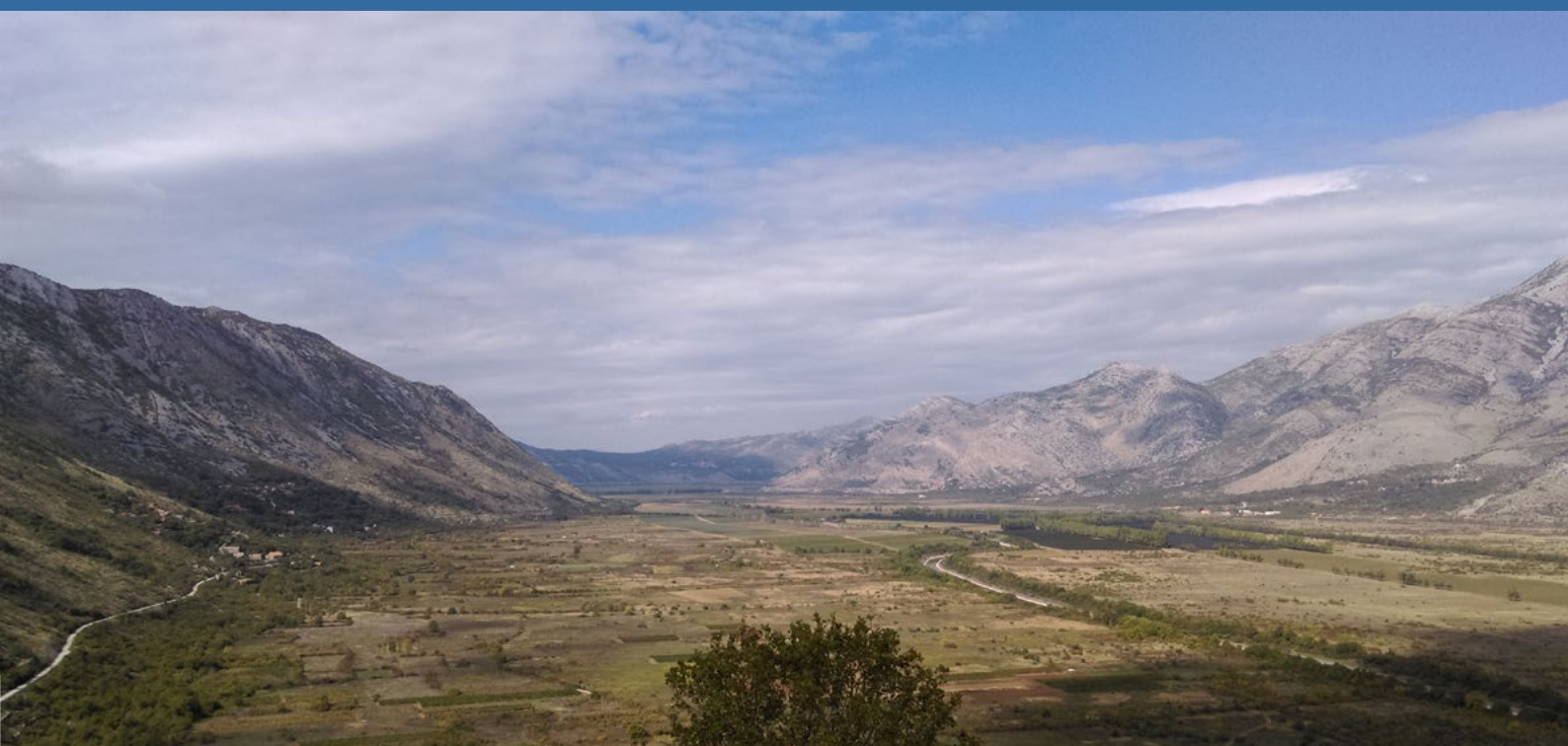


# NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF **THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

*The implementation of the European Landscape Convention  
in Bosnia and Herzegovina*



**Proceedings / Actes**

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# National Symposium on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe in Bosnia and Herzegovina

## **Proceedings**

Trebinje, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 25-26 January 2018

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Culture, the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural,  
Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republic of Srpska,  
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# Contents

<b>Opening session</b>	5
<b>Welcome speeches</b>	5
Mr Edin Veladžić	6
Mr Slobodan Nagradic	8
Mrs Lamija Abdijevic	8
Mr Dragoslav Banjak	8
Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic	8
Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons	9
<b>Introduction</b>	11
The implementation of the European Landscape Convention Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons	13
The status of implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Mrs Lamija Abdijevic	31
Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with emphasis on the Republic of Srpska Mr Dejan Radošević	39
<b>Session 1 – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Experiences of Parties to the Convention</b>	45
Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Croatia Mrs Biserka Dumbovic-Bilusic	47
Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in France: legal framework Mr Julien Transy	55
Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in France: measures adopted for landscape protection, management and planning Mr Gilles de Beaulieu	57
Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Montenegro Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic Mrs Anka Kujović	67
Managing economic and social development in the protection of landscape in the Republic of Serbia: creating sustainable development of cultural landscapes, a challenge for local communities Mrs Biljana Filipovic Đušić Mrs Biljana Jovanovic Ilic	79
The role of the Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje in Serbia in the process of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at regional and local level Mrs Jasminka Lukovic Jaglicic	81
Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Slovenia Mrs Jelena Hladnik	85
<b>Session 2 – Landscape protection, management and planning</b>	91
Methodologies for the establishment and implementation of landscape policies Mrs Jasminka Cvejic Mrs Biljana Filipovic Đušić	93
Destruction of landscape: examples in Bosnia and Herzegovina Mrs Azra Tunovic	103
New possibilities for utilising abandoned railway infrastructure Mr Mirko Radovanac	111
<b>Closing Session</b>	117
General conclusions on landscape policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina Mrs Lamija Abdijevic Mr Dejan Radošević	119

Closing speech	121
Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons	
<b>Exhibition</b>	123
Museum Herzegovina of Trebinje	125
<b>Programme</b>	131
<b>List of participants</b>	143

# Opening session

## Welcome speeches

### Chairs

**Mr Edin Veladžić**

*Senior Advisor for European integration and international cultural co-operation,  
Ministry of Civil Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

**Mr Slobodan Nagradic**

*Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural,  
Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture,  
Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

**Mr Edin Veladžić**

*Senior Advisor, Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

I welcome all participants, on behalf of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and myself.

I give special greetings to representatives from the Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention, and above all to Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention; Mr Dejan Radošević, Head of Section for Biological and Technical Affairs, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Srpska, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage and Mr Slobodan Nagradic, Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, whose institutions have given support to the Symposium.

Special thanks must be given to the landscape experts from France, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro who have accepted our invitation to come and share their professional experience with our governmental experts and civilian representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a signatory to the European Landscape Convention. The Convention was signed on behalf of the country by the Minister of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 9 April 2010, ratified on 31 January 2012 and it entered into force on 1 May 2012.

After ratification of the Convention, and bearing in mind the administrative organisation of the country, Bosnia and Herzegovina has appointed two contact persons to follow up the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. The contact persons, working in different entity institutions, are: Mrs Lamija Abdijevec, Expert Advisor for architectural heritage with the Bureau for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina; and Mr Dejan Radošević, from the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Srpska.

Under the auspices of the Council of Europe from 1954 to 2005, several Conventions in the field of culture, heritage and landscapes have been adopted by Bosnia and Herzegovina. They are undoubtedly very significant and influential instruments of European cultural policy.

It is important to underline that *landscape* has occupied a separate place in relation to the current Council of Europe cultural and heritage policies. The need to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment has led the key European stakeholders to open this Convention for signature in Florence in 2000. It is the first international treaty covering all aspects of landscape and relates to the whole territory of the contracting parties. I am convinced that, in the field of landscapes, there is no significant document at European level at this moment other than the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.

It is important for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and all countries, to recognise the timely significance of landscape policies, their interconnection with many other public policies and appropriate measures, as well as with well-designed policies that begin to act in the direction of protecting and preserving our regional, national and European landscapes.

In particular, this refers to linking with the policy sectors in the field of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, natural heritage, tourism and recreation, agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure and much more.

As a reflection of local or regional identity in a very rich mosaic of European diversity, the landscape represents a vivid natural and cultural heritage, regardless of whether it is a common or special area, urban or rural, on land or in water. The landscape contributes to the creation of local cultures, provides a significant contribution to the quality of life and the strengthening of a common European identity, and is one of the fundamental components of our natural and cultural heritage.

Unfortunately, due to rapid economic development, enormous changes in the field of agriculture, forestry, industrial production, mining, regional planning, urban planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism, recreation and climate changes at a global level, many of our landscapes are exposed to various influences and changes, and in some cases they are in danger of being lost forever.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country that has a very rich cultural, historical and natural heritage: it also has exceptionally beautiful, attractive, interesting and unique landscapes.

In this regard, the potential of Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially local communities, including the beautiful landscapes around the town of Trebinje, are excellent and underutilised. The situation is similar in many other regions of the country. Bearing in mind all the challenges that our landscapes currently face, we appreciate the need to re-think the values of our landscape policies in the light of the spirit, and practical recommendations, of the European Landscape Convention.

As a society that is going through a post-conflict phase, it is necessary to develop a modern and progressive attitude towards our landscapes, in order to preserve the values that the landscape summarises in its multi-century history. The diverse landscape potential (merged with the potential of such fields as culture, heritage, tourism, crafts and economy) can be usefully and smartly used in social spheres in the promotion of the universal European values of democracy, human rights, respecting diversity and rule of law, which can ultimately facilitate the process of building a free, democratic and progressive society.

Since the European Landscape Convention is relatively new, and Bosnia and Herzegovina has relatively recently ratified it, it is a great opportunity that experts from different areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and from different governance levels (state, entity, canton and local level), have the possibility to discuss and exchange experiences with their colleagues from other countries.

Bearing in mind that this is the first meeting at this level in our country dedicated to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, the know-how and experience of the landscape experts of the Council of Europe, Croatia, France, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia will be very valuable in helping us address the challenges of implementing the Convention.

I wish you a successful Symposium, fruitful activities – and a pleasant stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina – to Bosnia and Herzegovina's international guests!

**Mr Slobodan Nagradic**

*Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage,  
Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

**Mrs Lamija Abdijevic**

*Senior Advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments  
of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

**Mr Dragoslav Banjak**

*President of the Assembly of the City of Trebinje, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

**Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic**

*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Montenegro*

Mr Slobodan Nagradic, Mrs Lamija Abdijevic, Mr Dragoslav Banjak and Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic delivered opening speeches welcoming the guests and wishing them a successful Symposium.

**Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons**

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe I would like to express our great pleasure at being in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the National Symposium for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, and would particularly like to convey our appreciation that you have hosted this event in such a nice city and landscape.

We extend our thanks to:

- Mr Edin Veladžić, Senior Advisor for European integration and international cultural co-operation, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Mr Slobodan Nagradic, Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Mrs Lamija Abdijevic, Senior Advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Mr Dragoslav Banjak, President of the Assembly of the City of Trebinje, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina; and, of course, to
- Mr Dejan Radošević, Head of Section, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina, for his greatly appreciated co-operation in the organisation of this event.

I am also most grateful that the Representatives from Croatia, France, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia have been able to join this meeting which is intended to implement the provisions of the Convention (Article 8) on "Mutual assistance and exchange of information" for the establishment of landscape policies.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the Convention in January 2012 and we appreciate very much the significant work in process for its implementation. To date, 38 Council of Europe member States have ratified this Convention and three States have signed it.

The Parties to the Convention indicated their wish to establish a new instrument dedicated to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes, considering that the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: as much in everyday areas as in areas of outstanding beauty. The Convention applies not only to the countryside but also to urban areas; not only to areas of high quality, but also to degraded ones. The Parties acknowledge that the quality and diversity of landscapes constitute a shared resource to which it is vital to contribute protection, management and planning.

Landscape has indeed an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields and constitutes a resource that can promote economic activity and contribute to job creation. It is therefore important to establish strategies and policy documents to ensure that the landscape dimension is taken into account; it is vital to adopt legal and financial instruments, and to develop new forms of co-ordination, both horizontal and vertical.

This event intends to provide the opportunity to learn more about experiences of States Parties in promoting landscape policies.

Thank you for your attention.





# Introduction



# The implementation of the European Landscape Convention

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**Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons**

*Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention*

“The landscape ...

... has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation;

... contributes to the formation of local cultures and ... is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being...;

... is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas ;

... is a key element of individual and social well-being and ... its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.”

*Preamble of the European Landscape Convention*

Adopted in Strasbourg by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000, the European Landscape Convention<sup>1</sup> was opened for signature by the Organisation’s member States in Florence on 20 October of that year. As the first international treaty devoted exclusively to all aspects of landscape, it addresses the Council of Europe’s key challenges in the areas of human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

The Council of Europe member States signatory to the Convention have declared themselves “[c]oncerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment”. The Convention is therefore the first international treaty devoted to sustainable development, with the cultural dimension a particularly relevant factor. Although each citizen must, of course, contribute to preserving the quality of the landscape, it is the authorities that are responsible for establishing the general framework that enables that quality to be assured. The Convention accordingly lays down the general legal principles that must guide the adoption of national landscape policies and the establishment of international co-operation in this area.

To date, 38 Council of Europe member States have ratified the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Three States have also signed it: Estonia, Iceland and Malta.

The Convention states that it is open for signature by the Council of Europe member States and that the instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers can invite the European Community and any European State that is not a member of the Council of Europe to accede to the Convention by a majority decision, as provided in Article 20.d of the Council of Europe’s Statute and by the unanimous vote of the States Parties entitled to hold seats in the Committee of Ministers.

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1. Website of the European Landscape Convention: [www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention](http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention).

The Convention provides that existing competent Committees of Experts, set up under the Council of Europe's Statute, shall be designated by the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers to be responsible for monitoring its implementation. This is currently the task of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), which discusses in particular the results of the Council of Europe conferences on the European Landscape Convention. After each of its meetings, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe forwards a report on the work carried out, and on the operation of the Convention, to the Committee of Ministers.

The aim of the work programme in support of the implementation of the Convention is to ensure the monitoring of its application, promote international co-operation, gather examples of good practice, promote knowledge and research, raise awareness and foster access to information. The Meetings of the workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, which are regularly organised by the Council of Europe in co-operation with a host country, aim to conduct in-depth analyses of certain matters associated with that implementation. Several issues of the Council of Europe journal *Futuropa*, for a new vision of landscape and territory have been devoted to the subject of landscape. The references of the work carried out by the Council of Europe since the adoption of the Convention are mentioned below, and the documents are available at the Council's European Landscape Convention website.<sup>2</sup>

The Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers has demonstrated its full support for the Convention and its implementation. First of all, it adopted it in Strasbourg on 19 July 2000<sup>3</sup> before it was opened for signature by the Organisation's member States. It then adopted four other fundamental texts on its implementation: Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape

Convention;<sup>4</sup> Resolution CM/Res(2008) on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe; Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary; Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on promoting landscape awareness through education; Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on pedagogical material for landscape education at primary level; Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on Transfrontier Landscapes; and Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy, with a view to sustainable development.<sup>5</sup>

The Convention, and the basic texts concerning its implementation, contribute to promoting legal recognition of the landscape, ensuring that the landscape dimension is taken into account in national and international policies, and developing international co-operation.

### The legal recognition of landscapes

The Convention defines landscape as "an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors". It also provides that each Party shall undertake "to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity".

The landscape is recognised regardless of its outstanding beauty, since all forms of landscape have a bearing on citizens' quality of life, and should therefore be taken into account in landscape policies. The scope of the Convention is extensive: it applies to the entire territory of the Parties and relates to natural, urban and peri-urban areas, including land, inland water and marine areas. It thus concerns not just remarkable landscapes but also ordinary everyday landscapes and degraded areas.

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention sets out a "Suggested text" for use as guidance for public authorities when implementing the Convention.<sup>6</sup> It states that a spe-

2. The references of the documents mentioned in this document are available at the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention website:

[www.coe.int/ConventionEuropeennedupaysage](http://www.coe.int/ConventionEuropeennedupaysage);  
[www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention](http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention)

The proceedings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention can be found in the Council of Europe's "European spatial planning and landscape" series:

[www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications).

Books published by Council of Europe Publishing:  
[www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications);

The Council of Europe journal *Futuropa*, for a new vision of landscape and territory:

[www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/futuropa-magazines](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/futuropa-magazines).

3. <http://rm.coe.int/16802f80c6>.

4. <http://rm.coe.int/16806a4938>.

5. [www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/reference-texts](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/reference-texts).

6. Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3, Appendix 2.

cific national ministry should be responsible for implementing landscape policy and for inter-ministerial co-ordination in the area; that it should organise consultation with civil society and the assessment of landscape policies by an ad hoc body; that, in collaboration with the other ministries and with public participation, it should regularly develop and review a national landscape strategy, laying down the guiding principles of landscape policy, describing the paths taken and the goals pursued, in order to protect, manage and plan landscapes.

It provides that this landscape strategy should be made public and that ministries whose activities influence landscapes should liaise with departments responsible for implementing landscape policy in the course of their activities, and regularly report on their landscape policy.

It also provides that regional and local authorities should have staff familiar with landscape issues in order to implement landscape policy in their spheres of competence, taking landscapes into account at their respective territorial levels. The text reiterates that landscape policy is a responsibility shared between the national authorities and regional and local authorities, in keeping with the principle of subsidiarity.

The documents entitled "Landscape in languages and laws in the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention" and "Landscape Lexicon: richness and diversity of words, texts and approaches to landscape in Europe" compile information on the meaning of the word landscape in the languages of the States Parties to the Convention, and in the legal texts adopted in connection with implementing the Convention.<sup>7</sup>

Various studies that deal with sustainable development and draw attention to the role of landscape in the lives of human beings and societies have been carried out.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- "Landscape policies: contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development (social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches)", Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002

- "Landscapes and individual and social well-being", Strasbourg (France), 27-28 November 2003
- "Landscape and society" Ljubljana (Slovenia), 11-12 May 2006
- "Multifunctional Landscape", Evora (Portugal), 20-21 October 2011
- "National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities", Yerevan (Armenia), 5-6 October 2016
- "The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy", Brno (Czech Republic), 5-6 September 2017

The following publications bring together thematic reports on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- Council of Europe, *Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
  - Landscape and social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches
  - Landscape and individual and social well-being
- Council of Europe, *Landscape facets*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012
  - Landscape and ethics

The Council of Europe journal *Futuropa*, for a new vision of landscape and territory:

- "Landscapes: the setting for our future lives", *Naturopa*, 1998, no. 86
- "European Landscape Convention", *Naturopa*, 2002, no. 98
- "Landscape through literature", *Naturopa/Culturopa*, 2005, no. 103
- "Landscape and public space", *Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory*, 2014, no. 3

### **Taking account of the landscape dimension in national and international policies**

The Convention provides that each Party shall undertake, at national level, to establish and implement landscape policies on the one hand, and to integrate landscape into its other policies that may have a direct

7. See Council of Europe, "Landscape dimensions", Council of Europe Publishing, 2017. [www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications).

or indirect impact on landscape on the other. They also undertake to co-operate on taking into account the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes and to recommend, where relevant, that landscape considerations be included in them.

### The establishment and implementation of landscape policies

The Convention states that "landscape policy" means "an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscape". Among its "general measures", it also provides that each Party shall undertake "to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of [the] landscape policies". In particular, Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention contains a set of theoretical, methodological and practical guidelines intended for Parties to the Convention who wish to draw up and implement landscape policies on the basis of the Convention.

The Convention provides a definition of the terms "protection", "management" and "planning" of landscapes:

- "protection" means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity;
- "management" means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes;
- "planning" means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- "National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities", Yerevan (Armenia), 5-6 October 2016
- "The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy", Brno (Czech Republic), 5-6 September 2017

### Participation, "general measures" to promote landscape policies

The Convention provides that each Party shall undertake "to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of [the] landscape policies". It accordingly demands a responsible, forward-looking attitude on the part of all players whose decisions influence landscape quality, and therefore has consequences in many policy and action areas, both public and private.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- "Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape", Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
- "Landscape and society" Ljubljana (Slovenia), 11-12 May 2006
- "Landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy", Cetinje (Montenegro), 2-3 October 2013
- "Visions for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning", Thessaloniki (Greece), 1-2 October 2012

The publication:

- Council of Europe, *Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
- Landscape and innovative instruments
- Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives
- Landscape and public participation

*Awareness-raising, training, education, landscape identification and assessment, setting landscape quality objectives and implementing landscape policies, "specific measures" to promote landscape policies*

The Convention provides that each Party shall undertake "to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of specific measures". The "specific measures" to promote landscape policies are outlined below.

## Awareness-raising

This is about increasing awareness of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them, among civil society, private organisations and public authorities.

On the occasion of the First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, held on 20 October 2017,<sup>8</sup> local authorities were invited to celebrate the landscape as “an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity” (Article 5.a of the Convention). Numerous events were held on this occasion.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- “Awareness-raising, training and education”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002

The publication:

- Council of Europe, *Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
- Landscape and awareness-raising, training and education

## Training

It is important to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations, as well as multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors, and for the associations concerned.

See in particular on this subject:

The publications:

- Council of Europe, *Landscape facets*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012
- Landscape and training of landscape architects
- Council of Europe, Report presented to the 8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention “Landscape and training of civil engineers” (CEP-CDCPP (2015) 15)

## Education

It is of fundamental importance to promote school and university courses that, in the relevant disciplines, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning. Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on promoting landscape awareness through education focuses in particular on school teaching in primary and secondary education, considering that educational activities in the landscape field are an excellent way of giving meaning to the future of young people.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- “Awareness-raising, training and education”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002

The publications:

- Council of Europe, *Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
- Landscape and awareness-raising, training and education
- Council of Europe, *Landscape facets*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012
- Landscape and children’s education
- Council of Europe, *Landscape dimensions*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2017
- Landscape and primary and secondary education

The 21st Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “The implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Education”, will be held in Tropea, Calabria (Italy), on 3-5 October 2018.

## Identification and assessment

It is necessary to enlist the help of all players concerned in order to improve knowledge of landscapes and ensure that landscape identification and assessment procedures are guided by the exchange of experience and methodology between Parties to the Convention.

8. [www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/-/20-october-2017-first-international-landscape-day-of-the-council-of-europe](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/-/20-october-2017-first-international-landscape-day-of-the-council-of-europe).



See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- “Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
- “Landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy”, Cetinje (Montenegro), 2-3 October 2013

The publications:

- Council of Europe, *Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
  - Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives
- Council of Europe, *Landscape facets*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012
  - European local landscape circle studies

#### Defining landscape quality objectives

The aim is to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, subsequent to public consultation. The term “landscape quality objective” means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- “Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
- “Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice”, Girona (Spain), 28-29 September 2006

The publication:

- Council of Europe, *Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
  - Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives

#### The implementation of landscape policies

It is necessary to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

According to Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, in order to implement landscape policies a general planning and development process should be introduced. This should use specific instruments and provide for the landscape dimension to be included in sectoral instruments. It notes that instruments are already being employed in several countries and each can be a model for either creating new instruments or improving existing ones. The main categories are landscape planning (landscape study plans included in spatial planning); the inclusion of the landscape in sectoral policies and instruments; shared charters, contracts and strategic plans; impact and landscape studies; evaluations of the effects of operations on landscape not subject to an impact study; protected sites and landscape; the relationship between landscape and regulations concerning the cultural and historic heritage; resources and financing; landscape awards; landscape observatories, centres and institutes; reports on the state of the landscape and landscape policies; and the management of trans-frontier landscapes.

Consultation and decision-making meetings are held by the Council of Europe member States at national, regional and local level with the support or participation of the Council of Europe Secretariat, in order to foster debate and the adoption of policies for the implementation of the Convention. These policies make it possible to promote horizontal co-operation between ministries, vertical co-operation between tiers of government and/or cross-cutting co-operation between the authorities, professionals, the population and the private sector.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:



- “Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
- “Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management”, Piešťany (Slovakia), 24-25 April 2008

Two reports on the landscape dimension of the public policies and international programmes were presented at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention: “Report on public landscape funding” and update of the Report “Selected funding opportunities to support the implementation of the European Landscape Convention”<sup>9</sup>

### **Integrating landscape to other policies that may have a direct or indirect impact on it**

The Convention provides that each Party shall undertake “to integrate landscape to its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape”.

According to the Convention, developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases led to the degradation, standardisation or transformation of landscapes. It points out that many rural and peri-urban areas in particular have undergone and are continuing to undergo far-reaching changes and deserve great attention both on the part of the authorities and the public.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- “Landscape and spatial planning”, Strasbourg (France), 27-28 November 2003
- “Landscapes for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas”, Cork (Ireland), 16-17 June 2005
- “Landscape and rural heritage”, Sibiu (Romania), 20-21 September 2007
- “Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management”, Piešťany (Slovakia), 24-25 April 2008

- “Landscape and driving forces” (climate change and the new energy paradigm, the “Globalscape”, landscape and social transformations, production systems and consumption patterns), Malmö/Alnarp (Sweden), 8-9 October 2009
- “Landscape, infrastructures and society”, Cordoba (Spain), 15-16 April 2010
- “Multifunctional landscape”, Evora (Portugal), 20-21 October 2011
- “Visions for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning”, Thessaloniki (Greece), 1-2 October 2012
- “Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape”, Urgup (Turkey), 30 September, 1-2 October 2014

The publications:

- Council of Europe, *Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
  - Landscape and spatial planning
- Council of Europe, *Landscape facets*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012
  - Landscape, towns and peri-urban and suburban areas
  - Landscape and transport infrastructure: roads
  - Road infrastructures: tree avenues in the landscape
- Council of Europe, *Landscape dimensions*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2017
  - Landscape and wind turbines
  - Landscape and leisure
  - Landscape and economy
  - Landscape and advertising

The Council of Europe journal *Futuropa*, for a new vision of landscape and territory:

- “Landscape through literature”, *Naturopa/Culturopa*, 2005, no. 103
- “Vernacular rural habitat, a heritage in our landscape”, *Futuropa*, for a new vision of landscape and territory, 2008, no. 1

9. Documents of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: CEP-CDCPP (2017) 10E and 11E.

Two reports on the integration of the landscape dimension to agriculture policies, as well as regional and town planning policies, were presented at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention: “Drawing agricultural landscapes for the sustainable and harmonious development of territories” and “Towards a grammar for European landscapes.”<sup>10</sup>

### **The development of international co-operation**

The Contracting Parties undertake to co-operate in catering for the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes, and to recommend as appropriate the inclusion of landscape considerations in these policies and programmes. They accordingly undertake to promote technical and scientific assistance and exchange of landscape specialists for training and information, and to exchange information on all matters covered by the Convention.

The Council of Europe organises this co-operation through its conferences on the European Landscape Convention. Held since 2001 at the Palais de l’Europe, they enable progress to be made on implementing the Convention.<sup>11</sup> Representatives of the Parties to the Convention and signatory States participate in them, as do representatives of the main Council of Europe bodies: the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and the Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations with participatory status at the Council of Europe. Also present with observer status are representatives of Council of Europe member States that are not yet Parties or signatories, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organisations with an interest in the subject.

The results of the discussions held at the meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the meetings of the working groups responsible for drawing up draft recommendations, thematic reports produced by Council of Europe experts formulating action proposals, and proposals made by the juries of the

Council of Europe Landscape Award are presented at these conferences with the aim of preparing draft decisions, which are then submitted to the steering committee responsible for the Convention.

### **The development of transfrontier co-operation**

Transfrontier landscapes are the subject of a specific provision: “The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation at local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes”. Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention also pays particular attention to the management of transfrontier landscapes.

The Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on Transfrontier Landscapes considers that it is important for appropriate consideration to be given to landscape and its environmental, cultural, social and economic values as a development factor for local societies, and recommends that the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention “promote co-operation focusing on transfrontier landscapes by encouraging local and regional authorities to work together to draw up, where appropriate, joint landscape-enhancement programmes for implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on transfrontier landscapes”, and calls on the Parties concerned to “inform the other Parties to the Convention, in the framework of the Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention, of the co-operation programmes drawn up and put in place, in order to foster an exchange of experiences between the Parties”.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- “Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes and transfrontier landscapes”, Strasbourg (France), 27-28 November 2003
- Landscape and transfrontier co-operation: the landscape knows no boundary”, Andorra la Vella (Andorra), 1-2 October 2015

The publication:

- Council of Europe, *Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the*

10. Documents of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: CEP-CDCPP (2017) 14E and 15E.

11. Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention have been held on 22-23 November 2001, 28-29 November 2002, 17-18 June 2004, 22-23 March 2007, 30-31 March 2009, 3-4 May 2011, 26-27 March 2013, 19-20 March 2015 and 23-24 March 2017.

[www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences).

The Celebration of the 10th anniversary of the European Landscape Convention 2000-2010 – New challenges, new opportunities, was held in Florence, Italy, on 19-20 October 2010.

[www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications).

*European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006

- Landscape and policies, international programmes and transfrontier landscapes

The Council of Europe journal, *Futuropa*, for a new vision of landscape and territory – “Landscape and transfrontier co-operation”, 2010, no. 2

A Report on “Regional approaches to sustainable landscapes and green economic growth”, covering activities of REC Caucasus for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, was presented at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.<sup>12</sup>

### **The promotion of international co-operation, mutual assistance and the exchange of information**

To ensure exchanges of information and monitoring of the implementation of the Convention in the various member States of the Council of Europe, a document setting out the landscape policies pursued in the member States has been produced on a regular basis and presented on the occasion of the Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention.<sup>13</sup>

The use of the European Landscape Convention Information System, set up pursuant to Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary, will permit access online to information concerning national and regional policies that have been developed.<sup>14</sup> The glossary has been produced in order to explain certain terms employed and thus provide access keys for authorities, organisations or citizens seeking useful information on landscape policies.<sup>15</sup>

The States Parties to the Convention are invited to make use of this Information System and its glossary in the context of their co-operation, to work together on developing it further and to continue to exchange information on all the matters covered by the provisions of the Convention, in order to

promote an awareness of landscapes and the policies relating to them.

### **Recognition of exemplary projects: the Landscape Award and the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe**

The European Landscape Convention provides for a Council of Europe Landscape Award which recognises policies or measures adopted by local or regional authorities or non-governmental organisations to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe.

On 20 February 2008, the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers adopted Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The Award and special mentions are conferred every two years on the basis of a Committee of Ministers’ decision following a proposal by a jury and a Council of Europe steering committee tasked with monitoring the implementation of the Convention. Four criteria have been established for the conferment of the Council of Europe Landscape Award: sustainable territorial development, exemplariness, public participation and awareness-raising.

A section of the Convention website, entitled “Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance of the European Landscape Convention”, is devoted to a presentation of national award-winning projects.<sup>16</sup> Depending on the case, they promote landscape protection through measures to preserve the significant and characteristic features of the landscape; landscape management through action from a sustainable development perspective to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape in order to guide and harmonise change; or landscape planning through forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes. These projects foster: landscapes for living, in urban and peri-urban areas; landscapes to discover, through the provision of roads or country paths; historical and living landscapes, between nature and culture; or landscapes that enable people to get to know the countryside and take action to support it, by establishing methodologies and other landscape promotion tools.

12. Documents of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: CEP-CDCPP (2017) 17E.

13. Documents of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 3; CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 7; CEP-CDCPP (2013) 5; CEP-CDCPP (2015) 5.

14. Public part completed by the Parties to the Convention: [www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-observatory](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-observatory); [https://elcl6.coe.int/WebForms/Public\\_List.aspx](https://elcl6.coe.int/WebForms/Public_List.aspx).

15. <https://rm.coe.int/16802fc144>.

16. [www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance). See also the “Landscape Award of the Council of Europe” section of the European Landscape Convention website; Publication: The Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe, Territory and Landscape Series, 2017, No. 105 (presentation of the projects in Sessions 1 to 5 of the Award); [www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications).

The Committee of Ministers adopted, on 27 September 2017, the Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe. It gathers the exemplary achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention, showing that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape features of people's surroundings.

*Sessions of the Landscape Award  
of the Council of Europe*

Five sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe have been held: Session 1 (2008-2009), Session 2 (2010-2011), Session 3 (2012-2013), Session 4 (2014-2015) and Session 5 (2016-2017). The sixth Session (2018-2019) is under way.

The Awards, special mentions and acknowledgements have been conferred on the basis of decisions by the Committee of Ministers which are based on the recommendations of the Council of Europe steering committee responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention (Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape – CDCPP) and prepared by an International Jury. In accordance with the Rules, the Awards are presented by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, or his representative, at a public ceremony.<sup>17</sup>

*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum  
of National Selections*

Biennially organised by the Council of Europe, the "Council of Europe Landscape Award Forums" aim to highlight the selections made at national level within the framework of the Landscape Award, as sources of inspiration.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- "Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 1st-2nd Sessions, 2008-2010 and 2010-2011", Carbonia (Italy), 4-5 June 2012

- "Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 3rd Session 2012-2013", Wrocław (Poland), 11-12 June 2014
- "Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 4th Session 2014-2015", Budapest (Hungary), 9-10 June 2016
- "Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 5th Session 2016-2017", Daugavpils (Latvia), 20-21 June 2018

## Conclusion

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention states that "[t]he concept of landscape is undergoing a period of rapid and profound change accompanied by significant advances". It notes that the European Landscape Convention and the documents relating to its implementation "have led to developments in numerous European States, not only in their national and regional legislation but also at various administrative levels, as well as in methodological documents and experiments with active participatory landscape policies". It further notes that "[t]his situation has come about both in States which have long been active in this area and which have tried and tested landscape policies and instruments, and in States which are not yet at that stage". Finally, it points out that the Convention "is used as a benchmark by some countries to initiate a process of profound change in their landscape policies; for others it constitutes an opportunity to define their policy".

Landscape has been gradually introduced into governmental political agendas; an extensive international co-operation network in support of the implementation of the Convention has developed; the concept of landscape as defined by the Convention is being increasingly recognised by the authorities and citizens; new forms of co-operation are emerging between the different tiers of government – national, regional and local – and between the ministries or departments of the same state or region; landscape-specific working structures (observatories, centres or landscape institutes) are being set up; landscape-specific laws and regulations are being adopted; states and regions are co-operating beyond their borders in the case of frontier landscapes; national landscape awards referring to the Council of Europe Landscape Award have been launched; university programmes have been developed with reference to the Convention and summer universities on landscape are being organised; biennials, landscape festivals and exhibitions based on the principles of the Convention are being

17. See also: [www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/home](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/home);  
[www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance);  
[www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications);  
"The Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe", Council of Europe Publishing, European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2017, No. 105.



held; and communities and non-governmental organisations are feeling increasingly involved and becoming active.

As a thoroughly modern concept, landscape combines all four elements of sustainable development: natural, cultural, social and economic. It is also a constantly evolving story. As a unique setting and meeting place for populations, it is a key factor in the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of individuals and societies. As a source of contemplative and creative inspiration, it takes us on a journey through time, space and imagination.

Governments wishing to implement the principles of good governance need to consider the inestimable value of landscape for human beings and include the landscape dimension in their national and international policy-making. It is also up to each individual to respect the landscape and take care of it – in its appearance and substance – for both current and future generations.

Powerpoint presentation  
<http://rm.coe.int/1680787909>



Council of Europe  
www.coe.int





COUNCIL OF EUROPE  
EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION  
National Workshop on the implementation  
of the European Landscape Convention  
in Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Drawing landscape policies for the future  
Trebilje, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
25-26 January 2018



Popovo Polje, Trebilje




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Council of Europe  
The European Landscape Convention



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Council of Europe



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949

47 Member States- Headquarters in the Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg

Statutes

- Promotes Democracy Human rights Rule of law
- Seek common solutions to the main problems facing society




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European Landscape Convention

October 2000

- Came into force 1 March 2004 considered as the first international convention on sustainable development.
- Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe Strasbourg, 19 July 2000
- Opened for signature Florence, Italy, 20 October 2000






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Status

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

Signatories states: Iceland, Malta (2 signatures).

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

Other States non Member of the Council of Europe  
Protocol (STCE n°219) 1st August 2018

Contribute to the global debates on sustainable development (United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) and habitat.





Council of Europe  
www.coe.int

Philosophy: Landscape as a common good

The landscape ... has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation;

... contributes to the formation of local cultures and ... is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity;

... is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas;

... is a key element of individual and social well-being and ... its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.

Preamble to the European Landscape Convention






**Why?**

The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes.

The Convention expresses the Member States concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment.

It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.



**Scope**

The Preamble says that States wish to provide "a new instrument devoted exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe".

It applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, urban and peri-urban areas, whether on land, water or sea.

It concerns remarkable landscapes... and also ordinary or everyday landscapes and degraded areas.

Landscape is recognised irrespective of its perceived value, since all forms of landscape are crucial to the quality of the citizens' environment and deserve to be considered in landscape policies.



**Definitions**

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

"Landscape policy" means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes.

"Landscape quality objective" means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings.

"Landscape protection" means action to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity.

"Landscape management" means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes.

"Landscape planning" means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.



**Aims of the Convention**

**National level: promote protection, management and planning of landscapes;**

**International level: promote international co-operation on landscape issues.**



**Council of Europe Working Programme**

The work done to implement the European Landscape Convention by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe is aimed at:

1. Monitoring implementation of the Convention
2. Drafting guidelines/recommendations
3. Collecting examples of good practices
4. Promoting European and international co-operation
5. Fostering knowledge and research
6. Raising awareness
7. Fostering access to information



**1. Monitoring the implementation of the Convention**

Council of Europe Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) / Council of Europe Conference of the on the European Landscape Convention

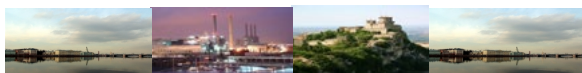
Contracting Parties and Signatories States of the European Landscape Convention and Member States of the Council of Europe and observers

- Parliamentary Assembly
- Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe
- Conference of international non governmental organisations
- International governmental organisations
- International on governmental organisations



**National level: Contracting Parties undertake to implement four general measures**

- Legal recognition of landscape as constituting an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- Establishment and implementation of landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning;
- Establishment of procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies;
- Integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies, with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.



**National level: Contracting Parties undertake to implement five specific measures**

- Awareness-raising: increasing awareness among the civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them
- Promotion in training and education:
  - training for specialists in landscape appraisal and landscape operations
  - multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sector and for associations concerned
  - school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values that the landscape has and the issues raised by its protection, management and planning
- Identification and evaluation: mobilising those concerned in order to reach a better knowledge of landscape, guiding the work of landscape identification and evaluation through exchanges of experience and methodology between the Parties at a European level
- Setting landscape quality objectives: defining landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation
- Implementation of landscape policies: introducing policy instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape



**Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary**

Recommends that States Parties to the Convention:

- use the Information System with its glossary, in the framework of their co-operation, and co-operate to develop it;
- continue to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention in order to promote knowledge of landscapes and landscape policies, in view of enhancing the quality of people's lives, taking care of their surroundings.

The Information System is a “toolbox” helping to provide mutual technical and scientific assistance through the collection and exchange of landscape experience and research, as provided for in Article 8 of the Convention on mutual assistance and exchange of information.



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

- Andorra** : National Landscape Strategy of Andorra 2016-2020 – Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development
- Ireland** : National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 – Ministry for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
- Hungary**: National Landscape Strategy (2017-2026) - Ministry of Agriculture
- Latvia**: Landscape Policy Strategy - Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development
- Switzerland**: The Swiss Landscape Conception; Landscape 2020 – Federal Office of the Environment
- Netherlands**: Agenda Landschap – *andenschappelijk verantwoord ondernemen voor iedereen*
- Portugal** : The National policy on architecture and landscape
- Armenia**: Architectural criteria's protection of landscape character identity of settlements; Provision of the measures for the implementation of the European Landscape Principles of landscape planning in mountainous regions; Introduction of principles are defined by the European Landscape Convention relating to training and education in the higher education systems ... Lithuania...



**Legal and financial instruments**

- France**: Landscape policies and legal instruments
- Poland**: Instruments for the implementation of the national landscape policy : Landscape audit, Landscape Day
- Spain**: The National Plan of cultural landscape, “100 Cultural landscapes in Spain”
- Italy**: Thee National Landscape Observatory
- Switzerland**: The Swiss Landscape Fund



**2. Drafting guidelines/recommendations**

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States for the implementation of the Convention

- Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 on promoting landscape awareness through education;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on **transfrontier landscapes**;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)7 on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of democracy and human rights, within a perspective of sustainable development.



**\* Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

General principles are designed to provide guidance on some of the fundamental articles of the European Landscape Convention:



- A. Consider the territory as a whole
- B. Recognise the fundamental role of knowledge
- C. Promote awareness
- D. Define landscape strategies
- E. Integrate the landscape dimension in territorial policies
- F. Integrate landscape into sectoral policies
- G. Make use of public participation
- H. Achieve landscape quality objectives

“Every planning action or project should comply with landscape quality objectives. It should in particular improve landscape quality, or at least not bring about a decline. The effects of projects, whatever their scale, on landscape should therefore be evaluated and rules and instruments corresponding to those effects defined. Each planning action or project should not only match, but also be appropriate to the features of the places.”

- I. Develop mutual assistance and exchange of information



**Appendix 1 - Examples of instruments used to implement the European Landscape Convention**

Instruments are already being put to use in several countries and each of them can be a model for either the creation of new instruments or the improvement of existing ones.

The main categories of instruments are:

- landscape planning: landscape study plans included in spatial planning;
- inclusion of the landscape in sectoral policies and instruments;
- shared charters, contracts, strategic plans;
- impact and landscape studies;
- evaluations of the effects of operations on landscape not subject to an impact study;
- protected sites and landscapes;
- relationship between landscape and regulations concerning the cultural and historic heritage;
- resources and financing;
- landscape awards;
- landscape observatories, centres and institutes;
- reports on the state of the landscape and landscape policies;
- transfrontier landscapes.



- reports on the state of the landscape and landscape policies;
- transfrontier landscapes.

**Appendix 2 - Suggested text for the practical implementation of the European Landscape Convention at national level**

**Paragraph 4 – Division of responsibilities and competences**

a. Landscape policy is a responsibility shared between the national authorities and regional and local authorities, in keeping with the principle of subsidiarity.

- b. The Ministry of ...:
  - i. is responsible for implementing landscape policy and for interministerial co-ordination in that field;
  - ii. organises consultation with civil society and the assessment of landscape policies by an ad hoc body;
  - iii. in collaboration with the other ministries and with public participation, regularly develops and reviews a national landscape strategy laying down the guiding principles of landscape policy and describing the paths taken and the goals pursued in order to protect, manage or plan landscapes. This landscape strategy should be made public.





c. The ministries whose activities influence landscapes should liaise with departments responsible for implementing landscape policy in the course of their activities, in keeping with the principles embodied in Paragraph 3, and regularly report on their landscape policy.

d. Regional and local authorities should have staff familiar with landscape issues who are capable of implementing landscape policy in their spheres of competence, taking landscapes into account at their respective territorial levels.



*\* Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)7 on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of democracy and human rights, within a perspective of sustainable development.*

- consider the importance that quality and diversity of landscapes has for the minds and bodies of human beings, as well as for societies, in the reflections and work devoted to human rights and democracy, with a view to sustainable development;
- frame landscape policies in the long term, so that they take into account the common surroundings for present and future generations;
- develop landscape policies throughout the entire territory, so that people can enjoy their surroundings in dignity and without discrimination;
- ensure that landscape policies respond to the ideal of living together, especially in culturally diverse societies;
- take into account the landscape issue in the actions taken to promote good governance and democratic citizenship, notably through awareness-raising, training and education;



- apply the principles of human rights and democracy in landscape policies;
- guarantee the right to participation by the general public, local and regional authorities, and other relevant parties including non-governmental organisations, with an interest in the definition, implementation and monitoring of landscape policies;
- include the "landscape", as defined by the Convention, in indicators of sustainable development relating to environmental, social, cultural and economic issues;
- implement the principle of non-regression in order to ensure that landscape policies can only be subject to continuous improvement.



**3. Collecting examples of good practice:  
"the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance"**

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

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

Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe on 20 February 2008

- Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development
- Criterion 2 – Exemplary value
- Criterion 3 – Public participation
- Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising



**1st Session 2008-2009**

1. Czech Republic
2. Finland
3. France
4. Hungary
5. Italy
6. Slovenia
7. Spain
8. Turkey



**2nd Session 2010-2011**

1. Belgium
2. Cyprus
3. Czech Republic
4. Finland
5. France
6. Hungary
7. Italy
8. Netherlands
9. Norway
10. Serbia
11. Slovakia
12. Slovenia
13. Spain
14. United Kingdom



**3rd Session 2012-2013**

1. Belgium
2. Czech Republic
3. Finland
4. France
5. Hungary
6. Ireland
7. Italy
8. Latvia
9. Lithuania
10. the Netherlands
11. Poland

12. Portugal
13. Romania
14. Serbia
15. Slovakia
16. Slovenia
17. Spain
18. United Kingdom



**4th Session 2014-2015**

1. Belgium
2. Croatia
3. Cyprus
4. Czech Republic
5. Finland
6. Hungary
7. Italy
8. Latvia
9. The Netherlands
10. Slovak Republic
11. Spain
12. Turkey



**5th Session 2016-2017**

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Andorra        | 8. Hungary          |
| 2. Belgium        | 9. Italy            |
| 3. Croatia        | 10. Latvia          |
| 4. Czech Republic | 11. Serbia          |
| 5. Finland        | 12. Slovak Republic |
| 6. France         | 13. Spain           |
| 7. Greece         |                     |



**Landscape Awards of the Council of Europe**

- 1st Session (2009)**  
Park of the Deûle, Lille Métropole (France)
- 2nd Session (2011)**  
City of Carbonia, Carbonia (Italy)



- 3rd Session (2013)**  
Preserving ecological value in the landscape of the Szprotawa river valley, Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks, Poland

- 4th Session (2015)**  
Borderless co-operation of local communities for the landscape heritage of "Fabulous" Hetés, Hungary and Slovenia

- 5th Session (2017)**  
Daugavpils City Council, Latvia





**Resolution CM/Res(2017)18 of the Committee of Ministers to the European Landscape Convention**

Resolves that:

- I. The exemplary achievements presented by the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention in the framework of the sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and acknowledged by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe are part of the "Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe";[1]
- II. The Parties are invited to encourage media coverage of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance to raise public awareness of the importance of landscape.

[1] www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance

65 achievements



**4. Promoting international co-operation**

International policies and programmes

The Parties undertake to co-operate in the consideration of the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes, and to recommend, where relevant, the inclusion of landscape considerations in them.

The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of the Convention, and in particular :

- to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;
- to promote the exchange of landscape specialists for training and information purposes;
- to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention.

Transfrontier landscapes

Transfrontier landscapes are covered by a specific provision : the Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.



**Exchange experiences: the Council of Europe meetings of the workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

- Organised by the Council of Europe with a Member State of the Council of Europe and other partners on a regular basis since 2002
- Exchange experiences, examining both good and bad practices in the protection, management and planning of the European landscape
- Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the state hosting the meeting.

**Workshops 2002  
23-24 May, Strasbourg, France**

- Landscape policies: the contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development – social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches
- Landscape identification, evaluation and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources – Awareness-raising, training and education
- Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape
- Landscape Award



**Workshops 27-28 November 2003,  
Strasbourg, France**

- Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes
- Transfrontier landscapes
- Individual and social well-being
- Spatial planning and landscape



Exhibition on "Landscape through the eyes of the children of Armenia"



**Workshops 16-17 June 2005, Cork, Ireland**

"Landscape for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas"



**Workshops 11-12 May 2006, Ljubljana, Slovenia, "Landscape and society"**



**Workshops 28-29 September 2006, Girona, Spain, "Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice"**



**Workshops 20-21 September 2007, Sibiu, Romania, "Landscape and rural heritage"**



**Workshops 25-26 April 2008, Piestany, Slovak Republic, "Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management"**



**Workshops 8-9 October 2009, Malmo, Sweden, "Landscape and driving forces"**

Swedish National Heritage Board



**Workshops 20-21 October 2011, Evora, Portugal, "Multifunctional landscapes"**



**Workshops 4-5 June 2012, Carbonia (Sardinia), Italy "Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award – 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Sessions"**



**Workshops 2-3 October 2012, Thessalonica, Greece, "Vision for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: Landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning. Another way to see the territory involving civil society..."**



**Workshops 2-3 October 2013, Cetinje, Montenegro, "The future of the territories, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy"**



**Workshops 11-12 June 2014, Wroclaw, Poland, "Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award – 3rd Session"**



**Workshops 1-2 October 2014, Urgup, Turkey, "Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape"**



**Workshops 1-2 October 2015, Andorra la Vella, Andorra, "Landscape and transfrontier cooperation, the landscape knows no boundary"**



**Workshops 9-10 June 2016, Budapest, Hungary, "Forum of national landscape selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award - 4th Session"**



**Workshops 5-7 October 2016, Erevan, Armenia, "National Landscape policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities"**



**Workshops October 2017, Brno, Czech Republic "The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: local democracy"**



**Workshops October 2018, Italy, Calabria "Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: education"**

**Workshops, Seville, Spain "Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: water"**

**Workshops, Switzerland "Implementation of the European Landscape Convention"**



**National information Workshops and Events on the European Landscape Convention**

- Information Seminar co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Republic of Armenia, Yerevan (Armenia), 23-24 October 2003
- Information Seminar organised by the Council of Europe, Moscow (Russia), 26-27 April 2004
- Information Seminar concerning sustainable spatial development and the European Landscape Convention co-organised by the Council of Europe and Romania, Tulcea (Romania), 6-7 May 2004
- Information Seminar co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Republic of Albania, Tirana (Albania), 15-16 December 2005
- Information Seminar on landscape in Andorra co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Principality of Andorra, Andorra la Vella (Andorra), 4-5 June 2007
- National Events organised with Ministries of the States concerned 2007-2017.



**5. Fostering knowledge and research for landscape policies**

**Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention**

- Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes;
  - Transfrontier landscapes;
  - Education; Individual and social well-being; Spatial planning and landscape
- CoE Publishing, 2006

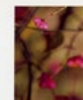


Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention



**Landscape facets: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

- Landscape, town, peri-urban and sub-urban areas;
  - Infrastructure and landscape: roads;
  - Road infrastructure: tree avenues in the landscape;
  - European Local Landscape circle studies: implementation guide;
  - Education on landscape for children;
  - Training of landscape architects; Landscape and ethics)
- CoE Publishing, 2012



Landscape facets: Reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention



**Landscape dimensions: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

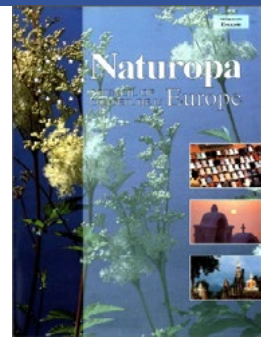
Landscape and wind turbines, Landscape and leisure  
Landscape and education  
Landscape and economy  
Landscape and advertising  
Landscape and democracy  
CoE Publishing, 2017



**6. Raising awareness**

1967  
Standing Committee of Experts for the conservation of nature and landscape

1997  
Naturopa magazine of the Council of Europe  
'Nature and the different religions'



CoE "Futuropa for a new vision of landscape and territory" Magazine

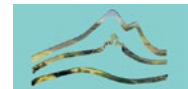
- "Landscapes: the setting for our future lives" (Naturopa, 1998, n° 6)
- "The European Landscape Convention", (Naturopa, 2002, n° 98)
- "Landscape through literature" (Naturopa, 2005, n° 103)
- "Vernacular habitat, an heritage in the landscape" (Futuropa, 2008, n° 1)
- "Landscape and transfrontier cooperation" (Futuropa, 2010, n° 2)
- "Landscape and public space" (Futuropa, 2013, n° 3)



**First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe  
20 October 2017**

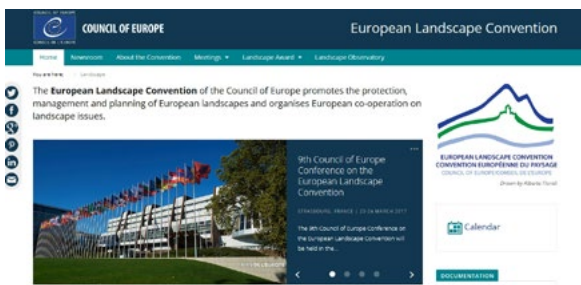
The First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, inspired by the European Landscape Convention, invited local authorities, in Europe and beyond, to celebrate the landscape as "an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity", and to develop policies.

The Council of Europe encourages, in particular, the establishment of procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies, considering that its protection, management and planning "entails rights and responsibilities for everyone".



**7. Fostering access to information**

<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>  
<http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage>



**Conclusions**

- the landscape is progressively included in the political agenda of governments,
- the concept of landscape, as defined by the Convention, is becoming more and more recognised in public policies at national, regional and local levels as well as by populations,
- new forms of cooperation are developed between different levels of authorities (national, regional and local) and between ministries or departments of one State or region,
- specific working structures for landscape (observatories, centers or landscape institutes) have been created,
- specific laws and regulations referring to landscape have been developed according to the provisions of the Convention,
- States or regions cooperate beyond their borders for transfrontier landscapes,
- an important network of cooperation at international level for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention has been developed,



- national landscape awards and landscape days referring to the European Landscape Convention have been launched,
- university programmes have been developed with a reference to the Convention and summer universities on landscape are organised,
- biennale landscape festivals and exhibitions are organised and films referring to the European Landscape Convention prepared.

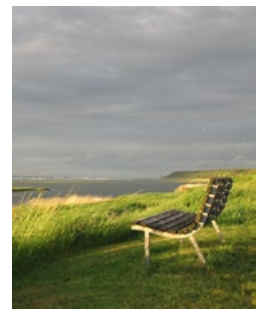
The Council of Europe contributes to find solutions that will enable the society of tomorrow to live in an environment that gives scope for its full development.



Contemporary societies throughout the world are confronted and will be brought increasingly to grips with phenomena and events that bring in question the values of their civilization and ideals of their philosophies.

A unique setting and meeting place for populations, landscape is a key factor in the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of individuals and societies.

Any government wishing to implement the principles of good governance needs to give due emphasis to landscape in its local, regional, national and international policies.







# The status of implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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**Mrs Lamija Abdijevic**

*Senior Advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

## **General information about Bosnia and Herzegovina's landscape**

### **The institutional framework of environmental protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Based on the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is no institution at state level that manages the environment, but, within the organisational structure of government entities, some ministries deal with environmental issues and entity governments co-operate on issues of common interest, through the Environmental Co-ordination Committee established in 1998, and replaced in 2006 by the Inter-Entity Environmental Protection Agency. According to the Law on Ministries and Administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Affairs is responsible (in co-operation with entity ministries) for the implementation of international environmental obligations in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### **The institutional framework of environmental protection in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Environmental administration in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has an extremely fragmented and complex institutional structure (three levels: federal, canton and municipality). Responsibility for environmental issues belongs mostly to the Federal Ministry of Tourism and the Environment, and some other institutions:

- ▶ Federal Ministry of Physical Planning;
- ▶ Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management;
- ▶ Federal Ministry of Energy, Mining and Industry;
- ▶ Environmental Protection Fund of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- ▶ Federal Authority for Inspection Activities; and
- ▶ others at the cantonal and municipality level.

In this situation, the lack of strong vertical and horizontal co-ordination has led to a difficult situation concerning environmental management.

### **Laws regarding landscape in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

In 2003, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted several laws, including the Law on Nature Protection. However, a large number of acts have not yet been adopted, and the ones that have been adopted are not in line with the laws adopted at different levels of government. This causes certain conflicts in the implementation of these laws.

The following specific legislation is being developed for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- ▶ Law on Nature Protection: [www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Bosnia-Herzegovina/BA\\_Law\\_on\\_Nature\\_Protection.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Bosnia-Herzegovina/BA_Law_on_Nature_Protection.pdf);
- ▶ Law on Environmental Protection: [www.ekopak.ba/files/user/docs/Law\\_on\\_Environmental\\_Protection.pdf](http://www.ekopak.ba/files/user/docs/Law_on_Environmental_Protection.pdf);
- ▶ Law on Spatial Planning;
- ▶ Law on Forests;
- ▶ Law on Water Protection: [www.asser.nl/upload/eel-webroot/www/documents/WaterLawBosHer.PDF](http://www.asser.nl/upload/eel-webroot/www/documents/WaterLawBosHer.PDF); and
- ▶ others.

### **Landscape definition in domestic legislation**

Landscape is defined as a land or maritime area formed by the action of nature and man with extraordinary aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with large shifts in biological diversity.

According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the first two categories of protection are under the responsibility of the Parliament of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while other categories (from the third to the sixth, which is protected landscape) are under the responsibility of the canton. If the protected areas are located within the territory of two or more cantons, these areas are proclaimed by Parliament.

In order to increase the protected areas, it is necessary to develop and implement a methodology that will allow permanent monitoring of the conditions and changes in protected areas and their environment. The highest priority should be given to the development of a comprehensive information system. This could prevent further degradation of natural resources.

It is also necessary to establish professional institutions (Federal institutes for the protection of nature) that should be directly involved in all spheres of conservation, protection, monitoring and sustainable management of protected areas. It is very important to make a special link and communication channels with the local community, which should be included in all spheres.

The First Strategy and Action Plan was drawn up for the period 2008-2015. The Strategy and Action Plan for the period 2015-2020 represents a continuation of global strategic planning and reporting.

Since the ratification of the European Landscape Convention in 2012, principles of the Convention

have been established in the policies and strategic documents.

The most important programmes and activities of 2017 were:

- ▶ adoption of strategic documents in the field of the environment with an integration policy at state level, and an effective mechanism of co-ordination at entity level;
- ▶ implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan adopted for the period 2008-2018 in accordance with the priorities defined by the Budget Framework of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the budget for 2017. Transfers were planned to: help the waste management and technical regulation of landfill sites; dispose of dangerous waste; establish institutions (companies) at federal and canton level for the protection of certain high-value natural areas; promote environmental protection and raise public awareness on environmental protection;
- ▶ the development of the institutional framework and legislation, including the adoption of new laws, regulations and amendments to existing ones, with the aim of harmonising the laws with the regulations of the European Union on individual components of the environment (air, water, soil, nature, noise and waste management); the establishment of the necessary environmental institutional reorganisations and rationalisation of existing federal agencies.

In addition, there are a number of ongoing projects concerning landscape in different geographical areas. All planned activities and programmes are co-ordinated with the Federal Ministry of the Environment and Tourism, based on the objectives set by the Law, the National Environmental Strategy and other relevant strategic documents, action plans and international agreements.

### **Protected landscapes in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Currently, there are three protected landscapes situated in the territory of the Federation: Bijambare, Trebevic and Bentbaša.

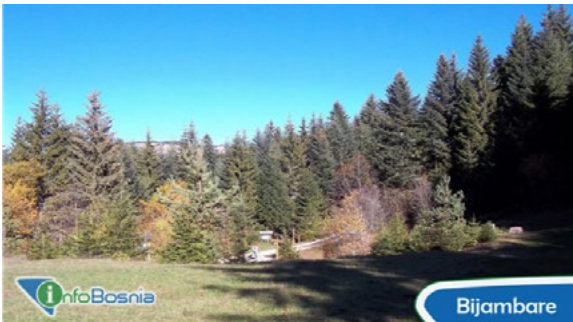
#### **Bijambare**

The Bijambare area, covering 497 ha, was proclaimed by law in 2003 as a Protected Landscape (fifth category of IUCN). It is highly valued because of its natural beauty and richness, with a thick, ancient evergreen forest, a variety of pine trees and beautiful meadows crossed by two creeks that form small lakes and then sink underground into a karstified limestone rock base.



Source: [www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php](http://www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php)

A management plan has been adopted for the area, managed on the basis of zoning with specific regulations. Recreational use is allowed on the condition that it is not detrimental for the natural values of the protected area.



Source: [www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php](http://www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php)

### Trebevic

The second Protected Landscape is the Trebevic area. The Law on the proclamation of the protected landscape of the Trebević Mountain was adopted in 2014. It established the protection of the Trebević area and its natural heritage, which covers about 400 ha.



Source: [www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php](http://www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php)

The Trebević massif is approximately 12 km long and 8 km wide. Its highest peak rises to 1,629 m. Trebević is an important tourist and recreational site, significantly damaged during the recent war.



Source: [www.klix.ba](http://www.klix.ba)



Source: [www.klix.ba](http://www.klix.ba)



Source: <http://visitsarajevo.ba>

### Bentbaša

The last site is Bentbaša, proclaimed as a Protected Landscape in 2017. It is located in Sarajevo.

The total coverage of the area is 160.9 ha. and it has a unique combination of natural and cultural-historical values: for example, 169 plant species and about 134 butterfly species have been identified in the area. It has a high level of biological, geomorphologic and hydrological diversity, and is particularly rich from a cultural and historical perspective.



Source: [www.infobosniatours.com](http://www.infobosniatours.com)



Source: [www.nap.ba](http://www.nap.ba)

Powerpoint presentation  
<http://rm.coe.int/168078790a>



# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Pripremila:  
MSc Lamija Abdijević,  
Senior Advisor for Cultural Heritage

## GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT LANDSCAPE

### The institutional framework of environmental protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Based on the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is no any institution at the state level managing the environment, but there is within the organizational structure of government entities that have ministries which deal with environmental issues.
- According to the Law on Ministries and Administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Affairs is responsible (in cooperation with entity ministries) for the implementation of international environmental obligations in the territory of B&H.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT LANDSCAPE

### The institutional framework of environmental protection in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Responsibility for environmental issues mostly belongs to the **Federal Ministry of Tourism and Environment**, and some other institutions:

- Federal Ministry of Physical Planning,
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management,
- Federal Ministry of Energy, Mining and Industry,

## GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT LANDSCAPE

### The institutional framework of environmental protection in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- The Environmental Protection Fund of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- and others at the cantonal and municipality level

**In this situation, lack of a strong vertical and horizontal coordination led to a very poor, inefficient and costly environment management in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.**

## GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT LANDSCAPE

### Laws regarding landscape in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- The following specific legislation is being developed for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:
- Law on Nature Protection
- Law in Environmental protection
- Law on Spatial Planning
- Law on Forests
- Law on Water protection and others

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

### Landscape definition to domestic legislation

*Landscape is a land or maritime area formed by the action of nature and man with extraordinary aesthetic, ecological and / or cultural value, and often with large shifts in biological diversity.*

The first two categories of protection (according to the IUCN) are under responsibility of the Parliament of Federation of B&H, while other categories (up to the sixth, including landscape) are under the responsibility of the canton.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Since the ratification of the European Landscape Convention in 2012, principles of the Convention have been implementing into the policies and strategic documents.

First Strategy and Action Plan was done for the period **2008-2015**. Strategy and Action Plan for the period **2015-2020**. represents a continuation of global strategic planning and reporting.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

The most important programs and activities that were done in 2017 were:

- Adoption of strategic documents in the field of environment with integration policy at the state level, with the adoption of an effective mechanism of coordination at the entity level,
- The development of the institutional framework and legislation including the adoption of new laws and regulations, amendments to existing once with the aim of harmonizing them with EU regulations

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

- Implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan adopted for the period 2008-2018 in accordance with the priorities defined (help the waste management and technical regulation of landfills; disposal of dangerous waste; establishing institutions (companies) at the federal and cantonal levels for the protection of certain high-value natural areas; promoting environmental protection and raising public awareness on the environmental protection).

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

### PROTECTED LANDSCAPES IN FEDERATION OF B&H

Currently, there are three protected Landscapes situated in the territory of the Federation:

- Bijambare
- Trebevic
- Bentbaša

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

### Bijambare

- Bijambare area, covering 497 ha, is proclaimed (in 2003) by law as protected area of the fifth category ("protected landscape"). It is highly valued because of its natural beauty and richness with thick old evergreen forest, with various pine trees, beautiful meadows crossed by two creeks that form small lakes and sink underground into karstified limestone rock base.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

- These areas are managed on the basis of zoning and the Management Plan with separate regulations enacted by the internal acts of the institution managing the particular area. Recreational use of these spaces is allowed on the condition that it is not detrimental for natural values of the protected area.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION



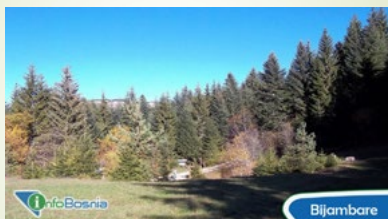
Source: <http://www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php>

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION



Source: <http://www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php>

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION



Source: <http://www.infobosniatours.com/bijambare.php>

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

### Trebevic

- The second protected landscape in the Federation of B&H is Trebevic area. The Law on Proclamation of Protected Landscape of the Trebević Mountain was adopted in 2014. This law established the protection of the Trebević area and its natural heritage covering about 400ha.
- The Trebević massif is approx 12km long and 8km wide. Its highest peak rises to 1629 m.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION



Source: [visitsarajevo.ba](http://visitsarajevo.ba)

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION



Source: [www.klix.ba](http://www.klix.ba)

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION



Source: <http://www.infobosniatours.com>

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

### Bentbaša

- The last one is Bentbaša, proclaimed as a protected landscape in 2017. It is located in Sarajevo.
- The total coverage of the protected landscape of "Bentbaša" is 160.9 hectares. It is divided into two zones. The first zone - nucleus has an area of 16.9 ha. Bentbaša is a unique combination of natural and cultural-historical values, for example, 169 species of plants, and about 134 species of day butterflies were recorded in this area.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION



Source: <http://www.nap.ba/>

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION



Source: <http://www.infobosniatours.com>

Thank you  
for your attention!



# Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with emphasis on the Republic of Srpska

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**Mr Dejan Radošević**

*Head of Section, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

**A**t its 56th session, held on 23 April 2009, the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued the following decision: 01-011-1138-25/09 on the accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the European Landscape Convention, and authorised the Minister of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr Sredoje Nović, to sign the Convention. The Convention was therefore signed at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 9 April 2010. Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the European Landscape Convention on 31 January 2012. The contact institutions for the implementation of the Convention are the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Bureau for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, as part of the Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports and the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage. As an operational body, the Ministry is responsible for communicating with international institutions, initiating activities under the Convention and co-ordinating with other relevant authorities and interested parties.

The aim of the Convention is to promote protection, management and planning of the landscapes and organise European co-operation on landscape issues. This is the first international treaty that refers exclusively to protection, management and strengthening of European landscapes. The Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and semi-urban areas including land, inland waters and marine areas. A key aspect of the Convention is the active role it gives to the public in terms of perception and evaluation of landscapes. Awareness-raising is key to involving the public in decisions that reflect on its landscape.

## **The institutional framework for the management of biological and landscape diversity consists of:**

- ▶ international regulations and legal framework of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the preservation and protection of biological and landscape diversity;
- ▶ institutions of the government sector;
- ▶ institutions for the study, inventory and conservation of biological and landscape diversity; and
- ▶ non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

## **The legal framework for the protection of biological and landscape diversity of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

The legal framework for the protection of biological and landscape diversity consists of the Constitutions of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the Republic of Srpska, the Statute of the Brčko District, and the sets of environmental laws at the level of entities and Brčko District.



Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Republic of Srpska	Brčko District
Law on nature protection	Law on nature protection	Law on nature protection
Law on environmental protection	Law on environmental protection	Law on environmental protection
Law on air protection	Law on air protection	Law on air protection
Law on water protection	Law on water protection	Law on water protection
Law on waste management	Law on waste management	Law on waste management
Law on Fund for environmental protection	Law on Fund for environmental protection	Law on communal activities

## Review of legislation of the Republic of Srpska in terms of landscape

### Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska No. 20/14)

One of the fundamental principles of nature protection, according to the Law on Nature Protection, is the protection and preservation of landscape diversity.

#### *Article 13 of the Law on Nature Protection*

The Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of the Republic of Srpska and the local self-government units responsible for environmental protection, in accordance with this Law relying on the Strategy for nature protection and spatial planning documents, take care of the preservation of landscape diversity in their area.

#### *Article 14 of the Law on Nature Protection*

Professional activities on the protection of nature and natural resources are executed by the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, among which are:

- ▶ monitoring the status of landscapes, estimation of the preservation and degree of landscape vulnerability;
- ▶ providing expert assistance to managers of protected areas, local self-government units, citizen associations, groups of citizens and individuals, in order to protect the landscape;
- ▶ inventory of individual elements of geological, biological and landscape diversity, with statistical analyses and reports on their condition.

#### *Article 38 of the Law on Nature Protection*

The Law foresees the following provisions:

- ▶ the landscapes, according to their natural and created characteristics, are classified into landscape types that express the diversity of natural and cultural heritage;

- ▶ landscape protection implies the planning and implementation of measures to prevent unwanted changes, disturbances or degradation of significant landscape features, their diversity, uniqueness and aesthetic values, enabling the traditional landscape utilisation;
- ▶ within spatial/regional planning, as well as in the planning and use of natural resources, it is necessary to ensure the preservation of significant and characteristic features of the landscape;
- ▶ landscape protection, management and planning are based on the identification of landscapes and assessment of their significant and characteristic features;
- ▶ the Minister shall issue a regulation with criteria for the identification of the landscape and the methods for assessment of its significant and characteristic features.

### Law on Forests (Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska No. 75/08)

#### *Article 8 of the Law on Forests*

An Environmental Impact Assessment is a preventative measure of environmental protection based on the development of studies, public consultation and the analysis of alternative measures in order to collect data and predict the harmful effects of certain projects on humans, flora, fauna, land, water, air, climate and landscape, material and cultural goods, and the interaction of these factors, as well as identifying and proposing measures that can prevent, reduce or eliminate adverse effects, given the feasibility of these projects.

### Law on Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska No. 11/95)

Treatment of cultural heritage within the territory of the Republic of Srpska is directed at unique monuments and monument sites, not treating the cultural landscape as their background. In the applicable law on cultural heritage there was no established

category for cultural landscape. Natural and cultural heritage are treated separately, with negative results on planning documents. By defining the cultural landscapes in the Republic of Srpska, its spatial development would be of better quality. The protection and enhancement of the rural architectural heritage, based on Recommendation No. R(89)6 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, must be improved and protection must be provided for the best examples of the rural architectural heritage, considering the possibility of their re-use. Rural heritage should also be treated through cultural landscapes.

### **The Strategy for nature protection of the Republic of Srpska**

A Strategy is the fundamental document which determines the long-term goals and guidelines for the preservation of nature and natural values, as well as the manner of their implementation in accordance with the overall economic, social and cultural development of the Republic of Srpska.

In addition to the general strategic goals, the Strategy also includes:

- ▶ guidelines for the preservation of landscape diversity;
- ▶ guidelines for the legislative and institutional framework;
- ▶ guidelines for education in order to preserve landscape diversity;
- ▶ action plans for the implementation of guidelines, identifying priorities and possible sources of funding; and
- ▶ international commitments in nature protection.

The guidelines set up in the Strategy are applied in the preparation of spatial planning documents and natural resource management plans.

### **Spatial Plan of the Republic of Srpska 2015-2025**

The landscape, to a great extent preserved, represents a significant potential, and is increasingly valued today, both in Europe and across the world. The European Landscape Convention will serve as a basis for the regulation of the highest quality specific areas of the Republic of Srpska. Preserved landscape will be the subject of special attention to the administration at all levels.

A Spatial Plan is also the only document that deals with landscape terminology. Two terms in the Serbian language are applied: *pejzaž* and *predio*. According to the new categorisation and European terminology, the earlier division of *pejzaž* and *predio* has been replaced with a unique term – *predio* (landscape, German: *landschaft*), – which means the unique picture of the built and natural that we may see in front of us (European Landscape Convention). The term *predio* has been used in this plan, but not in the aforementioned laws.

### **Analysis of the strategic and planning documents at local level**

In order to assess the state of implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the Republic of Srpska, in Bosnia and Herzegovina we have analysed 100 strategic and planning documents at the local level. We have analysed spatial plans, local environmental action plans, development strategies, tourism strategies and rural development strategies. The landscape issues are very limited in these documents. The landscape is generally mentioned in one sentence or paragraph, without guidelines for its identification, preservation, assessment and management.

The landscape is generally considered with reference to:

- ▶ aesthetic character;
- ▶ protected natural areas, based on the Nature Protection Act;
- ▶ urban planning and landscape planning;
- ▶ integration with higher-order strategic documents in which there are also no clear guidelines; and
- ▶ the service of tourism.

It is notable that the landscape category is often identified as a protected area, according to the Law on nature protection. This is very often a misconception. In addition, there are no defined measures and recommendations for the identification, valorisation and preservation of landscapes, or for its management. The potential of the landscape for the needs of tourism and economic development is not, to date, recognised.

Powerpoint presentation  
<http://rm.coe.int/16808ac996>





**"The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina"**

The Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage  
Dejan Radošević  
Trebirje, January 25-26, 2018

**The Institutional framework for the management of biological and landscape diversity consists of:**

- A) International Regulations and Legal Framework of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Preservation and Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity;
- B) Institutions of the government sector;
- C) Institutions for the study, inventory and conservation of biological and landscape diversity;
- D) NGOs

At its 56th session, held on April 23, 2009, the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued the decision 01-011-1138-25 / 09 on the accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the European Landscape Convention and authorised the Minister of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr Sredoje Nović, to sign the Convention.

The Convention was signed at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 9 April 2010.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the European Landscape Convention on 31 January 2012. As an operational body, the Ministry of Civil Affairs is responsible for communicating with international institutions, initiating activities under the Convention and co-ordinating with other relevant authorities and stakeholders.

**Legal framework for the protection of biological and landscape diversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

The legal framework for the protection of biological and landscape diversity consists of the B&H Constitution, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Constitution, the Republic of Srpska Constitution, the Statute of the Brčko District, and the sets of environmental laws at the level of entities and Brčko District.

Federation of B&H	Republic of Srpska	Brčko District
Law on nature protection	Law on nature protection	Law on nature protection
Law on environmental protection	Law on environmental protection	Law on environmental protection
Law on air protection	Law on air protection	Law on air protection
Law on water protection	Law on water protection	Law on water protection
Law on waste management	Law on waste management	Law on waste management
Law on Fund for environmental protection	Law on Fund for environmental protection	Law on communal activities

**Law on Nature Protection ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska" No. 20/14)**

*One of the fundamental principles of nature protection according to Law on Nature Protection is the protection and preservation of landscape diversity.*

Article 13

The Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republic of Srpska and the local self-government units responsible for environmental protection shall, in accordance with this Law relying on the Strategy for nature protection and spatial planning documents, take care of the preservation of landscape diversity in their area.

Article 14

Professional activities on nature protection and natural resources are performed by the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, among which are:

- a) monitoring the status of landscapes, estimation of the preservation and degree of landscape vulnerability;
- b) providing expert assistance to protected area managers, local self-government units, citizen associations, groups of citizens and individuals, to protect the landscape;
- c) inventory of individual elements of geological, biological and landscape diversity with statistical analyses and reports on their condition.

**Law on Nature Protection ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska" No. 20/14)**

Article 38

- (1) The landscapes, according to their natural and created characteristics, are classified into landscape types that express the diversity of natural and cultural heritage.
- (2) Landscape protection implies the planning and implementation of measures to prevent unwanted changes, disturbances or degradation of significant landscape features, their diversity, uniqueness and aesthetic values, enabling the traditional way of landscape utilisation.
- (3) Within planning and landscaping, as well as in the planning and use of natural resources, it is needed to ensure the preservation of significant and characteristic features of the landscape.
- (4) Landscape protection, management and planning are based on the identification of landscapes and assessment of their significant and characteristic features.
- (5) The minister shall issue a regulation with criteria for identification of the landscape and the manner of assessing significant and characteristic features.

**Law on Forests ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska" No. 75/08)**

Article 8

**Environmental Impact Assessment** is a preventive measure of environmental protection based on the development of studies, public consultation and the analysis of alternative measures, in order to collect data and predict the harmful effects of certain projects on humans, flora, fauna, land, water, air, climate and landscape, material and cultural goods and interaction of these factors, as well as identify and propose measures that can prevent, reduce or eliminate harmful effects, given the feasibility of these projects.

**Law on Cultural Heritage ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska" No. 11/95)**

Treatment of cultural heritage on the territory of the Republic of Srpska is directed at unique monuments and monument sites, not treating the cultural landscape as their background. In the applicable law on cultural heritage there were no permanent category of cultural landscape. Natural and cultural heritage are treated separately, with negative results in planning documents.

By defining the cultural landscapes in the Republic of Srpska, its spatial development would be of better quality. The protection of the rural architectural heritage based on Recommendation (89) of the Council of Europe must be improved, and protection must be provided for the best examples of the rural architectural heritage, considering the possibility of their re-use. Rural heritage should also be treated through cultural landscapes.

### The Strategy for nature protection of the Republic of Srpska

The Strategy is the fundamental document which determines the long-term goals and guidelines for the preservation of nature and natural values, as well as the manner of their implementation, in accordance with the overall economic, social and cultural development of the Republic of Srpska.

In addition to the general strategic goals, the Strategy also includes:

- 1) guidelines for the preservation of landscape diversity;
- 2) guidelines for the legislative and institutional framework;
- 3) guidelines for education in order to preserve landscape diversity;
- 4) action plans for the implementation of guidelines, identifying priorities and possible sources of funding, and
- 5) the international commitments in nature protection.

The guidelines set up in the Strategy are applied in the preparation of spatial planning documents and natural resource management plans.

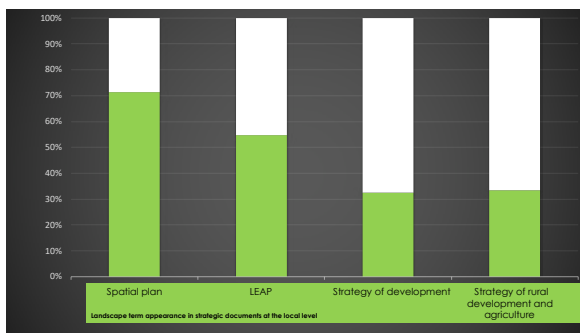
### Spatial Plan of the Republic of Srpska 2015-2025

The landscape, to a great extent preserved, represents a significant potential, nowadays increasingly valued in Europe and the world.

The European Landscape Convention will serve as a basis for the regulation of the highest quality for specific areas of the Republic of Srpska.

Preserved landscape will be the subject of special attention to the administration at all levels.

The Spatial Plan is also the only document that deals with landscape terminology. Two terms in the Serbian language area applied: "pejzaž" and "predio". According to the new categorisation and European terminology, the earlier division of "pejzaž" and "predio" is replaced with a unique term - "predio" (landscape, German Landschaft), which means a unique picture of the built and natural that we may see in front of us (European Landscape Convention). The term "predio" has been used in this plan unlike the aforementioned laws.



### Documents – local level (landscape)

- aesthetic character
- protected natural areas based on the Nature Protection Act
- urban planning and landscaping
- integration with higher-order strategic documents in which there are also no clear guidelines
- landscape in the service of tourism
- prohibition of activities that could disturb the landscape
- the obligation to create special documents of physical planning (Banja Luka)
- valuable cultural landscapes (Banja Luka)
- the need to define the architectural and landscape bearer of the identity of the urban structure
- assessment of the impact on the landscape during the construction of economic and infrastructure facilities
- identified cultural and historical sites that dominate local landscapes
- EU programmes for landscape

### Conclusions

- the landscape category is very often identified as a protected area, according to Law on nature protection;
- "Landscape" is not sufficiently represented;
- there are no defined measures and recommendations for the identification, valorisation and preservation of landscapes, or for the management of landscapes;
- the potential of the landscape for the needs of tourism and economic development is not recognised.



# **Session 1**

## **Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Experiences of Parties to the Convention**

**Chair**

**Mrs Lamija Abdijevic**  
*Senior Advisor for cultural heritage  
with the Institute for Protection of Monuments  
of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,  
Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport,  
Bosnia and Herzegovina*



# Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Croatia

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**Mrs Biserka Dumbovic-Bilusic**  
*Senior Advisor, Ministry of Culture, Croatia*

**E**ven before the adoption of the European Landscape Convention in 2000, landscape was an essential part of regional and urban planning documents in Croatia. Due to its long tradition of planning, part of the landscape was protected by spatial planning documents in the general spatial planning system. The need for identification of landscape types and regions (Landscape Map/Atlas) has been recognised in national documents before the adoption of the European Landscape Convention, and landscape was considered an important spatial development factor which was an indispensable element of planning.

The preparation of the Landscape Map of Croatia as the basis for the integral protection of the diversity and landscape identity was foreseen by the Spatial Planning Strategy of the Republic of Croatia (1997) and the Spatial Planning Programme (1999). Such a substrate will enable the identification of common area features (landscape units) and their synthetic evaluation, which will provide an insight into the benefits, sensitivity or endangering of certain areas of the landscape regarding possible uses and interventions in the space. However, only the Methodical Basis of the Landscape Map of Croatia (1999) has been produced to date.

By adopting the Act on the Ratification of the European Landscape Convention (Official Gazette – International Agreements, No. 12/02), Croatia is committed to contributing to achievements such as the promotion of protection, landscape management and planning, and participation in European co-operation on landscape issues. With the publication of the entry into force of the European Landscape Convention (Official Gazette – International Agreements, No. 11/04), it entered in force on 1st March 2004.

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning was responsible for the implementation of this Law. Following the redeployment of the ministries in the state administration system, there is no central state administration body which is clearly responsible for landscape issues and the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. The activities of spatial planning are within the competence of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, whereas environmental and nature protection come under the competence of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Energy: this topic was also partially considered in the spatial planning and planning system of counties, cities and municipalities, and through the protection of registered protected landscapes, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture.

Fundamental landscape protection exists in the system of protected areas under the Nature Protection Act, and the Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods. Ordinary, living landscapes, according to the European Landscape Convention, may be previously cultivated and cultural landscapes that are now neglected and areas endangered by construction. Valuable landscape areas are very often highly appealing for construction which causes their loss by inappropriate construction. Valuable landscapes of rural areas, especially in coastal, mountainous and riverine areas, are included into particularly vulnerable areas. The introduction of new activities and functions (change in land use, tourism, recreation) implies changing the original values of traditional historical landscape elements. Apart from the ambiguous, unmatched (and/or unplanned) urbanisation, there are additional major threats to infrastructure (traffic, energy, water management), the intensification of agricultural production, etc.



## **Implementation of Article 4 of the European Landscape Convention on “Division of responsibilities”**

Apart from the Act on the Ratification of the European Landscape Convention, there is no single law that regulates the matter of landscape. The questions of landscape are directly connected with the activities of several ministries and expert bodies: the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, the Ministry of Energy and the Environment, the Ministry of Culture; and several public institutions: the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development and the Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature Protection. The establishment of a joint co-ordinating body, the National Landscape Committee, composed of experts from aforementioned bodies, is currently underway.

## **Implementation of Article 5a. of the European Landscape Convention on “General measures”**

### **Landscape recognition through legislation**

The current legal protection of the landscape is based on several laws which results in differing approaches to the landscape issue, each one in favour of different sectorial needs. The most important are: the Act on Physical Planning, Environmental Protection Act, Nature Protection Act, and Act on Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods. There are other laws, such as the Forest Act, Water Act, Act on Regional Development, Agricultural Act, Act on Energy, Act on Roads, which do not consider the landscape at all, yet their implementation have an impact on it.

The Physical Planning Act (Official Gazette 153/13, 65/17) defined landscape protection and its integration in Croatian spatial planning documents. The goals of spatial planning, including the creation of a high-value built space with respect to the specificity of individual units, and consideration of the natural and urban landscape and cultural heritage, were set by the Spatial Planning Act (Official Gazette No. 153/13). They are achieved by applying the principle of spatial planning in the design and implementation of spatial plans and their enforcement.

The Environmental Protection Act (Official Gazette 80/13, 153/13, 78/15) also includes landscape issues. The Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods (Official Gazette 69/99, etc.) also includes landscape; Nature Protection Act (Official Gazette 80/13) with definition of landscape from the Convention and defined landscape diversity. Article 9 ensures protection of significant and characteristic features of landscape that are 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 and setting up of mutually connected, multifunctional networks of green infrastructure at local, regional and national level.

### **Integration of landscape in department policies**

These sectors which have recognised the role and the significance of landscape in law have adopted their sector strategies and plans. The Spatial Development Strategy of Croatia (2016) recognised and emphasised the significance of landscape. An expert study, “The Landscape, Factor of Spatial Development”, was conducted as a basis for the Spatial Development Strategy, in which was emphasised preservation of natural, rural and urban landscapes. The priorities and strategic directions of sustainable development are recognised in the affirmation of characteristics and the values of landscape. As a priority measure, it stressed the need to create a new Croatian Landscape Atlas which will contain landscape typologies, landscape quality objectives and methodological guidelines for implementation at regional level. The Strategy also serves as a foundation for the development of the State Physical Plan.

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

The Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture have worked on the preparation of incentive measures in agriculture for the Fund for Rural Development, regarding the protection of landscape elements that are important for the protection of biological diversity (dry-stone walls, terraces, hedges, etc.).

The Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning and the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development carry out activities in order to integrate landscape in spatial (regional) and urban (town) planning. The Croatian Institute for Spatial Development has carried out activities as a co-ordinator regarding making and adopting physical plans for areas with special characteristics. Physical plans for these protected areas include measures for the protection of natural and cultural values, and also contain measures for the protection of landscapes. Physical plans have been implemented at: Plitvice Lakes National Park, Telašćica Nature Park, Medvednica Nature Park, Žumberačko-samoborsko Hills Nature Park, Biokovo Nature Park and Papuk Nature Park. Some

Landscape Character Assessment Studies (2015 and 2016) have been developed.

## Implementation of Article 6 of the European Landscape Convention on “Specific measures”

### Awareness-raising

Between 2012 and 2015, the Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovačko-Neretvanska County launched a project, “Heritage – Driver of Development”, as part of a European Union Instrument for pre-accession Assistance (IPA) project of cross-border co-operation between Croatia and Montenegro; this also follows the European Landscape Convention. As a part of project’s activities, a series of events were organised, as well as exhibitions and workshops about landscape, all of which were aimed at raising awareness on landscape values amongst citizens, private organisations and public authorities, and their active role in the decision-making process concerning changes in landscapes.

As a part of the “Living with the park” event (2014) that was organised by Karlovačka County, the Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection held presentations regarding approaches to implementing the Convention by means of the Nature Protection Act.

A website, [www.suhozid.hr](http://www.suhozid.hr), has been launched which is a participating landscape observatory in the form of a web portal for public data collection on dry-stone walls throughout the Adriatic east coast. It is based on an interactive Web Geographic Information System (GIS) interface and Android application, which enable the collection of multimedia data (photos, descriptions, illustrations etc.). It aims to build a public database, as well as promoting the subject of dry-stone wall landscapes.

### Training and education

Masters and undergraduate studies of landscape architecture are held at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb. Graduate courses on protection and landscape planning are held at the University’s Faculty of Architecture, Faculty of Philosophy and Faculty of Science, and also at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zadar. A course entitled “Landscape Protection” is focused on identification of landscape values and the application of methods that enable their protection, via planning.

As a part of the “Heritage-Driver of Development” project, in 2013 the Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovačko-Neretvanska County organised workshops to train professionals in Geographic

Information System (GIS) applications for landscape recognition and evaluation.

### Identification and assessment

Several landscape studies have been produced for various levels of physical plan documentation:

- ▶ landscape study of City of Zagreb (2011) expert base for physical and urban planning, and management;
- ▶ landscape study of Zagrebačka County (2013) – expert base for Physical Plans;
- ▶ overview of landscapes in Istarska County (2012) – expert base for Istarska County Physical Plan;
- ▶ landscape base of Krka National Park (2015);
- ▶ landscapes of Primorsko-Goranska County – landscape base, analysis and development framework;
- ▶ study of spatial and landscape identity of Veliki Brijuni Island (2015);
- ▶ Island of Cres Landscape study, since a part of the Island of Cres Local Development Pilot Project was funded by the Council of Europe (2015);
- ▶ conservation base for Starogradsko Polje Cultural Landscape – World Heritage Site (2014-2018);
- ▶ identification and valorisation of Natural and Cultural Landscapes in the pilot area of the City of Dubrovnik (2015), part of a cross-border Croatia-Montenegro EU project: “Heritage, driver of development”;
- ▶ Landscape Characterisation of Dubrovnik-Neretva County (2016) – expert base for the Amendment of the Physical Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County and other documents;
- ▶ Identification and Assessment of Cultural Landscapes of Dubrovnik-Neretva County (2016) – with the aim of recognising, assessing and protecting the cultural landscapes of Dubrovnik-Neretva County. 85 areas were identified and the areas of coverage or the protection zones of the recognised cultural landscapes were defined and mapped. A Catalogue of Cultural Landscapes of Dubrovnik-Neretva County was developed in the Geographic Information System (GIS) Register of rural landscapes of littoral Croatia (2013-2014), as a part of the scientific projects “Mediterranean landscape as an identity factor of Croatia, its protection and development”, and “Protection, planning and management of Croatia’s rural landscape”.

### Landscape quality objectives

Croatia has landscapes of extraordinary value, and over 80 sites in the category of significant landscapes have been registered pursuant to the Nature Protection Act. Eleven cultural landscapes have

been protected pursuant to the Act of Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods. These landscapes were identified and protected as cultural heritage whose value is a result of natural features and human activity. Most landscapes are located on the Adriatic coast and islands. The protected landscapes are the landscape of the island of Palagruža – today an uninhabited island with a lighthouse and valuable archaeological sites; and organically-evolved terraced landscapes of vineyards of Primošten, Takala, Lun, etc. The protection of these landscapes implies maintenance and preservation of their specific qualities and characteristics.

### **Implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on “International programmes and transfrontier landscapes”**

Dubrovačko-Neretvanska County and the Municipalities of Tivat and Boka Kotorska Bay in Montenegro have carried out a joint implementation of the IPA project, “Heritage – Driver of Development, Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska Region”; and joint cross-border activities in applying new methodologies in natural and cultural heritage protection and management (2012-2015). The areas of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska, which have similar characteristics of cultural and natural heritage and overall landscape, face the same problems when it comes to protecting and managing these valuable resources. Cultural and natural heritage, with landscape in particular, are at risk of being inadequately managed, and thus devastated.

Activities are also being carried out in the cross-border Mura-Drava-Danube Biosphere Reserve between Croatia and Hungary regarding joint area management, based on biological and landscape values which acknowledge the cultural values of the area.

### **Conclusions**

The European Landscape Convention emphasises the need to establish a balance between landscape management, planning and conservation. Landscape is the holder of spatial identity at local, regional and national level, while its elements are also a resource for economic use. The Republic of Croatia was among the first countries to sign (2000) and ratify (2002) the European Landscape Convention.

However, after so many years the landscape issue is still not being tackled holistically, in accordance with the thinking behind the Convention’s creation.

The absence of a national body responsible for landscape issues is the main reason for insufficient fulfilment of obligations accepted by Croatia on signing the European Landscape Convention. A priority should be to adopt expert and legislative backgrounds with a view to defining landscape management policy at all levels, from administrative to professional-scientific level. The given measures relate primarily to the need of establishing the necessary national system responsible for issues of sustainable landscape management, as well as the adoption of mechanisms for its implementation.

Establishing a clear policy for the conservation of landscape features is a task that should be taken on by the National Landscape Strategy regarding sustainable development that is compatible with landscape quality. The fundamental task of the National Landscape Strategy would be to co-ordinate the activities of different sectors that have a direct or indirect impact on landscape structures, or interest in the use of landscapes as resources or values, namely: energy, industry and infrastructure, agriculture, water management, construction and tourism in the framework of the existing administrative system: environmental, natural and cultural heritage policy.

For the purpose of adopting a National Landscape Strategy, it is necessary to ensure the implementation and application of the anticipated methods of recognising and evaluating the landscape character. It is necessary to establish the Landscape Map/Atlas of Croatia and the criteria for implementing the landscape classification and landscape assessment of the territory at all levels (national, regional, local).

It is important to establish a professional body (National Landscape Commission) for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at national and regional level. This Commission would have the task of organising research, documentation development, promotion, information and public education on landscape issues.

Powerpoint presentation (Croatian and English)  
<http://rm.coe.int/168078790b>



## ISKUSTVA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE NA PRIMJENI EUROPSKE KONVENCIJE O KRAJOLIKU EXPERIENCES OF REPUBLIC OF CROATIA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

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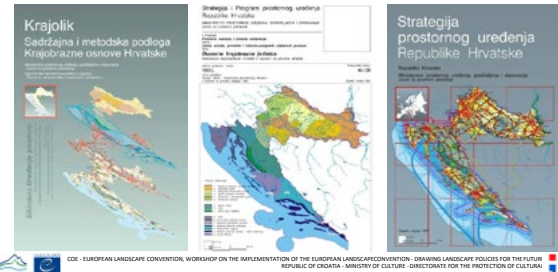
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ISKUSTVA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE NA PRIMJENI EUROPSKE KONVENCIJE O KRAJOLIKU / EXPERIENCES OF REPUBLIC OF CROATIA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC

### PROSTORNO PLANIRANJE PRIJE POTPISIVANJA ELC / SPATIAL PLANNING BEFORE ELC

Prije donošenja ELC u Hrvatskoj je krajolik bio tradicija i sastavni dio prostornih i urbanističkih planova. U politikama planiranja krajolik je bio aktivno uključen. Strategija prostornog uređenja RH 1997 i Program prostornog uređenja 1999. kao podlogu imali su krajobraznu regionalizaciju - Krajolik, sadržajna i metodska podloga Krajobrazne osnove Hrvatske 1997.

Hrvatska među prvima zemljama 2000. potpisuje ELC i 2002. donosi Zakon o potvrđivanju ELC



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### NADLEŽNOST ZA PROVOĐENJE ELC DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

potpisivanjem elc 2000. nadležnost je preuzelo tadašnje **Ministarstvo prostornog uređenja i zaštite okoliša / Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment Protection**  
ZAKON O POTVRĐIVANJU EUROPSKE KONVENCIJE O KRAJOLIKU DONESEN JE 2002., NA SNAGU JE STUPIO 2004.

prema zakonu nadležnost ima ministarstvo koje je potpisalo konvenciju, ali se u međuvremenu novim raspodjelama zaštita prirode i okoliša odvojila u zasebno ministarstvo krajolik zastupljen u više sektora (poljoprivreda, turizam,...), ali glavne nadležnosti prema zakonima od 2016. imaju:

- **MINISTARSTVO GRADITELJSTVA I PROSTORNOG UREĐENJA I HZZPR**
- **MINISTARSTVO ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA I ENERGETIKE TE HAZOP**
- **MINISTARSTVO KULTURE**

2012. godine osnovana je međuresorna skupina za krajolike u kojoj su bili predstavnici zaštite okoliša i prirode, prostornog uređenja i zaštite kulturne baštine (INTERSECTORAL COMMISSION FOR LANDSCAPE)

u tijeku je osnivanje nacionalnog povjerenstva za krajolike (NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR LANDSCAPE)



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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

ISKUSTVA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE NA PRIMJENI EUROPSKE KONVENCIJE O KRAJOLIKU / EXPERIENCES OF REPUBLIC OF CROATIA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC

### ZAKONSKA OSNOVA LANDSCAPE IN LAW

ZAKON O ZAŠTITI PRIRODE (2013.) uključuje pojam krajobraza i krajobrazne raznolikosti. - dio prostora čiji je karakter rezultat međusobnog djelovanja prirodnih i/ili ljudskih čimbenika. U članku 7. koji se izravno odnosi na krajobraz predviđa da se:

Pri planiranju i uređenju prostora te pri planiranju i korištenju prirodnih dobara osigurava očuvanje značajnih i karakterističnih obilježja krajobraza, koja su temeljem svoje linearne ili kontinuirane strukture ili funkcije bitna za migraciju, širenje i genetsku razmjenu divljih vrsta.

Zaštita krajobraza podrazumijeva planiranje i provedbu mjera kojima se sprječavaju neželjene promjene, narušavanje ili uništavanje značajnih i karakterističnih obilježja krajobraza, uključujući i ona koja su na temelju svoje linearne i kontinuirane strukture i funkcije bitna za migraciju, širenje i genetsku razmjenu vrsta, njihove raznolikosti, iznimnosti i kulturnih vrijednosti te omogućavanje održivih multifunkcionalnih i/ili tradicionalnih načina korištenja krajobraza.

Zaštita krajobraza temelji se na razvrstavanju krajobraza prema njihovim prirodnim i/ili stvorenim obilježjima u krajobrazne tipove te strukturiranju **međusobno povezanih i multifunkcionalnih mreža zeleneinfrastrukture** na lokalnoj, regionalnoj i nacionalnoj razini.



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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

1. **PROSTORNO PLANIRANJE U HRVATSKOJ PRIJE POTPISIVANJA ELC / SPATIAL PLANNING DOCUMENTS IN CROATIA BEFORE ELC**
2. **NADLEŽNOST ZA PROVOĐENJE ELC / DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF ELC**
3. **KRAJOLIK U ZAKONU / LANDSCAPE IN LAW**
4. **ZAKONSKA ZAŠTITA KRAJOLIKA /LANDSCAPE PROTECTION**
5. **INTEGRACIJA KRAJOLIKA U SEKTORSKE POLITIKE NA NACIONALNOJ, REGIONALNOJ I LOKALNOJ RAZINI / LANDSCAPE POLICIES ON THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, LOCAL LEVEL**
6. **METODE PREPOZNAVANJA I PROCJENE KRAJOLIKA /METHODOLOGIES OF LANDSCAPE IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT**
7. **CILJEVI KVALITETE KRAJOLIKA /LANDSCAPE QUALITY OBJECTIVES**
8. **EDUKACIJA I JAČANJE SVIJEŠTI /EDUCATION AND TRAINING, AWARENESS RAISING**
9. **MEĐUNARODNI PROGRAMI I SURADNJA /INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND COOPERATION**



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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

ISKUSTVA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE NA PRIMJENI EUROPSKE KONVENCIJE O KRAJOLIKU / EXPERIENCES OF REPUBLIC OF CROATIA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC

### PROSTORNO PLANIRANJE PRIJE POTPISIVANJA ELC / SPATIAL PLANNING BEFORE ELC

Strategija prostornog uređenja RH 1997. i Program prostornog uređenja 1999. kao podlogu imali su krajobraznu regionalizaciju - **Krajolik, sadržajna i metodska podloga Krajobrazne osnove Hrvatske 1997.**



Prepoznato 16 osnovnih krajobraznih regija s obzirom na prirodna obilježja:

1. Nizinska područja sjeverne Hrvatske,
2. Panonska gorja,
3. Bilogorsko-moslavački prostor,
4. Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska,
5. Žumberak i Samoborsko gorje,
6. Kordunsko-zaravan,
7. Gorski kotar,
8. Lika,
9. Istra,
10. Kvarnersko-velebitski prostor,
11. Vršni pojas Velebita,
12. Sjeverno-dalmatinska zaravan,
13. Zadarsko-sibenski arhipelag,
14. Dalmatinska zagora,
15. Obalno područje srednje i južne Dalmacije te
16. Donja Neretva.



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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

ISKUSTVA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE NA PRIMJENI EUROPSKE KONVENCIJE O KRAJOLIKU / EXPERIENCES OF REPUBLIC OF CROATIA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC

### ZAKONSKA OSNOVA LANDSCAPE IN LAW

Postojeći sustav zakonske i institucionalne zaštite krajolika jest sektorski, međusobno nedovoljno povezan i neusklađen, što je prisutno već u pitanju terminologije, odnosno značenja i korištenja riječi KRAJOLIK I KRAJOBRAZ, metoda i alata njegove zaštite.

U Hrvatskoj se krajolik ne štiti posebnim zakonom, kojime bi se propisali postupci provedbe, već je uključen u nekoliko sektorskih zakona.

ZAKON O PRIHAĆANJU KONVENCIJE O EUROPSKIM KRAJOBRAZIMA NN 12/2002– samo prijevod teksta Konvencije i nadležnost, nisu propisani instrumenti provedbe

U ZAKONU O PROSTORNOM UREĐENJU (2013.) pojavljuju se pojmovi: krajolik, krajobraz, urbani i prirodni krajolik te krajobrazne vrijednosti. Propisano je da dokumenti prostornog uređenja u nadležnosti države, Strategija prostornog uređenja RH treba sadržavati između ostalog: razvoj prostornih sustava sa smjernicama za prostorni razvoj na regionalnoj i lokalnoj razini, osobito za razvoj naselja, infrastrukture i zaštitu krajobraza i kulturnih dobara.



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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

ISKUSTVA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE NA PRIMJENI EUROPSKE KONVENCIJE O KRAJOLIKU / EXPERIENCES OF REPUBLIC OF CROATIA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELC

### ZAKONSKA OSNOVA / LANDSCAPE IN LAW

ZAKON O ZAŠTITI OKOLIŠA (2013.) - krajobraz je određeno područje viđeno ljudskim okom, čija je narav rezultat međusobnog djelovanja prirodnih i ljudskih čimbenika, a predstavlja bitnu sastavnicu čovjekova okruženja, izraz raznolikosti zajedničke kulturne i prirodne baštine te temelj identiteta područja. Instrumenti zaštite okoliša: **Strateška procjena utjecaja strategije, plana i programa na okoliš i Procjena utjecaja zahvata na okoliš** u kojima se prepoznaje, opisuju i ocjenjuju utjecaj zahvata na okoliš: tlo, vodu, more, zrak, šumu, klimu, ljude, biljni i životinjski svijet, prirodne vrijednosti, krajobraz, materijalnu imovinu, kulturnu baštinu, uzimajući u obzir njihove međusobne.

ZAKON O ZAŠTITI I OČUVANJU KULTURNIH DOBARA (1999.) - krajolik ili njegov dio koji sadrži povijesno karakteristične strukture koje svjedoče o čovjekovoj nazočnosti u prostoru. Ne propisuju se kriteriji i metode njegova prepoznavanja, vrjednovanja i zaštite. Nisu određeni instrumenti njegove zaštite.

PRAVILNIK O SADRŽAJU, MJERILIMA KARTOGRAFSKIH PRIKAZA, OBVEZIM PROSTORNIM POKAZATELJIMA I STANDARDU ELABORATA PROSTORNIH PLANOVA I KARTOGRAFSKIH PRIKAZA (NN 106/1998., 39/2004., 45/2004.-ispravak i 163/2004.) Sustav prostornog uređenja - glavni alat za provođenje zaštite krajolika. Prostorno-planska dokumentacija, za sve vrste i razine planiranja, uključuje i pitanja krajolika. U prostorno planjskoj dokumentaciji krajolik se prepoznaje u kategorijama: **zaštićeni krajobraz, kultivirani krajobraz, kulturni krajolik, etnološko područje, osobito vrijedno područje za identitet naselja, točke i potezi...**



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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE



**ZAKONSKA ZAŠTITA / LANDSCAPE PROTECTION**

**ZAKON O ZAŠTITI PRIRODE (2013)**



**Nacionalni park** - prostrano, pretežito neizmijenjeno područje kopna i/ili mora iznimnih i višestrukih prirodnih vrijednosti – očuvanje prirodnih i krajobraznih vrijednosti

**Park prirode** - prostrano prirodno ili dijelom kultivirano područje kopna i/ili mora velike bioraznolikosti i/ili georaznolikosti, s vrijednim ekološkim, krajobraznim i kulturno-povijesnim vrijednostima

**Regionalni park** - prostrano prirodno ili dijelom kultivirano područje kopna i/ili mora velike bioraznolikosti i/ili georaznolikosti, s vrijednim ekološkim obilježjima i krajobraznim vrijednostima

**Značajni krajobraz** - prirodni ili kultivirani predjel velike krajobrazne vrijednosti i bioraznolikosti i/ili georaznolikosti ili krajobraz - karakterističnih obilježja za pojedino područje.

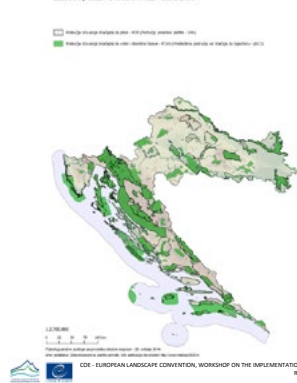
**Spomenik parkovne arhitekture** - umjetno oblikovani prostor (perivoj, botanički vrt, arboretum, gradski park) koji ima estetsku, stilsku, umjetničku, kulturno-povijesnu i odgojno-obrazovnu vrijednost

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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL

**ZAKONSKA ZAŠTITA / LANDSCAPE PROTECTION**

**ZAKON O ZAŠTITI PRIRODE (2013)**

**Zaštita ekološke mreže i biološka raznolikost**

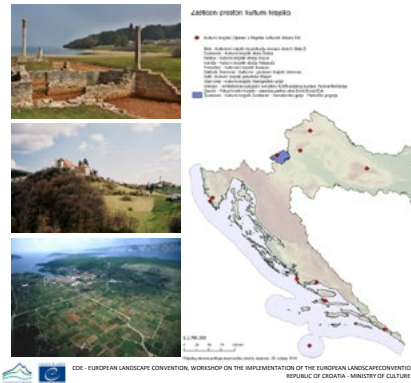


**Natura 2000 i Nacionalna ekološka mreža** od primarnog je značenja za očuvanje biološke raznolikosti – faune, flore i stanišnih tipova. Biološka raznolikost nekog područja očituje se u zastupljenosti različitih vrsta, raznolikosti unutar vrsta te raznolikosti ekoloških sustava. Prema ekološkoj mreži pripada području zaštite prirode ona ima izravan i posredan utjecaj na krajolik, posebice na prirodni krajolik. Prirodni čimbenici: staništa, flora i fauna su kao elementi ekološke mreže važan element krajolika, posebice prirodnih ili doprinskih. Sve prepoznate vrijednosti staništa, jednako kao i kulturne vrijednosti trebaju biti očuvane kao doprinos bioraznolikosti. To je moguće ostvariti uspostavljanjem sustava pejzažnih pojaseva ili mreža.

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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL

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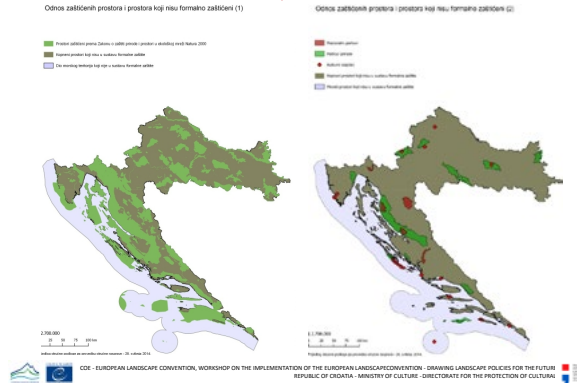
**ZAKON O ZAŠTITI I OČUVANJU KULTURNIH DOBARA (1999.)**



- **namjerno oblikovani krajolici** (perivoji, parkovi, prvotni trgovi)
- **organski/spontano razvijeni krajolici** (povijesni ruralni krajolici, urbani, sakralni, industrijski, fortifikacijski, krajolici utvrda, krajolici povijesnih komunikacija, agrarni, arheološki krajolici, krajolici mora, ...)
- **asocijativni krajolici** (memorijalni, mjesta koja označavaju povijesne događaje, mjesta povezana s mitskim, religijskim i duhovnim sadržajima, ...)

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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL

**ZAKONSKA ZAŠTITA / LANDSCAPE PROTECTION**



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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL

**INTEGRACIJA KRAJOLIKA U SEKTORSKE POLITIKE  
LANDSCAPE POLICIES ON THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, LOCAL LEVEL**

**NACIONALNA STRATEGIJA I AKCIJSKI PLAN ZAŠTITE BILOŠKE I KRAJOBRAZNE RAZNOLIKOSTI RH (2008.)** smjernice za očuvanje krajobraz, ekoloških sustava, stanišnih tipova, divljih svojiti i zavičajnih udomačenih životinja. Zahtijeva osiguranje primjene Europske konvencije o krajoliku u suradnji mjerodavnih sektora. Predlaže se identifikacija, tipologizacija i znanstveno-stručno vrednovanje krajobraz te izrada Krajobrazne osnove Hrvatske kojoj treba osigurati primjenu.

**STRATEGIJA OČUVANJA, ZAŠTITE I ODRŽIVOG GOSPODARSKOG KORIŠTENJA KULTURNE BAŠTINE (2011.-2016)** - kulturni krajolici vrsta kulturne baštine - uloga i značaj zaštite, razvitka i gospodarskog korištenja. Predlaže: uspostaviti kriterije i standarde za evidenciju, dokumentiranje, vrednovanje i zaštitu kulturnih krajolika; dopuniti zakonsku regulativu, propisati postupke zaštite, planiranja i upravljanja kulturnim krajolicima.

**STRATEGIJA ODRŽIVOG RAZVITKA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE (2009.)** konstatira da Hrvatska posjeduje različite tipove krajobraz, a da je izrazita krajobrazna raznolikost ugrožena jednoličnom i ambijentalno neusklađenom urbanizacijom, lokacijski i arhitektonski neprikladnom gradnjom, krupnim infrastrukturnim zahvatima, te poljoprivrednim djelatnostima. U planiranju i uređivanju prostora treba osigurati očuvanje značajnih i karakterističnih obilježja krajobraz te održavanje bioloških, geoloških i kulturnih vrijednosti koje određuju njegovo značenje i estetski doživljaj.

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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL

**INTEGRACIJA KRAJOLIKA U SEKTORSKE POLITIKE  
LANDSCAPE POLICIES ON THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, LOCAL LEVEL**

**STRATEGIJA RURALNOG RAZVOJA (2008.-2013.)** jedan prioriteta je očuvanje, zaštita i održiva uporaba okoliša, krajolika, prirodnog i kulturnog naslijeđa.

U **STRATEGIJI REGIONALNOG RAZVOJA RH (2013.)** krajolik nije uključen u određenje regija.

**STRATEGIJA RAZVOJA TURIZMA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE DO 2020.** - prepoznaje da su glavne atrakcije Hrvatske prirodni prostor i bogatstvo kulturno-povijesne baštine. Među prirodnim atrakcijama najvažnije mjesto imaju more, razvedena obala i otoci, prirodne plaže, raslinje i šume. Krajolik se ne spominje kao jedna od prostornih atrakcija



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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL

**INTEGRACIJA KRAJOLIKA U SEKTORSKE POLITIKE  
LANDSCAPE POLICIES ON THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, LOCAL LEVEL**

**STRATEGIJA PROSTORNOG RAZVOJA RH (2016)  
STUDIJA KRAJOLIK ČIMBENIK STRATEGIJE PROSTORNOG RAZVOJA**



Naručilac: Hrvatski zavod za prostorni razvoj

Izvršitelj: Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Arhitektonski fakultet – Zavod za urbanizam, prostorno planiranje i pejzažnu arhitekturu

Voditelj izrade: Prof. dr. sc. Mladen Obad Šitarović, dipl.ing.arh., ovlašten arhitekt urbanisti i ovlašten krajobrazni arhitekt

Autorica teksta: Dr. sc. Biserka Dumbović Bilušić, dipl.ing.arh., ovlaštena arhitekta-urbanistica

Znanstveno-stručna redakcija: izv. prof. dr. sc. Bojana Bojanić Obad Šitarović, dipl.ing.arh., ovlaštena arhitekta

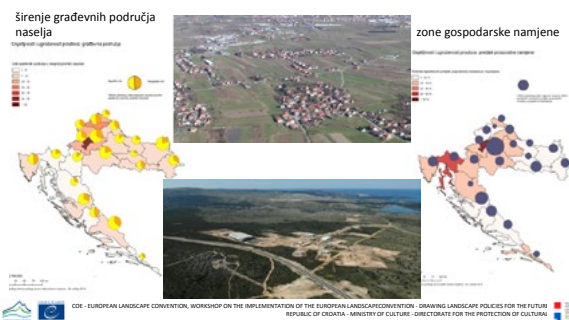
izrada kartograma i grafička obrada: Nikša Bošić, dipl.ing.arh., ovl. arhitekt urbanist

Zagreb, svibanj / lipanj 2014.

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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL

**INTEGRACIJA KRAJOLIKA U SEKTORSKE POLITIKE  
LANDSCAPE POLICIES ON THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, LOCAL LEVEL**

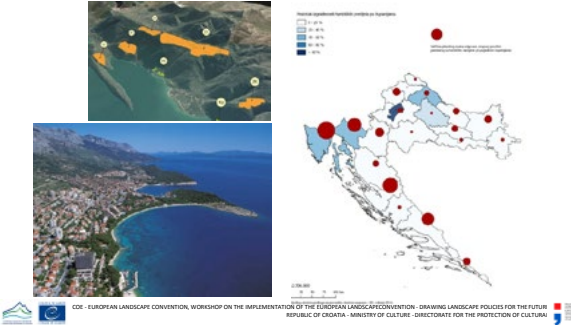
**STUDIJA KRAJOLIK ČIMBENIK STRATEGIJE PROSTORNOG RAZVOJA, 2014.  
UGROŽENI KRAJOLICI – PRITISCI I PRIJETNJE**



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REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL

**INTEGRACIJA KRAJOLIKA U SEKTORSKE POLITIKE  
LANDSCAPE POLICIES ON THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, LOCAL LEVEL**

**STUDIJA KRAJOLIK ČIMBENIK STRATEGIJE PROSTORNOG RAZVOJA, 2014.**  
planiranje zona turističke namjene



**INTEGRACIJA KRAJOLIKA U SEKTORSKE POLITIKE  
LANDSCAPE POLICIES ON THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, LOCAL LEVEL**

**KRAJOLIK ČIMBENIK STRATEGIJE PROSTORNOG RAZVOJA / UGROŽENI KRAJOLIKI – PRITISCI I PRIJETNJE**

Krajoliki jadranskog područja, obale i otoka najugroženiji zbog kvalitete, raznolikosti i velike vizualne izloženosti s mora. Zaštićeni obalni pojas, linearno se proteže u pojasu od 1000 m, ne odgovara reljefnim značajkama, vizualnoj izloženosti i stupnju osjetljivosti. U panonskom području skupini najugroženijih su riječni krajolici - prostori ravnica velikih (Save, Dunava, Drave, Kupe) i manjih rijeka (Krapine, Lonje, Česme, Gacke, Like, ...) s užiim dolinama obrubljenim brdskim ili gorskim padinama. prepoznatljiv odnos smještaja i tipologije naselja te pripadajuće izgradnje. Područje gorske Hrvatske zauzima najviša **gorska i planinska nenaseljena područja**, dramatičnoga reljefa i visokog stupnja prirodnosti, ali i područja zaravni i kraških polja. Ta su područja u stagnaciji, zapuštenog poljodjelstva i stočarstva, a time i neiskorišten kapital.

**Urbani i krajolici naselja** – širenje gradnje i nedovoljno pažnje za očuvanje njihovih posebnosti



**INTEGRACIJA KRAJOLIKA U SEKTORSKE POLITIKE  
LANDSCAPE POLICIES ON THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, LOCAL LEVEL**

**PROGRAM ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA (2016-2023.)**

NAZIV	OPIS	ROK	POSREDOVAČKI ORGANIZACIJA	FINANCIJSKI IZVOR
Plan zaštite okoliša Republike Hrvatske za razdoblje od 2016. do 2023. godine	...	2016-2023	...	...
...	...	2016-2023	...	...
...	...	2017-2023	...	...
...	...	2018-2023	...	...

CD - EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION, WORKSHOP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION - DRAWING LANDSCAPE POLICIES FOR THE FUTURE  
REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF CULTURE - DIRECTORATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

**INTEGRACIJA KRAJOLIKA U SEKTORSKE POLITIKE  
LANDSCAPE POLICIES ON THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, LOCAL LEVEL**

**IZGRADNJA PROMETNE INFRASTRUKTURE, GOLF IGRALIŠTA, UREĐENJE OBALNIH POJASA - PLAŽA I LUKA, TURISTIČKIH ZONA SVE VIŠE KAO PODLOGU IZRAĐUJE KRAJOBRAZNU STUDIJU (SPU, PUO) KOJOM SE PROPITUJU MOGUĆNOSTI SMJEŠTAJA ZAHVATA U PROSTOR**

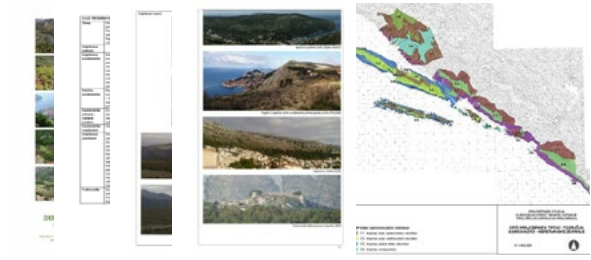


**METODE PREPOZNAVANJA I PROCJENE KARAKTERA KRAJOLIKA  
METHODOLOGIES OF LANDSCAPE IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT**

- STUDIJA KARAKTERA KRAJOLIKA GRADA ZAGREBA, 2011.
- KRAJOBRAZNA STUDIJA ZAGREBAČKE ŽUPANIJE, 2013.
- KRAJOBRAZNA STUDIJA PRIMORSKO GORANSKE ŽUPANIJE, 2013.
- STUDIJA KRAJOBRAZNOG IDENTITETA OTOKA VELIKI BRIJUN, 2015.
- STUDIJA KRAJOBRAZNA OTOKA CRESA, 2015.
- KRAJOBRAZNA OSNOVA NP KRKA, 2015.
- KRAJOBRAZNA STUDIJA DUBROVAČKO-NERETVANSKE ŽUPANIJE, 2016.

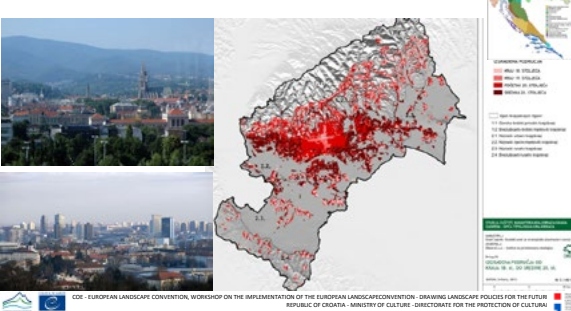


**METODE PREPOZNAVANJA I PROCJENE KARAKTERA KRAJOLIKA  
METHODOLOGIES OF LANDSCAPE IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT**



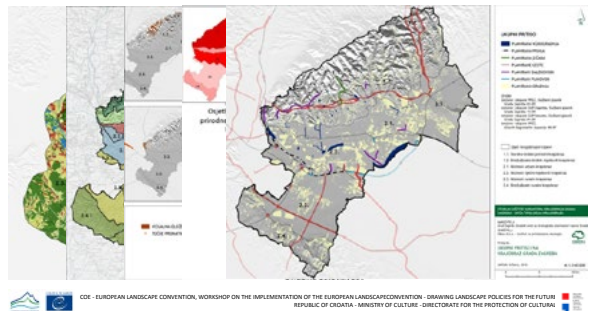
**METODE PREPOZNAVANJA I PROCJENE KARAKTERA KRAJOLIKA  
METHODOLOGIES OF LANDSCAPE IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT**

**STUDIJA KRAJOLIKA GRADA ZAGREBA/CITY OF ZAGREB LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT**  
URBAN LANDSCAPE  
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE



**METODE PREPOZNAVANJA I PROCJENE KARAKTERA KRAJOLIKA  
METHODOLOGIES OF LANDSCAPE IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT**

**STUDIJA KRAJOLIKA GRADA ZAGREBA/CITY OF ZAGREB LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT**  
URBAN LANDSCAPE  
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE





**CILJEVI KVALITETE KRAJOLIKA /LANDSCAPE QUALITY OBJECTIVES**



prepoznavanje i zaštita osobito vrijednih kulturnih i prirodnih krajolika za Izmjene i dopune prostornog plana Dubrovačko - neretvanske županije - prijedlozi za zaštitu temeljem zakona ili odredbama plana



**EDUKACIJA I JAČANJE SVIJEŠTI  
EDUCATION AND TRAINING, AWARENES RAISING**

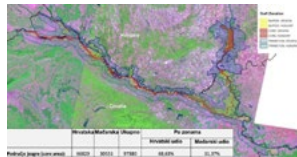
STUDIJI KRAJOBRAZNE ARHITEKTURE - AGRONOMSKI FAKULTET SVEUČILIŠTA U ZAGREBU  
KOLEGIJ ZAŠTITE KRAJOLIKA : ARHITEKTONSKI FAKULTET SVEUČILIŠTA U ZAGREBU  
FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET SVEUČILIŠTA U ZAGREBU  
STUDIJI GEOGRAFIJE(PMF) SVEUČILIŠTA U ZAGREBU  
FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET SVEUČILIŠTA U ZADRU  
ZNANSTVENO-ISTRAŽIVAČKI PROJEKTI, RADIONICE, KNJIGE I PUBLIKACIJE  
[www.suhozid.hr](http://www.suhozid.hr) – internetski portal za suhozidnu gradnju



**MEDUNARODNI PROGRAMI I SURADNJA  
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND COOPERATION**

Projekt **Baština - Pokretač razvoja, područje Dubrovnika i Boke Kotorske** – zajedničke aktivnosti u primjeni novih metodologija u zaštiti i upravljanju prirodne i kulturne baštine u okviru programa prekogranične suradnje između Hrvatske i Crne Gore, u sklopu komponente II. Instrumenta za predpristupnu pomoć EU (IPA).  
STUDIJE:  
<http://www.zrpudnz.hr/BASTINA.aspx>

Hrvatsko – mađarski prekogranični rezervat biosfere **Mura –Drava –Dunav** (6 sjevernih hrvatskih županija i u Mađarskoj nacionalni park Dunav-Drava i područje Natura 2000) područja kopnenih i obalnih/morskih eko sustava ili njihova kombinacija, koja su međunarodno priznata u okviru mreže UNESCO-vog programa Čovjek i biosfera (Man and Biosphere MAB)



# Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in France: legal framework

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**Mr Julien Transy**

*Policy Officer for Landscapes, Directorate of Housing, Urban Planning and Landscapes,  
Ministry of Ecological and Solidary Transition, France*

## Recognition of landscapes in law

France signed the European Landscape Convention in 2000, and ratified it in 2006, but it is worth taking a look back at how landscape was viewed prior to the adoption of this instrument. For the legislation from 1906 and 1930 on the protection of natural sites and monuments see: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=legitext000006074251](http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=legitext000006074251).

Landscapes have been legally recognised in France since 1906, through the protection of natural sites and monuments. With the passing of a law in 1930, the policy took on its final shape and form. Still in force today, it is now part of the French Environment Code. The legislation in question concerns natural sites and monuments “whose conservation or preservation is of general interest from an artistic, historical, scientific, folkloric or picturesque point of view”.

As in the case of historic monuments, the legislation on the protection of sites provides for two levels of protection: listing and classification. Responsibility for implementing it lies with the State and falls within the remit of the Ministry in charge of ecology. At first the legislation focused on significant but one-off features such as rocks, waterfalls, fountains or individual trees, followed by patches of greenery or viewpoints, castles and accompanying gardens. Gradually, it was extended to include much bigger areas: massifs, forests, gorges, valleys, marshes, headlands, islands, etc. covering several thousand if not tens of thousands of hectares.

Although the scope of listed and classified sites has tended to widen, the 2,700 or so classified sites (i.e. the most strictly protected) and 4,500 or so listed sites now account for 1.6% and 2.5% respectively of the country's territory. It is important, therefore, not to confine the discussions and measures to these areas alone, which incidentally are almost always part of wider landscape complexes, also needing to be understood and considered.

For example, France's *Grands Sites* (major sites), which include classified sites across large swathes of their territory, are the focus of volunteering efforts and a local consensus for adopting a management and development approach that extends beyond the bounds of the protected area. This policy was introduced back in 1976 to address the problems arising from large numbers of visitors to the most iconic sites. The idea is to restore the attributes that drew people in the first place and to develop preservation and management plans so that visitors can be accommodated in a way that respects the characteristic features of the site, the spirit of the place and the needs of the local community.

## **The creation of national parks, regional nature parks and the French Coastal Conservatory (*Conservatoire du littoral*)**

Other policies have also played an indirect part in the protection and enhancement of certain landscapes. In 1975, for example, the French state decided to set up the Coastal Conservatory (*Conservatoire du littoral*), a public institution tasked with acquiring stretches of coastline which have been damaged or threatened by urbanisation so that they can be restored and adapted to receive visitors in a way that respects nature.

On an even larger scale, other areas protected under the Environment Code, such as the national parks or regional nature parks, are engaged in activities to do with landscape. Added together, however, all these different types of areas account for just one fifth of the national territory.

## **The “Landscape” Act of 1993**

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000541949&categorieLien=id](http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000541949&categorieLien=id)

The law of 8 January 1993 on the protection and enhancement of landscapes was the first piece of legislation to deal exclusively with landscapes, in all their many forms, throughout the country. It also establishes the principle that responsibility is to be shared between public authorities: “France’s landscapes shall constitute common heritage... The state, the municipalities and all territorial authorities shall participate in the protection and enhancement of landscapes”.

This point is important and has its roots in the process of devolution that has been under way in France since 1982: since that date, responsibility for the design and delivery of certain public policies with an impact on landscapes (town planning, spatial development and roads, etc.) has been transferred from central government to local and regional authorities.

However, even in the case of sites where central government has retained its core mission and oversight function, consulting with stakeholders and the public at large is vital these days because of the changes in society. Considering landscape complexes, rather than individual features, also requires consideration of an ever-increasing number and variety of players and human activities.

## **Reclaiming biodiversity, nature and landscape Act of 2016**

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/loi/2016/8/8/2016-1087/jo/texte](http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/loi/2016/8/8/2016-1087/jo/texte)

While the 1993 act was therefore a major step forward, French legislation did not incorporate the definition of landscape laid down in the European Landscape Convention until the Reclaiming Biodiversity, Nature and Landscape Act was passed in 2016 (the 1993 legislation covered landscapes but without defining them). The 2016 Act:

- ▶ provided a legal basis for “landscape atlases” as benchmark landscape knowledge documents;
- ▶ provided a common definition to be used in the environment and town planning codes for landscape quality objectives as project tools;
- ▶ introduced a specific title of landscape designer, confirming the recognition of the profession and its added value.

## **Conclusion**

In France, landscape is therefore mentioned in the environment and town planning codes, and this provides a good illustration of its cross-cutting nature. This recognition in law is the outcome of a lengthy process and its significance varies, depending on the circumstances.

The legal norms may come beforehand and introduce new rights or impose new obligations. This is a key feature of legislation which has prevented irreversible destruction occurring. For example, at the beginning of the 1960s, the mayor of Lyon was planning to demolish part of the city’s mediaeval and Renaissance neighbourhood (*Vieux Lyon*), which was deemed unfit for human habitation, and build an expressway there. Public protests and the passage in 1962 of legislation establishing “protected neighbourhoods” prevented the demolition taking place. Since 1998 the neighbourhood has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

However, the various norms may also provide legal recognition after the event for practices that are already well established. This is true, for instance, of the above-mentioned landscape atlases, which have been in use in France since 1992, but did not achieve full legal recognition until the 2016 Act. It should therefore be noted that the lack of legislation does not necessarily prevent action being taken. On the contrary, it is sometimes the voluntary, consensus-based non-regulatory nature of some measures that provide their strength, as is the case of landscape plans in France.

# Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in France: measures adopted for landscape protection, management and planning

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**Mr Gilles de Beaulieu**

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## **Promotion of landscape identification and assessment**

### **Landscape atlases**

In France, the objective of landscape identification and assessment is reflected in the production of landscape atlases based on methodology developed in 1994, and subsequently updated in 2015, on the basis of 20 years' feedback.

Link to the method: [www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/Landscape%20Atlases%2C%20Landscape%20identification%2C%20characterisation%20and%20assessment%20method.pdf](http://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/Landscape%20Atlases%2C%20Landscape%20identification%2C%20characterisation%20and%20assessment%20method.pdf).

Here are two brief findings from the French experience as a basis for discussion.

The attention paid to knowledge of the landscapes in a given area changes perceptions of that area. Working to define "landscape units" sometimes makes it possible to transcend administrative boundaries and give precedence to the factors which unite specific regions in terms of geology and land use, or of the way people see them and the value they attach to them. There has been major administrative reform at local and regional level in France in recent years, in particular with the merging of regions on 1 January 2016. The latter development led some local players to consider holding workshops along the former administrative boundaries, with a view to identifying examples of continuity of landscapes based on atlases drawn up on either side of them.

The atlases often provide valuable information for classifying the landscape structure of given regions, describing the main features and underlying aspects, but still do not place enough emphasis on the various processes and pressures relating to the relevant landscapes. A metaphorical illustration of this point would be to say that the atlases have had the merit of getting knowledge of landscapes away from a "postcard" view and also focusing attention on less widely represented landscapes (which are accordingly often regarded as less iconic) by showing that they were also worthy of note and have particular histories and identities, but this was all too often based on a static approach.

## **Photographic landscape observatories**

Alongside the landscape atlases, France has also encouraged the establishment of “photographic landscape observatories”: the idea here is to choose viewpoints within a given area which will be photographed periodically. Once again, here are two brief findings from the French experience, as a basis for discussion.

This process makes it possible to see clearly what changes and what stays the same in landscapes over time. Everyone can have their say regarding photos or series of photos showing how a place has developed, so this tool can be harnessed to help involve the public and achieve an interplay of views between experts and non-experts, elected representatives and citizens. Public involvement can take place at various stages: when the first photographs are taken, when the repeat photographs are taken or during analysis of the series of photos produced over time. The method is also useful for raising awareness among young people in order to move away from a static, conservative approach towards landscapes, by showing how they evolve over time.

However, viewing dynamic landscape processes on the basis of a series of photographs does not necessarily enable us to understand and analyse the factors driving the relevant changes. It is also possible that the more significant changes in a given area take place “off frame” and that the changes seen on the photographs are not representative on a broader scale. It is therefore important not to confine ourselves to describing the changes but to seek to understand the underlying factors and identify any levers available according to the “principle of reality” (*principe de réalité*), with a view to attempting to influence the factors through a “landscape project”.

Shaping the landscape actually means building a blueprint for society based on analysis of what already exists, in order to agree goals for the future and implement them. In 2013, the Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea therefore launched a call for projects for “landscape plans” to support areas or regions seeking to undertake landscape activities. The aim of landscape plans is not to duplicate spatial development policies defined at national level. On the contrary, they are invitations to local decision-makers to agree development strategies that are relevant because they are integrated into the local context. Landscape plans are divided into three phases, namely initial analysis, the development of landscape quality objectives and the actual action plans, which are carried out on the basis of local consultation and dialogue. The winners of the calls for projects each receive technical support from central

government departments and the Landscape Plan Club, which is made up of the winners of the previous calls for projects.

## **Landscape plans: operational project tools**

### **A blueprint for society**

Because of its geographical location, France is at the crossroads of complex cultural and climatic influences which provide the basis for landscape diversity of a kind unrivalled in Europe. This stems from the way in which human communities have joined forces and constantly sought to adapt to their environments in order to live there and develop. Landscape is therefore a portrait of our society. It reflects the changes in it and is therefore not a fixed image. That is why it must be addressed as a blueprint for society in which all individuals must feel they play a part under a balanced, solidarity-based approach. The message of the landscape plans is that this change can be the expression of people’s will, rather than the result of a process imposed on them, the aim being to live together more harmoniously in attractive regions with their identities preserved.

### **A dynamic approach to landscape**

Landscape policy in France is based on a dynamic approach. Landscape is seen as an inheritance received from previous generations that is not a sacred object but a valuable asset to be capitalised. This therefore involves striking a balance between conservation and innovation. However, population movements and the ever-widening divide between the vast majority of citizens and the countryside are bringing about a very substantial loss of landscape culture. Landscape analysis plays an educational role and helps explain to the public the fundamental aspects of given regions (climatology, topography, etc.) and their impact on ways of life with a view to identifying and explaining the processes which change landscapes. This is therefore a forward-looking approach which nevertheless takes account of the past, where identity is regarded as an asset.

### **Building a comprehensive approach to landscape**

Building a comprehensive approach to landscape does not just involve describing landscape. The analyses underpinning landscape plans are based on the principle of 360-degree assessment of the relevant regions, with landscapes being tools that forge positive links which increase the regions’ attractiveness and vitality. This also involves recognising the differences in points of view expressed by individuals depending on their cultures, occupations or interests. In this connection, it is not possible



to carry out landscape projects without individuals opening up or renewing the ways in which they see regions. Support of people for projects from outside the regions concerned, and exchanges between residents at public meetings and during discovery walks at local level, provide a basis for broader mutual understanding and pinpoint areas of disagreement, before gradual identification of points of convergence. Landscapes are therefore seen as unifying factors which generate positive interaction between the challenges and stakeholders in the regions concerned, fostering local development, the fundamental precondition for accepting change.

### Setting up a joint project

In order to set up a joint project, general interests must take precedence over individual interests in order not to favour the interests of one group over another. The degradation and standardisation of landscapes in France is most frequently the result of the weakness of the corresponding political project, which does not allow for regulation of economic and financial problems. A landscape plan constitutes a political tool which enables elected representatives to strengthen local political projects when dealing with economic actors (property developers, regional planners, etc.). The aim is not to prevent the latter from taking action but to impose a quality requirement, which should generate sustainable returns in terms of the landscape assets of each region, enhancing its attractiveness and, as a result, its economic vitality. A landscape plan is a tool that helps make decisions, for it enables local policy-makers to take account of all local data, so that the decisions taken express the general interest and make it possible to build a shared vision of the landscape and its future. A landscape plan sets out the main thrusts of the project and its landscape quality objectives. These must be widely disseminated so that everyone who wishes to intervene in the area concerned is aware of them.

### Implementation of the project: between pragmatism and ambition

Once the project has been clearly defined, the preparation of the action plan is a very important stage in the landscape plan, for it is necessary to strike the right balance between ambition and pragmatism. A project which is not put into practice in the short term is a project without a future, for it is impossible to maintain the protagonists' motivation. It is therefore dangerous to immediately undertake far-reaching action. On the contrary, deciding on a measure which is carefully targeted but achievable in the short term, even if it appears modest, demonstrates the ability to act and creates a snowball effect. The exemplary value of a concrete achievement is the best argument to convince and find new partners,

be it in the public sphere or in civil society (associations, regional planners, business enterprises, etc.) in a context in which governmental financial resources are limited.

## Landscape plans: operational project tools

### The Landscape Plan Club

The Landscape Plan Club encompasses 80 regions which responded to calls for projects. It is responsible for monitoring projects that are underway, for making further use of the experience, and disseminating the results. This is achieved by running the network in such a way as to promote the exchange of practices between members of the Club. It also entails the publication of methods and techniques via the extranet website and the organisation of thematic days, which are open to non-member regions with a view to promoting such projects. The Landscape Plan Club is a body in progress. It was launched in 2013 and, after five years, has already demonstrated its ability to provide the regions with long-term assistance. The Club's work is focused first and foremost on the following aims:

- ▶ to develop the landscape approach on the basis of club members' experience in order to increase the attractiveness and vitality of the areas concerned;
- ▶ to develop co-construction methods; co-construction is a tool which helps to make changes and to mobilise all stakeholders; it is essential for overcoming obstacles to transition;
- ▶ to draw on the lessons learned from actions, and on the outcome of projects, via the Club's channels of communication and networks.

### Regional landscape networks

Regional landscape networks bring together representatives of government departments, the regions and the departments. They are run by the persons in charge of landscape at the Ministry for Ecological and Solidary Transition, whose roles are to co-ordinate the resources and tools available to the government, and for local authorities to carry out each landscape plan. The French administrative authorities deal with different issues (town planning, culture and environment and so on) in a very compartmentalised manner. As a result, those responsible for landscape plans do not, at internal level, have all the skills required for carrying out their projects and have real difficulty in identifying appropriate tools and partners. The resulting general approach helps to resolve apparent contradictions between the different rules and regulations in force. It is therefore a powerful tool for co-ordinating sectoral policies.



# The implementation of European Landscape Convention in France

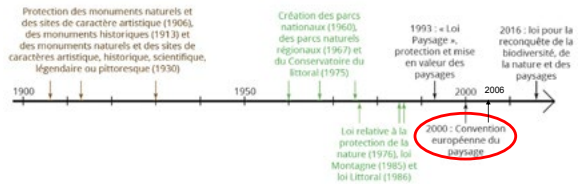
Powerpoint presentation: <http://rm.coe.int/168078798a>



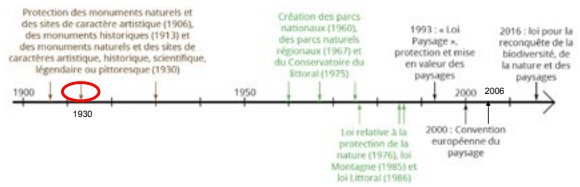
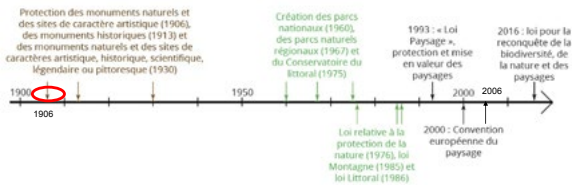
National Workshop on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina  
 Drawing landscape policies for the future  
 Trebinje, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
 25-26 January 2018

## – Session 1 – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Experiences of Parties to the Convention

Julien TRANSY  
 Gilles DE BEAULIEU  
 Ministère de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire  
 DGALN-DHUP-SDOV-QV2

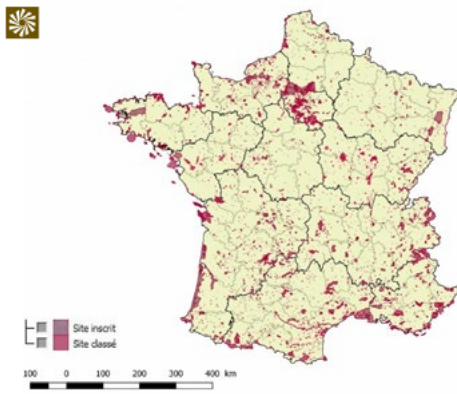


Dates-clés de la politique du paysage en France, d'après Adrien HEGY. Sources : PERIGORD Michel, DONADIEU Pierre, 2012 et DILA, 2016



Sources : Brochure « L'évolution de la politique des sites » (2010) et site Internet ORGAL ALPA, <http://www.auvergne-rhone-alpes.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/sites-classees-de-l-arche-2300.html>

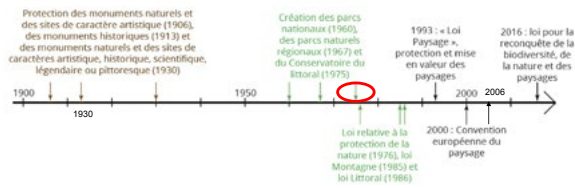
Sources : Observatoire Photographique du Paysage – La Combe d'Arc, point de vue « entrée du site classé depuis lue droite » <http://www.grandsitesfrance.com/sites-membres-ogp.html>



Inventaire CEREMA Territoires et Villes au premier trimestre 2017. Sources : données ATO/MAWS des IGD régionales, Refrenoir / SIGV-BOTOPO



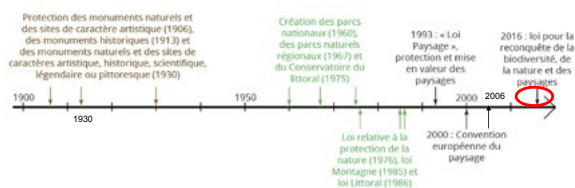
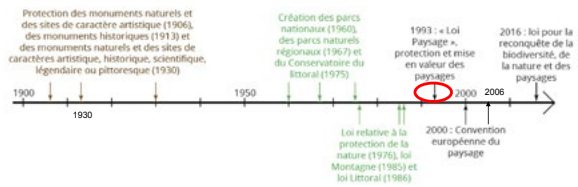
Sources : <http://www.grandsitesfrance.com/sites-membres-ogp.html>

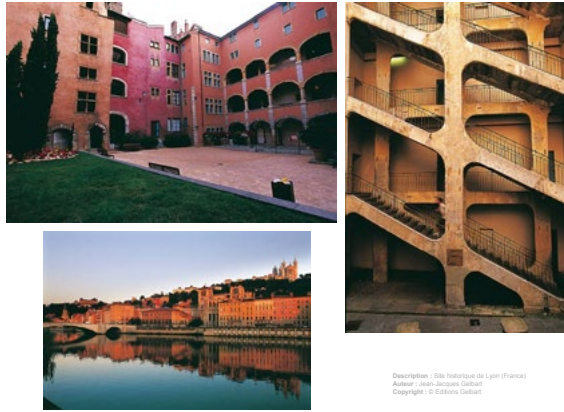


Source: <http://www.conservatoire-du-littoral.fr>



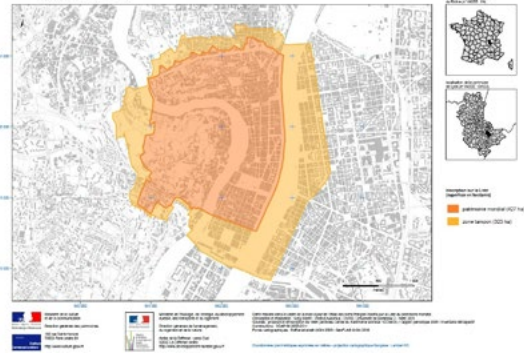
Source: <https://www.gpeportal.gov.fr/>





Description : Site historique de Lyon (France)  
Auteur : Jean-Jacques Guibert  
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872 - Site historique de Lyon : délimitation du bien et de sa zone tampon lors de son inscription sur la Liste en 1998







Sources : Atlas pratique des paysages d'Auvergne, ensemble « défilé du Val d'Armor ». [http://www.paysages.auvergne-mont-ales.gov.fr/Media/attachements/ensemble\\_paysage\\_01164.pdf](http://www.paysages.auvergne-mont-ales.gov.fr/Media/attachements/ensemble_paysage_01164.pdf)



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Itinéraire n°7, Environs de Valence © Gérard Dufresne puis Olivier Comte et Nadine Jouve, Observatoire Photographique National du Paysage



Itinéraire n°1, Parc naturel régional du Pilat © Sophie Raschehuber, Observatoire Photographique National du Paysage



Itinéraire n°1, Parc naturel régional du Pilat © Julien Marceau, Observatoire Photographique National du Paysage



# Landscape Plan Clubs (Club Plans du paysage)


Powerpoint presentation: <http://rm.coe.int/168078790d>



## Club Plans de paysage



Bureau des paysages et de la publicité (QV2)




### Le Club a pour ambition d'accompagner les territoires dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des plans de paysage et de promouvoir la démarche sur l'ensemble du territoire

#### Présentation du plan de paysage

- Le Club Plans de paysage a été créé en 2013, à la suite du premier appel à projets « Plans de paysage »
- Il a pour ambition d'accompagner les collectivités qui se sont engagées dans la démarche « plans de paysage »
- Le pilotage du Club est assuré au niveau national par le bureau des paysages et de la publicité. DGALN/QV2
- L'accompagnement des collectivités est assuré au niveau régional par les chargés de mission paysage (DREAL/DDT) et le CEREMA.
- Les atouts du Club sont :
  - La culture de la transversalité pour mobiliser de manière coordonnée les services de l'Etat et les partenaires extérieurs (réseaux paysagers) au service du projet.
  - La pérennité du club qui permet un accompagnement des projets dans la durée contrairement aux appels à projets plus ponctuels.
  - La diversité des acteurs et des problématiques abordées avec un point commun construire les paysages de demain.

#### Objectifs du Club

- L'accompagnement des collectivités qui se sont engagées dans la démarche « plans de paysage » se décline à travers 5 objectifs stratégiques :
  - Mettre en réseau des territoires et ouvrir les possibilités d'échanges à des territoires non lauréats
  - Capitaliser de la méthodologie au niveau national, tirée des expériences locales des territoires
  - Promouvoir la démarche, notamment par le biais d'appels à projets annuels
  - Accompagner aussi bien l'élaboration que la mise en œuvre des plans de paysage
  - Organiser la montée en compétences des acteurs concernés, par le biais de formations

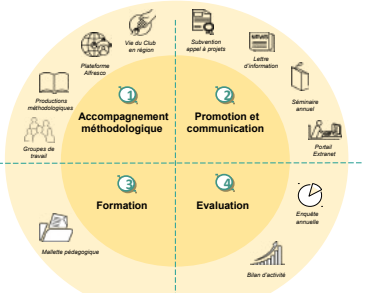


### Composition de l'offre de services du Club


#### Objectifs

- Mettre en réseau des territoires
- Capitaliser de la méthodologie au niveau national
- Promouvoir la démarche
- Accompagner aussi bien l'élaboration que la mise en œuvre
- Organiser la montée en compétences des acteurs concernés

#### Offre de services



Le diagramme central est divisé en quatre quadrants : 1. Accompagnement méthodologique (Productions méthodologiques, Plateforme Adresso, Ve de Club en région, Appel à projets, Lettre d'information, Séminaire annuel, Plan de paysage, Bilan d'activité, Evaluation annuelle, Maquette pédagogique, Groupes de travail, Lettre d'information, Séminaire annuel, Plan de paysage, Bilan d'activité, Evaluation annuelle, Maquette pédagogique, Groupes de travail).



### Réalisations du Club depuis 2013

#### De premiers événements organisés au niveau national

- Séminaire de lancement du Club (14 janvier 2014)
- Séminaire d'accueil des Lauréats 2015 (12 mai 2015)
- Séminaire annuel (11 mai 2016)

Cinq séances de Groupes de Travail

- GT 1 « Sensibilisation - Concertation » (2014)
- GT 2 « Les Objectifs de qualité paysagère » (2015)
- GT 3 « Le programme d'actions » (2015)
- GT 4 « Participation » (2015)
- GT 5 « Transition énergétique » (2016)

#### De premières publications et productions méthodologiques

Supports de communications

- Brochure « Le Plan de paysage: agir pour le cadre de vie »
- Dépliant « Participer au Club Plans de paysage »

Productions méthodologiques

- Kit pour l'animation de la participation dans le cadre d'une démarche de plan de paysage
- Note sur les coûts et modalités de financement d'un plan de paysage

#### Un dispositif de diffusion de la connaissance

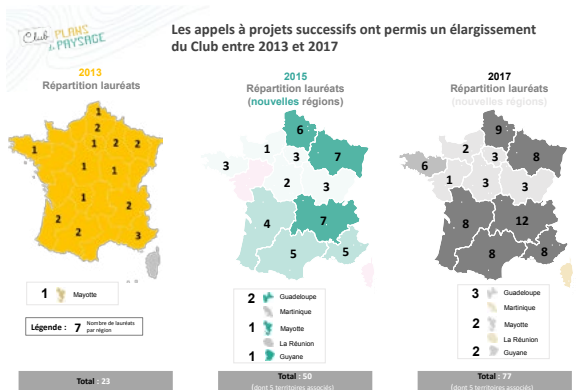
Une Lettre d'information trimestrielle

- 22 numéros parus depuis 2013
- Prochaine publication en juillet 2017

Un Extranet du Club ouvert à tous

<http://leplanpaysage.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>

Nom d'utilisateur : planpaysage  
Mot de passe : est@leplanpaysage




### Suite à l'appel à projets, 27 nouveaux lauréats rejoignent le Club

#### Liste des 27 lauréats de l'appel à projets 2017

<b>Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes</b>	<b>Hauts-de-France</b>
1. Saint-Flour Communauté	13. PNR des Caps et Marais d'Opale (Bocage bocainois)
2. Communauté de communes de la Mathuyaise	14. Syndicat mixte du Pays Sarreterre Haute-Somme
3. Grandios Aires Métropole	15. Communauté urbaine de Dunkerque
4. Parc naturel Régional de la Chartreuse	<b>Normandie</b>
5. Parc naturel Régional du Massif des Bauges	16. Communauté de communes Pré-bocage intercom
<b>Bretagne</b>	<b>Nouvelle-Aquitaine</b>
6. Saint-Brieuc Armor Agglomération	17. Syndicat mixte du PNR de Millevaches en Limousin
7. Parc naturel Régional du Gâtine du Montbardi	18. Communauté d'agglomération du bocage Bressuirais
8. Communauté de communes du Pays d'Iroise	19. Communauté de communes du Thouarsais
<b>Centre-Val de Loire</b>	20. SoT de l'aire métropolitaine bordelaise
9. Parc naturel Régional de la Brenne	<b>Occitanie</b>
10. Grand Est	21. Communauté de communes de la Vallée de Hérault
11. SOIT de l'agglomération messine (SOITAM)	22. Communauté de communes Neste-Barousse
<b>Guadeloupe</b>	23. Communauté de communes Pyrénées des Gaves
12. Communauté d'agglomération du Nord Grande-Terre	<b>Pays de la Loire</b>
<b>Guyane</b>	24. Commune de Mîris-Erigné
13. Commune de Maripa-Soula	<b>Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</b>
	25. Gâtine de Saint-Tropez
	26. Parc naturel Régional du Luberon
	27. Parc national des Calanques




### Pour 2018, les objectifs sont d'ouvrir le Club, valoriser les réalisations opérationnelles des membres du Club ; renforcer la communication vers les élus.

#### OUVRIR LE CLUB

- Lancement du nouvel appel à projet annuel Echanges avec les DREAL, DDT, Cerema pour évaluer les résultats de l'ANS la méthode, le processus de sélection... → vers en label ?
- Offre de service aux non-lauréats : réflexion autour d'un dispositif de parrainage en lien avec le RGCF et la FNPNR.
- Offre de service du Club pour accompagner les territoires expérimentaux : dans le cadre des contrats de transition écologique et des contrats de station et du Grand Paris.

#### VALORISER LES RÉALISATIONS OPÉRATIONNELLES

- Accompagnement des lauréats : clarification du rôle des DREAL et du Cerema → lettre de mission ? Renforcement de l'accompagnement opérationnel et de l'évaluation des lauréats.
- Analyses des plans de paysage finalisés : extraire de la matière pour faire la promotion de la démarche.
- Mise en place de fiches action présentant les réalisations opérationnelles des lauréats.
- Fiche méthodologique « Transition énergétique et plan de paysage »

#### COMMUNICATION

- Stratégie de communication pour toucher les élus : Argumentaires, carte des relais, outils pour les toucher, actions rapides à engager...
- Journée d'information à destination des élus à Dunkerque avril 2018



# Coast of the Meuse (Côtes de Meuse)

Powerpoint presentation: <http://rm.coe.int/168078790e>



**PP des Côtes de Meuse**  
Entretien d'un paysage emblématique arboricole par la mise en place de partenariats

Alertées par l'enrichissement progressif de ses vergers, structures paysagères emblématiques des Côtes de Meuse, les CC des Côtes de Meuse-Woëvre et Territoire de Fresnes mettent en place des partenariats afin de développer et valoriser les activités et les productions fruitières locales dans le respect de ses paysages.

**ANNÉE DE LANCEMENT :** 2017  
**MONTANT GLOBAL :** 280 000 € sur 3 ans  
**DURÉE EN MOIS :** 12 mois  
**CHARGE ESTIMÉE EN J/H :** 35/h semaine

**PARTENAIRES :** SAFER ; Chambre d'agriculture ; PNR de Lorraine

**Contexte**

- Mise en œuvre du PP dès la phase d'achèvement du programme d'actions autour de la problématique de la relance de l'activité arboricole dans le respect des **espaces paysagers emblématiques du territoire**. Axe stratégique 1 « cultiver les côtes de Meuse ».
- 4 actions 'verger'**, prioritaires en COPIL annuel par les élus ont été lancées en 2017, impliquant en plus de la création d'un point info 'paysages et vergers', la mise en place de **partenariats avec la SAFER et la Chambre d'agriculture** et l'organisation d'une bourse aux vergers.

**Premiers résultats**

- Si tôt le programme d'actions élaboré, le **recrutement d'un animateur PP** et la tenue d'un COPIL où les élus ont retenu une des 4 orientations et son faisceau d'actions à mener sur l'année n+1 a placé rapidement le PP dans l'opérationnalité. Ce qui a relancé la motivation des élus et des partenaires que la phase étude avaient essouffés.
- Le PP a **favorisé les partenariats**, fédérant autour de la problématique d'enrichissement des vergers familiaux les professionnels de la filière arboricole, le monde agricole, les propriétaires, les associations...
- La thématique vergers et les actions engagées ont permis de **mettre en synergie d'autres thématiques** telles que le tourisme et l'environnement et d'envisager à leur tour d'autres partenariats : (Convention avec le Comité Départemental de Randonnée Pédestre ; Lancement d'un programme d'évaluation de la Biodiversité ; Accompagnement de l'IGP des Côtes de Meuse dans une stratégie de communication).

**Zoom sur la démarche**  
*Mise en place de partenariats pour maintenir impliqués différents acteurs autour d'une même problématique*

- avec la **SAFER** : signature d'une convention donnant accès au logiciel de notification de ventes afin de mieux **maîtriser le foncier** et favoriser la reprise de parcelles à des fins arboricole ; enquête menée auprès des propriétaires de parcelles enrichies identifiées afin de cerner leur intentions de transmission + mise en lien avec un programme d'évaluation de la Biodiversité (riche et biodiversité) menée par le CPIE.
- avec la **Chambre d'Agriculture** : mission de conseil auprès des producteurs (réunions collectives, accompagnement technique individuel, informations aux communes, renforcement du Point-Info Transmission...)



**Facteurs de succès**  
*Animation, portage et relais*

**Le recrutement d'un animateur**

- Un poste dédié au suivi et à la mise en œuvre du Plan de paysage est garant de sa pérennité. Le chargé de mission assure le lien entre les différents acteurs et partenaires impliqués dans la démarche et veille à la motivation et mobilisation des élus dans la durée.

**Des élus qui restent mobilisés**

- Maintien d'une instance sous la forme d'un Copil annuel permettant aux élus de définir l'orientation et les actions à mener pour l'année n+1 permet d'officialiser la feuille de route et au PP de garder une visibilité.
- Appui du PNR de Lorraine

**Une synergie d'acteurs autour d'un enjeu commun : la valorisation des vergers, structure emblématique du paysage des Côtes de Meuse**

- La thématique 'verger' fédère des acteurs économiques, associations, propriétaires, éleveurs, chambre d'agriculture, arboriculteurs autour du devenir des vergers et plus largement des paysages de Côtes de Meuse. Elle permet d'enclencher sur d'autres actions relevant du PP à savoir la maîtrise foncière, le tourisme vert et la biodiversité.



Ce document a été produit dans le cadre du **Club Plans de paysage**.

Nos remerciements vont à Julien FLECKSTEIN Animateur du PP des Côtes de Meuse, qui a accepté plusieurs entretiens avec notre équipe ainsi qu'à M. Sylvain DENOYELLE, Président de la Communauté de Communes Côtes de Meuse - Woëvre pour son témoignage.

**REDACTEURS :** Nadia AUBRY Cerema Est  
**RELECTEURS :** ...

Contact : club.plansdepaysage@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Janvier 2018

**Témoignage**



**Sylvain DENOYELLE**  
Président de la Communauté de Communes Côtes de Meuse - Woëvre

« Le Plan de Paysage des Côtes de Meuse concrétise véritablement le lien entre le paysage et l'économie locale, dans un cadre exceptionnel... qui doit rester. L'ingénierie et les compétences de l'ensemble des partenaires ont parfaitement complété le volontarisme des deux communautés de communes, autour de notre animateur, pour le compte d'acteurs économiques fort potentiel. »

**Pour aller plus loin**

Site internet de la structure porteuse  
<http://www.cc-cotesdemeuse-woevre.fr/fr/information/4012/plan-paysage-cotes-meuse>

Contact à la communauté de communes :  
Julien FLECKSTEIN Animateur du PP des Côtes de Meuse  
[planpaysage.cotesdemeuse@gmail.com](mailto:planpaysage.cotesdemeuse@gmail.com)

Autres fiches similaires :

# Landscape Atlas (Atlas de paysage)

Film: <http://rm.coe.int/168078790f>

# Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Montenegro

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**Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic**

*National Representative for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention,  
Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro*

**Mrs Anka Kujović**

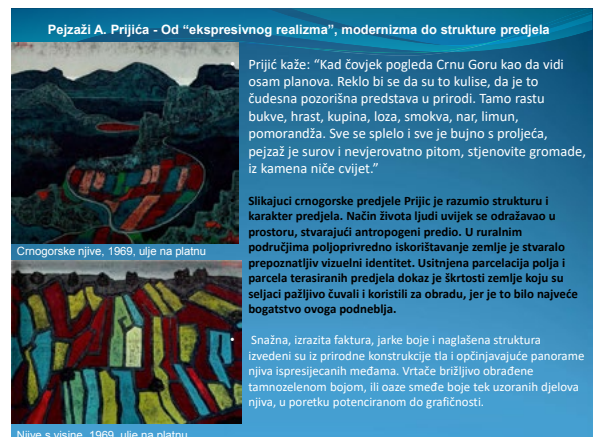
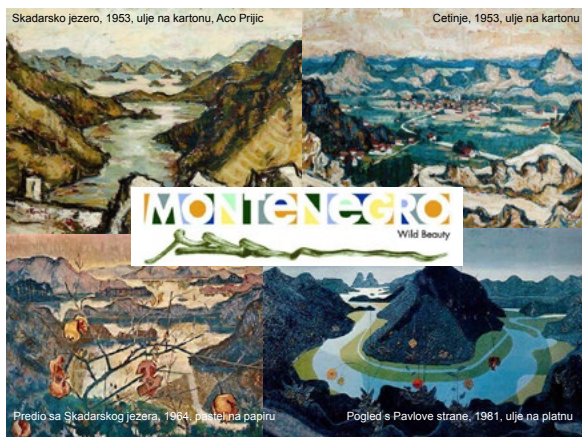
*Senior Advisor, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro*

Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic

National Representative for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention,  
Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

Powerpoint presentation

<http://rm.coe.int/1680787920>







### Evropska konvencija o predjelima, Savjet Evrope European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

- Crna Gora je 2008. godine ratifikovala „Evropsku konvenciju o predjelima
- Zakon o ratifikaciji konvencije o evropskim predjelima, "Službeni list Crne Gore - Međunarodni ugovori", br. 006/08 od 15.10.2008)
- Pridružila se državama koje su pokazale spremnost da u strateškim dokumentima i planovima vode računa o održivom razvoju i prepoznaju predjele kao važan faktor u uspostavljanju ravnoteže između prirodnog i kulturnog naslijeđa

### Evropska konvencija o predjelima, Savjet Evrope

- Potpisnice Konvencije se obavezuju da će uspostaviti predione politike i integrisati predjele u politiku prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja, kao i u politike u vezi sa kulturom, zaštitom okoline, poljoprivredom, socijalnom i ekonomskom politikom, kao i u sve druge politike koje bi mogle direktno i indirektno uticati na predio.
- Svaka strana, potpisnica Konvencije, sa ciljem unaprjeđivanja znanja o vlastitim predjelima, obavezuje se da će:
  - i. identifikovati vlastite tipove predjela na teritoriji države.
  - ii. analizirati njihove karakteristike, kao i snage i pritiske uslijed kojih se predjeli mijenjaju, kao i uzeti u obzir promjene.
  - iii. procijeniti tako identifikovane predjele, vodeći računa o vrijednostima koje im pridaju zainteresovane strane i stanovništvo.
  - iv. U zakonsku regulativu koja se tiče prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja uključiti obavezu izrade plana predjela kao i kulturnu politiku izradu studija kulturnog predjela.

### Evropska konvencija o predjelu (European Landscape Convention)

"Predio ("Landscape") je određeno područje, viđeno ljudskim okom, čije su karakteristike rezultat međusobnog djelovanja prirodnih i/ili ljudskih faktora"

"Prediona politika" ("Landscape policy") označava izraz opštih principa, strategija i smjernica, definisanih od strane nadležnih organa vlasti, koji omogućavaju preduzimanje određenih mjera u cilju zaštite, upravljanja i planiranja predjela;

"Zaštita predjela" ("Landscape protection") označava postupke očuvanja i održavanja značajnih ili karakterističnih obilježja predjela, opravdane vrijednošću naslijeđa, proisteklom iz njegove prirodne strukture i/ili ljudske aktivnosti;

"Upravljanje predjelom" ("Landscape management") označava postupke, kojima se, iz perspektive održivog razvoja, obezbjeđuje redovno održavanje predjela, sa ciljem usmjeravanja i usklađivanja promjena izazvanih društvenim i ekonomskim procesima, kao i procesima u životnoj sredini;

"Planiranje predjela" ("Landscape planning") označava dugoročne i dalekosežne postupke sa ciljem unaprjeđenja, ponovnog uspostavljanja ili kreiranja predjela.

### PLANIRANJE PREDJELA U CRNOJ GORI

- CRNA GORA – EKOLOŠKA DRŽAVA
- ISTORIJA PLANIRANJA PREDJELA
- ZAKONSKI OKVIR
- IDENTIFIKACIJA PROCJENA, MAPIRANJE PREDJELA CRNE GORE

### CRNA GORA - EKOLOŠKA DRŽAVA

- U Deklaraciji o Ekološkoj Državi Crnoj Gori od 20. septembra 1991. godine usvojenoj u Skupštini Crne Gore među ostalim piše:
 

"Prihvatamo da nijedna razlika među nama nije toliko velika koliko su velike promjene kojima je izloženo naše prirodno okruženje."
- Održivi razvoj - strateška vizija razvoja Crne Gore kao ekološke države
- 1991. god. usvojena Deklaracija o Crnoj Gori kao ekološkoj državi i Crna Gora ustavno definisana kao ekološka država, 1992. god. Deklaracija uvrštena u Agendu 21
- 2001.god. usvojen strateški dokument "Pravci razvoja Crne Gore kao ekološke države"
- 2002. god. u Johannesburgu reafirmisan koncept razvoja Crne Gore kao ekološke države
- Osnovan Nacionalni savjet za održivi razvoj

### ISTORIJA PLANIRANJA PREDJELA

Godina 1950. može se smatrati godinom početka planiranja predjela u Crnoj Gori. Te godine, prvi jugoslovenski obrazovani pejzažni arhitekta, Aleksandar Krstić (1902-1980.) uradio je prve planove za organizaciju planinskih predjela Crne Gore (Durmitor, Lovćen, Biogradska gora).

- Oni su predstavljali dio materijala za donošenje Zakona o proglašenju Nacionalnog parka.
- On istovremeno publikuje svoje teoretske stavove u vezi sa uređenjem kulturnog predjela.
- Krstićevi planovi nijesu imali sve odlike savremenih planova predjela (nije ih u to vrijeme bilo ni u razvijenijim zemljama), ali oni u suštini znače to.
- Ovi planovi naročito se karakterišu obrađenom problematikom rekreativnih zona predjela, ali značajnost samo su parcijalno realizovani.

### Projekat Južni Jadran – regionalni prostorni plan Južnog Jadrana (1969) Ujedinjene nacije – Program za razvoj i Vlada SFRJ

- Medunarodni projekat "Juzni Jadran" je pripremio osnovu održivog razvoja crnogorskog primorja. Radili su ga crnogorski, francuski i italijanski urbanisti i planeri kroz metodologiju "pragova razvoja", gde je "održivost" (sustainability) bila glavni kriterijum, 25 godina prije "samita u Rio de Janeiro". **Početak razvoja profesije pejzažne arhitekture u Crnoj Gori**
- Prvi prostorni plan Republike Crne Gore donešen je 1986. godine, integralni pristup zaštite prirodne i kulturne baštine.

## ZAKONSKI OKVIR

- **Zakon o planiranju i uređenju prostora** (Sl.list RCG 51/08) Predjeli se uključuju u prostorno uređenje i to kao sastavni dio državnih i lokalnih planskih dokumenata kao i obavezan dio projektne dokumentacije.
- **Zakon o zaštiti kulturnih dobara** iz 2010. godine prvi put uvodi termin **kulturni pejzaž** i definiše ga kao : prostor čiji je karakteristični izgled rezultat akcije i interakcije prirodnih i antropogenih faktora kroz duži vremenski period;
- **Zakon o zaštiti prirode** (Sl.list CG 51/08) i **Zakon o procjeni uticaja na životnu sredinu** (Sl.list RCG 80/05) definišu predjele i donose mjere za njihovu zaštitu.
- **Zakon o vodama** (Sl.list RCG 27/07), **Zakon o poljoprivrednom zemljištu** (Sl.list RCG 27/94), **Zakon o šumama** (Sl.list RCG br. 55/00) ne prepoznaju predjele



Nakon sveobuhvatnog, analitičkog, multidisciplinarnog, obimnog, a zašto ne reći i ne baš lakog posla – donijet je Pravilnik o bližem sadržaju i formi planskog dokumenta, kriterijumima namjene površina i grafičkim simbolima.

## KULTURNI PREDIO BOKA KOTORSKA

### STUDIJA PROCJENE KULTURNOG PREDJELA KOTORSKO-RISANSKOG ZALIVA



- Pilot projekat mapiranja karaktera predjela u Crnoj Gori i primjene Evropske Konvencije o predjelima
- Akcenat radionice bio je usmjeren ka razvijanju aplikativnih istraživačkih metoda, tehnika i senzibiliteta prema prostornim aspektima procjene predjela i mogućnostima transformacije u okviru zaštićenog područja
- Urednici: Vladan Đokić, Jasminka Cvejić, Sanja Lješević Mitrović



### PROCJENA KARAKTERA PREDJELA OBUHVATILA JE:

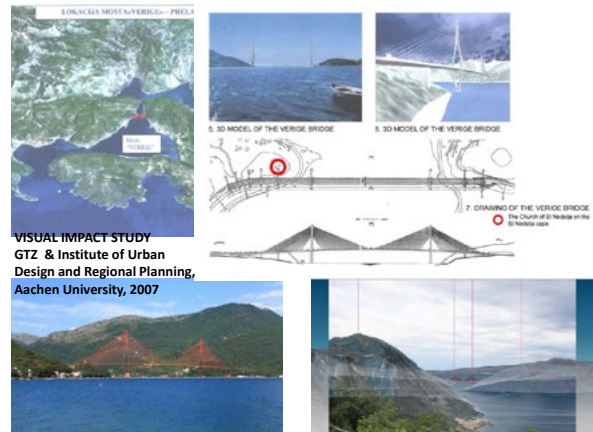
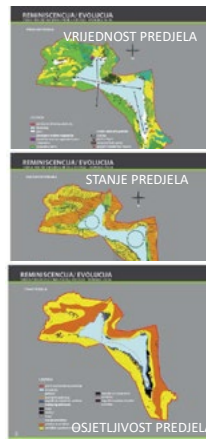
- Geologiju, hidrologiju, zemljište, ekologiju, šemu naselja, sliku predjela i naselja i namjenu prostora
- Ima za cilj:
  - Identifikaciju prirodnih i kulturnih karakteristika područja
  - Razumijevanje senzibiliteta lokaliteta na razvoj i promjene
  - Informisanje o stanju sredine za potrebe planiranja razvoja i promjena

Spoj prirodnih karakteristika i kulturnog naslijeđa postavio je ovaj predio na UNESCO-vu listu svjetske kulturne baštine.

### REZULTATI:

• PLAN PREDJELA SA ANALIZOM VREDNOVANJA PREDJELA, OSJETLIVOST PREDJELA I STANJA PREDJELA

• TIPOLOGIJA KARAKTERA PREDJELA KOTORSKO-RISANSKOG ZALIVA



VISUAL IMPACT STUDY  
GTZ & Institute of Urban Design and Regional Planning, Aachen University, 2007

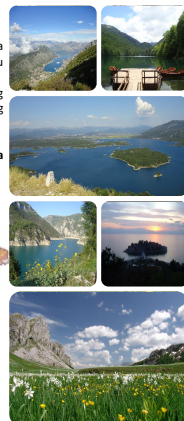
### MAPIRANJE I TIPOLOGIJA PREDJELA CRNE GORE

- Uvođenjem plana predjela kao sastavnog dijela PUP-ova i PPPN-ova nivo svijesti o značaju predjela i njihovom uvažavanju u procesu planiranja je značajno podignut u Crnoj Gori.
- Karakterizacija obuhvata identifikaciju područja različitog karaktera, njihovu klasifikaciju i kartiranje kao i opis njihovog karaktera.
- Cilj: inventarizacija vrijednih kulturnih i prirodnih predjela
- Rezultat je identifikacija područja karaktera predjela i tipova karaktera predjela

#### Tipovi karaktera predjela

Predjeli Crne Gore su svrstani u pet regiona:

- Predjeli primorskog regiona
- Predjeli skadarskog basena
- Predjeli kraškog regiona
- Predjeli kanjona i visoravni centralnog regiona
- Predjeli planina i dolinskih rijeka sjevernog regiona



GIS - Geographical Information System

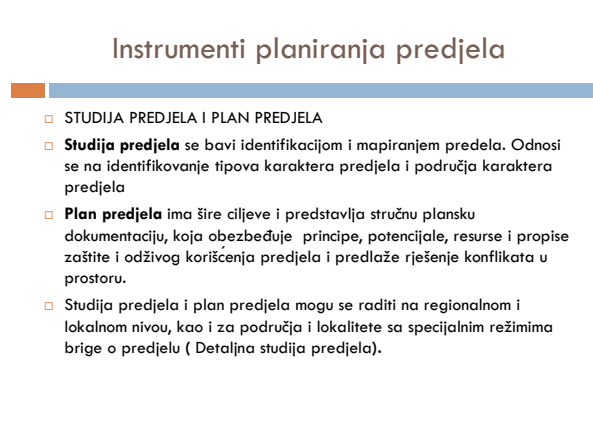
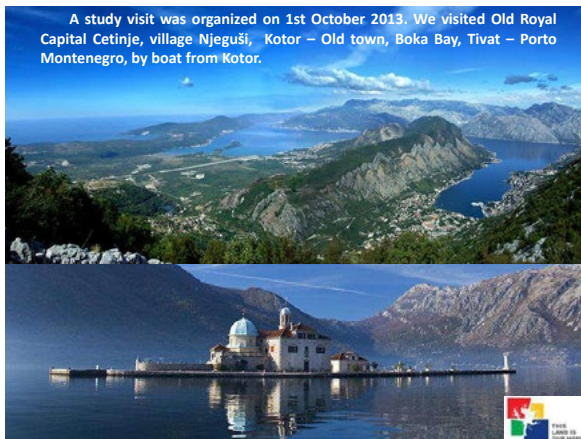
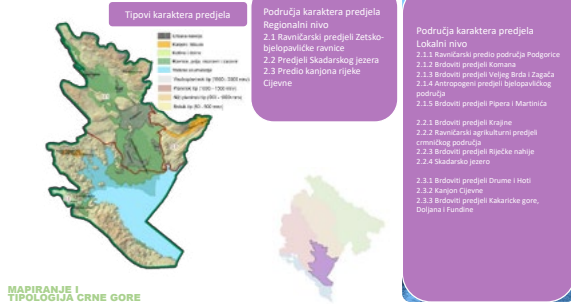
Orto-foto



Dobijene su digitalizovane tematske karte u programskoj podršci ArcMap (GIS - geografski informacijski sistem). Preklapljene tematske karte omogućile su detaljniju analizu i identifikaciju predjela.



## Predjeli skadarskog basena







## THE FUTURE OF LANDSCAPES IN THE REGION, NEW LEGAL SOLUTIONS

What has happened to our landscapes, what is happening to our landscapes, and what will happen to them in the years ahead?  
Šta se desilo sa našim pejzažima, šta se dešava sa našim pejzažima, i šta će im se desiti u narednim godinama?

- Novim rješenjima Zakona o planiranju i izgradnji, Hrvatska, Crna Gora, Slovenija, značajno se degradiraju do sada postignuti rezultati na primjeni ELC, pejzažne arhitekture kao struke ali i budući održivi razvoj predjela.
- Unaprijedimo kvalitet planiranja i projektovanja uzimajući u obzir da je predio ekonomski resurs.
- Svaki nekvalitetan projekat trajno narušava identitet predjela i utiče na kvalitet života stanovništva koje u njemu boravi.
- Potrebna je zajednička inicijativa svih učesnika na implementaciji ELC u regionu.





Mrs Anka Kujović  
Senior Advisor, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

Powerpoint presentation  
<http://rm.coe.int/168078791f>















# Managing economic and social development in the protection of landscape in the Republic of Serbia: creating sustainable development of cultural landscapes, a challenge for local communities

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**Mrs Biljana Filipovic Đušić**

*Assistant Minister responsible for International Co-operation,  
Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection,  
National focal point responsible for the implementation  
of the European Landscape Convention in Serbia, Serbia*

**Mrs Biljana Jovanovic Ilic**

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

**O**ur modern notions of cultural landscape indicate a great variety of physical and associative relationships, of which the most important is the relation of the population of Serbia to the territory's natural elements. The use of the word "landscape" was for a long time limited to a certain attitude towards the environment, but, more recently, and with the use of the term "cultural", it has gained a new complexity, including its capacity for economic and social development.

The European Landscape Convention has identified a cultural dimension of the landscape as one of the main elements of natural and cultural heritage, contributing to the development of local cultures and the strengthening of continental, national, regional and local identities.

Adopting the Convention by virtue of the Law on Ratification of the Convention in 2011, the Republic of Serbia joined the States which have expressed concern for sustainable economic development and understanding of the value of the European cultural and natural heritage as the foundation of European identity, to which it belongs. After signing the Convention, the Action Plan for its implementation for the period 2015-2020 was prepared, and the Rulebook on identifying the landscape was adopted.

Although cultural heritage resources in the regions can be classified by type or historical function, each individual landscape in Serbia will continue to be assessed on the basis of its specificity and uniqueness, its *genius loci* – the spirit of the site. An example of this is the project "Centuries of Bač", which encompasses cultural heritage of three different faiths (Catholic, Orthodox and Islamic) in a small urban centre in Vojvodina. The goal was to connect culture and science, ecology and green economy, by valuing and conserving cultural monuments (a Catholic monastery in Bač, an Orthodox monastery Bojani and a Turkish bath). This is how we identified a unique site once known as wetland, now connected by the European waterway along the Danube. This is an example of cultural heritage that must be considered within the cultural context to which it belongs, but also as a place of economic and social development.

In order to conserve the integrity of cultural sites, especially those open to a large number of visitors, Serbia, like the other Parties to the Convention, is striving to provide instruments for an adequate administrative solution which would include management of goods, their protection and public access.

On the other hand, cultural landscape can be neither a unilateral reflection of the economy nor the policy of one area, but a result of everyday social activities that make up the identity of a site. This imposes a new focus to local leaders in creating strategies for development.



An example of good practice of historical heritage in the function of socio-economic development in Serbia is the Senj Mine, founded in 1853, the year which marked the beginning of industrialisation in Serbia and thereafter it provided citizens continuously with charcoal. The project “Senjski Rudnik, Regional Centre of Cultural Heritage”, financed by the European Union, was the first project in the Western Balkans region which dealt with the rehabilitation of industrial heritage, and had several phases. The goal of the project was to create new jobs and exploit industrial and natural heritage for the development of tourist potentials of the region, and to stop young people leaving the town.

City structures, an exceptional cultural landscape and an authentic local museum, represent an inspirational context of original restoration and comprehensive reconstruction of the landscape, as well as their industrial value and popular culture, with facilities ranging from industrial units to social and commercial ones. Sustainable development of the Senj Mine has an overriding purpose: the desire to create a better world by balancing social, economic and environmental factors. The essence of the concept of sustainable development is based on the principle of synergetic justice (intergenerational equity), but is mainly influenced by people’s ethical attitudes and activities.

This example confirms that Serbia needs mechanisms and tools for the effective participation of communities in the management and development of cultural and protected areas. In general mapping (Geographic Information System – GIS methodology) in Serbia, it is necessary to recognise and apply autochthonous planning in the local environment. Management approaches must be based on principles (e.g. public benefit, understanding, integrity and respect) and values, as well as a code of ethics which can motivate the community to participate actively.

The importance of involving local communities in cultural-related decision-making processes, from identifying and describing their values to designating them for protection, and then implementing these decisions, educational roles and long-term outcomes, all of which are crucial for the overall sustainability. In Canada, the involvement of native tribal leaders in the early stages of the designation for protection has become a standard at federal level, with the inclusion of land that is linked to the history of the indigenous population.

Issues that can arise most often include questions of higher competence and multiculturalism, but also the need for processes that will help stakeholders to deal with conflicting, ambivalent interests and, often, inaccurately defined goals.

Operational management of the cultural areas in Serbia in the future implies the following activities:

- ▶ analysis and recognition of the value and significance that some landscapes may have for the local community and sustainable development;
- ▶ definition of the essential advantages and disadvantages of a landscape, as well as the character of the site and the meaning of future development;
- ▶ preservation of the visual and functional integrity of a cultural landscape in the context of global change. In order to make this concept of cultural area more comprehensive in practice, it is necessary to set strategic guidelines for sustainability, continuous operation, permanent care, and the efficient work of competent and dedicated people.

In practice, through actions, especially in local communities in times of unsuccessful economic systems in Serbia, it happens that local leaders define cultural policy ad hoc, as well as the goals of socio-economic action. The principles of successful design, or the creation and management of a cultural area in the dominant context of human rights, include the following stages of strategic planning:

- ▶ determining and adopting the concept of cultural policy;
- ▶ analysing the situation of the existing socio-economic and cultural practices;
- ▶ determining development opportunities;
- ▶ selecting priority areas;
- ▶ defining key operating strategies; and
- ▶ evaluation and monitoring.

The most frequent challenges in Serbia in managing cultural areas in the future will primarily be to promote gender equality and human rights, conditioned by the lack of awareness about the importance of managing the cultural area. There is an emphasised need for specific and adequately tailored education. A special challenge will be the lack of financial resources and their continued provision. These problems can be overcome by the development and improvement of specific knowledge and technical skills in relation to the organisational skills in communities.

Finally, I would like to recall Virginia Woolf’s observation that “the landscape is a connection between what we were and what we have become”. This standpoint can be significant for economic and social development for the future of Serbia. In this context, landscape is sustainable if it provides people with material goods and services and authentic cultural identity, without diminishing the capacity of a system which ensures social well-being and economic stability, and sustainability for future generations.

# The role of the Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje in Serbia in the process of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention at regional and local level

**Mrs Jasminka Lukovic Jaglicic**

*Director Advisor, Regional Economic Development Agency, Sumadija and Pomoravlje, Serbia*

**T**he Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje (REDASP) was founded in 2002 to provide a partnership between public, civil and private sectors, with the purpose of planning and management of equal territorial development.

The Law on Regional Development (adopted in July 2009, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia-RS, Nos. 51/2009, 30/2010 and 89/2015), defined the competence and area of intervention of regional development agencies for planning of development processes at regional level, applying the principles of broad stakeholder participation, inter-municipal and a cross-sector approach to identifying problems and the measures to address them.

The Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje consistently applies these principles in its work on the one hand and has in mind the ratification of the European Landscape Convention on the other. Thus the Republic of Serbia has recognised the landscape as an essential component of the human environment and agreed to: establish and implement a set of policies aimed at the protection, management and planning of the area; and establish procedures for involvement of the wider public, local and regional authorities, as well as other landscape policy stakeholders. This has led to the nomination of the Agency as the regional partner for the implementation of adopted methodologies that integrate landscape into policies of strategic, spatial and urban planning, and thereafter in the cultural, agricultural, social, economic and environmental policies, as well as in all other policies that may have a direct or indirect impact on landscapes.

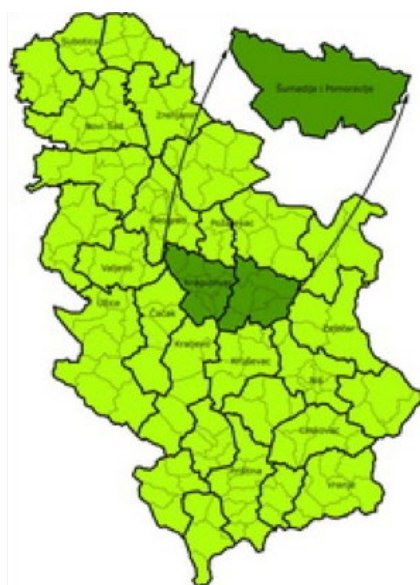
The Memorandum of co-operation was signed in February 2014 between the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Culture and Information, with Regional Development Agencies of the territory of Sumadija and Western Serbia. This represents the official beginning in Serbia of co-operation and practical implementation of the Convention at regional and local level.

Following ratification of the European Landscape Convention in 2011, the Republic of Serbia committed to recognising landscapes in law, and joined the 37 other States that are implementing it. With reference to the main objective of the European Landscape Convention – protection, management and planning of landscapes and organisation of European co-operation in this field – relevant legal and strategic frameworks of the Republic of Serbia can be identified in the following documents: Law on Spatial Planning 2011-2010 (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 88/10); Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010); Law on Environmental Protection (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 135/2004, 36/2009, 36/2009 and 72/2009), Article 34; Draft Law on Spatial Planning and Construction, Article 2.



The Regional Economic Development Agency for Šumadija and Pomoravlje, in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia, officially started implementation of the Project "Improvement of the capacity of Šumadija and Pomoravlje region for implementation of the European Landscape Convention", on 1 March 2015, after the adoption in 2014 of the Rulebook on criteria for identification of landscapes of the Republic of Serbia, and the methodology of assessment of their significant and characteristic features.

### **Basic information about the territory**



The region of Šumadija and Pomoravlje is located in central Serbia, between the major rivers the Sava and Danube in the north, the Velika Morava in the east, the Zapadna Morava in the south, and the Kolubara River in the west.

The surface of the region is 5,001 sq km, 5.6 % of the total territory of the Republic of Serbia. According to the latest official census from 2011, a total of 507,844 inhabitants live in this territory, so the average population density is 101 per sq km. The proportion of population of Šumadija and Pomoravlje to the total population of the Republic of Serbia amounts to 7 %.

The region of Šumadija and Pomoravlje includes two districts in its structure – the Šumadija district and the Pomoravlje district. The Šumadija district includes the city of Kragujevac and six municipalities: Aranđelovac Batočina, Lapovo, Knić, Rača and Topola. The total area of the Šumadija district is 2,387 sq.km, out of which 835 sq.km is the territory of the city of Kragujevac, the largest city in the region. The number of residents of Šumadija district is 293,308, and the average population density is 123 per sq.km.

The Pomoravlje district includes the city of Jagodina and five municipalities: Despotovac, Paraćin, Rekovac, Svilajnac and Ćuprija. With the total of 2,617 sq.km of the whole area and the population of 214,536, the Pomoravlje district has an average density of 82 inhabitants per sq.km.

The city of Kragujevac is the largest city in the territory of Šumadija and Pomoravlje, and also represents an administrative, economic, cultural, educational and health centre for the entire region of Šumadija and Pomoravlje and central Serbia. It is located in the central part of the Republic of Serbia and the region of Šumadija and Pomoravlje, 140 km southeast of Belgrade.

### **The Project, "Improvement of the capacity of Šumadija and Pomoravlje region for implementation of the European Landscape Convention"**

The overall objective of the Project is to contribute to the conservation and protection of the landscapes of the territory of Šumadija and Pomoravlje.

Specific objectives of the project were also defined: identification and assessment of landscapes in the territory of Šumadija and Pomoravlje; creation of the mechanism for strategic management; and preservation of the quality of landscapes, in accordance with the European Landscape Convention.

The activities implemented within the project are:

- ▶ establishment of the project team and the expert team for implementation;
- ▶ identification of data sources;
- ▶ preparation of bases and thematic maps: determination of characteristic features/attributes, preparation of thematic maps; extraction of the landscape description units (LDU); overlaying of LDU physical characteristics with cultural characteristics, preparation of maps of preliminary LDU; and landscape character types (LCT), and description of selected LDUs;
- ▶ data processing;
- ▶ preliminary identification of the LDUs and defining the LDU and LCT map;
- ▶ data collection in the field and field visits;
- ▶ final valorisation of collected data and valorisation of the state and sensitivity of the LCTs;
- ▶ selection of LCTs for entry into the database;
- ▶ data entry into the spatial database and formation of the database;
- ▶ creation of the web portal;
- ▶ promotional video "Horizons of Šumadija and Pomoravlje" with over 300 photographs; and
- ▶ organisation of workshops and a final project conference.

The Project will serve as a model for the improvement of the capacities of other districts in the Republic of Serbia for implementation of the European Landscape Convention, in order to carry out activities for identification of the landscapes, by applying the same principles and methodology.

The Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje is using the results of the Project in regular work for:

- ▶ sustainable development strategies;
- ▶ economic strategies and economic assessments;
- ▶ renewable energy use strategies;
- ▶ exploitation of raw materials and waste disposal strategies;
- ▶ tourism development and recreation strategies;
- ▶ green infrastructure strategies;
- ▶ environmental impact assessments;
- ▶ strategic impact assessments;
- ▶ assessments of impact on landscapes and visual impact;
- ▶ mitigation and adaptation measures for climate change; and
- ▶ local-level planning and place-making.

### **Celebration of the First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe**

On the initiative of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje took the role of the organiser of the celebration of the

First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe in Serbia, on 20 October 2017. On 13 October, the presentation of the European Landscape Convention and the Project "Capacity Building of Sumadija and Pomoravlje region for Implementation of the European Landscape Convention" took place in Kragujevac. The target group was primary schools, the pupils and teachers of biology, geography, history, the Serbian language and fine arts. About 50 teachers attended the presentation, and discussed the opportunities arising from using the European Landscape Convention, and the results of the project in the teaching process in relevant subjects.

The photo gallery from the portal "Horizons of Sumadija and Pomoravlje" was used during the week after the presentation as a starting point for students in thematic art classes where they drew and painted on the topic "The landscape I love and dream about". The exhibitions were officially opened in 11 schools on 20 October and were displayed until the end of October 2017. The exhibitions were further enriched with the display of products of old crafts, traditional national costumes and models of traditional households and landscapes. Many participating teachers created added value by applying the European Landscape Convention theme through integrative teaching methodology. The event was broadcast by Radio Television Kragujevac and the non-governmental organisation "Stakleno zvon" (Glass Bell) which addresses topics of environmental protection.



# Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Slovenia

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**Mrs Jelena Hladnik**

*Secretary, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia*

**N**owadays, landscape is being recognised as one of the key elements of European culture and heritage, since it has been shaped by many past generations. Natural diversity, combined with diverse social and political systems, has resulted in the mosaic of landscapes, which are today becoming more and more uniform. Defining landscape character and identity is the first step towards protection of the regional and local characteristics. In spite of the fact that landscape is an important spatial resource, as well as the common denominator of numerous sectors, it is rarely explicitly considered in either spatial plans or sectoral development policies.

Over decades and centuries, the interaction of natural processes and human activities has created the diverse and wonderful landscapes that are so important for Slovenian people, its economy and its international reputation. They are a shared resource for everyone. They provide a living history of Slovenia's past, and an inspiration for Slovenian nature and culture. Many Slovenian landscapes are valued for their natural beauty and attractiveness, providing a strong sense of place at the local and regional level, and they are part of our national identity. Some of them are considered national icons. They provide a wide range of social and health benefits and underpin Slovenia's economy. Stunning Slovenian landscapes and wildlife attract tourists from near and far, and are consistently given as the top reasons for visiting Slovenia. In the competitive global market, our landscapes are a key part in promoting Slovenia as a desirable location, attractive to businesses and staff.

The European Landscape Convention entered into force in Slovenia in 2003. The ratification brought new demands, potentials and challenges in the field of spatial planning in Slovenia, especially in terms of the integral approach to spatial planning. There is no specific Slovenian landscape policy or landscape law or landscape agency, but there are a number of sector policies and laws for wider aspects of the landscape. Since the ratification of the European Landscape Convention, Slovenia has integrated the ideas, issues and principles of the Convention and the landscape dimension into spatial development and other sectoral and intersectoral policies and plans, and these include a network of protected landscapes and various landscape elements. There are three ministries involved in the protection, management and planning of landscapes: the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning; the Ministry of Culture; and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food. "Landscape" is defined in the Spatial Planning Act (2017) in terms of spatial planning and in the Nature Conservation Act (2014) in terms of the importance of landscapes for biodiversity conservation. Cultural aspects of landscapes, important for preserving the cultural heritage, are defined in the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. In Slovenia, the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is a carrier of the national activities concerning the implementation of the Convention in co-operation and inter-ministerial co-ordination.



Some general information about implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Slovenia:

- ▶ A landscape analysis and character assessment project was launched before the ratification of the Convention, and it was completed in 1998. Slovenia is an extraordinarily varied and rich country in terms of its landscapes. The pressure on these landscapes is strong, and the landscape is changing quickly, so we need to re-evaluate both the pressures and the landscapes and renew the atlas. This will be an important step forward.
- ▶ The recently-adopted new spatial and building Act better integrates the landscape dimension and landscape documents, compared to the previous one.
- ▶ A new Strategy of Spatial Development and a new Spatial Order of Slovenia are being prepared in order to better integrate the landscape dimension to the protection, management and planning of landscapes. The methodology of designating landscape character features and areas has become out-dated, not only because of spatial, socio-economic and political changes but also due to advances in knowledge and methods in the field of landscape analysis and evaluation.
- ▶ The aim in Slovenia is: to verify and upgrade the existing methodology of identification and assessment of landscapes, and designation of landscape character areas, both important for national identity; and to link state of the art knowledge to policy development processes and action required for the protection and increase of valuable landscapes. It is also to: develop general rules for landscape management in landscape character areas of national importance, including spatial management guidelines; designate the landscape character areas and spatial management guidelines; and initiate several actions for increasing awareness of the landscape in general, both with professionals and the institutions dealing with landscape.

Contact is made with the representatives of landscape-related institutions, in order to collect their opinions in structured interviews. The proposed method will be tested in pilot areas such as Triglav National Park. The work will be based on a conceptual framework, analysis of experience, empirical research in general, discussions with professionals and stakeholders, and verification through pilot cases. The results will be directly applicable in the process of the renovation of the Strategy of spatial development (SPRS2050) with Action Plan 2030, and the Spatial Order of Slovenia, and in the preparation of landscape concepts for a regional and local

land use plan (in accordance with the new spatial planning legislation).

The results will also be integrated in the development of strategic documents of different sectors, such as management plans for nature protection and cultural heritage areas, water and forest management plans, and agricultural payments. The methodology for determining landscape character areas and elements should be followed by measures for implementing these contents into spatial and/or sectoral development acts. This project addresses one of the key issues, emphasised in the European Landscape Convention: the identification and assessment of landscapes.

This issue is a starting point for action in other fields mentioned in the Convention, namely landscape conservation, management and planning. At this point it should be emphasised that the term "protection" does not indicate the *skanzen* (outdoor museum) type of protection or the conservation of the current conditions. The term "protection" is understood not to be a static form: it takes into consideration the processes which have shaped the landscape, as well as their functions. These processes are reflected in regionally and locally characteristic management practices, as well as in the importance of landscape for individuals and social communities.

Recent policies of the European Union on agriculture and nature conservation explicitly target cultural landscape preservation. In the absence of a national policy on cultural landscapes, the measures of these policies are transposed to national legislation without much consideration of their impacts in local territories. As a result, guidelines, which are important for biodiversity conservation in Slovenia, are also being prepared for landscape features. This process requires certain actions, to: determine the relationship between landscape heterogeneity and biodiversity and the relevance of agro-technology for the former; identify landscape features that are important for biodiversity; and prepare the guidelines for their management. A theoretic model for the assessment of structural landscape heterogeneity and a list of landscape features, important for biodiversity, were prepared and tested on three different landscape regions of Slovenia.

The general recommendations for conservation and management of landscape heterogeneity include protection of the identified features and the extensive use of their surroundings, especially on the intensively-used agricultural land. The specific guidelines are described for each of the identified features and they can be implemented through a nature conservation policy, in the frame of the agricultural policy. The model for heterogeneity assessment, as well as management guidelines, was

discussed in a seminar for relevant stakeholders, and their suggestions were incorporated in the final proposal.

The Association of Landscape Architects of Slovenia plays an important role in popularisation of landscapes. For a number of years in April, the month dedicated to landscape architecture, the Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects has organised – and will continue to – many different events and consultations about the landscape and its instruments.

Slovenia also supports the Landscape Award of the European Landscape Convention and has so far participated in the selection of the European Landscape Award three times. Calls for candidate selection were organised: these submissions have not won the Award itself but are now part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe.

To promote knowledge of the landscape, all the local authorities were informed about the First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, on 20 October 2017.

Finally, a working group to implement the European Landscape Convention at ministerial level was set up in Slovenia, in order to prepare a national landscape policy.

We, in Slovenian landscape planning, are now facing a real dilemma: how to proceed? Should Slovenia swim with the stream and develop its own “landscape department” with similar mechanisms of control over events in physical space as do other departments, or should it return to the point from which landscape planning in Slovenia started? It is certainly necessary to establish a framework for co-ordination of different interests and needs. We believe that a spatial planning system would be the appropriate framework for this purpose. It is desirable that the landscape dimension should be taken fully into account in Slovenian debates that might be conducted on the theme of sustainable development.

Powerpoint presentation:  
<https://rm.coe.int/16807879b5>



## Abstract

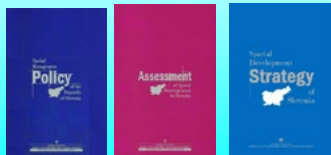


- I. part - Legal recognition of landscape
- II. part - Slovenian landscape projects
- III. part- Where are we and how to proceed

### Legal recognition of landscape – by national legislation

#### SPATIAL PLANING

- Spatial Planning Act (2017)
- Spatial Management Policy of Slovenia (2001)
- Assessment of Spatial Development in Slovenia (2002)
- Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia (2004)
- Spatial Planning Order (2004)



#### Landscape as:

- Identity
- Heritage
- resource

### Legal recognition of landscape – by national legislation

The legal regulation have been adopted in several other fields:

- **nature conservation** – Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of Slovenia, Managements plans of protected areas
- **cultural conservation** - cultural heritage,
- **forestry and water management** - management plans
- **agriculture** – conservation of extensive agricultural landscape by agro-environmental programs, direct payments,

the first step

### Implementation of the ELC – the first step: landscape analysis and character assessment – project: Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia

**made by:** University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty,  
Department of Landscape Architecture

**leaders:** Professor Janez Marušič and Professor Dušan Ogrin

**time frame:** From 1991 to 1998.

#### The aims of the project were:

- to categorize Slovenian landscapes according to visual appearance
- to prepare the basis for establishing direct protection of outstanding Slovenian landscapes
- to prepare guidelines for landscape development and conservation.

### Evaluation of Slovene Landscapes

Four basic criteria:

- a) Natural Preservation
- b) Diversity
- c) Spatial order
- d) Harmony

Two additional criteria:

- e) Symbolic meaning of natural elements
- f) Symbolic meaning of cultural elements

Landscape units were ranked on the score from 1 to 5:

- score 1 = the most, the largest, or to the highest degree
- score 5 = the least, the smallest, or to the lowest degree)

### The most valuable and typical landscapes in Slovenia

- areas of landscape identity are a selection of areas with harmonic proportions between cultivated land, settlement and natura.
- outstanding landscapes are a selection of rare and unique landscapes.

#### Areas of Landscape Identity:



#### Slovenian Outstanding Landscapes:



### Publication about the Project

The results of the research project were presented in six notebooks:

#### Methodological Basis

- 1 Alpine landscapes
- 2 Sub-Alpine landscapes
- 3 Sub-Pannonian landscapes
- 4 Karst landscapes of interior Slovenia
- 5 Littoral landscapes



### Implementation of the ELC – the second step: public awareness-raising

**Project: We are Making our Landscape**  
made by: Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects  
time frame: October 2004 – May 2005

The aims of the project were educational and public awareness-raising among the teachers and children's

In April, which is the month dedicated to Landscape Architecture, we invite them to cooperate with us.



### Activities and events in the framework of the project

- Publication of a series posters Slovenian Landscapes
- A seminar with a workshop to inform teachers about the project
- Competition for art and photographic works
- Exhibition of the best works and ceremony of awards
- Publishing of a brochure about the project



we are updating

### Implementation of the ELC – the third step: the reform of legislation and documents

1. We have new spatial and building act (2017), which integrate more landscape dimension
2. We are now in the middle of preparation of new Strategy of Spatial Development, and new Spatial Order of Slovenia
3. We are now on the beginning of the upgrade the existing methodology of identification and assessment of landscapes and designating landscape character areas
4. We have identify landscape features, important for biodiversity and prepare guidelines for their management

### CONCLUSIONS

Now we are in front of the real dilemma:  
**how to proceed in the field of landscape planning, conservation, management??**

Should we develop:

1. „landscape sector“ with landscape policy
2. spatial planning system as framework for landscape planning and strengthen coordination between sectors

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

Jelena Hladnik  
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## Session 2

# Landscape protection, management and planning

### Chairs

**Mr Slobodan Nagradic**  
*Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural,  
Historical and Natural Heritage,  
Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

**Mr Dragoslav Banjak**  
*President of the Assembly of the City of Trebinje,  
Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina*



# Methodologies for the establishment and implementation of landscape policies

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**Mrs Jasminka Cvejic**

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Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture, Faculty of Forestry,  
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**Mrs Biljana Filipovic Đušić**

*Assistant Minister, Sector for International co-operation and EU integration,  
Ministry of Environmental Protection, Republic of Serbia*

**T**he following text gives a brief overview of the general steps for the establishment and implementation of landscape policy. The experiences of the Republic of Serbia will be presented.

## **Action steps for the establishment of a landscape policy**

The focus of the European Landscape Convention is to promote the protection, management and planning of Europe's landscape, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention relates to all landscapes: urban, peri-urban and rural; the ordinary and even the despoiled, as well as the exceptional. Landscapes are perceived as the setting for people's lives and crucial to the quality of those lives: so, the general public should be encouraged to take an active interest in caring for them. Moreover, landscapes are of value to all, being cherished outside the locality and beyond national borders: therefore, public authorities at all levels should take action to protect, manage and plan landscapes in order to maintain and improve landscape quality, as part of the process of sustainable development. Each member State is expected to implement the Convention according to its own legal system and division of powers, respecting the principle of subsidiarity. Thus, much of the action may lie with regional or local authorities, who are the prime guardians of the planning system.<sup>18</sup>

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18. Dower M., Phillips A., 2008: The European Landscape Convention – its origins, focus and relevance at European level to land use and landscape planning, *LCN News Issue 27*, Natural England.



According to the Convention: "Landscape policy" means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes. The implementation of the landscape policy is conditioned by the realisation of several steps, which are to:

- ▶ recognise landscapes in law;
- ▶ integrate landscape into all relevant policies;
- ▶ identify landscapes, that is to describe their character and the key elements in that character;
- ▶ assess the landscapes, that is to analyse what contributes to, and what detracts from, their quality and distinctiveness;
- ▶ define objectives for landscape quality, after public consultation. These objectives should form the frame for the main process of physical action, embodied in the next three steps: protection, management and planning;
- ▶ protect what should be protected;
- ▶ manage what needs management, in order for it to be sustained;
- ▶ plan, namely to take strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore and create landscapes;
- ▶ monitor what is happening to the landscapes, in terms of change and the impact of that change upon the character of the landscapes, and upon the achievement or not of the stated objectives;
- ▶ promote education and training;
- ▶ raise public awareness and participation; and
- ▶ co-operate through exchange of experience, information and specialists.

According to the Council of Europe publication "Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention" (2006), the steps which are clearly essential for framing and implementing landscape policies are, firstly, institutional instruments closely bound up with the exercise of power and, secondly, participation and information arrangements which meet the requirements of the Aarhus Convention.

It is for governments to integrate landscape into all relevant policies. The challenge is to get landscapes into the policies for such fields as transport, water supply, energy, and, crucially, spatial planning.

The next challenging step is the identification and assessment of the landscape. The first task to be addressed thus consists in defining the contours and specifying the internal features of the different types of landscapes, and characterising them both in the present state of their identification and in their dynamics. That is, by specifying the evolutionary processes affecting them. Landscape identification

and assessment methods take ecological processes into account, as well as the social, cultural and economic processes which are part and parcel of their production and development, and are part of the way they are perceived.<sup>19</sup>

Once it has been identified and assessed for a specific landscape, the landscape quality objective consists in precisely listing the features which the local people wish to see recognised for their living environment. It specifies, furthermore, that the parties are required to set quality objectives for the landscapes which have been identified and evaluated, and, in doing so, to consult the population concerned. Before any measure is taken for the protection, management and planning of a landscape, it is essential to make clear to the public what objectives are being pursued.<sup>20</sup>

The realisation of these steps requires the engagement of governments, institutions, universities, non-governmental organisations, associations, individuals etc.

### **Experiences of the Republic of Serbia**

The Republic of Serbia has ratified the European Landscape Convention in 2011 (Law on Ratification of the European Landscape Convention, RS Official Gazette, No. 4/2011). The Ministry of Environmental Protection has the leading role for the implementation of the landscape policy. Following this ratification, the first activities were numerous promotions of the Convention in urban municipalities, national parks, local communities, regional economic development agencies and others.

The following documents created in the period from 2010 to 2015 in the Republic of Serbia, are relevant for the establishment of the landscape policy. The first is the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2010 to 2020. Its chapter 1.3.4 is dedicated to landscape protection and management, and provides the establishment of Landscape Study (Landscape characterisation). There are three groups for which the development of Landscape Study is foreseen: areas designated from the point of view of natural values; areas whose landscape quality or present physical structures are significant for future development; and areas under special pressure of development.

Further activities during 2014 included the creation of three documents the drafting of which was supported by the Project Fund for Institutional Development (PROFID), financed by the Swedish Agency for International Development.

19. Council of Europe publication: Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention, 2006. <http://rm.coe.int/16804895e6>.

20. Ibid.

The first document is a baseline study and review of compliance of the existing regulations with the European Landscape Convention. It represents the first result of the project "Development of the draft Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the draft Rulebook on categorisation of Serbia's landscape".

The baseline study includes:

- ▶ introductory remarks;
- ▶ the basic framework of the European Landscape Convention;
- ▶ harmonisation of the legal and planning basis with the Convention (within the European countries and Serbia);
- ▶ European experiences in formulating, and the content of, action plans for the implementation of the Convention;
- ▶ experience in landscape identification and characterisation (within the European States and Serbia);
- ▶ reasons for, and benefits of, the implementation of the Convention in Serbia;
- ▶ proposal for the preliminary content of the Action Plan and the rulebook; and
- ▶ glossary.

The baseline study emphasised that the benefits of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Serbia are: the raising and development of awareness regarding the importance of landscapes; and establishing the conditions for the integration of landscape into all relevant policy areas (cultural, economic, and social). The implementation of the Convention will initiate certain activities with an aim to improve the current legal base, it will create conditions for landscape identification, for understanding its dynamics, and the conditions will be established for monitoring changes and trends, for active involvement of the public, the continuous exchange of experiences and results of good practice. The achieved results of this study in relation to the harmonisation of the legal and planning base in the European countries and Serbia represent the first result of the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, according to the provisions of the Convention and the fundamental framework for the establishment of landscape policy in Serbia.

The Draft Action Plan for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Serbia represented the second result of the project. It includes:

- ▶ a summary;
- ▶ introductory remarks;
- ▶ a basic framework of the Convention;
- ▶ an overview of the implementation of the Convention within European Union countries;

- ▶ an evaluation of the implementation of the Convention in Serbia;
- ▶ a presentation of the vision, aims and priorities for the implementation of the Convention;
- ▶ a plan of activities for implementation of the Convention for the period 2015-2020; and
- ▶ provisions for the monitoring and reporting on realisation of the Action Plan.

Integral parts of the document are Appendix I (Definitions) and Appendix II (Baseline Study) and objectives and initial actions for the implementation of the Convention are formulated for six subject areas, taking into consideration the actual situation and problems in the Republic of Serbia, and the established frameworks of the Convention, suggested vision and time scope. Those are:

- ▶ recognition of landscapes in law;
- ▶ identification and assessment of landscapes in the territory of Serbia;
- ▶ promotion of a comprehensive landscape policy and integration in the planning;
- ▶ management (control) measures within landscape policy;
- ▶ participation and awareness-raising;
- ▶ education and research; and
- ▶ international co-operation.

Taking into account the fact there is no method in Serbia for identification and analysis of landscapes which adequately suits the needs stated in the Convention, it is concluded that a combination of different methods and approaches should be identified which provide the right conditions for the development and practical application of knowledge in the field of landscape. The goal of establishing an appropriate system for the provision of knowledge, data, and information for protection, management and planning of landscapes at national, regional and local level is a long-term goal (by 2025). Appropriate actions will be formulated as a result, ensuring the provision of knowledge and information, developing discussion about the format, focus and content analysis of landscapes, design, development and maintenance of spatial databases of Serbian landscapes, etc. It is stressed that the establishment of landscape monitoring should be combined with studies of socio-economic conditions which act as drivers of change in the region. Unfortunately, the Action Plan has not yet been adopted.

The Draft Rulebook on the categorisation of Serbia's landscape represents the third result of the above Project. The legal grounds for drafting and adoption of the Rulebook draw on: the Law on Nature Protection (Article 26, paragraph 5), stating that the criteria for landscape identification and the conditions for evaluation of their significant and

characteristic features is stipulated by the Minister; the Law on Ratification of the European Landscape Convention; and the Law on the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (SPRS), specifying that the strategic priority is characterisation of Serbia's landscape. The Rulebook was adopted in 2017. Its title is "Rulebook on the criteria for identifying the landscapes and the method of assessing their significant and characteristic features" (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 119/17 of 29.12.2017).

The next prominent project, which was realised at the end of 2015, is a Pilot Project "Increasing capacities of Šumadija and Pomoravlje districts for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention". The first phase has led to the classification and description of the character of Šumadija and Pomoravlje Regions, supported by the Ministry of Environmental Protection. The project holder was the Regional Economic Development Agency for Šumadija and Pomoravlje.

This Project strongly supported efficient implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Its objectives were:

- ▶ identification, classification and description of landscape character types of Šumadija and Pomoravlje Regions, and creating a mechanism for strategic management and preservation of landscape quality, in accordance with the European Landscape Convention;
- ▶ recognition of Šumadija and Pomoravlje landscapes as development resources which contribute to the establishment of local and regional identity;
- ▶ recognition the value and attractiveness of Šumadija and Pomoravlje landscapes for investments in tourism, agriculture and rural

development, as well as for preservation of nature and biodiversity, environmental protection, cultural landscape protection;

- ▶ creating the landscape spatial database;
- ▶ creating the website;
- ▶ contributing to the proper understanding of the European Landscape Convention by local authorities, institutions, organisations, the public and private sectors, and civil society organisations, in order to identify natural and created cultural resources and their sustainable development.

In 2018, the Ministry of Environmental Protection continued to give financial support to the landscape character assessment on the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in two regions: South Backa and Srem. The project is foreseen for realisation within three years. The current data base for Šumadija and Pomoravlje regions will be expanded with new spatial data for the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

The First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe in Serbia, on 20 October 2017, was celebrated in the main town and suburban schools of Kragujevac, with the support of the Regional Agency for Economic Development of Šumadija and Pomoravlje.

The project of the NGO from Sremska Mitrovica "The protection and management of the Special Nature Reserve Zasavica as a model for sustainable rural development", was submitted for the 2016/2017 cycle of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and was one of the projects that received the recognition of the Council of Ministers.



The exhibition of children's drawings under the slogan "The landscape I love and dream of", on the occasion of the First International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe in Serbia, 2017



## Literature

- ▶ Council of Europe, 2006: *Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe publishing.
- ▶ Dower M., Phillips A., 2008: The European Landscape Convention – its origins, focus and relevance at European level to land use and landscape planning, *LCN News Issue 27*, Natural England.
- ▶ Law on the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 88/10).
- ▶ Ministry of Environmental Protection, 2014: Baseline Study / Review of compliance of the existing regulations with the European Landscape Convention. Project developer: Institute of Architecture and Urban and Spatial Planning of Serbia, Belgrade.
- ▶ Ministry of Environmental Protection, 2014: Draft Rulebook on categorisation of Serbia's

landscape. Project developer: Institute of Architecture and Urban and Spatial Planning of Serbia, Belgrade.

- ▶ Ministry of Environmental Protection, 2014: Draft Action Plan for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Serbia. Project developer: Institute of Architecture and Urban and Spatial Planning of Serbia, Belgrade.
- ▶ Ministry of Environmental Protection, 2015: Improvement of capacities of Šumadija and Pomoravlje regions toward the application of the European Landscape Convention, First phase: Classification and description of the landscape character of Šumadija and Pomoravlje districts. Project Holder: Regional Economic Development Agency for Šumadija and Pomoravlje, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade.

Powerpoint presentation (in Serbian)

<http://rm.coe.int/1680787921>

### Европска Конвенција о пределу у Србији

Министарство заштите животне средине  
Биљана Филтковић, помоћник министра



### Процес ратификације

- ▶ Република Србија је ратификовала Европску Конвенцију о пределу 27. маја 2011. године и на тај начин се придружила групи земаља које су показале бригу о одрживом развоју,

### Препознавање предела у законима

- Закон о заштити природе РС
- Закон о просторном плану Србије 2016-2010
- Стратегија о одрживом коришћењу природних ресурса и добара
- Стратегија одрживог развоја РС
- Закон о стратешкој процени утицаја на животну средину,
- Правилник о процени-идентификацији предела и њихових значајних и карактеристичних обележја

Адекватна законска основа је још један важан предуслов за заштиту и очување предела и њиховог идентитета.



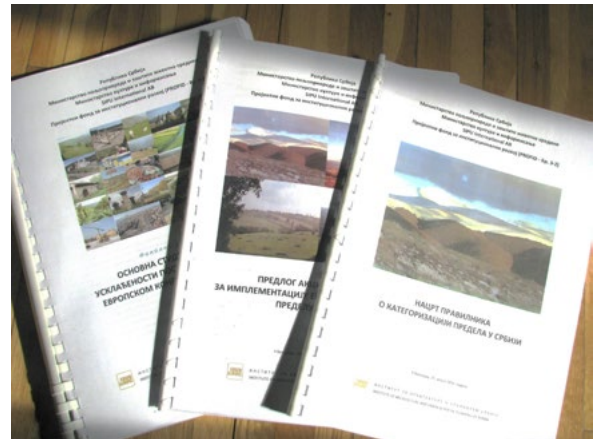
**Закон о заштити животне средине** издваја појам предела и то у члану 3 где заштићено природно добро јесте „очувани део природе посебних вредности и одлика“

Појам предела појављује се и у **Закону о стратешкој процени утицаја** (135/04) у члану 4 где се под начелом одрживог развоја подразумева „разматрање и укључивање битних аспеката животне средине у припрему и усвајање одређених планова и програма и утврђивање услова за очување вредности природних ресурса и добара, предела, биолошке разноврсности.....“

У оквиру **Закона о процени утицаја на животну средину** (135/04) појављује се термин пејзаж у оквиру члана 2, где процена утицаја на животну средину јесте „превентивна мера заштите животне средине заснована на изради студије...са циљем да се прикупе подаци и предвиде штетни утицаји одређених пројеката на живот и здравље људи и пејзаж...“.

Тематика предела укључена је приликом израде **Стратегије просторног развоја Србије**, што је важан корак у процесу имплементације Европске конвенције о пределу. ППРС, у односу на „развојни карактер, односно степен модификације природног предела“ издваја природне и културне пределе, а у оквиру културних руралне и урбане.

Према **Просторном плану Републике Србије**, основни циљ „заштите, уређења и развоја предела су разноврсни, високо квалитетни и адекватно коришћени предели и физички уређена, за живот и боравак пријатна рурална и урбана насеља и градови, развијеног идентитета заснованог на поштовању и афирмацији природних и културних вредности“.



### **Промоција Конвенције**

- Након ратификације Конвенције, формирана је радна група за промоцију ЕКП у Републици Србији, ради представљања њеног циља и значаја у јавности, као и подизања свести грађана о вредностима предела.
- Промоције су одржане у општинама, локалним срединама и заштићеним природним подручјима.
- Промоција сарадње на европском нивоу је **приоритет**, посебно сарадња са земљама у окружењу које имају сличну политику планирања и управљања предела.



### DEFINICIJA POLITIKE PREDELA LANDSCAPE POLICY DEFINITION

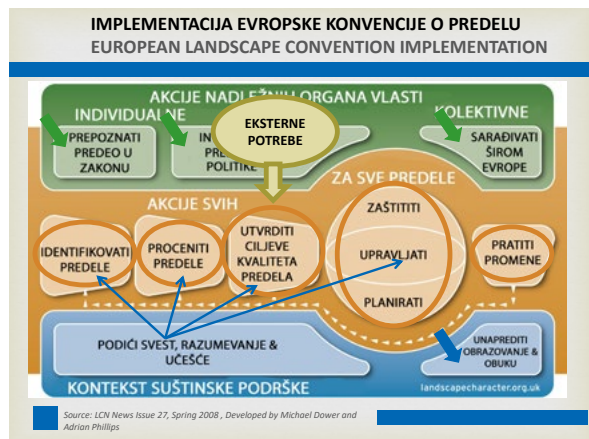
- "Predeona politika" označava izraz:
  - opštih principa,
  - strategija, i
  - smernica,
 definisanih od strane **nadležnih organa vlasti**, koje omogućavaju preduzimanje **određenih mera** u cilju:
  - zaštite,
  - upravljanja, i
  - planiranja predele;

Izvor: Evropska konvencija o predelu  
Source: European landscape convention

### INSTITUCIONALNI INSTRUMENTI INSTITUTIONAL INSTRUMENTS

- nekoliko ministarstava, ili
- određeno ministarstvo, npr:
  - ministarstvo poljoprivrede,
  - kulture,
  - urbanizama, ili
  - životne sredine
- stalna tela za koordinaciju i konsultacije
  - saveti za predeo,ili
  - odbori

Source: Council of Europe, July 2006. Landscape and sustainable Development. Challenges of the European Landscape Convention



### ZAKONSKI OSNOV U SRBIJI REPUBLIC OF SERBIA LEGISLATION

- Zakon o prostornom planu Republike Srbije 2011-2021 (Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije, br. 88/10);
- Zakon o zaštiti prirode (Sl. Glasnik RS, br36/2009, 88/2010 i 91/2010);
- Nacionalna strategija održivog korišćenja prirodnih resursa („Službeni glasnik RS“, br. 33/2012),
- Pravilnik o kriterijumima za identifikaciju predele i način procene njihovih značajnih i karakterističnih obeležja (“Službenom glasniku RS”, broj 119/17 od 29.12.2017).
- Zakon o zaštiti životne sredine (Sl. glasnik RS, br. 135/2004, 36/2009, 36/2009 - dr. zakon i 72/2009 - dr. zakon) u članu 34;

### PROSTORNI PLAN REPUBLIKE SRBIJE 2011-2021 SPATIAL PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA 2011-2021

- Poglavlje 1.3.4 Prostornog plana posvećeno je zaštiti i uređenju predele

Prostorni plan

Prirodni i kulturni predele

Turističke destinacije

Izvor: Prostorni plan Republike Srbije  
Source: Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia

### STUDIJE PREDELA (KARAKTERIZACIJE PREDELA) LANDSCAPE STUDY (LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION)



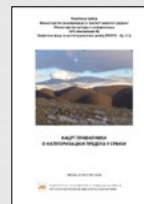
Područja označena sa stanovništva prirodnih vrednosti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zaštićena područja zbog njihove prirodne vrednosti</li> <li>• Zaštićena područja zbog njihove kulturne vrednosti</li> <li>• Zaštićena područja zbog njihove prirodne i kulturne vrednosti</li> </ul>
Područja čiji predeoni kvalitet ili prisutne fizičke strukture su značajne za budući razvoj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turističke destinacije</li> <li>• Internacionalne mreže ( ekološke, kulturne itd.)</li> <li>• Granična područja</li> <li>• Ugrožena i degradirana područja gde su neophodne mere sanacije</li> <li>• Područja površinskih kopova (uglja, pepelišta, elektrane)</li> <li>• Kamenolomi, deponije komunalnog otpada, eksploatacija šljunka, peska</li> <li>• Vodeni tokovi 4-te klase i „van klase“</li> <li>• Regionalni centri za upravljanje otpadom</li> </ul>
Područja pod specijalnim pritiskom razvoja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Novi infrastrukturni i energetski sistemi</li> <li>• Područja i naselja duž transportnih koridora</li> <li>• Gradovi i urbana naselja</li> <li>• Turistička područja</li> </ul>

Izvor: Prostorni plan Republike Srbije  
Source: Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia



### ZNAČAJNA DOKUMENTA IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

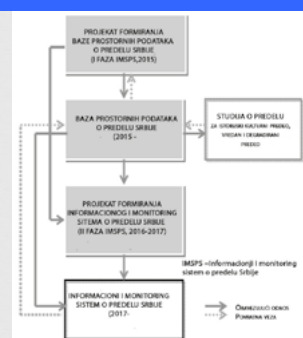
- Osnovna studija/Pregled usklađenosti postojećih propisa sa EKP
- Nacrt akcionog plana za implementaciju EKP u Srbiji
- Nacrt pravilnik o kategorizaciji predela u Srbiji

Izvor: Ministarstvo zaštite životne sredine  
Source: Ministry of Environmental Protection

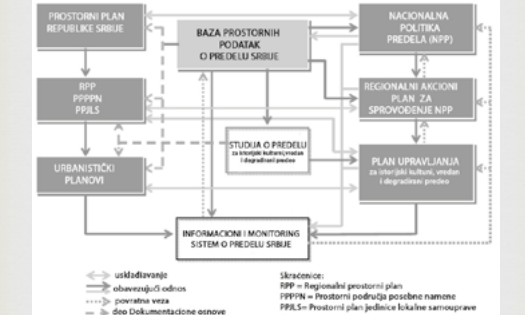
### PRIORITETI IMPLEMENTACIJE EKP PRIORITIES FOR ELC IMPLEMENTATION

- Identifikacija i procena predela
- Formiranje, razvoj i održavanje Baze prostornih podataka o predelu Srbije (BPP PS) do 2025.



Izvor: Akcioni plan implementacije EKP  
Source: Action plan for the implementation of ELC

### INTEGRISANJE ASPEKTA PREDELA U SISTEM PLANIRANJA INTEGRATION OF THE LANDSCAPE ISSUES IN THE PLANNING SYSTEM



Izvor: Akcioni plan implementacije EKP  
Source: Action plan for the implementation of ELC

### AKCIONI PLAN, 2015-2020. ACTION PLAN, 2015-2020.

- Usklađivanje zakonskog osnova sa EKP (12 PA, 12 P),
- Identifikacija karaktera i ocena predela za teritoriju Srbije (4 PA, 23 P),
- Sveobuhvatna politika predela i integrisanje u planski osnov (4 PA, 7 P),
- Participacija i jačanje svesti (1 PA, 2 P), i
- Edukacija i istraživanje (3 PA, 4 P).

Oznake:  
PA = prioritetne aktivnosti  
P = projekti za njihovu realizaciju

Izvor: Ministarstvo zaštite životne sredine  
Source: Ministry of Environmental Protection

### AKCIONI PLAN, 2015-2020 ACTION PLAN, 2015-2020

Red. br. SP	Prioritetne aktivnosti za realizaciju ciljeva po tematskim oblastima(A)	Projekat za realizaciju aktivnosti (P)	Nadležna institucija (N) i partneri (P) u sprovođenju A i P	Ulagani troškovi finansiranja A i P (RS)	Izvori finansiranja A i P (faza P)	Rekovi realizacije A i P (faza P)
<b>Tematska oblast: A. Uspostavljanje zakonskog osnova za EKP</b>						
<b>Cilj: Prepoznati predele u zakonu. Zakonodavstvo podržava primenu EKP i olakšava očuvanje, korišćenje i razvoj vrednosti predela</b>						
1.	Donošenje Pravilnika o identifikaciji karaktera i oceni predela (Pravilnik)	Projekat: Nacrt Pravilnika o kategorizaciji predela – septembar 2014. Donošenje Pravilnika	N: MPZ25 Pr: MGS, MML, MME, MTTT, MP, RAPP, JP SŠ, JVP SV, JP PS, JP KS, dr.	1.500.000	PROFID	Januar 2015.
2.	Donošenje Uputstva za identifikaciju karaktera i ocenu predela i za integrisanje predela u prostorno i sektorsko planiranje (Uputstvo)	Rezultati Pilot projekata u B. i V. Projekt: Nacrt Uputstva za identifikaciju karaktera i ocenu predela II za integrisanje predela u prostorno i sektorsko planiranje (Uputstvo)	N: MPZ25 Pr: MGS, MML, MME, MTTT, MP, RAPP, JP SŠ, JVP SV, JP PS, JP KS, dr.	1.800.000	Budžet RS Potencijalni izvori: Donatorski programi	Kraj 01-2017. 2017.
3.	Donošenje imena i dopuna Zakona o zaštiti životne sredine (ID ZZZS)	Rezultati Pilot projekata u B. i V. Uputstvo	N: MPZ25	Tečuća sredstva	Budžet RS	2017.
4.	Donošenje imena i dopuna Zakona o planiranju i izgradnji (ID ZPI)	Rezultati Pilot projekata u B. i V. Uputstvo	N: MGS Pr: MPZ25, RAPP	Tečuća sredstva	Budžet RS	Kraj 2017.
5.	Donošenje imena i dopuna Pravilnika o sadržaju, načinu postupku izrade planskih dokumenata	Rezultati Pilot projekata u B. i V. ID ZPI, Uputstvo	N: MGS Pr: MPZ25, RAPP	Tečuća sredstva	Budžet RS	Kraj 2017.

Izvor: Ministarstvo zaštite životne sredine  
Source: Ministry of Environmental Protection

### AKCIONI PLAN, 2015-2020 ACTION PLAN, 2015-2020.

Red. br. SP	Prioritetne aktivnosti za realizaciju ciljeva po tematskim oblastima(A)	Projekat za realizaciju aktivnosti (P)	Nadležna institucija (N) i partneri (P) u sprovođenju A i P	Ulagani troškovi finansiranja A i P (RS)	Izvori finansiranja A i P	Rekovi realizacije A i P (faza P)
<b>Tematska oblast: B. Identifikacija karaktera i ocena predela za teritoriju Srbije</b>						
<b>Cilj: Formiranje Baze prostornih podataka o predelu Srbije</b>						
1.	Opredeljenje odgovarajuće metode i pristupa identifikaciji karaktera i oceni predela	1.1 Pilot projekat: Identifikacija karaktera i ocena predela na teritoriji Šumadijskog i Pomoravskog okruga (5.000 km <sup>2</sup> ), u skladu sa Pravilnikom i PE BPP RS Studija predela 1.2 Pilot projekat: Identifikacija karaktera i ocena predela i formiranje BPP PS na teritoriji Pomoravskog i Raškog okruga (5.500 km <sup>2</sup> ), u skladu sa Pravilnikom i PE BPP RS: Studija predela 1.3 Projekat: Otkrivanje starijih, nepoznatih predela administrativnog područja Beograda i 2008. godine na teritorijum: IPP BPP RS (3.200 km <sup>2</sup> )	N: MPZ25, RRA SPR, Pr: JLS N: MPZ25, Pr: MGS, MML, MME, MTTT, MP, RAPP, JP SŠ, JVP SV, JP PS, JP KS, dr. N: S25 GB, Pr: MPZ25	5.500.000 8.000.000 3.200.000	Budžet RS Potencijalni izvori: Donatorski programi Budžet RS Budžet Srpske Republike	2015-2016. 2016. 2016. 2015-2016.
2.	Opredeljenje odgovarajuće metode i pristupa detaljnoj identifikaciji karaktera i oceni kulturnih predela	1.4 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Resava-kulturna 1.5 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.6 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.7 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.8 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.9 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.10 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.11 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.12 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.13 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.14 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.15 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.16 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.17 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.18 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.19 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS 1.20 Pilot projekat: Detaljna identifikacija karaktera i ocena kulturnog predela Negurski planinski parkovi i okolice u okviru teritorije IPP BPP RS	N: SE, MPZ25, Pr: MML, JLS N: MML, Pr: MPZ25, MGS, MML, MME, MTTT, MP, RAPP, JP SŠ, JVP SV, JP PS, JP KS, dr. N: JLS, Pr: RAAS	10000000 13000000	Stroševi SE Budžet R Budžet RS Potencijalni izvori: Donatorski programi	2015-2016. 2015-2016. 2016. 2016.

Izvor: Ministarstvo zaštite životne sredine  
Source: Ministry of Environmental Protection

## PRVA FAZA: “KLASIFIKACIJA I OPIS KARAKTERA PREDELA ŠUMADIJSKOG I POMORAVSKOG REGIONA”


Ekspertski tim:  
Prof. Dr. Jasminka Čvejić, pejz. arh., Prof. Dr. Dragan Milovanović, geol.  
Prof. Dr. Marija Maksin, arh., Mr. Stojanka Radulović, pejz. arh.  
Ing. Milan Milinović, geol.

Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture Kragujevac

Saradnici:  
Ing. Dragana Čavlović, pejz. arh., Ing. Marko Ivošević, pejz. arh.

Ime i adresa projekta:  
Mart 2015 – Decembar 2015  
Finansijski projekat:  
Republika Srbija  
Bivša Ministarstvo poljoprivrede i zaštite životne sredine  
Teritorija primene, projekat:  
5001km<sup>2</sup>, 11 opština i Zgrada

### KARTA KULTURNIH OBJEKATA MAP OF THE CULTURAL OBJECTS



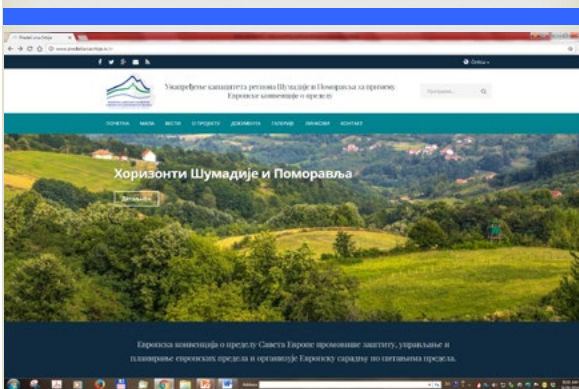
**RAD NA TERENU**  
**FIELD WORK**



**TIPOVI PREDELA**  
**LANDSCAPE TYPES**



[www.predeliscasrbije.rs](http://www.predeliscasrbije.rs)







# **Destruction of landscape: examples in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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**Mrs Azra Tunovic**

*Institute for Protection of Monuments of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,  
Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Powerpoint presentation

<http://rm.coe.int/16807879b7>

## The Devastation of the Landscape, B&H Devastacija pejzaža, BiH

Azra Tunović, architect

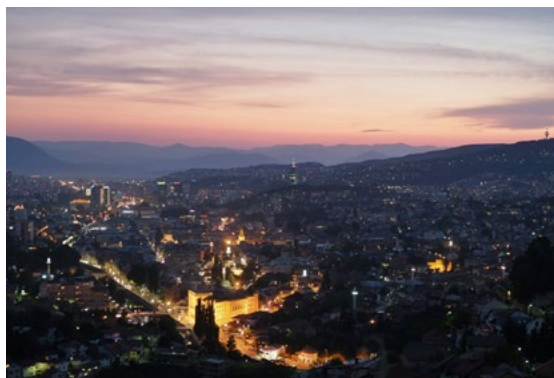
The Institute of Protection of Monuments in Federation  
of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Trebinje, 26 January 2018



Pejzaž magle / The Landscape of Fog

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Sarajevo

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Bosna i Hercegovina je vrlo bogata različitim vrstama prirodnih i kulturnih pejzaža koji nisu adekvatno ili su u potpunosti neistraženi, rekognoscirani, dokumentovani niti zaštićeni.

Kontinuirano se dešavaju intervencije koje direktno ugrožavaju ili u potpunosti uništavaju pejzaž u smislu da nestaje elemenata zbog kojih je određeni pejzaž vrijedan ili prepoznatljiv te imaju katastrofalne posljedice kako za pejzaž i prirodu tako i za kvalitet ljudskih života.

### ZAŠTIĆENA PODRUČJA PRIRODE U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI

• **Zaštićena područja prirode u BiH:** 28 od kojih 18 u RS i 10 u FBiH

• **Federacija BiH:**

- **Nacionalni park:** Una / nacionalni nivo / lokalna inicijativa

- **Spomenik prirode:** Prokoško jezero, Skakavac, Tajan, Vrelo Bosne / kantonalni nivo

- **Park prirode-zaštićeni pejzaž:** Blidinje, Hutovo blato, Konjuh, Bijambare, Trebević

/ kantonalni nivo

U BiH su zaštićena i područja od međunarodnog značaja (Ramsar, IBA):

Hutovo blato, Livanjsko polje, Bardača

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### NERETVA

#### RIJEKA PRIRODNOG I KULTURNOG PEJZAŽA

Dužina: 230 km (208 BiH i 22 u HR)

Izvorište: Zelengora 1200 m/nv

Ušće: Jadransko more/ Ploče

Naziv: Nera Etwa – Božanska rijeka

Smjer: sjeverozapad, jug

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### PRIRODNE, KULTURNO HISTORIJSKE VRIJEDNOSTI NERETVE

Zaštićeni u SRBiH:

-Regionalni park prirode "Prenj" koji obuhvata dijelove Prenja, Čvrsnice i Čabulje sa dijelom Neretve i njenih pritoka sa stepenom zaštite I-IV.

-Rezervat prirode: Kanjon Rakitnice-regionalna vrijednost I-II i Blatačko jezero - lokalna vrijednost sa II stepenom zaštite.

-Prijedlog za osnivanje NP Prenj, Čvrsnica, Čabulja

-1996.godine Đuro Fukarek iz Zavoda za zaštitu kulturnog i prirodnog naslijeđa je izradio prijedlog za pokretanje postupka za proglašenje područja NP

-2003. godine ekološka udruga iz Konjica i Jablanice (Zeleni-Neretva i Eko-Neretva) daju zvanični prijedlog federalnom resornom ministarstvu za pokretanje postupka proglašenja nacionalnog parka.



<http://neretva-riverinport.blogspot.ba/?page=na-neretvi-otpravne.html>

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### FEDERALNO MINISTARSTVO PROSTORNOG UREĐENJA

Odluka o utvrđivanju Igmna, Bjelašnice, Treskavice i kanjona rijeke Rakitnice (Visočica) područjem posebnih obilježja od značaja za Federaciju Bosne i Hercegovine ("Službene novine Federacije BiH" broj:8/05, 66/08)

### PROSTORNI PLAN FBiH 2008.-2028.

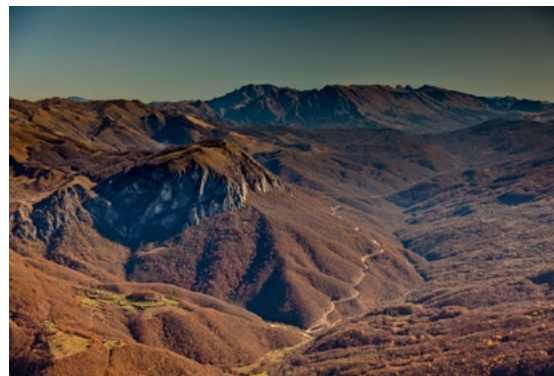
#### Igman – Bjelašnica – Treskavica – Visočica - kanjon rijeke Rakitnice

Planine Bjelašnica i Igman, Visočica i Treskavica čine morfostrukturnu okosnicu ovog područja koje se osim vrlo izraženog fizičkogeografskog diverziteta odlikuje i vrlo ilustrativnim i specifičnim florističko-faunističkim karakteristikama. Na vertikalnom profilu se može izdvojiti 10 različitih vegetacijskih tipova sa prisustvom raznovrsne azonalne i ekstrasonalne vegetacije primarnog, sekundarnog i tercijernog karaktera.

Osim osnovne namjene zaštite prirodnog diverziteta i uspostave nacionalnog parka, u prostornom obuhvatu je SRC Igman-Bjelašnica, zaštitno područje izvorišta Bačovo, slivno područje vodne akumulacije Bijela rijeka te hidroenergetski sistem Gornja Neretva čiji će detaljni prostorni obuhvat i sadržaj biti određen prostornim planom područja posebnih obilježja.

#### Prenj – Čabulja – Čvrsnica - Vran

Ovo područje u biogeografskom pogledu spada u tzv. visokoprenjski sektor Visokodinarske provincije u okviru Alpsko-visokonordijske regije sa vrlo karakterističnim i izraženim vrijednostima kako fizičkogeografskog tako i biološkogdiverziteta. S obzirom na vrlo karakteristične elemente biodiverziteta ovo područje se često označava kao Endemski centar Hercegovine, što indicira na jedinstvena tipska obilježja cijelog zaštićenog područja. Ovim područjem obuhvaćen je i prostor sportskorekreativnog centra Risovac te postojećih i planiranih prometnih i hidroenergetskih sadržaja unutar prostora kanjona rijeke Neretve, Dreznice, Doljanke kao inajznovodnjeg dijela Grabovice, koji se tretira sa aspekta ekološki prihvatljive eksploatacije kamenog agrarata.



Dolina Borač / Izvor Neretve

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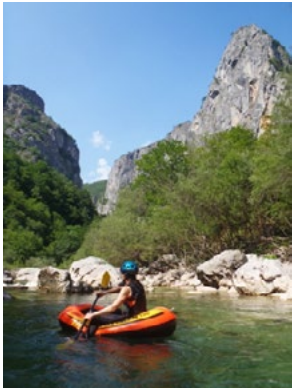
Kanjon Neretve

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Kanjon Neretve

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Rafting Neretva

Kanjon Nedavić, između Uloga i Ljute

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Kanjon Neretve

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Boračko jezero

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Kanjon Rakitnice

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Kanjon Neretve

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Konjic

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ARK - Alternativna ratna komanda / Titov bunker

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Konjic – drvorezbarstvo

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Jablaničko jezero

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Jablaničko jezero

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Jablanica

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Jablanica

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Grabovičko jezero

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Rijeka Rama

Šćit

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Jablanička Bijela

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Jezero Salakovac

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Mostar

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Mostar

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Blagaj

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Blagaj

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Kravice

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Počitelj

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Čapljina

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Delta Neretve

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### DEVASTACIJA NERETVE

HE JABLANICA 1955.g., HE RAMA 1964.g., HE SALAKOVAC 1981.g., HE GRABOVICA



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U toku prijetodne zime ( januar 2017) z bog hidrološki sušnog perioda, slabijeg dotoka vode te maksimalnog korištenja zalaha vode radi proizvodnje električne energije Jablaničko i Ramsko jezero su u potpunosti presušili.

Ispuštanjem vode iz jezera , u mjestu Lisičići (Jablaničko jezero) izronili su i nišani/nadgrobnici spomenici potopljeni 1953. godine i džamija (Ramsko jezero). Čitav riblji fond, koji nije autohtoni ali i dalje vrijedan se povukao na dio jezera u području općine Jablanica gdje je vodostaj veći.

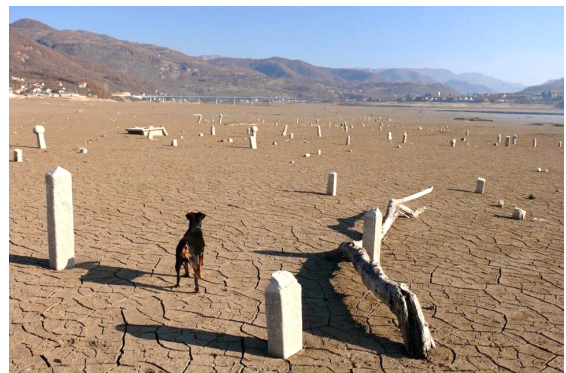
Također, suprotno prijetodno navedenom dešavaju se situacije kada se ne može kontrolirati nivoom akumulacije za vrijeme većih padavina , akumulacijski bazeni se prepune i ispuštaju se plimni valovi izuzetno opasni za ljudske živote kao i opstojnost svih objekata nizvodno.



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### OPASNOST ZA NEPOVRATNU DEVASTACIJU NERETVE

#### -NOVE HIDROELEKTRANE

Plan „Gornji horizonti“ (FBiH, RS) Ulog, Krupac, Neretva, Glavaščevo, Bjelimići, Ljuta i druge

#### -POSTOJEĆE HIDROELEKTRANE

-nekontroliran rad i prevelika eksploatacija dovodi do ekstremno velikog smanjenja nivoa akumulacije, devastacije pejzaža i eko sistema, smanjuje kvalitet života ljudi naseljenih u priobalnim područjima. Posljedice koje se ogledaju u turističkoj ponudi i imageu mjesta su nesagledive. Suprotno od niske akumulacije, u periodu velike količine padavina dolazi do poplava i ispuštanja plimnih valova koje su izrazito opasne po ljudski život ali i opstojnost svih pobjoranih objekata kulturno historijskog naslijeđa.



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- eksploatacija šume, kamena i drugih prirodnih resursa
- opasnost od požara
- razvoj novih industrijskih i stambenih zona
- nelegalna izgradnja
- odlagališta otpada

### -NEPOSTOJANJE SVIJEŠTI O VRIJEDNOSTI NERETVE!!!

Zaštićeni pejzaž je kopneno ili priobalno područje nastalo međusobnim djelovanjem prirode i čovjeka s izuzetnim estetskim, ekološkim i kulturnim vrijednostima, te često i sa izrazito velikom biološkom raznolikošću.

### NIJEDAN SEGMENT / PEJZAŽ RIJEKE NERETVE I NJENIH PRITOKA, NIJEDAN KULTURNI KRAJOLIK NIJE ZAŠTIĆEN NI U FEDERACIJI BIH NI U REPUBLICI SRPSKOJ???!?!!

KULTURNI KRAJOLIK NE POSTOJI U ZAKONSKOJ REGULATIVI FBiH???

### CILJ PREZENTACIJE

- Istaći izuzetnu vrijednost i ogromne opasnosti koje će nepovratno devastirati prirodni i kulturni pejzaž rijeke Neretve
- Inicijativa za pokretanje mehanizama za početak na izradama analiza i procjena karaktera pejzaža sa preciziranim akcionim planom
- Potaći pristupanje izrade dokumenta kojim bi se dokumentirao i klasificirao pejzaž u obliku analize i procjene njegovog karaktera (Landscape character assesment) koji bi utjecao na budući razvoj i procese planiranja i upravljanja pejzažem
- Sugerisati formiranje radne grupe / komisije, koje bi na nivou države Bosne i Hercegovine (FBiH i RS) i saradnjom dvije države (BiH i HR), zajedničkim radom multidisciplinarnog tima posmatrajući tok Neretve kao cjelinu, kreirao takav dokument
- Uvođenje kulturnog pejzaža kao jedne od kategorija za zaštitu u Zakonsku osnovu nadležnih institucija
- U procese planiranja uvrstiti rad i analize i pejzažnih arhitekata a prije toga pobrinuti se da država BiH posjeduje školovan kadar te vrste
- Kontinuirano raditi na upoznavanju i stvaranju svijesti o vrijednostima naših krajolika kako bi mogli očekivati da će ga štovati i generacije koje dolaze

The Devastation of the Landscape, BiH / Devastacija pejzaža, BiH / 26.1.2018. Trebinje

Veliko hvala Muhamedu Gafiću na ustupljenim fotografijama!

Hvala na pažnji!!!

The Devastation of the Landscape, BiH / Devastacija pejzaža, BiH / 26.1.2018. Trebinje

# New possibilities for utilising abandoned railway infrastructure

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**Mr Mirko Radovanac**  
*Dornier Consulting International GmbH, Germany*

Powerpoint presentation  
<http://rm.coe.int/16807879b8>



## New Possibilities for Utilising Abandoned Railway Infrastructure

Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International"  
Arch. Aleksandar Stanojlović, "YUGO CYCLING CAMPAIGN"



Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International", Arch. Aleksandar Stanojlović, "Yugo Cycling Campaign"

### CONTENT:

1. Cycle tourism
2. Disused railways as a new resource (best practice)
3. Greenways concept and examples from the world and the region
4. Project "Transforming abandoned railways into greenways in Serbia"
5. Greenways in Serbia in operation
6. Proposals for reconstruction of railway stations
7. Possibilities for cross border cooperation (forming the Greenways Network of the Western Balkans)
8. Proposal for the new Euro Velo Route
9. Conclusions



Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International", Arch. Aleksandar Stanojlović, "Yugo Cycling Campaign"

### From the European Landscape Convention:

1. **"Landscape"** means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or **human factors**;
2. **"Landscape protection"** means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from **human activity**;
  - The created landscape can be an industrial heritage that was created after certain human activities, for example, after the construction of the railway infrastructure. This could be put in the category of: **"historical communication landscape"**.
  - The aim of this paper (and the related project) is how to evaluate and protect industrial and architectural heritage.



Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International", Arch. Aleksandar Stanojlović, "Yugo Cycling Campaign"

### Cycle tourism

- There are about 2,8 billion cycle trips in Europe per year (for tourism and recreation purposes),
- There are about 900 million people in Europe per year who go on vacation by bicycle,
- Of the total annual income from tourism in EU (55 billion Euro), about 9 billion Euro are realised in cycle tourism, or about 16%
- More than 30% of all cycle tourism trips are international (about 270 millions per year)

Source: European Cyclists Federation, [www.ecf.com](http://www.ecf.com)



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### Abandoned rails as a new touristic source (world's examp.)

- In the province of Ontario (Canada), from the total of 15,000 km of railways, about 2,800 km are abandoned and 300 km are transformed into green ways.
- In England, in 1990, about 600 km of railways were abolished and turned into green ways.
- In the USA, 240 railways (22,827 km) were abandoned and around 2,400 km was converted into "rail trails".
- In Northern Ireland, about 960 km of railways have been turned into green ways.
- In Portugal, 733 km of railways have been abandoned and turned into trails.
- In Germany there are 5020 km of green trails on abandoned rails.

Source: Julius Gojny et al. "The Acquisition of Abandoned Railway Rights of Way", *International Right of way Association*, October 1993.



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### Concept of Green Ways

According to the definition:



- **Greenways** are communication routes reserved exclusively for non-motorised journeys, developed in an integrated manner which enhances both the environment and quality of life of the surrounding area.
- These routes should meet satisfactory standards of width, gradient, and surface condition to ensure that they are both user-friendly and low-risk for users of all abilities.
- In this respect, canal towpaths and disused railway lines are a highly suitable resource for the development of greenways.

Source: European GreenWays Association – EGWA, <http://www.aevv-egwa.org/>



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### Examples from the world and the region



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### Example from B&H and Croatia – Cycling through history – "ČIRO"



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### Example from Italy, Slovenia and Croatia – „Parenzana“



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### Railways where the rails are held – "rail bike" or "velo-rail"



It is particularly popular in France and South Korea (there are several hundred thousands tourists per year on some sections)

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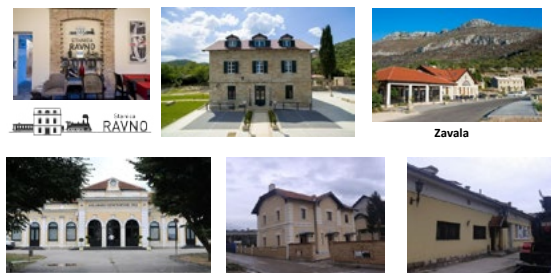
### Examples of transferred railway stations from the world



HaTachana – old station in Tel Avivu (Israel)

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### Examples of transformed railway stations in B&H and the region



Banja Luka

Požega

Užice

Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International", Arch. Aleksandar Stanojević, "Yugo Cycling Campaign"

### Project: "Transforming abandoned railways into green ways in Serbia"

- The project was financed by the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Serbia (2015/2016)
- Several hundred kilometers of railways were analyzed in more than 30 municipalities
- The physical state of the infrastructure, objects, and railway stations has been determined
- The property status of infrastructure and facilities was analyzed
- About 20 sections for detailed elaboration - development of projects have been proposed
- 15 abandoned railway stations were proposed for reconstruction
- 4 conceptual design projects of the routes have been started (Lajkovac, Arandjelovac, Priboj, Užice)
- An initiative to continue the green ways with neighboring countries has been launched

Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International", Arch. Aleksandar Stanojević, "Yugo Cycling Campaign"

### Abandoned railways in Serbia

Serbia has about 1300 km of abandoned railway tracks, mostly narrow gauge. Unfortunately, another 1000 km is proposed for the abolition:

- Railways where public transport of passengers and goods was suspended: 421,5 km
- Railways on which the suspension of public transport of passengers and goods is proposed after subsequent analyzes: 451,8 km
- Lines for which an agreement has been reached to transfer the management right to the province of Vojvodina, or the municipalities: 116,3 km
- Total proposed for the abolition of 990 km

Source: Decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, from 29.9.2016.

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### Network of Greenways in Serbia



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Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International", Arch. Aleksandar Stanojević, "Yugo Cycling Campaign"



New possibilities for utilizing (abandoned) railway infrastructure. **Novo mogućnosti korišćenja (napuštene) željezničke infrastrukture**

Section P **Gračnični prelaz za bicikliste Uvac** and Serbia

**PREDLOG ZA USPOSTAVLJANJE GRANIČNOG PRELAZA IZMEĐU SRBIJE I BIH**

Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International", Arch. Aleksandar Stanojlović, "Yugo Cycling Campaign"

New possibilities for utilizing (abandoned) railway infrastructure. **Novo mogućnosti korišćenja (napuštene) željezničke infrastrukture**

**Possibilities for reconstruction of railway stations**

**2 types:**  
**In cities:** centers for civil sector associations with possibilities for "coworking", museums, etc.  
**Out of cities:** tourists' or catering objects (restaurants, ethno centers, gastronomy, local folklore)

Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International", Arch. Aleksandar Stanojlović, "Yugo Cycling Campaign"

New possibilities for utilizing (abandoned) railway infrastructure. **Novo mogućnosti korišćenja (napuštene) željezničke infrastrukture**

**Abandoned stations in Serbia that are worth rebuilding**

Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International", Arch. Aleksandar Stanojlović, "Yugo Cycling Campaign"

New possibilities for utilizing (abandoned) railway infrastructure. **Novo mogućnosti korišćenja (napuštene) željezničke infrastrukture**

**Proposal for rebuilding Preljina railway station**

**Stanica Preljina - "Kapija Čačka"**

Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International", Arch. Aleksandar Stanojlović, "Yugo Cycling Campaign"

New possibilities for utilizing (abandoned) railway infrastructure. **Novo mogućnosti korišćenja (napuštene) željezničke infrastrukture**

**Possibilities for rebuilding stations in B&H: Hum, before and now**

Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International", Arch. Aleksandar Stanojlović, "Yugo Cycling Campaign"

New possibilities for utilizing (abandoned) railway infrastructure. **Novo mogućnosti korišćenja (napuštene) željezničke infrastrukture**

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New possibilities for utilizing (abandoned) railway infrastructure. **Novo mogućnosti korišćenja (napuštene) željezničke infrastrukture**

**Stations of the railway line Hum – Trebinje, that are worth rebuilding**

Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International", Arch. Aleksandar Stanojlović, "Yugo Cycling Campaign"

New possibilities for utilizing (abandoned) railway infrastructure. **Novo mogućnosti korišćenja (napuštene) željezničke infrastrukture**

**Proposal for a bicycle path in Trebinje – "Trebinje 8"**

Mr. Mirko RADOVANAC, "Dornier Consulting International", Arch. Aleksandar Stanojlović, "Yugo Cycling Campaign"

### Possibilities for cross border cooperation – Proposal for establishing: “Western Balkans Green Ways Network”

- The proposal was already promoted and accepted in the Region
- Interest for connecting bordering municipalities between Serbia and B&H and B&H and Montenegro already exists
- Cross border cooperation already exists between Croatia and B&H and Slovenia and Croatia
- Connecting countries in the Region gives better chances for applying to several funds (Cross Border IPA funds, South East Europe – Transnational Co-operation Programme, etc.)



### The new Euro Velo Route

*Proposal is to use the whole railway line from Belgrade over Sarajevo to Dubrovnik as the new EVR*

- Criteria for getting Euro Velo label from the European Cyclists' Federation are:
- Route must be longer than 1000 km
  - Route must pass through at least 2 countries



### CONCLUSIONS

- Abandoned railway infrastructure, as a part of the industrial heritage deserves more detailed valorisation and defining its position within the protected landscape context
- Forming bicycle / pedestrian paths on abandoned tracks and turning it into green ways contributes to the preservation of the cultural and industrial heritage and creates the conditions for sustainable tourism
- Corridors are protected and kept for the future for some new, technologically more perfect rail systems, which can be returned one day
- Inaccessible landscapes, natural beauties, become available
- Abandoned railway stations, in and out of settlements, provide great potential for multiple purposes and new activities and land uses
- New content, features and services create the conditions for strengthening the local economy and new jobs creation



Thank you for your attention!



[WWW.GWOSERBIA.COM](http://WWW.GWOSERBIA.COM)

facebook Green Ways of Serbia





# Closing Session





# General conclusions on landscape policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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**Mrs Lamija Abdijević**

*Senior Advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

**Mr Dejan Radošević**

*Head of Section, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

In order to conclude this National Symposium on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is possible to present the following elements on landscape policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- ▶ the category of landscape is very often identified as a “protected area”, according to the Law on nature protection. In practice it turned out that that term is not being interpreted in the right way and leads to misunderstanding with users of documents;
- ▶ the term “landscape” is not sufficiently represented in spatial and planning documents;
- ▶ there are no defined measures and recommendations for the identification, valorisation and preservation of landscapes, or for the management of landscapes;
- ▶ the potential of the landscape for the needs of tourism and economic development has not been recognised.

It will be important in the future to develop the following actions and initiatives:

- ▶ identify landscape in laws (law on cultural heritage, law on nature conservation, law on forestry and in others);
- ▶ integrate the category of landscape into policies;
- ▶ achieving wider co-operation (intersectoral and trans-boundary);
- ▶ respect and enable the application of the principles of subsidiarity (to determine the governmental institution that will be responsible for these issues). It is recommended to select the institutions where the national co-ordinators for the implementation of the European Landscapes Convention are employed;
- ▶ develop and adopt a methodology and guidelines for identification, assessment and landscape management;
- ▶ carry out identification of landscapes;
- ▶ make an assessment of landscapes (landscape valuation);
- ▶ determine the objectives of the quality of the landscapes;
- ▶ monitor the changes within the landscapes;
- ▶ continually work on education and training of staff to deal with landscape issues;
- ▶ work on raising public awareness;
- ▶ fostering an integrated approach (culture and nature); and
- ▶ use the experiences and knowledge of other countries to achieve all of the above.



## Closing speech

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**Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons**

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to thank the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina for their warm hospitality. It was an immense pleasure to co-organise this event and to discover the deeply compelling landscapes of Bosnia of Herzegovina.

I would like to say a very special thank you to: Mr Edin Veladžić, Senior Advisor; Mr Slobodan Nagradic, Executive Director; Mrs Lamija Abdijevec, Expert Advisor; Mr Dragoslav Banjak, President of the Assembly of the City; and to Mr Dejan Radošević, Head of Section, for your greatly appreciated co-operation.

I thank the Chair of the Conference and the speakers for their excellent presentations and the participants for their interventions and contributions to the debates.

We really hope that these presentations and discussions have shown us that the development of landscape policies, at national, regional and local level are making progress in many States: national strategies, landscape action plans and charters are being adopted, new legislation, tools and financial instruments are being set up, and new ways of horizontal and vertical co-operation are appearing. These advances are extremely relevant for the effective implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

The holistic approach and long-term perspective inherent in these measures are instrumental in promoting sustainable and harmonious territorial development. Human rights and democracy are key values of the Council of Europe, and this Convention contributes to promoting their implementation in a sustainable development perspective.





# Exhibition



# Museum Herzegovina of Trebinje

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## Exhibition of photography: *Zemljom Hercegovom*

**T**he photographic exhibition, *Zemljom Hercegovom*, was the result of work by Mr Aleksa Vučković and Mr Radomir Vučković, Professor of Geography. While they were recording a television documentary, they took photographs of Herzegovinian villages, people, landscapes and animals. Herzegovina is the south-eastern area of the Republic of Srpska with very varied, rich and rare natural heritage. These were the observations represented in the exhibition.

Curators of the Museum Herzegovina: Mrs Ivana Grujić, Archaeologist and Director of the Museum; Mr Zoran Mijanović, Historian; Mrs Božana Đuzelović, Ethnologist; Mrs Jelena Pujić, Archaeologist; Mr Mićo Milošević, Biologist; and Mrs Slađana Delić, Photographer.



MUSEUM OF HERCEGOVINA TREBINJE



*Old postcard (beginning of the 20th century)*

This museum in Trebinje was established in 1952, but only since 1957 it has been functioning based on the essentials of museum science. It was renamed The Hercegovina Museum in 1994.

Often relocated before, the institution was removed, at long last, in 1989, into the building of a former gymnasium and once an Austria-Hungarian barracks, placed in the Old Town. The museum building occupies about 1,500 sq.m. of space, of which the exhibition halls, with all accompanying accessories take up 800 sq.m.

There are eight permanent displays in The Hercegovina Museum: Archeological exhibition, the Dacic collection, ethnographic collection, the memorial exhibition of paintings Atanasije Popovic, the old city house from the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, and two bequests: The Bequest Gallery of the painter Milena Sotra and the bequest of Radovan Zdrzale, entitled "Stone's World".

This museum is possessed of another three bequests, namely: that of the academic painter Miroslav Corovic, the bequest of artistic paintings by Mirko Kupacic and "The Gift Collection of Ksenija and Vladimir Gacimovic", but unfortunately, owing to shortage of exhibition halls, they cannot be put on show for the public at large.



The permanent natural history exhibition has been at the realization stage. There is also a space within the museum for arrangement of periodical exhibitions, promotions of books-literary evenings as well as for giving concerts of chamber music. Besides, there is a library with books from different fields of science and art.



MUSEUM OF HERCEGOVINA TREBINJE

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## MUSEUM OF HERCEGOVINA TREBINJE



MUSEUM OF HERCEGOVINA TREBINJE

**The permanent archeological collection**

The collection is situated on the ground floor of the Museum. It has been grouped in three sections: Prehistoric, Antique and Medieval.

In the first section, a few beautiful metal axes, discovered accidentally in Orshovic village (Lastva) in Panik and Ljubanja, are exhibited there. The Iron Age is presented by archeological material from Illyrian forts, fortifications and tumuli as well as with period of fragmentation and settlement of Illyrian tribes in eastern Hercegovina (the 5th century BC): acramic pots, import from Greek workshops at the Adriatic sea, metal accessories from graves - bronze pins of M and II type, fastening pins, bronze and silver fibulae ornamented with carvings and pendants, silver dual twisted pins - hairpins, beaded beads, amber and glass pinto beads, iron swords and curved knives, the fibulae items found in Illyrian graves in Kačanj near Bileća are: five bronze wrist bracelets, silver bracelets that end in snake-like heads, silver, iron and bronze fibulae, bronze buckle, iron spears and knives.



*Illyrian warrior equipment, Kačanj, Bileća, 5th century BC*  
*Prehistoric jewelry, silver bracelet, Kačanj, Bileća, 5th century BC*

Some epigraphic monuments from the Roman Empire period are also exhibited: tombstone stele, the stele of Public Apoll, municipal decurion of Dlanjani (Stolac), which was found along the Roman road *Narona (Vid) - Lovcinum (Panik)*, sarcophagi and road mile indicators (two milestones with inscriptions, one of which was set up during the reign of the Emperor Claudius in 47AD AD) and the other dating from the reign of the emperors Valens and Valentinian, found along road *Epitrium (Cavtat) - Ankerla (Njivice field)*. Findings from Panik include: remains of floor mosaics, fragments of fresco paintings, floor and roof bricks, fragments of pottery and glass pots and the remains of funerary (bracelets) of glass pinto, fibula, bronze wrist, etc.



*The glass vase, 14-15th century AD*  
*The silver earring, gold plated, Ljubija, 12-13th century AD*  
*The silver ring, Dubrovnik, 15th century AD*

The medieval collection was made of objects dating from the early Christian, pre-Romanesque and medieval period: stone carving (church furniture with triple traits from Zavata, 9th-11th century); tombstones (the inscription of Grd, the county prefect of Trebinje, carved in the middle of the 12th century and the inscription of Prubila, the county prefect of Trebinje, carved in 1241 found in Polje near Trebinje); movable archeological material (a glass drinking cup from Velican, the 14th-15th century, a silver signet ring from Domaljevo, a golden ring from Zavata, gilded spur of Grd, the county prefect, warrior's equipment from Donja Dolu near Bileća and samples from medieval iron. Micaevac weapons, stone caracohals, iron arrows, cutters, shackles (fetters), fragments of ceramic pots, maiolica pottery, glass and silver coins). In addition to the original items from the collections, a reprint of Marusha's Gospel and plaster casts of medieval tombstones (marbles (stecc)) are also displayed in the permanent exhibition.



*The altar sculpture, Pre-Romanesque art, Polubnja Zadrle, 9th century AD*



*The room outfit with basic fittings*

**Ethnological department**

The permanent display of the ethnological department in the Hercegovina Museum is located on the 2nd floor and owns about 500 exhibits referring to traditional, material culture. The objects have been collected in the region of Eastern Hercegovina used to earn their livelihood chiefly by farming and cattle-breeding, then by hunting and fishing, so that the most exhibits belong to these activities. Apart from wooden exhibits, there are also the objects of metal and textiles. The garments that put together the traditional Hercegovinian costume are placed in one section of the permanent ethnological display. The watermills once used for grinding grain are represented with models, and from among these, the so called "janjar" ("swallow-watermill") is most curious, symbolic for the river of Trebinjica only. They were built on the spots where this river sank underground. The crafts and trades are represented in the first section of the display - potter's craft and the crafts of the goldsmith, silversmith, stonemason and shoemaker. Traditional architecture of the rocky Hercegovina is epitomized with the model of an one-roomed log cabin, where the furnishings of old Hercegovinian houses is exposed.



*Old City House from the close of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries* is stored in the left, as a continuation of the ethnological display. This exhibit is supplemented by the representative furniture at one time owned by the Vojšić family from Lastva. It is composed of the period furniture, that is, two sofas with backs and seats, two armchairs, four chairs with small table and a china cabinet. Besides the stylish furniture of the Vojšić family, there is also displayed the juteid table that was the property of the Popovic family, into which the afore-said painter was born.



*Old house - cabinet*

**Permanent historical exhibition**

A permanent historical exhibition called "Cultural and Historical Development of Trebinje Area - from the end of the 10th to the first half of the 20th century" is a complete exhibition that shows the development of Trebinje and East Hercegovina from the times it had been mentioned first until the beginning of the Second World War.

The exhibition has been divided into the sections by periods. The first section shows the medieval Travunija (Trebinje area) from the 10th to the end of the 15th century (a cross-section of political, cultural, economic and social development).

The second one represents the Ottoman period from 1496 to 1878. It is divided into two parts, one of which represents political, cultural, economic and social development during the Turkish occupation. The other one represents rebellions and uprisings against the Ottoman empire (with an accent on the uprising by Luka Vukobratović from 1852 to 1862 and "Nevenje uprising" from 1875 to 1878).

The fourth section shows the Austro-Hungarian period from 1878 to 1918. The exhibition concludes with the 19th century, the period of the Kingdom of SHS - the Kingdom of Yugoslavia from 1918 to 1941.



*A permanent historical exhibition*

**The Milena Sotra collection of paintings**

The gift collection from Milena Sotra enriched the existing museum art collection with opening of the bequest gallery in the spring of 1998. This art painter is a native of Stolac, Hercegovina and she was taught pictorial art by Peter Dobrovic in Belgrade, Andre Lottie in Paris and Alexander Artipenko in Woodstock, USA. The collection is composed of 24 paintings in oils, with subject matter from Hercegovina, which are mostly landscapes, where the painteress is conjuring up here own vision of her native Hercegovina, hilarious in the Mediterranean warmth of colours, further more, of 61 paintings entitled "Travellers through Russia and Ukraine". These are expenses painted from the train - the passages that were taken in an instant, with the eye and hand of the painteress. Further the urban motifs, where the painteress followed the trails of the classicists of Russian literature.



*Through Russia*      *Through Hercegovina*

**Radovan Zdrzale's sculpture collection "Stone's World"**

The permanent display of Radovan Zdrzale is a donation of this our litterator and sculptor, who was born in the nearby Bileća. He graduated from the philological faculty in Novi Sad, where he lives and works. The exhibition entitled "Stone's World" was opened in 2006.

The collection is composed of 120 sculptures, carved from materials, more precisely, some precious stones that were found in the regions inhabited by the Serbo-Croat people.



*The gift collection named The World of Stone*



*The sarcophagus of good quality marble with depiction of anatomical, 2nd century BC*

**Jovan Dacic's collection**

This valuable art collection was bestowed and bequeathed to us by Jovan Dacic, a world-renowned poet and diplomat, aesthetic-admirer of epistole, matrix of Trebinje, cosmopolitan in the spirit.

This is a collection of precious objects of vama - 73 exhibits of stone sculpture, composed for the most part of this pieces of sarcophagus and the imagery. Here are relief images with mythological, heroic scenes and Dacian sarcophagus.

Out of 14 paintings by domestic and foreign artists, the two of them, are dated to the 16th century; belonging to the Spanish Corraquin school; there is one with life by Stojan Aralica, painted in the spirit of the colourful expressionism of the early thirties of the 20th century; one impressionistic piece by Daniel Mihalek, a Hungarian impressionist; a portrait of Dacic himself, the drawing executed by Cusa Pylidias, a Greek artist, dated from 1917; portraits of the Dacic family, of which the maker was Milivoje Uzelac.

The pictures were mostly produced, on canvas and cardboard, by dint of various techniques. There is an extraordinary miniature, the work of a Central European artist from the beginning of the 20th century; moreover, a tapestry from the 17th-18th centuries, a fine piece by the notable Central European French workshop; a Japanese work in silk, from the beginning of the 20th century. Also exposed in this array there are Dacic's ambidextrous variations, about twenty orders and decorations conferred on Jovan Dacic in different parts of the world, then the poet's manuscripts.



*Head of Amun, 2nd century AD*      *Statuette, 2nd century AD*      *Milk from Lagan*      *Flowers, 1918*

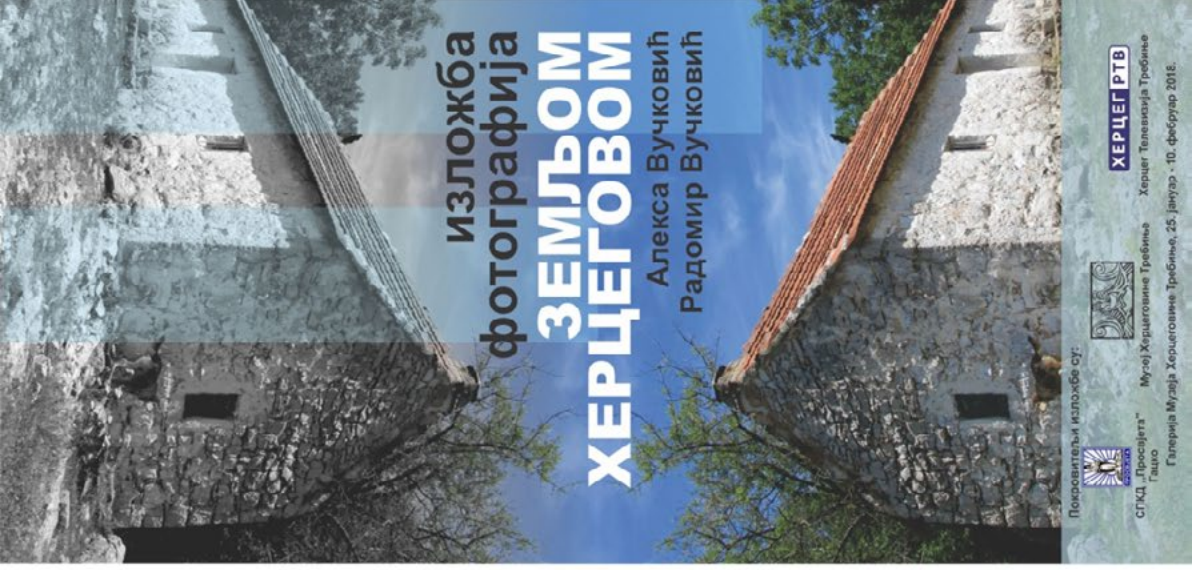
**Atanasije Popovic's memorial exhibition**

This exhibition is a permanent display, a donation to the City of Trebinje, from the artist's brother, Uroš Popovic M.A. Atanasije Popovic was born in Trebinje in 1885, and died in Dubrovnik, in 1948, where he was buried. He graduated from the Vienna Academy of Visual Arts with the best marks and awards. The paintings and drawings of this our well-known artist, 45 in number, carry with them the stylistic distinctions ranging from academicism and socialist realism to impressionism, and their recurrent themes are: nudes, portraits, landscapes, still-lives, works in mines, seascapes, urban motifs, religious features and interior designs. The paintings were mainly executed in oil, tempera, water-colours, pastel and charcoal.



*Isa Bona of Judaea, Spisica*      *A self-portrait*      *Portrait*





Покровитељи изложбе су:  
 СГЧД „Просвјета“ Гашио Музеј Херцеговине Требиње Херцег Валевација Требиње  
**ХЕРЦЕГ РТВ**  
 Галерија Музеја Херцеговине Требиње, 25. јануар - 10. фебруар 2018.



Белина, Брђунци



Белина, Брђунци



Липа, Чавичи



Белина, Гашио



Гашио, Гашио



Белина, Чавичи



Белина, Гашио



Белина, Гашио



Белина, Гашио



Белина, Гашио



Белина, Гашио



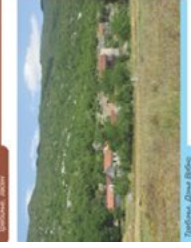
Белина, Гашио



Белина, Гашио



Белина, Гашио



Белина, Гашио



„Остајте овдје!... Сунце тудјег неба  
Неће вас гријат ко што ово грије;  
Грци су тамо залагају хљеба  
Гдје свога нема и гдје брата није.“

Алекса Шантић

**ТУТУЛУГИ, ЗЕМЉОМ ХЕРЦЕГОВОМ**, у последње три године, осим видео записа, направили смо на стотине фотографија. Највећи бисери Херцеговине нашли су се у нашем објективу. Фотографије наговештавају и уморну али истиниту слику наше Херцеговине; оронуте куће, порушене и напуштане школе, старачна лица и ту и тамо понеку веселију слину сеоске идиле.

**ЧАМЦЕРА** нам је, да и на овај начин, сачувамо од заборава оно што су многи већ заборавили или да оно тонакмо онима који оветкугознају. Овдје се не осјећа мирис сира или најмања, не чује се зујање пчела или тавез пака али гледајући ове фотографије све омињава и враћа на сувијеме петролејне, сијела и састанака све без мобилног телефона, интернета или фејсбука. Ово су зелене фотографије нашег села, наших поља, ријека, унца. Ово је наша свакодневица.

**ЧЕКА** је ово скромни допринос нашој Херцеговини, за Боље сутра, са надом, да кренемо у правцу очувања села, језика, културе и обичаја.

Вучковић Алекса и  
Вучковић Радомир





*Participants at the Exhibition of photography: Zemljom Hercegovom, on the occasion of the National Workshop on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 26 January 2018*





# Programme



**T**he National Symposium on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Trebinje on 25-26 January 2018, was organised by the Council of Europe – Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention –, in co-operation with the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina, within the context of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.

## **Introduction**

As an international intergovernmental organisation created in 1949, and whose headquarters are located in Strasbourg (France), the Council of Europe has 47 member States: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, , Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Its main objectives are to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law, and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today.

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature by the member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000, with the aim of promoting European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise international co-operation. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all dimensions of the landscape. The Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding, as well as everyday or degraded landscapes. To date (26 January 2018), 38 Council of Europe member States have ratified the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Three states have signed the Convention: Estonia, Iceland and Malta.

## **Acknowledgments**

The Secretariat of the Council of Europe would like to thank the Government of Bosnia of Herzegovina for its hospitality and co-operation, the Ministry of Ecological and Solidary Transition of France for its support, and the Parties to the Convention attending the Symposium for their co-operation, implementing the provisions of the Convention on “Mutual assistance and exchange of information”.

## **Objectives**

The Symposium aimed to present the European Landscape Convention and to discuss its implementation at national level.

For the purposes of the Convention:

“Landscape policy means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes”.



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

The National Symposium aimed to promote the implementation of the Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Convention states notably, in Chapter II:

#### **Article 5 – General measures**

Each Party undertakes:

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

#### **Article 6 – Specific measures**

##### *A. Awareness-raising*

Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.

##### *B. Training and education*

Each Party undertakes to promote:

- a. training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations;
- b. multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned;
- c. school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.

##### *C. Identification and assessment*

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

- a. 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.

##### *D. Landscape quality objectives*

Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.

##### *E. Implementation*

To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

Moreover, the Convention states:

#### **Article 8 – Mutual assistance and exchange of information**

The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention.

#### **Websites**

- ▶ European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe
  - [www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention](http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention)
  - [www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage](http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage)
- ▶ Ministries of Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina: [www.mcp.gov.ba](http://www.mcp.gov.ba)
  - Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Srpska: [www.vladars.net](http://www.vladars.net)
  - Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage: <http://nasljedje.org>
  - Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism: [www.fmoit.gov.ba](http://www.fmoit.gov.ba)
  - Ministry of Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of the Republic of Srpska: [www.vladars.net](http://www.vladars.net)
  - Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports: [www.fmks.gov.ba](http://www.fmks.gov.ba)
  - Federal Ministry of Physical Planning: [www.fmpu.gov.ba](http://www.fmpu.gov.ba)

#### **Participants**

The National Symposium was aimed at national government officials, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, public and private governmental and non-governmental organisations, working in the fields of landscape and sustainable management, with its environmental, cultural, social and economic dimensions.

#### **Programme**

The programme is available on the Council of Europe website of the European Landscape Convention at the following address:

[www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention](http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention) or [www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/national-workshops](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/national-workshops); <https://rm.coe.int/1680770782>

The proceedings of the National Symposium are published in the Council of Europe's "European Spatial Planning and Landscape" series ([www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/national-regional-symposiums](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/national-regional-symposiums); [www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications](http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications)).

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# Opening Session

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Thursday 25 January 2018

## Welcome speeches

Mr Edin Veladžić, Senior Advisor for European integration and international cultural co-operation, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Slobodan Nagradic, Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mrs Lamija Abdijevec, Senior Advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Dragoslav Banjak, President of the Assembly of the City of Trebinje, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe

## Introduction

### **The implementation of the European Landscape Convention**

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention

### **The status of implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Mrs Lamija Abdijevec, Senior Advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Dejan Radošević, Head of Section, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

# Session 1

## Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Experiences of Parties to the Convention

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### **Chair**

Mrs Lamija Abdijevec, Senior Advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina

### **Presentations**

#### **Croatia**

Mrs Biserka Dumbovic-Bilusic, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Culture, Croatia

#### **France**

Mr Julien Transy, Policy Officer for Landscapes, Directorate of Housing, Urban Planning and Landscapes, Ministry of Ecological and Solidary Transition, France

Mr Gilles de Beaulieu, Policy Officer for Landscapes, Directorate of Housing, Urban Planning and Landscapes, Ministry of Ecological and Solidary Transition, France

#### **Montenegro**

Mrs Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Anka Kujović, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

### **Presentations**

#### **Serbia**

Mrs Biljana Filipovic Đušić, Assistant Minister responsible for International Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, National focal point responsible for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Serbia, Serbia

Mrs Biljana Jovanovic Ilic, Head of Unit, Strategic and Planning Documents, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Serbia

Mrs Jasminka Lukovic Jaglicic, Director Advisor, Regional Economic Development Agency, Šumadija and Pomoravlje, Serbia

#### **Slovenia**

Mrs Jelena Hladnik, Secretary, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia



# Session 2

## Discussion

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### Presentations

#### **Methodologies for the establishment and implementation of landscape policies**

Mrs Jasminka Cvejic, Honorary Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Forestry, University of Belgrade, Serbia

### Discussion

#### **Visit to the Museum Herzegovina**

# Session 3

## Round Table – Establishment and implementation of landscape policies

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Friday 26 January 2018

### **Chair**

Mr Slobodan Nagradic, Executive Director of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

### **Opening presentation**

#### **Destruction of landscape, examples in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Mrs Azra Tunovic, Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

### **Themes for discussion**

- ▶ Recognition of landscapes in law
- ▶ Promotion of landscape identification and assessment
- ▶ Establishment of landscape quality objectives

### **Themes for discussion**

- ▶ Promotion of awareness-raising
- ▶ Promotion of training and education
- ▶ Establishment of procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies

# Session 4

## Round Table Meeting – The integration of the landscape approach into policies

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### **Chair**

Mr Dragoslav Banjak, President of the Assembly of the City of Trebinje, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

### **Opening presentation**

#### **Themes for discussion**

- ▶ Landscape and regional and town planning policies
- ▶ Landscape and cultural policies
- ▶ Landscape and environmental policies

#### **Themes for discussion**

- ▶ Landscape and social policies
- ▶ Landscape and economic policies
- ▶ Landscape and other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape

# Closing Session

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## General conclusions

Mrs Lamija Abdijevic, Senior Advisor for cultural heritage with the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Dejan Radošević, Head of Section, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

## Closing speeches

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

Mr Edin Veladžić, Senior Advisor for European integration and international cultural co-operation, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina

## Exhibition

### **Museum Herzegovina of Trebinje**

Exhibition of photography: *Zemljom Hercegovom*

## Study visit

Crkvina viewpoint and Popovo polje karst field.



*Popovo Polje, Trebinje*





## **List of participants**

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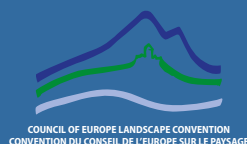
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Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature by the member States in Florence on 20 October of the same year, the European Landscape Convention aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise international co-operation on these issues. Its signatory States declare their concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. Landscape is recognised as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity. The Convention concerns outstanding landscapes as well as everyday or degraded territories.

[www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention](http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention)



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The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 47 member states, including all members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.