

Application for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe 2019



'Landscape Futures' is the name of an action research programme carried out in 2013-18 with the aim to place the future of rural landscapes on the multidisciplinary agenda and to renew Danish countryside planning. Most of the participating landscape planning projects were completed in 2016 but many - as the overall programme – continued and are still 'active' in terms of actions taken. The programme was organized as a partnership between three Danish universities (Aalborg University, University of Southern Denmark, and University of Copenhagen), Aarhus School of Architecture, the National Agricultural Advisory Service, Danish Outdoor Council, Danish Hunters Association, and 11 municipalities. Twelve concrete 'real-life' planning projects owned by eleven municipalities and the Danish Hunters Association constitute the programme's laboratory. Insights and solutions gained from these very different projects represent the most important outcomes of the programme. In addition, a number of events have been organized by the programme including ten public lectures on 'European Landscapes in transition', seven thematic seminars, an international conference in cooperation with Uniscape, a national conference and a museum exhibition. The main results of the programme are published in the Danish book, 'Landscape Futures – visions and plans for the countryside' (Bogværket, February 2019). Additionally, a number of other publications draw on the programme including 'European Landscape in Transition – implications for policy and planning' published by Cambridge University Press 2018. The twelve projects have affected protection, management, and enhancements of the landscapes in question and most of them have had clear impacts on municipal planning and landscape management. A general framework for a more involving, integrating and pro-active approach to rural landscape planning, called 'landscape strategy making' represents a major methodological outcome of the programme.

1. Introduction

The action research programme *Landscape Futures* closed formally in 2018 after more than five years of activities. The programme can be seen as a continuation of a former programme, 'Dialogue based planning for the countryside' (Diaplan) which had been running from 2010-2013 involving four projects. In terms of communication the programme is still alive and the website is expected to be active in many years to come.

This application concerns *Landscape Futures*, the activities and outputs of the programme are outlined in this report. Everything mentioned is documented in the Danish book 'Landscape Futures – visions and plans for the countryside' (Kristensen et al. 2019). A pdf-version of the full book is included in the additional material submitted. In the examples presented below this pdf is referred to as 'the book' (Kristensen et al., *Fremtidens landskaber – visioner og planer for det åbne land*, Bogværket, 294 p.). The framework for *landscape strategy making* (see section 4 below) has also been presented in academic publications such as Primdahl & Kristensen 2016, Primdahl et al. 2018, Pinto-Correia et al. 2018, and Kristensen & Primdahl, 2019. We also refer to the video presentation of the programme included in the additional material.

The programme was initiated by Department of Geoscience and Natural Resource Management, University of Copenhagen (UCPH) and organized as a partnership including three Danish Universities (Aalborg University, University of Southern Denmark, and UCPH), Aarhus School of Architecture, The National Agricultural Advisory Service, The Danish Hunters Association, and eleven municipalities. Twelve concrete planning projects owned and mainly financed by the eleven participating municipalities and the Hunters Association have functioned as the programme's laboratory (Figure 1). All of the projects were supported by expertise and funds for experimentation partly funded by the programme, and partly by the municipalities themselves. The programme budget was 1.6 mio. € not including the internal project costs which in sum is unknown but is most likely several times higher. About half of the programme budget was financed from three foundations (Realdania, Nordea-fonden and 15. Juni Fonden) and the lottery funds were granted by the Outdoor Council. The other half came from the twelve project owners and the participating universities. Associate professor Lone S. Kristensen and Professor Jørgen Primdahl have been leaders of the programme. More than 200 academics, consultants, municipal planners and landscape managers have participated in one or several of the programme activities.

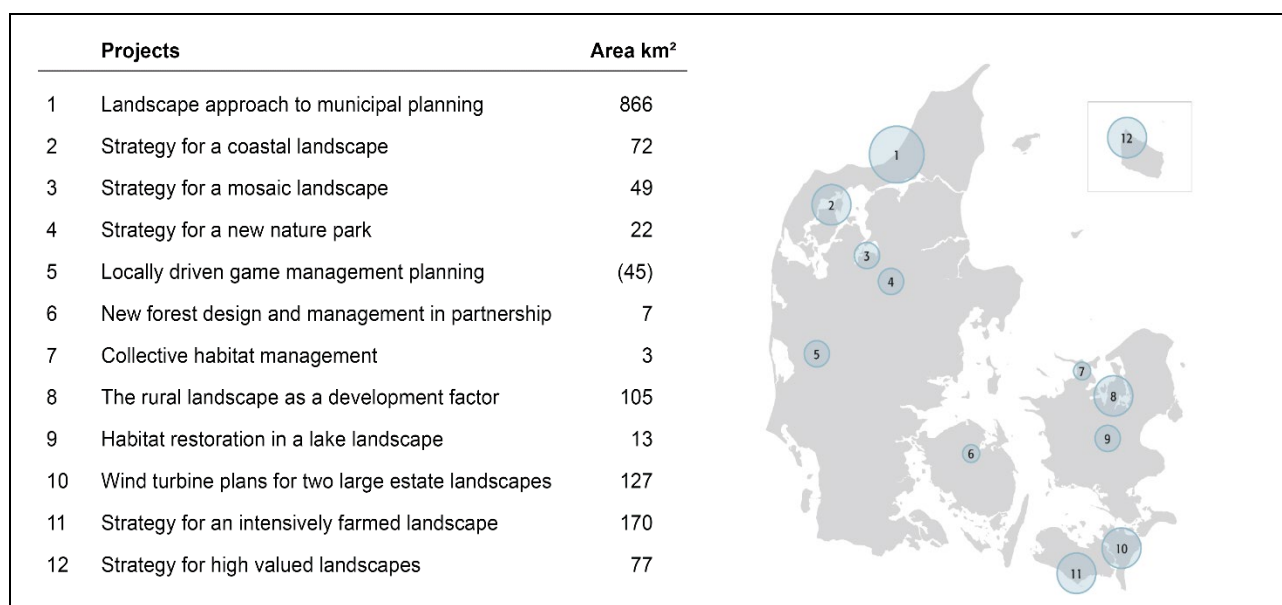


Figure 1. The 12 projects – focus, scale, and location. Project 5 was also working with an overview of all game management areas in Denmark.

2. Aims

Landscape Futures had two overall aims. Firstly, the project was intended to contribute to new and more pro-active place-making focused and policy integrated approaches to Danish countryside planning – termed *landscape strategy making*. Secondly, the project should place the future of multifunctional rural landscapes – placed in different functional contexts and spatial scales – on a multidisciplinary agenda for academic and professional discussion.

The ambition was that each of the 12 projects should experiment with stakeholder involvement processes, analytical approaches and plan solutions for the future of the specific landscape. Each project was supported by expertise and ideas concerning processes and planning solutions and was coordinated by one programme contact person. It was also an aim to support mutual learning across the twelve projects. This was done through various seminars on topical issues chosen by the participants and an excursion to Sweden.

3. Background: The need for discussing landscape futures and new planning approaches

European rural landscapes are regulated through numerous public policies from the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and various environmental directives to national, regional, and local land-use and environmental policies. This pattern of fragmented policy domains across sectors and political-administrative levels is linked to the increased complexity of intersecting driving forces affecting rural landscapes including agricultural developments and different forms of urbanization. Growing awareness of the need for more integrated, pro-active, involving forms of public policy and planning have resulted in calls for landscape focused forms of governance.

With the implementation of the 'European Landscape Convention' (ELC), formally opened in 2000 (CoE 2000) and subsequently ratified by 38 of the European Council's member countries (by 2017), new approaches to landscape governance in Europe have been introduced. Instead of only identifying outstanding examples for protection, the ELC is concerned with everyday vernacular landscapes and the convention represents a rather process-oriented approach to landscape actions including education and participation.

These European trends of changing landscapes and calls for new approaches to landscape governance are all of relevance to Danish landscape and form a general background to *Landscape Futures*. However, in Denmark the needs for discussing the future rural landscapes and for new governance approaches are reinforced by two conditions. First, the vast majority of the landscapes are intensively farmed rural landscapes – characterized by (increasingly) large fields and farm buildings with highly fragmented green and blue networks (See figure 2). Up until the 1960s farming was the absolute dominating function affecting rural landscape in Denmark. Farm holdings could only be purchased by commercial farmers and the vast majority of rural residents were either working in agriculture or for agriculture. The typical landscape pattern was organized to enable efficient and intensive production. There was no concern for natural habitats and green infrastructure in these intensively farmed landscapes and walking paths or other recreational facilities were rare. Today this has changed significantly – most rural residents have urban jobs or pensions earned through urban jobs. They ask for high quality rural housing, better recreational access, for more green and attractive landscapes. At the same time urban populations and the society in general are now much more concerned with sustainable water resource management, biodiversity conservation, rural development including tourism. The main problem is therefore that the rural landscape has become multifunctional but it is not structured to meet all these new functions. It is in other words an outdated

landscape where structure and functions do not correspond and everywhere there are pressures for change. How the future landscape could and should be organized is however a rather open and complex question – there is a profound need to discuss this and to develop paradigmatic solutions.

The second background to the *Landscape Futures* programme comes from the Danish planning system. In Denmark, countryside planning is mainly carried out as part of municipal planning (regional planning before 2007) and is characterised by a focus on zoning and designations, i.e. on land use conflict management. As functions linked with rural development, outdoor recreation, habitat restoration and management have gained currency in public policy, there has been an increasing need for new action and place making approaches. In 2007 the Ministry of Environment launched a set of guidelines for landscape character assessments which emphasized the importance of a landscape approach to spatial planning. The framework used in *Landscape Futures* has been developed to cope with this need for making landscapes better places – for living and for visiting.

The work in the programme has benefited from former works with collaborative landscape planning projects in Denmark carried out by the same group of researches over many years. Most important is the programme, 'Dialogue based planning for the countryside' (Diaplan) which ran from 2010-2013 involving four projects.



Figure 2. Two intensively farmed Danish landscapes, both included in Landscape Futures. The cash crop landscape to the left is from case C in the book (no. 11, Fig1). The landscape to the right is characterized by intensive pig production, from case I (no. 2, Fig.1). In both landscapes there is pressure for change: more green infrastructure, better recreational access, and higher quality rural housing.

4. Landscape Futures – overview of processes and outcomes

Between the kickoff of Landscape Futures programme at the end of 2013 to synthesizing and finalizing the book in 2018, numerous activities have been carried out. A full overview – although mainly in Danish – can be found on the website, www.fremtidenslandskaber.dk.

Support activities within the twelve projects constitute the most important part of the work and include landscape analyses, surveys, lecture series, seminars, meetings, excursions, and workshops. The project

owners have functioned as organizing and politically responsible partners. Academics and external experts have supported the projects as investigators, analysts, planning consultants and facilitators. Farmers, village residents, other citizens, and local organizations have participated in the work as stakeholders. All of the twelve projects have been based on collaboration, although the degree of participation and influence of stakeholders have varied between the projects.

A more detailed look at a typical process shows its organization around collaborative planning and making, aiming at a plan with broad ownership goals, spatial designs and priorities of projects. Inspired by planning theory (especially the works of Patsy Healey), within former actions research projects we have in most projects been applying a framework for what we refer to as *landscape strategy making*. This framework has been further developed and refined during the programme and as we believe it is highly relevant in the context of the European Landscape Convention we will briefly describe it (see Fig. 3).

The *landscape strategy making* process is typically located between overall legal conditions/regional plans and owners'/communities' own plans, as well as between action plans/subsidy schemes and Municipal land use planning.

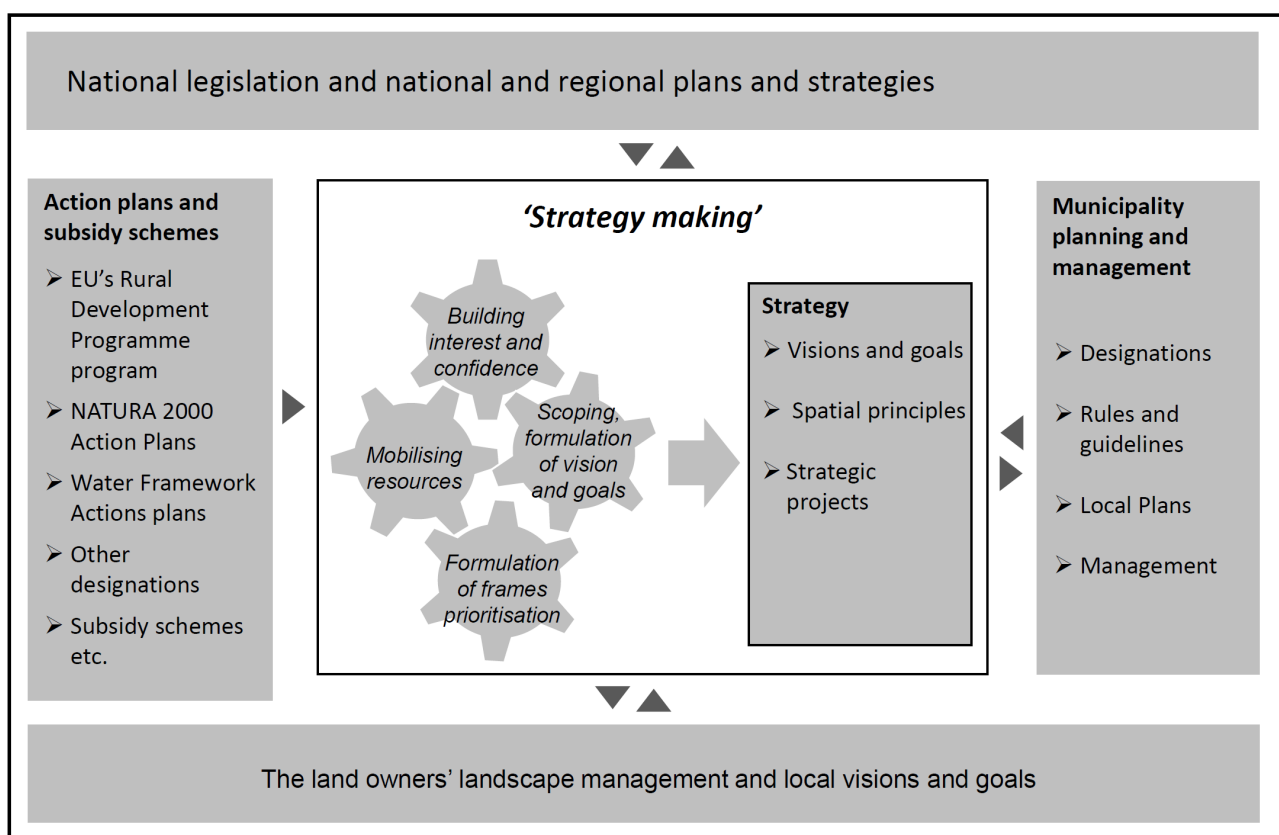


Figure 3. Landscape strategy making as applied (and further refined) in Landscape Futures.

Four types of activities are typically carried out as part of the strategy making process.

(I) Building interest in both the future of the landscape in question and confidence in the process. Public lectures, excursions, cultural events of various kinds, (e.g. music events, photo competitions), educational events in schools (art, ecology, history, geography, literature classes, etc.) may be used to generate such interest. Also 'breakfast meetings' can be arranged during which stakeholders are given a brief introduction to the process and to the area. This gives stakeholders the opportunity to meet each other and express their first impressions of the process and content. A strategy group may be established at the end of these interest generating events.

(II) Scoping (clarification of status) and the formulation of visions and goals. This is a prerequisite for a solid strategy and includes two equally important elements. First, there are goals and objectives: Where do we want to go/what needs to be protected, managed or enhanced? To answer these questions, discussions about where we come from are necessary. In this respect, the history of the landscape in a broad sense, as well as the history of former initiatives in the area is of great importance. Second, the present must be defined both in terms of the bio-physical landscape and the associated values. Agreement in terms of the problems faced should be reached, or as a minimum be discussed. Scoping, visions and goals can be developed through a combination of large public meetings and small workshops. The data and the information (about the landscape) that is accessible for the process and the way it is interpreted and represented is crucial for the scoping, vision and goalsetting process.



Figure 4. In the Fjends project (no. 3, Fig.1, case D) four public so-called ‘winter lectures’ were given by external experts to create an interest in the landscape. Just before the last lecture (on landscape history and cultural heritage) the audience was asked who had participated in one or more of the former lectures. Almost everyone raised their hand. These lectures established a first common understanding of the Fjends landscape – as well as a common language.

(III) Mobilising resources including knowledge and ideas. The most important task here is to bring external and internal ideas and knowledge together so to foster the co-production of knowledge. Expert knowledge is usually derived from external sources such as advisors, consultants and others who have specialised knowledge concerning the protection, management and enhancement of the landscape in question. Additionally, knowledge can be gained from experts in the public administration involved. Local knowledge is provided by owners and users of the landscape who provide invaluable knowledge and values gained through experience, farming the landscape, hunting, outdoor recreational and other hobby-based activities, servicing visitors and tourists, or from living in the landscape for a long duration of time. Lectures, workshops and excursions can serve as meeting points for external and internal expertise.

(IV) Formulation of frames and the identification and prioritisation of actions to be carried out. This includes two aspects. The first being framing the strategy, i.e. deciding on a name and presenting the strategy convincingly. The second concerns the identification of strategic projects which could bring change to the planning area and result in a virtuous circle of development. These projects must be both appealing and realistic (able to be implemented within a relatively short time frame). It is the decision process of the

selection of projects (chosen from a long list of ideas and proposals) that makes the strategy process 'strategic'.

We estimate that approximately 200 people on average were engaged in each of the twelve projects making it more than 2.000 people – farmers, village residents and other stakeholders – who were engaged in the projects through meetings and workshops. The twelve projects are further described in the next section.

In addition to the projects, the programme included other activities for all partners aimed at academic and professional discussions of future landscape patterns and new approaches to landscape governance. They are briefly summarized below.

10 public lectures on 'European landscapes in transition' given at University of Copenhagen and duplicated at the Aarhus School of Architecture introduced the programme by providing a European perspective on landscape change and governance. The lectures were given by professor Teresa Pinto-Correia, University of Evora, Portugal, associate professor Bas Pedroli, Wageningen University, the Netherlands, and professor Jørgen Primdahl, University of Copenhagen (Nov—Jan. 2013/14). The lectures also marked the start of a book project which in 2018 was published by Cambridge University Press, 'European Landscapes in Transition – implications for policy and planning' (Pinto-Correia et al. 2018).



Figure 5. A group exercise on planning solutions, part of the thematic seminar on multifunctional landscapes.

7 thematic seminars of 1-2 days duration on commonly agreed issues such as ‘the multifunctional landscape’, ‘collaborative local landscape planning’, ‘rural and villages in the landscape – new functions and/or abandonment?’, ‘nature parks’, ‘natural habitats and the landscape’, ‘municipal planning and peri-urban landscapes’ and ‘cultural heritage’ (2014-2016).

Excursion to Sweden, three days focusing on planning and management of multifunctional landscapes and nature parks (2016).

Three conferences, each one with approximately 100 participants. (1) International conference, ‘Landscape Futures’ organized in collaboration with Uniscape and the Centre for Landscape Democracy, Norway. See <https://ign.ku.dk/landscape-futures> (2017). (2) Closing conference, ‘Landscape Futures – challenges, lessons learned, solutions’ (in Danish except for the opening keynote by professor Maggie Roe, University of Newcastle) (2017). (3) ‘Danish landscapes between past and future’, a national conference marking the opening of the exhibition mentioned below (2018).

Museum exhibition, ‘Danish landscapes between past and future’ The exhibition was produced in collaboration with Øhavsmuseet, Faaborg where it was shown over the course of 6 months in 2018. In 2019 and 2020 the key material will be displayed in ten different locations around in Denmark.



Figure 6. An interactive ‘wall’ from the exhibition ‘Landscapes between past and future’. The visitor can (on the left wall) choose a specific point in time and an animated map appears showing the main pattern and functions of the landscape. Additionally for the time chosen, different key actors in the landscape can be selected and explored.

5. The Twelve projects

The twelve projects vary in scope and scale. Two of them concern new approaches to planning, three represent projects in intensively farmed landscapes, three deal with the landscape as a place for living and recreation, and four projects concern highly valuable ecological and historic landscapes. In the following, the twelve projects are briefly discussed with specific references to the descriptions in the pdf-version of the forthcoming book. Emphasis will be given to examples from projects concerned with the rural landscape as a whole (Fig. 1 for an overview).

A. New approaches to planning

As Danish countryside planning mainly has been conflict management oriented and highly sectorial there is need for renewal. Two of the projects were focused on new forms of planning.

Locally driven management plans for so called field game are currently being created over the entire country to cope with declining populations of hares and partridges. This project analysed the overall Danish experiences with this kind of collective and adaptive game management planning and used one specific case study so to gain insights into the concrete activities being carried out by a local management association (Case A, p. 74-83 in the book, no. 5, Fig.1).

Landscape focused approach to municipal planning. The ambition for this project was to develop new approaches to municipal planning with a point of departure being a landscape character assessment made for the entire municipality (866 km², 38.500 inhabitants). Based on character types identified on a former agricultural development plan, a multidisciplinary team within the municipal administration, in collaboration with university academics, developed a new way of planning where old fashioned designations were largely replaced by landscape character types and associated provisions. During intensive workshops the three themes *nature*, *landscape*, and *outdoor recreation* were 'crossed' with *cultural heritage*, *climate*, and *new forest areas/areas to avoid afforestation*. (Case B in the book, no.2 in Fig.2). The project represents promising innovations in municipal countryside planning in Denmark, and it has received attention from other municipalities and from the ministry.

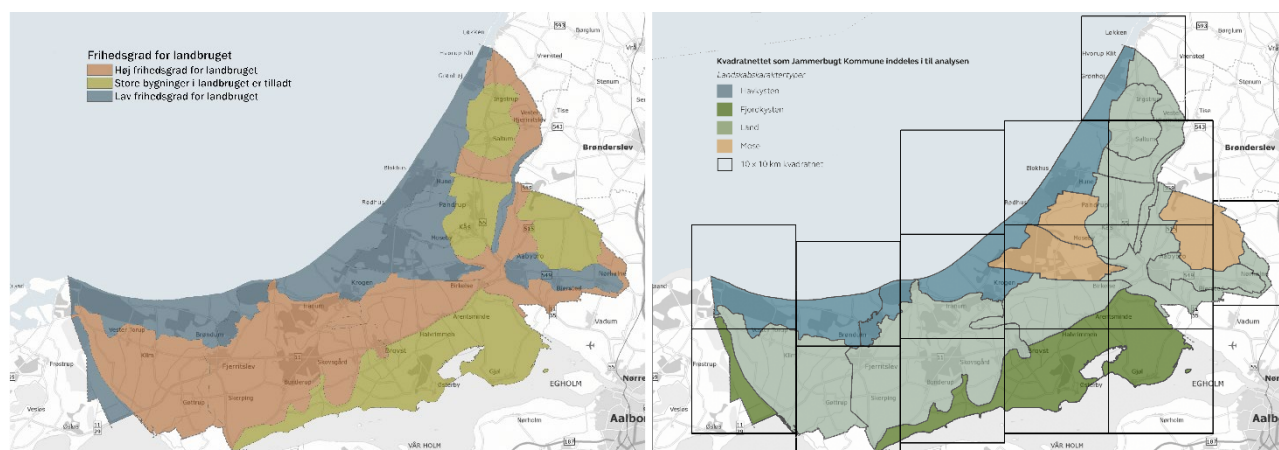


Figure 7. Landscape character types (coastal, fjord, inland, moorland) were identified (map to the right) based on a detail character assessment and overall development guidelines are linked to each type. The map to left shows high (brown area, left map) and low (blue area) flexibility for agricultural development.

B. Intensively farmed landscapes

Major challenges for these widespread landscapes – in a Danish context – include improved green and blue networks with recreational access, as well as more attractive supply of rural housing. Three projects were concerned with this type of landscape.

Enhancing the intensive agricultural landscape in southeast Lolland was initiated by Lolland municipality using the coming tunnel to Germany, and all the construction work associated with it, as an opportunity to upgrade the rural landscape as a visiting and living place. After several public meetings and excursions four workings groups were established and based on their work in combination with the municipality's own plans a strategy was developed with goals for: (1) More water, habitats and 'darkness' in the landscape, (2) cultural heritage protection and renovation of rural buildings, (3) agricultural developments towards more organic farms and abandonment of farming marginal lands, (4) landscape interpretation and recreational access, (5) tourism and rural housing. (Case C, p.118-127 in the book, no. 11, Fig1)

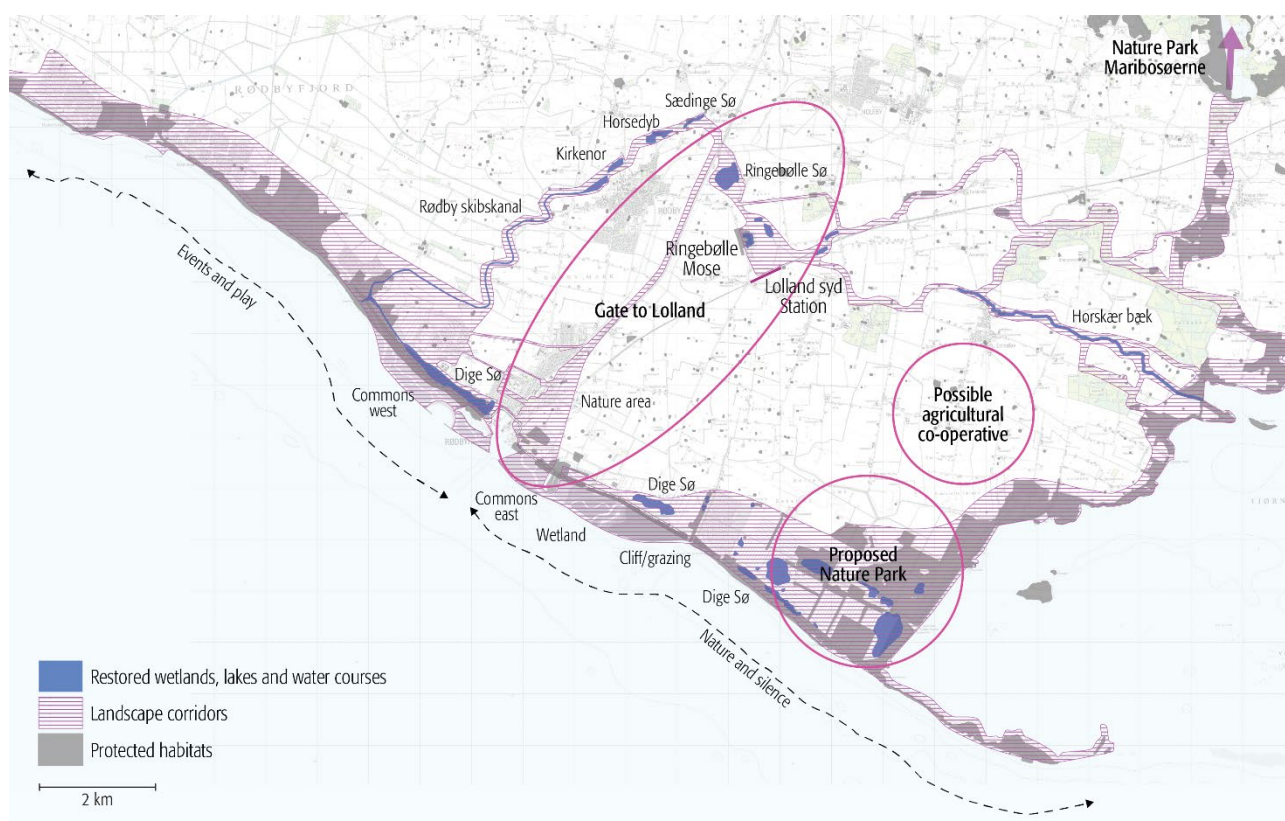


Figure 8. The landscape strategy for south-eastern Lolland. The main part of the corridors and restored wetlands are now included in the plan for the municipal. The proposed new nature park is gaining currency and is likely to be established within a few years.

A Limfjord-landscape in development was the title of a project in Skive municipality. The aim was to find a model for the future fjord landscape in northern Fjends which could inspire other coastal areas in the municipality and also to develop a planning approach which would involve farmers and other rural citizens more directly in the planning process. From the beginning focus was directed towards commercial farming – the municipality wanted the planning process to include the farmers' own businesses in the process. For this reason, three workshops for full-time farmers were held before the 'official' process started so that the most important issues, seen from the point of view of the farmers, could be (and were) identified. These

included needs for new traffic solutions and land consolidation (re-allotments) as well as participation in landscape management and wetland schemes. A landscape strategy has been developed with a vision that the future Fjends landscape will serve as a key factor to the development of agriculture, nature, rural housing and tourism. A plan is included as a set of strategic projects including multifunctional land consolidation projects, habitat restorations, as well as a coherent network of walking and biking paths. The land consolidation project has already been carried out, land for a new village forest has been pursued, one of main habitats has been restored and enlarged, and a few new walking paths have been established. There is currently a high level of activity concerning new local landscape projects in this area (Case D, p.128-135 in the book, no. 3 in Fig.1).

Figure 9. The landscape plan for northern Fjends. The enlarged habitat area project has been realized and land for the new forest has been purchased by the municipality. The lake restoration project in the east is under implementation.

academics from *Landscape Futures* involving excursions and local walks, and one organized by the municipality as an ordinary hearing. Out of these processes which involved approximately 50 people came two concrete applications which, along with four other proposals, were discussed at a large public hearing. The municipality decided to drop four of these projects and maintain two. One reason for this was that no protest formulated from local residents concerning these two selected projects. However, a number of citizens did in the end complain and thus no final consent has been granted (Case E, p. 136-143 in the book, no 10 in Fig 1).



Figure 10. One of the two sites where new high wind turbines may be located. During one of the workshops different options for locating the turbines were discussed using small turbine models as shown to the right

C. Landscapes for living and recreation

In peri-urban landscapes and in very attractive landscapes, functions linked to landscape as a living and visiting place represent important drivers of change. Challenges include protection and management of natural and cultural values as well as finding a balance between private property interests and access for the general public.

The landscape as a resource in Horsherred. This project area is a highly attractive rural landscape (see Fig. 10) with a high concentration of natural, heritage and scenic values. It is located less than 50 km from the centre of Copenhagen which the soon to come bridge will shorten by several kilometres. Frederikssund municipality desired a strategy for a more coherent and visionary land-use policy for this landscape. However, as the strategy process developed, the politicians, and to some degree also the municipal planners, lost some of their engagement and the focus changed to local collaborative projects in two specific areas. Especially for the village of Østby it was a successful process as it resulted in an innovative plan for the renewal of their village which included developing the central village common. (Case F, p. 170-177 in the book, no. 8 in Fig.9).



Figure 11. The Hornsherred landscape 50 km from Copenhagen. Major challenges for this area include controlling the pressure for development, improving recreational access, and ensuring the sustainable management of the landscape.

Habitat management in collaboration. The Odsherred municipality is designated as a Unesco Geopark and contains many highly valuable areas. One of these is the Diesbjerg area which is protected through a so-called conservation order and NATURA 2000. The municipality wanted to promote a management plan in collaboration with private land owners and second home residents. Many semi-natural grasslands were threatened by natural succession in some areas while other areas were clearly too intensively grassed. Furthermore, the municipality wanted to create better recreational access to the area which included new walking trails. While the private land owners were positive towards the clearings of shrubs they were sceptical towards creation of access to the area and to binding rules concerning their management practice and they ended up rejecting the management plan. Instead they made their own grassland management guideline based on general management principles and voluntary participation. The voluntary solution was not satisfying for the municipality. Despite an unsuccessful process an evaluation of the process shows that the process has results in learning and more awareness among the land owner (Case G, p. 178-185 in the book, no.7 in Fig 1.).



Figure 12. The Diesbjerg landscape with its undulated terrain and semi-natural grassland.

Elmelund Forest – a partnership managed forest

Enhancement of recreational opportunities and long term protection of important ground water resources close to the city of Odense (180.000 inhabitants) were the major objectives behind a large afforestation project (300 ha) on former agricultural land. Through a land consolidation process land was bought and the largest farmer in the area was reallocated to a location outside the project area. The whole project was based on the idea of partnership and collaboration both in terms of funding, design, establishment, and management of the recreation infrastructures. Citizens and NGOs were invited to take part in the design process and in a subsequent user group for the further development of the forest. Different user groups (horse riding, hunting associations, mountain bikers etc.) were invited to take part in the design and management of recreation infrastructure and landscape researchers from University of Copenhagen participated in more detailed designs of the forest and trails. The project owners were the municipality of Odense, Forest Agency Fyn and Vandcentersyd – the water supply agency. The challenge of this comprehensive collaborative project has been how to steer, guide and control the many activities and actors. Different measures were tried out including management agreement between user groups and project owners (Case H, p. 186-201 in the book, no. 6 in Fig 1).



Figure 13. The new Elmelund Forest in the spring 2014 just after the trail infrastructure (15 km) was established. The Elmelund forest will be a mix of afforested land and open semi-natural grasslands and ponds. Some landscape features from the former farmer agricultural landscape including small woodlots, tree rows etc. has been preserved.

C. Priority landscapes – on high value natural and historic areas

National parks and other designated parks were not part of Danish landscape policy until a decade ago. Since then, a number of designations have been made and more are in progress. The overall challenge here is how natural values, cultural heritage and other values of outstanding significance best can be managed and combined with other functions and interests. Four of the twelve projects in *Landscape Futures* have been struggling with this challenge.

A Strategy for the unique moler landscape on northern Mors. This project started with a focus on rural development and enhancement of a very intensively farmed local landscape and has concluded with a strategy for a regional landscape and its unique coastal values. 50 million years old depositions of clay, volcanic ash and organic material are exposed as moler layers along the coast of Nordmors. These layers are extremely rich in fossils. Additionally the eroded bluffs along the coast form spectacular landscape features. The moler has been excavated for more than 100 years and is still being mined in open pits. A group of citizens convinced the municipality that the project should change focus and work towards developing a strategy for the protection, management and enhancement of this unique landscape – including local enhancements of the agricultural plateaus as part of the strategy. The strategy subsequently convinced the municipal politicians that the area should use the unique landscape as a development factor. The area is currently on the list of potential Unesco world heritage sites and it is also by the municipality to go for a Unesco Geopark designation. (Case I, p. 218-227, no. 2 in Fig 1.).

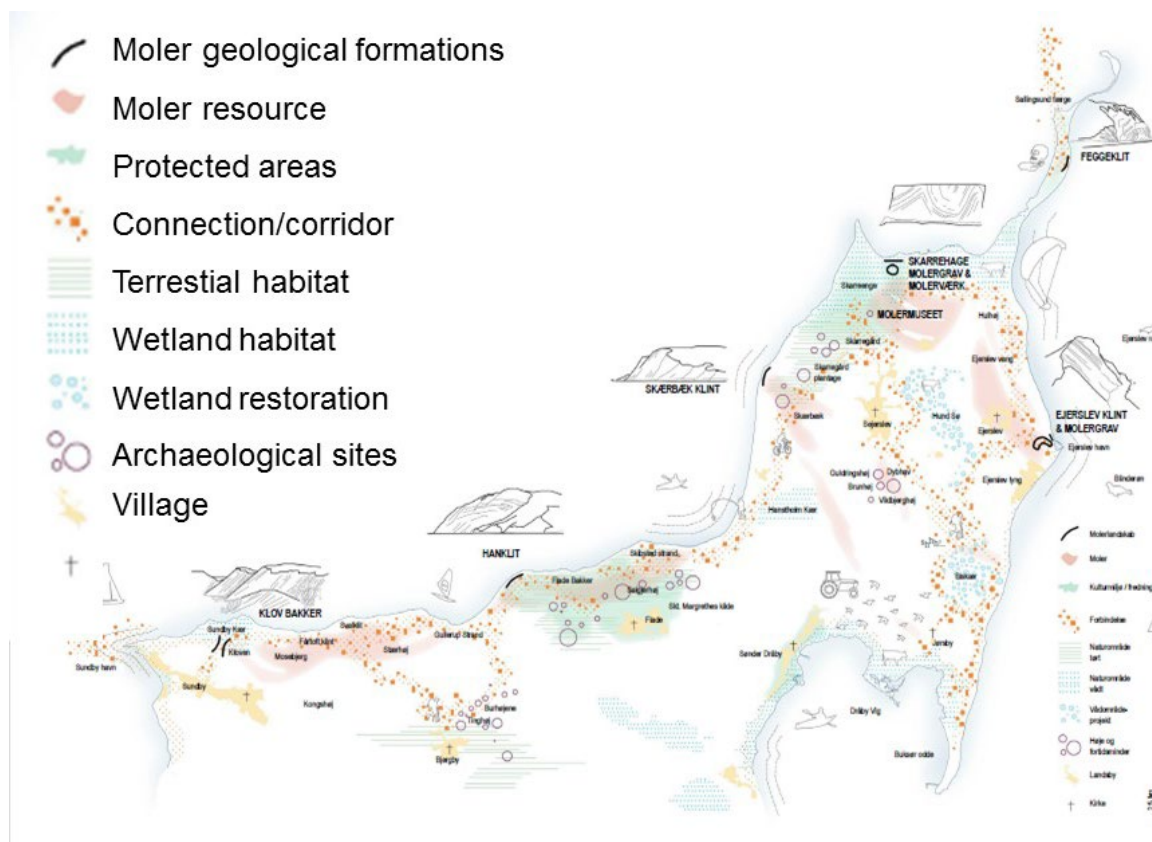


Figure 14. The spatial dimension of the landscape strategy for northern Mors

The Ringsted lakes. Few years ago Ringsted Municipality were given ownership to two lakes (each app. 250 ha) from the Greater Copenhagen Water Supply, which did not need the lakes as drinking water reservoirs any more as the water consumption had been in decline for some decades – due to taxation of water consumption. The municipality decided to include a landscape plan for the lake areas in *Landscape Futures*. The project started with relative low ambitions (the smallest budget of all the projects) but ended as a highly ambitious plan. Already from the first public lectures held to create interest in lake landscape it became clear that the citizens – both those living around the lakes and the residents of the city of Ringsted located app. 5 km from the lake – were highly interested in the lake landscape and its future. The administrative leadership and the mayor became engaged in the project which ended with a restoration plan for one of the lakes so its water surface sunk a few meters to its natural level and about 50 ha of ‘new’

shoreline developed. And overall strategy for the use of the two lakes, a system of recreational trails and management plans for the new shoreland were major results of the process which involved several hundreds of enthusiastic grassroots who is now participating in monitoring flora and fauna developments, managing the angling policy and part of the habitat management through local grazing associations (Case J, p. 228-235 in the book, no.9 in Fig.1).

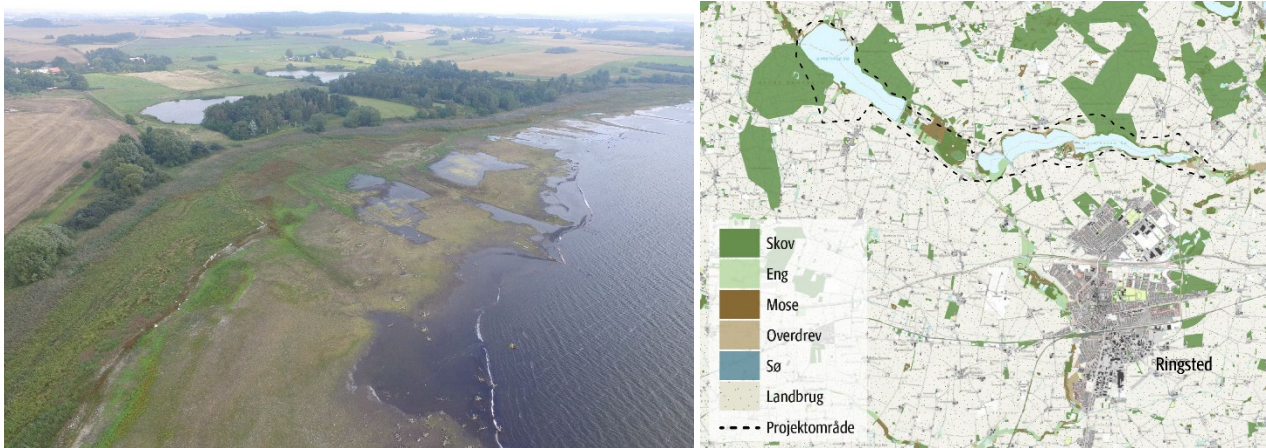


Figure 15. Gyrstinge lake (upper left at the map), just one year after restoration. 'New' shoreland will be extensively grassed by local grassing associations

Viborg nature park. The municipality of Viborg has a long term vision of creating a green belt - designated as a regional nature park – around the city (app. 40.000 inhabitants). As a first phase part the municipality wanted to develop a strategy for a new nature park covering about 25 percent of the entire belt. The project idea was successfully received by the general public and also most of the farmers and other land owners within the proposed area welcomed the project. However, in a specific part of the area there was resistance and this part was subsequently taken out. Over three years public lectures, a survey of all land owners, a large meeting organized by the farmers union and several workshops have been carried out. A strategy for the park is now formally approved by the municipal council, a park board of NGOs has been established with their own budget, and a formal designation as regional nature park is in progress (Case K, p. 236-245 in the book, no. 4, in Fig. 1).

The future of the northern Bornholm landscape. Bornholm is an island located in the middle of the Baltic Sea with highly interesting natural and cultural histories. Especially the northern part of the island is rich in natural habitats and cultural heritage. On this background Bornholm municipality initiated a project on the future of the landscape of northern Bornholm. After a number of meetings and thematic workshops a draft of the strategy was presented and finalized in a workshop including municipal planners, NGOs and university staff. Also a landscape design studio class with students from University of Copenhagen contributed with analysis and proposals. In fact an idea of creating a 40 km and 1-2 km wide green corridor, 'the green wave' crossing through the island from the north to the south came out as a result of the student works and the municipality is currently working with plans for this large project, see Fig. 16 below (Case L, p. 246-255, no.12, Fig.1).

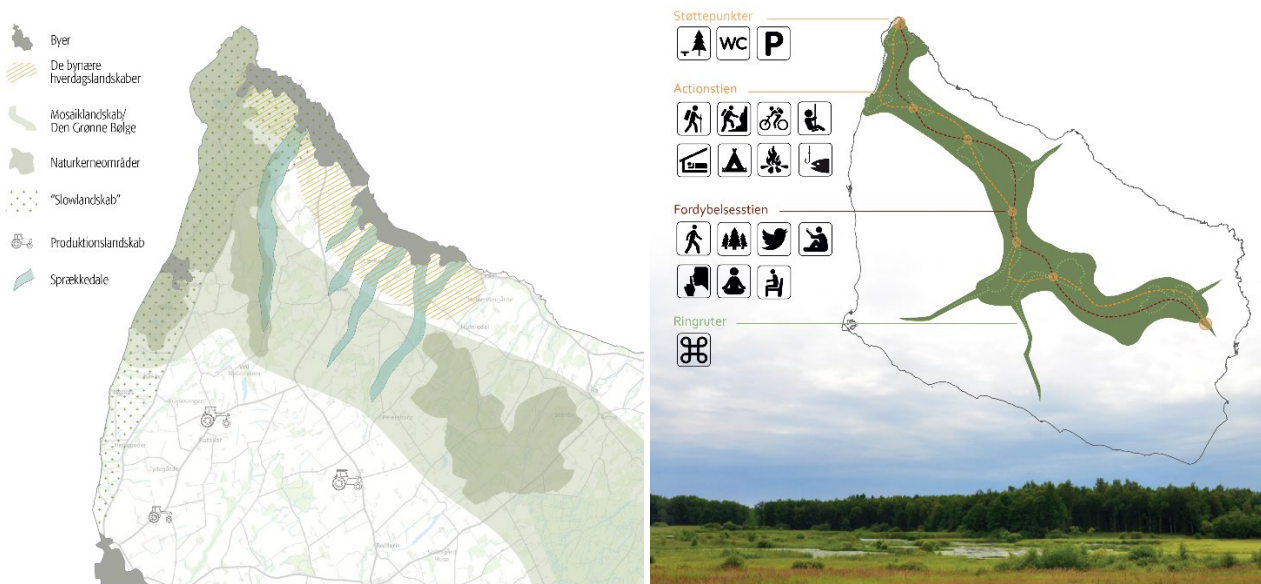


Figure 16. The main components of the strategy (left) and the vision of a green corridor through the entire island which is currently being planned in detail (right).

The future of *Landscape Futures*

Although most of the planning projects in the *Landscape Futures* programme finished during 2016 and the closing conference of the overall programme was held in 2017 the discussions and activities linked with the programme is very much alive.

The book will be launched at an event in March 2019. The key part of the exhibition 'Danish landscapes between past and future' will be shown at 10 different localities around in the country in the coming years. A summer school on landscape governance drawing on *Landscape Futures* will be offered to European landscape students in August 2019 and a course on landscape strategy making targeted advisors, consultants, municipal planners and landscape managers will be launched next year.

The website *Landscape Futures* will continue to be a central meeting place for events and discussions in the years to come. More material in English will be uploaded in 2019.

Landscape Futures started in 2013 but will continue to influence the discourses on rural landscape planning and governance and to inspire future landscape planning projects in Denmark and in Europe.

References – all linked directly with *Landscape Futures*

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