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CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE

CEP-CDCPP

8^e CONFERENCE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE SUR

LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE

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

PRESENTATION DES ACTIONS MENEES PAR LES PARTIES A LA CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE AUX NIVEAUX NATIONAL, REGIONAL ET LOCAL ET COMMUNICATIONS DES REPRESENTANTS D'ETATS NON PARTIES A LA CONVENTION

Conseil de l'Europe
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
18-20 mars 2015

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

Les Représentants des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe Parties à la Convention européenne du paysage, les autres Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe et les Etats observateurs ont été invités à faire parvenir le texte écrit de l'intervention orale qu'ils ont souhaité faire à l'occasion de la 8^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage au Secrétariat du Conseil de l'Europe (maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int; pascale.dore@coe.int).

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

		Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie
28	San Marino / Saint Marin	
29	Serbia / Serbie	
30	Slovak Republic / République Slovaquie	
31	Slovenia / Slovénie	
32	Spain / Espagne	
33	Sweden / Suède	
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35	“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” / “L’ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine”	
36	Turkey / Turquie	
37	Ukraine	
38	United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	

Deux Etats ont signé la Convention européenne du paysage : Islande et Malte.

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STATES WHICH HAVE RATIFIED THE CONVENTION ÉTATS AYANT RATIFIÉ LA CONVENTION

1. ANDORRA / ANDORRE

M. Joan FORNER ROVIRA

Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Représentant Permanent Adjoint de l'Andorre auprès du Conseil de l'Europe¹

Nous remercions le Conseil de l'Europe d'avoir accepté la proposition de l'Andorre d'organiser la 16^e Réunion du Conseil de l'Europe des Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage, dans notre pays. Cet évènement contribuera sans nul doute à promouvoir l'importance de la Convention européenne du paysage en vigueur en Andorre depuis juillet 2012.

L'objectif de ces Ateliers pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage organisés périodiquement par le Conseil de l'Europe, est de présenter des nouveaux concepts et réalisations en application de la Convention. Ce sont de véritables forums d'échange de pratiques et d'idées et les sessions antérieures auxquelles nous avons assisté, voire même participé, ont donné leurs fruits, puisque ils ont inspiré l'élaboration sa politique nationale de paysage.

L'article 9 de la Convention européenne du paysage engage les parties à encourager la coopération transfrontalière au niveau local et régional, et au besoin, à élaborer et mettre en œuvre des programmes communs de mise en valeur du paysage.

Ainsi, le thème des 16^e Ateliers du paysage, qui se dérouleront en Andorre du 30 septembre au 2 octobre prochains, sous le titre « *Paysage et coopération transfrontalière - Le paysage ne connaît pas de frontières* » nous semblait très opportun étant donné notre position frontalière entre deux pays européens, la France et l'Espagne. Nous souhaitons que cet évènement soit l'occasion du partage des nombreuses expériences, projets et échanges de coopération en Europe et même au-delà.

Lors de cette réunion les expériences de l'Etat d'accueil sont spécialement présentées. C'est ainsi que les participants seront conviés à une visite d'étude pour connaître les paysages d'Andorre jusqu'à la frontière avec la France pour connaître les particularités propres de ces lieux aux conditions orographiques et climatiques particulièrement rudes mais connaissant une ferveur commerciale et touristiques importantes. Ce sera également l'occasion de faire connaître aux participants les paysages de l'Andorre qui témoignent d'un passé économique toujours lié aux échanges commerciaux et de marchandises avec les pays voisins, que ce soit pour les denrées agricoles, ou la sidérurgie.

Les conférences prévues à partir du 1^{er} octobre porteront dans un premier temps d'introduction, sur la gouvernance et la coopération transfrontalière et une réflexion sur les espaces et les paysages de frontière.

L'Atelier 1 : « *Parcours dans les paysages de l'Andorre* », sera l'occasion de présenter les réalisations de l'Andorre avec le bilan 2012-2015 de la Stratégie nationale du paysage. Sera ensuite présentée une étude comparative menée à bien par l'Observatoire du Paysage de Catalunya en coopération avec le

¹ *Mme Anna MOLES, Chef d'Unité des Impacts sur l'Environnement, Représentante de l'Andorre pour la Convention européenne du paysage, Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement, Gouvernement de l'Andorre - Apologised for absence / Excusée*

gouvernement de l'Andorre, concernant la planification du paysage dans le monde local en Europe. Lors des ateliers, un ouvrage sur cette étude sera d'ailleurs disponible pour les participants traduit en français et en anglais. Ce sera ensuite l'occasion de vous présenter la perception des paysages transfrontaliers par nos concitoyens et les relations transfrontalières entre l'Andorre et ses régions voisines en France et en Espagne. Nous terminerons la session par la présentation d'un projet d'aménagement du paysage transfrontalier du Pas de la Casa.

Sous le thème, « *Paysages en pointillé, des lignes qui séparent, des lignes qui rapprochent* » le deuxième atelier portera sur une dizaine de projets de paysages transfrontaliers entre pays voisins.

Un troisième atelier portera sur la coopération à plus grande échelle, que ce soit paneuropéenne, entre divers pays du nord et du sud de l'Europe, ou bien intercontinentale. Onze conférences sont programmées pour l'instant.

Le 4^e et dernier atelier portera une attention particulière aux 15 ans de mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage en matière de coopération transfrontalière. Ainsi les anciens présidents de la Convention et Mme la Présidente Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN sont invités à faire une intervention à ce sujet, qui seront suivis d'une discussion.

Nous remercions tout particulièrement Mme DEJEANT-PONS pour son soutien et sa collaboration à l'Organisation de cette réunion, ainsi que M. Joan NOGUE et M. Pere SALA, de l'Observatoire du Paysage de Catalunya pour leur collaboration à l'établissement du programme.

2. ARMENIA / ARMENIE

Mr Arman HARUTYUNYAN

Head of Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of Urban Development





Implementation reports: Law politics

Natural resource use principles are regulated by
<< The Land Code >>, << the Water Code >>, << The Forest Code >> and other legislation.
Urban sector is regulated
<< The Urban Law >>
Local Armenia's obligations under the European Landscape Convention in 2005. The following measures are implemented:

The government's decision N 906-N adopting the 2004-2014 list of events of obligations implementation of RA arising from the 'European Landscape Convention'.

- The Ministry of Urban Development has developed a 'landscape of Armenia's national policy fundamentals'.
- Armenia's Civil Service Council approved by N 952-A decision the amended plan by the civil servants for inclusion of landscape convention issues in of the new civil servants training.
- Under the supervision of the Ministry of Urban Development a 'Sevan lake ocentral and direct impact zones, recreational, landscape, territorial organization and urban development project has been developed, including urban and landscape standards'. This document was prepared by the requirements of the Convention.
- 'Landscape Management' section of the processing instruction.
- methodological manual for 'Spatial planning documents has been published.
- The ministry of culture has been developed by the Kiev regional initiative 'Cultural Heritage restoration of historic cities' pilot program 'Goris tourism development' and 'Khostov' State Reserve historical cultural monuments restoration and use Program' governmental decisions.
- The correction of 'Yerevan City Master Plan is being implemented by the Municipality as well as Brazilian Gorge resort rehabilitation program, Victory Park reconstruction development and investment project-Y. Koghobatsi streets of Northern Avenue reconstruction project development and implementation.

Lake Gosh, (Tavoush Marz/Region, RA)

Education and training

- Within the frame of Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT) in 2003-2008a series of conferences devoted to the problems of spatial planning and landscape have been organized.
- Exhibition of children works
- "The landscape through the eyes of children held in the Museum of Architecture" Children National Gallery, Children's activities are also shown Strasburg European Palace.
- The Ministry of Education and Science has developed the "Geography" profession of state educational standards project, which is currently in compliance with the education qualifications. "Geography" profession basic training courses for "Landscape study" made by the specialists within the profession, landscape assessment and operations for the «Forestry and Landscape Gardening" state educational standard of the profession and professional courses are also included in the "Landscape Design" course.
- In secondary schools, "Geography" the 12th grade course "natural economy of developing countries, regions and features," "Dry (ARID) agrarian regions" and "global environmental problem" themes are included the curricula materials.
- Yerevan State University, Department of geology and geography undergraduate and graduate courses within the framework of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention study "landscape study", "landscape planning", "Landscape Ecology" disciplines.
- The university specialists carry out scientific work in landscape planning. The work is actually in the Syunik, Aragatsohn and Lori "Landscape Framework Plan" formation stage.

Natural tunnel on Goris-Kapan highway, (Syunik Marz/Region, RA)



Landscape planning (culture)

RA consider 3 level approaches to landscape planning forms (landscape activities governance, planning, protection) mutually connected with Urban planning levels:

Special planning level	Landscape planning form	Intervention	Scale
External level-The spatial development plans • Settlement plan • Territorial plan	Landscape concepts, programs	The whole country	1:200000 1:100000 1:50000
1-st level Urban united environment • Master plan	Landscape master plan	Settlement	1:10000 1:5000
2-nd level Municipal uni- district environment • Zoning plans	Landscape plan	Part of a settlement	1:2000 1:1000 1:500
3-rd level Human environment • Development, maintenance plan	Green plan	Part of a district	1:200 1:50 1:10

Dilijan National park (Tavoush Marz/Region, RA)

Implementation of new projects

Development of the projects of simplified plans of 20 rural communities adjacent to "Sevan" National Park are coordinated. The most important tasks are definition and detachment of areas favorable for recreation development in "Sevan" national park 500 meters from the border zone of, as well as development trends and management of the areas of natural and urban landscapes of those communities and overall performance improvement.

Spatial planning documents are processed by the Ministry, coordinating activities within the province of Syunik "Tatev" Monastery protection zone development scheme documents and Jermuk city's general plan change projects.

"Tatev" Monastery protection zone development scheme draft documents relating to the solutions applied in the area of cultural preservation and environmental constraints to ensure the environmental integrity and preservation of the natural contours of the landscape design solutions have been selected by the supremacy of the principles.

A number of general plans and zoning plans for RA settlements in compliance with Landscape convention principles (a chapter dedicated to different aspects of landscape multifactor analysis-natural, antropogenic, aesthetic etc., and ways of perspective maintenance and improvement, measurements for protection) is being elaborated under the supervision of the Ministry of Urban Development.

Jermuk resort bridge (Vayots Dzor Marz/Region, RA)





Projects in progress
Goris smart city

sustainable, green, smart, resilient,
comfortable, etc.

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

Goris cave settlement (Syunik Marz/Region, RA)



We have to improve the quality of our environment (landscapes), making our settlements attractive for people.

Need to specify:

- where and how to live
- where we want to live, where to go to work or school, how to get there (healthy places for living and activities)
- emergence of streets, public places

A list of driving forces for landscape changes

- Housing demands
- Trade and industry
- Tourism
- Agriculture, forestry
- Mining
- Transport
- Energy

Natural hazards

- Wind
- Heavy rain
- Flooding
- Land and snow slides

Zorats qarer- Stonehenge 7500 B.C. (Syunik Marz/Region RA)



Government policies
Private sector activities (awareness and participation)

Planning is a main right in local government

Municipalities should provide co-operation between the citizens, stakeholders in regional government and private sector

Public participation may bring new life and approaches to the problems solutions as the population should care of the emotional values assigned to the landscape

Achieves several aims:

- collective knowledge,
- participation
- awareness raising

Goris city view, (Syunik Marz/Region, RA)



Identification and assessment

! With active participation of the interested parties:

- identify all landscapes throughout the national territory
- analyse their characteristics
- analyse the forces changing them
- assess the landscape qualities, taking into account the opinions of the parties and the population concerned

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Goris region-traditional masonry house. (Syunik Marz/Region, RA)



Here are the key fields for smartening Goris city

Smart Governance
Smart Economy
Smart Mobility
Smart Environment
Smart People
Smart Living

- Innovation management in traditional businesses,
- usage of renewable energy,
- new technologies,
- construction of smart green houses oriented towards sustainability of city structure

The green infrastructure helps the improvement of better quality of microclimatic conditions and ecological situation in the city. Existence of Vararakh river and its valley landscape can serve as a driver for involving into the ecological framework for revitalization of river landscapes and supporting mild microclimatic conditions provision. Moreover, the historical village nearby with the ancient grottos (cave) settlements-shelters increase the attractiveness of the city for the visitors.

Main view to Goris historical cave settlement (Syunik Marz/Region, RA)



Landscape protection and improvement measurements

Natural component

- Green corridors
- Riversides arrangement
- Historical communities
- Historical heritage protection
- Rehabilitation
- Historical reservation

Natural hazards and disasters risk reduction
 Engineering protection and environmental measures have been elaborated.

- Flood protection measurements (riversides inforcement, dumbs construction),
- Protection zones vegetation, public greenery provision

Engineering protection and environmental measures
 have been elaborated.

- Flood protection measurements (riversides inforcement, dumbs construction),
- Protection zones vegetation, public greenery provision

Jermuk waterfall (Vayots Dzor Marz/Region, RA)



Thanks for attention
Harutyunyan-am@rambler.ru

3. AZERBAIJAN / AZERBAIJAN

Mrs Samadova ARZU

Advisor, Focal Point of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Protection of Biodiversity and Development of Specially Protected Nature Areas

As you know, the creation of special protected nature areas plays a great role in the protection of ecological systems, wild nature and landscape.

In our country, there are 893,000 special protected nature areas, as well as, 9 national parks, 11 state natural reserves and 24 state natural sanctuaries. The goal of creating each special protected nature area is the protection of specific fauna and flora and landscape which is inherent to the area. I would not want to name all areas but as an example, I want to give you information about “State Natural Reserve of Mud Volcanoes Group in Baku and Absheron Peninsula”. Our country had been known as a unique and classical development region of mud volcanoes in the world. Out of 800 mud volcanoes, 300 mud volcanoes are situated in the east of Azerbaijan and in the area of the Caspian Sea. Most of the mud volcanoes are situated in the Baku and Absheron peninsula and some of them have been established as natural monuments. Mud volcanoes were issued passports in 2007, compiled regions in which they are situated. A press conference was held concerning the protection of mud volcanoes as natural monuments in the Geology Institute of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences and gave the status of State Natural Reserve to 52 mud volcanoes. You can find all forms of mud volcanoes. There are operating, failed and submarine islands. The reserve was created with the purpose of removing anthropogenic impacts of mud volcanoes and arranging security of them, ensuring the natural situation of the volcanoes, taking into account the great importance, both scientific and practical, of learning about the protection of these natural resources and passing them on to the next generation to propagate the natural resources of our Republic on a large scale. For more information I want to inform you that an atlas of “World Mud Volcanoes” is being prepared by the Geology and Geophysics Institute of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Based on paragraph “B” of the 6th article of the Convention, I would report that educational tours are being organised, according to the education program, in the Mud Volcanoes State Natural Reserves and other areas of national parks for pupils and students, as well as, for the students of Biology, Ecology, Soil Science, and Geology with the participation of professionals and NGO’s (Non-Governmental Organisations) for the purpose of ecological enlightenment, propagation of human attitude to nature, roundtables and seminars. As an example, I can enumerate some events. First of all, an event concerning the “Role of community in protection of environment” was held in 2014, Other events included “Day of biological diversity”, “Let’s protect our ecology”, “Ecology and culture, about ecological ethics”, “5 June-day of protection of environment”, “Protection of forests and greenery”, “Human rights in protection of environment”, “Role of young generation in creation and protection of greenery”, “Protection of environment is assurance of our health” and etc. These photos had been captured in summer school about “Protection of environment for the sake of current and next generation” which was held with the participation of students and professionals in August. Overall press releases are placed on the website of the Ministry, and different ecological speeches are being shown on TV and radio.

“Project of Increasing representation of effectively managed marine ecosystems in the protected area system of Azerbaijan” is currently being carried out in our country and as a result of this, Gizilaghaj Seashore National Park will be established in the basin of Gizilaghaj State Nature Reserve, having great ecotourism potential, also, having unique site of wetlands and adjacent areas of it.

I want to inform that by taking as a basis the 5th Article of Convention, management of pastures related to protection of landscape, afforestation and reforestation actions, national targets such as

fighting erosion are included in the “National Strategy and Action Plan on protection and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Republic of Azerbaijan” which is being prepared in our country.

At the same time, I want to inform that work is currently being carried out on the preparation of a National Activity Plan on fighting desertification in connection with the action plan of “State Program on reducing of Poverty and its continuous development in the Republic of Azerbaijan”.

In the frame of “State Program on socio-economic development of the regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2014-2018” and “State Program on socio-economic development of Baku city and its settlements in 2014-2016”, 3 863,72 trees are planted, afforestation actions have been carried out in 10,125 hectare area in 2014 on afforestation and increasing of forest covered areas. The appropriate works were carried out in the direction of planting of greenery, restoration, cultivating around trunk road also in the lands of non-forest foundation. Different tree and shrubs (olive, pomegranate, oleaster, willow, poplar, quince, plane, mulberry, rose etc.) were planted in Absheron peninsula and in the adjacent areas, also in the edge of trunk road, all areas were provided with drop irrigation system. Currently, the works are carried out related to improving the ecological condition of 9 lakes (Khojasan, Boyukshor, Binagadi waterflow, Grimizi, Puta Gu, Zabrat, Bulbula, Zigh waterflows) of Absheron peninsula. The Boykshor lake is the largest lake in Absheron peninsula. This lake surrounding the area of 1060 hectare became stained strictly with petroleum, waste water, domestic and construction waste during the Soviet period. In the first stage (2014-2015), the area which is approximately 300 hectares situated near the lake, in the second stage in 2014-2015 the lake will be returned to natural track, the water level will be regulated and the ecosystem will be restored of the project that started in 2014.

By the support of German Technical Partnership Society, the appreciating works are carried out on targeted areas (Ahan municipality of Ismayilli region, Khinalig of Guba region) in the frame of “Integrated erosion control in mountainous regions” of the South Caucasus.

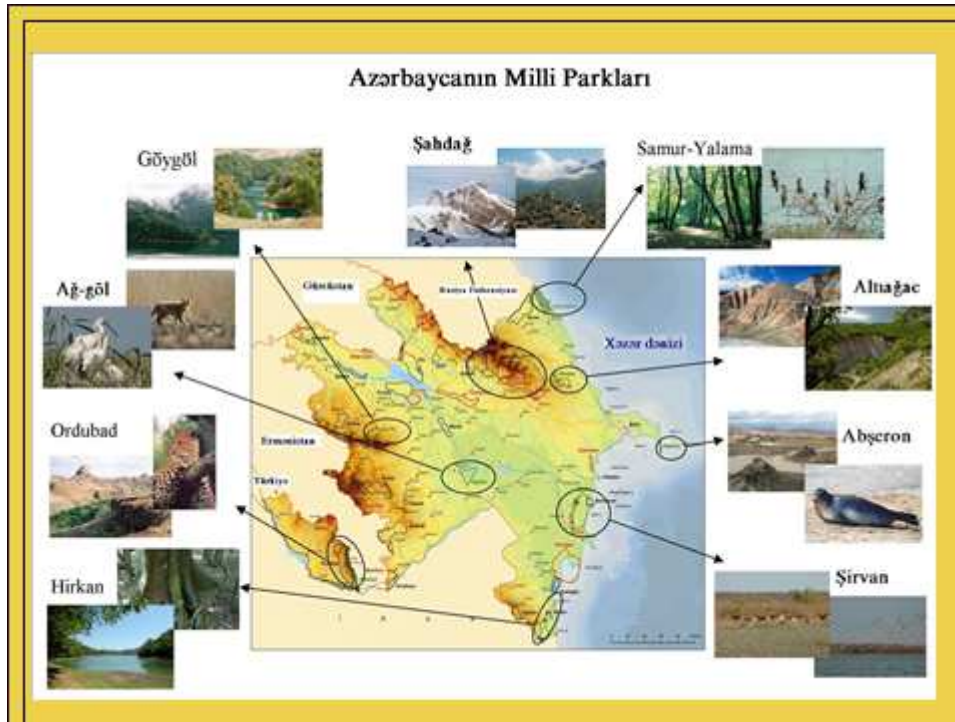


8TH CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Strasbourg, 18-19 March 2015

ARZU SAMADOVA





State Nature Reserve for Mud volcanoes range of Baku and Absheron peninsula



52 mud volcanoes were titled as state nature reserve. Objective in establishment of the reserve is to organize elimination of anthropogen impacts upon mud volcanoes and protection of vulcanic landscape of them which located in Baku and Absheron peninsula.

Public awareness and educating

TOPICS

- *“The role of public in the environmental protection”,*
- *“Protection of greenery is a duty to the country”*
- *“About specially protected natural territories”*
- *“The protection of greenery is a source of healthy lifestyle”*
- *“Charming sightseeing and special protected natural territories”*
- *“The protection of environment for the sake of present and future generation”, etc.*

Discussions on environmental topics with students, schoolchildrens



Brochures about protected nature areas



"Azerbaijan Greenery and Landscape System" Public Corporation under the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources implements development of greenery establishment, rehabilitation, and tillage sphere in the soils of non-forest foundation, as well as in the guarding strips of highways

Project of Rehabilitation of Absheron Lakes

The rehabilitation project of Boyukshor lake is realized within the scope of the tasks on improvement of environmental situation of 9 lakes of Absheron Peninsula (Khojahasan, Boyukshor, the lake in front of Binagadi Sports Complex, Girmizi, Puta (Lokbatan), Gu, Zabrat, Bulbula, Zig) as stated in the State program for socio-economic development of Baku and its settlements

Landscape Design on the First Phase of the Rehabilitation Project of Boyukshor Lake





4. BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

Brussels Capital / Bruxelles Capitale

Mme Isabelle LEROY

Attachée, Point focal UE-UNESCO

Service public de Bruxelles-capitale, Bruxelles Développement urbain, Monuments et Sites

Sur le territoire limité et principalement urbain de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale, les actions en matière de Paysage sont intégrées dans les politiques liées à l'aménagement du territoire, à la planification, à l'urbanisme et au patrimoine au sens large ainsi qu'à la gestion de l'environnement et ne sont pas mises en œuvre de manière spécifique.

Cette année, la Direction des Monuments et des Sites a mené à bien la **sélection du Prix du Paysage de Belgique**, organisée à tour de rôle par les Régions compétentes et ce en vue de **sélectionner le candidat belge au Prix du Paysage du Conseil de l'Europe**. Cinq candidatures très prometteuses ont été examinées à cette occasion. Cette procédure de sélection a été l'occasion d'organiser des événements (exposition, publication, conférence) afin de sensibiliser tant les citoyens que les fonctionnaires des administrations du patrimoine, de l'urbanisme et de l'aménagement du territoire aux concepts de la Convention.

L'intégration du concept de qualité paysagère est de plus en plus prise en compte notamment dans les grands projets stratégiques de la Région et dans le cadre des études préalables. Il faut également mentionner l'étude paysagère qui sera réalisée dans le cadre de la candidature de la forêt de Soignes à l'Unesco en partenariat entre les 3 Régions.

* * *

Flanders Region / Région Flandres

Mrs Sarah DE MEYER

Policy officer, Flemish Heritage Agency, Housing and Immovable Heritage, Flemish Region

Initiatives of the Flemish Region on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (2013-2016)

In the Flemish Region, the implementation of the European Landscape Convention is directed from the Immovable Heritage policy field. Traditionally, the landscape policy remains strongly interconnected with immovable heritage policy, however, it is also finding acceptance in spatial planning and nature policy. I will elaborate on 4 concrete initiatives.

Firstly, the legal framework and the instruments for landscape policy have been recently renewed. On 1 January this year the new **Immovable Heritage Flemish Parliament Act** became effective. This Flemish Parliament Act replaces, among others, the 1996 Landscape Flemish Parliament Act. As in the past, policy will continue to focus mainly on inventorying, protecting and managing valuable cultural-historical landscapes.

In addition to the classical protection and management tools, the Flemish Parliament Act provides for a new planning instrument. An immovable heritage master plan contains a vision tailored to a geographically defined area or to a specific theme, including a strategy to actually realise a territorial development vision. The instrument was presented last year on the CheriScape Conference in Ghent on "Landscape as heritage in policy" and was favourably received.

Several actors will be involved in drawing up the plan, including the local population. Participation is the starting point; however, the participation level may differ per plan. An action programme translates the vision into concrete actions, for which we can use, apart from our own sector instruments, the instruments of spatial planning policy, land-use planning, nature or rural policy as well.

As collaboration with other sectors is a prime consideration, the immovable heritage master plan will set the framework to a transversal landscape policy. The instrument allows for an integrated approach to 'the landscape', to be interpreted as defined by the European Landscape Convention.

The Immoveable Heritage Flemish Parliament Act has also extended the municipal responsibilities concerning landscape care.

I also want to emphasize that for 25 years the Regional Landscapes have been contributing actively to landscape care in Flanders. They keep on playing a major role in the field in the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

Secondly, soon it will also be possible to achieve **one single place-based management planning for landscape, forest and nature**. This is an important step forward, which is elaborated in the Immoveable Heritage Flemish Parliament Act and through a modification of the Flemish Parliament Act on Nature. If there is an overlap with protected habitats, the VEN (Flemish Ecological Network) or special protection areas and if financial support from Nature and Heritage is claimed, the drafting of an integrated management plan is mandatory.

Thirdly, for a number of years, the Government of Flanders has been developing a broadly supported vision on spatial development in Flanders. This is a long-term vision, 2050 being the planning horizon. One of the objectives is to move towards a more quality-oriented spatial policy. Currently, a specific **policy framework for spatial quality** is being developed in cooperation with the Immoveable Heritage, Culture, Environment, Welfare and Agriculture policy areas.

The policy framework will provide a methodology to systematically embed spatial quality management in planning processes, defining, among others, two core qualities that are closely related to the objectives of the European Landscape Convention: 1) spatial development shall build on landscape features and 2) immovable heritage shall be part of new developments and guarantees the cultural-historical identity of the place. Respecting landscape and heritage values is therefore considered to be a critical success factor in trying to achieve spatial quality and a sustainable spatial development.

Fourthly, last year, the Netherlands and Flanders exchanged experiences on spatial quality care in rural areas. It referred to the way the development of rural grounds can contribute to reinforcing the landscape quality. The Dutch approach of spatial transformation tasks has successfully been applied on a number of sites in Flanders. The exchange was very instructive and will be continued.

A cooperation project will be launched on the development possibilities of **active agricultural companies in agricultural heritage** in Flanders. The project will give a new impulse to spatial quality approach in Flanders and will serve as a basis for drafting a framework for weighting motivated opinions and permits.

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Walloon Region / Région Wallonne

Mme Mireille DECONINCK

*Dr Sc Géographiques, Attachée, Service Public de Wallonie
D.G.O.4 Direction Générale Opérationnelle Aménagement du territoire, Logement, Patrimoine
et Energie, Direction de l'Aménagement Régional*

A l'occasion de cette 8^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur « La Convention européenne du paysage », dont il convient de souligner, comme chaque fois, l'intérêt et l'utilité pour l'ensemble des Parties et des organismes représentés, la Région wallonne n'entend pas énumérer de manière exhaustive ses réalisations aux niveaux régional ou local mais bien porter à connaissance quelques actions illustratives de la mise en œuvre de la Convention. Ces actions s'inscrivent dans la continuité et la complémentarité de celles exposées lors des précédentes conférences.

Identification, qualification et objectifs de qualité paysagère

(Article 6 C de la Convention européenne du paysage)

Une des premières actions entreprises par la Région wallonne, dès la ratification de la Convention, fut l'identification de ses paysages. Ce travail, confié à la Conférence permanente du développement territorial (CPDT)², a donné lieu à la publication « Les Territoires paysagers de Wallonie ».

Basée sur une approche visuelle du paysage analysé selon trois critères (relief, occupation du sol, organisation de l'habitat) et leurs combinaisons, cette méthode a permis d'identifier 79 territoires paysagers qui ont été regroupés en 13 ensembles paysagers. L'échelle du travail est le 1/50.000^e.

L'étape suivante a été l'élaboration d'atlas des paysages. Chaque atlas est dédié à un ensemble paysager

En se basant sur la même méthodologie mais en l'appliquant à une échelle plus précise, chaque ensemble paysager est analysé et scindé en aires paysagères. L'analyse n'est plus seulement descriptive mais cherche à comprendre comment le paysage que l'on voit aujourd'hui s'est formé. Elle identifie les caractères identitaires de l'aire mais également les pressions qui s'y exercent.

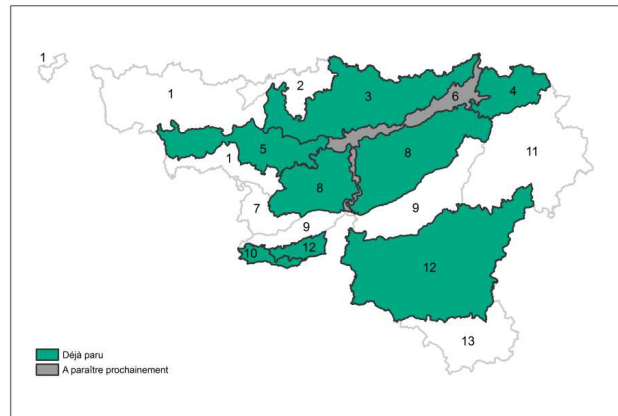
Ceci permet de définir des objectifs paysagers se déclinant selon ceux de la Convention européenne du paysage : objectif de protection, de gestion ou d'aménagement. Ces objectifs permettent de proposer des pistes d'action. L'échelle du travail est le 1/20 000^e.

Ces « Atlas des paysages de Wallonie » sont conçus comme des outils de sensibilisation, de connaissance et d'aide à la gestion. Abondamment illustrés, ils se veulent accessibles à un large public.

Le premier tome de cette collection, consacré à l'ensemble paysager de l'Entre Vesdre et Meuse, territoire frontalier des Pays-Bas et de l'Allemagne a été publié en 2008. Depuis lors, quatre autres atlas des paysages ont été réalisés : ils concernent l'ensemble paysager des plateaux brabançon et hesbignon (2009), l'ensemble paysager du Condroz (2010) et l'ensemble paysager de la Haine et de la Sambre (2012). Enfin, très récemment, à la fin de l'année 2014, est paru l'atlas de l'ensemble paysager du haut plateau de l'Ardenne centrale et de l'ensemble paysager de la Thiérache. Ce dernier atlas aborde, plus particulièrement, deux thématiques : la forêt et le tourisme. Ces atlas sont consultables et téléchargeables sur le site de la CPDT.

² Pour plus d'informations, voir le site internet <http://cpdt.wallonie.be>

- 1-Plaine et bas-plateau limoneux hennuyers
- 2-Vallonnements brabançons
- 3-Plateaux brabançon et hesbignon
- 4-Entre-Vesdre-et-Meuse
- 5-Haine et Sambre
- 6-Ensemble mosan
- 7-Ensemble fagnard
- 8-Moyen plateau condrusien
- 9-Dépression Fagne-Famenne et bordure sud
- 10-Thiérache, Sarts et Rièzes
- 11-Haut plateau de l'Ardenne du nord-est
- 12-Haut plateau de l'Ardenne centrale
- 13-Côtes lorraines



Sensibilisation, participation

(Articles 5 et 6 A de la Convention européenne du paysage)

Depuis la ratification de la Convention européenne du paysage par la Région wallonne, de nombreux acteurs locaux ont souhaité développer un projet paysager en partenariat avec l'Administration.

Les structures qui portent ces projets sont de différentes natures : parc naturel, contrat de rivière, groupe d'action locale (GAL) etc. Les sources de financement sont également variées : Interreg, Leader, subventions...

La multiplication des initiatives a incité l'Administration à mettre en place une plate forme d'échanges d'informations et de mise en cohérence des activités de ces structures.

L'objectif principal de cette plate forme est double :

- veiller à ce que toutes les initiatives développées en Région wallonne s'inscrivent dans la philosophie de l'action régionale en matière de paysage, c'est le principe de cohérence ;
- favoriser les échanges d'expériences pour une meilleure synergie, complémentarité et mise en réseau des actions financées par les pouvoirs publics ; c'est le principe d'utilisation rationnelle des moyens humains et budgétaires, le principe de bonne gouvernance ;

Deux fois par an, des représentants de ces divers partenaires, un représentant de la CPDT, et de l'Administration se retrouvent pour échanger des informations, des manières de faire et des conseils sur des actions qui ont réussi (ou pas et pourquoi).

Coopération européenne - Assistance mutuelle et échange d'informations

(Article 8 de la Convention européenne du paysage)

Un Colloque intitulé «Concilier expertise scientifique et participation : le défi posé par la Convention européenne du paysage» a été organisé les 28 et 29 avril 2014 à l'Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) en collaboration avec le Service Public de Wallonie, l'Université de Namur et le Landscape Research Group (UK).

Le Colloque s'est adressé en priorité aux scientifiques mais aussi aux membres d'associations, de groupes d'action locale et d'administrations. 170 personnes de quatorze nationalités ont suivi les

présentations de plus de trente chercheurs venant de Belgique, de France, d'Italie, du Royaume-Uni et des pays scandinaves. Près d'une vingtaine de posters ont également été présentés à cette occasion.

Le Colloque a permis de rencontrer l'une des recommandations de la Convention européenne du paysage, à savoir l'échange d'expériences entre pays signataires. Les échanges d'information ont fait ressortir les points forts d'expériences proches dans les pays voisins.

Un site internet a été mis en place. Outre le programme, il propose l'accès à l'ensemble des présentations des différents intervenants : <http://igeat.ulb.ac.be/fr/colloque-cep-2014>

Les Actes du Colloque sont en cours de préparation et seront publiés, après *peer review*, dans la revue scientifique « Belgeo ».

5. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZÉGOVINE

Apologised for absence / Excusé

6. BULGARIA / BULGARIE

Mrs Rayna HARDALOVA

*Head of Biodiversity Department, National Nature Protection Service Directorate,
Ministry of Environment and Water*

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bulgaria

General information

The European Landscape Convention is in force for Bulgaria from March 1, 2005. The institution responsible for the implementation of the Convention is the Ministry of Environment and Water, but the fulfillment of activities related to the landscape also have a bearing the Ministry of Regional Development, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. There is no special legislation for the landscape. It is treated in several laws related to the environment, protected areas, spatial planning and regional development, Black Sea coast.

In the field of nature conservation, landscape is a key component of protected areas. It is the subject of protection as in large protected areas such as national and natural parks, nature reserves, managed reserves and in smaller protected areas, such as natural monuments and protected sites.

Landscape as subject of management plans of protected areas

In this regard, in the protected areas are introduced legal restrictions which guarantee the conservation of the landscape. It is of special concern also in the management plans of protected areas. Landscape features in protected areas are directly related to its aesthetic and cultural qualities. For example, in a national park high score receive landscapes with natural deciduous forests, temperate humid landscapes with beech forests, denudation landscapes, karst landscapes. High aesthetic values are also receiving watercourses and wetlands.

In the protected areas is very important the contact of visitors with the landscape. This contact is mainly carried out on tourist routes and there are designated observation places with spectacular views which contribute to the full perception of the landscape by visitors and to enhance its aesthetic impact on them.

Evaluation and classification of landscapes at PU of PAs are presented with special maps, which besides the natural and aesthetic value of the landscape is also reflected anthropogenic impact on them and the changes that it causes. Management of landscapes in the protected areas is in connection to the overall management of these protected areas. First of all, it relates to the zoning – the formation of areas with conservation, recreational and economic designation. For each zone measures are determined related to its management.

For example, in the zone with conservation-oriented primary goal the most important is protection and conservation of specific areas of the park landscapes and species diversity. For this purpose must be

provided conditions for their natural functioning without human intervention. Management measures in these areas should be directed to:

- 1) Suspension of the effects of forestry activities, restricting the access of motor vehicles;
- 2) Development of regime that allows the natural functioning of the landscapes and ecosystems and their restoration;
- 3) Development of a system for monitoring of biotic components and the landscape as a whole;
- 4) Removing destroyed and abandoned buildings and facilities;
- 5) Stopping further fragmentation of the landscape due to the creation of new clearings;
- 6) Termination of the construction of new wind farms along the mountain ridge in and near the park;
- 7) Construction of the new linear infrastructure and repairs to the existing (electricity, water) be carried out by laying under the ground.

Similarly define also the regimes of recreation zone and profit-oriented one, in order to reduce the negative impacts, ensuring the normal functioning of landscapes and preservation of their typical appearance for the Park area.

Landscape as subject to the environment impact assessment (EIA)

The landscape is subject to the reports of environment impact assessment. On the basis of analyzes and assessments of the landscape in the affected area, the impact of specific object is assessed and measures is proposed to limit and to reduce as far as possible this impact. The public is involved in the procedure at the stage of the public consultations and she is very active in some cases, such as those related to the construction of wind farms or other facilities, which significantly change the quality of the landscape.

Education and knowledge awareness related to the landscape

The landscape is included in education programs of universities in disciplines such as geography, ecology and environmental protection, architecture and construction; device and the landscape planning; landscaping and park construction. In some universities these courses have decades of history, in others – have been created in recent times to meet the needs and interests of society. The landscape is assessed and qualified according to the contemporary schemes in this area. Landscape professionals have significant success and contribution that goes beyond the borders of the country. Still however the landscape is present more as part of the activities of the specialized circles than as part of society physical environment. In this context, considerable work is forthcoming on implementation the European Landscape Convention provisions associated primarily with public participation and the implementation of democratic principles of construction, restoration and management of the environment.

7. CROATIA / CROATIE

Mrs Biserka DUMBOVIC-BILUSIC

Senior Advisor, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture

*Ministry of Culture, Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage
Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning
Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection
Croatian Institute for Spatial Development
Zagreb, March, 2013*

Activities regarding the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (the law on ratification of the European Landscape Convention) in Croatia in 2013-2014

An overview of activities undertaken in the Republic of Croatia regarding the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in 2013-2014 is structured according to the measures and responsibilities proposed in the Act on the Ratification of the European Landscape Convention, Official Gazette 12/02. It is based on separate reports written by the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture, and the Directorate for Nature Protection of the Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection.

Article 4 – Division of responsibilities

The questions of landscape are directly connected with the activities of several ministries and departments, that is, administrative and expert bodies: Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Agriculture and several public institutions: Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, State Institute for Nature Protection. The establishment of a joint coordination body, National Landscape Committee, consisting of experts from aforementioned bodies is currently underway.

Article 5 – General measures

5a Landscape recognition through legislation

Apart from the current Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage which also includes landscape, a new Act on Nature Protection (Official Gazette 80/13) was enacted in 2013. Its Article 9 adopted a definition of landscape from the European Landscape Convention and defined landscape diversity. Article 9 ensures protection of significant and characteristic features of landscape important for wild species in spatial development and management of natural goods. It is prescribed that landscape protection is based on classification of landscape into landscape types, and structuring/setting up of mutually connected and multifunctional networks of green infrastructure on local, regional and national level. Landscape protection is carried out by means of its integration in spatial planning documents.

5d) Integration of landscape in department policies

The Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture worked on preparation of incentive measures in agriculture for Fund for Rural Development, regarding the

protection of landscape elements that are important for the protection of biological diversity (drystone walls, terraces, hedges...).

Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning and Croatian Institute for Spatial Development carry out activities in order to integrate landscape in spatial (regional) and urban (town) planning.

The following activities have been carried out:

- *Territorial Status Report of the State of the Republic of Croatia 2008-2012* has been enacted, and also included landscape among other topics. Its Conclusions mention the need to encourage making, adoption and implementation of Landscape Map on both state and lower levels.
- The making of *Spatial Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia* is currently underway. One of its expert bases is the study *Landscape – factor in spatial development strategy*. Many presentations of expert base with working meetings were held during 2014 for the Departments for Spatial Planning in counties and public-law units. The presentation of Strategy's concept was held in October 2014. The expert base aimed to strengthen the role of landscape in physical planning. It also emphasized the need to start a systematic recognition of landscape values and features, that is, to make a Croatian Landscape Map.
- Croatian Institute for Spatial Development as a coordinator has carried out activities regarding making and adopting physical plans for areas with special characteristics. Although no Landscape Map had been made for these physical plans as expert bases, these levels of plans include measures for protection of natural and cultural values, which also contained measures of protection of landscapes (they are a part of specific expert base proposals or determined measures of protection made or issued by the authorized ministries – Ministry of Culture and Croatian Institute for Spatial Development of Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection). Physical plans that were enacted in 2013-2014 are as follows: Plitvice Lakes National Park, Telašćica Nature Park, Medvednica Nature Park, Žumberačko-samoborsko Hills Nature Park. The making of physical plans for Biokovo Nature Park and Papuk Nature Park are currently in progress.

Article 6 – Specific measures

A. Awareness-raising

In 2012 the Institute for physical planning of Dubrovačko-neretvanska County launched a project “Heritage – Driver of Development” as a part of EU IPA project of cross-border cooperation between Croatia and Montenegro, which also follows European Landscape Convention. As part of the project's activities, a series of manifestations were organized, as well as exhibitions and workshops about landscape, which all aimed to raise awareness on landscape values among citizens, private organizations and public authorities, and their active role in decision-making process concerning changes in landscapes. The project finished with the Final Project Conference in Dubrovnik on February 6, 2015.

As a part of “Living with the park” manifestation (2014) organized by Karlovačka County, the Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection held presentations regarding ways of implementing the Convention by means of Nature Protection Act.

A new web site www.Suhozid.hr has been launched, which is a participating landscape observatory in the form of a web portal for public data collection on drystone walls and drystone walls landscapes throughout Adriatic east coast. It is based on interactive WebGIS interface and Android application, which enable collecting multimedia data (photos, descriptions, illustrations etc.). It aims to build a public data base as well as to promote the subject of drystone walls landscape.

B. Training and education

As a part of “Heritage-Driver of Development” project, in 2013 the Institute for physical planning of Dubrovačko-neretvanska County organized workshops to train professionals in GIS application for landscape recognition and evaluation.

The Institute for physical planning of Sisačko-moslavačka County educated their employees by attending International conference “Krajobraz-krajina-pejzaž” organized by Croatian Association of Landscape Architects in 2014.

Apart from the existing courses in the field of landscape planning, two new courses - Landscape typology and Design of rural landscape - were introduced as a part of Ms and Bs studies of Landscape Architecture at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb. The emphasis is put on educating students in the field of landscape character evaluation and making landscape plans, and their application in physical plans and conservation studies. Graduate courses on protection and landscape planning are held at Faculty of Architecture and Faculty of Science University of Zagreb, as well as at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of University of Zadar.

C. Identification and assessment

Several Landscape studies have been made for various levels of physical plan documentation:

- Institute for Physical Planning of Zagrebačka County placed an order for *Landscape study of Zagrebačka County* (2013) – expert base for landscape planning and management;
- Institute for Physical Planning of Istarska County placed an order for *Overview of landscapes in Istarska County* – expert base for Act amendments of Istarska County Physical Plan;
- Krka National Park placed an order for *Landscape base of Krka National Park, 2014-2015*;
- Priroda Public Institution in Rijeka placed an order for *Landscapes of Primorsko-goranska County – landscape base, analysis and development framework*;
- Brijuni National Park placed an order for *Study of spatial and landscape identity of Veliki Brijuni Island, 2014-2015*;
- *Island of Cres Landscape study*, as a part of Island of Cres Local Development Pilot Project is funded by the Council of Europe, 2014-2015;
- The Town of Stari Grad, Island of Hvar, placed an order for *Conservation base for Starogradsko Polje Cultural Landscape* – world heritage site (base for Act amendments of Physical Plan of the Town of Stari Grad and Physical Plan of the Municipality of Jelsa), 2014;
- *Register of rural landscapes of the littoral Croatia* was established in 2013/2014 as a part of scientific projects “Mediterranean landscape as an identity factor of Croatia – its protection and development”, and “Protection, planning and management of Croatian rural landscape” .

As part of the international project between Croatia-Montenegro “Heritage-Driver of Development”, in 2013 the Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovačko-neretvanska County and the Municipality of Tivat organized international workshops aimed at exchanging experiences and methodology on landscape recognition and evaluation. Beside international experts, there were many experts from Croatia who participated as workshop leaders.

D. Landscape quality objectives

Landscapes of extraordinary values have been recognised in Croatia, so the Act on Nature Protection registered over 80 sites in the category of significant landscapes. About ten cultural landscapes have been registered pursuant to the Act of Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage.

Article 7 – International policies and programmes

Ministry of Culture carried out “Ljubljana Process – Rehabilitating our common heritage, State Assessment and Action plan”, which is funded by the Council of Europe and European Union - Approved action: Introduction of joint management strategy for landscapes in general, 2014.

Article 8 – Mutual assistance and exchange of information

Active participation of Croatian experts and scholars in international workshops:

- EUCALAND; 7th Meeting (Institute for Research on European Agricultural Landscapes and Charles University, of Science, Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Prague, 2014);
- LE:NOTRE III - Landscape Education: New Opportunities for Teaching and Research in Europe III – Thematic Network Project in 2009-2013 Erasmus Programme under the Lifelong Learning Programme;
- Unity in Diversity Cultures, meanings and landscapes in transition, as part of The third LE:NOTRE Extraordinary Landscape Forum 2014: Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina;
- “Krajobraz-krajina-pejzaž” – International conference of landscape architects, Zagreb, 2014;
- International landscape architecture student workshop Rab 2013, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture/UMO+ School of Landscape Architecture; University of Washington / College of Built Environments - Seattle / Department of Landscape Architecture; Rab Psychiatric Hospital – Special Hospital for Psychiatry/ Teaching base for faculties of medicine of the University of Rijeka and Osijek.

Article 9 – Transfrontier landscapes

The cross-border Mura-Drava-Danube Biosphere Reserve between Croatia and Hungary carries out activities regarding joint area management, which is based on biological and landscape values acknowledging the cultural values of the area.

Article 11 – Landscape award of the Council of Europe

Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture and Brač Culture Center have entered *Eco-Museum Blace Desert* as a candidate for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe. Blaca desert is an exceptional example of the symbiosis between cultural and natural heritage that has been recognized as an important and unique example in both Croatia and throughout the region due to its centuries-old preservation. The Eco-museum assumes an important role in the local community in developing museum’s attractions and devising presentation of their culture, as well as implementing sustainable development strategies.

8. CYPRUS / CHYPRE

Mrs Irene HADJISAVVA-ADAM

Planning Officer A, Department of Town Planning and Housing,

Ministry of Interior

Actions carried out by the Republic of Cyprus for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Cyprus has ratified the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in 2006. The Department of Town Planning and Housing (DTPH), under the Ministry of Interior, is responsible for the implementation of the Convention in Cyprus. It has the obligation to cooperate with all the environmental government agencies, especially the Department of Environment, the Geological Survey Department, the Cultural government agencies, NGOs, local authorities and other bodies engaged in sectoral policies which affect the landscape (e.g. Department of Public Works and the Energy Department).

Since the ratification of the European Landscape Convention, the DTPH has undertaken general and specific measures in accordance to the Articles of the Convention. More specific:

Cyprus has integrated *policies* related to landscape or with a landscape dimension in spatial development and other sectoral and intersectoral policies. Moreover, existing development plans, particularly the “Policy Statement for the Countryside”, include a network of protected landscapes and elements. In the context of the ongoing research, there is a continuous process to enrich this network with new areas to be protected.

A *landscape analysis and character assessment* project for the island was launched shortly after the ratification of the European Landscape Convention. The first phase was completed in 2008 and produced the first landscape type map of Cyprus, which created landscape-specific datasets for the first time and helped raise awareness among stakeholders on landscape characterization. However, the map lacked an adequate consideration of cultural elements. The mapping of the cultural landscape of Cyprus was undertaken in 2010 by the Laona Foundation with the assistance of the Cyprus Environmental Studies Centre. As it was found that no historic or cultural maps of the required level of detail were available, it was decided to proceed with the mapping of cultural landscape elements in order to provide this missing input to the overall process. The key objectives were to map settlement patterns, specifically clustering and compactness, and agricultural field patterns, as far as their shape, size and regularity are concerned.

More recently, efforts have concentrated in starting the second phase of the Cyprus landscape mapping project. Activities of this phase are envisaged to include field verification of the integrated cartographic base, collection of comments and feedback on the draft second level map from all concerned stakeholders, as well as awareness raising activities and debates and dissemination activities for the presentation and publication of the final second level map.

In order to fulfill this goal, Cyprus participates in the MedScapes project, under the framework of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument for the Mediterranean Sea Basin (ENPI-Med) Joint Operational Programme and was launched in the autumn of 2013. It is a cross-border cooperation activity between nine partners from Cyprus, Greece, the Lebanon and Jordan. The Cypriot partners (the *Laona Foundation for the Conservation and Regeneration of the Cypriot Countryside*, as the project coordinator, the *Open University Cyprus*, and the *Department of Town Planning and Housing* of the Ministry of the Interior, as a project associate) will review and complete recently compiled

spatial data sources, work on drafting Land Description Units and validate them in the field, recording landscapes' visual and ecological character, condition and sensitivity threats, as well as conduct interviews of local communities to take the island's landscape character assessment one level further. Other anticipated outcomes include:

- Development and field verification of a best-practice methodology for landscape character assessment and landscape character mapping in the Eastern Mediterranean basin;
- Implementation of a landscape character assessment training programme to produce experts;
- Creation of a series of landscape character maps at the scale of 1:50,000, including cultural, ecological and physiographic patterns – these will cover the whole of Cyprus (9,000 km²) as well as pilot areas of the Lebanon, Jordan and Greece (each 4,500 to 5,000 km²);
- Development of a risk assessment tool from conceptual risk assessment models based on algorithms of spatial data on parameters such as landscape value, risk severity, protection needs;
- Development of a decision support system for planning and conservation decision makers, documented through a relevant user manual and tested through a decision makers' workshop;
- Introduction of an innovative participative process from early mid-eastern traditions of the commons, adapted to a contemporary context, and its pilot application in two cases per country;
- Preparation, testing, evaluation and dissemination of a tertiary level training package;
- Capitalisation activities to ensure the long lasting sustainability of the project, including dissemination and outreach, networking, integration of landscape character assessment into national policies and setting up of permanent structures – the East Mediterranean Landscape Observatory and the Informal Landscape Network.

There are a number of *ongoing projects* concerning landscape, in different geographical areas. The most important are:

Management plan for the Natura 2000 designated area “Akamas Peninsula”

The management plan aims to protect and achieve satisfactory conservation status, as well as to promote and achieve visibility of the protected area and to the rational exercise of anthropogenic activities aimed both to protect the natural environment and sustainable development. The results include a strategic action plan and a series of proposed projects, selected and situated in accordance with the communities' capacities, and with the aim to answer to the needs of the area as a whole, deployed in the creation of jobs, both during construction and in the process of their operation, in order to bring about long-term socio-economic benefits in the region, to develop basic infrastructure, which is necessary for purposes of attracting eco-tourism in the region and to have synergy with the Natura 2000 network area. The drafting of the plan was completed in 2014 and is now under negotiation.

Rehabilitation of Asbestos mines

The long-term operation of the mine by the method of surface exploitation inevitably affected the natural environment of the region and had direct and indirect effects on the wider environment. Rehabilitation work began in the fall of 1995 under the guidance of a multidisciplinary team. The project includes the reforestation and replanting of the mines, a Botanical Garden and the stabilisation of sterile work (3.3 km²), to be completed by 2015. Additional development projects include an artificial lake in the Central crater, which will improve the aesthetics of the landscape and biodiversity, ensuring, at the same time, water recovery needs. The buildings of the mine will be rehabilitated and re-used and the costs will be covered entirely by the State. The project will be completed in 2030 with a cost of about € 20-25 million.

Nature Trails

Nature trails are one of the most important outdoor recreation and forestry infrastructures in Cyprus. The Forest Department has developed a large number of Paths within the State forests, which offer opportunities for direct contact and acquaintance with the Cypriot nature, serving both environmental education and awareness and physical exercise. Moreover, it cooperates with the Cyprus Tourism Organisation, Local Authorities and District Offices for the creation of nature trails in other areas.

Local Development pilot project for the wine villages of Limassol

This Project is part of the wider programme of the CoE: “Local Development Pilot Projects: the contribution of heritage to local and regional development”. It is collaboration between the DTPH, the CoE, the local authorities of the area, governmental and other bodies and the civil society. This collaboration will provide selected municipalities with an innovative regional development plan, based on the local distinctive characteristics of the area, focusing on its cultural heritage while at the same time enabling the DTPH to investigate new approaches in spatial planning with an emphasis on the public’s involvement and to benefit from the experience of the countries and the experts participating in the above programme. The Project was initiated in 2012 and will be developed in three phases: the Diagnosis, the Strategy and the Implementation Programme (Action Plan). The Diagnosis was completed and agreed in 2013. The Strategy phase is to be completed in 2015. The concept of public participation in shaping the vision and political development for the local area, as part of a bottom-up decision-making process, is a basic prerequisite for the elaboration of the Project.

The originality of this Project lies in the following:

- Increased involvement of local communities (from the grass roots);
- Increased attractiveness of these spaces and recognition of their social and economic value;
- Place-based development;
- Strengthening recognition of the economic value of local heritage (cultural, natural, traditional) as social benefit, investment opportunity and promotion of tourism;
- Improvement of local, regional, national and international collaboration;
- Adoption of an implementation programme on a corporate basis.

The projects mentioned above have brought the element of ***increased public participation***, which is a quite new notion for Cyprus. Moreover, the projects are complemented with public awareness raising initiatives and campaigns.

With the new ***European Funding Period 2014-2020*** there is the opportunity for funding a number of programmes with a landscape element, such as subsidies for dry stone conservation and reconstruction.

Training courses for professionals are provided randomly in the framework of various programmes and projects and by different bodies. The University of Neapolis offers a programme in landscape Architecture while the Open University of Cyprus offers Masters Degree in Environmental Conservation and management.

The current economic crisis has put priority to development and it is a big challenge for the planning authorities to reach equilibrium between the need for economic development and landscape protection. However, the Cypriot authorities are committed to the implementation of the Convention and progress slowly but steadily with related activities.

9. CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

Mrs Julia TOBIKOVA

*National Focal Point for the European Landscape Convention,
Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic*

Ladies and gentlemen, chair,

Let me inform you about the processes and activities that have been taken to implement the European Landscape Convention in the Czech Republic within the last two years.

In the autumn of 2014 after nearly 3 years of dis-function, inter-ministerial commission for the implementation of the ELC was renewed in the Czech Republic. This commission consists of representatives from 5 ministries responsible for the implementation of the Convention in the Czech Republic – at the level of deputy ministers. This group meets every three months and serves as a consultative body for the exchange of information for the preparation of sectorial strategies and policies, revise objectives and measures taken in these policies which have implications for landscape.

Representatives of ministries within the group declared active approach to implementation of the Convention. At the same time agreed to better coordinate transformation of a national Czech Landscape Award, which will be more focused on better awareness rising and informing the general public. All representatives simultaneously agreed on the need to strengthen activities to educate and increase public awareness on landscape values for everyday life.

In 2014 also Governmental Council for Sustainable development has been reorganised. This body has advisory function. One of the 8 Committees of the Council became a Committee for Landscape, Water and Biodiversity. The Committee consists of the selection of sectorial and landscape experts, governmental representatives, representatives of regional and local authorities, professionals and political representatives. ELC became a key tool for the work of this committee. One of the goals of the committee is to create a basic document on the implementation of ELC – Proclamation.

In the Czech Republic other activities related to ELC have taken place, such as studies, research, workshops, conferences and seminars. We also started to work on the educational project for elementary and high schools – to continue the study and project on the education about sustainable management of the cultural heritage – which includes also landscape issues.

In April this year we are organising a one day Conference on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the ELC ratification in the Czech Republic (2004-2014). Within the Conference the representatives of the ministries would assess the 10 year of the ELC implementation at their ministries and present their vision for next years. In the afternoon part good examples of the implementation of the ELC on local or regional level would be presented.

Dear ladies and gentlemen, thank you for your attention!

10. DENMARK / DANEMARK

Apologised for absence / Excusé

11. FINLAND / FINLANDE

Mr Tapio HEIKKILÄ

Senior Adviser, Ministry of the Environment



ELC in Finland

Strasbourg 19th March 2015
Tapio Heikkilä

Article 4 – Division of responsibilities

- Ministry of the Environment is in charge of landscape issues.
- Co-operation with other ministries and state organizations, e.g. National Board of Heritage and Finnish Environment Institute.
- Regional environmental authorities are an important partner in all landscape work. (Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, Metsähallitus etc.)



Article 5 – General measures



Article 5 – General measures

- Landscape with its different features is included in Finnish legislation.
- Landscapes are integrated into all regional and general plans, at least the valuable landscapes and cultural historical environments.



Cultural Environment Strategy 2014–2020

- Government resolution March 2014.
- Cultural environment: includes cultural landscape, the built cultural environment and archaeological sites.
- VISION: Cultural environment – a source of well-being and vitality
- Offers tools for maintaining the values of national heritage and improving the vitality and attractiveness of regions.

Cultural Environment Strategy 2014–2020

- **An important resource**

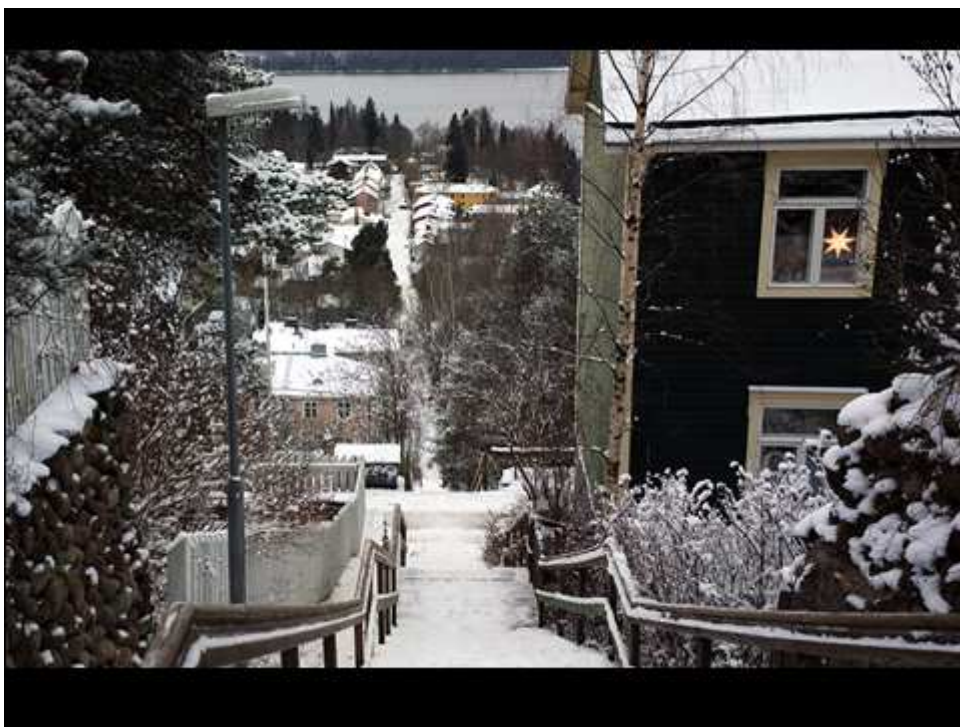
The cultural environment is an important cultural, financial, social and ecological resource, and a catalyst for new activities. The goal of the strategy is to increase understanding of these opportunities.

- **Sustainable development**

A goal of the strategy is to strengthen sustainable development and the related ecological, financial, social and cultural values with the help of good management and responsible enhancement of the cultural environment.

- **Good administration**

The goal is to ensure the cultural environment administration's national, regional and local capacity to serve and function.



Article 6 – Specific measures



Article 6 – Specific measures

A) Awareness-raising

“to increase awareness among the civil society”



Article 6 – Specific measures

A) Awareness-raising

“to increase awareness among the civil society”



Article 6 – Specific measures

A) Awareness-raising

- Active reporting and information on landscape projects and plans on the national and regional levels: media releases for press and TV, web-pages, public events.
- NGOs are active stakeholders, e.g. agriculture advisory organisations.
- European Landscape Award: open competition *The Best Landscape Project of Finland* 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014.



Article 6 – Specific measures

B) Training and education



Article 6 – Specific measures

B) Training and education

- Regular training for landscape experts in regional administration.
- Universities have courses and programmes in landscape issues for students of landscape architecture, landscape research and planning, geography, ecology and other environmental sciences.
- Agriculture advisory organisations offer training in landscape issues for farmers and other rural residents.



Article 6 – Specific measures

C) Identification and assessment



ELC, Article 6

"to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory"



Inventories of nationally valuable landscape areas



Inventories of nationally valuable landscape areas

- Inventories of nationally valuable landscape areas; updating the old lists of areas from the early 1990s.
- 183 areas, historically and culturally important landscape areas, mainly agricultural landscapes.
- Ministry of the Environment as coordinator, all regions participating, 2010–2015.



Landscape Conservation Areas

National level:

- Skärlandet; Tammisaari, Raasepori
- Hyypänjokilaakso; Kauhajoki
- Kairala – Luiro; Pelkosenniemi

Regional level

- Suomussalmen vienalaiskylät
- Saija, Salla

On progress

- Simo, Simo
- Totkunniemi, Kitee



Kairala – Luiro Landscape Conservation Area

— Established 20.4.2010



Saija Landscape Conservation Area

— Established 11.4.2007



18

ELC, Article 6 "to take note of changes"

Visual Monitoring of
Landscapes 1996–

Fields & Meadows

Web site:
[www.
muuttuvamaalaismaisema.fi](http://www.muuttuvamaalaismaisema.fi)

Facebook page:
Muuttuva maalaismaisema



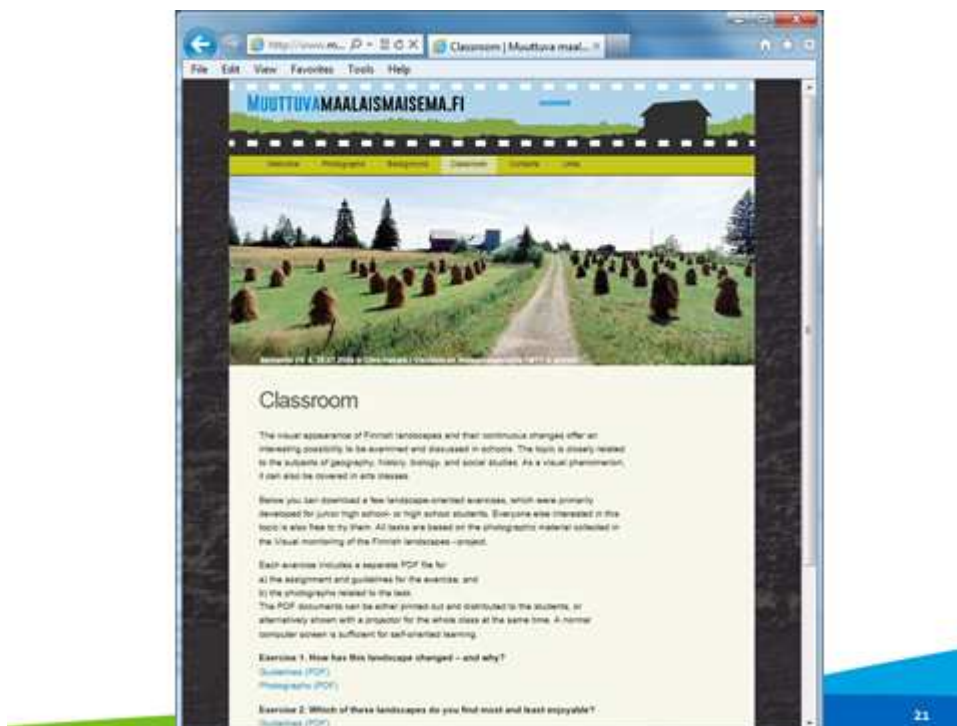
Hietikko, Viijakkala A2 05.07.2001

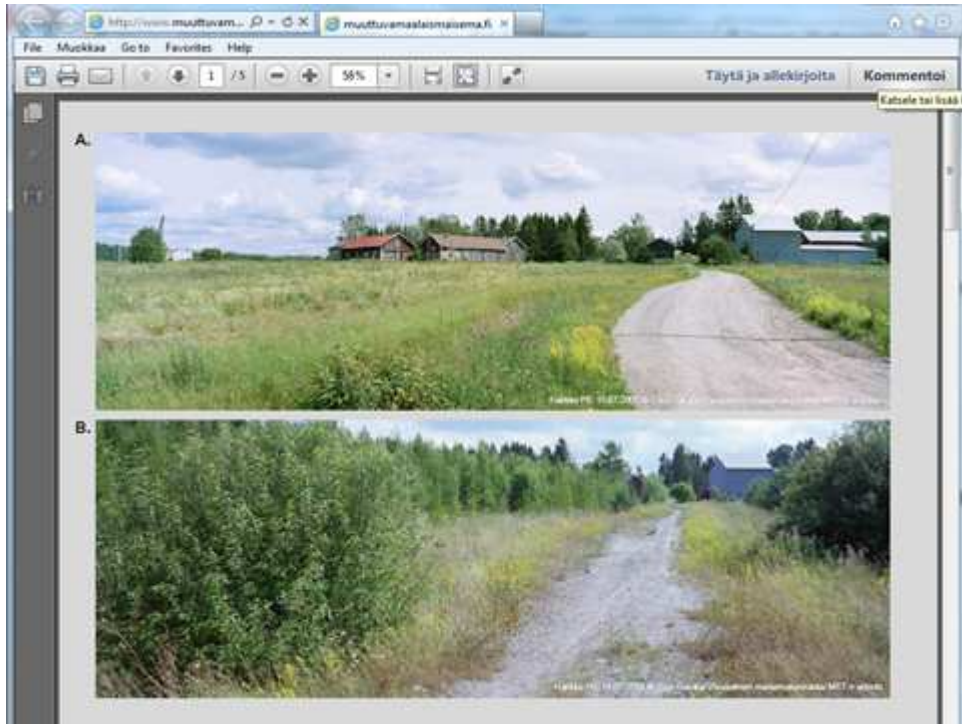


Hietikko, Viijakkala A2 05.07.2007



Hietikko, Viijakkala A2 03.07.2012





Art. 8 – Mutual assistance and exchange of info



Art. 8 – Mutual assistance and exchange of info

- Finland works on the international level to enhance co-operation in landscape issues.
- Especially important is the co-operation among Nordic countries.
- Nordic landscape conferences arranged with the help of the Nordic Council of Ministers (Norway 2004, Sweden 2007, Iceland 2012, Denmark 2016, Finland 2018).



Article 9 – Transfrontier landscapes



Article 9 – Transfrontier landscapes

- Co-operation between Finland, Sweden, Norway.
- How to implement the ELC on the local level.
- Special point of view: Sámi culture and reindeer herding.
- New regional project plans.



Implementing ELC in the North Calotte Area



Article 10 – Landscape award of the CoE



Article 10 – Landscape award of the CoE

- In Finland: open competition *The Best Landscape Project of Finland* 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014.
- Minister of the Environment declares the winner and awards honorary prizes at an open landscape symposium.
- 2014 winner was the *Bull by the Horns (Härkää sarvista): Grazing in nature and landscape management*. It is also the Finnish candidate for the European landscape award.







12. FRANCE

Mme Aurélie FRANCHI

Chargée de mission, Bureau des paysages et de la publicité, Ministère de l'Ecologie du Développement Durable et de l'Energie

La politique du paysage en France en 2015

La connaissance (art. 6C de la Convention européenne du paysage) : identification, caractérisation, qualification des paysages

90 % du territoire français est couvert par un atlas de paysage.

La **nouvelle méthode des atlas** vient tout juste d'être publiée. [Accédez à la version française en ligne.](#)
[Accédez à la version anglaise en ligne.](#)

Cette nouvelle méthode, 20 ans après la première, s'inscrit dans le prolongement de la précédente, mais précise les choses, dans l'objectif d'obtenir une couverture territoriale et des atlas plus homogènes.

Les objectifs de qualité paysagère (art. 6D de la Convention européenne du paysage)

Depuis 2014, **la loi** française précise que les documents d'urbanisme et de planification ont des devoirs en matière de qualité paysagère. Il est désormais obligatoire de formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère dans les schémas de cohérence territoriale. En France, il s'agit d'un document d'urbanisme qui détermine, à l'échelle de plusieurs communes ou groupements de communes, un projet de territoire visant à mettre en cohérence l'ensemble des politiques sectorielles notamment en matière d'urbanisme, d'habitat, de déplacements et d'équipements commerciaux.

Un nouvel appel à projet « **plans de paysage** » en cours (reconduction après celui de 2013).

Ce qu'est un plan de paysage : un outil au service de la mise en œuvre d'un projet de territoire de qualité. Il s'agit d'un outil au service des élus :

1. Un état des lieux des paysages ;
2. La formulation d'OQP ;
3. La mise en œuvre d'un programme d'action pour les atteindre.

Cette démarche permet d'impliquer les citoyens dans un projet de territoire, pour renforcer l'attractivité du territoire et améliorer le cadre de vie. 30 000 euros seront attribués à une vingtaine de lauréats, pour un effet levier. [Accédez à la brochure « plans de paysages ».](#)

Le Grand prix national du paysage (art. 11 de la Convention européenne du paysage relatif au prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe) (GPNP)

Un nouvel élan politique est donné en 2015 à ce grand prix. Un appel à candidatures a été lancé la semaine dernière, pour valoriser une démarche paysagère innovante à l'échelle d'un territoire.

Le **Grand prix national du paysage** est ouvert à l'international : des commanditaires et des prestataires non français peuvent candidater, dès lors que le projet est réalisé sur le territoire français.

Des documents précisant comment candidater sont accessibles en ligne ([accédez à la version française](#), [accédez à la version anglaise](#)). La date limite de candidature est fixée au 4 mai 2015.

L'annonce d'un vaste plan d'actions pour la reconquête des paysages et la place de la nature en ville (art. 6A et 6E de la Convention européenne du paysage)

Ce plan a été annoncé par notre ministre en septembre 2014. Il prévoit notamment :

- le lancement :
 - de l'opération « 1000 paysages en actions » : recensement pérenne des opérations en faveur des paysages, ainsi que
 - des « journées des paysages et des jardins en action » : 15 jours en juin avec des opérations événementielles à destination du grand public et des scolaires pour faire parler de ce paysage ;
- le soutien à 10 chantiers de restauration paysagère et requalification de territoires péri-urbains dégradés.

13. GEORGIA / GEORGIE

Mr Rusudan MIRZIKASHVILI

Head of the UNESCO and International Relations Unit

14. GREECE / GRECE

Apologised for absence / Excusé

15. HUNGARY / HONGRIE

Mr Gábor KISS

*Head of Department, National Representative of ELC for Hungary,
Ministry of Rural Development*

I am pleased to inform you that the thematic webpage on the European Landscape Convention in Hungarian language (www.termesztvedelem.hu/tajegyezmény) is newly supplemented with an English summary on the activity for Hungarian landscapes with special focus on Landscape Award Programme. It can be available on: <http://www.termesztvedelem.hu/implementation-of-the-european-landscape-convention-in-hungary>

16. IRELAND / IRLANDE

Mr John KNIGHTLY

*Built Heritage & Architectural Policy Section, Department of Arts,
Heritage and the Gaeltacht*

National Landscape Strategy 2015-2025

Remarks

The Irish Government has just approved the publication of the National Landscape Strategy 2015-2025.

The Strategy is the first step to meeting Ireland's obligations under the European Landscape Convention ratified by Ireland in 2002 and which entered force on the 1 March 2004

National Landscape Strategy 2015-2025

The core objective of the National Landscape Strategy is to allow for the sustainable management of "change". The Strategy aims to anticipate and manage conflict between present and emerging land uses.

There are six core objectives, derived from the European Landscape Convention with nineteen related actions, one on implementation, four relating to planning, five dealing with public awareness, and the remaining on education, training and research.

The actions relating to Landscape Character Assessment will be an important tool to gather the objective data required to evaluate the current state of the landscape and underpin effective spatial planning, and landscape-centred decision-making.

The primary role of the Irish planning authorities and the consultative roles of other bodies and persons in decision-making relating to landscape issues will continue to be governed by the provisions of the Planning & Development Act 2000 as amended - the primary piece of legislation that governs planning in Ireland. However, one of the objectives of the Strategy will be to assist in the achievement of *greater consistency* in decision making across the country when dealing with issues of landscape.

The Strategy will complement *Northern Ireland's Landscape Charter*, recently published by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, and is seen as a welcome step towards sharing common priorities and strategies regarding landscape policies.

It is intended that the Strategy will be implemented, over a ten-year period, in two phases. In the first phase the primary focus will be on the preparation of a National Landscape Character Assessment (NLCA) followed by statutory guidelines for how LCAs should be done at a local level.



A National Landscape Strategy for Ireland

2015 - 2025

Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
Custom House
Dublin 1

What is landscape?

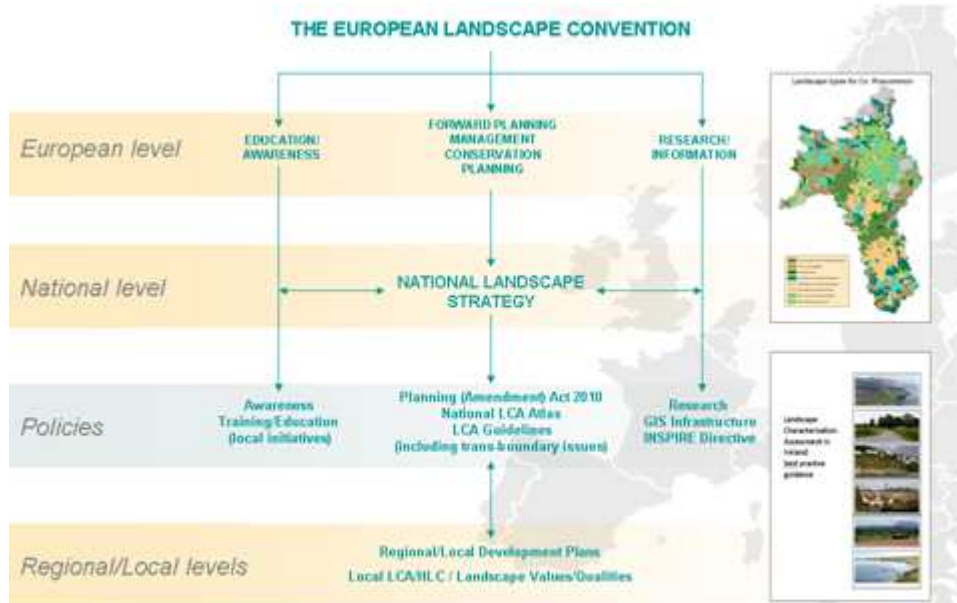
"Landscape is an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human forces."

European Landscape Convention: Article 1



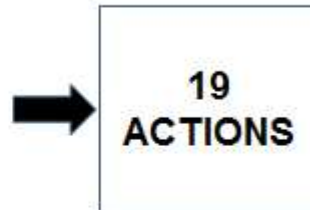
Why a National Landscape Strategy?

The sustainable management of change ... not the preservation or 'freezing' of the landscape at a particular point in its evolution



6 Core Objectives

- Recognise landscape in law
- Develop a National LCA
- Develop Landscape Policies
- Increase Landscape Awareness
- Identify Education & Training needs
- Public Participation



Landscape Character Analysis (LCA)

A means of drawing together objective information about the many layers in landscape - physical and cultural

Assesses how the landscape is sensitive to change for natural and cultural causes (economic, social and physical processes)



LCA and the planning process

- No change to remit of current planning control
- Research will improve knowledge of current state of the landscape - improve quality of spatial planning process
- Assists the public and planning authorities to assign 'value' and 'sensitivity'
- Underpin landscape quality objectives



Implementation 2015-2025

Phase One – years 1 to 4

- Research and preparation
- National LCA
- Issue LCA guidelines
- Review

Phase Two – years 4 to 10

- Review existing regulatory systems
- Introduce LCA nationwide
- Implement supporting objectives
- Monitor and review



Next Steps

- Approved by Government March 2015
- Publication and launch May 2015



17. ITALY / ITALIE

Mrs Maria Madelena ALESSANDRO

*Head of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention
Ministry for cultural heritage and activities*

Mon exposé portera brièvement sur deux points :

1. Les activités de mon Ministère concernant l'application de la Convention européenne du paysage.
2. Les difficultés dans la gestion du Paysage dues à la précise individuation de ce que signifie le « Paysage » au niveau national et européen.

En ce qui concerne le premier point, un soin particulier du Ministère est réservé aux activités de co-planification avec les régions pour la prédisposition de nouveaux plans paysagers qui consistent à mettre à jour de vieux instruments de gestion du Paysage, revus et actualisés ainsi qu'il est prévu par le Décret législatif 42/2004 qui reprend la Convention européenne du paysage.

A cette occasion avec un gros travail on veille à la révision des périmètres des aires sujettes à tutelle ou soumises à des décrets spécifiques, lesquels en explicitent les valeurs méritant la tutelle, ou *ope legis* en tant qu'elles sont liées à des éléments naturels ou géographiques dont les caractéristiques de type naturaliste constituent en soi un intérêt supposé au regard du Paysage (fleuves, côtes, bois, etc...).

Toute la normative de gestion de ces paysages implique une négociation au siège régional, et pas toujours facile dans la mesure où de la part de l'office local il se vérifie souvent une résistance à la tutelle, et plutôt une ouverture à des formes de développement orientées vers l'exploitation des ressources culturelles et naturelles à des fins de profits économiques dominants.

Après de longues années de médiation et d'engagement, le Ministère a conclu positivement les travaux de co-planification par l'adéquation et la mise à jour du plan paysager de la Région *Puglia* (des Pouilles), récemment adopté et approuvé.

Retenu comme une vraie victoire dans le rapport Etat-Région pour la gestion du territoire, le plan peut être considéré comme véritablement innovant quant à la dimension culturelle de ses contenus.

Le plan reprend les principes de la Convention européenne du paysage et par conséquent ne prend pas exclusivement les paysages sous tutelle, les beaux paysages, mais tout le territoire régional.

En outre, durant tout le temps de l'élaboration du plan, une grande importance a été donnée à la reconnaissance de tous les processus en cours dans la Région orientés vers les activités culturelles et économiques, et, en particulier, aux initiatives spontanées des populations locales, lesquelles, enracinées dans le territoire, ont été capables avec le temps de se développer au point de proprement constituer de véritables modèles significatifs de gestion du Paysage qui considèrent les valeurs du Paysage comme occasion pour des projets en développement durable³.

³ *Il decreto legislativo 22 gennaio 2004, n. 42 (Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio), unitamente alla Legge regionale n. 20 del 7 ottobre 2009, "Norme per la pianificazione paesaggistica", hanno innovato la materia paesaggistica, con riferimento tanto ai contenuti, alla forma e all'iter di approvazione del piano paesaggistico, quanto al procedimento di rilascio dell'autorizzazione paesaggistica. Con D.G.R. n. 1435 del 2 agosto 2013 è stato adottato il nuovo piano paesaggistico (PPTR) adeguato al Codice.*

L'un des exemples les plus représentatifs est l'activité exercée pour la tutelle et la valorisation d'une oliveraie séculaire abandonnée dans la zone dite des *Paludi* (expression qui pourrait signifier marécages en français) dans la province de Lecce, laquelle a été complètement intégrée dans le Plan, en reconnaissance des effets positifs en faveur du développement économique et culturel, et pour ce motif part importante des politiques régionales de développement de la région.

Le projet, transmis au MIBACT à l'occasion de l'avis de concours pour la sélection de la candidature italienne pour le Prix du Paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, a été considéré parmi les projets parvenus, comme le plus méritant pour représenter l'Italie au concours de la Convention européenne du paysage en raison de ses caractéristiques particulières.

Nous avons fait l'expérience de ce que la procédure adoptée par le Ministère à l'occasion du Prix, toujours plus affinée pour garantir une croissance dans la participation, s'avère un instrument optimal en premier lieu pour la divulgation des principes de la Convention, mais aussi pour connaître les modalités diverses par lesquelles les différentes communautés locales entrent en relation avec le paysage, et comment sur les années évolue et se développe la culture du Paysage.

L'on peut affirmer qu'en Italie s'est vérifiée en général une évolution positive, ce dont témoigne la participation au Prix cette année avec plus de conscience de la part des sujets candidats, par la qualité des interventions réalisées et par la localisation des expériences documentées, non pas concentrées sur quelques zones ou domaines du territoire italien, mais dans une diffusion et de manière assez homogène.

J'apporte par exemple le projet présenté par la Commune de Lampedusa, une très petite île au sud de la Sicile, déjà située sur le plateau africain, connue peut-être aussi pour les tragiques épisodes de sauvetage des naufragés en provenance d'Afrique du nord.

Le projet, entrepris courageusement par la Maire, a visé la récupération d'une partie de la plage de l'île, l'enchanteresse Plage des Lapins, sauvée du risque de la dévastation du fait de la spéculation touristique.

Le projet est parvenu à impliquer la population locale responsabilisée au titre de « gardienne » des lieux, remarquables pour leur singularité naturelle et paysagère.

Le comportement des autorités gouvernantes (à différents niveaux) auxquelles est confiée la réalisation des politiques de développement est en complète dissonance avec le ressenti commun des populations, lesquelles, grâce aussi au travail de sensibilisation effectué par les organisations et les associations qui opèrent dans le secteur culturel et environnemental, reconnaissent au paysage un rôle toujours plus important, lié aux sentiments d'identité et à l'affection pour les lieux.

La demande de délocalisation des ouvrages dans le respect d'un paysage donné est une entreprise difficile et complexe, en particulier si les valeurs à défendre ne sont portées par la perception esthétique des lieux, mais bien plutôt par l'expression d'une histoire et d'une culture locale, à plus forte raison dans le cas d'une situation dégradée (laquelle pourrait être, par exemple, une portion ferroviaire abandonnée).

La tutelle de l'identité, et même des identités, de la Nation, dans les formes par lesquelles celle-ci s'exprime, devrait être du ressort de cette administration qui offre sa tutelle et valorise tous les autres témoignages de l'évolution socio-culturelle et historique du Pays (art, architecture, littérature...), et par conséquent, en Italie, mon Ministère, lequel aux fins de sa mission ne dispose pour tout instrument que de l'unique *Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio* D.Lgs. 42/2004.

Et bien donc, parmi les actions rappelées et incluses à l'ordre du jour de ces deux journées, dans la comparaison faite entre les normatives des Pays Européens, on lit que, en Italie, le Paysage assume une valeur exclusivement à caractère esthétique. Mais ceci n'est pas totalement vrai, bien que l'efficacité de la tutelle en termes plus exigeants concerne les « beaux paysages ».

A l'intérieur de la normative citée, en effet, il y a un désaccord entre les contenus de l'article n. 134 et les articles nn. 3 et 13 : dans l'article n.3 (préambule) « *sont biens paysagers les immeubles et les aires... constituant expression des valeurs historiques, culturelles, naturelles, morphologiques et esthétiques du territoire, et les autres biens individualisés par la loi ou en fonction de la loi 3* », assez en phase avec la Convention et dans le respect de sa signature à Florence en l'an 2000, mais encore avec l'acte de ratification de 2006⁴.

La même chose concernant l'article n. 131 qui définit le paysage ce « *territoire exprimant l'identité, dont le caractère provient de l'action de facteurs naturels, humains, et de leurs inter-relations relativement à ces aspects et caractères qui constituent la représentation matérielle et visible de l'identité nationale, en tant qu'expression de valeurs culturelles... la tutelle du paysage... est employée à reconnaître, sauvegarder et, là où c'est nécessaire, récupérer les valeurs culturelles que celui-ci exprime* » (donc, même dégradés, sur lesquels il y a lieu d'intervenir et pour cela, de réaliser une récupération), au contraire dans l'article suivant n.134 où sont énumérées les catégories de classification des biens paysagers, où, en effet, domine la valeur esthétique : « a) *les biens immeubles qui ont ces caractères importants de beauté naturelle, singularité géologique ou mémoire historique, ci-inclus les arbres monumentaux; b) les villas, les jardins et les parcs, ne relevant pas de la tutelle des dispositions de la seconde Partie du présent 'Codice', qui se distinguent par leur beauté peu commune ; c) les ensembles de biens immeubles qui présentent un aspect à valeur esthétique et traditionnelle, les centres et les ensembles historiques inclus ; d) les beautés panoramiques, et ainsi aussi ces points de vue ou de belvédère , accessibles au public, desquels on peut jouir du spectacle de ces beautés* ».

Consciente de cela, en ce moment, ma Direction Générale est en train d'élaborer une proposition de modification du « Codice » précité en vue d'une meilleure reconnaissance du paysage, comprenant, parmi les catégories énumérées ces paysages auxquels il est possible de reconnaître une valeur éthique et culturelle, au delà de leur perception esthétique, laquelle devient une valeur ajoutée lors d'interventions destinées à la requalification et à la valorisation de tels paysages, visant à souligner leur caractéristique dominante renvoyant à des valeurs de type identitaire et culturelle, à l'histoire locale des habitants, et que les habitants ressentent véritablement leur, avec tous les témoignages matériels et immatériels.

⁴ Legge 9 gennaio 2006, n.14 - Ratifica ed esecuzione della Convenzione Europea sul Paesaggio, sottoscritta a Firenze il 20 ottobre 2000 :

“IL PRESIDENTE DELLA REPUBBLICA

Promulga la seguente legge:

Autorizzazione alla ratifica

Art.1. Il Presidente della Repubblica è autorizzato a ratificare la Convenzione europea sul paesaggio, fatta a Firenze il 20 ottobre 2000.

Art. 2. Ordine di esecuzione

1. Piena ed intera esecuzione è data alla Convenzione di cui all'articolo 1, a decorrere dalla data della sua entrata in vigore, in conformità a quanto disposto dall'articolo 13 della Convenzione stessa.

Art. 3. Entrata in vigore

1. La presente legge entra in vigore il giorno successivo a quello della sua pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale. La presente legge, munita del sigillo dello Stato, sarà inserita nella Raccolta ufficiale degli atti normativi della Repubblica italiana. E' fatto obbligo a chiunque spetti di osservarla e di farla osservare come legge dello Stato.

Data a Roma, addì 9 gennaio 2006.”

Les instruments de tutelle du paysage sont difficiles à utiliser avec efficacité lorsqu'il s'agit d'un intérêt opposé à d'autres intérêts publics apparemment, mais aussi quand il s'agit d'évaluations dont les procédures s'appuient à la Directive européenne 2014/52/UE. Et j'en viens à la seconde considération : l'Union européenne pourrait adhérer à la Convention européenne du paysage. La directive citée plus haut inclut en effet le paysage, mais seulement en tant qu'une des composantes du système « environnemental ». En outre, la même directive considère le paysage au seul titre de « vue », et la conflictualité avec la condition pré-existante se manifeste seulement dans le cas où se présente une situation d'interférence visuelle. Avec une telle logique une infrastructure routière, un port ou une plateforme de quelque type que ce soit, dans la mesure où l'emprise volumétrique serait nulle ou ponctuelle (par exemple pour les viaducs), ne devraient pas provoquer un quelconque impact, ou à la limite minimal. Or, nous savons bien combien de répercussions peut provoquer au sein d'un paysage historique un élément étranger capable d'annuler de façon irréversible la reconnaissance de lieux, et qui devient une invitation à bouleverser, dénaturer aussi les aires qui leur sont proches avec d'autres réalisations et d'autres signes qui inévitablement se surimposent de manière prédominante à ceux du paysage tel qu'il nous est parvenu jusqu'à ce jour. Nous ne pouvons pas nous sentir satisfaits de la tutelle de nos paysages par une semblable conception du Paysage.

Nous souhaitons par conséquent que les Etats disposent d'un « carnet de route » en vue d'une directive spécifique liant le paysage à l'histoire et à l'éducation civique à l'école, dans un projet d'éducation pour les nouvelles générations orienté sur la formation des citoyens, avec un sens nouveau de la civilité et du respect des identités culturelles, des cultures locales et des témoignages qui restent pérennes, caractérisant les territoires, créant des paysages plus ou moins beaux, ou mieux, non universellement identifiables au titre de la valeur esthétique, mais où s'exprime une valeur historico-culturelle et éthique, et parmi lesquels il est toujours possible de recueillir la permanence de valeurs esthétiques, mais où il est toujours possible de créer de nouvelles valeurs esthétiques (aussi au travers de l'expression artistique contemporaine) pour manifester, requalifier, valoriser des contextes « de l'affection » au sein desquels subsistent des liens et des relations avec ceux qui les ont depuis toujours habités, ou encore récemment.

La requalification est immédiatement corrélée au « retour d'affection », et peut partir de micro actions (concours du plus beau balcon) dans un projet d'envergure dans lequel le Paysage assume un rôle central, aussi pour des initiatives de développement dans lesquelles ce sont proprement les valeurs du Paysage qui constituent la valeur centrale ajoutée.

18. LATVIA / LETTONIE

Mrs Kristine RASINA

*Head of Spatial Planning Policy Division, Spatial Planning Department,
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development*

Statement on progress of implementation of European landscape convention in Latvia

Ms. Chair, Dear Colleagues,

I will be very brief, just to inform you about the most important things done in the last two years since the last conference in 2013. In order to implement the European Landscape Convention, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development elaborated a Landscape Policy Strategy, which was approved by the Government in August 2013. This strategy was developed in close cooperation with other ministries, universities, planning regions and non-governmental organizations. There was a Working Group established and information on the development of Strategy was placed on the ministry's website to ensure public participation.

The main pressures impacting landscapes in Latvia are identified in the Strategy. The first one is overgrowing of previous agricultural areas, as traditional land management has become not profitable and depopulation of rural areas is taking place, the second – degraded former industrial sites and third – an urban sprawl of the largest cities that due to the financial and economic circumstances has been stopped for a moment. Significant impact on landscape has changes in forest structure due to forest harvesting.

Therefore the main challenge at the moment is landscape management improvement, emphasizing landscape assessment and planning – an elaboration of a methodology for landscape assessment, to perform the integrated landscape inventory at the national, regional and local level, as well as development of landscape guidelines for the areas of high landscape value and produce a Landscape Catalogue as has been done by many other countries.

However, a new approach on the landscape assessment in Latvia is needed: up to now the assessment of landscapes was mostly done in the field by the experts with the general public facing the consequences of this research. Therefore the conclusions of experts tend not to be accepted by general public and are widely discussed. Therefore an elaboration of a methodology for landscape assessment, emphasizing the role of society, is very important for Latvia. In order to develop this new approach for the landscape assessment, international cooperation and knowledge on experiences of other countries is and will be very important.

Besides, I would like to inform you about our efforts in promoting the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. For second session none of Latvian authorities or groupings considered that their activities would qualify for this particular honor, for third session two municipalities participated in the national selection of tenders for Landscape award of the Council of Europe. Therefore we had 4 applicants for the fourth session, which shows that the Landscape award is an effective tool in gaining the involvement of the general public and parties of different levels. We would also like to emphasize that a particular inter-institutional Commission, including NGO'S, is formed for the national selection of applicants, that ensures all - cultural, natural and social aspects to be evaluated and the best application to be selected jointly.

We have established a very successful cooperation with Association of Landscape Architects of Latvia, who is taking part in popularization of Landscapes in Latvia. They are also participating in a

project under Leonardo da Vinci programme, where transfer of continuous professional development Programme for Landscape Architects will be developed jointly with partners from Germany and Lithuania. Recently the Association of Landscape Architects of Latvia joined Civilscape network and currently we are in the process of preparation for the Baltic Landscape forum, which will be held in Latvia, 10th-11th of September 2015. The main focus of the forum will be coastal landscapes, so we invite all interested to save the date!

Thank you!

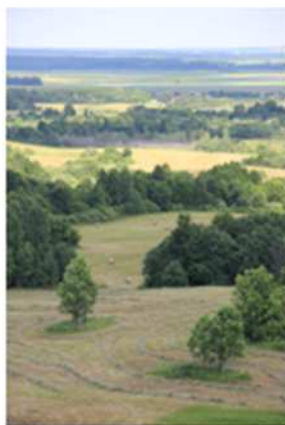
19. LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

Mr Vidmantas BEZARAS

Director of Protected Areas and Landscape Department, Ministry of Environment



Lithuania signed EL Convention in 2000, ratified in 2002



Ministry of Environment (MoE) is responsible for implementation of EL Convention

The most important partners in the ELC implementation process are:

- Ministry of Agriculture...Culture, Economics
- Agencies under MoE: State Protected Areas Service, Environmental Protection Agency, State Forest service and General Forest Enterprise and etc.
- Municipalities administrations
- Universities
- Non-Governmental Organisations

The process of implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Lithuania began with adoption of the National Landscape Policy (2004) and the Government measures of its realization (2005); from - 2015 realization of the National Landscape Management Plan



National Landscape Management Plan



Preparation took place in 2012-2015
Scale 1:200 000, 1:400 000

National Landscape Management Plan:

- delivers the guiding provisions for landscape formation, protection and management,
- determines the main directions and actions which ensure the proper quality of landscape and fulfil the requirements of ELC.



Publication: Recommendations of implementation and methodology of preparation of NLMP

National Landscape Management Plan (2):



- defines zones of landscape management, determines their regulations, development trends,
- gives suggestions for urban and natural framework development,
- prescribes measures for strengthen the ecological stability of landscape, for protection of natural and cultural landscapes which recognized as being of outstanding beauty.
- gives territorial analysis of cultural heritage and describes the priority actions which can help to preserve it,
- offers how to widen the system of protected areas

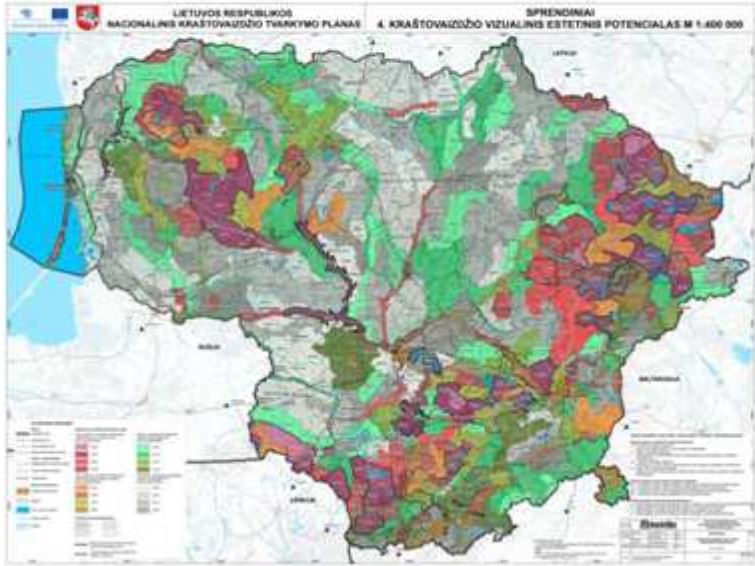
1. Landscape management zones



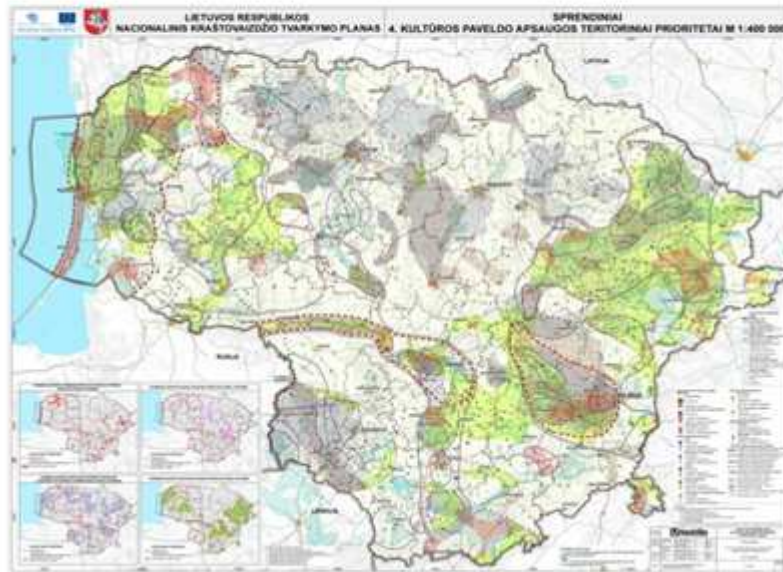
2. Landscape management directions



3. Visual aesthetic potential



4. Priorities of cultural heritage protection



Planning and protection of coastal zone landscape was the national priority for 2013-2014

In 2013-2014 Lithuania prepared for Coastal Zone:

- The Update of the boundaries plan;
- The recreation plan for beaches;
- The methodological guide for development of the graphic-visual system;
- The study on protection and use of coast of Curonian Lagoon

Publications for professionals



Management Methodology for Greeneries (MoE, 2013)



Landscape Guidelines for Roads and Railways (MoE, 2013)



Lithuanian Landscape types and its spatial characteristics identification study (MoE, 2013)



The most important landscape works 2013-2015: municipality and local level (2)



Municipal contribution to landscape management

Municipalities have a lot of responsibilities in the landscape protection:

Municipalities each year send a report on the implementation of the landscape policy; about 200 positions of landscape management in the report: planning doc. (3 new municipality landscape plans, projects

Effectively used the EU's support for landscape management and planning

In the local level the most important "players" - national and regional parks administration and the local community

NGO – ALLA, NHF, BEF

Visitor view towers 20 (8 in the 2013-14)

Metelių RP



Dzūkijos NP



Krekenavos RP



Ventos RP



Veisiejų RP



Landscape management in the State parks (2013-14)



Landscape and Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan for 2015-2020



The new EU financial programming period for 2015–2020

For landscape protection during this period Lithuania has planned the following:

- to review and update general planning documents for 30 municipalities with the aims to improve quality of protective measures for landscape aesthetic values and for nature frame/ecological networks;
- to prepare and to implement 10 landscape management projects for transfrontier territories with the aim to improve the aesthetic quality and represent the diversity of landscape in Lithuania;

Landscape and Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan for 2014-2020 (2)



- to implement ~30 green infrastructure projects with the aim to strengthen ecological stability of landscape, to improve functionality of nature frame and to manage territories affected by erosion, etc.;
- to implement management projects for 7 historical parks of state importance. The aim of the projects is to protect and reveal the value of these territories and to ensure the long lasting results;
- to further eliminate the abandoned ownerless buildings in rural areas which have negative influence on landscape aesthetic value;
- to continue preparation and implementation of management plans for protected areas.

The Contest of Regional Landscapes



2015 is the Year of Regions in Lithuania

Country has five ethnographic regions with specificities and differences in:

- natural environment
- settlement structure
- building architecture and colours
- small architecture
- road network
- regional dialects.



MoE organizes the Contest of Regional Landscapes

Building Design Guides for Lithuanian ethnographical regions (2013)



20. LUXEMBOURG

*M. Benjamin BOLLENDORFF, Adjoint au Représentant Permanent du Luxembourg
auprès du Conseil de l'Europe*

22. MONTENEGRO

Mrs Sanja LJESKOVIC MITROVIC

Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism



MONTENEGRO ID



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

Montenegro has 21 municipalities

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

regions

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

population

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



Montenegrin coast

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



**13th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

*"Territories of the future,
landscape identification and assessment:
an exercise in democracy"*

organised by the Council of Europe
and the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro
within the framework of the working programme of the European Landscape Convention













**13th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

"Territories of the future, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy"
organised by the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of
Montenegro within the framework of the working programme of the European Landscape
Convention

Cetinje, Montenegro, 2-3 October 2013





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



A study visit was organized on 1st October 2013. We visited Old Royal Capital Cetinje, village Njeguši, Kotor – Old town, Boka Bay, Tivat – Porto Montenegro, by boat from Kotor.



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

Article 6 – Specific measures, C. Identification and assessment
 With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5. c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a
 - i to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;
 - ii to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;
 - iii to take note of changes;
- b to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

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




Participants from more than 40 countries presented methods, methodologies and tools used in the process of recognition, assessment and planning the landscape using the recommendations of the European Landscape Convention.

The conference workshop was presented about 60 presentation, more than 120 participants, representatives of the states, experts, NGOs, representatives of local communities, students.....

Most important benefit is that the Montenegrin landscape architects, planners, local planners, students and experts have gained new knowledge of the landscape and the use of landscape identification and analysis.





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

The purpose of the Manual

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

For whom is the Manual intended

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

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

Landscape planning tools

Landscape study

Landscape Character assessment

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

Landscape identification and mapping refers to the identification of:

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



Landscape plan

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



Overlapping maps methodology

IDENTIFYING AND MAPPING OF COASTAL LANDSCAPE



COASTAL AREA SPATIAL PLAN

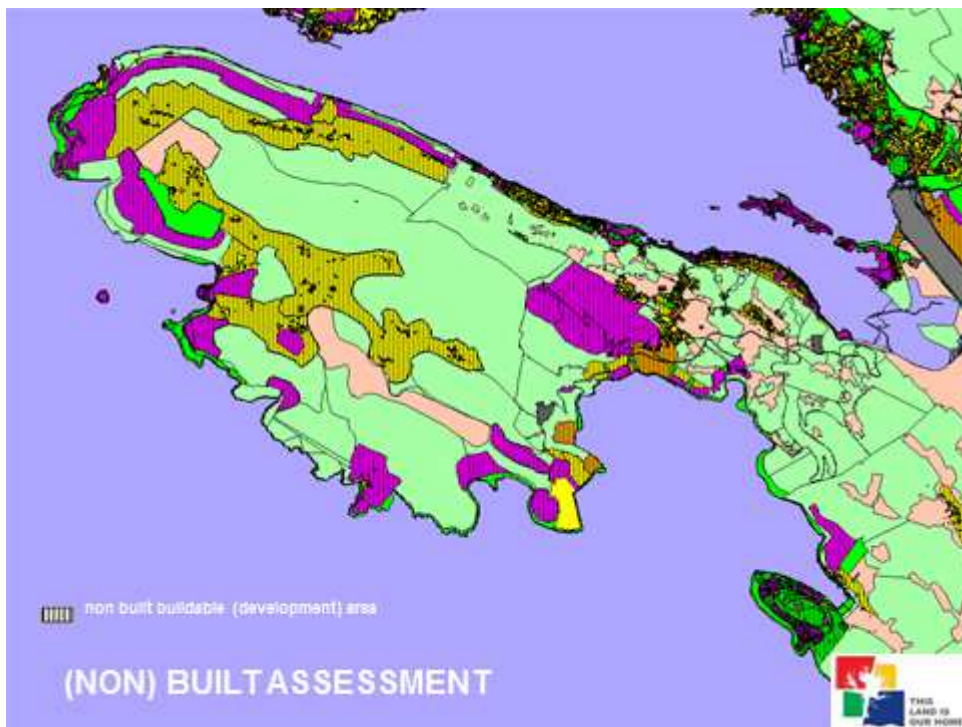
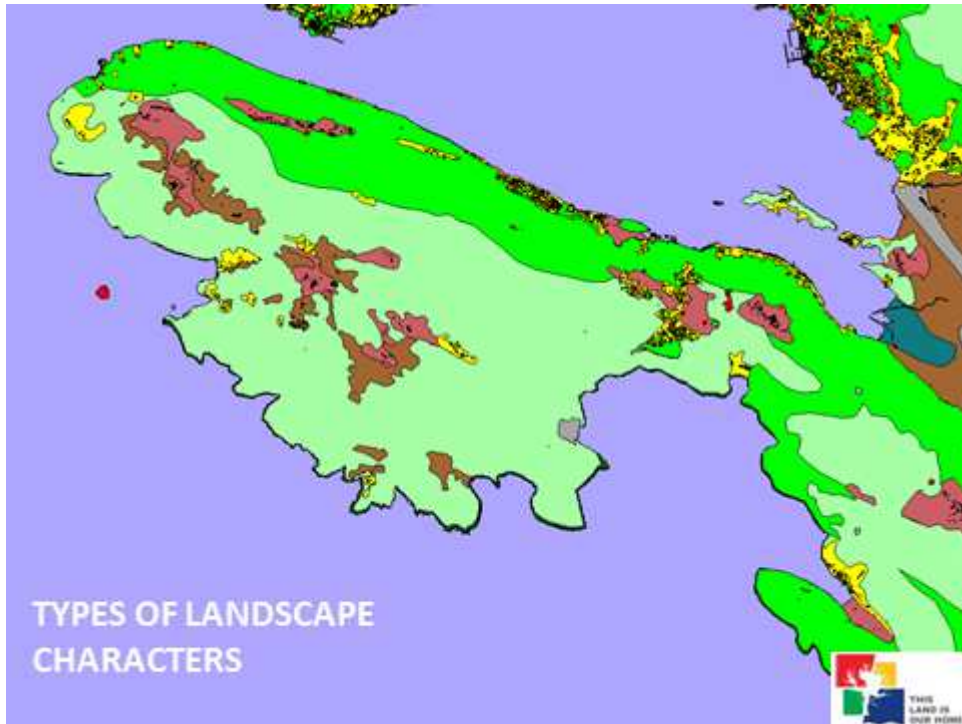


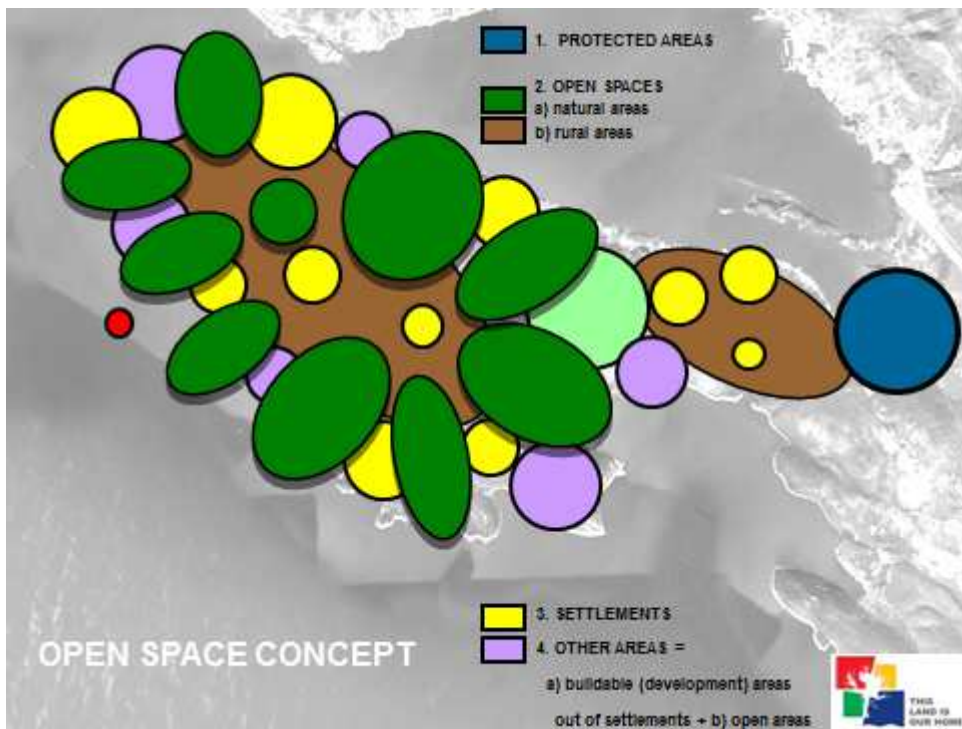
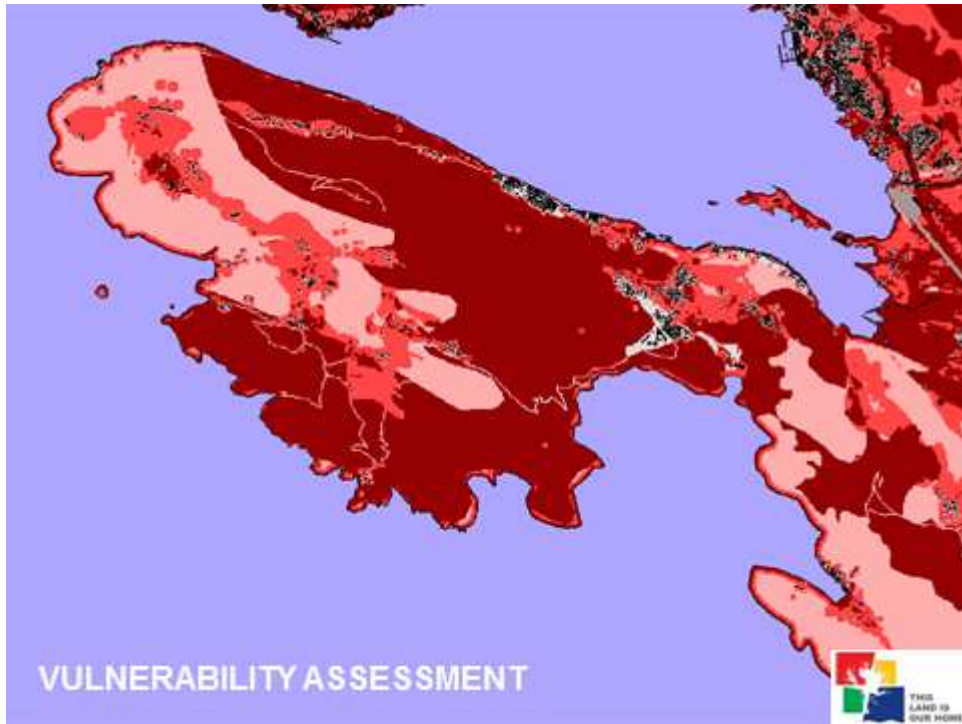





The screenshot shows the 'SECTORAL CHARACTERISATION' section of the CAMP Co website. The page has a dark blue background with light blue and pink navigation buttons. At the top left, it says 'PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME'. At the top right, it says 'MINISTRY FOR ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND CLIMATE CHANGE'. The main navigation includes 'SECTORAL CHARACTERISATION', 'PROBLEMS', and 'RESPONSES'. Under 'SECTORAL CHARACTERISATION', there are sub-sections for 'THEMES', 'DESCRIPTION', and 'SYNTHESIS'. The 'ENVIRONMENT' theme is selected, showing a list of sub-themes: ENV. & HEALTH, BIODIVERSITY, SOIL/EROSION, SEISMICS (HAZARD), SURFACE WATERS, GROUND WATERS, SEA, LANDSCAPE, and CLIMATE CHANGE. A map of Indonesia is shown on the right, titled 'CLIMATE CHANGE', with a legend indicating 'Sulawesi', 'Sumatra bagian', 'Jawa timur', and 'Ongel wilayah'. The footer includes the CAMP Co logo and logos for MAP and UNEP.


The screenshot shows the 'DESCRIPTION' section of the CAMP Co website. The page has a dark blue background with light blue and pink navigation buttons. At the top left, it says 'PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME'. At the top right, it says 'MINISTRY FOR ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND CLIMATE CHANGE'. The main navigation includes 'SECTORAL CHARACTERISATION', 'PROBLEMS', and 'RESPONSES'. Under 'SECTORAL CHARACTERISATION', there are sub-sections for 'THEMES', 'DESCRIPTION', and 'SYNTHESIS'. The 'DESCRIPTION' sub-section is selected, showing two main assessment types: 'GENERAL VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (WITH POLLUTION)' and 'DETAILED VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (NARROW COASTAL ZONE)'. Below these, there are sub-sections for 'LAND USE', 'SOCIO-ECONOMICS', and 'GOVERNANCE'. The footer includes the CAMP Co logo and logos for MAP and UNEP.





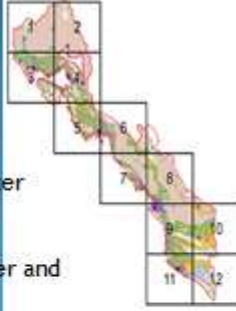
Coastal area of Montenegro

Landscape character assessment- Landscape Character areas



Landscape Character areas are individual and unique geographic areas - landscape units

Landscape character areas have their own individual character and identity



Sector number

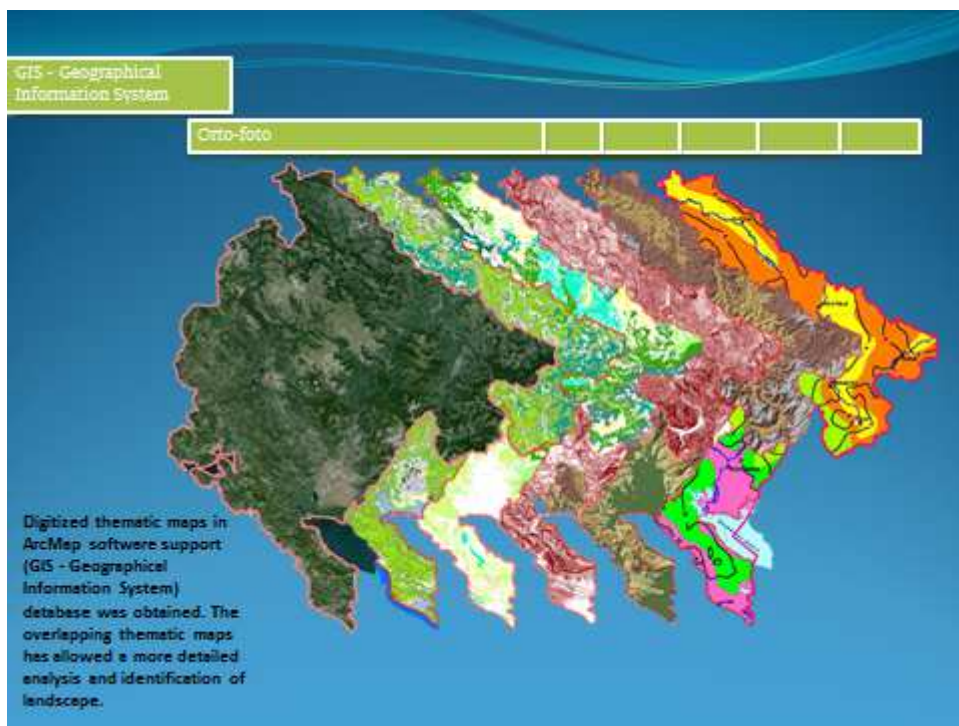
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Coastal area of Montenegro

Landscape character assessment – Landscape character types









- The areas of the coastal region
- Landscapes of Skadar basin
- The areas of karst region
- The areas of the canyon and plateau central region
- Landscapes of mountains and valleys of rivers in the northern region



MAPIRANJE I TIPOLOGIJA CRNE GORE

Predjeli primorskog regiona



Podjeli kanjona i visoravni
centralnog regiona

Tipovi karaktera predjela



MAPIRANJE I
TIPOLOGIJA CRNE GORE

Područja karaktera predjela
Regionalni nivo

- 4.1 Područje Kanjona Riva
- 4.2 Područje Duhovara i Štrpca
- 4.3 Područje priobalnih i
planinskih predjela
- 4.4 Područje Sargana i Vrata



Područja karaktera predjela
Lokalni nivo

- 4.1.1 Područje predjela Štrpca i
Duhovara Riva
- 4.1.2 Područje Riva
- 4.2.1 Područje predjela Duhovara
i Štrpca
- 4.2.2 Područje predjela Duhovara i
Štrpca
- 4.2.3 Područje predjela Štrpca i
Duhovara
- 4.2.4 Područje predjela Štrpca i
Duhovara
- 4.2.5 Područje predjela Štrpca i
Duhovara
- 4.3.1 Područje predjela priobalnih i
planinskih predjela
- 4.3.2 Područje predjela priobalnih i
planinskih predjela
- 4.3.3 Područje predjela priobalnih i
planinskih predjela
- 4.4.1 Područje predjela Sargana i
Vrata
- 4.4.2 Područje predjela Sargana i
Vrata
- 4.4.3 Područje predjela Sargana i
Vrata
- 4.4.4 Područje predjela Sargana i
Vrata

Podjeli planina i dolinskih rijeka
sjevernog regiona

Tipovi karaktera predjela



MAPIRANJE I
TIPOLOGIJA CRNE GORE

Područja karaktera predjela
Regionalni nivo

- 5.1 Područje sjevernih predjela
- 5.2 Područje srednjih predjela
Dolina i planine
- 5.3 Područje južnih predjela
Dolina i planine
- 5.4 Područje istočnih predjela
- 5.5 Područje zapadnih predjela



Područja karaktera predjela
Lokalni nivo

- 5.1.1 Područje predjela Sjeverna
Dolina
- 5.1.2 Područje predjela Sjeverna
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- 5.1.3 Područje predjela Sjeverna
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- 5.5.9 Područje predjela Sjeverna
Dolina
- 5.5.10 Područje predjela Sjeverna
Dolina





23. THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

Apologised for absence / Excusé

24. NORWAY / NORVEGE

Mrs Liv Kirstine MORTENSEN

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

I will not mention the full range of landscape work in Norway but concentrate on some important advances.



The European Landscape Convention in Norway 2013-2015

Liv Kirstine Mortensen

Strasbourg 19. March 2015



In Norway we have used the Park model to community development and local economic development

Local and regional parks are based on a local and regional commitment to their own natural and cultural values. Municipalities, counties, organizations and businesses are joining forces in a long-term, volunteer park agreement.

Park is a tool to realize a coordinated development strategy to preserve natural and cultural values and also help them to be developed in a sustainable manner.

Regional parks and landscape parks



- Nature and Culture Park
- World Heritage Park
- Canal Regional Park
- Local Parks



Telemark Canal Regional Park

Twenty-two park projects have been given start up funding from the national program for creation of parks running from 2012 to 2014. It included a total of 10 million NOK each year distributed to the different projects aiming to develop local and regional parks.

This has helped to establish the park as a model for local and regional development in Norway, and we will continue to use the Park-model even though we now no longer have any project money to offer from the Ministry.

At present there is five formally established Regional parks in Norway and one of them is a transfrontier park between Norway and Sweden.

We have eight Local, neighbourhood-based parks in Hordaland county, and we have two Park Candidates and nine other Parks in process.



Value Creation program for Local and Regional Parks 2012-2014

Established Regional Parks:

- Valdres Nature and Culture Park
- Nærøy Fjord World Heritage Park
- The Telemark Canal, Regional Park
- The Halden Canal, Regional Park
- Finnskogen Nature and Culture Park

Established Local Parks:


- The Landscape Parks in Hordaland

Park Candidates:

- Vefsna Regional Park
- The Coastal Park

Parks in process:

- Numedal Regional Park
- Norefjell Regional Park
- Lister Regional Park
- Dokka-Etna-Randsfjorden Regional Park
- Varanger Peninsula Nature and Culture Park
- Vesterålen Regional Park
- Geiranger Fjord World Heritage Park
- Okstindan Nature and Culture Park
- Syv søstre Nature and Culture Park



PARK **NORSKE PARKER**
Levende landskap

3

Norwegian Ministry of
Local Government and Modernisation

The Centre for Landscape Democracy (CLaD) is a cross-disciplinary international centre for the creation and dissemination of scientific knowledge, creative interpretations and innovative solutions within the theme of Landscape Democracy.

The centre was established in 2014 and is hosted by the Department of Landscape Architecture and Spatial Planning (ILP) at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences.

Shelley Egoz, is Head and it is the experts at the University that has developed the idea for the centre and secured its establishment.

Centre for Landscape Democracy – CLaD at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences



For the creation and Dissemination of scientific knowledge,
creative interpretations and innovative solutions under an
umbrella theme of Landscape Democracy

Shelley Egoz is Head of the Centre for Landscape Democracy (CLaD)

Now I would like to mention two upcoming international events that will take place in Norway.

At the third of five conferences CheriScape have chosen “Landscape as Community” as title and thematic approach. At the conference CheriScape will explore how landscape can create a structure within which communities can engage in decision-making and participatory processes in planning. The conference will take place between 18th and 20th of May in Oslo at The Norwegian Center for Design and Architecture.

The Centre for Landscape Democracy (CLaD) at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences invites the landscape community for a cross-disciplinary international conference in collaboration with UNISCAPE. The ‘Defining Landscape Democracy’ conference will take place between the 3rd to the 6th of June 2015 at Oscarsborg Fortress in the Oslofjord, south of Oslo. They have already accepted promising papers from about 80 presenters

These conferences reflect an important development that has taken place in recent years with a far greater focus on landscape and democracy and the interrelations between landscape, spatial planning, human rights and democracy and the fact that Landscape has always been about community and the sharing of land, goods and services

International Conferences in Norway 2015



«Landscape as Community»
CheriScape conference III, Oslo 18-20th May 2015
at the Norwegian Centre for Design and Architecture



«Defining Landscape Democracy»
Oscarsborg Fortress in the Oslofjord
June 3-6th 2015



5

21. REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA / REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Mme Mariana SEREMET

Architecte du Paysage et Urbaniste, Ministère de Développement Régional et des Constructions⁵



⁵ *M. Sergei MUNTEANTU, Division of Architecture, Projections, Urbanism and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Territorial Development and Construction - Apologised for absence / Excusé.*

A

Cadre légal >< Situation de fait



"Lignes rouges" actuelles d'un projet des années '60

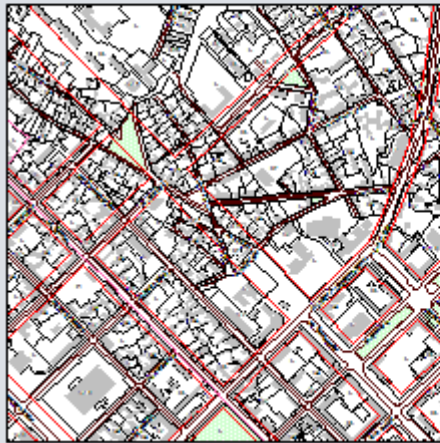
Boulevard D. Cantemir

- Centre historique "gelé" depuis plus de 50 ans,
- Projet idéologique de modernisation,
- Espace public délaissé,
- Manque en espaces verts dans le centre-ville.



Réhabilitation du Parc Zaikin via un partenariat "Publique-Civique"

- Espace hérité de la trame des rues médiévales
- Charge historique remarquable (personnalités marquantes, événements; etc.),
- Unique parc/espace vert dans un rayon de 1,2 km



Réhabilitation du Parc Zaikin via un partenariat "Publique-Civique"



Aménagement du Square Cehov grâce au financement citoyen



Création du "Square București 68"



25. POLAND / POLOGNE

Mrs Małgorzata OPECHOWSKA

*Senior Expert, National Secretariat for the Landscape Convention, Department for Nature Protection,
General Directorate for Environmental Protection*

Recent measures on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Poland

Introduction

Poland signed the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in 2001 and ratified in 2004. The ELC came into force in 2005.

The General Directorate for Environmental Protection, Nature Management Department is responsible for coordination and implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage is responsible for the cultural landscapes.

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Development is also responsible for the regional development, and construction, local spatial planning and housing.

Legislation changes and methodology for identification of landscapes

In 2013 the Chancellery of the President of the Republic of Poland prepared a *draft of the act on changes in some acts in connection with reinforcement of landscape protection tools*. From this time the draft is being discussed in Polish Parliament.

To counteract the chaos of adverts and billboards in our public space, the draft establishes a possibility for communities to set up rules of situating the adverts in public space. Also adverts fees could be charged according these rules.

The draft also provides new standards for managing protected areas dedicated to landscape.

In accordance with the draft, there will be identification, characterization and assessment of the landscape carried out at the regional level. The process will be done on the basis of the classification determined by a Regulation of the Council of Ministers on classification of the landscape at national level.

On the basis of the identification and assessment of landscapes, priority landscapes will be delimited. Also some special building bans for areas within priority landscapes will be set.

Also the draft introduces a definition of the landscape which is consistent with the ELC landscape definition.

In order to implement the premise mentioned above, General Directorate for the Environmental Protection (GDPE) organized two conferences which were dedicated to identification and evaluation of the landscapes.

The aim of the first conference (2013) was to discuss the basics of the methodology for the landscape identification and assessment.

On the basis of the conference outcomes on the methodology of identification and assessment were developed which were discussed during the second conference in 2014.

To prepare good guidance for identification of landscapes for regional authorities GDEP is planning to test the methodology in the next two years. With this end in view, General Directorate for the Environmental Protection applied for funding to a National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.

It is worth mentioning that last year was the 10th anniversary of the Polish ratification of the European Landscape Convention. For this occasion there was “Good and bad landscape” Photo Competition organized under the patronage of the GDEP and the Ministry of the Environment (<http://architektura.muratorplus.pl/polski-krajobraz/>). The aim of the competition was to show good and bad examples of human interference in Polish protected landscape.

An exhibition of the winning pictures was organized in front of the Presidential Palace just before the debate “Where we want to live – Polish Landscape” which was held by the Chancellery of President.

Before the start of the debate, the President honored selected experts with state awards for their work and devotion in landscape protection.

During the debate there was discussion about the threat for public space, who is responsible for the shaping and protecting the landscape and which legislative initiatives should be implemented in the first place.

The President of the Republic of Poland expressed his hope that the Polish Parliament will accept the draft of the above mentioned act on reinforcement of landscape legislation.

Enforcement of assessing the influence on the landscape in frame of environmental impact assessment

According to the Act of 3 October 2008, on the Provision of Information on the Environment and its Protection, Public Participation in Environmental Protection and Environmental Impact Assessment, projects which require an environmental impact assessment should also be examined in terms of direct and indirect effects on landscape.

Taking into account the difficulty of assessing the influence of wind farms on the landscape, this year the GDEP plans to commission the analysis of methodologies in this area used in other EU and non-EU countries. On the basis of this analysis there will be recommendations for Polish conditions developed.

Furthermore in the future we are planning to develop similar recommendations for different project types.

Promotional measures and raising awareness on landscape

In the frame of the contract which each year GDEP is signing with the National Fund of Environmental Protection and Water Management to finance the measures of implementation of the ELC in Poland, GDEP is taking up various promotional measures like photo competitions, leaflets, website etc.

In 2013 GDEP published a handbook: *Public participation in the protection, management and planning of landscape - a handbook of good practice* and distributed to each province.

Polish Landscape Award

One of the elements of the implementation of ELC was the competition for the Polish Landscape Award in June 2012.

The competition was carried out in accordance with the Resolution of the Committee of Ministers CM/Res (2008) 3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

The aim of the competition was to select Polish candidate for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, which would be submitted in the III session of the Award.

The competition was announced via GDEP website and it was addressed to local and regional authorities, their associations or NGOs which carried out interesting activities for landscape protection and management with local community participation.

The competition jury decided to award the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks for the project of “Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa river valley” in Przemkowski Landscape Park.

The project received the Landscape Award of Council of Europe, on 11-12 of June on the Fourteenth Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention, when all national selections were presented.

There was also an opportunity to visit the Szprotawa River Valley, where the Polish project was taking place.

In 2014 GDEP announced the second competition for the Polish Landscape Award but there was no applications so Poland could not submit its candidature for fourth session of Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

LIFEscape project

The LIFEscape project was carried out in 2011-2014 jointly by the nature protection authorities and municipalities from Poland, Lithuania, Sweden and Denmark. The project was carried out under the leadership of Elbląg High-Plain Landscape Park, Poland.

The goal of the project was to develop stakeholder-focused landscape planning and management practices, as well as exchange experience, build capacity and develop solutions for involving local people into landscape management, as part of the implementation of the ELC at the local level. The cooperation was complemented by the universities, who provide the common methodology, as well as a range of associated organisations such as national bodies responsible for implementation of the European Landscape Convention or transnational organisations dealing with landscape. LIFEscape was co-financed by the [South Baltic Programme](#) of the European Union (European Regional Development Fund).

In the framework of the LIFEscape project, the South Baltic Landscape Forum has been created. This is an association with the following goals:

- Supporting the implementation of the European Landscape Convention,

- Transnational (but not only) exchange of experience about landscape planning and landscape protection,
- Promotion of tools and methods for participative landscape planning,
- The promotion of tourism in the regions/areas which care about landscape.

Apart from exchanging experience, meetings and exhibitions and other measures on the pilot areas, outcomes of the project were:

- LIFEscape Handbook on Participative Landscape Planning is available for download in [English](#), [Swedish](#), [Polish](#) and *Lithuanian*, (<http://www.lifescape.eu>),
- Polish catalogue of good architectonic patterns.

Recent measures on implementation the European Landscape Convention in Poland

Małgorzata Opechowska
General Directorate for the Environmental Protection
Poland



8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

ELC in Poland

- Signed the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in 2001, ratified in 2004 and ELC came into force in 2005,
- Responsibility:
 - ✓ The General Directorate for Environmental Protection (GDEP),
 - ✓ The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage,
 - ✓ The Ministry of Infrastructure and Development.



8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Legislation changes and methodology for identification of landscapes

Draft of the *act on changes in some acts in connection with reinforcement of landscape protection tools*:

- possibility for communities to set up rules of situating the adverts in public space and adverts fees,
- new standards for managing protected areas dedicated to landscape,
- identification, characterization and assessment of the landscape carry out at the regional level,
- delimitation of the priority landscapes,
- definition of landscape.



8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Legislation changes and methodology for identification of landscapes

Methodology for the landscape identification and assessment:

- two conferences on landscape identification,
- methodology of landscape identification,
- testing the methodology in the next two years.



8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

The 10th anniversary of Polish ratification of European Landscape Convention

- Photo Competition "Good and bad landscape" (<http://architektura.muratorplus.pl/polski-krajobraz/>).



- The debate "Where we want to live – Polish Landscape" held by the Chancellery of the President.



8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Other measures

- ✓ Improvement of assessing the influence on the landscape in frame of environmental impact assessment
 - EEA, SEA - examination in terms of direct and indirect effects on landscape,
 - analysis of methodologies in this area used in other EU and non-EU countries. On the basis of this analysis there will be recommendations for Polish conditions developed.
- ✓ Promotional measures and raising awareness on landscape
 - photo competition, leaflets, website etc.,
 - handbook: *Public participation in the protection, management and planning of landscape - a handbook of good practice.*



8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention



Polish Landscape Award

- ✓ The competition for the Polish Landscape Award in June 2012,
- ✓ Award the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks for the project of "Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa river valley" in Przemkowski Landscape Park,
- ✓ The Landscape Award of Council of Europe,
- ✓ Fourteenth Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention, 11-12 of June 2014, Wrocław.



8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

LIFEScape project

- ✓ Poland, Lithuania, Sweden and Denmark,
- ✓ Carried out in 2011-2014
- ✓ The project was carried out under the leadership of Elbląg High-Plain Landscape Park, Poland.
- ✓ The goal: to develop stakeholder-focused landscape planning and management practices, as well as exchange experience, build capacity and develop solutions for involving local people into landscape management, as a part of implementation of the ELC at the local level.



8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

www.gdos.gov.pl

LIFEScape project

- ✓ The South Baltic Landscape Forum (<http://www.lifescape.eu/about-the-forum.html>)
- ✓ LIFEScape Handbook on Participative Landscape Planning is available for download in English, Swedish, Polish and Lithuanian, (<http://www.lifescape.eu>),
- ✓ Polish catalogue of good architectonic patterns.

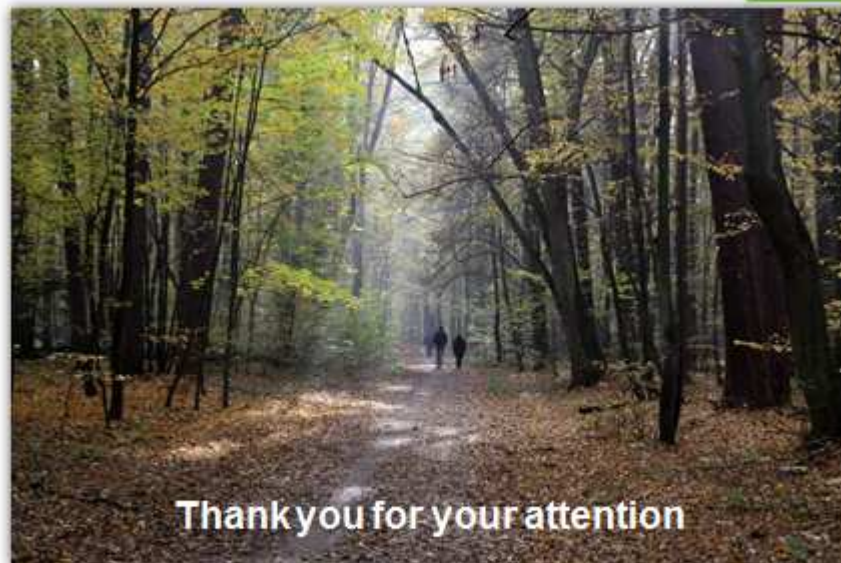


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8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

www.gdos.gov.pl



8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

26. PORTUGAL

Mr Rui Manuel AMARO ALVES, Director General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development

The severe budget restrictions that have been in force in the last years in Portugal have had as a consequence the impossibility to implement the work programme that was previously proposed for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, because they had both financial and human resources impacts.

Because of this it was impossible to develop necessary baseline studies, such as those needed to define landscape quality objectives for the landscape units already defined, the up-dating of the study “Contribution to the identification and characterization of landscapes in mainland Portugal”, the general monitoring of landscapes or the identification of derelict or degraded landscapes as well as the “National Programme for Landscape Rehabilitation and Enhancement” that was part of one of the Specific Objectives of the Action Plan of the National Spatial Development Policies Programme of 2007.

All the Regional Spatial Development Plans (both adopted or pending approval) as well several Municipal Spatial Master Plans include and deal with landscape issues (for example the first Municipal Landscape Protected Area was created by the initiative of, and adopted by the competent local authority, in 2012). As well, several municipalities participated in European projects, co-financed by the EU territorial cooperation programmes.

The National Landscape Award was created in 2012, the same year that was organised its first session.

Although limited by the restrictions mentioned previously, awareness-raising actions continued to take place, organised both by the different levels of administration, by universities and by civil society (as an example, as a result of a group of civil society interested persons, an association was created, “Associação Tagus Universalis/ATUP”, with the goal of proposing a classification of the cultural landscape of the Tejo River. Based on voluntary work by association members and university researchers, it produced a methodology for the definition and characterization of that landscape, involving also the local populations and local authorities through a wide consultation and public participation process).

A technical guidance paper “The landscape in the Municipal Spatial Master Plans’ revision: Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at the local level” and the study “Landscape multi-functionality in the Lower Vouga Lagoon: a contribution to climate change adaptation” (this last one co-financed by INTERREG IVC) are examples of two recent publications.

The recent Framework Act on Land, and Spatial and Urban Development Public Policy, adopted by Parliament in May 2014, that replaces the former Framework Act on Spatial and Urban Development of 1998, continues to include references to the landscape.

A draft proposal for a pilot-project to prepare landscape quality objectives for a border region is being prepared in order to be proposed to Spain.

A draft proposal for a National Policy on Architecture and Landscape was prepared and the object of public consultation in 2014. It awaits approval by the Government.

27. ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

Mrs Antonia DUDAU

Counselor, Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration

28. SAN MARINO / SAINT MARIN

Apologised for absence / Excusé

29. SERBIA / SERBIE

Mrs Biljana FILIPOVIC

*Senior Advisor for International Cooperation, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning,
Department for EU Integration, International Cooperation and Project*

Mrs Biljana JOVANOVIC ILIC

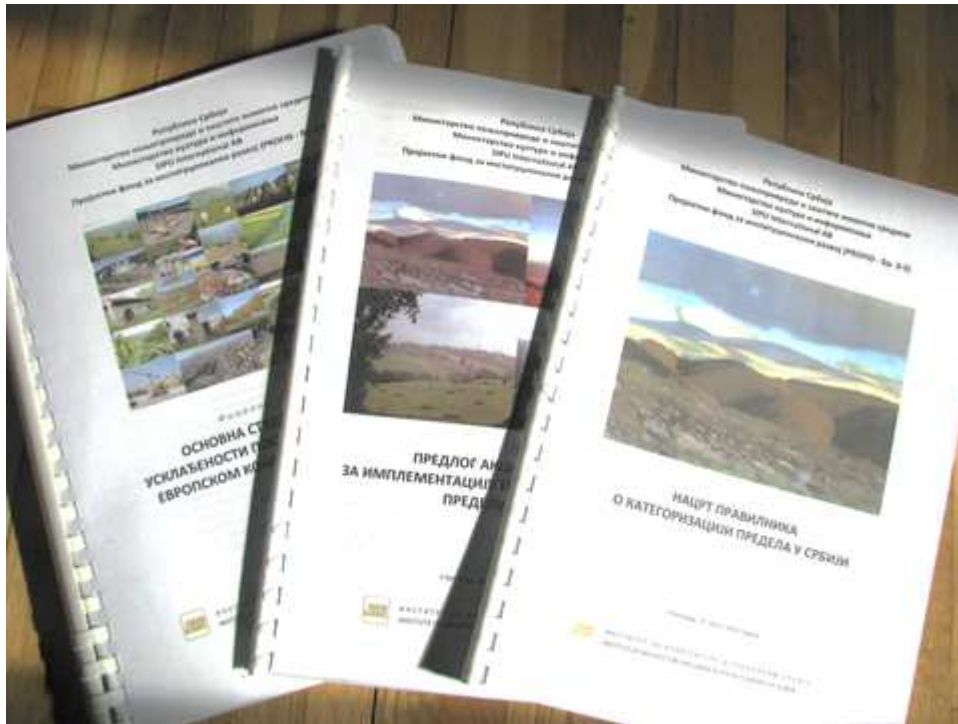
*Head of Unit for Strategic and Planning Documents,
Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection*





Current Legislation

- Law on Environmental Protection
- Law on Nature Protection
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment
- Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment
- Regulation on Ecological Network
- The new Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (2010/2020)
- National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2010)
- National program for Environmental Protection
- Biodiversity Strategy of the Republic of Serbia (2011/2018) Strategy Forestry Development Strategy of the RS (2006)
- Serbia Agriculture Development Strategy (2006)
- Tourism Development Strategy of the RS (2006)



CONTENT OF THE ACTION PLAN

- Basic framework of the ELC
- Overview of the implementation of the ELC within EU countries
- Evaluation of the implementation of the ELC in Serbia
- The benefits of the ELC implementation in Serbia
- Vision, aims and priorities for the implementation of the ELC in Serbia
- Plan of activities for implementation of the ELC for the period 2015-2020
- Monitoring and reporting on realization of the AP ELC RS
- **Annex I (Definitions)**
- **Annex II (Baseline Study)**

Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Action plan

- **Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection**
- **Ministry of Culture and Information,**
The process of monitoring will include monitoring of the implementation of all priority activities and projects for their implementation in the period 2015-2020.

LEGISLATIVE BASIS

- ❖ **The Law on Nature Protection (“OG of RS” No.36/2009, 88/10)**
the criteria for identification of landscapes and the method for assessing their significant and characteristic features shall be prescribed by the Minister (par. 5, Article 26);
- ❖ **The Law on Ratification of the European Landscape Convention (“OG of RS”, International Agreements No.4/11)**
- ❖ **The Law on Environmental Protection (“OG of RS”, No. 135/04, 36/09)**
- ❖ **The Law on the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (“OG of RS”, No. 88/10)**

CONTENT OF THE RULEBOOK

- **TEXT OF THE RULEBOOK**
- **APPENDIX 1:**
 - **DEFINITION OF TERMS**
- **APPENDIX 2:**
 - **PROCEDURE OF IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE**

Belgrade Workshop



PILOT PROJECT 2015

Increasing Capacities of Šumadija and Pomoravlje districts
for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Project Holder:
Regional Economic Development Agency
for Šumadija and Pomoravlje (REDASP)

Project is to be implemented in cooperation
with Ministry of Culture and Information of the
Republic of Serbia – Agreement signed

Project duration:
March 2015 – December 2015



This project strongly supports efficient
implementation of the European Landscape
Convention and implementation of the development
strategies and spatial plans introducing the new,
landscape category. Intention is that it should be well
described and recognized within the various planning
documents.

Territory of project implementation:
Šumadija and Pomoravlje districts – 11 Municipalities
and 2 Cities - 5001km², 5.6% of the total area of the
Republic of Serbia.



PROJECT GOAL

Identification of the resources of Šumadija and Pomoravlje districts tied to the implementation and promotion of the European Landscape Convention

In compliance with many efforts and documents in domain of improvements of the environment and protection of the natural resources this specific project have aim to establish a solid base for efficient networking and cooperation among the institutions, organizations and citizens of the territory.

The role of the local government as well as other relevant regional and institutions, public organizations, private sector and citizens should be properly understood in order to better properly identify the resources of the Sumadija and Pomoravlje districts and easily implement measures and actions for sustainable development of territories.

The project promotes:


- ❑ Integration of different knowledge-production approaches to observation of the territory (economic, social, environmental, historic/cultural, perceptive/visual, etc.).
- ❑ Raising awareness with the particular aim of securing public involvement in landscape policy choices, establishment and availability of landscape databases.


This knowledge is to be gained through various forms of public involvement in the process of landscape policy definition.



OBJECTIVES

- **IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES**
- **USE OF EXPERIENCE IN SPATIAL DATABASE CREATION**
- **USE OF EXPERIENCE FOR POTENTIAL AMENDMENTS TO THE RULEBOOK**
- **PUBLICATION OF RESULTS IN A FORM OF STUDY AND DESIGNING OF WEBSITES FOR REGIONAL AGENCIES IN ŠUMADIJA&POMORAVLJE**
- **PREPARATION OF MATERIAL FOR THE PRESENTATION AND PROMOTION OF ACTIVITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ELC**
- **INDIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO RECOGNITION OF LANDSCAPES IN SERBIAN LEGISLATION**

 Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection
Ministry of Culture and Informing

 Institute for Architecture and Urban&Spatial Planning





30. SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUIE

Mrs Ida VANAKOVA

*Senior Officer, Department of Spatial Planning,
Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development*

The Conference speech provided information about the status of implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the Slovak Republic, division of competencies regarding European Landscape Convention within various ministries in Slovakia, and the preparation of new building act compared to the current one in relation to greenery in charge of the Ministry of transport, construction and regional development.

A mention was made on the intention of the Ministry of Environment to support the landscape tending with a separate act.

31. SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE

Mrs Jelena HLADNIK

*Secretary, Head of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention,
Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment*

Reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Slovenia

Slovenia has a long tradition in protecting landscape. The Government of Slovenia signed the Convention in 2001 and ratified it in 2003. Since that time the ideas and principles of the Convention were implemented into the policies and strategic documents. We have integrated the issues of the Convention into laws in the field of conservation of Nature, protection of Cultural Heritage, physical planning, agriculture and forestry. Landscape issues and elements are included into spatial and sectorial documents in various ways. Unfortunately, in the present Slovenian legal system, there are no specific laws or independent landscape documents.

In Slovenia, the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is a carrier of the national activities concerning the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, which in cooperation with the other ministry, integrates landscapes in different policies, programs, plans and strategies. In Slovenia, we have set up a new Strategy of Spatial Development. We want to have new concepts and strategies for the protection, management and planning of landscapes. We believe that these will lead to a number of debates about the landscape and its instruments.

A number of mechanisms fall under the remit of different sectors, therefore, we need to increase better systemic solutions for inter-ministerial coordination. The sectorial approach must be upgraded through consensus which involves all interested parties related to landscape development. In future, more attention must be devoted to the inclusion of landscape content into spatial planning. Landscape planning must become a part of the spatial planning system.

Slovenia is implementing a project "Definition of landscape heterogeneity, significant for the preservation of biodiversity". There is a huge gap in the field of applying these findings into practice. The purpose of the project is to prepare expert groundwork, which would allow for the definition of guidelines for the conservation of landscape characteristics, which are important for landscape heterogeneity and biodiversity conservation in Slovenia.

Slovenia has so far participated in the selection of the European Landscape Award for the third time. In 2014 we had organised the call for the selection the candidature of the European Landscape Award, but unfortunately we did not receive any notification. So, Slovenia for the first time does not participate in the selection of the European Landscape Award.

In April 2015, which is the month dedicated to Landscape Architecture, the Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects will be organising many different events and consultations about the landscape and its instruments. At the ministries level we will set up a working group to implement the Convention.

32. SPAIN / ESPAGNE

Mrs Ana SCHOEBEL

National Coordinator EHD/Conservation Area, Institute of Cultural Heritage of Spain⁶

National Plan for Cultural Landscape

What is cultural landscape?

For the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, Cultural Landscapes are cultural assets that represent the “joint works of man and nature”. “They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both internal and external”.

The European Landscape Convention (ELC), the first international agreement exclusively dedicated to this issue, defines it as “any part of the territory as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”.

Today, we recognise that landscape, as conceived by the ELC, is a reality that integrates nature and culture and that consequently there is no scope for opposing both perspectives and so emphasis should rightly be placed on the historical and cultural dimension of the values that characterise certain landscapes. These are landscapes whose construction, modelling, functioning and perception result from the evolution of the way of life of societies, which are reflected in the variety of land uses in accordance with the physical medium and technological development, in the forms of settling on and controlling the territory in keeping with systems of socio-political relations and in the perceptions and interpretations derived from particular symbolic universes and from the ways in which humans interact with nature.

The National Plan for Cultural Landscape understood that cultural landscape is the result of people interacting over time with the natural medium, whose expression is a territory perceived and valued for its cultural qualities, the result of a process and the bedrock of a community’s identity.

Approach to cultural landscape

Landscape, according to its definition, is not a static or elementary object but a dynamic and complex reality.

Landscape constitutes a dynamic reality as it is the result of environmental, social and cultural processes that have occurred over time on the territory. These processes are marked by the ways of life, policies, attitudes and beliefs of each society. It is thus necessary to know the historical evolution of the landscape, identify and characterise its principal traits and estimate its values to be able to act, based on this knowledge, on the safeguarding and strengthening of the cultural and environmental values that define its character and identity.

Also, Landscape is a complex and difficult-to-manage reality. This complexity resides in its own nature, which is comprised of natural and cultural, material and immaterial, tangible and intangible

⁶ *Mme Maria Linarejos CRUZ-PEREZ, Technicienne en Patrimoine, Institut du patrimoine historique espagnol, Ministère de l'éducation, culture et sports -- Apologised for absence / Excusée*

components. They all constitute landscape and should be taken into account, as its character and the different ways we perceive it are the result of their combination.

Some of these partially enumerated factors which explain the complexity of landscape and the difficulty of safeguarding it are the following:

- Its holistic character, integrating natural and cultural elements and processes and others related to space and time, to objects and perceptions, implying something more and different than the mere juxtaposition of the parts.
- The multiplicity of approaches, of disciplines and professions interested in landscape, based on its knowledge, planning and project.
- The diversity of scales of landscape as a territorial reality, from the major morphological and panoramic tracts to local configurations.
- The variety and high number of stakeholders involved in the configuration and management of landscape, sometimes with diverging interests and objectives, and the diversity of viewpoints and perceptions of the population, of the locals as creators and bearers of landscape, of the users and of those who demand landscape.
- The fragility or high vulnerability of the landscape's character, given its territorial and visual nature, to actions that disregard their consequences on landscape environments with important cultural, natural and perceptive values.
- The conflict or the divergences that may arise between people's right to landscape (access, contemplation, quality and enjoyment), specifically to landscapes of special cultural interest as a collective value, as the heritage of all, and the legitimate rights to property and use regarding landscape objects that are often very extensive, intended for different private activities and functions that are not relatable to more clearly demarcated heritage assets.
- The lack of or scant implementation of a specific legislation on landscape that takes into account its dynamic heritage character, hindering its treatment. While legal corpora are gradually being developed that recognise and regulate its status, this is only the beginning of a route that to a large extent has yet to be travelled.

The predominantly private ownership of land, which in general impairs the safeguarding of the landscape's values, though whether private or public, landscapes are in any event difficult to manage given that in territorial projects immediacy and short-term economic profitability tend to predominate and are often not compatible with the territory's sustainability.

Categories of cultural landscapes

Owing to the territorial scale or dimension that defines landscape, the activities with the greatest configuring capacity in cultural landscapes from a historical perspective are the following:

- Agricultural, stockbreeding and forestry activities, in independent or associated form (historical agricultural, forestry and shepherding systems), marine, river and hunting activities. Artisan activities associated with them.
- Industrial activities. Mining, heavy industry, energy, etc.
- Bartering and commercial activities associated above all with coastal and/or river environments.

- Activities linked to social events of a recreational, symbolic, religious, artistic and other kind.
- Offensive-defensive activities such as defensive facilities, battlefields, etc.
- Urban systems or historical settlements playing a major role in the construction of certain landscapes over time. While cities and other forms of settlement constitute landscape structures or patterns that integrate or are integrated into predominantly agricultural, forestry and shepherding, industrial, commercial and other landscapes, they are here considered specifically when they play a central role in the historical model and image of certain landscapes.
- Major communications, transport and hydraulic infrastructures as prime movers and images of the historical construction of the landscape.
- Scenarios associated with historical events.
- Itineraries and routes that generate cultural landscapes.

Objectives of the Plan of Cultural Landscape

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.

Lines of Action

As a first-step proposal, 9 working lines have been formulated, grouped into three general sections that can cover all aspects where a priority in-depth study is considered necessary.

A) Documentation and Research

Drafting of an Inventory/Register of landscapes of cultural interest. Drafting of Catalogues. Fostering characterisation studies of cultural landscapes. Research projects.

B) Training and Dissemination

Training actions aimed at fostering knowledge of cultural landscapes. Dissemination actions

C) Interventions

Drafting of master plans. Intervention projects. Fostering cultural tourism

Coordination of Actions

The National Plan for Cultural Landscape establishes a common methodological framework that includes the actions of any public administration, of private organisations and of society in general.

This requires a high degree of coordination to ensure that the participation of any of them takes place in a suitable manner in keeping with the safeguarding of the landscape and with the participation of the stakeholders, making it necessary to set up a coordination instrument to objectively evaluate the enforcement of the National Plan.

To this end, the creation of a multidisciplinary Technical Monitoring Commission will be proposed for the National Plan for Cultural Landscape, comprised of technicians representing the General State Administration, representatives from the Autonomous Administrations and external experts.

The task of this commission will be the appraisal and monitoring of the theoretical and conceptual aspects of the studies conducted and documents drafted as well as the theoretical approach to the actions that will be carried out.

It will also have the function of validating and/or proposing the basic working lines, the studies on criteria and methodology and the interventions in accordance with the formulated working lines.

Appraisal and Selection Criteria

The selection of landscapes of special cultural interest should meet the following appraisal criteria:

- A. *Intrinsic values*: Typological representativeness. Exemplary nature. Territorial significance. Authenticity. Integrity. Uniqueness.
- B. *Heritage values*: Historical significance. Social significance. Environmental significance. Process-related significance (productive and ritual activities, popular manifestations, etc.)
- C. *Potential values and viability*: Legal situation that will allow it to be safeguarded and managed. Fragility and vulnerability. Social viability and profitability.

National Plan for Cultural Landscape

Ana Schoebel

Instituto del Patrimonio Cultural de
España



LA TAULA DEL SÉNIA, CATALUNYA, VALENCIA AND ARAGÓN

UNESCO World Heritage Convention:
“joint works of man and nature”

The European Landscape Convention :
“territory as perceived by people”

Cultural landscape is the result of people interacting over time with the natural medium, whose expression is a territory perceived and valued for its cultural qualities, the result of a process and the bedrock of a community’s identity.



CANAL DES SOL, MALLORCA



LA GERIA, LANZAROTE

Dynamic and complex reality difficult to manage

- Holistic character
- Multiplicity of approaches
- Diversity of scales
- Diverging interests and objectives
- Fragility
- Conflict of rights
- Lack of a specific legislation



SALTScape IN AÑANA, VITORIA



PALMTREES OF ELCHE, ALICANTE

Categories of landscapes:

- Agriculture, forestry and shepherding systems, marine, river and hunting activities.
- Industrial activities. Mining, heavy industry, energy, etc.
- Commercial activities.
- Social events.
- Offensive-defensive activities.
- Urban systems or historical settlements.
- Communications.
- Historical events scenarios.
- Itineraries



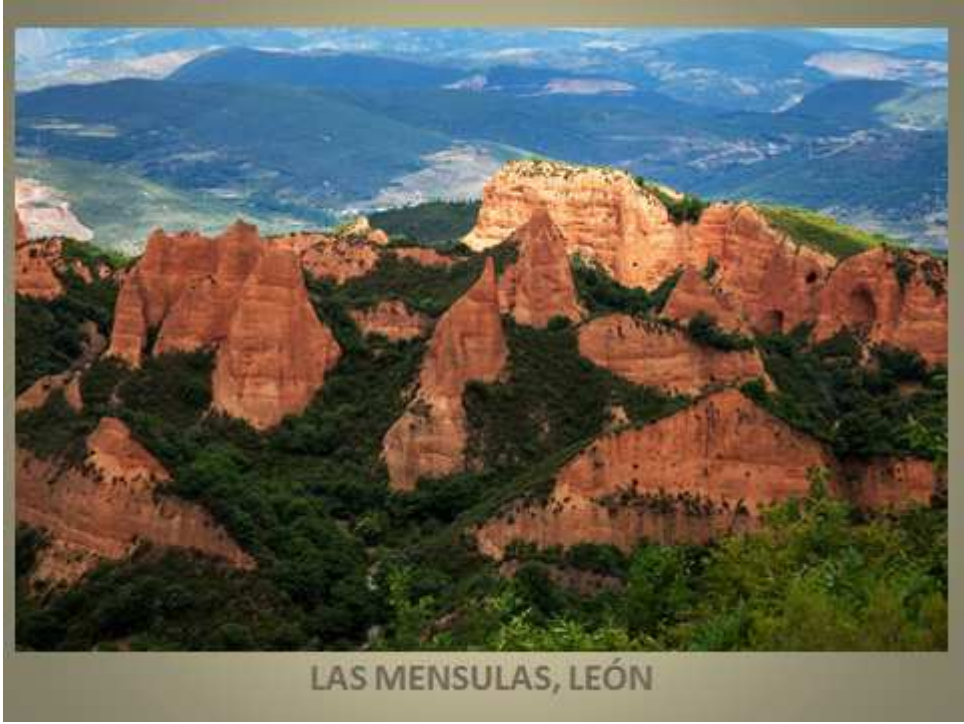
ALBUFERA DES GRAU, MALLORCA



SOMIEDO, ASTURIAS

Safeguarding cultural landscapes

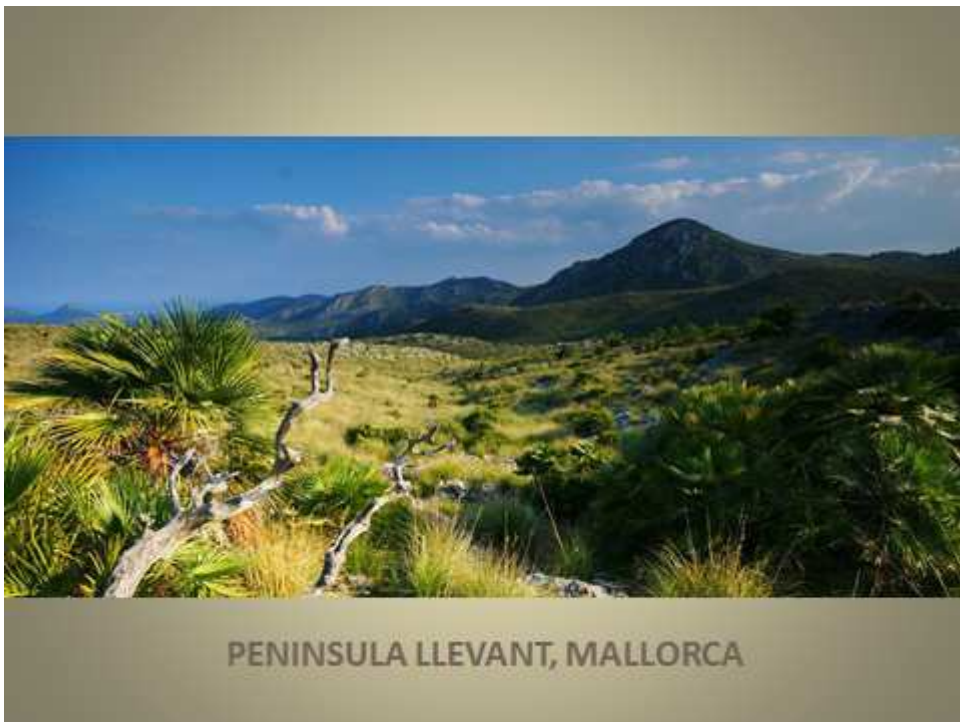
- Documentation and research
- Training and dissemination
- Intervention



Common methodological framework

Multidisciplinary Technical Monitoring Commission

- Theoretical and conceptual aspects
- Criteria, methodology and basic working lines



PENINSULA LLEVANT, MALLORCA



How do we appraise and select

- Intrinsic values
- Heritage values
- Potential values and viability



PENYAGOLOSA, CASTELLÓN



PENYAGOLOSA, CASTELLÓN



FINCA MORATALLA, CÓRDOBA

33. SWEDEN / SUEDE

Mr Leif GREN

*Senior Advisor
Swedish National Heritage Board*



The European Landscape Convention in Sweden 2013-2015



ELC in Sweden, ratification in 2011

- No formal governmental ELC-mission to any state agency.
- Implementation by many parties:
 - State agencies,
 - Universities,
 - Municipalities
 - NGO:s (Non-Governmental Organisations).



Like most counties in Europe: There is no specific "landscape policy"



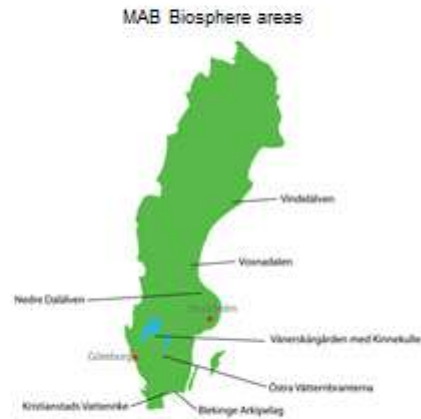
ELC – National level

- Cross-sectorial landscape perspectives in Governmental proposals use.
- Introduction of two separate University courses dedicated to ELC.
- PlatsR, places and stories registered by common people.
- National conferences dedicated to ELC, two "Landscape Forums", one "Peri-Urban landscape".
- NGO landscape conferences dedicated to ELC, in partnership with Civilscape



ELC – National level

- Joint governmental mission on management of natural and cultural reserve
- Landscape focus in the management of MAB Biosphere areas (UNESCO).
- Research and development projects on ELC, such themes as Food and landscape.
- Only few cases with Nordic transboundary ELC projects.



ELC – Regional level

Increasing regional interest for ELC, not least regarding cooperation and democracy.

One "Landscape observatory" active in a county administrative board (state).

One annual ELC "Landscape day", by both NGO:s and authorities.

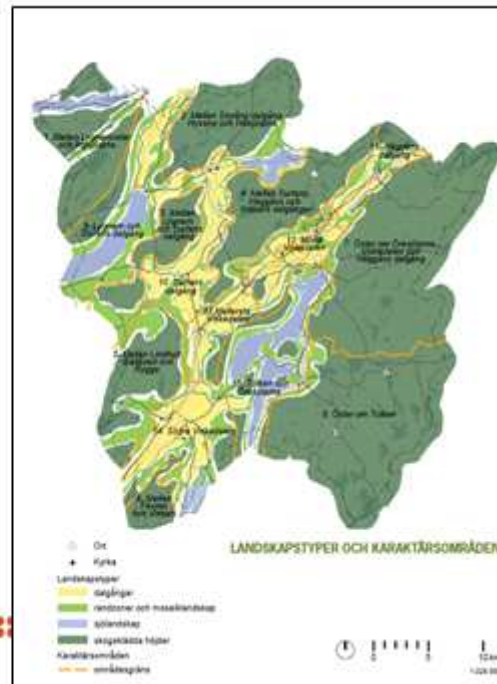
Regional ELC-projects for themes on landscape characterization and local democracy.



ELC – Local level

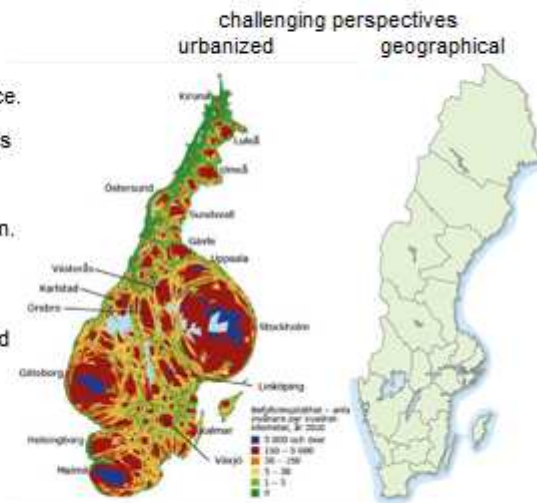
- Landscape analysis are used in the municipalities comprehensive planning.
- Cross-sector initiatives concerning management administration of Green infrastructure areas, World Heritage site (Laponia), etc

Example: Municipality comprehensive planning



Further work and national challenges

- Strong impact of urbanization.
- Strong sectorial EU policy influence.
- Big sectorial infrastructure projects on energy and biofuel
- Since decades strong sector education, agencies and legislation.
- No specific governmental ELC missions to national agencies
- The concept "environment" instead of "landscape" in legislation.



2015-04-08

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34. SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

M. Carlo OSSOLA

*Collaborateur scientifique, Département fédéral de l'environnement, des transports, de l'énergie et de la communication (DETEC), Office fédéral de l'environnement (OFEV)
Division écosystèmes, espèces, paysages*

Intervention orale de la Suisse sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage pour les actes de la Conférence 2015

La Suisse dispose de plusieurs bases légales liées au paysage dont une loi spécifique – la Loi de protection de la nature et du paysage –, ainsi que de plusieurs autres bases légales et instruments sur ce thème. Nous pouvons citer comme exemple le Fond suisse pour le paysage qui finance des pratiques de gestion des paysages ainsi que le Concept paysage suisse qui donne les directives pour des bonnes pratiques dans la gestion et la qualité du paysage.

En plus de toutes les bases légales, instruments et initiatives déjà en place lors de la ratification de la Convention, en Suisse on a assisté au développement d'une série de nouveaux éléments dans le domaine des politiques liées au paysage :

- Dans les instruments, la politique agricole suisse a mis en place des contributions liées à la qualité du paysage pour les agriculteurs à partir de 2014 : c'est-à-dire un instrument de soutien financier de la qualité paysagère sur la surface agricole grâce à un changement de l'Ordonnance sur les paiements directs de l'agriculture.
- Depuis 2007, la loi sur la protection de la nature et du paysage prévoit la création de parcs naturels régionaux et parcs nationaux. Les parcs couvrent aujourd'hui environ 15 % de la surface du pays et ont inscrit dans leur Charte des objectifs sur le maintien et la valorisation des valeurs paysagères. Les parcs sont des initiatives régionales basées sur le principe de l'autodétermination et du bottom up.
- La Stratégie sur la Biodiversité a été acceptée par le Conseil fédéral, le plan d'action est en élaboration. Il contiendra des mesures liées au paysage.
- La Suisse a vécu aussi une initiative populaire qui a amené à un changement de la Constitution : les habitations secondaires devront être limitées à 20 % des habitations totales dans toutes les communes. Cela surtout dans le but de préserver la qualité du paysage dans les régions de montagne.
- La nouvelle loi fédérale sur l'aménagement du territoire a été acceptée. Elle définit une limitation de la surface construite et un soutien de la densification des agglomérations.

Au niveau du travail de communication la Confédération a lancé aussi des mesures :

- Tout d'abord il y a eu l'information publique sur l'état du paysage en Suisse en 2010 et 2013 (grâce aux résultats du système de monitoring du paysage LABES).
- La Confédération suisse a aussi organisé plusieurs séminaires et des forums pour les cantons et les spécialistes sur la sensibilisation de la population aux thèmes liés au paysage.

Au niveau de la recherche :

- La Suisse compte plus de 30 institutions qui ont des activités dans le domaine du paysage, mais pour le moment il n'existe pas un programme national de recherche spécifique sur ce thème.
- Par contre l'Office fédéral de l'environnement met à disposition des moyens financiers limités pour des publications.

- Un important programme de recherche sur le paysage a été lancé par un institut de recherche national (le WSL) : il touche le paysage et s'intitule « plus de place pour l'Homme et la Nature ».

**35. “THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA” /
“L’EX-REPUBLIQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACEDOINE”**

Apologised for absence / Excusé

36. TURKEY / TURQUIE

Report of Turkey

Mr Alaaddin KILINC

*Deputy to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the Council of Europe*⁷

Dear Chair of Committee, Distinguished Representatives of European Council and Representatives of Parties,

First of all, we would like to state that we feel proud of hosting the 15th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention “*Sustainable landscapes and economy*” in Ürgüp.

We would like to thank to all participants and to Mrs DEJEANT-PONS and Mrs DORE who provided great support to the Workshop.

250 people from 28 different institutions participated to the meeting. During the meeting, alignment between landscape-economy and landscape-sustainable development were discussed.

During the “*A Journey in the Landscapes of Turkey*” session, Turkey’s natural and cultural landscapes and biodiversity were introduced, Turkey’s nature conservation policies were referred, studies and projects made by Turkey since 2000 were demonstrated.

During the “*Landscape Values and Economic Valuation*” session, it was emphasized that Landscape must participate to all processes at every stage of development, and it was expressed that excluding Landscape from transducer dynamics and economics cannot be a solution. If we would like to plan and manage the landscapes we need to have new approaches which will protect landscape and cultural identity.

It was expressed that subject of Landscape Rehabilitation is of great importance and we need additional economical resources in this regard. It was also stated that while activities are being planned, the problems faced earlier should be included into the process.

It was declared that the landscape is essentially a mirror of human values and people need to demonstrate what is important to their daily life. In this context, it was also referred to the importance of education and awareness.

It was underlined that in terms of sustainable development, landscape should not be seen as an extra cost by governments; it benefits the project and must be involved to the process.

At the second day of the workshop, it was stated that urban landscapes are part of landscape and should be considered in “*Urban Landscape and Economy*” session. Recreational benefits that provided by city parks which are a part of urban areas; artistic, aesthetic, architectural and historical values enriched by these parks were emphasized.

⁷ *Mrs Gülhan ÇETİN SÖNMEZ, Acting Head of Division General, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, General Directorate of National Parks and Nature Conservation - Apologised for absence / Excusée.*
Mrs Serap KARGIN, Landscape Architect, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, General Directorate of National Parks and Nature Conservation - Apologised for absence / Excusée.

Additionally, strengthening effect of branding in the concept of identity, the importance of cultural identity for local people and the case that reflection of cultural identity on landscape is more positive with branding is mentioned. Landscape policies in Japan, economic effects of landscape, lost landscape caused by Fukushima nuclear accident, the relation between human rights and landscape and the question of : “What is landscape for human and public?” were considered In the last part of this session.

The importance of protection of cultural heritage was mentioned. Also, it was referred to the terms of garden city, machine city and smart city. The importance of smart cities for the future was emphasized.

During the “*Rural Landscapes and Economy*” session; the example of Urla-Çeşme-Karaburun Peninsula, site selection and provision of sustainability of service sectors, such as education, health, tourism, informatics and composing of inbeing oriented ecosystems, were stressed.

It was referred to the importance of landscape analysis and assessment studies in spatial plans. Also it was mentioned that landscape analysis and assessment studies enable to define unique and sensitive landscapes. In this session; a project about relation between bio-economy and landscape was told. And finally; “Humanity and wild life for viable landscape” was underlined.

It was stated that; rural landscapes are the key for sustainable development and should be considered with local authorities.

In the “*Implementation Means, Instruments and Procedures*” session; the issue of agriculture, environment, LEADER Approach and Urban Tourism Implementations within the concept of IPARD were emphasized.

To conclude, European Landscape Convention reveals the importance of the landscape, bringing together different cultures and disciplines by creating a bridge with an interdisciplinary approach, providing solutions against differences.

As a result of this meeting:

- The relationship between landscape and economy was examined to reveal what the tangible and intangible values of landscape will be.
- As it is difficult to separate symbolic, aesthetic and using values of landscape from each other, it is necessary to take the dynamics of the landscape into account.
- It should be introduced by researchers and universities who will determine the economic and overall values of landscape and which methodology is to be used.
- It was agreed that studies should be done regarding the value of the landscape and its contribution to the economy.
- It should be noted that Landscape is a part of the tangible and intangible economy.
- While protecting our nature, history and landscape, it is necessary to adopt a more holistic and integrated approach.

We will continue to share and discuss the methodology for the assessment of the landscape for the next meetings.

Thank you for your attention.

37. UKRAINE

Apologised for absence / Excusé

38. UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

Apologised for absence / Excusé

* * *

- II -

SIGNATORY STATES
ETATS SIGNATAIRES

ICELAND / ISLANDE

Apologised for absence / Excusé

MALTA / MALTE

Mr Anthony PACE

Superintendent of Cultural Heritage (Director), The Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

- III -

OBSERVER STATES
ETATS OBSERVATEURS

MEMBER STATES
ETATS MEMBRES

ALBANIE / ALBANIA

Mrs Zhulieta HARASANI

General Director of Strategic Planning for Cultural Heritage and Diversity, Ministry of Culture

Mainstreaming cultural landscape perspective in decision making processes

In the Republic of Albania, landscape is mentioned in the Law on protected area, as amended. Landscape is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of the Republic of Albania, nevertheless Article 59/1/ of the Constitution stipulates that: The state, within its constitutional powers and the means at its disposal, aim to supplement private initiative and responsibility with:

(e): a healthy and ecologically adequate environment for the present and future generations; and
(f): rational exploitation of forests, waters, pastures and other natural resources on the basis of the principle of sustainable development.

Taking into consideration the importance of landscape as an integral component of cultural heritage assets the Ministry of Culture of Albania in line with the new organised cultural heritage management system has joined the Ministry of Environment in the procedure started for the ratification of the European Landscape Convention, Florence 2000.

The Ministry of Culture is the most important State institution responsible for the protection, conservation, valorisation and promotion of cultural heritage in Albania. In line with the institutional competences the Ministry of Culture had undertaken several important initiatives to protect and promote cultural heritage, to strengthen and intensify the regional and international cooperation and to improve the professional capacities of its institutions.

One of the most ambitious initiative of the Ministry of Culture in the field of cultural heritage is drafting of the new law on “Cultural Heritage”, which will fully transpose the Directive 2014/60/EU (former Directive 93/7/EEC).

The main purpose of this completely new draft Law is the protection, valorisation and administration of the cultural heritage values. This draft incorporates a series of new concepts, definitions and approaches; one of the most important, the concept of Cultural Landscape.

With regard to landscape this draft brings several innovations in the field of management of these values. In line with the concept of Cultural landscape, as defined by the Florence Convention and the World Heritage Committee, the cultural heritage properties are considered as representing the combined works of nature and of man. Issues related to mixed cultural and natural heritage and the intrinsic links between communities and their natural environment have been subject of a long series

of public discussions during the drafting process of the Law. The chapters dealing with landscape issues in the draft law incorporate the idea that the protection of cultural landscapes can contribute to policies and practices related to sustainable territorial planning and land-use and can maintain or enhance natural values in the landscape. The protection of traditional cultural landscapes is helpful in maintaining and preserving the diversity of heritage.

The concept of cultural landscape is now introduced in a series of by-laws approved recently (or in drafting process) by the Council of Ministers that focused on the protection of the outstanding universal values of the world heritage properties of Albania. The new regulation adopted for the protection, integrated conservation and management of the historic center of Berat, fully in line with the ICOMOS/UNESCO recommendations, incorporates and addresses the components of landscape (cultural and natural) and environment.

To this purpose, the Ministry of Culture, after a detailed analysis of the diversity of the components (heritage, landscape, environment) part of the outstanding universal value, has prepared the new draft regulation for protection, integrated conservation and management of the historic center of Gjirokastra (together with the historic center of Berat are inscribed as world heritage property in serie).

The historic centres of Berat and Gjirokastra are monitored by the Coordination Committee for the Management of Historic Centers of Gjirokastra and Berat, created in January 2014 following the ICOMOS recommendations on the creation of an overarching managing structure. This Committee is composed by high-level representatives and experts from different state institutions responsible for Tangible Cultural Heritage, Urban Development and Tourism, Local Issues.

The world heritage property of Butrint, represent an excellent fragment which form the fabric of Albania's ancient cultural landscape where heritage, traditions, landscape and environment have contribute to create and preserve a unique patrimony.

The management of the World Heritage property "Butrint" is under the responsibility of the Butrinti National Park Management Board composed by high-level representatives from different state institutions responsible for heritage, environment, local development and scientific research.

The Ministry of Culture new vision, approach and policy toward landscape is reflected also in the decision making process related to cultural monuments. During the year 2014, 56 new protected areas surrounding the cultural monuments have been adopted.

Cultural landscape has also opened a new avenue for international collaboration. The archaeological park of Apollonia (inscribed in the UNESCO Tentative List for Albania) is the beneficiary of two EU funding projects:

- Rehabilitation of the monastery of Saint Mary and landscape of the archaeological site of Apollonia, and
- Preparation of the management plan for the archaeological site.

The first project foresees not only the restoration of the monastic complex (cultural monument of the first category), but also the landscape improvements, the latter considered as an integral component of the whole patrimony of site.

The outstanding cultural, historical, archeological and landscape values and beauties of the site together with traditional grazing are considered great potentials for tourism development. The Vision statement of the Plan emphasizes "*The Park should aim to become a center of excellence in archaeological research, conservation of monuments, preservation of landscapes and spiritual values*".

The national legislation for cultural heritage defines the national and archaeological parks in Butrint (World heritage property) Apollonia, Byllis, Shkodra, Lezha, Amantia, Orikum, Phoenike, Antigonea and Adrianopol as areas of environmental values where are preserved construction ruins discovered by the archaeological excavations. The parks are conserved in their entirety as historical-archaeological – monumental architectonic – urban and environmental complexes.

Pursuant to this definition but with a completely new approach related to landscape and its values as an integral component that deeply contribute and affect to sustainable development and cultural tourism the Ministry of Culture had so far:

- identified different stakeholders (local, national and international) with the main purpose of implementing successful cultural heritage related projects;
- proposed tourism priority areas (where cultural and landscape values are incorporated);
- proposed and adopted a decision making process where heritage and landscape are the main beneficiaries;
- adopted a methodology and approach to define and considered heritage and landscape values as key elements in territorial planning and land-use;
- established national bodies and boards to co-ordinate the planning and implementation of measures and projects aiming at conserving and enhancing the cultural heritage and landscape values;
- developed cultural heritage related initiatives adapted to the local context mainly addressed to the young generation;
- implemented awareness-raising campaigns and trainings activities;
- integrate landscapes in its national policies and projects (including the transboundary landscapes). In this framework, the Ministry of Culture of Albania is an important partner in the joint EU UNESCO initiative “*Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid Region*”. The project foresees the extension of the World Heritage property “Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Lake Ohrid Region” by including the Albanian part of the lake and it also aims to safeguard and sustainably develop the Lake Ohrid region by strengthening cooperation between Albania and FYR of Macedonia over the region’s shared cultural and natural heritage.

While Ministry of Culture has mainstreamed cultural landscape perspective in all its legal and decision making processes, it will push for the formal ratification of the Landscape Convention by the Albanian Parliament within 2015.

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

Mrs Anna STEINER

Deputy Head of Department for International Cultural Affairs, Federal Chancellery

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

Mrs Urve SINIJÄRV

Senior Officer, Ministry of the Environment”

On behalf of a Country that has not signed nor ratified the European Landscape Convention yet, we would like you to know that Estonia is continuously working to change this situation. Quite active discussion is going on and many subject related activities planned. For example this year's nature conservation month, which is in May, will be titled "Estonian Landscapes" and during that we intend to get attention to all landscapes, not only natural ones.

We will focus how to take care of landscapes, how to improve them and how people could be involved in different landscape activities. We are also planning to start discussion about choosing our national landscapes, and we have made preparations to establish a working group for joining the European Landscape Convention. In that spirit we organised a Landscape Forum together with CivilScape last spring and we had three guests there who are present today here: Mrs Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons, who's presence gave to the event real European coverage on a high administrative level; Mr Gerhard Ermicher from Civilcape and Mr Pere Sala i Marti from Catalonian Landscape Observatory.

Thank you all very much for coming and speaking and for your support. We appreciate it very much and intend to justify it. Thank you.

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

Mrs Andrea Magdalena LANG

Regierungsdirektorin/Referentin Hessisches Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst

LIECHTEINSTEIN

Apologised for absence / Excusé

MONACO

Apologised for absence / Excusé

RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

*M. Valery SUDARENKOV, Member of the Council of the Federation of
the Federal Assembly of Russia*

Message presented by

Mrs Elena SADOVNIKOVA, International Expert, Russian Federation

Dear Mrs. Déjeant-Pons,

I see fit to cordially greet you, all the participants of the 8th conference of the Council of Europe dedicated to the European Landscape Convention. Landscape Russian community is making efforts to ensure that the objectives of the Convention become closer to public understanding and result in acceptance of healthy, well-to-do landscapes as the key element of sustainable development.

We participate with great pleasure in preparations to the 52-th World Congress of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) at the St. Petersburg in June, 2015 (<http://ifla2015.com/en/>) and look forward to the visit of its President Kathryn Moore.

For my part, as PACE rapporteur, I continue to work in full accordance with the goals of the Convention.

One direction is to support the initiative of landscape projects in Russia and in particular, the appeal to Federal Universities of Russia for the active development of landscape investigations, education, project creation, communications and Public Enlightenment in the form of International Landscape Centers of Universities. Especially useful in my opinion is the preparation of joint project initiatives with the European participants for the due conservation and use of natural, historical and cultural landscapes.

Another direction is to continue consultations on the ratification of the Convention, which implies harmonization of the Russian experience of interaction with landscapes, accumulated through history and stated in Russian law, and provisions of the Convention.

I hope to continue these consultations at St. Petersburg in June 2015, and I think optimistically, that you also will have the opportunity to take part in the Congress.

With My warmest regards,

Wish You to continue so great All-European Landscape work,

Sincerely Yours,

Valery Sudarenkov

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**OBSERVERS TO THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
OBSERVATEURS AUPRES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE**

HOLY SEE / SAINT-SIEGE

M. Jean-Pierre RIBAUT

Représentant de la Mission Permanente du Saint-Siège auprès du Conseil de l'Europe

L'Eglise catholique attache depuis longtemps une grande importance aux problèmes de l'environnement, contrairement à ce que l'on pense quelquefois.

C'est ainsi qu'en 1972, lors de la 1^e Conférence mondiale sur l'environnement, à Stockholm, le Pape Paul VI prononça une intervention fort remarquée.

A l'occasion de son message du 1^e janvier 1990, « Paix avec Dieu créateur, Paix avec toute la création », son successeur, Saint Jean-Paul II nous livre une véritable « *mini-encyclique* », remarquable tant du point de vue écologique qu'éthique, belle anticipation de l'encyclique que l'actuel Pape François finalise présentement.

Le Saint-Siège s'efforce de témoigner aussi concrètement de sa grande préoccupation pour l'environnement. Des cellules photovoltaïques recouvrent aujourd'hui l'immense toit de la salle Paul VI et un système de solar-cooling a été installé. Par ailleurs, un « puits de carbone » sous forme de 7000 ha de forêt en Hongrie a été créé, afin de compenser les émissions de carbone provoquées par les déplacements du pape et de ses collaborateurs !

A l'heure actuelle, le Saint-Siège n'a pas ratifié la présente Convention. Mais par ses nombreuses interventions et les innombrables initiatives développées dans les paroisses et les mouvements d'Eglise, l'Eglise catholique contribue de manière non négligeable aux objectifs de la Convention, spécialement dans le domaine de l'éducation.

MEXICO / MEXIQUE

M. Diego SANDOVAL PIMENTEL

Adjoint à l'Observateur Permanent, Mission Permanente du Mexique auprès du Conseil de l'Europe

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