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CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 3Bil.

**EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE**

CEP-CDPATEP

**5th CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

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

Council of Europe/*Conseil de l'Europe*
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
30-31 March/*mars* 2009

**PRESENTATION OF THE LANDSCAPE POLICIES IN
THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE /
*PRESENTATION DES POLITIQUES DU PAYSAGE MENEES
DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE***

*Document of the Secretariat General
Cultural heritage, landscape and spatial planning Division
Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage*

CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 3Bil.

The Conference is invited to take note of the landscape policies in the Member States of the Council of Europe, presented on the basis of a document addressed by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe to the representatives of the Member States (Letter of 19 November 2009 - Appendix 1 to this document).

La Conférence est invitée à prendre note des politiques menées dans les Etats membres, présentées sur la base du document adressé par le Secrétariat du Conseil de l'Europe aux représentants des Etats membres (Courrier du 19 novembre 2009 - Annexe 2 au présent document).

1. ALBANIA / ALBANIE

2. ANDORRA/ANDORRE

From: Natalia_Rovira@govern.ad [mailto:Natalia_Rovira@govern.ad]
Sent: vendredi 9 janvier 2009 13:00
To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne
Cc: Silvia_Calvo@govern.ad; anna_estel@govern.ad; Maria_Ubach@govern.ad;
Anna_Moles@govern.ad
Subject: Re: Council of Europe/Conseil de l'Europe - European Landscape
Convention/Convention européenne du paysage - 2007-2008 Présentation of landscape
policies/Présentation des politiques paysagères

1.

Etat :.....ANDORRA.....
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2. La Convention européenne du paysage a-t-elle été signée et ratifiée ?

.....NON.....
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3. Correspondant :

Nom : ... Anna MOLES - Natàlia ROVIRA

.....

Ministère/administration :.....Departament de Medi Ambient – Govern d'Andorra

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...

Adresse : Carrer Prat de la Creu, 62-64 - AD 500 – Principat d'Andorra

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4. Répartition des compétences

« Chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente Convention, en particulier ses articles 5 et 6, selon la répartition des compétences qui lui est propre, conformément à ses principes constitutionnels et à son organisation administrative, et dans le respect du principe de subsidiarité, en tenant compte de la Charte européenne de l'autonomie locale. Sans déroger aux dispositions de la présente Convention, chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente convention en accord avec ses propres politiques. » (article 4)

4.1. Quel est le ministère/l'administration en charge du paysage ? ...

Le Ministère responsable de l'environnement, actuellement c'est le Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, l'Urbanisme et l'Environnement, jusqu'en mars - avril 2009.

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4.2. Ce ministère/administration a-t-il d'autres attributions ?

.....Oui.....
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4.3. Ce ministère/administration dispose t-il d'un document spécifique en matière de

politique du paysage ?

.....Entre les années 2007 et 2008 nous avons réalisé la Carte des unités de paysage de l'Andorre (1/50.000 i 1/15.000) et les Catalogues des paysages de l'Andorre. Ceux-ci évaluent la qualité des paysages, prévoient leur évolution possible compte tenu des énergies actuelles, établissent la capacité des paysages pour les usages touristiques, et proposent des actions pour atteindre des objectifs de qualité paysagère. La finalisation et la livraison des documents est prévue pour février 2009.

4.4. Les autorités régionales et locales ont-elles une compétence en matière de paysage ?

Elles sont compétentes en matière de gestion des ressources naturelles et en matière d'aménagement du territoire (Llei qualificada de delimitació de competències dels comuns, de 4-11-93, article 4 et concordants ; Llei general d'ordenació del territori i urbanisme, de 29-12-2000, article 11 et concordants).

4.5. Existe-t-il un cadre de concertation interministériel concernant le territoire et/ou le paysage (conférence territoriale, conseil du paysage...) ?

.....Non.....

4.6. Existe-t-il une procédure de concertation pour la prise de décision en matière de politique territoriale entre le niveau national et régional ?

..... Non
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4.7. Quels sont les moyens humains et financiers consacrés à la mise en place des politiques du paysage :

4.7.1. au niveau national ?Pour la période 2006-2008, la dépense engagée a été de 106.263 € .

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4.7.2. au niveau régional ?Pas à notre connaissance

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5. Mesures générales

« Chaque Partie s'engage à reconnaître juridiquement le paysage en tant que composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité ; » (article 5, a)

5.1. Quel est la définition du terme paysage dans votre langue ?

..... 1. "Porció de la superfície terrestre estructurada per les interrelacions dels seus elements (abiòtics, biòtics i antròpics que evolucionen en bloc, i dinamitzada per les energies naturals i antròpiques".(Ciencia del paisatge).

2. Àrea, tal com la percep la població, el caràcter de la qual és resultat de la interacció de factors naturals i/o humans" (observatori del paisatge de Catalunya, segons CEP)

5.2. Existe-t-il une définition juridique du terme paysage ?

.....Non.....

5.3. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'un ou de plusieurs articles de la constitution ou de la loi fondamentale ?

Le paysage ne fait pas l'objet d'un traitement uniforme dans le droit andorran cependant il y fait certaines références, en particulier dans

- L'article 31 de la Constitution qui se réfère a una qualité de vie digne et au droit des générations futures à un équilibre écologique
- L'article 34 de la Constitution parle de la protection du patrimoine historique, culturel et artistique. Le paysage peut être compris dans le patrimoine culturel.

5.4. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'une loi spécifique ou est-il intégré à d'autres lois ?

Dans d'autres lois on peut trouver :

- Les articles 2, 3 et 11 de la Llei del patrimoni cultural d'Andorra, du 12 juin 2003 qui se réfèrent à l'inventaire du patrimoine culturel et aux normes de protection des éléments symboliques du patrimoine.
- L'article 14 de cette même loi établit un système d'autorisation des travaux pour la protection du paysage aux alentours d'un bien culturel.
- Finalement, l'article 15.2 parle de la nécessité de préserver les "valeurs esthétiques, culturels et naturels de l'espace" et l'article 16.1 établit le lien entre les paysages culturels et les instruments d'aménagement de l'urbanisme pour préserver l'harmonie des paysages.
- De plus, les impacts sur le paysage de certains projets doivent être évalués et des mesures préventives, correctives et/ou compensatoires doivent être mises en place le cas échéant pour les projets soumis à autorisation selon le Reglament per a la realització de treballs o activitats que modifiquin l'estat actual del terreny, del 25 juliol del 2001, en application du Reglament de construcció qui développe la loi en vigueur en matière d'aménagement du territoire (Llei general d'ordenació del territori i urbanisme, de 29-12-2000).
- En ce qui concerne la Llei d'ordenament territorial i urbanisme, du 29 décembre 2000, elle y fait de nombreuses allusions et l'article 40 parle de la protection des paysages face à la dégradation que supposent les décharges sauvages (sujet repris dans l'article 21 de la Loi des déchets de 2004).

L'article 42 distingue diverses catégories de sol non urbanisable auxquelles la loi donne explicitement des fonctions paysagères. Ainsi l'article 43 établit qu'il faut préserver le sol forestier pour entre autres la création des paysages.

5.5. Existe-t-il un code rassemblant les textes en vigueur concernant le paysage ?

.....Non.....

« Chaque Partie s'engage à mettre en place des procédures de participation du public, des autorités locales et régionales, et des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage mentionnées à l'alinéa b ci-dessus ; » (article 5, c)

5.6. Quelles procédures permettent de mettre en œuvre une participation :

5.6.1. du public ?

.....la mise en information publique de certains projets.

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5.6.2. des autorités locales et régionales ?

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5.6.3. des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage ?

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« Chaque Partie s'engage à intégrer le paysage dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire, d'urbanisme et dans les politiques culturelle, environnementale, agricole, sociale et économique, ainsi que dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage. » (article 5 , d)

5.7. Quels instruments permettent d'intégrer le paysage dans les politiques :

5.7.1. d'aménagement du territoire ?

Les plans d'urbanisme communaux POUP (Plans d'ordenació i urbanisme parroquials, articles 71, 72, 77, 81 de la LOGTU).

La Carte des unités de paysage de l'Andorre (1/50.000 i 1/15.000) et les Catalogues des paysages de l'Andorre

5.7.2. d'urbanisme ?

Idem 5.7.1.

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5.7.3. culturelles ?

...La déclarations des *paysages culturels* comme étant des biens d'intérêt culturel.

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5.7.4. environnementales ?

La Carte des unités de paysage de l'Andorre (1/50.000 i 1/15.000) ; et les Catalogues des paysages de l'Andorre

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5.7.5. agricoles ?

La Carte des unités de paysage de l'Andorre (1/50.000 i 1/15.000) ; et les Catalogues des paysages de l'Andorre

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5.7.6. sociales et économiques ?

La Carte des unités de paysage de l'Andorre (1/50.000 i 1/15.000) ; et les Catalogues des paysages de l'Andorre

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5.7.7. dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage ?
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6. Mesures particulières

« Sensibilisation : Chaque Partie s'engage à accroître la sensibilisation de la société civile, des organisations privées et des autorités publiques à la valeur des paysages, à leur rôle et à leur transformation » (article 6, A)

6.1. Quelles mesures ont été prises afin d'accroître la sensibilisation :

6.1.1. de la société civile (manifestations en faveur du paysage, fêtes, festivals...)

6.1.1.1. au niveau national ?

2007 – séminaire sur le paysage pour la journée mondiale de l'environnement (les 4 et 5 juin)

2008 - enquête sur les préférences de paysages sur le web : www.mediambient.ad à laquelle ont participé plus de 800 personnes

2008 – articles de presse dans des quotidiens et mensuels de diffusion nationale.
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6.1.1.2. au niveau régional ?
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6.1.2. des organisations privées ?
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6.1.3. des autorités publiques ?
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« Formation et éducation : Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir la formation de spécialistes de la connaissance et de l'intervention sur les paysages ; » (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la formation de spécialistes à la connaissance et à l'intervention sur les paysages (établissement d'enseignements spécialisés, reconnaissance de diplôme en matière de paysage...) ?

...Cours universitaire de 50 heures adressé aux professionnels (architectes, techniciens en environnement, des secteurs public et privé...) réalisé par l'Université d'Andorre, le Gouvernement et avec la collaboration d'une entité bancaire. Il y a eu une trentaine d'inscrits. Ce cours a eu lieu entre le 6 mars et le 31 mai 2008.

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« Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir des programmes pluridisciplinaires de formation sur la politique, la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage, destinés aux professionnels du secteur privé et public et aux associations concernés (B) ; » (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la mise en place de programmes pluridisciplinaire de formation, destinés :

6.3.1. aux professionnels du secteur privé ?

..... Cours universitaire de 50 heures adressé aux professionnels (architectes, techniciens en environnement, des secteurs public et privé...) réalisé par l'Université d'Andorre, le Gouvernement et avec la collaboration d'une entité bancaire. Il y a eu une trentaine d'inscrits. Ce cours a eu lieu entre le 6 mars et le 31 mai 2008.

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6.3.2. aux professionnels du secteur public ?

...voir 6.3.1.

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6.3.3. aux associations concernées ?

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« Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir des enseignements scolaire et universitaire abondant, dans les disciplines intéressées, les valeurs attachées au paysage et les questions relatives à sa protection, à sa gestion et à son aménagement. » (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la formation et de l'éducation au paysage dans les programmes d'enseignements :

6.4.1. primaire ?

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6.4.2. secondaire ?

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6.4.3. universitaire ?

... Cours universitaire de 50 heures adressé aux professionnels (architectes, techniciens en environnement, des secteurs public et privé...) réalisé par l'Université d'Andorre, le Gouvernement et avec la collaboration d'une entité bancaire. Il y a eu une trentaine d'inscrits. Ce cours a eu lieu entre le 6 mars et le 31 mai 2008.

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« Identification et qualification

1. En mobilisant les acteurs concernés conformément à l'article 5.c et en vue d'une meilleure connaissance de ses paysages, chaque Partie s'engage :

- a. i) à identifier ses propres paysages, sur l'ensemble de son territoire ;
- ii) à analyser leurs caractéristiques ainsi que les dynamiques et les pressions qui les modifient ;
- iii) à en suivre les transformations ;
- b. à qualifier les paysages identifiés en tenant compte des valeurs particulières qui leur sont attribuées par les acteurs et les populations concernés.

2. Les travaux d'identification et de qualification seront guidés par des échanges d'expériences et de méthodologies, organisés entre les Parties à l'échelle européenne en application de l'article 8. » (article 6, C)

6.5. Quelles mesures ont été prises en vue de réaliser l'identification et la qualification des paysages (catalogues, atlas, registres de paysages...)

6.5.1. au niveau national ?

..... La carte des unités de paysage de l'Andorre (1/50.000 i 1/15.000)

6.5.2. au niveau régional ?

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« Objectifs de qualité paysagère

Chaque Partie s'engage à formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère pour les paysages identifiés et qualifiés, après consultation du public conformément à l'article 5.» (article 6, D)

6.6. Pourriez-vous mentionner deux exemples ou plus, d'expériences tendant à formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère.

Les catalogues des paysages de l'Andorre évaluent la qualité des paysages, prévoient leur évolution possible compte tenu des énergies actuelles, établissent la capacité des paysages pour les usages touristiques, et proposent des actions pour atteindre des objectifs de qualité paysagère.

Ces documents sont en cours de finalisation. Pour leur élaboration une enquête auprès de la population a été réalisée au niveau national à travers Internet avec plus de 800 réponses.

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« Mise en œuvre : Pour mettre en œuvre les politiques du paysage, chaque Partie s'engage à mettre en place des moyens d'intervention visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement des paysages » (article 6, E)

6.7. Quels sont les types de moyens d'intervention adoptés en vue de protéger, gérer et/ou aménager les paysages (conventions de gestion, contrats, chartes, labels...) ?

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7. Assistance mutuelle et échange d'informations

« Les Parties s'engagent à coopérer pour renforcer l'efficacité des mesures prises conformément aux articles de la présente Convention, et en particulier :

a. à offrir une assistance technique et scientifique mutuelle par la collecte et l'échange d'expériences et de travaux de recherche en matière de paysage ;

b. à favoriser les échanges de spécialistes du paysage, notamment pour la formation et l'information ;

c. à échanger des informations sur toutes les questions visées par les dispositions de la présente Convention. » (article 8)

7.1. Une assistance technique et scientifique a-t-elle été réalisée avec d'autres Etats et/ou régions (collecte et échange d'expériences, travaux de recherche en matière de paysage...) ?

.....Séminaire du mois de juin 2007 où sont intervenus différents spécialistes du paysage de la France et l'Espagne,

7.2. Des échanges de spécialistes du paysage ont-ils été effectués ?

.....Pour la réalisation du cours universitaire nous avons fait appel à des spécialistes français et espagnols.

Les techniciens de l'Andorre ont visité l'Observatori del Paisatge de la Catalogne.

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8. Paysages transfrontaliers

« Les Parties s'engagent à encourager la coopération transfrontalière au niveau local et régional et, au besoin, à élaborer et mettre en oeuvre des programmes communs de mise en valeur du paysage. » (article 9)

8.1. Des actions tendant à encourager la coopération transfrontalière ont-elles été menées :

8.1.1. entre les Etats :

Le Gouvernement de l'Andorre a des contacts avec la DIREN Midi-Pyrénées et l'Observatori del paisatge de Catalogne.

8.1.1.1. au niveau national ?

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8.1.1.2. au niveau régional ?

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8.1.2. entre des régions de l'Etat ?

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8.2. Des programmes de coopération transfrontalière avec d'autres Etats et ou régions ont-ils été mis en place ?.....

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 ...non.....

9. Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

« 1. Peuvent se voir attribuer le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe les collectivités locales et régionales et leurs groupements qui, dans le cadre de la politique de paysage d'une Partie à la présente Convention, ont mis en œuvre une politique ou des mesures visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement durable de leurs paysages, faisant la preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant ainsi servir d'exemple aux autres collectivités territoriales européennes. La distinction pourra également être attribuée aux organisations non gouvernementales qui ont fait preuve d'une contribution particulièrement remarquable à la protection, à la gestion ou à l'aménagement du paysage.

2. Les candidatures au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe seront transmises aux Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 par les Parties. Les collectivités locales et régionales transfrontalières et les regroupements de collectivités locales ou régionales concernés peuvent être candidats, à la condition qu'ils gèrent ensemble le paysage en question.

3. Sur proposition des Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 le Comité des Ministres définit et publie les critères d'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, adopte son règlement et décerne le prix.

4. L'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe doit conduire les sujets qui en sont titulaires à veiller à la protection, à la gestion et/ou à l'aménagement durables des paysages concernés. » (article 11)

9.1. Un ou des prix du paysage ont-ils été mis en place au niveau national et/ou régional ? Ce (ces) prix se réfère(nt)-t-il(s) à la Convention européenne du paysage ?

9.1.1. au niveau national

.....non.....
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9.1.2. au niveau régional

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10. Changements majeurs depuis le précédent rapport (T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev.)

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3. ARMENIA / ARMENIE

4. AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

From: ROTH, Michael [mailto:Michael.ROTH@bka.gv.at]

Sent: lundi 16 février 2009 15:53

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: AW: Council of Europe/Conseil de l'Europe - European Landscape Convention/Convention européenne du paysage - 2007-2008 Présentation of landscape policies/Présentation des politiques paysagères

1. State : AUSTRIA

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

No

3. Correspondent (Federal Level):

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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Responsibilities related to landscape are shared among various administrative bodies in Austria. The prime responsibility lies within the nine Federal States’ Governments (“Ämter der Landesregierungen”) due to their legal competences in nature protection,

spatial planning, etc.

The Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment & Water Management holds the respective responsibilities related to rural development and agriculture, forest management, water management, national parks, and environmental policy;

The Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture with regard to the protection of historical buildings and monuments etc.

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

The Governments of Federal States are vested with all regional responsibilities as set out in the Austrian Constitutional Law.

The most relevant Federal Ministries regarding landscape are also vested with other responsibilities (s. titles above)

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

Several documents exist, which address various aspects relevant for landscapes: e.g. National Strategy on Sustainable Development, National Biodiversity Strategy, National Forest Programme, Forest Development Plan (forest spatial planning), etc.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape? **Yes**

According to the Austrian Constitutional Law, Regions (*Länder*) hold the general responsibility for nature protection legislation (including landscape), executed by the governments of the Federal States ("*Ämter der Landesregierungen*")

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

On various issues also relevant for landscapes frameworks for consultation exist, but these are not specifically dedicated to landscape; e.g. as regards spatial planning: "Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning" (ÖROK), as regards issues related to biodiversity and the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Austria: "National Biodiversity – Commission"; as regards forest issues: "National Forest Dialog"; as regards the implementation of the Alpine Convention and its Protocols: National Alpine Committee; as regards rural development: "Rural Development Board"; National UNESCO Commission, etc.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

There are various consultation procedures depending on the subject concerned (see also answer above). As to legislation related to nature protection, spatial planning etc. falling under the legal responsibility of the nine Federal States, procedures for peer reviews of proposed legislation between the regional and national level exist

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

Staff in Federal Ministries and Federal Agencies in charge of the related issues within the Federation's competencies; quantification is not available as specific budget lines and staff plans do not follow the logic of landscape issues, but of ministries' particular responsibilities.

4.7.2. At regional level?

Staff of the governments of the Federal States concerned for instance with spatial planning, nature conservation, etc.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

German Term for "landscape" is "Landschaft"

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

The nature protection laws of the Federal States usually contain a definition of the legal term.

The Austrian Higher Administrative Court defines Landscape as a characteristic, individual part of earth's surface, being defined by interactive relations between instant geographical features, including those of human geography, even if impacts by humans, as e.g. buildings, represent only an subordinate part of landscape

„Landschaft ist ein charakteristischer, individueller Teil der Erdoberfläche, bestimmt durch das Wirkungsgefüge der hier vorhandenen Geofaktoren einschließlich der anthropogeographischen, mögen auch die Einwirkungen des Menschen, etwa durch bauliche Anlagen, nur untergeordnete Teile der Landschaft ausmachen“

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

No

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

Features of landscape are embodied in various other laws, e.g. nature protection laws, spatial planning laws, forest law, etc.

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

See legal definition

“Each Party undertakes 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;” (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

Public participation is provided for within various policies relevant for landscape (e.g. forest development plan, environmental impact assessments, etc.

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

“Each Party undertakes 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 5, d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

Laws on Spatial Planning of the Federal States (“Raumordnungsgesetze der Länder”), e.g. by spatial development concepts

5.7.2. town planning policies?

Laws on Spatial Planning of the Federal States (“Raumordnungsgesetze der Länder”), e.g. by land-use plans (“Flächenwidmungspläne”)

5.7.3. cultural policies?

Federal law on Conservation of Cultural Heritage (“Denkmalschutzgesetz”), e.g. by listed buildings

5.7.4. environmental policies?

Laws on Nature Conservation of the Federal States (“Naturschutzgesetze der Länder”)

On federal level: e.g. by

Strategy for Sustainable Development,

National Biodiversity Strategy

National Forest Programme

Rural Development and agri environment policies

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

e.g. Rural Development (e.g. less favoured areas) and agri environment policies

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

e.g. forest policy: provisions related to clear cutting, afforestation, reforestation

6. Specific measures

“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.” (article 6, A)

Austria has not signed nor ratified the European Landscape Convention, therefore no direct measures have been taken to implement it.

However, there are measures which contribute – directly and indirectly – to the aims of the Landscape Convention.

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

Aspects regarding the role of landscapes for the people are integrated in various awareness raising initiatives, e.g. “Genuss-Region” (promoting regional products)

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

6.1.2. among private organisations?

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

e.g. University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences: Bachelor’s and Master programmes on Landscape Architecture and Landscape Planning

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

“Each Party undertakes to promote: 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.” (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

See above answer 6.2.

Moreover, the Federal Ministry for Science and Research initiated the 8-years programme “Austrian Landscape Research”(www.klf.at) in which cooperation with local schools is included.

6.4.1. primary education?

6.4.2. secondary education?

6.4.3. tertiary education?

“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”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

6.5.2. at regional level?

“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.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

7. 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”.* (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

The Federal Ministry for Science and Research initiated the 8-years programme “Austrian Landscape Research (www.klf.at)” which was targeted at implementing the concept of sustainability in the landscape. Within these programmes about 170 institutions and more than 40 scientific disciplines co-operated within various inter- & trans-disciplinary projects.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

Yes, with the above mentioned projects

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

There is well established co-operation between national parks: *Nationalpark Thayatal* (Austria) with *Narodni park Podyji* (Czech Republic); Co-operation of *Nationalpark Neusiedler See - Seewinkel* with *Nationalpark Fertő-Hanság* (Hungary); active cooperation and knowledge exchange is practiced among national parks of all countries of the Alpine arc

8.1.1.1. at national level?

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

There are also national parks stretching across regional borders, e.g. *Nationalpark Hohe Tauern*, which includes parts of the Salzburg, Carinthia and Tyrol areas, or *Nationalpark Donauauen*, comprising parts of Vienna and Lower Austria

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

Existing transfrontier cooperation programmes (INTERREG and ETC) are actively used for cooperation on landscape issues

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures 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. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

No

9.1.2. at regional level

10. Major changes since the previous report (T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev.)

5. AZERBAIJAN/AZERBAÏDJAN

6. BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

From: DEVILLERS Ghislaine [mailto:Gislaine.DEVILLERS@spw.wallonie.be]
 Sent: mardi 17 mars 2009 12:20
 To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne
 Cc: mireille.deconinck@spw.wallonie.be
 Subject: informations Région wallonne

1.	Etat :.	Belgique	(REGION
WALLONNE).....			

2. La Convention européenne du paysage a-t-elle été signée et ratifiée ?

Signature : le 20 octobre 2000
 Ratification : le 28 octobre 2004
 Région wallonne : 20 décembre 2001
 Communauté française : 19 décembre 2002
 Région Bruxelles-Capitale :: 7 février 2003
 Région et Communauté flamande : 18 juillet 2003
 Communauté germanophone : 17 mai 2004
 Fédéral : 28 octobre 2004
 Entrée en vigueur : le 1^{er} février 2005

.....

3. Correspondant :

Nom : Mireille DECONINCK
 Ministère/administration : Direction générale opérationnelle de l'Aménagement du Territoire, du Logement et Patrimoine, et de l'Energie, Département de l'aménagement et de l'urbanisme, Direction de l' aménagement régional.....
 Adresse : 1, Rue des Brigades d'Irlande, 5100 NAMUR.....
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 mireille.deconinck@spw.wallonie.be.....

3. Correspondant :

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 DEVILLERS.....
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Adresse gislaine.devillers@spw.wallonie.be.....	e-mail :
--	----------

3. Correspondant :

Nom : Jacques STEIN.....
Ministère/administration : Direction générale opérationnelle de l'Agriculture des Ressources naturelles et de l'Environnement, Département de l'Etude du Milieu naturel et Agricole (DEMNA), Direction de la Nature et de l'Eau
Adresse : 23, Avenue Maréchal Juin, 5030 GEMBLoux.....
Téléphone : 00-32-477/26.60.46.....
Télécopie : 00-32-81/62.04.36.....
Adresse e-mail : jacques.stein@spw.wallonie.be.....

4. Répartition des compétences

« Chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente Convention, en particulier ses articles 5 et 6, selon la répartition des compétences qui lui est propre, conformément à ses principes constitutionnels et à son organisation administrative, et dans le respect du principe de subsidiarité, en tenant compte de la Charte européenne de l'autonomie locale. Sans déroger aux dispositions de la présente Convention, chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente convention en accord avec ses propres politiques. » (article 4)

4.1. Quel est le ministère/l'administration en charge du paysage ? Il n'y pas un ministère du paysage mais les compétences de plusieurs administrations se conjuguent pour assurer une gestion paysagère du territoire.

Les principales administrations concernées sont :

- la direction générale opérationnelle de l'Aménagement du Territoire, du Logement, du Patrimoine et de l'Energie
- la direction générale opérationnelle de l'Agriculture, des Ressources naturelles et de l'Environnement,

.....

4.2. Ce ministère/administration a-t-il d'autres attributions ?

Les attributions des différentes administrations du Service public de Wallonie sont présentées sur le site interne : <http://guide.wallonie.be>

.....

4.3. Ce ministère/administration dispose t-il d'un document spécifique en matière de politique du paysage ?

Non mais différents documents stratégiques et d'orientation proposent des axes d'actions parmi lesquels le SDER (schéma de développement de l'espace régional). Ils ont été présentés dans le document T-FLOR-2

2002)15.....
...

4.4. Les autorités régionales et locales ont-elles une compétence en matière de paysage ?

En Belgique, les matières liées au paysage relèvent de la compétence des Régions. La Région wallonne définit les lignes directrices, les communes sont chargées de les appliquer et de les adapter à leur territoire.

Signalons que la formation et l'enseignement dépendent des Communautés

4.5. Existe-t-il un cadre de concertation interministériel concernant le territoire et/ou le paysage (conférence territoriale, conseil du paysage...) ?

Non.....
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4.6. Existe-t-il une procédure de concertation pour la prise de décision en matière de politique territoriale entre le niveau national et régional ?

Non.....
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4.7. Quels sont les moyens humains et financiers consacrés à la mise en place des politiques du paysage :

4.7.1. au niveau national ?

Néant.....
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4.7.2. au niveau régional ?

Il n'y a pas de budget spécifique.

Les études et actions sont imputées au budget régional ou des administrations qui en assurent l'exécution.

Il en va de même en matière de personnel.....

5. Mesures générales

« Chaque Partie s'engage à reconnaître juridiquement le paysage en tant que composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité ; » (article 5, a)

5.1. Quelle est la définition du terme paysage dans votre langue ?

a) Selon le dictionnaire : paysage : n.m.

1°) partie d'un pays que la nature présente à un observateur,

2°) tableau représentant la nature où les figures ne sont que des accessoires,

3°) aspect général

b) Pour l'orientation de ses travaux, la Région wallonne a adopté la définition du Conseil de l'Europe

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5.2. Existe-t-il une définition juridique du terme paysage ?

Non.....
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.....

5.3. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'un ou de plusieurs articles de la constitution ou de la loi fondamentale ?

Non mais l'article 23 de la Constitution stipule :

Chacun a le droit de mener une vie conforme à la dignité humaine.

A cette fin, la loi, le décret ou la règle visée à l'article 134 garantissent, en tenant compte des obligations correspondantes, les droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, et déterminent les conditions de leur exercice.

Ces droits comprennent notamment :

1° le droit au travail et au libre choix d'une activité professionnelle dans le cadre d'une politique générale de l'emploi, visant entre autres à assurer un niveau d'emploi aussi stable et élevé que possible, le droit à des conditions de travail et à une rémunération équitables, ainsi que le droit d'information, de consultation et de négociation collective;

2° le droit à la sécurité sociale, à la protection de la santé et à l'aide sociale, médicale et juridique;

3° le droit à un logement décent;

4° le droit à la protection d'un environnement sain;

5° le droit à l'épanouissement culturel et social;

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5.4. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'une loi spécifique ou est-il intégré à d'autres lois ?

Il n'y a pas de loi spécifiquement dédiée au paysage toutefois de nombreux articles du Code wallon de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Urbanisme et du Patrimoine (CWATUP) font explicitement référence au terme de "paysage". De plus, le paysage est inscrit en filigrane dans d'autres dispositions réglementaires ou stratégiques. Ceci a déjà été exposé au point 2.3 du document T-FLOR-2 2002)15.....

5.5. Existe-t-il un code rassemblant les textes en vigueur concernant le paysage ?

Non.....
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« Chaque Partie s'engage à mettre en place des procédures de participation du public, des autorités locales et régionales, et des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage mentionnées à l'alinéa b ci-dessus ; » (article 5, c)

5.6. Quelles procédures permettent de mettre en œuvre une participation :

5.6.1. du public ?

Toute élaboration de document d'aménagement ou d'octroi de permis ou de classement est soumise à une enquête publique avec tenue d'une séance d'information ou de concertation (selon les cas)

5.6.2. des autorités locales et régionales :

En Région wallonne, les autorités régionales et locales sont responsables de la définition et de la mise en œuvre des politiques concernant le paysage

.....

5.6.3. des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage ?

Soutien financier et humain aux acteurs locaux.

Coordination et mise en cohérence des diverses initiatives développées par les acteurs locaux.

« Chaque Partie s'engage à intégrer le paysage dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire, d'urbanisme et dans les politiques culturelle, environnementale, agricole, sociale et économique, ainsi que dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage. » (article 5 , d)

5.7. Quels instruments permettent d'intégrer le paysage dans les politiques :

5.7.1. d'aménagement du territoire ?

Le SDER (voir point 4.3 du présent document).....

5.7.2. d'urbanisme ?

Le CWATUP (voir point 5.4 plus avant).....

5.7.3. culturelles ?

article 185 du

CWATUP.....

5.7.4. environnementales ?

Au travers des études d'incidences.

Par l'octroi d'aides (exemple : aide à la plantation de haies, ...)

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5.7.5. agricoles ?

Par l'application de diverses mesures agro - environnementales.

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5.7.6. sociales et économiques ?
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5.7.7. dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage ?
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6. Mesures particulières

« Sensibilisation : Chaque Partie s'engage à accroître la sensibilisation de la société civile, des organisations privées et des autorités publiques à la valeur des paysages, à leur rôle et à leur transformation » (article 6, A)

6.1. Quelles mesures ont été prises afin d'accroître la sensibilisation :

6.1.1. de la société civile (manifestations en faveur du paysage, fêtes, festivals...)

6.1.1.1. au niveau national ?

néant (sans

objet).....

6.1.1.2. au niveau régional ?

des réunions d'informations, des séminaires, colloques et cycles de conférences sont régulièrement organisés sur le thème du paysage

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6.1.2. des organisations privées ?

Organisations d'expositions, de promenades guidées, de concours photo, diffusion de bulletins d'informations, réalisation de calendriers, etc

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6.1.3. des autorités publiques ?

Réalisation d'un guide de bonnes pratiques pour une meilleure prise en compte des paysages.

Sensibilisation des conseillers en aménagement du territoire dans les diverses communes

« Formation et éducation : Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir la formation de spécialistes de la connaissance et de l'intervention sur les paysages ; » (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la formation de spécialistes à la connaissance et à l'intervention sur les paysages (établissement d'enseignements spécialisés, reconnaissance de diplôme en matière de paysage...) ?

reconnaissance par la Communauté française du diplôme de master en architecture du paysage

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« Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir des programmes pluridisciplinaires de formation sur la politique, la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage, destinés aux professionnels du secteur privé et public et aux associations concernés (B) ; » (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la mise en place de programmes pluridisciplinaire de formation, destinés :

6.3.1. aux professionnels du secteur privé ?

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6.3.2. aux professionnels du secteur public ?

organisation d'une formation pour les conseillers communaux en aménagement du territoire

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6.3.3. aux associations concernées ?

formation par l'institut d'Eco-Conseil à Namur

organisation de journées d'échange et de mise en cohérence pour les diverses structures développant des activités en matière de paysage

rédaction de fiches pédagogiques pour l'animation sur le thème du paysage (projet Leader +)

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« Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir des enseignements scolaire et universitaire abondant, dans les disciplines intéressées, les valeurs attachées au paysage et les questions relatives à sa protection, à sa gestion et à son aménagement. » (article 6, B, c)

6.4. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la formation et de l'éducation au paysage dans les programmes d'enseignements :

6.4.1. primaire ?

Dans le cadre du cours d'éveil géographique avec une initiation à la lecture et l'analyse du paysage

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6.4.2. secondaire ?

Idem dans le cadre des cours de géographie ou d'étude du milieu

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.....NB : il existe également un graduat en architecture des jardins et du paysage

6.4.3. universitaire ?

formation à la lecture et à l'analyse des paysages dans le cadre des baccalauréats et master en géographie

master en architecture du paysage, master en environnement, master en gestion du tourisme

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« Identification et qualification

1. En mobilisant les acteurs concernés conformément à l'article 5.c et en vue d'une meilleure connaissance de ses paysages, chaque Partie s'engage :

a. i) à identifier ses propres paysages, sur l'ensemble de son territoire ;

ii) à analyser leurs caractéristiques ainsi que les dynamiques et les pressions qui les modifient ;

iii) à en suivre les transformations ;

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

2. Les travaux d'identification et de qualification seront guidés par des échanges d'expériences et de méthodologies, organisés entre les Parties à l'échelle européenne en application de l'article 8. » (article 6, C)

6.5. Quelles mesures ont été prises en vue de réaliser l'identification et la qualification des paysages (catalogues, atlas, registres de paysages...)

6.5.1. au niveau national ?

Sans objet

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6.5.2. au niveau régional ?

Des programmes de recherche sont en cours, notamment dans le cadre de la CPDT (Conférence permanente du développement territorial). Un travail d'identification a été mené, l'élaboration d'atlas de paysage pour les 13 ensembles paysagers a débuté. Le point sur ces travaux est disponible sur le site internet : <http://cpdt.wallonie.be>

« Objectifs de qualité paysagère

Chaque Partie s'engage à formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère pour les paysages identifiés et qualifiés, après consultation du public conformément à l'article 5.» (article 6, D)

6.6. Pourriez-vous mentionner deux exemples ou plus, d'expériences tendant à formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère. Exemples issus des partenariats développés avec les acteurs locaux (voir point 6.1.2)

- valorisation des paysages en Hesbaye brabançonne
- programme "paysage" en Entre-Sambre et Meuse
- étude-pilote pour la mise en place de "chartes paysagères" comme outil de gestion du territoire des parcs naturels wallons

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« Mise en œuvre : Pour mettre en œuvre les politiques du paysage, chaque Partie s'engage à mettre en place des moyens d'intervention visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement des paysages » (article 6, E)

6.7. Quels sont les types de moyens d'intervention adoptés en vue de protéger, gérer et/ou aménager les paysages (conventions de gestion, contrats, chartes, labels...) ?

En sites classés : les arrêtés de classement définissent des conditions de gestion qui peuvent impliquer des restrictions au droit de propriété

Dans les sites Natura 2000 : une concertation est en cours entre les diverses administrations afin que les arrêtés de désignation qui définiront les conditions de gestion de ces sites incluent une dimension paysagère.

Des Contrats de rivière associant les différents utilisateurs du cours d'eau (communes, associations, industriels, riverains, exploitants divers, etc) sont conclus pour divers bassins versant.

Les parcs naturels sont tenus d'établir une charte paysagère en vertu du décret du 3 juillet 2008.

7. Assistance mutuelle et échange d'informations

« Les Parties s'engagent à coopérer pour renforcer l'efficacité des mesures prises conformément aux articles de la présente Convention, et en particulier :

- a. à offrir une assistance technique et scientifique mutuelle par la collecte et l'échange d'expériences et de travaux de recherche en matière de paysage ;
- b. à favoriser les échanges de spécialistes du paysage, notamment pour la formation et l'information ;
- c. à échanger des informations sur toutes les questions visées par les dispositions de la présente Convention. » (article 8)

7.1. Une assistance technique et scientifique a-t-elle été réalisée avec d'autres Etats et/ou régions (collecte et échange d'expériences, travaux de recherche en matière de paysage...) ?

- avec la France, notamment sur le thème des atlas de paysage
- avec les autres Régions institutionnelles de Belgique pour la mise en œuvre du Prix du Paysage en Belgique

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7.2. Des échanges de spécialistes du paysage ont-ils été effectués ?

oui avec la France dans le cadre d'ateliers transfrontaliers

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8. Paysages transfrontaliers

« Les Parties s'engagent à encourager la coopération transfrontalière au niveau local et régional et, au besoin, à élaborer et mettre en œuvre des programmes communs de mise en valeur du paysage. » (article 9)

8.1. Des actions tendant à encourager la coopération transfrontalière ont-elles été menées :

8.1.1. entre les Etats :

8.1.1.1. au niveau national ?

Non, sans objet

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.....8.1.1.2. au niveau régional ?

oui à travers les ateliers transfrontaliers et par les actions développées par divers acteurs locaux (contrats de rivière, parcs naturels)

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8.1.2. entre des régions de l'Etat ?

Non.....

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8.2. Des programmes de coopération transfrontalière avec d'autres Etats et ou régions ont-ils été mis en place ?

Non mais des travaux en ce sens sont en cours

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.....

9. Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

« 1. Peuvent se voir attribuer le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe les collectivités locales et régionales et leurs groupements qui, dans le cadre de la politique de paysage d'une Partie à la présente Convention, ont mis en œuvre une politique ou des mesures visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement durable de leurs paysages, faisant la preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant ainsi servir d'exemple aux autres collectivités territoriales européennes. La distinction pourra également être attribuée aux organisations non gouvernementales qui ont fait preuve d'une contribution particulièrement remarquable à la protection, à la gestion ou à l'aménagement du paysage.

2. Les candidatures au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe seront transmises aux Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 par les Parties. Les collectivités locales et régionales transfrontalières et les regroupements de collectivités locales ou régionales concernés peuvent être candidats, à la condition qu'ils gèrent ensemble le paysage en question.

3. Sur proposition des Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 le Comité des Ministres définit et publie les critères d'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, adopte son règlement et décerne le prix.

4. L'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe doit conduire les sujets qui en sont titulaires à veiller à la protection, à la gestion et/ou à l'aménagement durables des paysages concernés. » (article 11)

9.1. Un ou des prix du paysage ont-ils été mis en place au niveau national et/ou régional ? Ce (ces) prix se réfère(nt)-t-il(s) à la Convention européenne du paysage ?

9.1.1. au niveau national
non, sans objet

9.1.2. au niveau régional
des contacts sont en cours entre les diverses autorités compétentes

10. Changements majeurs depuis le précédent rapport (T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev.)

- décret du 3 juillet 2008 relatif au parc naturel, imposant la réalisation d'une charte paysagère,
- multiplication des références à la Convention européenne du paysage et au paysage en général dans les législations,
- publication du premier tome de la collection des "Atlas des paysages de Wallonie",
- multiplication des partenariats locaux développant un projet paysage dans le cadre de programmes européens (Interreg, Leader)

7. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE

8. BULGARIA / BULGARIE

9. CROATIA / CROATIE

From: Mirna Bojić [mailto:Mirna.Bojic@min-kulture.hr]

Sent: mercredi 11 février 2009 16:39

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: RE: Council of Europe/Conseil de l'Europe - European Landscape Convention/Convention européenne du paysage - 2007-2008 Présentation of landscape policies/Présentation des politiques paysagères[Scanned]

1. State :..Republic of Croatia

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

Signed: **20/10/2000**

Ratified: **16/10/2002**

On force: **01/03/2004**

3. Correspondent:

Name : **Mirna Bojić**

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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

In the Law on Ratification of the Convention, it is said that the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning is responsible for this Convention. At that time Division for Nature Protection was in that Ministry. That Division is now inside the Ministry of Culture. Since that Division coordinated all activities about this Convention, it is assumed that Division for Nature Protection in the Ministry of Culture is responsible for the ELC.

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Yes, culture, cultural heritage and nature protection

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document? **Biological and Landscape Diversity in Croatia - National Strategy and Action Plans (2000.); Revision of the Strategy (2008.)**

National Environmental Strategy, National Environmental Action Plan, Topic: Biological Diversity, Landscape Conservation and Geological Heritage (2002)

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

Primarily, over physical planning and town (municipality) planning. Regional authorities are responsible for protected area categories such as regional park and protected landscape, where landscape values are one of the most important.

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

Coordination and cooperation between involved ministries on preparing and adopting Spatial planning Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, Program on Physical Planning as well as adoption of Physical Plans on all levels (county, sub region, town))

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Croatian Institute for Physical Planning is the main institution that cooperates with 20 Counties Institutes for Physical Planning and other institutes on town level.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

Division for Nature Protection in the Ministry of Culture - personnel and budget

State Institute for Nature Protection - personnel and budget

State Fond for Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency – budget

4.7.2. At regional level?

Some County Institutes for Physical Planning

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

In Croatian: 'krajobraz', but also in use: 'krajolik' and 'pejzaž'. Meaning: a picture or visual expression of particular area.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

Yes, definition from the European Landscape Convention that is accepted by the Law on Ratification of the Convention.

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

Not specifically the term landscape, but all its elements are contained in several provisions on natural and cultural heritage protection.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

Yes, Law on ratification of the European Landscape Convention. Other laws:

Law on Nature Protection

Law on Physical Planning

Law on Environmental Protection

Law on Protection of Cultural Assets

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

No

“Each Party undertakes 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;” (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

Law on Nature Conservation in article (84) prescribes that landscapes shall be classified in landscape types, with the participation of all relevant levels of authorities and institutions:

(1) Landscapes shall according to their significant and characteristic features be classified reflecting the diversity of natural and cultural heritage.

(2) Significant and characteristic landscape features shall within the meaning of this Act mean parts of nature characteristic for particular landscape types or artificial landscape components having natural, historical, cultural, scientific or aesthetic value.

(3) Landscape types and particularly valuable landscapes as protected natural assets shall be established by the Ministry at the proposal of the State Institute for Nature Conservation, with participation of the public, competent state administration office in the county and the City of Zagreb, units of local or regional self-government and other legal and natural persons holding an interest in establishing the values of a landscape.

(4) Monitoring the state of significant and characteristic landscape features shall be carried out by the of regional self-government units and of local self-government units in cooperation with the Institute and other authorized legal persons.

In the process of preparing Physical Plan, public may participate in the open discussions and give objections at plan.

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

See answer 5.6.1.

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

See answer 5.6.1.

“Each Party undertakes 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 5 , d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

Spatial planning Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, Program of Physical Planning of the Republic of Croatia, County Physical Plans

5.7.2. town planning policies?

Various plans on sub regional, town and municipality level.

5.7.3. cultural policies?

Spatial planning Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, Program of Physical Planning of the Republic of Croatia, Physical Plans on all levels

5.7.4. environmental policies?

National Environmental Strategy, National Environmental Action Plan

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

Agro-environmental Programme for Croatia

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

Spatial planning Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, Program of Physical Planning of the Republic of Croatia, Physical Plans on all levels

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

Spatial planning Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, Program of Physical Planning of the Republic of Croatia, Physical Plans on all levels

6. Specific measures

“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.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

Presentation of the Convention, Reporting from the Conference of ELC to the experts, Nomination of sites for World Heritage Lists– activities of the ministry

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

Presentation of Projects and Studies on landscape protection, or they accompanied landscape issues – activities of the County Institutes for Physical Planning, Public Institutions for Protected Areas.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

Presentation of the Convention to the NGO’s and explanation of their possible involvement - activities of the ministry

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

None.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

Not specifically promotion of training for specialists, but promotion and recommendation of those experts in the fields where they are necessary (Physical planning, Environmental impact assessment)

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

Organisational and financial support to the International Symposium Maintenance of Open Spaces – Nature Protection in Urban Areas, Brijuni 27-30 Noveber 2008. organised by Society for Culture of Landscapes, Croatian Chamber of Architects and Engineers and Agriculture Faculty.

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

Financial support to the Summer school of Architecture – organised by the Ministry of Culture.

Organisational and financial support to the International Symposium Maintenance of Open Spaces – Nature Protection in Urban Areas, Brijuni 27-30 Noveber 2008.

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

Organisational and financial support to the International Symposium Maintenance of Open Spaces – Nature Protection in Urban Areas, Brijuni 27-30 Noveber 2008. organised by Society for Culture of Landscapes, Croatian Chamber of Architects and Engineers and Agriculture Faculty.

“Each Party undertakes to promote: 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.” (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

None exactly. In the curriculum for primary education already exists subjects that accompanied landscape issues: Nature and Geography

6.4.2. secondary education?

None

6.4.3. tertiary education?

None exactly. Agriculture Faculty at the University of Zagreb has a special Study for Landscape Architecture.

“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". (article 6, C)*

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

Ministry has issued monograph: 'Landscape- Substance and Methodology basis for Croatian Landscape Map'.

Nature conservation division has proposed methodology concept on Landscape Valorisation in Croatia, prepared by Agriculture Faculty.

Pilot-study 'Identification and valorization of the Makarska Coast Area', Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Ministry of Culture and ECOVAST NGO.

6.5.2. at regional level?

None

"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." (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

No information

"Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape." (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

Not specifically for landscapes, but for protected areas: management plan.

7. 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". (article 8)*

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

Exchange of information with Slovenia, Italy, Macedonia and Montenegro.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

Some of Italian experts were hosted in Croatia on the theme: Cultural Landscapes

8. Transfrontier landscapes

"The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes." (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

In preparation is the first transboundary Biosphere reserve: Mura-Drava-Danube, between Croatia and Hungary, where landscape will also be a subject for cooperation.

8.1.1.1. at national level?

Proclamation of the first regional park Moslavačka gora that lay on territories of two counties.

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

There are some protected landscapes that lay on the territory of two counties, where regional and local authorities cooperate in management.

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

See answer before.

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

Not yet.

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

"1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures 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. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned." (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

No, there is Award for activities in nature protection – 'Ivo Horvat Award'

9.1.2. at regional level

No information

10. Major changes since the previous report (T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev.)

Ministry of Culture made a Revision of Biological and Landscape Diversity in Croatia - National Strategy and Action Plans (2000.)(2008.) and changed action plans for landscape, to be more focused on actual problems in the implementation of the Convention.

10. CYPRUS / CHYPRE

11. CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

From: Julia.Tobikova@mzp.cz [mailto:Julia.Tobikova@mzp.cz]

Sent: mercredi 22 avril 2009 08:49

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: questionnaire

1.State :Czech Republic

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

The European Landscape Convention was signed by the Czech Republic on November 28, 2002. The Convention was accepted by the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic on October 29, 2003 and also by the Senate on January 29, 2004. The Convention came into effect on October 1, 2004.

3. Correspondent:

Name : Julia Tobikova

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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Ministry of the Environment

(Ministry of the Regional Development, Ministry of the Agriculture, Ministry of Culture)

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Landscape protection, from the view of different fields to the large extent, is divided between all the ministries mentioned above. Ministry of the Environment main duty is Landscape protection and the coordination of other ministries in all matters of Landscape

(urban, agricultural, historic, natural protected areas, and spatial planning). Ministry of the Agriculture is responsible for the agricultural landscape and forests. Ministry of the Culture is concerned with the historic values of landscape. Ministry of the Regional Development is responsible for the spatial planning and urbanism.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

Ministry of the Environment main landscape policy documents among others are:

Strategic program for the protection of the environment

Strategic plan for the landscape protection

Strategy for the Sustainable development

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape? I

Regional and local authorities can regulate approach to landscape (spatial planning, town planning, etc.), There is Environment department at each Regional Council and Town Council as well. All the interference with the landscape should be agreed by these departments.

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

There is an inter-department committee in the Czech Republic: Ministry of the Environment, Ministry for the Regional Development, Ministry of the Agriculture, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.

There is a lot of seminars taking place with the attendance of regional and local authorities. The discussions and conferences dealing with all the landscape issues are usual at different levels and the cooperation between these levels (horizontal and vertical) is looked for.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

The regions are administered by regional councils, which are divided into individual departments that are subordinated to the ministries. On the municipal (local) level it is similar. Each line of public administration has its vertical going from the ministry level through the regional level down to the local level. The landscape protected areas and national parks are administered by specialized nature and landscape conservation organs.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

There is specialized professional organisation Agency for Nature and Landscape Protection. It operates under the Ministry of the Environment and is divided into regional centres. There is a lot of non governmental or non profitable organisations in the Czech Republic that are concerned in Landscape matters. They can interfere in Landscape decision processes.

In the Czech Republic, specific landscape – care programs exist using state budget. (River system revitalisation, Recovery of the Natural Function of Landscape, Program for Landscape protection...)

Then there are also State Environmental Funds. These are administered by Ministry of the Environment, and are complement with the State programs.

4.7.2. At regional level?

Every regional department (for different fields) has its own budget, which can use for different projects. The same applies to local level (town councils, municipalities).

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

There is not an official definition of the term "landscape" "krajina" in our language. By the people it is understood like everything that surrounds us. It is used as well for the meaning of Country (state), or the country side.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

"The landscape is a part of earth's surface having characteristic relief, consisting of functionally interconnected ecosystems and civilisation elements" (Act on nature and landscape protection, 114/1992)

(In different acts from different fields that relate to landscape, the term landscape is understood differently. At this moment we are trying to unify its meaning and definition.)

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

In the Declaration of Basic Rights and Freedoms as the part of the Constitutional order of the Czech Republic, Chapter four, Art. 35 (1992) is written:

"(1) Everyone has the right to a health and safety environment.

(2) Everyone has the right for the timely and complete information about the state of the environment and the natural resources.

(3) By performing ones rights, nobody can endanger or be harmful to the environment, natural resources, biodiversity, cultural relicts above the law extent. "

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

Environment protection act 17/1992 is the main act, which covers in other acts.

From the different fields dealing with landscape from the different views, the landscape is embodied in different laws: Act on nature and landscape protection is the basic document.

Then there are: Act on nature and landscape protection, Forests act, Waters act, Landscape systems of ecological stability, Act on Agricultural land, etc.

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

The tool for consolidation of the applicable texts relating to landscape is Space planning, but there are problems with application of this tool in reality.

"Each Party undertakes 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;" (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

Public can give suggestion and proposals in the process of spatial planning on the regional and local levels.

The legislative system allows public (nongovernmental organisations) to participate on creation of Spatial planning documentation like a participant of the proceeding. In the process of the consideration of the impact on the environment civil associations can play an active role in the administrative procedure.

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

Local and regional authorities commission the spatial planning documentation. They can regulate approach to landscape modification by which the binding part of local plan is promulgated. The environment departments make decision on the interference with landscape in accordance to spatial planning documentation.

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

“Each Party undertakes 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 5 , d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

As mentioned above, in the Czech Republic the instrument for integration landscape into policies at all levels is Spatial planning and Landscape systems of ecological stability. There is a problem with application of this tool into reality as there is lack of cooperation among professionals from different fields, even the base documents covers all wide range of landscape.

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

Regional plans

5.7.2. town planning policies?

Town plans

5.7.3. cultural policies?

Landscape cultural zones, Cultural conservation, Historic relics, Laws

5.7.4. environmental policies?

Acts

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

Acts

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

Acts

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

6. Specific measures

“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.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

There is a lot of events oriented on landscape and the environment: national seminars, celebration of the “International day of the Earth”, hiking meetings, television programs, advertisements, medial campaigns, nationwide network of ecological centres, education of children from the preschool level, etc.

There were some books in the Czech Republic published, e.g. Landscape in Czech Republic, 2007 and other concerning landscape from different views, as well as periodical magazines (Protection and Conservation of Landscape, Garden, Park and Landscape, Land Improvement, etc.)

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

Food festivals, Religious festivals (with the historic background reaching hundred years backward), hiking meetings, etc.

Different regional magazines are published concerning cultural, landscape, political issues, or are specialised on regional landscape e.g. Krkonoš, Zpravodaj Posázaví, etc.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

Professional organisations concerned with landscape held different seminars on practical issues of landscape. Non profitable organisations make events, celebrations or “special days” to inform public about their work, or to raise awareness of historic values of the regions.

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

They take part of all the matters mentioned above.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

At the universities are different specialist courses (building and spatial planning, landscape architecture and garden design, landscape engineering, cultural heritage, etc.). There are three levels of university

education system in the Czech Republic. Each specialist graduates with a diploma and a title (Bc., Ing.=Mgr., and PhD.).

The universities make national or international conferences, of different fields concerning landscape and ecological issues. There are many seminars, or interdisciplinary educational programs at the universities either.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

Seminars, conferences held by university educators, officials from government organisations, or different professional organisations.

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

Seminars

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

Seminars

“Each Party undertakes to promote: 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.” (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

At the primary schools are compulsory objects: Nature study, Ecology study and Homeland study. There are Ecology bees, and excursions to the country and Ecology centres are organised, as well as “One week School in nature” for children from the cities.

6.4.2. secondary education?

At high schools the knowledge from the subjects from the primary education is widened, however on the apprentice secondary schools the natural science subjects are limited.

6.4.3. tertiary education?

Landscape ecology, Landscape planning, landscape design and protection, garden design, spatial planning, building, urbanism, agriculture etc. are lectured in various modifications at many universities.

“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”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

Ministry of the Environment has a project called Atlas of Landscape (web pages) and have put together a typology of landscape for the Czech Republic at the expert level.

Different maps create the base for national spatial planning.

6.5.2. at regional level?

Different maps (concerning different fields) create the base for regional spatial planning.

“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.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

As mentioned above (plus different competitions, awards, seals of quality, home products, trade marks...).

7. 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”.* (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

There is an intense cooperation between neighbouring states as well as all other states in the world interested in cooperation. Universities have exchange students programs, as well as scientists exchange exists. We attend different international conferences and workshops.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

In the bordering regions there is exchange of information automatic. Our landscape specialists usually attend different seminars, conferences and workshops abroad, as well as visit similar organisations, or cooperate on different projects in different countries.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

In the bordering regions there is exchange of information and cooperation automatic. There are organisations like Euroregion created as well, as well as the Czech Republic signed Carpathian convention and cooperates with other members of the convention. Another example is “Twin town project” where two towns from different countries exchange information, cooperates together, and make some events together.

8.1.1.1. at national level?

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures 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. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level?
Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

Entente Florale, Green ribbon, Village of the year, Award for the best garden design etc.

9.1.2. at regional level

Most beautiful flower decoration in town (village) etc.

10. Major changes since the previous report (T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev.)

In the Czech republic exist a system of space planning, that actually solves only urban and future urban areas of towns and villages. There is a methodics in preparation for landscape planning, that will put the base for space planning and it will expand it for the whole landscape. These days the methodic is in oppose proceeding.

Space planning is included in new Act on nature and landscape protection, which is in preparation as well. Landscape planning is part of State policy of nature and landscape protection, which gives tasks to Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of the Regional Development and other ministries as well.

12. DENMARK / DANEMARK

13. ESTONIA / ESTONIE

14. FINLAND /FINLANDE

15. FRANCE

16. GEORGIA / GEORGIE

17. GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

18. GREECE / GRECE

19. HUNGARY / HONGRIE

20. ICELAND / ISLANDE

21. IRELAND / IRLANDE

22. ITALY / ITALIE

-----Original Message-----

From: Erminia [<mailto:e.sciacchitano@fastwebnet.it>]

Sent: mardi 31 mars 2009 17:02

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: ITALY Questionnaire and Intervention

1.

State :.....ITALY.....
.....

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

YES, on the 9th of January 2006 (Legge 9 gennaio 2006, n. 14 recante la promulgazione da parte del Presidente della Repubblica della "Ratifica ed esecuzione della Convenzione europea del paesaggio, fatta a Firenze il 20 ottobre 2000").

As a consequence Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code (D.Lgs. 22-1-2004 n. 42) which is today the normative reference for the safeguard of the Italian cultural heritage constituted by cultural heritage and landscape heritage has been amended in 2008 by Decreto legislativo n. 63 del 2008 which introduced provisions in lines with the principles of the European Landscape Convention.

3. Correspondent:

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4. Division of responsibilities

"Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own

division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage and activities (MiBAC) - General Directorate for the Quality and Protection of Landscape, Contemporary Art and Architecture (PARC). This general directorate also leads for Italy on the Convention.

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

PARC has responsibilities for the promotion of contemporary art and architecture

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

YES - Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code (D.Lgs. 22-1-2004 n. 42) which is today the normative reference for the safeguard of the Italian cultural heritage constituted by cultural heritage and landscape heritage.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

YES According to the Italian Constitution's article 9: "The Republic safeguards the landscape and the historical and artistic heritage of the Nation." Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code is the National Law for the safeguard of Landscape heritage areas. Regional authorities may make laws to apply the provisions of the Code.

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

YES – Ministerial coordinating bodies deal with landscape issues i.e. National Technical Board on Strategic Environmental Assessment; Committee on National Authorities; Commission for Marine reserve; Commission for Natural Protected Areas.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

The Stato-Region Conference is the body in charge of the evaluation of the provisions that involve Central and Regional authorities' competences

The specific framework for the consultation procedure for decision-making on landscape issues between the national and the regional levels is described in Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code and the Agreement 19 aprile 2001 between the Minister for cultural heritage and activities and Regional authorities on the empowerment in the respect of landscape.

A specific body is the National Observatory for the landscape's quality, a National Commission appointed by the MiBAC composed of experts, representatives of the MiBAC, of the Regions, Provinces and Municipalities, of the Architect's professional association, of the Associations for the protection of landscape. Some of the Observatory's duties are:

- To set up the network of regional Observatories
- To detect cases of study and research on landscape
- To propose methods for the evaluation of landscape values of the Italian territory
- To propose criteria for landscape valorisation
- To suggest elements for the repair, restoration and landscape requalification of degraded goods and areas.
- To draw up the biennial report on the state of landscape policies

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

The structure of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities comprises the General Direction for the quality and safeguard of landscape, contemporary architecture and art PARC (the central structure in charge of landscape); The Regional Directions (one in every Region); The Soprintendenze (the branch offices in charge of one of more Provinces). More than 500 Architects and public officers work in the Ministry, either on landscape and architectural heritage. In addition to them archaeologists deal with landscape issues related to archaeological areas.

4.7.2. At regional level?

Each Region has an executive office for Territory Politics

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code has been amended in 2008 by Decreto legislativo n. 63 del 2008 which introduced a new definition of landscape in lines with the principles of the European Landscape Convention.

Article 131, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code define the landscape as follows:

"1. Landscape is intended as the territory expressing an identity, whose character derives from the action of natural and human factors and from their interrelations.

2. The present Code safeguards landscape in relation to aspects and characters which constitute a material and evident representation of national identity, being an expression of cultural values."

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

Article 131, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

YES The Italian Constitution's article 9 states: "The Republic safeguards the landscape and the historical and artistic heritage of the Nation."

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

YES - Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code (D.Lgs. 22-1-2004 n. 42) PART THREE: Landscape heritage

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

YES - Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code

“Each Party undertakes 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;” (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

Public participation is mandatory in many administrative procedures to approve acts which effects private or public interests (i.e. Urban and Landscape planning; declaration of public interest of an area; declaration of remarkable public interest of cultural and landscape heritage etc.), and makes possible to adopt corrective measures before the final decision is taken.

1) Public participation is part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment procedure, which is mandatory on every programme or plan which has an impact on the environment, cultural heritage and landscape heritage (according to the European Directive 2001/42/CE). SEA always applies for Urban and Landscape planning. In this case, a notification is given in the Official Gazette of the Italian Republic and Region, and is present on information websites. Everybody can submit observations.

2) Public participation is part of the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure, which is mandatory on every project which has an impact on the environment, cultural heritage and landscape heritage (i.e. infrastructures, power plants, power lines, national railways, factories, waste management plants etc.) ref. law is D.L. n° 152 2006. Also in this case, everybody can submit observations.

3) According to the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code the procedure for the declaration of remarkable public interest. of landscape heritage is examined by a Commission composed of representatives of the Region and of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities. Every proposal of Declaration of remarkable public interest of cultural and landscape heritage is published in the Municipalities and a notification is given in daily National and local newspapers. All concerned subjects can submit observations.

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

Public participation and consensus building in the decision-making process trough public consultation is managed by regional and Local authorities according to the A21 principle and Aalborg Chart. An increasing number of Regional and local authorities are making an effort to adopt this method in the Landscape planning and management process.

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

“Each Party undertakes 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 5 , d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

Italy has fully integrated the landscape into the policies indicated in article 5 letter d) and has indicated the methodologies of landscape planning, provided for the joint planning between State and Regions for landscape areas and heritages, in articles 135 and 143 of the Cultural heritage and Landscape Code.

- The landscape plan must apply to the entire regional territory and is approved by the Region.
- For landscape heritage present in the Region it is mandatory that the plan be elaborated jointly by the Region and the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, a protocol of cooperation is subscribed.
- The Regions and the Ministry may however choose to cooperate for the elaboration of the landscape plan of the entire regional territory as well: this is called shared landscape planning.

5.7.2. town planning policies?

According to the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code Art. 145 all decisions taken in the Landscape plan are mandatory on province and town Urban plans and all Sector plans (rural development plan, park plan etc.), for all National and Regional development plans and Urban regulations.

5.7.3. cultural policies?

According to the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code Italian cultural heritage is constituted by cultural heritage and landscape heritage.

Since its creation in 2001 the General Directorate for the Quality and Protection of Landscape, Contemporary Art and Architecture is carrying a policy to promote the quality of contemporary architecture, to which recognizes particular social importance for the preservation of the landscape, the sustainable development and the improvement of the urban living conditions and quality of life.

These objectives, in line with the principles of the European Convention of landscape, are part of the culture and architectural design of our country, as for the Italian school of architecture, the relationship and the connection with the place is a decisive and main item of the project which mainly competes with an ancient landscape whether urban, rural or "natural" landscape.

5.7.4. environmental policies?

Strategic Environmental Assessment procedure is mandatory on every programme or plan which has an impact on the environment, cultural heritage and landscape heritage (according to the European Directive 2001/42/CE). SEA always applies for Urban and Landscape planning.

Environmental Impact Assessment procedure, is mandatory on every project which has an impact on the environment, cultural heritage and landscape heritage (i.e. infrastructures, power

plants, power lines, national railways, factories, waste management plants etc.) ref. law is D.L. n° 152 2006.

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

Strategies and actions for preserving and developing landscape resources have been included in the National Plan for Rural Development 2007-2010, that is the National strategic plan required by EU in order to manage the use of EU funds of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP 2007-2013), by each Member State. The Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry identified those strategies by a commission on landscape, which prepared a document indicating strategies and actions to preserve and develop landscape resources that are considered of strategic importance for the economic growth and quality of the rural territory.

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

Italy has integrated its strategies and actions for the quality of landscape in its The 2007-2013 National Strategic Reference Framework, the comprehensive and single reference document for all the Italian cohesion and regional development policy, providing specific measures aiming at increasing the use and integration of methodologies, tools, experiences of integrated enhancement of cultural resources and landscape.

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

Strategic Environmental Assessment procedure is mandatory on every programme or plan which has an impact on the territory (i.e. energy; renewable energy, water management), according to the European Directive 2001/42/CE. This makes possible to evaluate the effects of policies which have a direct or indirect effect on landscape.

PARC coordinates the activities carried on by MiBAC territorial offices for the coordination between the National energetic policies with landscape protection provisions.

6. Specific measures

“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.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

In order to select a candidate to represent Italy, PARC has activated a selection procedure based on Award rules and designed to maximize participation. A dedicated website (www.premiopaesaggio.it) was created, providing information about the Award and allowing online enrolment through completion of an application form. The Italian candidate has been selected by a National commission.

PARC carried on a series of integrated activities to promote the Award: by

- the production of a report broadcasted by the main National Tv Channel in Italy " RAI";
- publication of the selection results on a special monography on the newspaper " Giornale dell'Architettura" (50.000 copies monthly distributed in newsstand);
- dissemination on the interactive web site www.premiopaesaggio.it, on Ministry of Culture website www.beniculturali.it and PARC website www.parc.beniculturali.it
- participation to Exhibitions, Meetings, Congresses: XVI Salone dell'Arte del Restauro e della Conservazione dei Beni Culturali ed Ambientali, Italy's first and only exhibition entirely focussed on the restoration, conservation and protection of the historical, artistic,

architectural and natural heritage (Ferrara 25-28th March 2009); Ecopolis, event on related to sustainability in theme of nvironmental management of cities Rome 1-3 April 2009 ...etc.

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

Many events took place at Regional level but there is no national updated and complete record. We list some examples, the list is not exhaustive:

LANDSCAPE BIENNAL

Biennale del paesaggio di Reggio Emilia

Biennale toscana del paesaggio promoted by Toscana Region (in co-operation with Recep Rete europea degli enti locali e regionali per l'attuazione della Convenzione europea del Paesaggio)

Biennale del paesaggio mediterraneo promoted by Pescara Province (in cooperation with ACMA Centro di Architettura)

LANDSCAPE FESTIVALS

L'anima dei luoghi- Festival paesaggio 2006 promoted by Pavia Municipality

Paesaggi in festival promoted by Biella Province

Saggi Paesaggi promoted by Ascoli Piceno Province

Calabria Film festival promoted by Calabria Region

Fiere dei Parchi del Mediterraneo promoted by Puglia Region (events that link art, Landscape and Architecture architettura, with the participation of actors and musicians i.e. "Parco dell'Alta Murgia" 11/05/2008; Mediterre "Fiere dei parchi del Mediterraneo" 18/05/2008; Nardò "Festival decò del Paesaggio" 25-28/07/2008)

AWARDS

Premio del Paesaggio Europeo. Paysmed Paysdoc promoted by Umbria Region

Premio del Paesaggio of Sardegna Region

6.1.2. among private organisations?

Many events (workshops, festival, espositions, meetings,etc) took but there is no national updated and complete record. We list some examples (list not esaustive):

Festival del paesaggio agrario 2009 promoted by Associazione Davide Lajolo

Lezioni di paesaggio promoted by Associazione culturale Plug_in

L'Université d'Eté promoted by European Foundation Il Nibbio: Le paysage, ruralité et patrimoine gastronomique (2006); Le paysage rural dans les espaces péri-urbains (2007)

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

.....

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

At University level in 2001/2002 in the Architecture Faculties has been introduced a group of disciplines linked to the Degree course ICAR 15 (Landscape Architecture), this introduced new 5 year Master's Degree (Laurea) and three year Bachelor's degree, (Laurea di Primo Livello) and a two year course of specialization, leading to a Master's degree called Laurea di Secondo Livello on Landscape.

Degree and Master's degree courses have been activated in the Architecture Faculty of the following Universities (List non exhaustive)

DEGREES

UNIVERSITÀ DI GENOVA; UNIVERSITÀ DI NAPOLI; UNIVERSITÀ DI REGGIO CALABRIA; UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA LA SAPIENZA; UNIVERSITÀ DI VENEZIA; POLITECNICO DI TORINO; UNIVERSITA' DI PALERMO

MASTERS have been activated in the following Universities (List non exhaustive):

ANCONA; BOLOGNA; CATANIA; CHIETI- PESCARA; FIRENZE ;LUCCA; MILANO ; NAPOLI; PADOVA; PALERMO; PAVIA IUSS; PISA; POTENZA; REGGIO CALABRIA; ROMA; SALERNO; TORINO; TRIESTE; VENEZIA; VITERBO

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

Multi-disciplinary professional studies

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

Studies and publications CNR (Consiglio nazionale delle Ricerche)

Universities consortiums

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

Activities carried on by AIAPP (multidisciplinary association of professionals)

“Each Party undertakes to promote: 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.” (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. *primary education?*

6.4.2. *secondary education?*

6.4.3. *tertiary education?*

Conference: Il paesaggio vicino a noi: educazione, consapevolezza, responsabilità. Padova, Palazzo del Bo, 24 marzo 2006.

“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”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. *at national level?*

PARC Manages the SITAP (Sistema Informativo Territoriale Paesistico - Landscape Territorial Informative System), which contains records and geographic data of all *restrained* areas (those areas declared of remarkable public interest of landscape heritage under the provisions of the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code).
<http://basae.beniculturali.it/sitap/index.html>

PARC and Museum of the Arts of the XXI century organized the photographic exposition Atlante italiano007 Landscape at risk. A Portrait of changing Italy - 16 October - 18 November 2007.

Studies and publications CNR (Consiglio nazionale delle Ricerche)

Publications: (i.e. “Per un atlante dei paesaggi italiani” a cura di Francesca Mazzino e Adriana Gherzi, Alinea editrice)

University researches

The Ministry for the Environment manages the National Register of Protected Areas

The Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry set up a catalogue of rural outstanding areas

6.5.2. *at regional level?*

Most of the Italian Regional authorities manage an Informative Territorial System. (i.e. Landscape Atlas in Regioni Friuli Venezia Giulia, Piemonte, Toscana, Puglia, Umbria); Osservatori locali del Paesaggio

REGIONAL LANDSCAPE OBSERVATORIES (some examples – list not exhaustive)

Calabria Region - Osservatorio Regionale del Paesaggio

Abruzzo Region - Osservatorio Regionale Qualita' del Paesaggio

Piemonte Region Landscape observatories:

- Osservatorio del paesaggio del Monferrato casalese
- Osservatorio del Paesaggio Alessandrino
- Osservatorio per i Beni Culturali ed Ambientali del Biellese
- Osservatorio del paesaggio del Torinese e della sua collina
- Osservatorio del Paesaggio dei Parchi del Po e della Collina torinese
- Ecomuseo del paesaggio di Chiaverano
- Osservatorio per la tutela del paesaggio di Langhe e Roero
- Osservatorio del paesaggio per il Monferrato e l'Astigiano
- Coordinamento degli Osservatori piemontesi del paesaggio

Emilia Romagna Region – Osservatorio Nazionale per la Qualità Del Paesaggio

Puglia Region – Osservatorio del Paesaggio

Toscana Region – Osservatorio dei paesaggi mediterranei

Osservatori locali del Paesaggio

- The Landscape European Observatory of Arco Latino (International network)

REGIONAL LANDSCAPE ATLASES AND CATALOGUES

Systems for the collection of information for the elaboration of new Landscape plans and management; of territorial transformations; some examples (list not exhaustive): i.e

Puglia Region Atlante del Patrimonio Territoriale, Ambientale e Paesaggistico; Atlante delle segnalazioni

Toscana Region: Atlante ricognitivo dei caratteri strutturali del paesaggio della toscana

Umbria Region: Atlante dei Paesaggi

“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.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

Article 135 point 3 of the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code states that in reference to each sphere, the Landscape plans preordain specific usage regulations, for the purposes indicated in articles 131 and 132, and assign adequate quality objectives. Many Regions are working to define landscape quality objectives this work

i.e. Puglia Region is carrying on several experimental Pilot Projects like:

1. Experimental project for the requalification of degraded suburban areas
2. Renewal of the waterfront of an ancient town (Ostuni);
3. Quarry renewal (Cava di Corsi);
4. Punta Perotti –Landscape renewal

“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

Article 135 of the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code states that the instruments the State and the regions ensure that the entire territory be adequately known, safeguarded, planned and managed in reason of the different values expressed by the diverse context that constitute it. For this purpose the regions subject the territory to specific usage regulations through landscape plans, that is territorial-town planning schemes with specific consideration of the landscape values, both subsequently called: «landscape plans». The preparation of the landscape plans is carried out jointly between the Ministry and the regions, limitedly to landscape heritage as set forth in article 143, paragraph 1, letters b), c) and d), in the forms foreseen by the same article 143.

Landscape plans, with reference to a considered territory, recognize its peculiar aspects and characters, as well as its landscape characteristics and delimit its related sphere.

In reference to each sphere, the plans preordain specific usage regulations, for the purposes indicated in articles 131 and 132, ad assign adequate quality objectives.

For each sphere landscape plans define special regulations and previsions directed particularly:

- a) to the conservation of the constitutive elements and morphologies of the safeguarded landscape heritages, taking into account also the architectonic typologies, the construction techniques and materials, as well as the restoration needs of landscape values;
- b) to the redevelopment of damaged and decayed areas;
- c) to the safeguard of landscape characteristics of the other territorial spheres, ensuring, at the same time, the less possible wear of the territory;
- d) to the identification of town planning and building development lines, in terms of their compatibility with the different recognized and safeguarded landscape values, with particular attention to the safeguard of rural landscapes and of the sites inserted in UNESCO's (192) list of world heritage.

Cooperation agreements exist between Regional, Local authorities and Soprintendence offices of MiBAC

7. 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”.* (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

.....
.....
.....
7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

A Bilateral cooperation agreement has been signed in 2007 between Italian Ministry of Cultural heritage and the Japanes Agency for Cultural Affairs for exchange of information and cooperation on landscape protection. PARC carried on 3 working level meetings on the comparative Analysis of Preservation of World Heritage Cultural Landscapes and Historic Urban Landscapes in Italy and Japan (Val d'Orcia November 2008; Kumano Kodo February 2009; Rome march 2009)

8. Transfrontier landscapes

"The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes." (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

.....
.....
.....
8.1.1.1. at national level?

.....
8.1.1.2. at regional level?

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

Co-operation between Regional authorities for the Planning of Landscape borders (i.e. Umbria-Toscana-Marche Regions)

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

YES LOTO Project Landscape Opportunities for Territorial Organisation - INTERREG IIIB CADSES, 2003-05, is a project based on trans-national cooperation, which aims to contribute to the identification of useful tools for managing the landscape transformations. Landscape is meant as reference framework for any project at spatial and accurate scale as well. L.O.T.O. has intended to identify a methodological approach as a structured path to the landscape analysis and interpretation for landscape planning. This methodological path can be a shared operative reference tool for the management of territorial transformations.

Partners: Lombardia Region, lead partner; Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage; Umbria Region; Marche Region; Emilia-Romagna Region; Veneto Region; Istriana Region; Slovenia Republic; Technische Universität München-Weihenstephan; Romania Republic; Hungary Republic.

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

"1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures 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. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

In order to select a candidate to represent Italy at the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, PARC has activated a selection procedure based on Council of Europe Award rules. Following European Landscape Convention guidelines, the procedure was designed to facilitate maximum participation. A dedicated website (www.premiopaesaggio.it) was created, providing information about the Award and allowing online enrolment through completion of an application. To encourage nomination of deserving projects,

the selection process involved territorial structures of MiBAC (Regional Directions and Soprintendenze) as well as other subjects (AIAPP, Agende 21, FAI, Federparchi, Italia Nostra, InArch,

etc.) which, through their specific activities and competences, are aware of interventions involving the landscape.

A large number of proposals were assembled in a short space of time (3,000 website entries in under 15 days), with a range of categories, methodologies, subjects and geographic areas that attest to an active Italian response to Convention guidelines regarding the protection, planning and management of landscapes. The documentation gathered, for a number of experiences that was restricted by the initiative’s time limits, forms a nucleus of information that, when structured and analysed, will furnish a preliminary interpretive outline of the dynamics and phenomena at work on the Italian landscape.

9.1.2. at regional level

Some examples – list not exhaustive:

Premio del Paesaggio Europeo. Paysmed Paysdoc promoted by Umbria Region

Premio del Paesaggio of Sardegna Region

10. Major changes since the previous report (T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev.)

On the 9th of January 2006 (Legge 9 gennaio 2006, n. 14 recante la promulgazione da parte del Presidente della Repubblica della “Ratifica ed esecuzione della Convenzione europea del paesaggio, fatta a Firenze il 20 ottobre 2000”).

As a consequence Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code (D.Lgs. 22-1-2004 n. 42) which is today the normative reference for the safeguard of the Italian cultural heritage constituted by cultural heritage and landscape heritage has been amended in 2008 by Decreto legislativo n.

CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 3Bil.

63 del 2008 which introduced provisions in lines with the principles of the European Landscape Convention.
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23. LATVIA/ LETTONIE

From: Edvins Kapostinš [mailto:edvins.kapostins@raplm.gov.lv]

Sent: Thursday 5 March 2009 15:18

To: SAUVAGEOT Beatrice

Subject: ELC monitoring

1. State : Latvia

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

Signed: 29/11/2006

Ratified: 05/06/2007

3. Correspondent:

Name: Edvins Kapostins

Ministry/Department: Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government/Department of Spatial Planning

Mail address: Lacpleša street 27, Riga, Latvia, LV 1011

Phone: 00371 67770357

Fax: 0037 67770486

e-mail address: edvins.kapostins@raplm.gov.lv, pasts@raplm.gov.lv

4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

The Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government is the leading state administrative institution in the field of planning and coordination of state and regional development, local government development, spatial planning, state investment and land policy.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

The ministry has started to develop a Landscape policy document at the beginning of year 2008. The work on this document is still ongoing and being developed in cooperation with universities, representatives from other ministries and nongovernmental organizations.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

As the involved parties are still working on landscape policy document, each regional and local authority questions related to landscape protection, planning and management are managing according to the existing legislation i.e. Law on Territorial Planning and Law on Specially Protected Nature Territories

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

No

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

The consultancy is organized according to the Law on Territorial Planning and regulation issued by the Cabinet of Ministers "Regulations of Regional Territorial Plan". All regional territorial plans and regional development plans are supervised by the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Governance and approved by the Board of National Regional Development.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

There are not specially assigned financial resources for the landscape policy implementation.

4.7.2. At regional level?

There are not specially assigned financial resources for the landscape policy implementation.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

The term "landscape" in Latvian is "ainava" that generally includes idea about the view from various points in nature. This term is also used to characterise visual man-made features and patterns in the nature. In past "ainava" was considered as kind of nature beauty etalons or places which must be protected due to evidences of the uniqueness of the nature and cultural heritage. Nowadays the term "landscape" in general society is mostly used for characterising of beautiful places, which are nice to visit. Lately, landscape ecology approach has been applied as well to develop policy plans for particular areas and regions.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

No

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

In the Environmental Protection Law the term "landscape" is considered as the "element of environmental information". In the Law on Territory Planning as one of the prescribed tasks of the planning process is to preserve nature, culture heritage, landscape and biodiversity. Preservation of natural and cultural characteristics and development potentials of particular areas is defined as one of the goals settled by the Regional Development Law . . In the Law on Preservation of Cultural Monuments cultural landscapes has been defined as cultural monuments, being a part of the overall cultural heritage. The term "landscape" is mentioned in other laws and regulations as well.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

There is no a special law devoted to landscape. See point 5.3.

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

No

“Each Party undertakes 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;” (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

Representative of ministry has presented idea of European Landscape Convention to several local authorities and asked their ideas/feedback about the potential content of landscape policy.

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

In year 2007 and 2008, several meetings with representatives from the state organizations, nongovernmental organizations, university experts as well as participations from regional authorities have been organised. In these meetings aim and tasks of the landscape policy in Latvia were discussed. Preparation of the policy paper is still ongoing in close cooperation with experts in the field of landscapes.

“Each Party undertakes 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 5 , d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

In the territorial plans of the regions issues concerning evaluation of existing landscape quality and further management and planning of landscapes are included. Regional territorial plan is guidelines for planning of the local municipalities.

5.7.2. town planning policies?

- the historical centres of the Riga City and town Kuldiga are nominated as European culture heritage sites. The Law on Preservation and Protection of the Historical Centre of Riga City regulates development of this part of the city and its surrounding.

5.7.3. cultural policies?

-

5.7.4. environmental policies?

The landscape integration into environmental policy mainly takes place through NATURA 2000 territories management. In Latvia, 9 territories of particular landscape protection are designated, they as NATURA 2000 sites. One of the techniques for the implementation of the idea of European Landscape Convention is through development of nature management plans for protected nature areas..

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

The land owners have possibility to receive subsidies for upkeeping land in a good quality.

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

-

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

-

6. Specific measures

“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.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

The Latvian National Development Plan for 2007 – 2013 declares the life space quality as an important value for each inhabitant of Latvia.

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

A competition “The tidiest parish”, has been organized and evaluation/ranking was made by specially established commissions for each region. Thus apprising the most attractive and well developed local municipalities has been achieved. This kind of activity is being performed on a regular basis, i.e., every year.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

-

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

Answer at point 6.1.1.2.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

Since year 1988, at the Latvia University of Agriculture, Faculty of Rural Engineers ensures possibility to study speciality of the landscape architecture. . Aim of these studies is to educate wide range specialists in landscape architecture and planning, The graduates can asses landscape esthetical, ecological and functional qualities in rural and urban territories, , work on strategies for transformation, improvement or conservation of landscapes, and to handle artistic, functional and ecological challenges and tasks in particular sites. Education is provided in bachelor, professional bachelor, master and doctoral programmes.

The other possibility to acquire higher education in the field of landscapes is University of Latvia, Faculty of Geography and Earth Sciences,. Such studies subjects as landscape ecology, landscape sciences and geography , environmental planning are being offered there.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

-

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

-

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

-

“Each Party undertakes to promote: 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.” (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

Landscape management and protection is very much related to nature protection, thus school children are used to learn basic about landscapes through the subjects related to nature sciences.

6.4.2. secondary education?

-

6.4.3. tertiary education?

Answer in point 6.2.

“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”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

-

6.5.2. at regional level?

According to the Law "On North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve" adopted in December 11, 1997, North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (NVBR) is a specially protected

territory of international importance. NVBR is a member of the UNESCO international program MaB (Man and Biosphere) network. The territory of the reserve covers internationally recognised important forest and coastal habitats. The area is managed by the Administration of NVBR which is supervised by the Ministry of Environment. The administration of NVBR is being actively promoting and participated in various projects. Thus also detailed inventory and mapping of the landscape values have been performed and a database of ecological landscapes in its territory has been produced Webpage <http://www.biosfera.lv/en/>

“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.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

-

“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

-

7. 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”.* (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

Not at the national and regional lever. Concerning local level and private organizations or nongovernmental organizations information has not been gathered.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

The exchanges of specialists have been made only among educational institutions in the above mentioned universities. These activities mainly covers related study conferences, where foreign professors and lecturers have been invited to hold lectures. Alongside, guest lecturers are also giving lectures in the above indicated Universities.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

"The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes." (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states: -

8.1.1.1. at national level?

As a landscape policy paper is still in progress, no particular actions and activities have been organized so far.

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

-

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

-

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

-

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

"1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures 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. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned." (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

It is being planned to start activities in year 2009 and year 2010. In year 2008, the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government has informed regional and local municipalities about Landscape awards of European Council in 2008. The feedback from the Association of Municipalities of Latvia has been received, giving strong agreement on cooperation about development of the requirements for National Award of Landscapes.

9.1.2. at regional level

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10. Major changes since the previous report (T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev.)

Accepted and ratified European Landscape Convention by the law “About the European Landscape Convention”.

24. LIECHTENSTEIN

25. LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

26. LUXEMBOURG

27. MALTA / MALTE

28. MOLDOVA

29. MONACO

30. MONTENEGRO / MONTENEGRO

From: Marina Miskovic [mailto:marina.miskovic@gov.me]

Sent: mardi 10 février 2009 12:25

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: Milena Spicanovic

Subject: montenegro

1.

State :Montenegro.....
.....

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

European Landscape Convention has been ratified by Parliament of Montenegro in October 2008.

3. Correspondent:

Name : Marina Miskovic

Ministry/Department: Ministry of tourism and environment of Montenegro

Mail address: mturizma@gov.me

Phone: +382 20 482 336

Fax: +38220 234 237

e-mail address: marina.miskovic@gov.me

4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Ministry of tourism and environment of Montenegro

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Yes, Ministry of tourism and environment of Montenegro vested with other responsibilities.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

Ministry of tourism and environment was adopted Law on ratified European Landscape Convention

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

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4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

.....

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

.....

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

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4.7.2. At regional level?

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5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

The term „landscape“ was defined in montenegrian language as area guided human eye whose characteristics are the result of mutual action of natural and human factors.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term “landscape”?

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5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

Landscape is not the subject of more articles of constitution and also landscape is not subject the basic law.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

Landscape is subject of The law on confirmation European Lanscape Convention and also in the other laws as Law of Nature protection, Environment Law and Environment Imact Assessment Decree.

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

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“Each Party undertakes 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;” (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

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5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

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5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

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“Each Party undertakes 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 5 , d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

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5.7.2. town planning policies?

[illegible]

5.7.3. cultural policies?

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5.7.4. environmental policies?

[illegible]

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

[illegible]

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

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5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

[illegible]

6. Specific measures

“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.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

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6.1.1.2. at regional level?

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6.1.2. among private organisations?

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6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

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“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

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“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

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6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

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6.3.3. for associations concerned?

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“Each Party undertakes to promote: 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.” (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

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6.4.2. secondary education?

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6.4.3. tertiary education?

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“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". (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

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6.5.2. at regional level?

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“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.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

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“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

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7. 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”.* (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

.....

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

.....

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

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8.1.1.1. at national level?

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8.1.1.2. at regional level?

.....

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

.....

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

.....

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures 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. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

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9.1.2. at regional level

10. Major changes since the previous report (T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev.)

31. THE NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

32. NORWAY / NORVEGE

33. POLAND / POLOGNE

34. PORTUGAL

35. ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

36. RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

37. SAN MARINO / SAINT-MARIN

38. SERBIA / SERBIE

39. SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE

40. SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE

41. SPAIN / ESPAGNE

42. SWEDEN / SUEDE

-----Original Message-----

From: Jerker Moström [<mailto:jerker.mostrom@raa.se>]

Sent: dimanche 15 février 2009 22:57

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Cc: helene.nilsson@culture.ministry.se; Anita Bergenstråhle-Lind

Subject: Sv: Presentation of landscape policies

1.

State : Sweden.....
.....

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

Signed but not ratified.....

3. Correspondent:

Name : Mr Jerker Moström
Ministry/Department: Swedish National Heritage Board, Department for Sustainable Development.....
Mail address: Box 5405, S-114 84 STOCKHOLM
Phone: +46 8 5191 8534.....
Fax: +46 8 5191 8170
e-mail address: jerker.mostrom@raa.se

4. Division of responsibilities

"Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies."(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

There is no special ministry for landscape. Responsibilities with landscape are divided into several different sectors according to established policy areas. Ministry responsible for the ELC is Ministry of Culture. Ministries mainly involved with landscape issues are:

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of the Environment
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Yes,

The Ministry of Culture is responsible for cultural policy and media policy. It also bears responsibility for sports issues, religious communities, and burial and cremation services.
Ministry of the Environment is responsible for environmental policy, energy and climate, housing and construction and coordination of sustainable development.
Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for agricultural and forestry policy, animal welfare, fisheries, foodstuff, hunting and game management and rural development.
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications is responsible for business development, transport and communication, IT, tourism, regional growth and energy.

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

No, there is no specific policy for landscape in Sweden. Landscape is partly incorporated as an aspect into other policies (spatial planning, nature conservation, cultural heritage conservation, rural development, regional growth etc).

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

Yes, County Administrative Boards and regional governmental bodies are empowered by their responsibility for regional planning, rural development, nature & heritage conservation and the municipalities by their responsibility for territorial planning and housing. The municipality level is the executive planning level in Sweden.

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

No, there is no such permanent framework. Arrangements for inter-departmental consultations are set up for specific issues.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Yes, to some extent. National agencies have final decisions on land use and development of certain areas, i.e. areas of national interest.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

Not possible to quantify. A large number of people are either direct or indirect involved with landscape-related policies (though no specific landscape policies exist) on national and regional levels.

4.7.2. At regional level?

As for 4.7.1

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

Landskap. According to the Swedish National Encyclopedia, the term basically has to meanings:

- a) Landscape as an historical, territorial/political unit founded on cultural and geographical features which many people identify with still today. In this respect, the term is equivalent to "province".
- b) Landscape as the physical environment in general terms. Include the scenic dimension.

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

No

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

No

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

There is no specific law concerning landscape but it is the subject of provisions embodied in some laws. *Landscape* is explicitly mentioned in the Building and Planning Act (PBA) and in the Environmental Code (EC). For example in the PBA, it is stated that “Buildings shall be placed and designed in a suitable manner with regard to the townscape or the landscape and the natural and cultural values at the site.” Due to the EC *landscape* is one of the aspects to be assessed in an Environmental assessment and environmental impact report for plans and program.

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

No

“Each Party undertakes 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;” (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

The Building and Planning Act (PBA) ensures participation by the public in the planning process, for example in municipal and town planning and making of territorial plans. For example the PBA states that “when a proposal for a comprehensive plan is prepared, the municipality shall consult the County Administrative Board and any regional planning body and municipality that may be affected by the proposal. Such authorities and such associations and individuals that have an essential interest in the proposal shall be provided an opportunity of entering into consultation.”

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

The PBA also ensures participation by local and regional authorities in the planning process, for example in municipal and town planning and making of territorial plans. For example the PBA states that “when a proposal for a comprehensive plan is prepared, the municipality shall consult the County Administrative Board and any regional planning body and municipality that may be affected by the proposal. Such authorities and such associations and individuals that have an essential interest in the proposal shall be provided an opportunity of entering into consultation.”

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

The PBA also ensures participation by different associations in the planning process, for example in municipal and town planning and making of territorial plans. For example the PBA states that “when a proposal for a comprehensive plan is prepared, the municipality shall consult the County Administrative Board and any regional planning body and municipality that may be affected by the proposal. Such authorities and such associations and individuals that have an essential interest in the proposal shall be provided an opportunity of entering into consultation.”

“Each Party undertakes 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 5, d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

Regional comprehensive plans (an instrument regulated by the Planning and Building Act but currently only exist in the region of Stockholm), thematic plans, regional development plans, regional natural and cultural heritage plans, regional landscape strategies.

5.7.2. town planning policies?

Comprehensive plans, Detailed Development Plans and, Area Regulations, local natural and cultural heritage plans.

5.7.3. cultural policies?

Sector policy reports to the government, the environmental quality objectives (which also deals with the socio-cultural dimension of the environment).

5.7.4. environmental policies?

Strategy for sustainable development, the environmental quality objectives.

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

Rural development programmes, environmental subsidies.

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

National strategy for regional competitiveness, entrepreneurship and employment, the environmental quality objectives (which also deals with the socio-cultural dimension of the environment).

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

.....

6. Specific measures

“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.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

Because Sweden has not yet ratified the ELC, no measures have been taken to meet its demands.

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

Because Sweden has not yet ratified the ELC, no measures have been taken to meet its demands.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

Because Sweden has not yet ratified the ELC, no measures have been taken to meet its demands.

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

Because Sweden has not yet ratified the ELC, no measures have been taken to meet its demands.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

Because Sweden has not yet ratified the ELC, no measures have been taken to meet its demands.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

Because Sweden has not yet ratified the ELC, no measures have been taken to meet its demands.

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

Because Sweden has not yet ratified the ELC, no measures have been taken to meet its demands.

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

Because Sweden has not yet ratified the ELC, no measures have been taken to meet its demands.

“Each Party undertakes to promote: 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.” (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

Because Sweden has not yet ratified the ELC, no measures have been taken to meet its demands. Yet, environmental issues and nature are being paid attention to at elementary and secondary schools. However, the education is usually not focused on the landscape expressly.

6.4.2. secondary education?

Please, see 6.4.1

6.4.3. tertiary education?

Because Sweden has not yet ratified the ELC, no measures have been taken to meet its demands. Yet, landscape history, ecology, landscape design, planning and management are

lectured within several academic disciplines at many universities. However, the landscape theme is most comprehensive within landscape architecture and human and physical geography.

“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”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

Because Sweden has not yet ratified the ELC, no measures have been taken specifically to meet its demands. Yet, several attempts have been done to analyse the characteristics of the Swedish landscape. In the 1980s a physical geographic characteristic of the Nordic region was carried out under the auspices of the Nordic Council of Ministers. At national level, the most widespread landscape characterisation was done by the human geographer Ulf Sporrang in the 1990s.

6.5.2. at regional level?

Because Sweden has not yet ratified the ELC, no measures have been taken specifically to meet its demands. Yet, some regions have chosen to draw up thematic overviews of their landscapes. Landscape analyses with an agrarian historical approach were carried out in several regions during the 1990s, some of them in collaboration with the Swedish National Heritage Board. Inspired by the British landscape character assessment method (LCA), the county administrative board in Skåne carried out a regional landscape analysis in 2006. Currently, several counties are working with regional landscape analyses due to planning for an extensive development of wind power plants.

“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.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

In 1999, 15 environmental quality objectives were adopted by the Swedish Parliament. A 16th objective, on biodiversity, was adopted in November 2005. They define the state of environment which environmental policy aims to achieve and provide a coherent framework for environmental programmes and initiatives at national, regional and local level. Even though the environmental quality objectives are not designed as “landscape objectives” from an ELC approach to landscape, many of them concern landscape direct or indirect.

As a consequence of the introduction of the environmental quality objectives the National Road Agency introduced the use of quality objectives within infrastructure planning. It started out as a pilot activity but today it is implemented more or less as standard procedure.

“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

Because Sweden has not yet ratified the ELC, no measures have been taken to meet its demands.

7. 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”. (article 8)*

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

Yes, especially within the university sector. Swedish landscape researchers and scholars are active within the European landscape research community.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

Yes, occasionally but there are no special exchange programs set up.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states?

Yes, within the framework of the Nordic Council of Ministers there have been several initiatives on multi-lateral co-operation between the five Nordic countries. Especially prominent is the co-operation concerning the implementation of the ELC.

8.1.1.1. at national level?

Yes, most of the co-operation initiatives within the framework of the Nordic Council of Ministers are carried out on a national level.

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

Yes, within the EU Interreg program several projects with relevance to landscape have been carried out.

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

No

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

No, but the environmental action plan of the Nordic Council of Ministers have the function of a framework for the Nordic countries' environmental cooperation both within the Nordic area and in relation to the neighbouring states, the Arctic, the EU and other international forums. The environmental action plan has pointed out landscape as a prioritised area of co-operation.

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

"1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures 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. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned." (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

No

9.1.2. at regional level

No

10. Major changes since the previous report (T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev.)

All text is new, no data from Sweden was provided for the previous report.

43. SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

44. "THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA" / "L'EX-REPUBLICUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACEDOINE

45. TURKEY/TURQUIE

46. UKRAINE

From: Olena Legka [mailto:olegka@menr.gov.ua]

Sent: jeudi 26 mars 2009 12:11

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: presentation of the status of landscape policy in Ukraine

1. State: **Ukraine**

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

Yes. Signed 17.06.2004, Ratified 07.09.2005, Entered into force 01.07.2006

3. Correspondent:

Name: **Legka Olena**

Ministry/Department: **Department of Biotic Resources and EcoNet**

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4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

Yes

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

No, however the landscape policy is reflected in number of legal acts.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

Not directly. However the regional and local authorities are empowered in respect to landscapes' component (land, water, forests etc.)

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

Yes. National Commission on Biodiversity Conservation, interministerial intersectoral advisory body, considers landscape issues within its mandate.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Yes. Any decisions reflected in legal acts (laws and sub-laws) used to be considered and impacted by relevant regional authorities.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

- Resources provided by the state budget for implementation of the State Program of Ukraine's National Environmental Network Development for the Years 2000-2015.

- Resources provided by the State Environmental Protection Fund for implementation of specific projects in the field of landscape policy and practice.

4.7.2. At regional level?

Resources from regional and municipal budgets (restricted) and resources from regional and municipal Environmental Protection Funds for specific projects and activities.

5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

"Landscape is an integral natural and territorial complex with genetically homogenous and uniform natural conditions of localities, which have developed as a result of an interaction of components of the geological environment, relief, hydro geological regime, soils and biocenoses" (Law of Ukraine N 1989-III of 21 September 2000 "On the State Program of Ukraine's National Environmental Network Development for the Years 2000-2015")

"Landscape is territorial system comprising interacting natural or natural and anthropogenic components and complexes of lower taxonomic rank" (State Standard "Protection of environmental. Landscapes. Terms and Definitions. GOST 17.8.1.01-86")

5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

Yes. See item 5.1.

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

Landscapes are subject of the basic Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection", 1991 (Articles 1, 5 and others)

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

There is no specific law so far except of the Law of Ukraine "On Ratification of European Landscape Convention" (N 2831-IV of 7 September 2005), Law of Ukraine "On the State Program of Ukraine's National Environmental Network Development for the Years 2000-2015" (N 1989-III of 21 September 2000), and the Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol (ratified by the Law of Ukraine N 685-V of 22.02.2007). Different aspects of Landscapes regulation are embodied in the Land, Water, Forests, Biodiversity laws. In 2007, the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine has initiated the process of elaboration of the Law of Ukraine "On Landscapes" resulted in the design of the Draft Law. The Draft is under consideration by experts and officials of the Ministry.

5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

No

“Each Party undertakes 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;” (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

There is no specific regulation of public participation in the field of landscape management. However in general, public participation in environmental activities and decision making is under regulation by the Constitution of Ukraine, number of laws and sub legal acts entered into force during last decade, in particularly after ratification of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Law of Ukraine N 832-XIV of 01.07.1999). This general regulation is applicable to any sector of environmental activities including landscapes regulation. Key forms of public information and participation are following: a) Realization of the right on information (including information on environmental matters); b) right of Pan-Ukrainian referendum, referendum in Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and local referendums of “decisive” and “consultative” form, public questioning; c) Public participation in the elaboration and approval of the statute of local community (village, town, etc.); d) Public meetings (gatherings, demonstration, campaign); e) Establishment of the organs of self-organization of the citizens; f) Public participation in state ecological expertise, in public ecological expertise (initiating and conducting by public representatives), in the Environmental Impact Assessment of economic activities, in the issuing of the permits for pollutants emission; g) Public environmental control (public environmental inspection); h) Public discussions, round tables, and public hearings. Legislative background is strong and developed enough to provide effective mechanisms of public participation and influence on decision making processes in any sector of human activities.

5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

Issues related to the landscape or its component regulation are incorporated in the procedures of local and regional planning as well as reflected in land and water protection legislation.

5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

According to the Statute, responsibilities of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine includes coordination of the activities of the State Land Resources Committee, the State Water Management Committee, the State Forestry Committee, the State Service of Protected Areas, the State Geological Service. These players as well as some other governmental bodies (e.g., Ministry of Agricultural Policy, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Regional Development and Construction) have direct relations to the development and implementation of national policies in the field of environmental protection and nature resources usage including landscape regulation.

“Each Party undertakes 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 5, d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

Legal and institutional framework. Elaboration of the programs of regional development. Landscape issues are incorporated into schemes of territorial planning at national and regional level, as well as in different state programs (partially).

5.7.2. town planning policies?

Legal and institutional framework. Landscape issues are incorporated into 1) schemes of territorial planning at local level and 2) general plans of settlements.

5.7.3. cultural policies?

Legally established mechanisms of coordination of the drafts programs and policies in the cultural sector with other sectors (including environmental).

5.7.4. environmental policies?

Landscape and environmental issues are under responsibility of the same state authority (Ministry of Environmental Protection) so that there are no restrictions in integrating landscapes into environmental policies.

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

Legally established mechanisms of coordination of the drafts programs and policies in the agricultural sector with other sectors (including environmental).

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

In general, mechanism of elaboration and implementation of the programs of social and economic development envisages a coordination and agreement with environmental sector.

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

Indirectly, landscapes are included into national policies of regional development.

6. Specific measures

“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.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

There is no specific raising awareness program in the field of landscape protection / management however landscape issues are reflected in public information / participation components of some national programs (e.g., State Program of development of Protected areas, 1994; State Program of the Protection and Rehabilitation of the Black and Azov Seas’ Environment, 2001; State Program of Ukraine’s National Environmental Network Development for the Years 2000-2015, 2000) as well as of multiple projects supported by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and/or International Donors (e.g., GEF supported Azov – Black Sea Corridor Biodiversity Conservation Project, 2004-2006)

6.1.1.2. at regional level?

Similar to item 6.1.1.1.

6.1.2. among private organisations?

So far there is no specific raising awareness program in the field of landscape protection / management for private sector. However, the landscape issues are stressed within the programs and projects in the field of green / rural tourism development, and some others.

6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

Similar to item 6.1.2.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

So far there are no specific activities implemented. However: a) the Ministry of Environmental Protection has managed elaboration of the Methodological Guidelines on Anthropogenic Landscape Rehabilitation / Reconstruction for practitioners (2008-2009); b) trainings for servants of land resources departments, natural reserves and other types of protected areas include landscape management issues; c) number of Universities provide trainings in landscape management for students of Geography, Biology, and Agricultural Sciences.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

Ministry of Environmental Protection is dealing with elaboration of the Methodological Guidelines on Anthropogenic Landscape Rehabilitation / Reconstruction for practitioners (2008-2009)

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

Ministry of Environmental Protection is dealing with elaboration of the Methodological Guidelines on Anthropogenic Landscape Rehabilitation / Reconstruction for practitioners (2008-2009)

6.3.3. for associations concerned?

Ministry of Environmental Protection is dealing with elaboration of the Methodological Guidelines on Anthropogenic Landscape Rehabilitation / Reconstruction for practitioners (2008-2009)

“Each Party undertakes to promote: 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.” (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

Educational programs for primary schools include general nature / environmental issues and not focused specifically on landscapes.

6.4.2. secondary education?

Educational programs for secondary schools include general nature / environmental issues and not focused specifically on landscapes.

6.4.3. tertiary education?

Number of Universities provides comprehensive educational programs, which include specific courses and trainings in Landscape Ecology and Management, Landscape Design for students of Geography, Biology, Agricultural Sciences, Architecture, etc.

“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”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

Institute of Geography of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and other research institutions are carrying out long term investigation of landscapes of Ukraine. These efforts particularly resulted in publication of comprehensive edition “NATIONAL ATLAS OF UKRAINE” (2008). Atlas includes maps of landscapes of Ukraine.

Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine published the state cadastre of the natural reserve fund territories and objects (2006) and Atlas of the natural reserve fund objects (2003).

Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine has carried on the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine according to the Law of Ukraine on Protection of Cultural Heritage.

6.5.2. at regional level?

“NATIONAL ATLAS OF UKRAINE” (2008) provide maps of landscapes of different regions of Ukraine. Apart of this, description / inventory of landscapes were prepared or still under elaboration by research groups and centres in different regions of Ukraine within environmental and development projects. For example, State Design Institute “DIPROMISTO” has prepared “Scheme of Territorial Planning of Coastal Zone of the Black and Azov Seas in Odessa, Mykolaiv, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk Regions, and Autonomous Republic of Crimea” (2006) based on geographical zoning and landscapes identification. Inventory of landscapes resulted in preparation of maps for Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Lviv, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and other regions of Ukraine. Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine published Atlas of the natural reserve fund objects (2003).

Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine has carried on the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine according to the Law of Ukraine on Protection of Cultural Heritage.

“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.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

a) Identification, assessment and rehabilitation of landscapes in Chornobyl Disaster Zone

b) Assessment and rehabilitation of landscapes deteriorated by mining activities in industrial areas of Donetsk region, and Kryvy Rih area.

“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

So far, no integral instruments for managing landscape as it has been adopted. As it was mentioned above, the Ministry of Environmental Protection is managing to provide practitioners with Methodological Guidelines on Anthropogenic Landscape Rehabilitation / Reconstruction soon. So far, previously developed and entered into force regulatory framework (which is quite comprehensive) for management, conservation, protection and rehabilitation of land, water and biological components of landscapes are used by practitioners throughout Ukraine, mainly in industrial regions due to large portion of heavy deteriorated lands.

7. 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”. (article 8)*

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

To some extent, yes. The most advanced is scientific cooperation between national researchers and partners from European and other countries.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

Yes, mostly in landscape research area.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

Yes. Ukraine has signed and ratified the Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol and cooperates with Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Georgia, and Russian Federation in the field of development of implementation of relevant policies. Apart of this, cooperation is increasing among partners managing transboundary protected areas (e.g., Biosphere Reserves in Danube Delta – Ukraine and Romania, Natural Reserve Eastern Carpathian - Ukraine, Slovakia and Poland).

8.1.1.1. at national level?

Yes, mostly in the form of activities coordination and joint projects. For example, specialists and experts from many regions of Ukraine are involved in the establishment of marine protected areas in the Black Sea (2006-2008).

8.1.1.2. at regional level?

Yes, mostly in the form of joint projects and cooperation of governing authorities (Ministry of Environmental Protection, State Service of Protected Areas, State Committee on Water Management, State Forestry Committee, State Land Resources Committee), academic institutions (universities, research institutes), and NGOs.

8.1.2. between regions of the state?

Yes, mostly in form of joint projects. For example, pilot project between 4 Districts of Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Lviv Regions is implemented in 2006-2009. The project resulted in the development of the Action Plan for Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation in the Gnyla Lypa River Basin.

8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

Not so far.

9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures 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. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning. 2.

Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question. 3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award. 4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

No

9.1.2. at regional level

No

CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 3Bil.

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10. Major changes since the previous report (T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev.)

47. UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

From: Blandford, Tina (SLR) [mailto:Tina.Blandford@defra.gsi.gov.uk]

Sent: mardi 24 février 2009 15:04

To: DEJEANT-PONS Maguelonne

Subject: Council of Europe Monitoring Questionnaire

Importance: High

1.	State :...United	Kingdom
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2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?
.....Yes. Signed 21 February 2006 and ratified 21 November 2006.
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.....
.....

3. Correspondent:
Name : Tina Blandford
Ministry/Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.....
.....
Mail address: Zone 1/03 Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol BS1 6EB.....
Phone: 0117 372 8106
Fax: 0117 372 8250
e-mail address: Tina.Blandford@defra.gsi.gov.uk.....
.....

4. Division of responsibilities
<i>"Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies."(article 4)</i>
4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape? ...
The Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is responsible for an overall view of implementation for the whole of the UK in which the Convention is in force. It is also responsible for detailed implementation in England but in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland responsibility for landscape issues, including detailed implementation of the Convention, is devolved to the Welsh Assembly Government, the Scottish Executive and the Department of Environment for Northern Ireland respectively.
The UK has a system of arm's length government agencies to which many areas of landscape policy development and implementation is delegated. In England the most important agencies in this respect are Natural England and English Heritage.
In Scotland, lead landscape policy responsibility rests with the Scottish Government Rural Directorate. Other Government agencies with landscape interests and responsibilities include Historic Scotland, Forestry Commission Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage, the Scottish Government's natural heritage advisers.

Defra have established a small England project group comprising Defra, Natural England and English Heritage. A wider UK Monitoring group involving the devolved administrations of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland as well as their respective Agencies concerned with landscape has also been established to consider the ELC.

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4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities? ...

Yes – Defra is also responsible for agriculture, food, the environment and rural affairs.

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4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

Landscape protection and management is addressed in a wide range of UK legislation and policy documents but most comprehensively within the spheres of spatial planning, environmental protection and designated landscape. However, there is no single overarching Government strategy or national level policy statement for the protection, management or planning of landscape. Instead, landscape is mainly dealt with as a component in a range of policies, where the delivery of those policies is likely to affect landscape.

In England is a national suite of planning policies produced by central Government which local authorities and regional bodies are required to take into account when drawing up their own policies and plans and when making planning decisions. The devolved administrations have similar policies.

A Framework for the Implementation of the ELC has been drawn up in England which seeks to further strengthen the protection, management and planning of the landscape by providing a structure for Action Plans of partners and stakeholders.

Since this Framework has been in place, Natural England, English Heritage and the National Forest Company have all produced plans of their own which are on the Landscape Character Network website. It is expected that their activities will encourage, in an incremental and creative way, implementation of the ELC.

We are encouraging other stakeholders such as communities, Non- Governmental Organisations, local authorities and Government bodies to prepare their own action plans and report their actions to Defra as part of the monitoring progress.

The ELC is mentioned as part of a range of levers and incentives which will be used to help deliver the Government's Public Service Agreement objectives: notably, the Government wants to see sustainable, living landscapes with their best features conserved.

Defra has asked Natural England to take the lead on the implementation of the ELC in England, working closely with English Heritage, the Forestry Commission, NGOs, local authorities, professions and the public. Natural England is well placed to undertake this role alongside its broader responsibilities as the Government's statutory advisor on landscapes.

Natural England have drawn up an overarching landscape policy which endorses the ELC landscape definition. Under this overarching framework there will sit more detailed policies on All Landscapes Matter, Future Landscapes, the Historic Environment and Protected Landscapes.

Natural England's Corporate Plan 2008-2011 highlights that leading the implementation of the ELC will be an important delivery vehicle. Through Natural England's Action Plan, the aim over 5-10 years is to lead on improving the protection, planning and management of all England's landscapes, raising the quality, influence and effectiveness of policy, developing practical tools for implementing those policies and increasing the engagement in, and

enjoyment of, landscapes by the public, in co-operation with partners across the UK and Europe.

Natural England have commissioned Newcastle University to carry out research to examine how policy in England reflected the intent and aims of the ELC and how performance could be improved. This has provided a baseline to help identify the need for further policy advice to help further focus the aims of the Convention and also provided a starting point for monitoring.

Defra have also commissioned research from the Newcastle, Sheffield and Manchester Universities to establish a baseline of current policy, legislation and other activities and to develop a methodology to assess changes in these, as well as investigating the feasibility of assessing direct landscape change as a consequence of the ELC. This research is scheduled to finish at the end of June (2009).

The National Forest Company has recently carried out a Mid Strategy Review where it has looked at all its actions. This has resulted in the National Forest Company now including a specific policy commitment to the ELC in its new 5 Year Delivery Plan for the National Forest Strategy.

In Northern Ireland, there is a document 'Shared Horizons' which is a Statement of Policy on Protected Landscapes. This has been developed by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, an agency within the Department of Environment.

Scotland has no single overarching landscape policy statement/document. However, there is an extensive set of statements that address landscape directly or indirectly at the national level, supported by a suite of local policies. Sectoral policies give consideration to landscape matters and these increasingly recognise landscape's contribution to a number of objectives including biodiversity, health and physical activity, quality of life, and economic and social regeneration.

The Scottish Landscape Forum is producing a statement of principles and priorities for landscape that will be presented as '*Scotland's Landscape Charter*'. Building on its earlier report, this calls on key stakeholders, including Government and its Agencies, to support and take forward a number of actions that will ensure that landscapes passed on to future generations are safeguarded. These activities encapsulate the ELC's approach and principles.

Proposals to establish a Wales Landscape Forum to promote the ELC in Wales have been postponed to 2010 owing to resource constraints.

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

Yes. The devolved arrangements of the UK place responsibility for landscape on each of the devolved administrations. The devolved administrations in Wales and Scotland apply these arrangements in similar but distinct ways. Local Authorities take planning and some environmental decisions, and have social and community responsibilities. However, this must be in the context of national laws and policies and often after having received comment/advice/assistance from statutory agencies when environmental/landscape issues need consideration.

In Northern Ireland, local authorities have very limited powers in respect of landscape; they provide comment to the central Planning Authority in relation to Area Plans and Development Control and can declare local nature reserves.

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

Various Government Cabinet Committees exist to clear the principle of any major changes proposed to policy/legislation which will have an impact on government departments other than the lead department.

4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?

Proposed changes in policy (usually) and legislation (always) from central government are subject to widespread consultation which will include all relevant local and regional authorities together with statutory agencies and other stakeholders as appropriate. A wide range of formal and informal groups with stakeholders and agencies exists depending on the subject matter and working groups are often established to explore new ideas. These are both formal working groups and ad hoc meetings/seminars/conferences held as required. Statutory Agencies provide independent advice to Government.

The National Forest Company has recently set up a Landscape Advisory Group. Members include Natural England and County Council Landscape Architects. This is to give a steer on landscape issues and uses the ELC as an umbrella to do this.

In the East Midlands, Natural England are doing an audit of the East Midlands' landscape and are setting up an East Midlands Landscape Group.

4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

Each UK government body/agency has approximately two members of full-time staff, spending an average of one and a half days per week working on ELC implementation.

4.7.2. At regional level? ...

Not known. Unlikely to be any specific posts but landscape will be taken into account by Regional Development Agencies when drawing up Regional Strategies.

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5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

Dictionary definitions originally and traditionally focussed on the visual aspect of landscape. For example, landscape as scenery, depicted in art or designed. Definitions have widened considerably during the 20th century, particularly in terms of recognising landscape as a cognitive, perceived thing, in terms of 'historic landscape' and in terms of scale and functionality.

Landscape was described in the 'Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland' as being 'about the relationship between people and place'. It provides the setting for our day-to-day lives. The term does not mean just special or designated landscapes, and it does not only apply to the countryside. Landscape can mean a small patch of urban wasteland as much as a mountain range, and an urban park as much as an expanse of lowland plain. It results from the way that different components of our environment – both natural (the influences of

geology, soils, climate, flora and fauna) and cultural (the historic and current impact of land use, settlement, enclosure and other human interventions) – interact together and are perceived by us.’

Most specialist and professional usage of the term now reflects the ELC definition, and Natural England have recently carried out research assessing how this is articulated and defined in government legislation, policy and technical advice.

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5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term “landscape”?

No.

5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

The UK does not have a written constitution. The UK’s “basic law” is common law which is also unwritten and depends on precedent.

5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

There is no specific law concerning landscape but it is the subject of several provisions embodied in laws of a general environmental nature, principally, the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949; the Environment Act 1995, the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

In Scotland, the Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967 places a general duty on government and public bodies to have regard to the desirability of conserving the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside. Other legislation provides for the protection and/or management of particular parts of the landscape. For example, the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000, the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 (although this by means of reference to the use of the outdoors) and the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006.

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5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

Research carried out by Newcastle University on behalf of Defra has resulted in a digest being drawn up of all government documents that relate to landscape.

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“Each Party undertakes 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;” (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

Public participation is provided for at a number of levels, often through recognised good practice as well as formal administrative procedures. It is encouraged through formal consultation on a wide range of subjects/issues; including during the preparation of national

policy statements, land use plans at regional level (i.e. Regional Spatial Strategies) and local level (i.e. Local Development Frameworks). There is a statutory requirement to consult the public in relation to Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment of relevant plans, programmes and projects. The public also has an opportunity to comment on individual planning applications and at appeal (for example, at public inquiries). Involvement with community groups and parish or community councils; and via partnerships involving stakeholders, usually drawn from among the private and public sectors including NGOs is also encouraged.

In Wales, LANDMAP information is available at www.ccw.gov/landmap, while online public consultation on the Wales Landscape Character Map is planned for 2009-10.

The National Forest Company has a very active community and environmental education involvement programme in the National Forest. Over 20,000 adults and 33,000 schoolchildren are involved in activities each year, related to the Forest creation and its process of landscape change across 200 square miles of the Midlands.

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5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

As for 5.6.1 .

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5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

As per 5.6.1 as appropriate.

The Scottish Landscape Forum (established in 2006 by Scottish Natural Heritage with support from Scottish Ministers) brings together some of the key stakeholders with an influence upon or a stake in the state of the landscape. Its terms of reference include facilitating discussion, preparing advice and promoting action for the better care of Scotland's landscapes. It provided a report to Scottish Ministers in 2007 and has produced a draft Landscape Character document.

Wales – see note above (4.3) relating to the Wales Landscape Forum.

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“Each Party undertakes 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 5 , d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

In England, the Government has published a series of National Planning Statements and Guidance which set out national planning policies on a wide range of issues that have a relevance to landscape. Regional and Local Planning Authorities are required under planning law to have regard to these statements and guidance when preparing regional and local development plans, and they may also be material considerations when local planning authorities take decisions on whether planning permission should be granted for individual developments. There are specific statements and guidance relating to areas such as the countryside, the green belt and protected landscapes.

Planning guidance makes extensive reference to amenity, landscape, SEA/EIA, protection of historic/designed landscapes, and the enhancement of local distinctiveness.

Recently, landscape itself has been a subject of regional review and is thus integrated into the wider strategy. It requires that a number of matters are taken into account that have wide ranging impacts on the landscape – the scale and distribution of provision for new housing; priorities for the environment, such as the countryside and biodiversity protection; and transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals extraction and waste treatment and disposal.

Regional Planning bodies have a specific duty to have regard to the statutory purposes of designated landscapes when preparing Regional Spatial Strategies. At the local scale, PPS12 notes the importance of spatial planning in safeguarding an area's environmental assets by: protection and enhancing designated sites, landscapes, habitats and protected species; and creating a positive framework for environmental enhancement more generally.

In Northern Ireland, land use planning powers are devolved to the Department of the Environment which issues planning policy in the form of Planning Policy Statements and also prepares local development plans for different parts of the Region. These consider and, as appropriate, integrate landscape issues into their policies and proposals. There are specific statements and guidance relating to areas such as the countryside (Draft PPS 21), natural heritage (PPS 2) and built heritage (PPS 6).

The Scottish Government has published planning policy guidance which sets out national policy on a wide range of issues including landscape. Local authorities have regard to this guidance in preparation of their development plans. A National Planning Framework provides a cross-cutting overview for spatial planning purposes and there is also the Planning (Scotland) Act 2006, which includes provisions in relation to National Scenic Areas, which are Scotland's national level landscape designation.

The Scottish Government has recently commissioned the Macaulay Institute to develop a model ecosystem framework. The ecosystem approach provides a holistic approach to land use management considering species, habitats and human interaction with the environment. The output will be a useful tool for planners and developers at local authority and community planning level.

5.7.2. town planning policies?

As above.

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5.7.3. cultural policies?

English Heritage, Cadw (in Wales), Historic Scotland, and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency all implement the Convention as an aspect of cultural heritage policy.

In England, there is a forthcoming Planning Policy Statement (PPS) on the Historic Environment. This PPS will promote conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of the historic environment through the planning system – including landscape as well as other types of heritage assets (such as buildings and sites). In doing so it will make explicit reference to our obligations under the ELC.

As part of Scotland's *National Cultural Strategy*, Historic Scotland have recently published a consolidated policy paper entitled "Scotland's Historic Environment Policy October 2008". This sets out Scottish Ministers' policies, providing direction for Historic Scotland and a policy framework that informs the work of a wide range of public sector organisations.

Cadw is preparing a Strategic Statement for the Historic Environment in Wales.

5.7.4. environmental policies?

Landscape is incorporated in specific protected areas legislation establishing National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. For example, the National Parks & Access to the Countryside Act 1949; the Environment Act 1995; the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000; the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006; and in the legislation establishing the various statutory agencies as government advisors on landscape.

Green Belt land remains strongly protected and includes some references to landscape – both in terms of visual quality and the wider setting of settlements.

In Northern Ireland, there is a 'Shared Horizons' policy for promoting and managing those areas designated under the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands Order (NCALO). There are also policies developed from the Environment (NI) Order 2002 for specific areas of nature conservation interest (including landscape features).

In Scotland, there are Acts such as the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000, the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 and the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006, all of which encompass legislation relating to protected areas, and access to the outdoors.

Landscape aspects are included in the Welsh Assembly's Environment Strategy and policy documents.

5.7.5. agricultural policies?

In England, there are codes of good practice; cross-compliance requirements and agri-environment schemes. One of the aims of the Environmental Stewardship Higher Level Scheme in England is to 'maintain and enhance landscape quality and character'. Higher Level Stewardship applications are assessed against specific local targets, including 'visual' and 'ecological' aspects of the landscape within the Joint Character Areas.

The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food: Facing the Future (Defra 2002) placed particular emphasis on 'whole food chain' management. Its specific recommendations in terms of landscape and countryside have largely been taken forward in the Rural Development Programme for England which include the Single Payment Scheme and Stewardship Schemes.

In England, the Rural White Paper Review 'Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England' (Defra 2004) reviewed progress on the 2000 White Paper which sought, amongst other things, to 'Preserve what makes rural England special'. This was seen to entail a

commitment to look after, restore and conserve the landscape, wildlife, architecture and traditions that make the countryside special.

The report commits to basing planning decisions on the overall value of the land in deciding what countryside should have the greater protection. The quality of the landscapes, wildlife and habitats, recreational amenity and historic and cultural heritage are influencing factors. It promotes the practices of Local Character Assessments, and the pursuit of ways to enrich the countryside as a whole, not just in protected areas, and maintain its distinctive local features.

In Northern Ireland, agri-environment management policies have been developed by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).

In Scotland, cross compliance contributes to landscape management. The Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP) includes specific measures designed to benefit landscape management.

Welsh agri-environment schemes encourage management of historic landscape features. Tir Gofal, the Welsh Assembly Government's agri-environment scheme, makes specific provision for landscape and permissive access to farmland entering the scheme.

5.7.6. social and economic policies?

Not directly incorporated.

5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

In England, the Highways Agency has incorporated the Convention's definition and objectives into its guidance and practice on assessing the effects of road building.

Northern Ireland: any European or other forms of grant aid that are targeted to specific areas and bring development to those areas.

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6. Specific measures

"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." (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

Mainly through publications, other promotional material, through the media and through the programmes of various resource and information centres. For rural landscape issues, government statutory agencies and NGOs run various events and awareness raising campaigns to promote landscape as a core part of their work in all constituent countries of the UK.

The Landscape Character Network (www.landscapecharacternetwork.org.uk) promotes the value of landscapes through the website, newsletter and workshops – public authorities,

NGO's, academic institutions and private organisations amongst others from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are represented within its members. The Landscape Character Network is also used for the dissemination of ELC material, such as the official text, the England Framework, the Action Plans of Natural England, English Heritage and the National Forest Company, latest news, implementation and other explanatory material.

The inclusion of the ELC and/or its principles in provision of advice through the normal course of work has been a mechanism for promoting the ELC by Defra, Natural England and English Heritage. Natural England and English Heritage has also had involvement in specific measures relating to implementation in the UK through development and monitoring activities for the Framework of Implementation in England, and their own Action Plans. Research has been commissioned by Defra and Natural England, with English Heritage producing various guidance documents and articles.

Partners such as IUCN, ICOMOS and the Landscape Institute, as well as other nature and culture conservation bodies are also key to awareness raising and best practice study.

The UK is also hoping to hold a UK ELC Conference in 2010 to showcase the ELC.
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6.1.1.2. at regional level?

Natural England are currently scoping new work to cover public engagement/perceptions and in 2007/08 ran a series of workshops which included raising awareness of landscape, the ELC and the scope of its landscape work.

Natural England have also undertaken presentations to organisations such as the Association of Gardens Trust's National Conference, the ICOMOS Cultural Landscape National Conference, Government Office leads and the Rural Churches Network.

Natural England are in the process of drawing up Action Plan guidance in order to help third parties in the development of their own Action Plans. Two participatory workshops took place in January 2009 – details of which are on the Landscape Character Network website.

The Registers of Historic Landscape of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest in Wales is intended to foster awareness of the historic landscape as well as to inform national, regional and local agencies involved in its management. It is made available via the web, together with more detailed landscape assessment work (historic landscape characterisation) which supports a range of outreach media and programmes. See note above (4.6) on Wales Landscape Forum. CCW has translated the ELC into Welsh. In Northern Ireland, besides publications such as 'Valuing Our Environment' (a joint initiative of regional government and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), festivals organised by NGOs such as the Sperrins Walking Festival that specifically celebrates the landscape of a region, opportunity for public participation in forums for the management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (led by NGOs with support from government), use of published landscape character area information in development control, and grant programmes such as the Natural Heritage Grant Programme. There is also tacit recognition by the Northern Ireland Tourist Board of the importance of the landscape to the tourist industry.

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6.1.2. among private organisations?

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6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

A variety of publications, promotional material, visitor centres and guided walks programmes.

The National Forest Company have undertaken Community Perceptions research in 2008. One of the things that this has involved has been a survey which involved 200 people (school children, parents, old age pensioners, special interest groups) and focussed on three communities in the National Forest. The public feedback that the National Forest Company has received has shown that there is strong support for the changes that have been made to the landscape. 84% of the people surveyed recognised that new woodlands created in the landscape of the National Forest is either of good or very good quality.

“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

In England, there are undergraduate and post graduate courses in landscape and landscape management.

Numerous English Heritage national seminars on, for example, Historic Landscape Characterisation; several series of Continuing Education courses at Rewley House Oxford, much teaching at University Heritage Management and similar undergraduate and MA courses, Architectural Association etc.

Natural England provide an opportunity to deliver Landscape Training for internal staff and external organisations.

A specialist course in Landscape Character Assessment for practitioners in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland is in preparation by Queens University, Belfast.

In Scotland, statutory agencies support various networks and training opportunities (for example, the Landscape Character Network, and Scottish Natural Heritage’s programme of Sharing Good Practice events).

In Wales, landscape studies are promoted in a number of institutions including the International Centre for Protected Landscapes, the Landscape Institute for Wales and the University of Wales in Bangor.

“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

Professional members of the Landscape Institute are required to undertake continual professional development, which promotes best practice and multidisciplinary training.

Northern Ireland: see 6.2.

The Study Centre, Plas Tan y Bwlch, in Wales provides multidisciplinary courses relating to landscape and the environmental countryside training for professional staff and volunteers in the public and private sector in the UK.

6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

The English Heritage HELM programme.

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6.3.3. for associations concerned?

Most professional associations require their members to undertake continued professional development training and some professions organise such training.

“Each Party undertakes to promote: 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.” (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

Through the National Curriculum for England, there are many opportunities for people to learn about landscapes and to experience the many possibilities they offer for learning and development. Through the Learning Outside the Classroom Manifesto, which has a wide partnership of over 1400 organisations, including local authorities, charitable, commercial organisations and schools, the government is supporting and encouraging schools to use outdoors as a resource for all pupils regardless of age, circumstances or ability. This includes visits to farms, and to the wider countryside, for science and geography field study visits, adventurous activities, and for study in, for example, history and citizenship.

In Scotland, there is an extensive social subject curriculum for 5-14s including using maps, the physical environment, the human environment and human-physical interactions, under the topic heading People and Place. This includes for example identifying and describing the main features of Scottish landscapes by P4-P6, and describing and explaining some ways of conserving landscapes, such as eroded coasts and mountain areas by S2.

The Welsh concept of ‘bro’ (= place or area with a specific, perceived identity and to which people feel they belong) envelopes and infuses the teaching of Welsh history and geography, and has been the principal rationale behind the Wales Landscape Character Map.

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6.4.2. secondary education?

England: see 6.4.1

In Scotland, for older pupils, there are geography courses on physical environments and environmental interactions, available at all ability levels including Standard Grade and from Access 3 to Higher. In Advanced Higher geography, courses allow the study and analysis of landscapes of interest to individual candidates. There are also courses at all levels up to Higher level in Managing Environmental Resources.

6.4.3. tertiary education?

The first landscape architecture course in Northern Ireland (at the University of Ulster, Belfast) is being offered from 2008/09, although this course is yet to be validated by the Landscape Institute.

In Scotland, there are university courses in Environmental Science and Management, Geography, and in Landscape Management at the Scottish Agricultural College. Further information is available through the following weblink: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Education>

In Wales, see 6.2 above, including provision within adult, lifelong learning, of which there is a strong tradition in Wales.

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“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”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

In England, the most systematic development in monitoring landscape change has been CQC which will be continued through its successor, the Condition and Quality of England's Landscapes Project (CQuEL) which will report in 2012 and will assess the change for the period 2004-2009. This has interpreted landscape change based on Joint Character Area (JCA) descriptions. In addition to the features that make each JCA distinctive, these descriptions included the factors that had recently influenced them or might influence them in the future.

The Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) project in England captured the changes taking place from 1990, reporting on a Joint Character Area scale, and their significance on the landscape. It reported for the periods 1990-1998 and 1999-2003.

The landscape visions or statements about the threats and opportunities present in any given JCA are collectively known as the JCA Profiles. Monitoring focuses on measurable landscape elements such as woodland and trees, semi-natural habitats, river and coastal features, boundary features, historic features and settlement and development pattern. The CQC drew together a wide range of datasets acting as a proxy for these.

A third assessment (CQuEL) is currently being scoped, which will explore ways of incorporating an assessment of those ecosystem services associated with the conservation of landscape character. This will improve our national scale assessment of landscape change and will be completed for the period 2004-2009, informing a range of national and regional agencies and programmes.

The Character of England: Landscape, Wildlife and Natural Features map/ Joint Character Areas Map was produced jointly by the Countryside Commission, English Nature and English Heritage in 1996. Following identification and mapping of the character of England, the Countryside Agency went on to describe in eight volumes each of the 159 character areas. The Map was re-issued in 2006 with additional information from the Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) project.

Natural England are piloting work to review and update England's Character Areas to help inform a longer term programme of reviewing and updating all character area descriptions, taking account of expected drivers of landscape change and the development of strategic objectives for planning and management.

There have also been pilots for an 'Agricultural Change and Environment Observatory'. These have produced experimental results illustrating impact on landscape character. Drawing upon CQC and uptake data for Environmental Stewardship agreements within selected JCAs, this approach explored the potential outcomes under three scenarios (market-led, environment-led, energy crop).

The Registers of Historic Landscape of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest in Wales is intended to foster awareness of the historic landscape as well as to inform national, regional and local agencies involved in its management. This is available via the internet, together with more detailed landscape assessment work (Historic Landscape Characterisation) which supports a range of outreach media and programmes. Cadw is extending Historic Landscape Characterisation into towns and urban areas.

CCW's LANDMAP will achieve full all-Wales cover and on line availability in 2009.

6.5.2. at regional level?

A national picture of landscape character across the whole of England at a 1:250,000 scale, is provided by England's Character Map which gives the context for the more detailed local authority studies at county and district level (1:50,000 – 1:25,000 scale).

Local Authorities carry out regional Landscape Character Assessments, which are informed by the Joint Character Area map and descriptions. These documents inform regional policy and practice. About 60% of local authorities have Landscape Character Assessments.

Landscape Character Assessment has provided the foundation for understanding the National Forest's landscape and has guided landscape change since the production of the first National Forest Strategy in 1994. The Forest's character areas match those defined on the character map of England and landscape types provide the basis for forestry design guidance for landowners. In 2004, the Landscape Character Assessment was reviewed and updated in response to the landscape change achieved since 1994, through woodland and other habitat. The National Forest Company has developed a GIS based, landscape scale habitat connectivity

system. This maps how habitats are connected across the Forests and will help to target habitat creation to achieve stronger landscape connectivity across the Forest area.

The National Forest Company has also supported the Historic Landscape Character Assessment which was undertaken by Leicestershire County Council in the Leicestershire part of the Forest. Previous Historic Landscape Character Assessment work has also been undertaken by Staffordshire and Derbyshire County Councils. This work helps to guide woodland creation activity, protect archaeological assets in the landscape and provide information to interpret the historic landscape to residents and visitors.

The Rural Development Programme for England is implemented via the regions, through Regional Implementation Plans so there is some calibration to regional landscape character.

The Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland published the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000 which identifies and describes 130 distinct landscape areas which comprise the land mass of Northern Ireland.

In Wales, there is LANDMAP and historic landscape characteristics of Wales.

“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.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

In England, rural proofing is a commitment by Government to ensure that all its domestic policies take account of rural circumstances and needs (Rural White Paper, 2000).

Natural England’s Countryside Quality Counts project (England) resulted in developing an indicator of change in countryside quality based on landscape character. Two reporting periods 1990-1998 and 1999-2003 depict changes taking place and their significance upon the landscape at Joint Character Area (JCA) scale.

Local Authorities’ landscape strategies and National Park and AONB management plans define landscape quality objectives.

In Northern Ireland, the Landscape Character Areas are used in the development of Area Plans as the basis for, and specific risks to, those landscapes.

The EU Strategic Guidelines for Rural Development state that the resources devoted to Axis 2 should contribute to the following priority areas; biodiversity, preservation and development of high nature value farming and forestry systems and traditional agricultural landscapes; water; and climate change.

In Scotland, for the first time, specific landscape objectives and outcomes are built into the rural development plan (Axis 2 Enhancing rural landscapes and the natural heritage). It recognises that the Scottish landscape provides an infrastructure for rural development that we must sustain. In particular, Scotland’s landscapes are the main drivers behind a successful and growing tourism industry.

Management plans are in place for the Welsh National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. CCW is drawing up Conservation Management Plans for four of the most heavily pressured historic landscape areas that are on the Registers of Historic Landscape of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest in Wales. The development of a set of landscape indicators for Wales should allow CCW to monitor landscape change, using LANDMAP

information, Wales-wide. When completed, the Wales Landscape Character Map will have the potential to be linked to broad-scale strategic (national and regional) landscape quality objectives.

“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

Besides existing protected area legislation, there are various management plans, development control plans, planning conditions and planning arrangements, Regional Spatial Strategies, fiscal incentives, grant aid, and sectoral strategies.

The National Forest Strategy 2004-2014 sets out how the National Forest Company will achieve landscape-scale change across 200 square miles of the Midlands. The Strategy includes a dedicated chapter on landscape and has the following objectives that are relevant to the ELC:

- respecting landscape, ecological and cultural character
- achieving a cohesive wooded landscape, by integrating urban, rural and former coalfield sites
- enriching a diversity of landscapes and wildlife habitats and achieving landscape-scale habitat connectivity
- creating a major new recreation and tourism resource with extensive new public access, opening up opportunities for local residents and visitors to see and experience the Forest’s landscapes
- community and educational involvement in the Forest’s creation and changing landscape, and
- monitoring the effects of, and community views on, landscape change.

The Forestry Commission (England) has published a Strategy for England’s Woods, Trees and Forests which emphasises public benefit forestry. It refers explicitly to the ELC, by including a policy to ensure that planting and management of trees, woods and forests takes account of local landscape attributes, for example as brought together through the Joint Character Areas in England, and contributes to the delivery of the requirements of the European Landscape Convention. The Strategy includes a policy to seek a landscape-scale approach to tree planting, woodland creation and management, which takes account of the interaction between trees, woodlands and land uses, and delivers the benefits of the wider ecosystem services which strategically placed woodland can provide.

The Heritage Lottery Fund’s Landscape Partnership Scheme is a good example of ELC implementation.

Natural England have established a Regional ELC projects fund to help start activity and a UK Geodiversity Plan to aid integration of geodiversity conservation into ELC delivery, Regional Landscape and Geodiversity Partnerships.

7. 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". (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

There has been an HLC seminar in Toulouse and workshops in Hungary in 2008, EU projects such as COST A27 ('Landmarks' and 'Eucaland'), and attendance at the CoE's ELC workshops.

There are examples of co-operation between Scotland and Northern Ireland on projects such as SNIFFER – Impact of Biofuels Production on Landscapes in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

CCW's initial work to establish a seascapes methodology was undertaken in partnership, with Ireland, using INTEREG III funding.

8. Transfrontier landscapes

"The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes." (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

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England took part in an Anglo-French transfrontier workshop in May 2008.

Occasional informal discussions and meetings have been held between officers and professionals in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Interest has been shown by the Republic of Ireland in information exchange/participation in the Northern Ireland Protected Areas Network (NIPAN) and in developing landscape projects that straddle the North/South border.

The Wales Landscape Character Map areas merge with the Character of England Map areas across the Wales-England border.

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8.1.1.1. at national level?

The government agencies with statutory responsibility for landscape liaison and share experiences, working on joint initiatives where appropriate.

Wales shares many landscape types across its borders with England, including the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which is jointly managed by the agencies and local authorities on either side of the national border.

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8.1.1.2. at regional level?

Networking occurs through co-operation in bodies such as the UK Association of National Park Authorities, National Association of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the Landscape Character Network.

The National Forest Company is keen to continue to share its experience by hosting visits to the National Forest from interested organisations. This will build upon a growing number of visits over recent years from international, national and local organisations.

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8.1.2. between regions of the state?

There is a UK ELC Monitoring Group which meets twice yearly.

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8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

The UK took part in an Anglo-French transfrontier workshop in May 2008.

Natural England have identified further possible trans-frontier workshops in its ELC Implementation Action Plan.

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9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures 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. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

There are a number of existing Award schemes with direct relevance to the aspirations of the Convention, but a new Award scheme is currently being developed.

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9.1.2. at regional level

10. Major changes since the previous report (T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev.)

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APPENDIX 1

REQUEST OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Strasbourg, 19 November 2008

Subject: Document T-FLOR (2008) NLP-ELC

Dear Madam, Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in informing you that the 5th Conference of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention will take place in the Palais de l'Europe, in Strasbourg, on 30-31 March 2009.

As Article 8 of the Convention entitled “*Mutual assistance and exchange of information*”, states that “*the Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of th(e) Convention, and in particular: ... c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention*”, we would like to ask you, in view of the preparation of this Conference, if you could complete the document T-FLOR (2008) NLP-ELC in attachment and send it by e-mail to maguelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int, by 15 February 2009. I am sending you for information the previous document T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev. prepared in 2007.

Yours faithfully,

Maguelonne DÉJEANT-PONS

Head of the Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Spatial Planning Division

Letter sent to the members of the CDPATEP and to other governmental delegates responsible for landscape matters and copy to the members of the CSO-CEMAT

Strasbourg, 19 November 2008

T-FLOR (2008) NLP ELC 2007-2008

EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION – Florence Convention –

PRESENTATION OF THE STATUS OF LANDSCAPE POLICIES IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE - 2007-2008 -

The articles mentioned refer to the European Landscape Convention

1.
State :.....

2. Has the European Landscape Convention been signed or ratified?

3. Correspondent:
 Name :.....
 Ministry/Department:

 Mail address:.....
 Phone:
 Fax:
 e-mail address:

4. Division of responsibilities

“Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.”(article 4)

4.1. Which ministry/administration is in charge of landscape?

4.2. Is this ministry/administration vested with other responsibilities?

4.3. Is this ministry/administration provided with a specific landscape policy document?

4.4. Are regional and local authorities empowered in respect of landscape?

4.5. Is there a framework for consultation between ministries on territorial and/or landscape matters (territorial conference, landscape council, other structure)?

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4.6. Is there a consultation procedure for decision-making on territorial policy between the national and the regional levels?
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4.7. What are the human and financial resources devoted to putting landscape policies in place:

4.7.1. At national level?

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4.7.2. At regional level?

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5. General measures

"Each Party undertakes 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;" (article 5. a)

5.1. How is the term "landscape" defined in your language?

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5.2. Is there a legal definition of the term "landscape"?

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5.3. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the constitution or the basic law?

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5.4. Is landscape the subject of a specific law or is it embodied in other laws?

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5.5. Is there a code that consolidates the applicable texts relating to landscape?

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“Each Party undertakes 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;” (article 5, c)

5.6. What are the procedures for arranging participation:

5.6.1. by the public?

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5.6.2. by local and regional authorities?

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5.6.3. by other players with an interest in the framing and implementation of landscape policies?

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“Each Party undertakes 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 5 , d)

5.7. Which instruments allow the integration of landscape into:

5.7.1. regional planning policies?

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5.7.2. town planning policies?

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5.7.3. cultural policies?

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5.7.4. environmental policies?

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5.7.5. agricultural policies?

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5.7.6. social and economic policies?

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5.7.7. into such other policies as may have a direct or indirect effect on landscape?

6. Specific measures

“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.” (article 6, A)

6.1. Which measures have been taken to increase awareness:

6.1.1. in civil society (landscape-related events, celebrations, festivals, etc.)

6.1.1.1. at national level?

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6.1.1.2. at regional level?

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6.1.2. among private organisations?

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6.1.3. on the part of the public authorities?

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“Training and education: Each Party undertakes to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations” (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Which measures have been taken to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (setting up specialist courses, recognition of landscape engineering diplomas, etc.)?

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“Each Party undertakes to promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned; (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Which measures have been taken to promote the introduction of multidisciplinary training programmes:

6.3.1. for professionals in the private sector?

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6.3.2. for professionals in the public sector?

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6.3.3. for associations concerned?

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“Each Party undertakes to promote: 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.” (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Which measures have been taken to promote landscape-related training and education as part of the curriculum in:

6.4.1. primary education?

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6.4.2. secondary education?

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6.4.3. tertiary education?

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“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”. (article 6, C)

6.5. Which measures have been taken to carry out the identification of landscapes and the analysis of their characteristics (catalogues, atlases, registers of landscapes)

6.5.1. at national level?

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6.5.2. at regional level?

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“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.” (article 6, D)

6.6. Please give two or more examples of experiences conducive to the definition of landscape quality objectives.

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“Implementation :To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.” (article 6, E)

6.7. Which types of instruments have been adopted for protecting, managing and/or planning landscapes (management agreements, contracts, charters, seals of quality ...)?

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7. 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”.* (article 8)

7.1. Has technical and scientific assistance been conducted with other states and/or regions (pooling and exchange of experience, research work on landscape ...)?

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7.2. Have there been exchanges of landscape specialists?

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8. Transfrontier landscapes

“The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.” (article 9)

8.1. Have actions to encourage transfrontier co-operation been conducted:

8.1.1. between states:

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8.1.1.1. at national level?

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8.1.1.2. at regional level?

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8.1.2. between regions of the state?

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8.2. Have programmes of transfrontier co-operation with other states and/or regions been set up?

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9. Landscape award of the Council of Europe

“1. The Landscape award of the Council of Europe is a distinction which may be conferred on local and regional authorities and their groupings that have instituted, as part of the landscape policy of a Party to this Convention, a policy or measures 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. The distinction may be also conferred on non-governmental organisations having made particularly remarkable contributions to landscape protection, management or planning.

2. Applications for the Landscape award of the Council of Europe shall be submitted to the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 by the Parties. Transfrontier local and regional authorities and groupings of local and regional authorities concerned, may apply provided that they jointly manage the landscape in question.

3. On proposals from the Committees of Experts mentioned in Article 10 the Committee of Ministers shall define and publish the criteria for conferring the Landscape award of the Council of Europe, adopt the relevant rules and confer the Award.

4. The granting of the Landscape award of the Council of Europe is to encourage those receiving the award to ensure the sustainable protection, management and/or planning of the landscape areas concerned.” (article 11).

9.1. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at national and/or regional level? Do they refer to the European Landscape Convention?

9.1.1. at national level

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9.1.2. at regional level

10. Major changes since the previous report (T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev.)

ANNEXE 2

DEMANDE DU SECRETARIAT DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Strasbourg, le 19 novembre 2008

Objet : Document T-FLOR (2008) PNP-CEP

Chère Madame, Cher Monsieur,

J'ai le plaisir de vous annoncer que la 5^e Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage se tiendra au Palais de l'Europe, à Strasbourg, les 30-31 mars 2009.

L'article 8 de la Convention européenne du paysage intitulé « *Assistance mutuelle et échange d'informations* », prévoyant que « *Les Parties s'engagent à coopérer pour renforcer l'efficacité des mesures prises conformément aux articles de la [...] Convention, et en particulier : [...] c. à échanger des informations sur toutes les questions visées par les dispositions de la [...] Convention* », nous souhaitons vous demander, afin de préparer cette réunion, de bien vouloir compléter le document ci-joint T- FLOR (2008) PNP-CEP et de le faire parvenir par courriel pour le 30 février 2009 à maquelonne.dejeant-pons@coe.int. Nous faisons parvenir, pour information, le précédent document T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev., préparé en 2007.

Veuillez agréer, Chère Madame, Cher Monsieur, l'expression de ma meilleure considération.

Maguelonne DÉJEANT-PONS

Chef de la Division du patrimoine culturel, du paysage et de l'aménagement du territoire

Lettre adressée aux membres du CDPATEP et aux autres délégués gouvernementaux en charge des questions paysagères et copie aux membres du CHF-CEMAT

Strasbourg, le 19 novembre 2008

T-FLOR (2008) PNP CEP 2007-2008

CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE – Convention de Florence –

PRESENTATION DES POLITIQUES DU PAYSAGE MENEES DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE - 2007-2008 -

Les articles mentionnés se réfèrent à la Convention européenne du paysage

1.

Etat :.....
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2. La Convention européenne du paysage a-t-elle été signée et ratifiée ?

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3. Correspondant :

Nom :

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Ministère/administration :.....

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Adresse :.....

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Téléphone :

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Télécopie :

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Adresse e-mail :

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4. Répartition des compétences

« Chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente Convention, en particulier ses articles 5 et 6, selon la répartition des compétences qui lui est propre, conformément à ses principes constitutionnels et à son organisation administrative, et dans le respect du principe de subsidiarité, en tenant compte de la Charte européenne de l'autonomie locale. Sans déroger aux dispositions de la présente Convention, chaque Partie met en œuvre la présente convention en accord avec ses propres politiques. » (article 4)

4.1. Quel est le ministère/l'administration en charge du paysage ?

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4.2. Ce ministère/administration a-t-il d'autres attributions ?

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4.3. Ce ministère/administration dispose t-il d'un document spécifique en matière de politique du paysage ?

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4.4. Les autorités régionales et locales ont-elles une compétence en matière de paysage ?

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4.5. Existe-t-il un cadre de concertation interministériel concernant le territoire et/ou le paysage (conférence territoriale, conseil du paysage...) ?

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4.6. Existe-t-il une procédure de concertation pour la prise de décision en matière de politique territoriale entre le niveau national et régional ?

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4.7. Quels sont les moyens humains et financiers consacrés à la mise en place des politiques du paysage :

4.7.1. au niveau national ?

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4.7.2. au niveau régional ?

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5. Mesures générales

« Chaque Partie s'engage à reconnaître juridiquement le paysage en tant que composante essentielle du cadre de vie des populations, expression de la diversité de leur patrimoine commun culturel et naturel, et fondement de leur identité ; » (article 5, a)

5.1. Quel est la définition du terme paysage dans votre langue ?

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5.2. Existe-t-il une définition juridique du terme paysage ?

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5.3. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'un ou de plusieurs articles de la constitution ou de la loi fondamentale ?

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5.4. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'une loi spécifique ou est-il intégré à d'autres lois ?

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5.5. Existe-t-il un code rassemblant les textes en vigueur concernant le paysage ?

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« Chaque Partie s'engage à mettre en place des procédures de participation du public, des autorités locales et régionales, et des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage mentionnées à l'alinéa b ci-dessus ; » (article 5, c)

5.6. Quelles procédures permettent de mettre en œuvre une participation :

5.6.1. du public ?

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5.6.2. des autorités locales et régionales ?

.....

5.6.3. des autres acteurs concernés par la conception et la réalisation des politiques du paysage ?

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« Chaque Partie s'engage à intégrer le paysage dans les politiques d'aménagement du territoire, d'urbanisme et dans les politiques culturelle, environnementale, agricole, sociale et économique, ainsi que dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage. » (article 5, d)

5.7. Quels instruments permettent d'intégrer le paysage dans les politiques :

5.7.1. d'aménagement du territoire ?

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5.7.2. d'urbanisme ?

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5.7.3. culturelles ?

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5.7.4. environnementales ?

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5.7.5. agricoles ?

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5.7.6. sociales et économiques ?

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5.7.7. dans les autres politiques pouvant avoir un effet direct ou indirect sur le paysage ?

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6. Mesures particulières

« Sensibilisation : Chaque Partie s'engage à accroître la sensibilisation de la société civile, des organisations privées et des autorités publiques à la valeur des paysages, à leur rôle et à leur transformation » (article 6, A)

6.1. Quelles mesures ont été prises afin d'accroître la sensibilisation :

6.1.1. de la société civile (manifestations en faveur du paysage, fêtes, festivals...)

6.1.1.1. au niveau national ?

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6.1.1.2. au niveau régional ?

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6.1.2. des organisations privées ?

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6.1.3. des autorités publiques ?

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« Formation et éducation : Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir la formation de spécialistes de la connaissance et de l'intervention sur les paysages ; » (article 6, B, a)

6.2. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la formation de spécialistes à la connaissance et à l'intervention sur les paysages (établissement d'enseignements spécialisés, reconnaissance de diplôme en matière de paysage...) ?

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« Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir des programmes pluridisciplinaires de formation sur la politique, la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage, destinés aux professionnels du secteur privé et public et aux associations concernés (B) ; » (article 6, B, b)

6.3. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la mise en place de programmes pluridisciplinaire de formation, destinés :

6.3.1. aux professionnels du secteur privé ?

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6.3.2. aux professionnels du secteur public ?

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6.3.3. aux associations concernées ?

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« Chaque Partie s'engage à promouvoir des enseignements scolaire et universitaire abondant, dans les disciplines intéressées, les valeurs attachées au paysage et les questions relatives à sa protection, à sa gestion et à son aménagement. » (article 6 ,B, c)

6.4. Quelles mesures ont été prises en faveur de la formation et de l'éducation au paysage dans les programmes d'enseignements :

6.4.1. primaire ?

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6.4.2. secondaire ?

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6.4.3. universitaire ?

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« Identification et qualification

1. En mobilisant les acteurs concernés conformément à l'article 5.c et en vue d'une meilleure connaissance de ses paysages, chaque Partie s'engage :

a. i) à identifier ses propres paysages, sur l'ensemble de son territoire ;

ii) à analyser leurs caractéristiques ainsi que les dynamiques et les pressions qui les modifient ;

iii) à en suivre les transformations ;

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

2. Les travaux d'identification et de qualification seront guidés par des échanges d'expériences et de méthodologies, organisés entre les Parties à l'échelle européenne en application de l'article 8. » (article 6, C)

6.5. Quelles mesures ont été prises en vue de réaliser l'identification et la qualification des paysages (catalogues, atlas, registres de paysages...)

6.5.1. au niveau national ?

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6.5.2. au niveau régional ?

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« Objectifs de qualité paysagère

Chaque Partie s'engage à formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère pour les paysages identifiés et qualifiés, après consultation du public conformément à l'article 5.» (article 6, D)

6.6. Pourriez-vous mentionner deux exemples ou plus, d'expériences tendant à formuler des objectifs de qualité paysagère.

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« Mise en œuvre : Pour mettre en œuvre les politiques du paysage, chaque Partie s'engage à mettre en place des moyens d'intervention visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement des paysages » (article 6, E)

6.7. Quels sont les types de moyens d'intervention adoptés en vue de protéger, gérer et/ou aménager les paysages (conventions de gestion, contrats, chartes, labels...) ?

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7. Assistance mutuelle et échange d'informations

« Les Parties s'engagent à coopérer pour renforcer l'efficacité des mesures prises conformément aux articles de la présente Convention, et en particulier :

- a. à offrir une assistance technique et scientifique mutuelle par la collecte et l'échange d'expériences et de travaux de recherche en matière de paysage ;*
- b. à favoriser les échanges de spécialistes du paysage, notamment pour la formation et l'information ;*
- c. à échanger des informations sur toutes les questions visées par les dispositions de la présente Convention. » (article 8)*

7.1. Une assistance technique et scientifique a-t-elle été réalisée avec d'autres Etats et/ou régions (collecte et échange d'expériences, travaux de recherche en matière de paysage...) ?

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7.2. Des échanges de spécialistes du paysage ont-ils été effectués ?

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8. Paysages transfrontaliers

« Les Parties s'engagent à encourager la coopération transfrontalière au niveau local et régional et, au besoin, à élaborer et mettre en oeuvre des programmes communs de mise en valeur du paysage. » (article 9)

8.1. Des actions tendant à encourager la coopération transfrontalière ont-elles été menées :

8.1.1. entre les Etats :

8.1.1.1. au niveau national ?

8.1.1.2. au niveau régional ?

8.1.2. entre des régions de l'Etat ?

8.2. Des programmes de coopération transfrontalière avec d'autres Etats et ou régions ont-ils été mis en place ?

9. Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

« 1. Peuvent se voir attribuer le Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe les collectivités locales et régionales et leurs groupements qui, dans le cadre de la politique de paysage d'une Partie à la présente Convention, ont mis en œuvre une politique ou des mesures visant la protection, la gestion et/ou l'aménagement durable de leurs paysages, faisant la preuve d'une efficacité durable et pouvant ainsi servir d'exemple aux autres collectivités territoriales européennes. La distinction pourra également être attribuée aux organisations non gouvernementales qui ont fait preuve d'une contribution particulièrement remarquable à la protection, à la gestion ou à l'aménagement du paysage.

2. Les candidatures au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe seront transmises aux Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 par les Parties. Les collectivités locales et régionales transfrontalières et les regroupements de collectivités locales ou régionales concernés peuvent être candidats, à la condition qu'ils gèrent ensemble le paysage en question.

3. Sur proposition des Comités d'experts visés à l'article 10 le Comité des Ministres définit et publie les critères d'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe, adopte son règlement et décerne le prix.

4. L'attribution du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe doit conduire les sujets qui en sont titulaires à veiller à la protection, à la gestion et/ou à l'aménagement durables des paysages concernés. » (article 11)

9.1. Un ou des prix du paysage ont-ils été mis en place au niveau national et/ou régional ? Ce (ces) prix se réfère(nt)-t-il(s) à la Convention européenne du paysage ?

9.1.1. au niveau national

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9.1.2. au niveau régional

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10. Changements majeurs depuis le précédent rapport (T-FLOR (2007) 7 rev.)

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