



Strasbourg, 30 April 2021

## **COUNCIL OF EUROPE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

### **ESTONIA**

#### **NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION**



## 0. General information

### 0.1. General information

#### 1. Name of the State/Region concerned

State  
Estonia  
Region (for the Regions concerned)  
...

#### 2. Official responsible for the Convention

Name  
Piret Palm  
Institution  
Ministry of the Environment  
Nature Conservation Department  
  
Address  
Narva mnt 7a  
Postcode  
15172  
City  
Tallinn, Estonia  
E-mail  
[keskkonnaministeerium@envir.ee](mailto:keskkonnaministeerium@envir.ee)  
Website  
<https://www.envir.ee/en>

#### 3. Official responsible for answering this questionnaire

Name  
Piret Palm  
Address  
Narva mnt 7a  
Postcode  
15172  
City  
Tallinn, Estonia  
E-mail  
[piret.palm@envir.ee](mailto:piret.palm@envir.ee)  
Website  
<https://www.envir.ee/en>

#### 4. Does the State participate in the Council of Europe Conference for the implementation of the Convention?

Yes  No

Name of participants in Conference

Name of the representative(s)  
Piret Palm

Name of the representative(s)  
Merit Otsus

#### 5. Has the Convention been signed or ratified by the State?

Yes  No

If yes, indicate:

Date of signing  
20. December 2017  
Date of ratification in the State, title and content of the document  
2. November 2017  
Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Additional document(s) available on the website

Date of deposit of the ratification at the Council of Europe

8. February 2018

Are there different official linguistic versions of the Convention?

Yes  No

...

Is (are) there official translation(s) in the language(s) of the State/Regions?

Yes  No

[https://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/maastikukonventsiooni\\_eestikeelne\\_ametlik\\_tolge.pdf](https://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/maastikukonventsiooni_eestikeelne_ametlik_tolge.pdf)

Is (are) there unofficial translation(s) in the language(s) of the State/Regions?

Yes  No

...

Is there a specific territory (or territories) to which the Convention is not applied, according to its Article 15?

Yes  No

...

**6. If the questionnaire is being completed by a regional authority, has that authority adopted the Convention through a specific legal act?**

Yes  No

**7. Landscape responsibilities of the administrative entities**

First administrative level (name of entity at State level)

In Estonia the European Landscape Convention is implemented in shared responsibility. Therefore the working group has been formed, which consists all key ministries engaged in landscape issues. These are the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Rural Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Cultural Affairs.

Landscape responsibilities?

Yes

No

Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the organization of environmental and nature protection, organization of use, protection and reproduction of natural resources, environmental supervision, organization of natural and marine research, geological, cartographic and geodetic works, maintenance of land cadastre and performance of tasks related to land and spatial databases. Most directly the Ministry of the Environment organizes the protection of landscapes in protected areas, where the main focus is on the protection of natural values. But also the fields of forestry, mineral resources, waste management and assessment of environmental impact influence the quality of landscapes.

The Ministry of Finance`s area of government includes coordination and implementation of the planning of the state fiscal policy, spatial planning and administrative and regional policy. Most direct impact is through the coordination of spatial planning, as spatial plans are one of the most important instruments that influence the use of landscapes.

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs`s area of government includes the organization of work in the area of culture, physical activity, sports and heritage conservation and the promotion of the arts, including the development of the architectural policy of the country. In the protection of landscapes, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs has clearly focused its activities mainly on cultural values.

The Ministry of Rural Affairs`s goal is to create conditions for the sustainable and diverse development of rural life, agriculture and fisheries in Estonia. Rural and agricultural landscapes are influenced by EU common agricultural policy and subsidies paid under it.

Second administrative level (name of the entity)

Local governments. There are 79 local government units in Estonia among which there are 15 towns and 64 rural municipalities.

Landscape responsibilities?

Yes

No

Local authorities decide and organize independently all local issues and have vast possibilities to direct activities on local landscapes. The main tasks of local authorities are stated in the Local Government Organisation Act. According to the constitution functions may be placed to local authorities only by law or mutual agreement. All local issues are dealt with and resolved by local authorities unless assigned to other persons according to law. The functions of a local authority include spatial planning, the organization of waste management, the construction and maintenance of rural municipality roads or city streets etc.

Third administrative level (name of the entity)

...

Landscape responsibilities?

Yes

No

...

Reference to an official administrative map of the State/region:

...

**Commentary**

**(if useful, explain here other factors relevant to the organisation of the State/Region not included above)**

The Ministry of Environment has taken the leading and coordinative role, but the working group has been formed, which makes both new initiatives and ensures the exchange of information between sectors and levels. Working group consists of all key ministries; union of local level authorities; experts from universities and also professional unions of spatial planners, architects and landscape architects.

## 1. General provisions

### 1.1. Definitions

#### 1.1.1. Landscape

##### 1.1.1.1. Landscape

**8. Is the term 'landscape' defined in your language?**

Yes  No

If yes, describe the common meaning / usage of any other words for 'landscape'; provide the specific context in which each word is used (e.g. spatial planning)

Language
...
Word
maastik
Meaning
...
Reference
...
Context
...
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

**9. Is the legal definition of 'landscape' in your State/Region different from that of the Convention?**

Yes  No

#### 1.1.2. Landscape policy

##### 1.1.2.1. Landscape policy

**10. Is the legal definition of 'landscape policy' in the State/Region different from the Convention?**

Yes  No

#### 1.1.3. Landscape quality objective

##### 1.1.3.1. Landscape quality objective

**11. Is the legal definition of 'landscape quality objective' in the State/Region different from that of the Convention?**

Yes  No

#### 1.1.4. Landscape protection

##### 1.1.4.1. Landscape protection

**12. Is the legal definition of 'landscape protection' in the State/Region different from that of the Convention?**

Yes  No

#### 1.1.5. Landscape management

##### 1.1.5.1. Landscape management

**13. Is the legal definition of 'landscape management' in the State/Region different from that of the Convention?**

Yes  No

#### 1.1.6. Landscape planning

##### 1.1.6.1. Landscape planning

**14. Is the legal definition of 'landscape planning' in the State/Region different from that of the Convention?**

Yes  No

### 1.2. Scope

#### 1.2.1. Scope

##### 1.2.1.1. Scope

**15. Is the scope of the Convention reproduced in a formal document of the State/Region?**

Yes  No

If yes, provide details of the document

Title
Nature Conservation Development Plan by 2020
Reference/Website
<a href="https://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/lak_lop_0.pdf">https://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/lak_lop_0.pdf</a>
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Use the free text commentary to summarise the scope of 'landscape' set out in this document and whether specific references are made to particular areas (e.g. natural, rural, urban, peri-urban etc., and to land, water - inland

**water and marine areas - and aerial).**

The scope of the Convention is not directly reproduced, as the document is prepared long before Estonia joined the Convention, but many of its principles (awareness rising, protection of valuable landscapes etc) are included in the document.

[https://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/lak\\_lop\\_0.pdf](https://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/lak_lop_0.pdf)

**1.3. Aims**

**1.3.1. Aims**

**1.3.1.1. Aims**

**16. Has a landscape policy been defined?**

Yes  No

If yes, provide details of this policy

Does the policy integrate protection, management, and planning ?

Yes

No

Is a ministry or a national/regional authority responsible for the application of this policy?

Yes

No

If so, what is the name of the ministry or authority (in the latter case, name also the related ministry)

...

Website of the ministry and/or authority

...

Are landscape management and planning policies integrated into other relevant policies?

Yes

No

There isn't established a separate landscape policy in Estonia, but there are different strategies and action plans for landscape protection, management and planning in Estonia that directly or indirectly fulfill the objectives of the landscape policy referred in article 5 section b of the Convention, and there is no need for a separate new policy for the implementation of the Convention. Estonia's landscape policy objectives are most directly formulated in the environmental strategy.

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

## 2. National measures

### 2.4. Division of responsibilities

#### 2.4.1. Government

##### 2.4.1.1. Government

17. In the government structure does responsibility for the Convention belong to a single Ministry?

Yes  No

18. Is there a specific department in this Ministry that is dedicated to landscape?

Yes  No

19. Is there regular consultation and exchange between the ministry/authority responsible for landscape policy and other ministries/authorities responsible for territorial and related policies?

Yes  No

If yes, what form does it take?

Type of consultation

Meetings

Ministries involved

Ministry of the Environment

Ministry of the Finance (responsible of the spatial planning)

Ministry of the Rural Affairs

Ministry of the Cultural Affairs

Frequency

Less than once a year

Once a year

Twice a year

More often

When necessary

Output - Common statement

Yes  No

...

Output - Publication

Yes  No

...

Output - Joint Projects/Programmes

Yes  No

...

Website

<http://www.envir.ee/et/euroopa-maastikukonventsioon>

Type of consultation

...

Ministries involved

...

Frequency

Less than once a year

Once a year

Twice a year

More often

When necessary

Output - Common statement

Yes  No

...

Output - Publication

Yes  No

...

Output - Joint Projects/Programmes

Yes  No

...

Website

...

Type of consultation

...  
Ministries involved

...  
Frequency

- Less than once a year
- Once a year
- Twice a year
- More often
- When necessary

Output - Common statement

- Yes  No

...  
Output - Publication

- Yes  No

...  
Output - Joint Projects/Programmes

- Yes  No

...  
Website

...

**20. If there is no single ministry/authority responsible for landscape policy, which ministries/authorities jointly exercise responsibility for different elements of landscape policy? (several choices possible)**

- Agriculture
- Climate change
- Communities
- Cultural heritage
- Culture (general)
- Ecology – biodiversity
- Economy
- Education
- Energy
- Environment (general)
- Foreign affairs
- Forestry
- Infrastructure
- Interior
- Leisure and recreation
- Mineral extraction
- Natural Heritage
- Nature conservation and protection
- Public works
- Research
- Rural Development
- Spatial planning
- Sustainable development
- Tourism
- Transport
- Water management
- Advertising
- Other (specify)

...  
**21. Is there regular formal consultation and exchange of views between the different ministries/authorities that may share responsibilities for landscape policy?**

- Yes  No

**Use the free text commentary to add any additional relevant information about how responsibilities for landscape policy are exercised within the national government.**

...

#### 2.4.2. Other actors (organisations and institutions)

##### 2.4.2.1. Other actors (organisations and institutions)

**22. Are there public (or equivalent) landscape organisations and institutions active and/or responsible in the field of landscape (landscape observatories, landscape councils, landscape centres and institutes, etc.)?**

- Yes  No

**23. Are there private landscape organisations and institutions active and/or responsible in the field of landscape?**

- Yes  No



If yes, list the key organisations at the different administrative levels

Organisation

...

Administrative level

- National  
 Regional  
 Local

Type of organisation

- Consortium  
 Museum  
 NGO  
 Private organisation/company  
 Professional organisation  
 Professional research institute  
 Research Institution  
 Voluntary organisation  
 Other

...

Activities

...

Membership type

- Restricted (e.g. Professional qualification/practice)  
 Selective/elective (e.g. by appointment)  
 Open (e.g. by subscription)  
 Other

...

E-mail

[info@maastikuarhitekt.ee](mailto:info@maastikuarhitekt.ee)

Website

<https://fr-fr.facebook.com/pg/maastikuarhitekt/about/>

**24. Is there legislation that regulates the landscape activities of professional and/or voluntary organisations?**

- Yes  No

**Use the free text commentary to add any relevant additional information about other organisations working in the landscape context.**

Non-governmental professional organizations exist which are active in the field of landscape, e.g. Estonian Landscape Architects' Union; Union of Estonian Planners; Estonian Association of Architects

### 2.4.3. Networks

#### 2.4.3.1. Networks

**25. Are there networks for collaborating about landscape?**

- Yes  No

If yes, list the relevant networks

Name of the network

Development Boards of Estonian National Parks (Lahemaa National Park Development Board, Karula National Park Development Board, Soomaa National Park Development Board, Vilsandi National Park Development Board, Matsalu National Park Development Board, Alutaguse National Park Development Board).

Website

<https://www.kaitsealad.ee/eng>

Activities

Development Boards of National Parks are advisory bodies to the Environmental Board, which is a manager of the protected area.

Their purpose is to create an information network, inform and involve the public and interested parties; to help contributing to the preservation, protection, restoration, exploration and demonstration of nature, landscapes, cultural heritage, traditional and nature-friendly lifestyle and balanced environmental use of the National Parks.

Partners in this network

- Government  
 Regional authorities  
 Local authorities  
 Agency  
 Universities  
 Museums

- NGOs
- Professional organisations
- Private companies
- Other
- ...

**Use the free text commentary to add any relevant additional information about landscape networks.**

Ministry of the Environment has also established a working group for Landscape Convention implementation, which involves the key stakeholders representatives - different ministries, universities, professional organisations, Environmental Board, Heritage Board. Working group aims in permanent share of landscape related information from different sectors and discussion about implementation of the Convention.

One form for collaborating about landscape is the work of the Development Boards of National Parks. In Estonia Environmental Board has formed for all our 6 National Parks The Development Boards. These are voluntary associations, where everyone interested and connected to the national park can be member. Their purpose is to improve the cooperation and involvement of local community and stakeholders in the management of the National Parks. The activities of the development boards are organized and managed by Environmental Board.

**2.4.4. Relationship between different actors**

**2.4.4.1. Relationship between different actors**

**26. Does the Ministry responsible for landscape policy interact with other actors concerned with landscape?**

- Yes  No

If yes, what type of consultation has been established between the different actors concerned with landscape?

**27. Does the Ministry responsible for landscape policy organise official conferences on landscape?**

- Yes  No

**28. Does the Ministry responsible for landscape policy organise meetings on landscape?**

- Yes  No

**Title**

Different Ministries share the responsibility for landscape policy, therefore the working group of Landscape Convention, including also other important stakeholders, is established to share the relevant information, discuss the policies, share experience and knowledge and plan the policies together.

**Frequency**

2-3 times per year

**Between**

Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of the Agriculture, Ministry of the Finance, Ministry of Culture, Agency of cultural Heritage, Environmental Board, University of Tartu, University of Life Sciences, University of Tallinn, TalTech (University of Technology), Association of Estonian Cities and Municipalities, Estonian Landscape Architects' Union

**Documentation**

...

**Website**

...

**Description**

...

**29. Does the Ministry responsible for landscape policy prepare questionnaires on landscape?**

- Yes  No

**30. Does the Ministry responsible for landscape policy organise other activities on landscape?**

- Yes  No

**Title**

...

**Frequency**

...

**Between**

...

**Documentation**

...  
Website  
...  
Description  
...

**31. Do other ministries/authorities interact with actors concerned with landscape?**

Yes  No

How?

See also p 28. Different Ministries share the responsibility for landscape policy, therefore the working group of Landscape Convention, including also other important stakeholders, is established to share the relevant information, discuss the policies, share experience and knowledge and plan the policies together.

**32. Do other actors concerned with landscape interact independently of government?**

Yes  No

How?

...

**2.5. General measures**

**2.5.1. Legal recognition of concepts**

**2.5.1.1. Recognition of landscapes in law**

**33. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the National Constitution (or equivalent text)?**

Yes  No

If yes, what are they?

Title and reference

The Constitution of the Republic of Estonia (Entry into force 03.07.199 - RT 1992, 26, 349)

URLs

<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/530102013003/consolide>

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Citation /quote

According to the article 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia the natural wealth and resources of Estonia are national riches which must be used economically.

The term natural wealth and resources can, in principle, be extended to all the basic environmental elements that are the subject of environmental protection, such as air, water, soil, flora and fauna, and their interaction, and hence the landscape. Thus, although not explicitly, the landscape is defined by the interplay and the occurrence of these elements in the constitution as a national wealth that must be used sparingly. The Preamble of the Constitution specifically mentions the purpose of protecting cultural heritage.

Status

...

**34. Is landscape the subject of a specific law?**

Yes  No

**35. Is landscape addressed by any other laws?**

Yes  No

If yes, what are they?

Law

In Estonia, the landscape is addressed in various sectoral legislations, of which the most important ones are:

Sustainable Development Act (RT I 1995, 31, 384 Entry into force 01.04.1995);

Planning Act (RT I, 26.02.2015, 3, Entry into force 01.07.2015);

Nature Conservation Act (RT I, 14.11.2018, 8, Entry into force 21.04.2004);

Heritage Conservation Act (RT I, 19.03.2019, 13, Entry into force 01.05.2019);

Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management System Act (RT I 2005, 15, 87; Entry into force 03.04.2005);

Water Act (RT I 1994, 40, 655; Entry into force 16.06.1994);

General Part of the Environmental Code Act (RT I, 28.02.2011, 1, Entry into force 01.08.2014, in part 01.01.2015 and

01.08.2017);  
Building Code (RT I, 05.03.2015, 1. Entry into force 01.07.2015);  
Local Government Organisation Act (RT I 1993, 37, 558);  
European Union Common Agricultural Policy Implementation Act (RT I, 04.12.2014, 3; Entry into force 01.01.2015, in part 01.01.2016);  
Forest Act (RT I 2006, 30, 232; Entry into force 01.01.2007, in part 01.07.2007);  
Earth's Crust Act (RT I, 12.12.2018, 53; Entry into force 01.01.2017);  
Waste Act (RT I 2004, 9, 52; Entry into force 01.05.2004)

#### Date

...

#### Subject matter

According to Sustainable Development Act (article 9 section 2 subsection 3) one of the principles of preserving the biological diversity is the preservation of different types of ecosystems and landscape as well as the establishment of a network of natural and semi-natural communities to counterbalance and compensate for the impact of human settlement and economic activity.

The purpose of the General Part of the Environmental Code Act is the protection of the environment in the most broadest sense. It sets the principles of Environmental Protection like principle of high-level and integral protection of environment (article 8), Principle of integration (article 9), Principle of prevention (article 10), Precautionary principle (article 11), Bearing costs related to use of environment (article 12) and Principle of economical use of natural resources (article 13).

Planning Act regulates the spatial planning of the whole territory of country, so it is one of the most important Acts for achieving the objectives of ELC. The aim of the Act (according to Article 1 section 1) is to create, through spatial planning, by promoting environmentally sound and economically, culturally and socially sustainable development, the preconditions that are necessary for democratic, long-term and balanced spatial development that takes into account the needs and interests of all members of the Estonian society to occur, for democratic, long-term and balanced land use pattern that takes into account the needs and interests of all members of the Estonian society to form and for high-quality living and built environment to develop.

The aim of the Building Code (according to Article 1 section 1) is to promote sustainable development and to ensure the safety, purposeful functionality and usability of the built environment.

Local Government Organisation Act determines the functions, responsibility and organisation of local government and the relations of local authorities with one another and with state bodies. As ELC emphasises the important role of the decisions made in local level, this act is extremely important in implementing the ELC.

The purpose of the Nature Conservation Act (NCA) is to protect the natural environment by promoting the preservation of biodiversity through ensuring the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna, flora and fungi at a favourable conservation status. According to Article 26 of the Nature Conservation Act in all 6 national parks among other values, also the aim of protection is regions landscape. Thus, according to NCA landscape complexes of different biotopes as well as high value landscapes are protected.

The purpose of the Heritage Conservation Act is to protect and preserve cultural heritage. It regulates the rights and obligations of state and local government authorities and owners and possessors of cultural monuments in organising the protection of monuments and heritage conservation areas and in ensuring the preservation of monuments and heritage conservation areas.

Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management System Act, which provides legal grounds and procedure for the assessment of likely environmental impact. According to the Article 40 section 4 subsection 6 strategic environmental assessment report must contain among others an assessment of the potential impact on cultural heritage and the landscape and biological diversity.

European Union Common Agricultural Policy Implementation Act sets out the grounds of and procedure for implementation of the measures of the common agricultural policy of the European Union, also the grounds of and procedure for granting agricultural subsidies. Important from the aspect of ELC can be pointed out for example the single area payment, LEADER project support, support for management of semi-natural habitats.

Forest Act regulates forest survey and management. As in Estonia more than 50% from land area is covered by forest, all activities in woodland, such as felling, planting, selection of tree species, etc., directly and significantly affects the landscape.

The purpose of the Earth's Crust Act is to ensure sustainable and economically efficient use of the earth's crust and to reduce environmental nuisances arising thereby to the greatest extent possible. A direct example of recognizing the quality and favorable condition of landscape is the statutory requirement upon reclamation of land disturbed by extraction to be ensured that the land would fit into the surrounding landscape.

Water Act regulates the use and protection of waterbodies and groundwater. According to the § 1 the purpose of the Water Act is to guarantee the purity of inland and transboundary water bodies and groundwater, and ecological status of water bodies. From the point of view of landscapes, it is the most important point, that water protection zone is set in the

Water Act (§ 29) for all water bodies and sea. In addition to water protection zone, the building exclusion zone and limited management zone of the shore or bank are set by the Nature Conservation Act. These zones aim in avoiding degradation of valuable coastal or bank habitats and landscapes. The quality of the water influences directly the landscapes, e.g. influences, for example, the species composition of shoreline, poor quality causes eutrophication and overgrowth of water bodies etc.

Waste Act provides (according to Article 1 section 1) the organisation of waste management, requirements for preventing waste generation and the health and environmental hazards arising from waste. All activities in waste handling management, which purpose is to reduce unlawful waste and landfilling, contribute to landscape quality.

Description

...

URL

<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/index.html>

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

**36. Is there a legal code that consolidates all the applicable texts relating to landscape?**

Yes  No

**37. Are there jurisprudential decisions regarding the implementation of the Convention?**

Yes  No

**2.5.2. Landscape policies**

**2.5.2.1. Landscape policies**

**38. Have landscape policies been established that are aimed at landscape protection, management and planning, based on the Convention definition?**

Yes  No

If yes, identify the policy

Policy

...

Description

Nature Conservation Development Plan by 2020 - landscape protection;  
Spatial plans (General Spatial Plans of Counties, Comprehensive Plans, Detailed plans) - landscape planning  
Management plans of protected natural objects etc - landscape management

Policy

...

Description

...

**2.5.3. Procedures for participation**

**2.5.3.1. Procedures for participation**

**39. Are there specific procedures for the regional authorities to participate in public decisions about landscape?**

Yes  No

**40. Are there specific procedures for the local authorities to participate in public decisions about landscape?**

Yes  No

If yes, provide information about each procedure

Name

Proceedings of spatial planning, set in Planning Act  
Proceedings for placing a natural object under protection, set in Nature Conservation Act;  
Proceedings for designation of monuments and heritage conservation areas, set in Heritage Conservation Act.

Description

Local authorities arrange the preparation of the comprehensive plans and detailed plans. As the aim of the comprehensive plan is to define the principles of and directions in the spatial development of the entire territory of a rural municipality or city or a part of such territory, so through spatial planning local authorities have great opportunities to participate in public decisions about landscape.

According to the Nature Conservation Act local government has the right for placing a natural object under local protection. These proceedings are initiated and conducted by the local authority. At the local government level a landscape, valuable arable land, valuable natural biotic community, individual landscape object, park, green area or an individual object of a green area which has not placed under protection as an individual protected natural object and is not located within a protected area may be a protected object.

According to the Nature Conservation Act (§ 9 section 5) the authority conducting the proceedings for placing a natural object under protection will forward the notice containing the information about the natural object to be placed under protection; the possibilities to examine the proposal or draft decision to place the natural object under protection; the place and time of public discussion or a proposal to decide the matter without a public discussion; the term for filing objections and proposition etc to the local authority as well as to the owner of the immovable of the location of the natural object.

Responsible institution

Local Government is responsible for spatial planning (comprehensive and detailed plans).  
Ministry of Environment is responsible for the proceedings for placing a natural object under protection.  
Ministry of Culture is responsible for the proceedings for designation of monuments and heritage conservation areas

Partner(s)

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Use the free text commentary to add information about current practice with regard any of the procedures used for participation to decisions on landscape protection, management and planning; give examples of good practice with relevant URLs

...

Name

...

Description

...

Responsible institution

...

Partner(s)

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Use the free text commentary to add information about current practice with regard any of the procedures used for participation to decisions on landscape protection, management and planning; give examples of good practice with relevant URLs

...

**41. Are there specific procedures for the general public to participate in public decisions about landscape?**

Yes  No

If yes, provide information about each procedure

Name

Proceedings for spatial planning, set in Planning Act;  
Proceedings for placing a natural object under protection, set in Nature Conservation Act;  
Proceedings for designation of monuments and heritage conservation areas, set in Heritage Conservation Act.  
Proceedings of the environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment, set in Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management System Act  
Principles of the right to request environmental information, right to participate in making decision of significant environmental impact and right to participate in drafting instruments of general application which have significant impact on environment, set in General Part of the Environmental Code Act

Description

Very important principle concerning participation is set in General Part of the Environmental Code Act § 28 section 1 is that everyone has the right to participate in the proceedings of granting authorisation for an activity of a significant environmental impact and in planning an activity of a significant environmental impact.

One example is the principle of inviting the public to participate and of informing the public enacted by Planning Act. According to Article 9 section 1 the planning proceedings are public. The authority that organizes planning work must inform the public of the planning proceedings in understandable terms, provide sufficient invitation to the public to

participate in the proceedings and, in the course of the preparation of the spatial plan, arrange public displays and public discussions of the plan in order to introduce the plan to the public. Everyone is entitled to participate in the planning proceedings and, during those proceedings, express his or her opinion regarding the spatial plan. As well everyone is entitled, free of charge, to receive relevant information regarding the planning proceedings and the spatial plan.

As well public and interested parties can participate in the proceedings for placing a natural object under protection and designating of monuments and heritage conservation areas. The Environmental Board will publish a notice concerning the initiation of the proceedings for placing a natural object under protection, as well as the Heritage Board shall publish a notice on the commencement of proceedings for designation as heritage conservation area in the official publication *Ametlikud Teadaanded* and at least one national daily newspaper and a local newspaper. The notice shall shortly set out the content of draft legislation for placement under protection, the time and place of public display and the term for submission of opinions and objections.

It is also required that the responsible authority asks the opinion of the owner of an immovable property within the boundaries of which the protected area or thing is located before the commencement of proceedings for designation of monuments and heritage conservation areas or placing a natural object under protection.

Responsible institution

...

Partner(s)

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Use the free text commentary to add information about current practice with regard any of the procedures used for participation to decisions on landscape protection, management and planning; give examples of good practice with relevant URLs

...

#### 42. Are there specific procedures for other parties to participate in public decisions about landscape?

Yes  No

##### 2.5.4. Integration into policies

###### 2.5.4.1. Integration into policies

#### 43. Are landscape issues included in other policy areas at a national, regional or local level?

Yes  No

If yes, what are the policies and how is landscape included in them?

#### 44. Are landscape issues included in policies on agriculture?

Yes  No

Date

...

Title

...

Description

Estonian agricultural policy is based on European Union's Common Agricultural Policy, which is an important framework for actions affecting landscapes.

The strategic objectives of the agricultural policy with regard to landscapes are linked to rural life as a whole, but specific sub-objectives include the preservation of traditional agricultural landscapes and biodiversity; promotion of agricultural business; improving the rural environment; the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources in agricultural crops and the conservation of cultural heritage and landscape diversity. The sector as a whole is very important as agricultural landscape accounts for about one third of Estonia's total area (arable land + grassland) and all decisions and activities in this area have a greater or lesser impact on the landscape.

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

**45. Are landscape issues included in policies on climate change?**

Yes  No

Date

...

Title

The Basic Principles of Climate Policy until 2050

Description

The Basic Principles of Climate Policy until 2050 sets out at national level the long-term vision, sectoral and cross-cutting policies of Estonia's climate policy, setting out a clear path to mitigate climate change, or to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The fundamentals of climate policy have the most direct impact on energy planning, including transport, agriculture, forestry and waste management and development, which are also directly linked to the development and quality of landscapes through these areas.

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

**46. Are landscape issues included in policies on communities?**

Yes  No

Date

...

Title

...

Description

At the local government level, the most important spatial development plans are the comprehensive plan, which expresses the general vision and principles of the area and the detailed plans that will be the basis for the construction activities in the coming years. A building project is the next step in a detailed plan.

Various documents are prepared to guide urban life and space: development plans, building regulations, strategies, visions, plans, projects, etc. Most of all, the spatial principles and changes in our living environment stem from plans and construction projects. Urban planning and design have a direct impact on landscapes as they provide specific guidelines for spatial changes in landscapes.

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...

Reference

...



Website

...

Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

**47. Are landscape issues included in policies on cultural heritage?**

Yes  No

Date

...

Title

The Fundamental Principles of Cultural Policy until 2020

Description

The Fundamental Principles of Cultural Policy up to 2020 acknowledge its close relationship with a number of other national policies, including education, economic, social, environmental, employment, integration, regional, tourism and foreign policy. In the field of heritage protection, the aim is to increase coherence with environmental protection and spatial planning, which in turn follows from the general tendency of the field to extend from object-based protection to environmental and contextual appreciation, or directly to landscapes.

One of the priorities of the field of architecture is the appreciation of the living environment as a whole, which consists of both built and designed environment and natural environment, ie the landscape as a whole.

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

**48. Are landscape issues included in policies on culture?**

Yes  No

Date

...

Title

The Fundamental Principles of Cultural Policy until 2020

Description

...

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

**49. Are landscape issues included in policies on ecology and biodiversity?**

Yes  No

Date

...

Title

Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2020

Description

One of the most important strategic goals of the Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2020 is preservation of landscape diversity. The landscape is seen as a trans-habitat level of biodiversity and, depending on the specific area, is protected either as a state or a process (ensuring natural development or maintenance and restoration). Landscape as a living environment is recognized for its ecological, economic and cultural (including scientific) value.

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

**50. Are landscape issues included in policies on economy?**

Yes  No

Date

...

Title

...

Description

Although economic policy has no direct landscape objectives, the links are strong, though indirect, and can be found in tourism, construction, housing, mining and many other areas. For example, the Earth's Crust Act provides that land disturbed by extraction shall be adjusted into a wooded area, a body of water, other land having value in use or a landscape of a recognised value. As well as it must be ensured that upon reclamation of land disturbed by extraction the land would fit into the surrounding landscape.

The quality of construction and housing is reflected in the built environment and the landscape as a whole. The overall goal of energy efficiency is to reduce the energy consumption, which has the greatest impact on the energy savings of buildings. Depending on the extent to which the various measures are implemented, energy consumption and the carbon dioxide emitted by them are projected to decline. This in turn has a positive healing effect on nature, the human environment and landscapes as a whole.

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

Date

...

Title

...

Description

...

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

**51. Are landscape issues included in policies on education?**

Yes  No

Date

...

Title

...

Description

...

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

**52. Are landscape issues included in policies on energy?**

Yes  No

Date

...

Title

...

Description

The Development Plan of the Energy Sector until 2030 emphasis the need to reduce the consumption of natural resources for energy production and the health impact of energy supply. Less polluting modes of production and movement create a healthier living environment.  
The Estonian Renewable Energy Action Plan until 2020. The use of renewable natural resources instead of fossil fuels will allow the preservation of fossil fuel resources until a more economically viable and environmentally friendly alternative use is found, as well as the conservation and use of landscapes according to human needs.

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

**53. Are landscape issues included in policies on the environment?**

Yes  No

Date  
...  
Title  
Estonian Environmental Strategy 2030  
Description  
According to the Estonian Environmental Strategy 2030, it is expedient to protect landscapes as a whole on the basis of the need to preserve the diversity of nature and landscapes and ensure the maximum efficiency of the planned conservation measures. To this end, it is considered necessary to target land use outside protected areas as well, as it provides the necessary conditions to maintain both landscape and species diversity. Sustainable use of landscapes is envisaged as a separate objective in the extraction of mineral resources, as upon reclamation of land disturbed by extraction it must be ensured that the land would fit into the surrounding landscape and would not pose a danger arising from its special character to the persons or animals in the area. As a separate objective the performance and sustainable use of natural and cultural landscapes is formulated. Agricultural and restored landscapes must provide both economic and socio-cultural benefits and must be a habitat for many species. It can be said that the environmental strategy has the most explicit formulation of Estonia's landscape policy objectives.  
Provision  
...  
Regulations  
...  
Instruments  
...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

**54. Are landscape issues included in policies of foreign affairs?**

Yes  No

**55. Are landscape issues included in policies on forestry?**

Yes  No

Date  
...  
Title  
The Forestry Development Plan until 2020  
Description  
The Forestry Development Plan until 2020 is based on the concept of sustainable forest management, according to which forests shall be managed on a scale and in such a way as to ensure their diversity, regeneration, productivity and viability. The development plan defines the general principles of forest management, measures for restoration of damaged forests and training and information of forest owners, as well as preservation of suitable structural elements that can be harvested.  
Provision  
...  
Regulations  
...

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

**56. Are landscape issues included in policies on infrastructure?**

Yes  No

Date

...

Title

The Transport Development Plan 2014-2020

Description

The overall objective of the Transport Development Plan 2014-2020 is that the Estonian transport system would allow the movement of people and goods in an accessible, convenient, fast, safe and sustainable manner. The development plan is based on the principle that mobility opportunities have a significant impact on quality of life. The transport system must allow safe and environmentally friendly mobility for all. It shall be organized on the basis of the spatial development principles set out in the national spatial plan "Estonia 2030+". The transport system is preferably developed in a way that contributes to the reduction of the climate impact of transport and of the living and natural environment.

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

**57. Are landscape issues included in policies on leisure and recreation?**

Yes  No

Date

...

Title

The Estonian National Tourism Development Plan 2014-2020

Description

The objective of the Estonian National Tourism Development Plan 2014-2020 is to ensure the competitiveness and international attractiveness of Estonia as a tourism destination. The development plan focuses on the main themes characteristic to Estonian tourism and on the development of forms of tourism based thereon - urban tourism, cultural tourism (incl. food and sports tourism), nature and sea tourism and health tourism. Landscape values are also directly linked to recreational and tourism functions, as the high value, originality and accessibility are essential to the visit experience.

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

**58. Are landscape issues included in policies on geology and mineral extraction?**

Yes  No

Date

...

Title

The National Development Plan for the Use of Construction Resources 2011-2020

The National Oil Shale Development Plan 2016–2030

Description

The National Development Plan for the Use of Construction Resources 2011-2020 describes the current state of the use of construction resources, sets strategic goals for the development of use and forecasts the prospects for use, taking into account nature conservation and other necessary restrictions. The development plan notes the problems associated with the use of resources: many quarries have been left untreated, often delaying work and ignoring local interests. It is emphasized that in the future, upon reclamation of land disturbed by extraction it must be ensured that the land would fit into the surrounding landscape and urgent action should be taken to give local people access to new landscapes: waterbodies, parks and forests, sports facilities. More diverse design techniques must be used to enhance the landscape.

The general objective of the National Oil Shale Development Plan 2016–2030 is the efficient and sustainable use of oil shale as national wealth and also ensuring the sustainable development of the oil shale sector. To this end, the three strategic goals set in the Development Plan over the next 15 years are to be achieved, which are to increase the efficiency of oil shale mining and use, to reduce its negative environmental impact and to develop oil shale education and research. Oil shale mining (including flooded mines and quarries) has irreversibly altered the landscape (including water bodies) and groundwater characteristics. Post-mining problems caused by potential subsidence and water regime changes need to be addressed by local governments and the state when mining ended more than 10 years ago (142 km<sup>2</sup> in total).

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

**59. Are landscape issues included in policies on advertising?**

Yes  No

**60. Are landscape issues included in policies on nature conservation and protection?**

Yes  No

Date

...

Title

The Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2020

Description

...

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

**61. Are landscape issues included in policies on public works?**

Yes  No

**62. Are landscape issues included in policies on rural development?**

Yes  No

Date  
...  
Title  
The Rural Development Plan 2014-2020  
Description  
Biodiversity and landscapes have been treated as a sub-theme in the Estonian Rural Development Plan 2014-2020. Landscape diversity, species richness, as well as traditional breeds and varieties, semi-natural habitats and valuable landscape elements such as stonewalls are emphasized as important elements of rural areas.  
Provision  
...  
Regulations  
...  
Instruments  
...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

Date  
...  
Title  
...  
Description  
...  
Provision  
...  
Regulations  
...  
Instruments  
...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

Date

...

Title
...
Description
...
Provision
...
Regulations
...
Instruments
...
Reference
...
Website
...
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Level
...

**63. Are landscape issues included in policies on spatial/regional planning?**

Yes  No

Date
...
Title
National Plan "Estonia 2030+"
Description
The national plan "Estonia 2030+" sets out the principles and trends of the country's sustainable and balanced spatial development with the aim of achieving expedient use of space. The specific development objective of the plan is to ensure living opportunities in every populated place in Estonia. In relation to landscapes, it directly addresses the creation of a green infrastructure strategy and the preservation of different landscape values. It also emphasizes the need to develop the conditions for defining and preserving Estonian national landscapes.
Provision
...
Regulations
...
Instruments
...
Reference
...
Website
...
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Level
...

Date
...
Title
...
Description
...
Provision
...
Regulations
...
Instruments
...
Reference
...
Website



...  
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

Date  
...  
Title  
...  
Description  
...  
Provision  
...  
Regulations  
...  
Instruments  
...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

**64. Are landscape issues included in policies on sustainable development?**

Yes  No

Date  
...  
Title  
The Estonian National Strategy for Sustainable Development "Sustainable Estonia 21"  
Description  
One of the goals of the Estonian National Strategy for Sustainable Development "Sustainable Estonia 21" is that the Estonian landscape could become a bearing element of the local ecosystem. Landscape is seen as a living environment that encompasses global resources such as weather (climate), air and water. At the local level, however, it contains a place of residence, along with its biodiversity, recreational resources, as well as views and other aesthetic parameters, the preservation and development of landscapes is essential for the achievement of all the country's development goals.  
Provision  
...  
Regulations  
...  
Instruments  
...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

Date  
...  
Title  
...  
Description  
...  
Provision

...  
Regulations  
...  
Instruments  
...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

Date  
...  
Title  
...  
Description  
...  
Provision  
...  
Regulations  
...  
Instruments  
...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

**65. Are landscape issues included in policies on tourism?**

Yes  No

Date  
...  
Title  
The Estonian National Tourism Development Plan 2014-2020  
Description  
See p 57.  
Provision  
...  
Regulations  
...  
Instruments  
...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

Date  
...  
Title

...  
Description  
...  
Provision  
...  
Regulations  
...  
Instruments  
...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

Date  
...  
Title  
...  
Description  
...  
Provision  
...  
Regulations  
...  
Instruments  
...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

**66. Are landscape issues included in policies on water management?**

Yes  No

Date  
...  
Title  
Water Management Plans 2015-2021  
Description  
Water management plans are prepared every six years to provide a comprehensive overview of the status of Estonian water bodies and to plan activities to improve the status of rivers, lakes and coastal and marine waters. The guidelines and restrictions set in these plans must be taken into account in the planning and development plans and in the proceedings to issue the environmental permits.  
  
Provision  
...  
Regulations  
...  
Instruments  
...  
Reference  
...  
Website

...  
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

Date  
...  
Title  
...  
Description  
...  
Provision  
...  
Regulations  
...  
Instruments  
...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

Date  
...  
Title  
...  
Description  
...  
Provision  
...  
Regulations  
...  
Instruments  
...  
Reference  
...  
Website  
...  
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)  
Level  
...

**67. Are landscape issues included in other policies?**

Yes  No

**Use the free text commentary to add any additional information about ways in which landscape issues are included in other relevant policy areas at National, Regional and Local levels.**

...

**2.6. Specific measures**

**2.6.1. Awareness raising**

**2.6.1.1. Awareness raising**

**68. Have steps been taken to raise awareness of the value of landscapes, their role, and changes to them?**

Yes  No

If yes, please provide details of the relevant awareness raising initiatives for each sector

Initiative

Although there aren't currently specific awareness raising initiatives dedicated directly on the value of landscapes, their role, and changes to them, there are number of different initiatives, which contribute among other purposes also to above mentioned landscape values. These include trainings and information days on planning and built environment, theme years and months organized by nature and heritage protection agencies, information days, seminars and trainings on agricultural measures and forestry. Also the different events organized by county and local authorities. Museums, botanical and zoological gardens, educational institutions and media also play a major role in raising awareness at all ages and levels. Similarly, various databases and e-applications providing spatial information (Land Board's Xgis and WMS service, different map applications with their own layers of information, etc.) are of increasing importance.

Target group

- Civil society
- Private organisations
- Public authorities

Responsible institution

...

Description

...

Reference (publications, documentation...)

...

URL

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Examples

...

**69. Have key documents of the Convention (e.g. guidelines, reports etc) been translated into your language(s)?**

- Yes  No

**70. Are there any major regular landscape events?**

- Yes  No

**71. Are there specific publications devoted to landscape (e.g. books, journals, newsletters, articles etc.)?**

- Yes  No

If yes, provide details

Title

- 1) Eesti rahvusmaastikud sõnas ja pildis (Estonian National Landscapes in word and Picture). Author: Juhani Püttsepp, Photos: Ingmar Muusikus, Editor: Annika Poldre, Designer: Karmen Haiba
- 2) Various articles about landscape biodiversity in different journals and newspapers

Language(s)

estonian

Format

Paper, electronic

Type

book, journal, newspaper

Audience

general public

Description

...

Frequency

...

Editor

...

Website

...

More information

...

**72. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at international/national/regional/local level, apart from the Convention award?**

- Yes  No

**73. Are there any forums for discussion about landscape?**

- Yes  No

If yes, list main examples

Forum Landscape issues are discussed on seminars and forums, which focus on environment and heritage protection, forestry, agriculture, planning etc. Responsible institution ... Subject ... Description ... Membership ... Website ... Discussion forums ...
---

**74. Are there any social networks that specifically discuss landscape issues?**

Yes  No

**75. Is official landscape information publicly accessible on internet sites?**

Yes  No

If yes, provide details

Website There is a website about European Landscape Convention, which introduces how the provisions of the convention are fulfilled in Estonia. The website is available at: <a href="https://www.envir.ee/et/euroopa-maastikukonventsioon">https://www.envir.ee/et/euroopa-maastikukonventsioon</a> . Type ... Subject ... Description ... URL ... Other websites ...
---

Website ... Type ... Subject ... Description ... URL ... Other websites ...
--

## 2.6.2. Training and Education

### 2.6.2.1. Landscape appraisal and operations

**76. Have measures been taken to promote specialist training in landscape in public or private bodies?**

Yes  No

**77. Has financial or other support for training been set up?**

Yes  No

**78. Are there special Bachelor/Master degree programmes on landscape?**

Yes  No

Description

Curriculums which are directed straight to increase the quality of landscapes are Landscape Architecture (in Estonian University of Life Science and Tallinn University of Technology), Architecture and Urban design (in Estonian Academy of Arts and Tallinn University of Technology), Applied Architecture (in Tallinn University of Applied Sciences), as well as curriculums of Landscape Protection and Preservation, Management of Urban and Industrial Landscapes, Land Surveying and Land Management (in Estonian University of Life Science) and master studies in Urban Governance (in Tallinn University).

There are also curriculums which deal with landscapes as physical environment and habitat to different species like Geology, Geography, Biology and Ecology (in Tartu and Tallinn Universities). In the same educational and research institutions, the organization of the technical aspects of the environment and, as part of it also of landscape, are being addressed in the curriculums of Environmental Engineering and Geotechnics.

URL

...

**79. Are landscape diplomas recognised?**

Yes  No

Description

...

URL

...

**80. Are PhD scholarships for projects focusing on landscape available?**

Yes  No

Description

...

URL

...

**81. Other**

Yes  No

**Add any additional information about measures to promote specialist training.**

...

*2.6.2.2. Multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape*

**82. Are there specialist multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for other professionals from the private or public sectors?**

Yes  No

**83. Describe/list examples of the key multidisciplinary training programmes available to each sector**

Programme

...

Description

...

Website

...

Target group

Public sector

Private sector

Scientific

Associations

Other

...

**84. Training for other professions**

...

### 2.6.2.3. School and University Education

**85. Have measures been taken by the ministry/authority responsible for education to promote school and university courses which address the values of landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning?**

Yes  No

**86. Measures for the kindergarten**

Yes  No

**87. Measures for the primary school**

Yes  No

**88. Measures for the secondary school**

Yes  No

**89. Measures for the undergraduate university (Bachelor)**

Yes  No

**90. Measures for the postgraduate university (Master/PhD)**

Yes  No

**91. Measures for lifelong learning**

Yes  No

**92. Other measures**

Yes  No

**93. Describe/list examples of the key courses available to each group**

**94. Key courses for the kindergarten**

Yes  No

**95. Key courses for the primary school**

Yes  No

**96. Key courses for the secondary school**

Yes  No

**97. Key courses for the undergraduate university (Bachelor)**

Yes  No

**98. Key courses for the postgraduate university (Master/PhD)**

Yes  No

**99. Key courses for the lifelong learning**

Yes  No

**100. Other key courses**

Yes  No

**101. Are there other training bodies which provide qualifications in landscape-related fields?**

Yes  No

If yes, please list

Training body

Union of Estonina Environmental education centres

Role

The purpose is to promote environmental education and awareness in society and ensuring the quality of environmental education; also to unite and represent the interests of those involved in environmental education and develop their skills and cooperation Network. As well as to extend funding opportunities for environmental education.

It has great number of study programs and materials, many of them also available online.

<https://www.keskonnaharidus.ee/>

Type of qualification

Worker



- Technician
- Executive
- Other

...

Add any relevant additional information about landscape-related training bodies

...

**Use the free text commentary to provide further details about examples of good practice in school and university education.**

...

### 2.6.3. Improving knowledge

#### 2.6.3.1. Landscape identification

**102. Is identification of landscape required by law/regulation?**

- Yes  No

**103. Is there an official process for the identification of landscapes in your territory?**

- Yes  No

**104. Is there any other non-official process for the identification of landscapes in your territory?**

- Yes  No

If yes, at what administrative level does this occur

Level

- National
- Regional
- Local

Presentation

Landscape is identified in Estonia in all spatial planning documents, in surveys of natural objects and cultural heritage, in the process of the environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment, when evaluating the impact to the ecosystem services. Also there takes place the identification and evaluation of the agricultural land, as there is nearly 950 thousand hectares of agricultural land in Estonia for which agricultural subsidies are applied for and the prerequisite for subsidies is that the area is mapped and controlled by the competent authority. At least 5% of the sites are surveyed on the spot each year.

Landscapes are identified and evaluated also within the framework of the national program for monitoring of biodiversity and landscapes. The purpose of the monitoring shall be to identify and monitor changes in the landscape and to forecast possible developments. It has three sub-programs: remote landscape monitoring, agricultural landscape monitoring and coastal landscape monitoring. The programs are coordinated by the Environment Agency.

Although there is no nationwide and uniform mapping of abandoned and damaged landscapes in Estonia, the degraded landscapes are mapped in some areas, such as for example former mining areas, which are required to be restored after the end of the use of the mineral.

There is also a great number of studies about landscape's ecological and cultural values carried out in Estonian universities and a large number of local and international landscape-oriented research projects are conducted and ongoing in Estonia.

Landscape is identified and evaluated also through the process of environmental impact assessment.

Geographic information systems and modern digital cartography (GIS) are used to demonstrate landscape features such as terrain, population pattern, land use, economic activity, presence or absence of different landscape features, important habitats and habitats, and human heritage. Supported geographic information systems and map applications in Estonia are: Land Board geo-portal and various map applications ( <https://geoportaal.maaamet.ee/>); field register ( <https://kls.pria.ee/kaart> ), environmental register ( <http://register.keskkonnainfo.ee/envreg/main#HTTPOVkoYwgOupt8cj6L3Na3dha08LvHn0> ), national registry of cultural monuments ( <https://register.muinas.ee/> ), forest register ( <https://register.metsad.ee/#/> ), land cadastre ( <https://geoportaal.maaamet.ee/est/Ruumiandmed/Maakatastri-andmed-p117.html> ).

Reference URL

...

**105. What are the contents of each system used to identify landscape (whether required by law/regulation or not)?**

System

...

Responsible institution

...

Organiser

...

Scale

- National
- Regional
- Local

Geographical Scope

- All territory
- Specific areas

Categories (Article 2)

- Natural
- Rural
- Urban
- Peri-urban

Categories (other)

- Outstanding
- Everyday
- Degraded
- Other

...

Documentation

- Maps
- GIS
- Photographs
- 3D
- Other

...

Reference/URL

...

**106. Is there a specific methodology and mechanism used to identify landscapes?**

- Yes  No

If yes, provide details

Name

...

Description

...

Developer

...

Reference/Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

**107. Are the results of this work made widely available for public?**

- Yes  No

If yes,

How are they disseminated?

...

Use the free text commentary to give further details about landscape registers or inventories as appropriate.

...

**2.6.3.2. Landscape analysis**

**108. Are landscape characteristics, and the forces and pressures transforming landscapes, systematically analysed?**

- Yes  No

If yes, how is this done and what are the methodology and mechanisms used to do this (i.e. different programmes, tools, or measures)?

Methodology and mechanism

...

Responsible institution

...

Finance

...

Partner(s)

...

Reference/Website

...

**109. Are the results of this work widely available to the public?**

Yes  No

If Yes,

How are they disseminated?

...

Use the free text commentary to give further details.

See also section 107.

*2.6.3.3. Taking note of changes to landscape*

**110. Has a programme been established to monitor changes to landscape?**

Yes  No

If yes, provide details of the main programmes for monitoring landscape change

Programme

...

Description

Landscapes are identified and evaluated also within the framework of the national program for monitoring of biodiversity and landscapes. The purpose of the monitoring shall be to identify and monitor changes in the landscape and to forecast possible developments. It has three sub-programs: remote landscape monitoring, agricultural landscape monitoring and coastal landscape monitoring.

As well the changes to landscape are monitored in the process of spatial planning; by establishing the protection rules for the protected natural objects and cultural monuments and through the the monitoring of agricultural land (see also section 104.

Implementation

...

Methodology

...

Responsible institution

The programs are coordinated by the Environment Agency.

Finance

...

Partner(s)

...

Reference/Website

...

**111. Have a methodology and a mechanism been established to identify the forces and pressures acting on landscapes?**

Yes  No

**112. Are the results of this methodology and mechanism widely available to the public?**

Yes  No

Use the free text commentary to give further details about assessment and monitoring methodologies.

...

*2.6.3.4. Landscape assessment*

**113. Are the values assigned to identify landscapes by interested parties and the population concerned incorporated in specific landscape programmes and assessment methodologies?**

Yes  No

**114. Are the results of this methodology widely available for the public?**

Yes  No

Use the free text commentary to give further details about the use of values.

...

**2.6.4. Landscape quality objectives**

*2.6.4.1. Landscape quality objectives*

**115. Are specific methodologies and mechanisms (programmes/tools/measures) used to define landscape quality objectives?**

Yes  No

If yes, what are they?

Methodology and mechanism

...

Description

Landscape quality objectives are set:

1. At all levels of planning (state, county, local government), both in cities and in the countryside. Spatial plans are an inclusive spatial solution that are prepared in respect of a particular land area and that, in the cases provided by law, establishes the land use and building conditions for the area. Examples of setting quality objectives in different planning levels are as follows:

a) One function of a national spatial plan is to determine measures to ensure the preservation and functioning of valuable landscapes, valuable arable land and the green network.

b) Functions of county-wide spatial plans are to state the general conditions of use for ensuring the functioning of the green network, for the preservation of cultural heritage, valuable agricultural land, landscapes and natural biotic communities, also to define important leisure and recreation areas and to state the general conditions of use for such areas.

c) Functions of comprehensive plans are to select the location of construction works that have significant spatial impact; to specify the conditions to ensure the functioning of the green network and to determine the restrictions resulting from such network; to designate natural objects to be protected at the local authority level and to state the conditions for their protection and use; to designate valuable agricultural land, green areas, landscapes, individual features of landscapes and natural biotic communities and to state the conditions for their protection and use; to designate built-up areas of cultural and environmental value and to assign the status 'valuable' to individual objects and to state the conditions for their protection and use; to determine the measures to preserve locally significant cultural heritage, and the general conditions for the use of such heritage.

d) Functions of detailed spatial plans are to determine the requirements concerning the architectural solution and appearance of the envisaged construction works; to determine the principles for planting vegetation and street-side maintenance; to define built-up areas of cultural and environmental value, to assign the status 'valuable' to individual objects and to areas of arable land, and to determine the conditions for the protection and use of such areas and objects, provided such areas or objects have not been defined or assigned as valuable in the comprehensive plan. The detailed plans also give expression to the personal goals of the people in shaping the landscape.

2. In defining protection rules for protected areas and objects. Estonia's six national parks are all designed to protect the landscape and cultural heritage of the area. In addition, various protected areas, including landscape protected areas, have been established in Estonia to preserve, protect, study, introduce and regulate the use of the landscape. 19,4% of Estonia's land area and 28% of its water area are under nature protection. In order to ensure the preservation and improvement of landscape values, for each protected area following key documents are prepared: 1) protection rules, which set out the values of the object and permitted and prohibited activities; (2) management plans, which define the work required to achieve the objectives set by protection rules. And also set out the priority, scope and timing of those activities. According to the protection rules, activities that have significant impact on landscapes must be coordinated with the Environmental Board (eg use of natural resources, alteration of shore and coastline of water bodies, erection of buildings, regeneration felling).

3. The protection rules of the heritage conservation areas and immovables also have a significant impact on the condition, appearance and quality of landscapes. There are 12 heritage sites and ca 13,330 immovable monuments in Estonia. For heritage conservation areas and cultural monuments, special conditions for heritage conservations are developed for planning and design, in order to analyze their characteristics and the factors that change them, as well to set conditions for future action. The preparation of special conditions for heritage conservation is thus directly aimed at maintaining and improving quality. The Heritage Board monitors the condition of monuments and heritage conservation areas. The changes are reflected in the National Registry of Cultural Monuments, which contains information on all monuments under state protection in Estonia.

4. Environmental impact assessment is also directly aimed at improving and ensuring the quality of landscapes, which aims to prevent or reduce adverse environmental impacts by analyzing/assessing the environmental impact of the activity itself and its real alternatives already at the planning stage of the proposed activity and, based on these assessments, selecting the most appropriate solution for the activity.

5. In agriculture. In order to receive agricultural support, the applicant has to fulfill different requirements for maintaining the land in good agricultural and environmental condition. These include also some measures which purpose is the preservation and maintenance of landscape features - eg preservation of shrubs, grove of trees and hedges on arable land.

6. Extraction and use of mineral resources. The obligation to ensure that upon reclamation of land disturbed by extraction the land would fit into the surrounding landscape and would not pose a danger arising from its special character to the persons or animals in the area, is aimed directly to improve the quality of the landscape. Land disturbed by extraction shall be reclaimed in accordance with a project for reclamation of land disturbed by extraction. Conditions for reclamation are presented to the holder of an extraction permit and the consent to implement the reclamation project is granted by the Environmental Board. Reclamation of abandoned peat production areas is also aimed directly at improving landscape quality.

7. Quality of water and the usage of shores and banks. Water quality has a direct impact on landscapes as it affects, for example, the species composition of the shoreline vegetation - poor quality causes the eutrophication and overgrowth of water bodies. Pursuant to the Water Act, the use of water and a water body is for public or special use of water, the first of which is the use of a water body by anyone without buildings or technical equipment affecting the state of the water body; the second is the use of water by substances, structures or technical means which affect the status of the body of

water or groundwater. The right to the special use of water is based on a water permit. Obligation to hold water permit is obligatory f. ex if a water body is dammed or hydro-electric energy is used; a standing water body or wetland with an area of over 1 hectare is created or a standing water body or wetland with an area of 0.1 hectare is liquidated.

In order to ensure the quality of water bodies as well as to protect the shores and banks each water body has protection zones, where the activities are restricted - these are the water protection zone, the building exclusion zone and the limited management zone of the shore or bank. Although the main reason for the prohibitions is the quality of the water, the restrictions also have a direct impact on the landscape. Within the building exclusion zone the construction of new buildings and civil engineering works is prohibited, an exception may only be granted by the Environmental Board on the basis of an application together with adopted comprehensive or detailed plan submitted by the local government.

8. Encouraging local initiatives. Local authorities, as the formers of local life in the municipality or city, and those responsible for its organization, set quality objectives for the landscape on a daily basis and in various fields. These include spatial planning, public order and public policy requirements, building permits, road and street design as well as the preparation and implementation of development plans and action plans (eg landscaping action plan, public playground development plan, transport development plan, sustainable energy development plan, etc.). But also in setting construction and land use conditions in planning and placing natural objects under protection at the local government level.

Implementation

...

Responsible institution

...

Finance

...

Partner(s)

...

Reference/URL

...

**116. Are the results of this methodology and mechanism widely available for the public?**

Yes  No

If yes,

How are they disseminated?

...

Has the impact of this work been assessed?

Yes

No

...

**Use the free text commentary to give examples of how landscape quality objectives have been formulated.**

...

**2.6.5. Implementation**

**2.6.5.1. Implementation**

**117. Have instruments been introduced aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape?**

Yes  No

If yes, list the main instruments

Instrument

Instruments directly aimed at protecting and managing the landscapes are the protection rules of protected areas or the individual landscape objects; as well as management plans for protected areas, which purpose is to organize the protection of a protected natural object. As well as the protection rules of the cultural monuments.

Instruments aimed at planning the landscape are f. ex spatial plans (national spatial plan, County wide spatial plan, Comprehensive plan and detailed plan).

Description

...

Reference/Website

...

Responsible institution

...

Finance

...

Partner(s)

...

Has the impact of this instrument been assessed?

...

**Use the free text commentary to add any relevant additional information about the monitoring and regulation of change to landscapes.**

...

### 3. International co-operation

#### 3.7. International policies and programmes

##### 3.7.1. International policies and programmes

###### 3.7.1.1. International policies and programmes

**118. Is there co-operation with other countries at national/ regional/local level for the consideration of the landscape dimension in international policies?**

Yes  No

**119. Is there co-operation with other countries at the national/regional/local level for the consideration of the landscape dimension in international co-operation programmes?**

Yes  No

Use the free text commentary to provide any further information about the incorporation of landscape considerations in international policies and programmes.

...

###### 3.7.1.2. International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe

##### 3.7.2. International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe

###### 3.7.2.1. Has your State/Region organised a International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe?

**120. Have any events been organised in 2018?**

No

**121. Have any events been organised in 2019?**

No

**123. Have any events been organised in 2020?**

We are planning to organize a seminar dedicated to landscapes on 20th of October, the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe. The exact theme and presentations are under refinement.

#### 3.8. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

##### 3.8.1. Technical and scientific assistance

###### 3.8.1.1. Technical and scientific assistance

**122. Are there any examples of technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters?**

Yes  No

Use the free text commentary to provide any further information about European technical and scientific assistance and, if possible, examples of good practice.

...

##### 3.8.2. Exchange of landscape specialists

###### 3.8.2.1. Exchange of landscape specialists

**124. Are there examples of the exchange of landscape specialists, in particular for training and information purposes?**

Yes  No

Use the free text commentary to provide any further information about the exchange of landscape specialists and, if possible, examples of good practice.

...

##### 3.8.3. Exchange of information

###### 3.8.3.1. Exchange of information

**125. Are national, regional and local documents translated into other language(s)?**

Yes  No

If yes, provide details of key documents

Document

All legal acts are available also in english in Riigi Teataja ( <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/> )

Author

...

Date

...

Subject

...

Abstract

...

Translation

...

Description

...

Reference/Website

...

**126. Are there specific international actions in place to support the exchange of information (conferences, seminars, workshop, networks, exchange of publications, exhibitions, joint projects, EU projects, etc.)?**

Yes  No

**127. Is your State a member of governmental international organisations working on landscape?**

Yes  No

Use the free text commentary to provide any further information about exchange of information and, if possible, examples of good practice.

...

### 3.9. Transfrontier landscapes

#### 3.9.1. Transfrontier landscapes

##### 3.9.1.1. Transfrontier landscapes

**128. Are there mechanisms to encourage transfrontier co-operation at national, regional and local levels?**

Yes  No

**129. Are there joint transfrontier landscape initiatives?**

Yes  No

Use the free text commentary to provide any further information about local and regional transfrontier co-operation.

...

### 3.10. Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

#### 3.10.1. Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

##### 3.10.1.1. Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

**130. Did your State/Region ever participate in the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe?**

Yes  No

If Yes, provide details

Session 1 (2008-2009)

...

Session 2 (2010-2011)

...

Session 3 (2012-2013)

...

Session 4 (2014-2015)

...

Session 5 (2016-2017)

...

**131. How is the candidate for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe selected?**

#### Method of selection and rules

Estonia has participated on the Session 6 (2017-2018) with the project "Communities` activities day "Let`s do it!", Estonian Fund for Nature (NGO). Community activities day "Let`s do it" is the day of collective action for improvement of landscape quality and has taken place all over Estonia since 2008. The project was started and has been run by a non-governmental project team which has been very successful in involving a huge number of voluntary participants.

Project has helped to carry out a great number of different landscape management actions. Every community, organization or active citizen could participate in deciding what needed to be done and invited other people to join with the initiative. Traditionally Communities Activities Day takes place in first Saturday of May. Over the years in Estonia there have been more than 14 700 different landscape management actions, contributing also to the aspects of cultural and aesthetic values, with more than 433 600 participants. Thanks to the project local communities have become stronger and the public awareness about landscape values and sustainable development has increased. The project has also very practical outcome in contributing directly to the quality of the environment.

The project was selected by the working group implementing the landscape convention.

URL of the rules

...



Website

<https://www.teemeara.ee/en>

Has the impact of selection been assessed?

...

**132. Has the impact of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe been assessed?**

Yes  No

**133. Photo for the cover page of the Report**

Picture available on the website.

**134. Optional: Mention the name of the author and of the photo credit (©)**

View from Emumäe, the highest point of North-Estonia (by Urve Sinijärv)