscapes in the context of green growth, REC Caucasus initiatives

Mrs Nune Harutyunyan, Director of the Regional Environmental Centre (REC) for Caucasus, Armenia National Office

Mrs Dshkhuhi Sahakyan, Board member of the Regional Environmental Centre (REC) for Caucasus

The application of “landscape concept” for the sustainable management of North-Eastern mountain forest ecosystems of the Republic of Armenia

Mr Hovik Sayadyan, Dr. of Sciences in Geography, Head of International Relations Department, Armenian National Agrarian University – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The protection of landscape character identity of settlements based on architectural criteria

Mr Ashot Kanayan, Professor of Urban Development Department, National University of Architecture and Construction

Provision of the measures for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in strategic spatial planning documents

Mrs Nune Petrosyan, Associate Professor of Urban Development Department, National University of Architecture and Construction

Principles of landscape planning in mountainous regions

Mr Ashot Khoetsyan, Dr. of Sciences in Geography, Head of Chair of Geography and its Teaching Methods, Armenian State Pedagogical University

The principles, as defined by the European Landscape Convention, relating to training and education in the higher education systems of Armenia

Mrs Siranush Drmeyan, Leading Specialist, Higher and Postgraduate Professional Education Department, Ministry of Education and Science

Workshop 2

Strategies and policy documents in favour of the landscape

Chairs

Mrs Dace Granta, Senior Officer, Representative of Latvia for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Regional Planning Division, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Latvia

Mr Jean-François Seguin, Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention, France

Presentations

Andorra

Actions 2016-2020 of the National Landscape Strategy of Andorra

Mrs Anna Moles, Head of Unit of Landscape, Biodiversity and Environmental Assessment, National Representative of Andorra for the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development

Finland

Finland's Cultural Environment Strategy as a tool for landscape awareness and activities

Mrs Tuija Mikkonen, Senior Specialist, Department of the Built Environment, Ministry of the Environment

Mr Tapio Heikkilä, Senior Environmental Counsellor, Department of the Natural Environment, Ministry of the Environment

Ireland

The National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025

Mr Marc Ritchie, Senior Official, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Architectural Heritage Advisory Unit

The Netherlands

Heritage planning and spatial development in the Netherlands: the Belvedere perspectives

Mr Peter Ros, Project Manager Landscape, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Netherlands

Portugal

The National Policy on architecture and landscape

Mr Jorge Bonito Santos, Architect, Member of the National Board of the Portuguese Order of Architects, Member of the Portuguese Architecture and Landscape Monitoring Committee, on behalf of

Mr Rui Manuel Amaro Alves, General Director, General Directorate of Territorial Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning

Mrs Marta Afonso, Architect, General Directorate of Territorial Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning

General debate on strategies and policy documents in favour of the landscape: challenges and opportunities

With the participation of Members of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and representatives of Ministries; Representatives of the Armenian delegation; Representatives of local and regional authorities; Representatives of international governmental organisations and Representatives of international and national non-governmental organisations.

Representatives of Parties to the Convention:

Belgium

Mrs Sarah De Meyer, Senior Officer, Flemish Heritage Agency, Housing and Immovable Heritage, Flemish Region

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Dejan Radosevic, Senior Expert, Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic of Srpska

Croatia

Mrs Mirna Bojic, Senior Advisor Conservator, Ministry of Culture

Thursday 6 October 2016

Workshop 3

Legal and financial instruments

Chairs

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

Mr Tapio Heikkilä, Ministry of the Environment, Department of the Natural Environment, Finland

Presentations

France

Landscape policies and legal instruments

Mr Julien Transy, Policy Officer for Landscape, Directorate for Housing Urban Development and Landscapes, Directorate of Urban Planning and Quality of Life, Landscape and Publicity Office, Ministry of Environment, Energy and the Sea

Poland

Instruments for the implementation of the national landscape policy

Mrs Małgorzata Opechowska, Senior Expert, National Secretary for the Landscape Convention, Department for Nature Protection, General Directorate for Environmental Protection

Spain

The National Plan of Cultural Landscape, "100 cultural landscapes in Spain"

Mrs Carmen Caro, Senior Officer, Co-ordinator of the National Plans of Cultural Heritage, Institute of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Switzerland

The Swiss Landscape Fund

Mr Enrico Buergi, Former Member of the National Commission of the Swiss Landscape Fund, Honorary President of the Conference of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention

General debate on legal and financial instruments: challenges and opportunities

With the participation of Members of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and representatives of Ministries; Representatives of the Armenian delegation; Representatives of local and regional authorities; Representatives of international governmental organisations and Representatives of international and national non-governmental organisations

Representatives of Parties to the Convention:

Hungary

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

Norway

Mr Bjørn-Casper Horgen, Deputy Director, Department of Planning, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

Slovenia

Mrs Jelena Hladnik, Secretary, National Head of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment

Ukraine

Mr Ievgen Ivanenko, Research Fellow, Sector of Landscape Research, Institute of Geography, National Academy of Science, *on behalf of*

Mrs Olena Legka, European Landscape Convention National Focal Point, Chief Specialist, Division of Land Resources, Directorate of Natural Resources Protection, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

Mr Viacheslav Oleshchenko, Senior Researcher, Korestky Institute of State and Law, National Academy of Science

Workshop 4

Horizontal and vertical co-ordination

Chairs

Mrs Maria José Festas, Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention, Portugal

Mr Phaedon Enotiades, Senior Official, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Ministry of Interior, Cyprus

Presentations

Czech Republic

Horizontal co-operation: interministerial round tables

Mrs Júlia Tóbková, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of the Environment

Greece

The landscape policy through spatial planning tools

Mr Anestis Gourgiotis, Senior Official, Head of Unit of National Spatial Plans, Department of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change

Serbia

Improvement of the capacity building of regions for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Biljana Filipovic, Head of Department for European Union Integration, International Co-operation and Project, National Co-ordinator for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection

Mrs Biljana Jovanovic Ilic, Head of Unit for Strategic and Planning Documents, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection

Mrs Jasminka Lukovic Jaglicic, Director Advisor, Regional Economic Development Agency of Sumadija and Pomoravlje

Mrs Jasminka Cvejic, Professor of Landscape Architecture, University of Belgrade

General debate on horizontal and vertical co-ordination: challenges and opportunities

With the participation of Members of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention and representatives of Ministries; Representatives of the Armenian delegation; Representatives of local and regional authorities; Representatives of international governmental organisations and Representatives of international and national non-governmental organisations

Representatives of Parties to the convention:

Slovak Republic

Mr László Miklos, Senior Advisor to the Minister of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, Professor of Landscape Ecology

Sweden

Mr Leif Gren, Senior Official, Swedish National Heritage Board

Mr Johan Bergkvist, National Landscape Co-ordinator

Mrs Erika Nilsson, Senior Official, Swedish National Heritage Board

United Kingdom

Mr Vincent Holyoak, Head of National Rural and Environmental Advice, Historic England

Participant from other Council of Europe Member States:

Russian Federation

Mrs Elena Sadovnikova, Expert of the Leontief Centre

Closing session

General conclusions

Mr Yves Luginbühl, Emeritus Research Director of the National Centre for Scientific Research, France

Mrs Lionella Scazzosi, Architect, Professor at the Politecnico of Milano, Italy

Mrs Maria José Festas, Honorary Chair of the Council of Europe Conference of the European Landscape Convention, Portugal

Closing speeches

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

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Head of the Landscape Division, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

Mrs Ruzan Alaverdyan, Chief Advisor to the Minister of Urban Development, Armenia



Friday 7 October 2016 Study visit of Dilijan



Programme
Version française

La 18^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage sur : « *Les politiques pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage : défis et opportunités* » a été organisée à Erevan, Arménie, les 5-6 octobre 2016, par le Conseil de l'Europe – Direction de la Gouvernance démocratique, Secrétariat de la Convention européenne du paysage – en coopération avec le Ministère du développement urbain de l'Arménie, dans le cadre du Programme de travail de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe.

Introduction

Organisation internationale intergouvernementale créée en 1949, et dont le siège est à Strasbourg (France), **le Conseil de l'Europe** comprend 47 États membres : Albanie, Allemagne, Andorre, Arménie, Azerbaïdjan, Autriche, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Chypre, Croatie, Danemark, Espagne, Estonie, Fédération de Russie, Finlande, France, Géorgie, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, , Italie, Lettonie, « l'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine », Liechtenstein, Lituanie, Luxembourg, Malte, République de Moldova, Monaco, Monténégro, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, République slovaque, République tchèque, Roumanie, Royaume-Uni, Saint-Marin, Serbie, Slovénie, Suède, Suisse, Turquie et Ukraine. Ses principaux objectifs sont de promouvoir la démocratie, les droits de l'homme et la prééminence du droit, ainsi que de rechercher des solutions communes aux grands problèmes de société de l'Europe.

La Convention européenne du paysage a été adoptée par le Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg le 19 juillet 2000 et ouverte à la signature des États membres de l'Organisation à Florence (Italie) le 20 octobre 2000, afin de promouvoir la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages européens et de favoriser la coopération internationale. Il s'agit du premier traité international exclusivement consacré à l'ensemble des dimensions du paysage. La Convention s'applique à tout le territoire des Parties et porte sur les espaces naturels, ruraux, urbains et périurbains. Elle concerne donc de la même façon les paysages pouvant être considérés comme remarquables, que les paysages du quotidien et les paysages dégradés. À ce jour, 38 États membres du Conseil de l'Europe ont ratifié la Convention : Andorre, Arménie, Azerbaïdjan, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Croatie, Chypre, République tchèque, Danemark, Finlande, France, Géorgie, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Italie, Lettonie, Lituanie, Luxembourg, République de Moldova, Monténégro, Pays-Bas, Norvège, Pologne, Portugal, Roumanie, Saint-Marin, Serbie, République slovaque, Slovénie, Espagne, Suède, Suisse, « L'ex-République Yougoslave de Macédoine », Turquie, Ukraine et le Royaume-Uni. Deux États l'ont également signée : Islande et Malte.

Organisées périodiquement par le Conseil de l'Europe, **les Réunions des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage** ont pour objectif de présenter de nouveaux concepts et réalisations en faveur de la mise en œuvre de la Convention. Elles représentent ainsi un véritable forum d'échange de pratiques et d'idées. Les expériences réalisées par l'État qui accueille la réunion sont spécialement présentées.

Les Réunions des Ateliers du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage suivantes ont été organisées :

- ▶ 23-24 mai 2002, Strasbourg (France) : « Politiques du paysage : contribution au bien-être des citoyens européens et au développement durable (approches sociale, économique, culturelle et écologique) ; Identification, qualification du paysage et objectifs de qualité paysagère, en tirant parti des ressources culturelles et naturelles ; Sensibilisation, éducation et formation ; Instruments novateurs en vue de la protection, de la gestion et de l'aménagement du paysage »
- ▶ 27-28 novembre 2003, Strasbourg (France) : « L'intégration du paysage dans les politiques et programmes internationaux et les paysages transfrontaliers ; Paysage et bien-être individuel et social ; Paysage et aménagement du territoire »
- ▶ 16-17 juin 2005, Cork (Irlande) : « Des paysages pour les villes, les banlieues et les espaces périurbains »
- ▶ 11-12 mai 2006, Ljubljana (Slovénie) : « Paysage et société »
- ▶ 28-29 septembre 2006, Gironne (Espagne) : « Les objectifs de qualité paysagère : de la théorie à la pratique »
- ▶ 20-21 septembre 2007, Sibiu (Roumanie) : « Paysage et patrimoine rural »
- ▶ 24-25 avril 2008, Piestany (République slovaque) : « Le paysage dans les politiques de planification et la gouvernance : vers un aménagement intégré du territoire »
- ▶ 8-9 octobre 2009, Malmö (Suède) : « Paysage et forces déterminantes »
- ▶ 15-16 avril 2011, Cordoue (Espagne) : « Paysage et infrastructures pour la société »
- ▶ 20-21 octobre 2011, Evora (Portugal) : « Paysage multifonctionnel »
- ▶ 4-5 juin 2012, Carbonia, Sardaigne (Italie) : « Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe Sessions 1 (2008-2009) et 2 (2010-2011) »

- ▶ 2-3 octobre 2012, Thessalonique (Grèce) : « Vision pour l'Europe du futur sur la démocratie territoriale : le paysage comme nouvelle stratégie de l'aménagement du territoire. ... Une autre manière de voir le territoire en impliquant la société civile... »
- ▶ 2-3 octobre 2013, Cetinje (Monténégro) : « Les territoires du futur : identification et qualification des paysages, un exercice de démocratie »
- ▶ 11-12 juin 2014, Wrocław (Pologne) : « Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe Sessions 3 (2012-2013) »
- ▶ 1-2 octobre 2014, Urgup (Turquie) : « Paysages durables et économie : de l'inestimable valeur naturelle et humaine du paysage »
- ▶ 1-2 octobre 2015, Andorre (Andorre la Vieille) : « Paysage et coopération transfrontalière : le paysage ne connaît pas de frontière »
- ▶ 9-10 juin 2016, Budapest (Hongrie) : « Forum des sélections nationales du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe - 4^e Session 2014-2015 »

Les actes des réunions sont publiés dans la Série du Conseil de l'Europe « Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage » et sont disponibles sur le site internet du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage :

www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/publications ;
www.coe.int/landscape/workshops

Organisateurs

Le Conseil de l'Europe souhaite remercier le Gouvernement de l'Arménie pour sa coopération et son hospitalité. Le Conseil de l'Europe souhaite également remercier le Ministère de l'Environnement de la Finlande et l'Office fédéral de l'environnement, de la forêt et du paysage de la Suisse de leur soutien.

Objectifs

Aux fins de la Convention européenne du paysage, 'Politique du paysage' désigne « la formulation par les autorités publiques compétentes des principes généraux, des stratégies et des orientations permettant l'adoption de mesures particulières en vue de la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage ».

'Paysage' désigne « une partie de territoire telle que perçue par les populations, dont le caractère résulte de l'action de facteurs naturels et/ou humains et de leurs interrelations » ; 'Protection des paysages' comprend « les actions de conservation et de maintien des aspects significatifs ou caractéristiques d'un paysage, justifiées par sa valeur patrimoniale émanant de sa configuration naturelle et/ou de l'intervention humaine » ; 'Gestion des paysages' comprend « les actions visant, dans une perspective de développement durable, à entretenir le paysage afin de guider et d'harmoniser les transformations induites par les évolutions sociales, économiques et environnementales » ;

'Aménagement des paysages' comprend « les actions présentant un caractère prospectif particulièrement affirmé visant la mise en valeur, la restauration ou la création de paysages ».

La Réunion a eu pour objet de présenter des expériences de politiques nationales adoptées ou en cours de développement, en considérant notamment les dispositions de son article 5, selon lequel les Parties s'engagent :

- ▶ à reconnaître juridiquement le paysage en tant que composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité ;
- ▶ à définir et à mettre en œuvre des politiques du paysage visant la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement des paysages par l'adoption des mesures particulières visées à l'article 6 de la Convention ;
- ▶ à mettre en place des procédures de participation du public, des autorités locales et régionales, et des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage ;
- ▶ à intégrer le paysage dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire, d'urbanisme et dans les politiques culturelle, environnementale, agricole, sociale et économique, ainsi que dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage.

Les conclusions de la Réunion ont contribué aux travaux de la 9^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage (mars 2017, Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg).

Sites internet

- **Convention européenne du paysage**
www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage
www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
- **Ministère de l'agriculture de l'Arménie**
www.minurban.am

Lieu

La réunion s'est tenue à l'Hôtel Best Western Congress.
Adresse : 1 rue Italy, Erevan, 0010, Arménie.
Tél. : +374 10591199

Participants

La Réunion s'adresse aux représentants des gouvernements – Membres du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP), de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, représentants d'autres ministères, autorités locales et régionales, universitaires, professionnels et organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales travaillant dans le domaine du paysage et de la gestion durable, avec ses dimensions environnementale, culturelle, sociale et économique.

Programme

Le programme de la Réunion se trouve sur le site internet de la Convention européenne du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, à l'adresse :

www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage ou
www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/home sous « Réunions »/
« Ateliers ».

Voir également www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/18th

Organisateurs de la réunion

Conseil de l'Europe – Gouvernance démocratique, Convention européenne du paysage

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Arménie – Ministère du développement urbain

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*Photo : Thomas Frederick
Martinez, Monastère Tatev,
Arménie*

Mercredi 5 octobre 2016

Session d'ouverture

Discours de bienvenue

M. Armen Ghularyan, Vice-Ministre du Développement urbain de l'Arménie

M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage, Représentante du Secrétaire Général du Conseil de l'Europe

M. Simon Papyan, Premier adjoint au Ministre de la protection de la nature de l'Arménie

M^{me} Liv Kirstine Mortensen, Présidente de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention

européenne du paysage, Conseillère principale, Ministère du gouvernement local et de la modernisation, Norvège

M^{me} Anne-Marie Chavanon, Présidente de la Commission Démocratie, cohésion sociale, enjeux mondiaux de la Conférence des OINGs du Conseil de l'Europe

Introduction

M^{me} Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Chef de Division, Secrétaire exécutive de la Convention européenne du paysage, Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP) du Conseil de l'Europe

Atelier 1

La politique nationale du paysage de l'Arménie

Présidents

M^{me} Ruzan Alaverdyan, Conseillère principale du Ministre du Développement Urbain, Arménie

M. Audun Moflag, Conseiller principal honoraire du Département de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement, Norvège

Présentations

La politique nationale du paysage de l'Arménie

M^{me} Ruzan Alaverdyan, Conseillère principale du Ministre du développement urbain, Arménie

La muséisation des monuments comme moyen de protection, de planification et de gestion des paysages culturels

M^{me} Arev Samuelyan, Vice-Ministre, ministère de la Culture, l'Arménie

Les paysages des zones naturelles protégées de l'Arménie et problèmes liés à leur protection

M. Ashot Hovhannisyan, Professeur, Chef de l'Agence de gestion bio-ressources, Ministère de la protection de la nature

M. Aram Aghasyan, Chef des zones spécialement protégées et de la gestion des arboretums, Agence de gestion des bio-ressources, Ministère de la protection de la nature

Intégration paysagère dans le domaine de l'urbanisme et le développement touristique de Erevan

M. Sirekan Ohanian, Directeur de l'Institut de projet Erevan – CJSC, Municipalité de Erevan

M^{me} Zaruhi Mamyan, Architecte principale, Ministère de la planification générale de l'Institut de projet Erevan – CJSC, Municipalité de Erevan

M^{me} Lusine Mkrtchyan, Spécialiste principale, Département d'architecture et le développement urbain, Municipalité de Erevan

Paysages durables dans le contexte de la croissance verte, Initiatives du REC Caucase

M^{me} Nune Harutyunyan, Directrice du Centre régional pour l'environnement (REC) pour le Caucase, Bureau national de l'Arménie

M^{me} Dshkhuhi Sahakyan, Membre du Conseil d'administration du Centre régional de l'environnement (REC) pour le Caucase

L'application du « concept de paysage » pour la gestion durable des écosystèmes du Nord-Est de la forêt de montagne de la République d'Arménie

M. Hovik Sayadyan, Dr. ès Sciences en géographie, Chef du Département des relations internationales, Université nationale agraire arménienne – Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD)

Les critères de protection architecturale des caractéristiques paysagères des établissements humains

M. Ashot Kanayan, Professeur du Département du développement urbain, Université nationale d'architecture et de construction

La mise à disposition de mesures visant à la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage dans les documents de planification spatiale stratégiques

M^{me} Nune Petrosyan, Professeur associé du Département du développement urbain, Université nationale d'architecture et de construction

Principes de la planification du paysage dans les régions montagneuses

M. Ashot Khoetsyan, Dr. ès Sciences en géographie, Chef de la Chaire de géographie et de ses méthodes d'enseignement, l'Université pédagogique d'État arménienne

Atelier 2

Stratégies et documents politiques en faveur du paysage

Présidents

M^{me} Dace Granta, Haut fonctionnaire, Représentante nationale de la Lettonie pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Division de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de la protection de l'environnement et du développement régional, Lettonie

M. Jean-François Seguin, Président honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage, France

Présentations

Andorre

Les actions 2016-2020 de la Stratégie nationale du paysage de l'Andorre

M^{me} Anna Moles, Chef d'Unité paysage, biodiversité et évaluation environnementale, Représentante nationale de l'Andorre pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et du développement durable

Finlande

La Stratégie de l'environnement culturel de la Finlande comme un outil de sensibilisation et d'activités paysage

M^{me} Tuija Mikkonen, Spécialiste principale, Département de l'environnement bâti, Ministère de l'environnement

M. Tapio Heikkilä, Conseiller principal de l'environnement, Département de l'environnement naturel, Ministère de l'environnement

Irlande

La Stratégie nationale du paysage de l'Irlande 2015-2025

M. Marc Ritchie, Haut fonctionnaire, Département des arts, du patrimoine et du Gaeltacht, Unité de conseil du patrimoine architectural

Portugal

La Politique nationale sur l'architecture et le paysage

M. Jorge Bonito Santos, Architecte, membre du Conseil national de l'Ordre des architectes portugais, Membre du Comité portugais de suivi de l'architecture et du paysage, au nom de

M. Rui Manuel Amaro Alves, Directeur général du développement territorial, Ministère de l'agriculture, de la mer, l'environnement et l'aménagement du territoire

M^{me} Marta Afonso, Architecte, Ministère de l'agriculture, de la mer, l'environnement et l'aménagement du territoire

Pays-Bas

La planification du patrimoine et l'aménagement du territoire aux Pays-Bas : la perspective Belvédère

M. Peter Ros, Gestionnaire de projet paysage, Ministère des affaires économiques

Débat général sur Stratégies et documents politiques en faveur du paysage : défis et opportunités

Avec la participation des Membres du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP), de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage et des représentants des Ministères ; Représentants de la Délégation de l'Arménie ; Représentants des autorités locales et régionales ; Représentants des organisations gouvernementales internationales et les Représentants d'organisations non gouvernementales internationales et nationales

Représentants des Parties à la Convention :

Belgique

M^{me} Sarah De Meyer, Haut fonctionnaire, Agence du patrimoine flamand, du logement et du patrimoine immobilier, Région flamande

Bosnie Herzégovine

M. Dejan Radošević, Principal expert, Institut pour la protection du patrimoine culturel historique et naturel, Ministère de l'éducation et de la culture de la Republika Srpska

Croatie

M^{me} Mirna Bojic, Haut Conseiller Conservateur, Ministère de la culture

Rapporteur

M. Yves Luginbühl, Directeur de recherche émérite du Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France

Mercredi 5 octobre 2016

Atelier 3

Instruments juridiques et financiers

Présidents

M^{me} Krisztina Kincses, Représentante nationale de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'agriculture, Hongrie

M. Tapio Heikkilä, Conseiller principal de l'environnement, Ministère de l'environnement, Département de l'environnement naturel, Finlande

Présentations

France

Politiques du paysage et instruments juridiques

M. Julien Transy, Chargé de mission Paysage, Direction de la planification urbaine et qualité de vie, Bureau des paysages et de la publicité, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et de la mer

Pologne

Instruments de mise en œuvre de la politique nationale du paysage

M^{me} Małgorzata Opechowska, Experte principale, Secrétaire national de la Convention sur le paysage, Département de la protection de la nature, Direction générale de la protection de l'environnement

Espagne

*Le Plan national des paysages culturels,
« 100 Paysages culturels en Espagne »*

M^{me} Carmen Caro, Haut fonctionnaire, Coordinatrice des plans nationaux du patrimoine culturel, Institut du patrimoine historique, Ministre de l'éducation, de la culture et du sport

Suisse

Le Fonds suisse pour le paysage

M. Enrico Buergi, Ancien Membre de la Commission nationale du Fonds suisse pour le paysage, Président honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage

Débat général sur les instruments juridiques et financiers : défis et opportunités

Avec la participation des Membres du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP), de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage et des représentants des Ministères; Représentants de la Délégation de l'Arménie; Représentants des autorités locales et régionales; Représentants des organisations gouvernementales internationales et les Représentants d'organisations non gouvernementales internationales et nationales

Représentants des Parties à la Convention :

Hongrie

M^{me} Krisztina Kincses, Représentante nationale de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'agriculture

Norvège

M. Bjørn-Casper Horgen, Directeur adjoint, Ministère du gouvernement local et de la modernisation

Slovénie

M^{me} Jelena Hladnik, Secrétaire, Directrice nationale de la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'environnement

Ukraine

M. Ievgen Ivanenko, Chercheur, Secteur de la recherche Paysage, Institut de géographie, Académie nationale des sciences, *au nom de*

M^{me} Olena Legka, Point Focal national de la Convention européenne du paysage, spécialiste en chef, Division des ressources foncières, Direction de la protection des ressources naturelles, Ministère de l'écologie et des ressources naturelles

M. Viacheslav Oleshchenko, Chercheur principal, Institut d'Etat et de droit Korestky, Académie National des Sciences

Atelier 4

Coordination horizontale et verticale

Présidents

M^{me} Maria José Festas, Présidente honoraire de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe de la Convention européenne du paysage, Portugal

M. Phaedon Enotiades, Haut fonctionnaire, Département de l'urbanisme et du logement, Ministère de l'intérieur, Chypre

Présentations

République tchèque

La coopération horizontale : les tables rondes interministérielles

M^{me} Júlia Tóbková, Représentant nationale de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'environnement

Grèce

La politique du paysage à travers les outils de l'aménagement du territoire

M. Anestis Gourgiotis, Haut fonctionnaire, Chef de l'unité des plans nationaux de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l'environnement, de l'énergie et du changement climatique

Serbie

L'amélioration du renforcement des capacités des régions pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage

M^{me} Biljana Filipovic, Chef de département pour l'intégration de l'Union européenne, la coopération internationale et les projets, Coordinatrice nationale pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère de l'agriculture et de la protection de l'environnement

M^{me} Biljana Jovanovic Ilic, Chef de l'Unité pour les documents stratégiques et la planification, Ministère de l'agriculture et de la protection de l'environnement

M^{me} Jasminka Lukovic Jaglicic, Directrice conseillère, Agence de développement économique régional de Sumadija et Pomoravlje

M^{me} Jasminka Cvejic, Professeur d'architecture du paysage, Université de Belgrade

Arménie

L'introduction des principes définis par la Convention européenne du paysage concernant la formation et l'éducation dans les systèmes d'enseignement supérieur généraux et professionnels

M^{me} Siranush Drmeyan, Spécialiste principale de l'éducation supérieure et du troisième cycle professionnel, Département de l'éducation, Ministère de l'éducation et de la science

Débat général sur la coordination horizontale et verticale : défis et opportunités

Avec la participation des Membres du Comité directeur de la culture, du patrimoine et du paysage (CDCPP), de la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage et des représentants des Ministères; Représentants de la Délégation de l'Arménie; Représentants des autorités locales et régionales; Représentants des organisations gouvernementales internationales et les Représentants d'organisations non gouvernementales internationales et nationales

Représentants des Parties à la Convention:

République slovaque

M. László Miklos, Conseiller principal auprès du ministre de l'environnement de la République slovaque, Professeur d'écologie du paysage

Suède

M. Leif Gren, Haut fonctionnaire, Bureau national du patrimoine

M. Johan Bergkvist, Coordinateur national pour le paysage

M^{me} Erika Nilsson, Haut fonctionnaire, Bureau national du patrimoine

Royaume-Uni

M. Vincent Holyoak, Chef du Conseil national rural et environnemental, Angleterre historique (*Historic England*)

Participante d'un autre Etat membre du Conseil de l'Europe:

Fédération Russe

M^{me} Elena Sadovnikova, Experte du Centre Leontief

Session de clôture

Conclusions générales

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18^E RÉUNION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE
LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE



*National policies for
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European Landscape Convention:
challenges and opportunities*

*Les politiques nationales pour
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