

Proceedings



National Conference

**European Landscape Convention
of the Council of Europe**

*Integrated approach to landscape protection,
management and planning*

**Organised under the auspices of the Chairmanship of Croatia
of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe**

**by the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning
and
the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development
and the Council of Europe**

**with the support of the Ministry of Culture
and
the Ministry of Environment and Energy and the Environmental Protection and
Energy Efficiency Fund,**

**Celebrating the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe
Zagreb, Croatia, 20 October 2018**

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PROCEEDINGS

National Conference of Croatia

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WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Mrs Irena Matković

Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Croatia

Preservation of landscape values, their renewal and affirmation, are the basics of attractiveness of some areas for visitors, for development or investment, but also for both the quality of life of the existing population and demographic renewal, especially in rural areas.

It should be borne in mind that in landscape management the landscape is not a frozen image – the unchanging sum of all physical, natural and anthropogenic attributes of space – but a dynamic process where changes are possible, with the preservation and affirmation of identity and the directing of development, according to the desired model.

From the perspective of spatial planners, we recognise areas for action and priority future activities: improvement of regulation and refinement or clarification of competences, more effective cross-sectoral co-operation, development of landscape bases and atlases of landscapes at national, regional and local level, as well as strengthening of general awareness of the importance of landscapes, in particular by including landscape themes in education and training programmes.

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Integralni Pristup Zaštiti, Planiranju I Upravljanju Krajobrazom

Mr. Sc. Irena Matković

Ravnateljica Hrvatski zavod za prostorni razvoj, Hrvatska

Očuvanje krajobraznih vrijednosti, njihova obnova i afirmacija osnove su privlačnosti nekog područja za posjetitelje, razvoj ili investicije, ali i za očuvanje postojećeg stanovništva i demografsku obnovu, posebno u ruralnim prostorima.

Pri upravljanju krajobrazom valja imati na umu da on nije zamrznuta slika – nepromjenjiva suma svih fizičkih prirodnih i antropogenih atributa prostora – već dinamički proces u kojem su promjene moguće, ali uz očuvanje i afirmaciju identiteta i usmjeravanje razvoja prema željenom modelu.

Iz perspektive prostornih planera, prepoznamo prostore za djelovanje i prioritetne buduće aktivnosti: unapređivanje regulative i preciziranje nadležnosti, učinkovitiju međusektorsku suradnju, izradu krajobraznih osnova i atlasa krajobraza na nacionalnoj i nižim razinama te jačanje opće svijesti o značenju krajobraza, posebno uključivanjem krajobraznih tema u programe odgoja i obrazovanja.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907100>

Mr Krunoslav Šmit

Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, Professor at the University of Zagreb, Croatia

Prof. Dr. Sc. Krunoslav Šmit

Dekan Arhitektonskog Fakulteta, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Mr Šmit welcomed the participants and expressed the wish that the Conference would be of great importance for the development of landscape policies in Croatia.

Mrs Biserka Dumbović Bilušić

National Contact Point for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Culture, Croatia

Dr. Sc. Biserka Dumbović Bilušić, d.i.a.

Nacionalna kontaktna točka za provedbu Europske konvencije o krajoliku, Ministarstvo kulture, Hrvatske

Svjesna vrijednosti i raznolikosti svojih krajolika Hrvatska je među prvim zemljama, već 2000. godine, potpisala Europsku konvenciju o krajoliku, a 2002. godine donijela je Zakon o potvrđivanju Konvencije. Time se obvezala ugraditi krajolik u politike regionalnog i prostornog planiranja te u svoje kulturne, okolišne, agrikulturne, društvene, gospodarske i ostale politike koje mogu izravno ili posredno utjecati na krajolik. Preuzela je i obvezu prepoznavanja karaktera krajolika na nacionalnoj, regionalnoj i lokalnoj razini te uspostavljanje instrumenata za njegovu zaštitu, planiranje i upravljanje.

Izradom *Strategije i Programa prostornog uređenja Republike Hrvatske* (1997., 1999.) te studije *Krajolik – sadržajna i metodska podloga Krajobrazne osnove Hrvatske* (1999.) krajolik je prepoznat kao jedna od glavnih tema prostornog uređenja već prije gotovo 20 godina, dakle prije donošenja Europske konvencije o krajoliku. U tadašnjoj Strategiji prostornog uređenja zaključeno je da će se zbog potrebe odgovarajućeg vrjednovanja i obzirnog korištenja čitavog prostora, a ne samo posebno vrijednih predjela, uspostaviti Krajobrazna osnova Hrvatske, kao prostorno-planska podloga integralne zaštite prirodnih i antropogenih vrijednosti prostora i identiteta krajolika.

Strategija prostornog razvoja usvojena 2017. godine kao podlogu je izradila studiju „Krajolik-čimbenik prostornog razvoja“ (2015.) te je kao glavni cilj istaknula uključivanje krajolika u sustav prostornog uređenja i u prostorno-plansku dokumentaciju svih razina, kako bi na taj način unaprijedila i osuvremenila dosadašnje iskustvo u području prostornog planiranja. Krajolik je prepoznat kao osnovni životni, gospodarski i identiteski resurs. Spoznaja da su prirodne, kulturne, ekološke i društvene vrijednosti krajolika ograničene i potrošive upućuje na integralni pristup kojega uspostavlja krajolik kao holistički alat za planiranje, upravljanje i oblikovanje održivog razvoja.

Mnogi krajolici Hrvatske ocijenjeni su od nacionalnog i međunarodnog značaja pa ujedno postaju i važna sastavnica gospodarskog razvoja, posebice turističkoga. Približno je 8% teritorija Hrvatske prepoznato kao krajolik koji ima neki stupanj zakonske zaštite sa stanovišta zaštite prirode ili kulturne baštine. U okviru prostorno-planske dokumentacije (prostornih planova županija, gradova i općina) dio teritorija prepoznat je kao krajolik regionalne i lokalne vrijednosti. Međutim, postoje i ostali krajolici urbanih, ruralnih, suburbanih i degradiranih područja koji nisu obuhvaćeni nikakvom zaštitom, ali zahtijevaju unaprjeđenje i poboljšanje stanja.

Postojeći sustav zakonskog i institucionalnog bavljenja krajolikom u Hrvatskoj je sektorski, a krajolik je uključen u sustav zaštite prirode i okoliša, kulturne baštine i prostornog uređenja. U skladu s Konvencijom, sustav prostornog uređenja glavni je alat za provođenje mjera zaštite i održivog razvoja krajolika. Prostorno-planska dokumentacija, koja se u Hrvatskoj izrađuje za sve vrste i razine planiranja prema načelima intergralnog planiranja uključuje i pitanja krajolika. Dosad je nekoliko županija (Zagrebačka, Dubrovačko-neretvanska i Primorsko-goranska) te Grad Zagreb izradilo krajobrazne osnove, što znači da su prepoznale važnost krajolika i provele su prepoznavanje, karakterizaciju i ocjenu

vrijednosti i osjetljivosti svog teritorija. Na temelju provedene karakterizacije i vrjednovanja izrađene su smjernice i preporuke za zaštitu obilježja i vrijednosti krajolika u strateškim dokumentima i prostornim planovima s kriterijima za moguće otvaranje novih građevnih područja, turističkih zona, očuvanja identiteta postojećih naselja i pripadajućeg okruženja.

Krajolik je na posredan način uključen u sustav edukacije u osnovnim i srednjim školama, dok se u okviru visoko školskog obrazovanja odvija studij krajobrazne arhitekture na Agronomskom te pejzažne arhitekture na Arhitektonskom fakultetu. Kolegiji na temu krajolika dio su nastave fakulteta biotehničkih, prirodno znanstvenih i društveno humanističkih područja na Zagrebačkom i Zadarskom sveučilištu.

Brojni projekti koji se provede u okviru međunarodne suradnje omogućuju razmjenu znanja i edukaciju stručnjaka. U tome se posebno ističu međunarodni projekti prekogranične suradnje Zavoda za prostorno uređenje Dubrovačko neretvanske županije.

Krajolik se smatra javnim dobrom i nacionalnim interesom stoga predstavlja uporišnu vrijednost budućeg planiranja, zaštite i uređenja prostora RH, posebice u aspektu očuvanja identiteta prostora te kvalitete života pojedinaca i zajednice. Uspostava tijela na nacionalnoj razini zaduženog za koordinaciju sadašnjih sektorskih politika krajolika, unaprjeđenje zakonske osnove za provođenje Konvencije omogućilo bi učinkovitije planiranje i očuvanje vrijednosti krajolika kao jednog od temeljnih resursa razvoja, posebice u domeni turizma i proizvodnje zdrave hrane. Kultura krajolika koja odražava etičku odgovornost prema prirodnim i naslijeđenim humanističkim vrijednostima krajolika trebala bi biti u osnovi filozofije krajobrazne politike i strategije koju Hrvatska što prije treba uspostaviti.

Mr Damir Župan

Head of the Sector for United Nations and international organisations, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Croatia

Damir Župan

Ministarstvo vanjskih i europskih poslova, Hrvatska

Mr Damir Župan welcomed the participants and considered the importance of organising the event under the auspices of the Chairmanship of Croatia of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, on the occasion of the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe.

Mrs Marijana Balić

Member of Croatian Parliament, Member of the Delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Croatia

Marijana Balić

Zastupnica Hrvatskog sabora, članica Stalnog izaslanstva Hrvatskog sabora u Parlamentarnoj skupštini Vijeća Europe, Hrvatska

Integralni pristup zaštiti, planiranju i upravljanju krajobrazom

Poštovani potpredsjedniče Vlade Republike Hrvatske i ministre graditeljstva i prostornoga uređenja, Poštovana predsjednice Konvencije o europskim krajobrazima Vijeća Europe i zamjenice ministra održivoga razvoja i turizma Crne Gore, Poštovana izvršna tajnice Konvencije o europskim krajobrazima Vijeća Europe, Poštovani i cijenjeni uzvanici, dragi gosti, osobita mi je čast i zadovoljstvo, u svojstvu članice Izaslanstva Hrvatskoga sabora u Parlamentarnoj skupštini Vijeća Europe, čestitati vam današnji Međunarodni dan krajobraza.

Već drugi put, istim povodom, okupljaju se visoko kompetentni, uspješni i prepoznati stručnjaci. Namjerno koristim riječ već umjesto tek, jer sam mišljenja da je početak najteži – sve ovo što dolazi nakon pokazatelj je da postoje sve predispozicije kako bi današnje obilježavanje postalo dugogodišnja, uspješna i hvale vrijedna tradicija.

Krajobraz. Vjerujem kako se radi o riječi koju, u svakodnevnom govoru, čujemo vrlo rijetko. Međutim, sve što predstavlja je itekako stalno prisutno i podrazumijeva ono što, promatrajući golim okom, zamjećujemo u svojoj okolini. Konkretno rečeno, taj rezultat međusobnog djelovanja prirodnih i ljudskih čimbenika čini jedinstvenu sastavnicu našega okruženja.

Krajobraz ne poznaje granice!

Zaista, on nije usko određen i ne može ga se ograničiti, svuda je oko nas, a kao takav je idealan da bude sredstvo kroz koje će se dolaziti do prekograničnih suradnji. U tom kontekstu, valja spomenuti i Konvenciju o europskim krajobrazima Vijeća Europe koja potiče upravo na prekograničnu suradnju lokalne i regionalne razine kroz izradu i provođenje krajobraznih programa.

Struka je ta koja će dati konačnu riječ o onome što po pitanju krajobraza valja činiti, ali mi koji smo u poziciji raditi za dobrobit naše zemlje i Europske unije u cjelini, svakako ćemo štititi interese krajobrazne politike.

Kroz odnos nadležnih tijela javnih vlasti poduzimat ćemo mjere koje za konačni cilj imaju upravljanje i planiranje krajobrazom. Također, krajobraz ćemo štititi, njime ćemo upravljati osiguravajući mu redovitu brigu, a sve kako bismo uvažavali promjene koje nastaju uslijed socijalnih ili ekonomskih utjecaja na sam okoliš. Konačno, krajobraz ćemo i, na krilima vaših sugestija, planirati. Budućnost nam je svima najbitnija, ono što ostavljamo iza sebe, a tu vjerujem kako smo svi suglasni – krajobraz želimo očuvati, unaprijediti i obnoviti za one koji tek dolaze.

Posebnu čestitku želim uputiti organizatorima konferencije – Konvenciji o europskim krajobrazima Vijeća Europe, Ministarstvu graditeljstva i prostornoga uređenja kao i Hrvatskom zavodu za prostorni razvoj. Ne želim izostaviti niti one koji su usko surađivali s organizatorima – Ministarstvo kulture, Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i energetike te Fond za zaštitu okoliša i energetske učinkovitost. Svima vam čestitam na uspješnom i kvalitetnom angažmanu!

Svim tijelima državne uprave koja provode neke od ciljeva Konvencije želim obilježiti uspjeha u daljnjem radu. Vjerujem kako će i programi koje će nam danas predstaviti visokoškolske ustanove biti iznimno zanimljivi kao i konkretni projekti vezani uz pojedine teme.

Nisam stručnjak o temi koja nas je danas okupila, ali sam sretna što sam s vama i što mogu učiti upravo od onih koji u ovom polju vode glavnu riječ. Kombinacija hrvatskih predavača i inozemnih stručnjaka pravi je pogodak i jedan od argumenata zašto mislim da će se o današnjem događaju čuti još puno. Ako je suditi prema onome što ja vidim – s potpunim pravom!

Hvala vam!

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, on behalf of the Director General of Democracy of the Council of Europe

Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Izvršna tajnica Konvencije o europskim krajobrazima, Vijeća Europe

Mr Predrag Štromar, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Construction and Physical Planning of Croatia,

Mr Amir Muharemi, Deputy Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia,

Mrs Dunja Magaš, State Secretary of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning of Croatia,

Mrs Marijana Balić, Member of Croatian Parliament, Member of the Croatian Delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe,

Mrs Irena Matković, Director, Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Croatia,

Mr Krunoslav Šmit, Dean, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to express our great honour to celebrate in Croatia the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe under the auspices of the Chairmanship of Croatia of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, on the occasion of this important National Conference on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

This Conference is organised by the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development and the Council of Europe, with the support of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of the Environment and Energy, and the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Croatia.

I extend my thanks to Mr Predrag Štromar, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Construction and Physical Planning of Croatia, Mrs Dunja Magaš, State Secretary in the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, Mrs Irena Matković, Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Mrs Ingrid Gojević, Head of Service, Service for International Co-operation and Legal and Technical Affairs, and Mrs Jadranka Vranek, Head of Department for International Co-operation,

I am very pleased to meet authorities and professionals of Croatia working for the protection, management and planning of the landscape, with its natural and cultural components.

I am also most grateful that participants from other countries have been able to join this Conference in order to share their knowledge and experience.

Croatia ratified the Convention on 1st March 2004 and we appreciate very much the significant work developed for its implementation. As the Convention states, landscape has an important public interest

role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource that can promote economic activity and contribute to job creation. This is particularly relevant for Croatia, with so much attractive landscape which charms both inhabitants and visitors.

The Parties to the Convention have undertaken:

- 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;
- to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning, through the adoption of the specific measures (awareness-raising; training and education; identification and assessment; definition of landscape quality objectives; implementation);
- 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;
- 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.

It is thus important that these provisions are put into practice which establish strategies and policy documents to ensure that the landscape dimension is taken into consideration. It is also necessary to adopt legal and financial instruments and to develop new forms of co-ordination, both horizontal and vertical.

A Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member States on “The contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy with a view to sustainable development” asks governments of States Parties to the Convention to frame landscape policies in the long term, so that they take into account the common surroundings both for present and future generations.

This significant Conference will certainly contribute to the promotion of landscape policies which will enhance the quality and diversity of the landscapes of Croatia.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Mrs Sanja Lješković Mitrović

Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention; National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

Sanja Lješković Mitrović

Predsjedatelj Konferencije Vijeća Europe o Europskoj konvenciji o krajobrazu; Nacionalni predstavnik Europske konvencije o krajoliku, Ministarstvo održivog razvoja i turizma, Crna Gora

Mrs Sanja Lješković Mitrović thanked the authorities of Croatia for organising, with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe, such an important event which will positively contribute to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Croatia.

Mr Predrag Štromar

Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia, Minister of Construction and Physical Planning, Croatia

Predrag Štromar

Potpredsjednik Vlade Republike Hrvatske i ministar graditeljstva i prostornoga uređenja, Hrvatska

I am particularly pleased that this Conference is being held under the joint organisation of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning which I head, the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, and especially the Council of Europe – the Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention – in the year in which Croatia is presiding over the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

Therefore, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Croatia and of the Ministry of Construction I also greet the Chair of the Convention, Mrs Sanja Lješković Mitrović, and the Executive Secretary of the Convention, Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, whom I thank both for having given, during the Conference preparations as well as by their attendance today, their contribution and an international context to this event.

I would also like to thank other distinguished colleagues for their introductory speeches, as well as all foreign and Croatian lecturers who shall, during the day, share with us some of their knowledge and experience.

If we look around us, it is obvious that we live in a beautiful country, abounding in exceptional natural attractions and valuable architectural heritage. All this contributes to our perception of the landscape. Croatia must develop in line with its economic needs, but also in line with all those aspects that are expected to be fulfilled by us, in accordance with the times in which we live.

However, it is essential to point out that landscape is not an abstract notion or theme, to which someone could claim an exclusive right. It represents the space that we inherit, a space sensitive to the impacts and activities that leave traces: construction, transport, tourism, energy, agriculture and forestry, mining, water management and many other activities. It is our task to protect our space, and all the natural beauty, for the generations to come.

Physical planning links with landscape when physical planning system spatial projects are planned in the entire national territory, both the built parts and inbuilt parts. Physical planning establishes the link between the activities in space and the space itself, it determines the manner, conditions and measures for the realisation of spatial projects, since projects that are not contained in spatial plans cannot be realised.

In recent times we have been faced with intense population emigration, especially from rural to urban areas, and this also impacts on landscape transformation. This is a high-profile theme that engages the public, and it is good that it does so.

Citizens, however, expect us not only to talk about this, but to take tangible action. It is up to this Government to act concretely. Therefore, on this occasion, I shall also mention the measures undertaken

by the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning that are designed to aid young people in solving their housing issues. I am referring to the measures of state-subsidised housing and housing loan subsidies. To date, thanks to these measures, 13,000 families now have their own homes. I mention in particular the fact that in the subsidisation measure we have included the development index, which means that higher subsidies are awarded to young people who buy an apartment or house or build a house in rural areas, or in less developed areas.

The intention of this Government and our Ministry is to maximise the effort into making Croatia once again a country desirable to live and work in.

The Republic of Croatia is a signatory of the European Landscape Convention and ratified it by the respective Act on Convention Ratification, which was adopted in 2002 and came into effect in 2004. The Protocol on Amendments to the Convention is a further topical theme and represents continued care for the landscape at the European level; the Republic of Croatia is about to consider initiating its ratification procedure in co-operation with several ministries involved in this theme in their specific ways.

By organising this Conference, and by intensifying the activities related to landscape within the scope of physical planning at the national level, the Ministry shall continue enhancing the care for the landscape, fostering thereby co-operation among all public-law bodies, the scope of which has an impact on some landscape components.

Finally, I am particularly pleased to have the honour to open the Conference, to mark for the second time the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe.

I wish all of you who have decided to share today's non-working day [Saturday] here with us a successful and interesting conference!

Thank you.

SESSION I

Democracy and education

The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 19 July 2000, the [European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe](#) was opened for signature by European States in Florence on 20 October 2000. To date, 39 Council of Europe member States have ratified the Convention and two States have also signed it. Croatia signed the Convention on 20 October 2000 and ratified it on 15 January 2003. It entered into force on 1 March 2004.

As the first international treaty devoted to all dimensions of the landscape, the Convention addresses the Organisation's major challenges in the field of human rights, democracy and the rule of law with a view to sustainable development. The signatories to the Convention have declared themselves "concerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment", considering the cultural dimension of the landscape. The concept of sustainable development is understood as fully integrating the environmental, cultural, social and economic dimensions in an overall and integrated approach, that is, by applying them to the entire territory.

Although each citizen must, of course, contribute to preserving the quality of the landscape, it is the authorities that are responsible for establishing the general framework that enables that quality to be assured. The Convention accordingly lays down the general legal principles that must guide the adoption of national landscape policies and the establishment of international co-operation in this area.

Important work on sustainable development, highlighting the place of landscape in the lives of human beings and societies, has been carried out in the framework of the Work Programme of the Convention. The Convention and the basic texts on its implementation help to promote: the definition and legal recognition of the landscape; the consideration of the landscape dimension in national and international policies; the development of international co-operation; and the recognition of exemplary projects.

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Each Party to the Convention 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 of the European Landscape Convention – Specific measures)

The [Second International Landscape Day](#) of the Council of Europe, held on 20 October 2018, is devoted to "Landscape and education".

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has already adopted the following basic texts, for the implementation of the Convention concerning education: [Recommendation CM/Rec\(2008\)3 on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention](#); [Recommendation](#)

[CM/Rec\(2014\)8 on promoting landscape awareness through education](#); [Recommendation CM/Rec\(2015\)7 on pedagogical material for landscape education at primary level](#).

[Recommendation CM/Rec\(2008\)3](#) contains a series of theoretical, methodological and practical guidelines and is intended for Parties to the Convention which wish to draw up and implement a national landscape policy based on the Convention. It indicates in particular the following provisions on education:

“While schools in certain States already offer landscape training, such training should be strengthened so as to develop children’s sensitivity to questions which they are likely to experience when looking at the quality of their surroundings. Furthermore, this is a way of reaching a population through the family.

This can come about through education in several disciplines, whether geography, history, the natural sciences, economics, literature, arts, architecture or engineering disciplines, or civil education.

School curricula should foster an awareness of landscape themes at various levels, through learning to read landscapes and through sensitisation to relations between quality of life and landscape; to relations between ecology and landscape problems; and to social and economic questions.

Landscape constitutes a teaching resource because, when reading it, pupils are brought face to face with visible signs of their surroundings that relate to spatial-planning issues. Landscape reading also makes it possible to understand current and historical approaches to landscape production as an expression of a community’s identity”.

[Recommendation CM/Rec\(2014\)8](#) considers that one of the aims of education is to “train young people and equip them with a set of skills necessary for citizenship and democracy”, and assert that “educational activities in the landscape field are an excellent way of giving meaning to the future”. It recommends that the governments of member States Parties to the European Landscape Convention “adopt legislative, regulatory, administrative, financial and other appropriate measures to initiate or to develop landscape education activities and to promote landscape awareness among the young in accordance with the principles set out in the appendix to this recommendation”.

The [21st Meeting of the Council of Europe of Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: “Landscape and education” \(Tropea, Italy, 3-5 October 2018\)](#) aimed to present experiences of public policies and other initiatives concerning the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on education at primary and secondary school, at university and also in continuous education.

Excellent experiences of landscape education are already part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe: “The project of education and awareness-raising: city, territory, landscape”, Generalitat of Catalonia and Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain; “We are making our landscape”, Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects, Slovenia; “Environmental education in the town of Strakonice year by year, or Pilgrimage through the Contemplative Landscape”, Municipality of Strakonice, Czech Republic; “Education of Children in Heavily Industrialised Landscapes”, Elementary School in the city of Most, Czech Republic (European Landscape Convention: [The Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe](#), Territory and Landscape Series, 2018, No.105).

It is now important to introduce landscape education into educational programmes. A publication for teachers on landscape education in primary schools is being prepared by the Council of Europe.

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Since the adoption of the European Landscape Convention, major progress has been made towards the establishment of landscape policies at national, regional and local level. Drawing on shared objectives, these policies foster the quality of a common living environment.

[Recommendation CM/Rec\(2017\)7 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy with a view to sustainable development](#) recommends that the governments of States Parties to the European Landscape Convention “consider the importance that quality and diversity of landscapes has for the minds and bodies of human beings, as well as for societies, in the reflections and work devoted to human rights and democracy, with a view to sustainable development” and “frame landscape policies in the long term, so that they take into account the common surroundings for present and future generations”.

References of the Council of Europe on Landscape and Education:

www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention

Proceedings of the Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the Convention:

- “[Awareness-raising, training and education](#)”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
- “[Landscape and Education](#)”, Tropea, Calabria (Italy), 3-5 October 2018

Publications:

- Council of Europe, “[Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention](#)”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
 - Landscape and awareness-raising, training and education
- Council of Europe, “[Landscape facets: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention](#)”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012
 - Landscape and children’s education
- Council of Europe, “[Landscape dimensions: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention](#)”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2017
 - Landscape and primary and secondary education
- Council of Europe, “[Council of Europe Landscape Convention: Contribution to human rights, democracy and sustainable development](#)”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2018

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Konvencija o Europskim krajobrazima, Vijeća Europe

Dr. Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Izvršna tajnik Europske konvencije za krajobraz, Vijeće Europe

Konvencija o europskim krajobrazima Vijeća Europe (www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/176), koju je Odbor ministara usvojio u Strasbourgu 19. srpnja 2000. godine, otvorena je za potpisivanje europskim državama u Firenci 20. listopada 2000. godine. Do danas je 39 država članica Vijeća Europe ratificiralo Konvenciju. Hrvatska je Konvenciju potpisala 20. listopada 2000., a ratificirala ju je 15. siječnja 2003. godine.

Kao prvi međunarodni ugovor posvećen svim dimenzijama krajobraza, Konvencija se bavi glavnim izazovima organizacije u području ljudskih prava, demokracije i vladavine prava u pogledu održivog razvoja.

Premda svaki građanin mora, naravno, pridonijeti očuvanju kvalitete krajobraza, vlasti imaju odgovornost za uspostavu općeg okvira koji daje podlogu da se ta kvaliteta osigura. Sukladno tome, Konvencija propisuje opća pravna načela koja moraju biti smjernice za usvajanje nacionalnih krajobraznih politika i uspostavu međunarodne suradnje u tom području.

Od usvajanja Konvencije o europskim krajobrazima (www.coe.int/en/web/landscape), ostvaren je velik napredak prema uspostavi krajobraznih politika na nacionalnoj, regionalnoj i lokalnoj razini. Oslanjajući se na zajedničke ciljeve, ove politike promiču kvalitetu zajedničke životne sredine.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907106>

Issue of cultural landscape normativity and inclusiveness

Mrs Laura Šakaja

Full Professor, Department of Geography, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Although it is defined in different ways, the term “cultural landscape” always points to the particular spatiality within which the geographical area, as well as its material appearance, are constructed through social practice. In the social construction of the landscape, the relations of power are included.

Landscaping is therefore a medium through which social groups possessing power can transform their own view of the world into a normative one. However, the idea of social plurality and inclusiveness implies contestation of such landscape normativity. Therefore, the landscape is one of the polygons in which processes of contestation and harmonisation of the interests of different social groups take place.

In this presentation research will be presented that deals with the development of these processes in Zagreb, at the morphological and symbolic level. The symbolic dimension of the city landscape will be analysed using the example of monuments and the opposing discourses and ideologies they represent, and the morphological dimension of the landscape based on its (non-)adaptation to the needs of people with disabilities.

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Problem normativnosti i inkluzivnosti kulturnog krajolika

Prof. Dr. Sc. Laura Šakaja

Geografski Odsjek, Prirodoslovno-matematički fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Termin kulturni krajolik, iako se definira na različite načine, uvijek upućuje na osobitu prostornost unutar koje se geografski areal i njegov materijalni izgled konstruiraju društvenom praksom. U društvenu konstrukciju krajolika pritom su uključeni odnosi moći. Krajolik je dakle medij preko kojeg društvene skupine koje posjeduju moć pretvaraju vlastito viđenje svijeta u normativno. Međutim, ideja društvene pluralnosti i inkluzivnosti podrazumijeva osporavanje takve normativnosti krajolika.

Stoga je krajolik jedan od poligona na kojima se odvijaju procesi osporavanja i usklađivanja interesa različitih društvenih skupina. U danoj prezentaciji bit će predstavljena istraživanja koja se bave odvijanjem rečenih procesa u Zagrebu, i to na morfološkoj i simboličkoj razini.

Simbolička dimenzija krajolika grada analizirat će se na primjeru spomenika i suprotstavljenih diskursa – ideologija koje oni zastupaju, a morfološka dimenzija na temelju njegove (ne)prilagođenosti potrebama osoba s invaliditetom.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907129>

Landscape Laboratory of the Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage: Actions and achievements for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Silvia Fernández Cacho

Landscape Laboratory, Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute (IAPH), Spain

Mr Héctor Sáenz de la Cuesta

Landscape Laboratory, Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute (IAPH), Spain

The Landscape Laboratory of the Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage (IAPH) was created in the year 2000 in the framework of an international project within the Culture 2000 Programme. Since then, the Laboratory has worked on developing methods and techniques for the documentation and study of the cultural values of landscapes and its incorporation into public policies.

Some of the most relevant projects of the Laboratory will be described, especially the set of actions developed in the environment of the Bolonia Cove, which will be submitted for the sixth Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

Andalusia is an Autonomous Community situated in the south of Spain with an area of 87,268 square kilometres and divided into eight provinces. It has a regional government, the Junta de Andalucía, the responsibilities of which are split between thirteen Ministries, the Ministry of Culture being the one responsible for managing the cultural heritage of Andalusia.

The IAPH is a government-run entity belonging to the Ministry of Culture, authorised as a research institute, the purposes of which include the monitoring, research and innovation, documentation, communication and development of historical heritage. The Landscape Laboratory is the IAPH Department responsible for guiding the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the plans, programmes and actions carried out by the Andalusian government in the area of historical heritage.

The Laboratory was created in 2000, thanks to a project of the European Culture 2000 programme, led by the IAPH, which established operating criteria for the landscape of large archaeological sites at Baelo Claudia (Spain); Cortona (Italy); Miróbriga (Portugal); and Thessalonica (Greece).

Since then, the Laboratory has executed numerous multidisciplinary projects and actions (in collaboration with other national, international and regional institutions) which have progressed the implementation of the specific measures of the Convention associated with the promotion of awareness, training and education, identification and evaluation, landscape quality goals and implementation.

Promotion of awareness

The Landscape Laboratory's work to promote awareness is aimed in particular at three target groups: the local population, heritage and landscape professionals and citizens in general.

- Local population. Guided tours aimed at the local population are offered at sites of cultural interest. These tours are often organised to coincide with events such as European Heritage Days.
- Heritage professionals. A channel has been designed on the IAPH web portal which is dedicated to providing information on Andalusian cultural landscapes, in addition to the Laboratory's projects themselves. In order to reinforce this information, an electronic newsletter is produced which includes the 'landscape of the month' and news items on the subject of landscape (books published, news in the media, scientific or informative events, etc.). This newsletter is both sent out directly and published in the social media.
- General population. Although anyone can benefit from the aforementioned actions, other activities for a wider audience are organised on a regular basis. This is the case with those aimed at the media and social networks and visits to the IAPH itself, which include people and groups with a wide range of profiles, such as citizen associations, schoolchildren, university students and senior citizen groups.

Training and education

The IAPH has an extensive training agenda, either through its own initiatives or in collaboration with other institutions.

In the area of landscape, its own training projects have fundamentally focused on offering monographic courses and workshops, in addition to individualised training through grant programmes, and training and research placements. The research grants have led to advances in the areas of graphical representation of landscapes, industrial landscapes and the relationship between landscape and heritage. The placements of a more genuine training nature have been offered to people from various national and international research centres, giving them the chance to get involved in some of the Laboratory's projects and put its work methodology into practice.

In addition to its own training schedule, initiatives have been executed in collaboration with other institutions based on offering content on this subject in degree and master's courses, promoted by research centres or public administration bodies on a regional, national and international scale. Amongst the latter, various projects carried out in Latin America (for example in Ecuador, Chile and Brazil) are noteworthy. Whenever possible, participatory work sessions have been offered, in order that professionals from various disciplines can interact, in order to achieve joint results and promote interdisciplinary action.

Regarding participatory training actions, those carried out through a technical training programme run by the National Institute of Historical-Artistic Heritage (IPHAN) of the Government of Brazil stand out. The purpose of this programme was to train the technical staff belonging to the IPHAN and other bodies responsible for the territorial management of cultural heritage, in order to produce a Cultural Landscape Guide of the Guarani Missions of Brazil, which has been declared World Heritage by UNESCO.

Through this programme, an introductory week-long course took place, to clarify the fundamental concepts, explain example cases and discuss certain aspects in relation to the landscape of the Guarani Missions National Park. The second project, carried out in Porto Alegre and São Miguel das Missões, brought together a group of professionals from various disciplines who, through the design of participatory sessions, produced the initial draft of the future Guide, including a collaborative graphic and

cartographic system and a map of agents who should be involved to a greater or lesser degree, in addition to the characterisation of the landscapes and the proposal of quality goals.

Landscape identification, evaluation and goals

Through their work to document and study the cultural landscapes of Andalusia, the Landscape Laboratory has led or collaborated on numerous projects on different scales and in different territorial areas.

On the regional scale, the work of classifying Andalusian landscapes as heritage was carried out. For this purpose, the Andalusian territory was divided into 32 landscape areas, based on their physical and cultural characteristics, and their main environmental, social, historical, heritage and perceptive traits were analysed. A diagnosis and series of recommendations to be integrated into urban and territorial planning were drawn up for each of them.

The main contribution of this project was to go beyond the individualised study of cultural assets to contextualise these as part of the territorial system of which they form part. Thus, the study covers the analysis of the cultural values of all the landscapes, not exclusively the most outstanding and unique ones but also the ordinary, deteriorated ones.

As a result of this work, landscapes that were representative of the cultural and natural values of each landscape area on a local scale were selected to create the Register of Andalusian Landscapes of Cultural Interest.

This register currently includes a total of 116 landscapes throughout the Andalusian territory, classified in five categories or systems: settlement, communications and transport, security and defence, the obtaining and transformation of resources and ideological and associative systems. These categories are in turn broken down into 12 types and 41 subtypes of landscape, allowing each of these to be classified in a main or secondary manner.

In addition to their classification, each landscape has also been characterised in a documentary file which includes the characteristics of the physical environment, historical processes, socioeconomic activities and social perceptions of each of them. Finally, the main aspects in relation to the management thereof are highlighted and a set of recommendations are made to promote the maintenance of their values. All the information is accessible through the IAPH website.

Together with these projects, for the purpose of defining a methodology for the documentation of cultural landscapes, others have been carried out in order to provide guidelines for their management on a local scale. Amongst these we would highlight the Cultural Landscape Guide of the “Ensenada de Bolonia” (Bolonia cove) and the Seville Urban Historical Heritage Guide.

The Cultural Heritage Guide of the Ensenada de Bolonia focuses its attention on the Baelo Claudia Archaeological Complex (Tarifa, Cádiz). Following its characterisation and diagnosis, the Guide proposes a set of projects and actions to improve public knowledge, management, protection and social enjoyment,

involving all the social agents concerned. Some of these actions have been carried out by the IAPH with financial assistance of just over 3.7m € from the Ministry of Culture of the Government of Spain.

Specifically, through the Projects Department of the IAPH, a landscape adaptation project was designed and executed for the Archaeological Complex and other archaeological sites of the cultural landscape of the Ensenada de Bolonia to qualify the perception of its heritage and landscape values. This action will be presented at the next Council of Europe Landscape Award Session, 2018-2019.

For its part, the Seville Urban Historical Landscape Guide applies a methodology aimed at the evaluation and management of an urban landscape of high value in terms of heritage. This work is the result of collaboration between the World Heritage Centre and the IAPH, begun in 1998 through multilateral meetings held in Uruguay, Spain, Malta, Cuba and Mexico. The meetings sought to define conservation indicators in World Heritage cities, given the difficulties inherent in balancing the rate and direction of changes in these cities with the preservation of their exceptional universal value. Finally, the case study that was applied to the city of Seville and carried out by the IAPH incorporated the concept of urban historical landscapes, going beyond that of a historical city to include this and the environment that gives it territorial consistency.

In this project, the cultural and natural value of the city and its surroundings are conceived as the pivotal point around which the other sectoral policies involved in the sustainable management revolve. In support of this management, the Guide deploys 42 measures, broken down into four general goals:

- regeneration of the urban and peri-urban environment;
- adaptation of territorial infrastructures;
- promotion of sustainable socio-economic activities;
- qualification of the integration of cultural heritage into contemporary landscapes.

All these projects have been led by the Landscape Laboratory, although other institutions and professionals were also involved, thus forming interdisciplinary working teams, integrating contributions from various scientific disciplines such as Archaeology, Art History, Architecture, Biology, Geography, Economy, Anthropology and History into the end result, and this can be seen in various monographs published by the IAPH.

Implementation

The Landscape Laboratory of the IAPH is considered one of the specific instruments created by the Regional Government of Andalusia for the implementation of landscape policies, as recommended by the European Landscape Convention.

In addition to the projects and actions it carries out, some of which have been presented previously to these Meetings, the Laboratory forms part of the scientific monitoring of the co-ordination instruments for the sectoral policies at regional and national level: the Andalusian Landscape Strategy and the National Cultural Landscape Plan.

At regional level, the Andalusian Landscape Strategy is an interdepartmental point of reference where various sectoral policies responsible for the protection, management and planning of landscapes on a regional level come together. At the same time, the National Cultural Landscape Plan is run by the Government of Spain in collaboration with the Autonomous Communities, and its scope includes the definition of methodologies and operating priorities. The Laboratory is permanently integrated into the composition and monitoring committees of both instruments.

Finally, the work carried out within the scope of the analysis of social perception and public participation in the management processes, in addition to collaborative work to update regional and national heritage legislation with the recommendations of the European Landscape Convention, amongst other goals, these are noteworthy.

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Laboratorij za krajobraze instituta za povijesnu baštinu andaluzije: aktivnosti i postignuća u rovedbi konvencije o europskim krajobrazima

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Laboratorij za krajobraze Instituta za povijesnu baštinu Andaluzije nastao je 2000. godine u sklopu međunarodnog projekta kao dio programa Kultura 2000 i od tada radi na razvoju metoda i tehnika za dokumentiranje i proučavanje kulturnih vrijednosti krajobraza i njegovo uključivanje u javne politike.

U radu će biti prikazani neki od najrelevantnijih projekata Laboratorija, posebice skup aktivnosti koje se razvijaju i provode u okolici uvale Bolonia, a koje će biti predstavljene na sljedećoj dodjeli nagrade za krajobraz Vijeća Europe.

More information: www.iaph.es/paisajecultural

Presentation of the study of landscape architecture of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Zagreb

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Mrs Monika Kamenečki

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Landscape Architecture, an undergraduate degree at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, is an interdisciplinary and inter-faculty programme including the participation of six fields of the University of Zagreb: the Faculties of Agriculture, Architecture, Humanities and Social Sciences, Geodesy, Science and Forestry.

The study was established in accordance with the recommendations of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA), with the explicit official support of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning. It is the only integral five-year study of landscape architecture in the Republic of Croatia. The aim of the course is to enable students, through a contemporary teaching process, to acquire competences in the field of design, planning and management of landscapes.

The Faculty of Landscape Architecture and the Institute for Ornamental Plants, Landscape Architecture and Garden Art at the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Zagreb, in co-operation with LE:NOTRE Institute, is organising the LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum 2019, to be held in Zagreb from 9-13 April 2019, entitled "Learning Landscape".

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Prezentacija studija krajobrazna arhitektura agronomskog fakulteta sveučilišta u Zagrebu

Doc. Dr. Sc. Iva Rechner Dika

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Doc. Art. Monika Kamenečki

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Sveučilišni studij Krajobrazna arhitektura Agronomskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu interdisciplinarni je i interfakultetski studij u čijoj nastavi sudjeluje šest sastavnica Sveučilišta u Zagrebu: Agronomski, Arhitektonski, Filozofski, Geodetski, Prirodoslovno-matematički i Šumarski fakultet.

Studij je osnovan u skladu s preporukama Međunarodne federacije krajobraznih arhitekata (IFLA), uz eksplicitnu službenu potporu Ministarstva graditeljstva i prostornoga uređenja, te je jedini cjeloviti petogodišnji studij krajobrazne arhitekture u Republici Hrvatskoj. Cilj je studija suvremenim nastavnim

procesom omogućiti studentima stjecanje kompetencija u području oblikovanja, planiranja i upravljanja krajobrazima.

Studij Krajobrazna arhitektura i Zavod za ukrasno bilje, krajobraznu arhitekturu i vrtu umjetnost Agronomskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu u suradnji s LE:NOTRE Institutom organiziraju LE:NOTRE forum 2019, koji će se održati u Zagrebu od 9. do 13. travnja 2019. godine pod nazivom „Learning Landscape“.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907129>

Democratic use of terms – Education from undergraduate to doctoral studies

Mrs Bojana Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci

Full Professor, Head of the Department of Urban Planning, Spatial Planning and Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

At the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb, the interdisciplinary possibilities of landscape architecture are taught as an integral part of design. The links between landscape architecture, landscape urbanism and landscape planning are explored in research topics from different perspectives. Landscape architecture, landscape urbanism and planning connect architecture and urbanism, science and art, by enabling solutions and creating adaptable, living spaces that support the life of all forms, both now and in the future.

Landscape architecture is present in the undergraduate, graduate and doctoral studies as well as in international scientific and research projects. In the curriculum, the concept of emanation of urban landscape is used in detecting and using multilayer values in spatial planning, showing landscape impressions, modifying knowledge and examining changes over time, and considering the consequences of adding new structures within a space.

The associative features of urban landscape emphasise a subjective experience that should be treated as equivalent to an objective approach, based on observation and analysis. Both approaches are important in raising awareness of the values of both the everyday and exceptional landscapes, through personal and collective memory, and finally, in raising awareness and responsibility within human communities about their surrounding landscapes and heritage.

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Demokratsko korištenje pojmova – Edukacija od preddiplomskog do doktorskog studija

Prof. Dr. Sc. Bojana Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci

Predstojnica, Katedra za urbanizam, prostorno planiranje i pejzažnu arhitekturu, Arhitektonski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Zagrebu podučavaju se interdisciplinarnе mogućnosti pejzažne arhitekture kao integralni dio projektiranja. Otkrivaju se veze perivojnog oblikovanja, pejzažnog urbanizma i pejzažnog planiranja istražujući teme iz različitih motrišta. Perivojna arhitektura, pejzažni urbanizam i planiranje povezuju arhitekturu i urbanizam, znanost i umjetnost omogućavajući rješenja i stvaranje adaptabilnih, živih prostora koji podržavaju život svih oblika, sada i u budućnosti.

Pejzažna arhitektura prisutna je u preddiplomskom, diplomskom i doktorskome studiju te u međunarodnim znanstvenim i istraživačkim projektima. U radovima se koristi koncept emanacije urbanog pejzaža pri detekciji i korištenju višeslojnih vrijednosti u prostornom uređenju, čime se pokazuju impresije pejzaža, modificiraju saznanja i ispituju promjene tijekom vremena te posljedice dodavanja novih struktura u prostoru.

Asocijativna obilježja urbanog pejzaža naglašavaju subjektivno iskustvo, što je pristup promatran kao ekvivalentan objektivnom. Oba su pristupa važna u podizanju svijesti o vrijednostima i svakodnevnih i iznimnih pejzaža u osobnoj i kolektivnoj memoriji te, naposljetku, u podizanju svjesnosti i odgovornosti za pejzaž i baštinu unutar ljudske zajednice kojima ona obiluje.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907130>

The “Most beautiful school gardens in the Republic of Croatia” – Taking care of space and the environment from an early age

Mrs Đurđica Čočić

Project Editor, Croatian Radio Television, Croatia

The project, “Most beautiful school gardens in the Republic of Croatia”, conducted under the auspices of Croatian Radio and Television ecological education, involved kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, student homes, education and training centres, children’s homes and nursing homes for the education of children and youth.

In the gardens that they shape and arrange, children learn to love nature and recognise the value and beauty of the landscape in which they live. With this play, they learn how to sow seeds, nurture a young plant, harvest its fruit, and how to preserve a healthy soil. They learn about landscape heritage near where they live, and participate in the creation of educational films about the parks and plantations of their environs.

The project promotes exclusive organic farming, breeding of native and domestic plants and a return to traditional gardens. In 2005, the project received the European Federation of Journalists’ Award for a unique ecological and educational approach to youth.

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„Najljepši Školski vrtovi u republici hrvatskoj“ – Briga o prostoru i okolišu od malih nogu

Đurđica Čočić

Urednica projekta Hrvatska, radiotelevizija Hrvatska

U ekološko-obrazovnom projektu Hrvatske radiotelevizije „Najljepši školski vrtovi u Republici Hrvatskoj“ sudjeluju vrtići, osnovne i srednje škole, učenički domovi, centri za odgoj i obrazovanje, domovi za djecu te domovi za odgoj djece i mladeži.

U vrtovima koje sama oblikuju i uređuju djeca uče voljeti prirodu, prepoznati vrijednost i ljepotu krajobraza u kojem žive. Kroz igru uče kako posijati sjeme, njegovati mladu biljku, ubrati njezin plod te kako sačuvati zdravo tlo. Uče o krajobraznoj baštini kraja u kojem žive i sudjeluju u izradi edukativnih filmova o parkovima i nasadima svojih mjesta.

Projekt promiče isključivo organsku poljoprivredu, uzgoj izvornog i domaćeg bilja te povratak tradicijskim vrtovima. Projekt 2005, godine dobio je nagradu Europske federacije novinara za jedinstveni ekološko-obrazovni pristup mladima.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907131>

SESSION II

Landscape in spatial planning

Landscape in the Croatian Spatial Planning System

Mrs Dunja Magaš

State Secretary, Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, Croatia

Mrs Ingrid Gojević

Head of Service, Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Croatia

Landscape, as a reflection of natural and cultural heritage, is an integral part of national identity, but also an indispensable premise of spatial planning as a tool for sustainable space development. In recent years,, landscape has been given importance at a national level, through the Physical Planning Strategy of the Republic of Croatia of 1997, and Content and Methodical Background for the Landscape Basis of Croatia of 1999.

The adoption of the European Landscape Convention in 2000 was mere confirmation of landscape's previously recognised importance. The Spatial Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia of 2017 devoted special attention to landscape, directing further activities towards the elaboration of the Landscape Fundamentals of the Republic of Croatia with the associated landscape atlas, in order to ensure classification and evaluation in a balanced and consistent manner, determine quality objectives of the landscape and provide guidelines for its protection, management and planning.

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Krajolik u Hrvatskom prostornom planiranju

Dunja Magaš

Državna tajnica Ministarstvo graditeljstva i prostornoga uređenja, Hrvatska

Ingrid Gojević

Rukovoditeljica službe Hrvatski zavod za prostorni razvoj, Hrvatska

Krajobraz, kao odraz prirodnog i kulturnog naslijeđa, sastavni je dio nacionalnog identiteta, ali i neizostavna pretpostavka prostornog planiranja kao instrumenta održivog razvoja prostora. U novije vrijeme Strategijom prostornog uređenja Republike Hrvatske iz 1997. godine i Sadržajnom i metodskom podlogom za Krajobraznu osnovu Hrvatske iz 1999. godine krajobrazu je dana važnost na nacionalnoj razini.

Donošenje Konvencije o europskim krajobrazima 2000. godine samo je potvrda njegova otprije prepoznatog značenja. Strategijom prostornog razvoja Republike Hrvatske iz 2017. godine krajobrazu je posvećena posebna pozornost usmjeravanjem daljnjih aktivnosti prema izradi Krajobrazne osnove Republike Hrvatske s pripadajućim krajobraznim atlasom kako bi se na ujednačen i dosljedan način provelo njegovo razvrstavanje i vrednovanje, utvrdili ciljevi kvalitete krajobraza te dale smjernice za njegovu zaštitu, planiranje i upravljanje.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907132>

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Montenegro

Mrs Sanja Lješковиć Mitrović

National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

Although the year 1950 can be considered the year of the beginning of landscape planning in Montenegro, Montenegro ratified the European Landscape Convention in 2008, thus joining those countries that demonstrated their willingness to take sustainable development into account in strategic documents and plans, and to recognise landscape as an important factor in establishing a balance between natural and cultural heritage.

Including landscape in cultural policy, as well as spatial planning instruments, facilitates the renewal of solid ties that traditionally exist between each society and the territory in which it lives, strengthens the feeling of rootedness and affiliation, and thus preserves the spatial diversity and distinctive feature of a locality.

By introducing the landscape plan as an integral part of spatial plans, the awareness level of the importance of landscape, and its appreciation in the planning process, has been significantly raised in Montenegro.

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Primjena konvencije o europskim krajobrazima u Crnoj Gori

Sanja Lješковиć-Mitrović

Doktorandica, Nacionalni predstavnik Europske konvencije o krajoliku, zamjenica ministra, Ministarstvo, održivog razvoja i turizma Crna Gora

Iako se 1950. godina može smatrati godinom početka planiranja krajobraza u Crnoj Gori, Crna Gora je Konvenciju o europskim krajobrazima ratificirala 2008. godine i time se pridružila državama koje su pokazale spremnost da u strateškim dokumentima i planovima vode računa o održivom razvoju te prepoznaju krajobraze kao važan čimbenik u uspostavljanju ravnoteže između prirodnog i kulturnog naslijeđa.

Uključivanje krajobraza u kulturnu politiku te u instrumente prostornog planiranja olakšava obnavljanje čvrstih veza koje tradicionalno postoje između svakog društva i područja na kojem ono živi, jača osjećaj ukorijenjenosti i pripadnosti i tako omogućava očuvanje prostorne raznolikosti i posebnosti nekog mjesta. Uvođenjem plana krajobraza kao sastavnog dijela prostornih planova u Crnoj Gori znatno je podignuta razina svijesti o značenju krajobraza te brigi poštovanje za nj u procesu planiranja.

[Powerpoint presentation](https://rm.coe.int/1680907183) <https://rm.coe.int/1680907183>

Landscape policy in Portugal – What has been achieved over the last 15 years?

Mrs Maria do Rosario Oliveira

Landscape Architect, Research Scientist, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal

The Portuguese landscape is remarkably diverse, reflecting relationships between man and nature over millennia. Currently, significant changes are occurring due to drivers such as depopulation, abandonment of small family agriculture and small forest areas, afforestation of continuous areas with homogeneous species, forest fires, and inadequate land use for urbanisation, construction, irrigation and major infrastructures.

Most of these changes occurred in the 1990s, and, at the beginning of 2000, an assessment of landscape features was carried out, one year before the European Landscape Convention was introduced into national norms. Thereafter, various initiatives on the implementation of the Convention were implemented, mainly at municipal level. The National Architectural and Landscape Policy was adopted ten years later, in 2015.

Since then, various initiatives have taken place on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, mostly at municipal level, whilst, at the same time, the National Architecture and Landscape Policy was designed to be approved ten years later, in 2015. This presentation aims to outline this path, giving examples and opening discussion on how to go further, interlinking landscape policy with spatial planning, education and societal awareness.

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Krajobrazna politika u Portugalu – Što je postignuto u posljednjih 15 godina?

Dr. Sc. Maria Do Rosário Oliveira

Krajobrazni arhitekt, Znanstveni istraživač, Institut društvenih znanosti, Sveučilište u Lisabonu, Portugal

Portugalski krajobraz iznimno je raznolik te odražava odnose čovjeka i prirode tijekom povijesti. Trenutačno svjedočimo znatnim promjenama u krajobrazu zbog procesa kao što su depopulacija, napuštanje malih obiteljskih poljoprivrednih i šumskih površina, pošumljavanje neprekinutih područja homogenim vrstama, ali i čestim šumskim požarima, neodgovarajućem korištenju zemljišta za urbanizaciju, gradnju, navodnjavanje i velike infrastrukture.

Većina tih promjena dogodila se tijekom devedesetih godina, a početkom 2000. godine provedena je i objavljena procjena značajki krajobraza, godinu dana prije nego što je Konvencija o europskim krajobrazima (CEP) unesena u nacionalni normativ. Nakon toga pokrenute su različite inicijative na provedbi CEP-a, uglavnom na općinskoj razini, a istodobno je izrađena i Arhitektonska i krajobrazna nacionalna politika, koja je prihvaćena deset godina poslije, 2015. godine.

Ovoj je prezentaciji cilj predstaviti taj proces iznošenjem primjera i otvaranjem rasprave o tome kako dalje povezujući pritom krajobraznu politiku s prostornim planiranjem, obrazovanjem i svijesti društva.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907184>

Implementing the European Landscape Convention in Slovenia – Opportunity, responsibility, experiences

Mrs Jelena Hladnik

Senior Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia

Taking the European Landscape Convention as guidance, this paper represents the basis of the concept of planning, protection and management of the landscapes in Slovenia. It presents the development of landscape planning thinking and its inclusion in the legislative framework and planning practices in Slovenia, as well the importance of co-operation, good practice, knowledge and awareness.

In Slovenia, analysis and evaluation of landscapes, and their inclusion in the procedures of spatial planning, has a long tradition. A landscape analysis and character assessment was made in Slovenia in 1998 and there were several attempts to establish a register of outstanding Slovenian landscapes and areas of landscape identity which are now used as benchmarks in the spatial planning system.

In future, more attention must be devoted to better systematic inter-ministerial co-ordination and effective public participation. Landscape is the space in which we live; through our behaviour and activity we can change it, care for it and maintain it. Landscape is a key factor in the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of individuals and societies. Public interest in planning, protection and management of the landscapes means preserving the cultural, natural, social and economic significance of the landscape.

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Provedba Konvencije o europskoj krajobraznosti u Sloveniji – Prilika, odgovornost, iskustva

Mr. Sc. Jelena Hladnik

Viša savjetnica, Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i prostornog planiranja, Slovenija

Uzimajući Konvenciju o europskim krajobrazima kao smjernicu, ovaj rad predstavlja osnovu koncepta planiranja, zaštite i upravljanja krajobrazima u Sloveniji. Rad daje pregled razvoja promišljanja planiranja krajobraza i njegovo uključivanje u zakonodavni okvir i planerske prakse u Sloveniji te naglašava važnost suradnje, dobre prakse, znanja i svijesti. Valorizacija krajobraza i njegovo uključivanje u postupke prostornog planiranja u Sloveniji imaju dugogodišnju tradiciju.

U Sloveniji je 1998. godine napravljena analiza i procjena značajki krajobraza te je bilo nekoliko pokušaja uspostave registra slovenskih iznimnih krajobraza i područja identiteta krajobraza, koji se sada koriste kao baza u sustavu prostornog planiranja. U budućnosti više se pozornosti mora posvetiti boljim sustavnim rješenjima međuministarske koordinacije i učinkovitom sudjelovanju javnosti.

Krajobraz je prostor u kojem živimo, a mi ga našim ponašanjem i aktivnostima mijenjamo, brinemo se o njemu i održavamo ga. Krajobraz je ključni čimbenik u fizičkom, mentalnom i duhovnom blagostanju pojedinaca i društava. Javni interes za planiranje, zaštitu i upravljanje krajobrazom znači očuvanje kulturnog, prirodnog, društvenog i gospodarskog značaja krajobraza.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907185>

Landscape planning – Good practice, a tool for sustainable spatial development

Mr Gunther Wetzel

Project Leader at Planung + Umwelt Planungsbüro of Prof. Dr. Michael Koch, Chairman of the Federal section Baden-Württemberg of the German EIA Association, Germany

Landscape planning addresses spaces shaped by nature or man. Following the precautionary principle, it is an instrument that aims to arrange landscapes in a manner that simultaneously influences ecological functions and people's needs.

While landscape architecture may be commonly known as park and garden design, landscape planning is rather less known. It aims to introduce landscape planning to those who are less familiar with it and to share practical experiences with professionals. Hence, landscape planning will be introduced as an important player in integrated spatial development planning.

The following will be introduced: the three phases of elaboration (analysis, principle and measures), the overlay method and the aim of provision of landscape and environmental information, and objectives. Last, but not least, landscape planning must be integrated in an overall planning and decision-making system, and this will be explained using the example of Germany.

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Planiranje krajobraza – Dobra praksa, instrument za održivi prostorni razvoj

Gunther Wetzel

Voditelj projekta, Planerski biro Prof. Dr. Michael Koch Planung + Umwelt, Predsjednik federalne sekcije Baden-Württemberg njemačkog udruženja za PUO, Njemačka

Planiranjem krajobraza društvo se brine o prostorima koje su oblikovali priroda ili čovjek. U brizi za krajobraz treba se voditi načelom opreznosti, a planiranje je instrument kojem je cilj urediti krajobraze tako da se istodobno utječe na ekološke funkcije i potrebe ljudi.

Dok je pejzažna arhitektura obično poznata kao planiranje parkova i vrtova, planiranje krajobraza razmjerno je malo poznato. Cilj je predstaviti planiranje krajobraza onima koji su s njime manje upoznati i podijeliti praktična iskustva s profesionalcima.

Stoga će planiranje krajobraza biti predstavljeno kao važan sudionik un integriranom planiranju prostornog razvoja. Bit će predstavljene tri faze razrade (analiza, načelo i mjere), metoda preklapanja i cilj pružanja krajobraznih i okolišnih informacija. Kao posljednje, ali ne i manje važno, planiranje krajobraza treba biti integrirano u cjelokupan sustav planiranja i donošenja odluka, što će biti objašnjeno na primjeru Njemačke.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907186>

Landscape foundation for the Spatial Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County

Mrs Marina Oreb

Director of the Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Croatia

Mrs Barbara Savin

Head of Department, Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Croatia

As part of the elaboration of the Landscape Fundamentals of Dubrovnik-Neretva County, identification and evaluation of the landscape was carried out using new methodologies adjusted for the regional level, in accordance with the European Landscape Convention (Integrated Approach). The analyses were made in the Geographic Information System (GIS).

The typological classification of landscapes has been carried out and the guidelines for landscape planning and management have been identified. For the identified landscape types, visual, ecological and overall landscape sensitivity was assessed; the pressures, their value and vulnerability were analysed.

Recognised in particular are areas of cultural landscape at regional level and, for the most prominent ones, protection has been proposed based on the Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods.

Provisions of the Spatial Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County have provided additional conservation-landscape studies with a more detailed characterisation of particularly valuable areas and historical ambient urban and rural units in the authentic environment, as the basis for planning.

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Krajobrazna osnova za Prostorni plan Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije

Mr. Sc. Marina Oreb

ravnateljica, Zavod za prostorno uređenje Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije, Hrvatska

Barbara Savin

voditeljica odsjeka, Zavod za prostorno uređenje Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije, Hrvatska

U sklopu izrade Krajobrazne osnove Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije provedena je identifikacija i vrednovanje krajobraza koristeći se novim metodologijama prilagođenima regionalnoj razini te u skladu s Konvencijom o europskim krajobrazima (integralni pristup). Analize su izrađene u GIS-u.

Napravljena je tipološka klasifikacija krajobraza te su dane smjernice za planiranje i upravljanje krajobrazom. Za prepoznate tipove krajobraza procijenjena je vizualna, ekološka i ukupna krajobrazna osjetljivost te su analizirani pritisci i vrijednost te ugroženost.

Posebno su prepoznata područja kulturnih krajobraza regionalne razine, a za najvrednije predložena je zaštita na temelju Zakona o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara.

Odredbama Prostornog plana Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije propisana je izrada dodatnih konzervatorsko-krajobraznih studija s detaljnijom karakterizacijom osobito vrijednih područja i povijesnih ambijentalnih urbanih i ruralnih cjelina u autentičnom okruženju kao podloga za planiranje.

Film: <https://vimeo.com/310069955>

SESSION III

Landscape integration in sectoral policies

Heritage urbanism – Urban and spatial models for the revival and enhancement of cultural heritage

Mr Mladen Obad Šćitaroci

Academician, Full Professor, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

The project, “Heritage Urbanism – Urban and spatial models for revival and enhancement of cultural heritage” (HERU), was conducted from 2014 to 2018 at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Zagreb. The first of four research modules, entitled “Heritage in the Landscape – Landscape as Heritage”, is devoted to landscape.

There are twelve themes within this model and three themes are directly dedicated to landscape: organic and shaped landscapes, associative landscapes and cultural landscapes of the seaside hinterland. The five remaining themes of the landscape module cover topics that also relate to landscape. The theme of landscape is indirectly included in the remainder of the 17 research topics.

The HERU research project explores factors of landscape identity as a cultural heritage, criteria for interventions in landscape heritage and models for the improvement and revitalisation of neglected or abandoned landscape heritage.

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Urbanizam baštine – Urbanistički i prostorni modeli za oživljavanje i unapređenje kulturne baštine

Akademik Mladen Obad Šćitaroci

Redoviti profesor, dr. sc., Arhitektonski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Znanstveni projekt „Urbanizam naslijeđa – urbanistički i prostorni modeli za oživljavanje i unaprjeđenje kulturnog naslijeđa“ (Heritage Urbanism – HERU) provodio se od 2014. do 2018. godine na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Prvi od četiri istraživačkih modula posvećen je krajoliku pod nazivom Naslijeđe u krajoliku – krajolik kao naslijeđe.

U 12 podtema tog modela tri su neposredno posvećena krajoliku: organski i oblikovani krajolici, asocijativni krajolici te kulturni krajolici zaleđa morske obale. Pet preostalih tema pejzažnog modula obrađuje teme povezane s krajolikom. Tema krajolika posredno je uključena i u druge od ukupno 17 istraživačkih tema istraživanja.

Znanstveni projekt HERU istražuje čimbenike identiteta krajolika kao kulturnog naslijeđa, kriterije za zahvate u prostorima krajolika/naslijeđa te modele unapređenja i revitalizacije zanemarenih ili napuštenih prostora krajolika/naslijeđa.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907188>

Landscape policy for the “Three Countries Park” – A place-based approach linking landscape protection, management and planning with European Union Cohesion Policy

Mrs Anja Brüll

Project Leader, Three Countries Park, Belgium

The “Three Countries Park” (3LP) is a landscape partnership and platform in the Euregion Meuse-Rhine. In 2012-2014 the partners conducted the LP3LP project, supported by the ESPON programme, to develop a common landscape policy crossing the borders of Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands, based on the European Landscape Convention, and with regard to the territorial cohesion of the European Union.

As a result of the integrated approach to landscape protection, management and planning, the results include a spatial vision, a proposal for capacity building and thematic strategies. Furthermore, there are recommendations at both regional and European level, highlighting the importance of landscape for place-based policies.

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Politika krajobraza za „Parkove triju zemalja“ – Pristup koji se temelji na mjestu, koji povezuje zaštitu krajolika, planiranje i upravljanje sa Kohezijskom politikom Europska unija

Dr. Sc. Anja Brüll

Voditeljica projekta, Three Countries Park, Belgija

„Three Countries Park“ (3LP) krajobrazno je partnerstvo i platforma u Euregio Meuse-Rhine. Od 2012. do 2014. godine partneri su provodili projekt LP3LP, koji je podržan programom ESPON kako bi se razvila zajednička krajobrazna prekogranična politika (Belgija, Njemačka i Nizozemska) temeljena na Konvenciji o europskim krajobrazima i u odnosu na teritorijalnu koheziju Europska unija.

Ovo predavanje predstavlja polazišta i rezultate projekta te korake koje je do sada poduzeo 3LP. Slijedom integriranog pristupa zaštiti, planiranju i upravljanju krajobraza, rezultati uključuju prostornu viziju, prijedlog za izgradnju kapaciteta i tematske strategije. Nadalje, dane su preporuke za regionalne i europsku razinu koje ističu važnost krajobraza za politike usmjerene na konkretna područja.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907189>

Landscape and cultural heritage

Mrs Mirna Bojić

Senior Advisor-Conservator, Ministry of Culture, Croatia

Preserving the landscape has become an imperative in which the culture sector plays an important role, implementing the Act on the Protection and Conservation of Cultural Goods. An important starting point for preserving the landscape is the overall cultural heritage, immovable, movable and intangible, as well as rich archival records and the specialist professional libraries of the Ministry of Culture.

The integrative character of cultural landscape can be illustrated by the examples of Resnik, Stari Grad Plain and Blaca Desert. They show, together with the project activities of the Ministry of Culture (for example, Ilok-Vukovar-Vučedol; the pilot project of local development of the Island Cres; the International Workshop on Fortification Architecture; Eucaland Project and; protection programmes), that institutional care, embracing international co-operation, exchange of experiences, professional valorisation, education and co-operation of local communities with conservators, are a means by which preservation of cultural landscape can be achieved.

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Pejzaž i kulturna baština

Mirna Bojić

Viša stručna savjetnica-konzervatorica, Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine, Ministarstvo kulture, Hrvatska

Očuvanje krajolika postao je imperativ, a sektor kulture u tome ima važnu ulogu provodeći Zakon o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara. Važno je polazište za očuvanje krajolika sveukupna kulturna baština, nepokretna, pokretna i nematerijalna, kao i bogata arhivska građa i specijalizirane stručne biblioteke Ministarstva kulture.

Integrativnost kulturnog krajolika prikazat će se na ilustrativnim primjerima Resnika, Starogradskog polja te Pustinje Blaca, koji zajedno s projektnim aktivnostima Ministarstva kulture (primjeri: Ilok–Vukovar–Vučedol, Pilot-projekt lokalnog razvoja Otok Cres, međunarodna radionica fortifikacijske arhitekture, Project Eucaland, programi zaštite) pokazuju kako je institucionalna briga, koja uključuje međunarodnu suradnju, razmjenu iskustava, stručnu valorizaciju, edukaciju i suradnju lokalne zajednice s konzervatorima, put kojim se može ostvariti očuvanje kulturnog krajolika.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/168090718a>

Landscape policy in environmental and nature protection, and its implementation in the case study of the Mura-Drava-Danube Biosphere Cross-Border Reserve

Mrs Martina Vidaković

Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Energy, Croatia

Mrs Sanja Kopjar

Senior Advisor, Public Institution for Protection of Nature, Varaždin County, Croatia

Under its jurisdiction, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Energy covers the implementation of regulations on nature and environmental protection issues. Within the context of these regulations, nature is taken to mean overall biodiversity, landscape diversity, and and geo-diversity, and is in the interest of the Republic of Croatia.

A worthy example, characterised by a high level of biodiversity and landscape diversity, is the area along the rivers Mura, Drava and Danube. Some significant landscape features of this area are its preserved natural shores, small settlements that exist in harmony with nature, and humid habitats such as flood forests, wet lawns, dead-end backwaters, abandoned basins and meanders.

For the purpose of protecting the value of that river system, the Republic of Croatia declared the Mura-Drava a Regional Park, which was followed by the proclamation of the cross-border Mura-Drava-Danube Biosphere Reserve between Croatia and Hungary, and the proclamation of the Natura 2000 Ecological Network.

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Politika krajobraza u zaštiti okoliša i prirode i njegova provedba na studiji slučaja Prekogrančne rezervi biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav

Martina Vidaković

Stručna, Savjetnica Uprava za zaštitu prirode, Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i energetike, Hrvatska

Sanja Kopjar

Viša stručna savjetnica, Javna ustanova Varaždinske županije, Hrvatska

Pod ingerencijom je Ministarstva zaštite okoliša i energetike i provedba propisa koji uređuju pitanja zaštite prirode i okoliša. U smislu tih propisa, priroda je sveukupna bioraznolikost, krajobrazna raznolikost i georaznolikost i od interesa je za Republiku Hrvatsku.

Vrijedan primjer koji karakterizira visoka razina biološke i krajobrazne raznolikosti jest područje duž rijeka Mure, Drave i Dunava. Značajne su krajobrazne karakteristike tog područja očuvane prirodne obale, mala naselja u kojima se živi u skladu s prirodom, vlažna staništa poput poplavnih šuma, vlažnih travnjaka, mrtvih rukavaca, napuštenih korita i meandara te dr.

Radi zaštite vrijednosti navedenog riječnog sustava, Republika Hrvatska je pro-glasila Regionalni park Mura–Drava, a slijedilo je i proglašenje Prekograničnog Rezervata Biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav između Hrvatske i Mađarske te proglašenje ekološke mreže Natura 2000.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/168090718b>

Preservation of folk architecture and landscapes through sustainable tourism

Mrs Vesna Rajković

Head of Sector, Development of Entrepreneurship in Tourism, Sustainable Development and Tourism Activities, Ministry of Tourism, Croatia

In the last fifteen years, the Ministry of Tourism has implemented grant programmes for the renovation and operation of tourism buildings and entire settlements of folk architecture and its associated landscape. A quality solution for the revitalisation of these abandoned and derelict areas is valorisation through rural tourism, as traditional construction is the most preserved in rural areas.

As rural tourism in Croatia has been developing more intensively over recent years, the aim is to contribute to the development of rural tourism on the principles of sustainable development through protection, renovation, preservation and use for tourism purposes the structures of folk architecture and the associated landscape. This is demonstrated through the presentation of realised examples of renovation of folk architecture facilities and valorisation through the tourism of certain rural areas, such as Konavle, the Dalmatian hinterland, Baranja, Lonjsko polje and Stara Kapela.

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Očuvanje narodne arhitekture i krajolika kroz održivi turizam

Vesna Rajković

Načelnica, Sektor za razvoj poduzetništva u turizmu, održivi razvoj i posebne oblike turizma, Ministarstvo turizma, Hrvatska

Ministarstvo turizma već petnaestak godina provodi programe dodjele bespovratnih sredstava za obnovu i stavljanje u funkciju turizma objekata i cijelih naselja pučke arhitekture i pripadajućeg krajobraza. Kvalitetno rješenje revitalizacije tih zapuštenih i napuštenih područja jest valorizacija uz pomoć ruralnog turizma jer je tradicijsko graditeljstvo najviše sačuvano u ruralnim područjima.

Kako se ruralni turizam u Hrvatskoj intenzivnije razvija u posljednjih nekoliko godina, cilj nam je da zaštitom, obnovom, očuvanjem i stavljanjem u turističku namjenu objekata pučke arhitekture i pripadajućeg krajobraza doprinesemo razvoju ruralnog turizma na principima održivog razvoja, što je vidljivo u prikazu realiziranih primjera obnove objekata pučke arhitekture i valorizacije uz pomoć turizma pojedinih ruralnih područja kao što su Konavle, dalmatinsko zaleđe, Baranja, Lonjsko polje i Stara Kapela.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/168090718c>

Planned rural settlements in the Croatian landscape – Unused potential for development of tourism

Mrs Jasenka Kranjčević

Scientific Advisor, Institute for Tourism, Zagreb, Croatia

Since, according to the urban-rural typology,¹ 79.1% of the territory of Croatia is characterised as being predominantly rural (Eurostat regional yearbook, 2012), the broader professional public's prevailing opinion is that villages in Croatia have been created spontaneously and without any regulatory plan.

The latest research suggests that there is a significant number of planned and regulated villages in Croatia (more than 250) that are integrated in the landscape and contribute to the diversity of space and thus to spatial identity. Although the reasons for their emergence are different (natural disasters, natural catastrophes or socio-economic reasons), their spatial structure has not been recognised as heritage, and thus has not been developed for tourism.

Therefore, the planned tourist settlements should include the planned rural settlements in the landscape as a specific feature of Croatia.

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Planirana ruralna naselja u hrvatskom krajoliku – Neiskorišteni potencijali za razvoj turizma

Dr. Sc. Jasenka Kranjčević

Znanstvena savjetnica, Institut za turizam, Zagreb, Hrvatska

S obzirom na to da je prema urbano-ruralnoj tipologiji¹ 79,1% teritorija Hrvatske okarakterizirano kao dominantno ruralno područje (Eurostat regional yearbook, 2012.), u široj stručnoj javnosti prevladava mišljenje da su sela u Hrvatskoj nastala spontano i bez ikakvog regulacijskog plana. Najnovija istraživanja upućuju na to da u Hrvatskoj postoji znatan broj planiranih/reguliranih sela (više od 250) koja su uklopljena u krajobraz te doprinose raznolikosti prostora, a time i prostornom identitetu. Iako su razlozi za njihov nastanak različiti (elementarne nepogode, prirodne katastrofe ili društveno-ekonomski razlozi), njihova prostorna struktura nije prepoznata kao baština, a time nije ni stavljena u funkciju razvoja turizma.

Stoga je u turističku ponudu potrebno uključiti i planirana seoska naselja uklopljena u krajobraz kao specifičnost prostora Hrvatske.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907196>

1. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Landscape foundation as a multisectoral tool for landscape protection, management and planning

Mr Goran Andlar

Assistant Professor, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Mrs Vesna Koščak Miočić Stošić

Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Recent projects of the Department of Ornamental Plants, Landscape Architecture and Garden Art in the Republic of Croatia on landscape protection, management and planning refer to the landscape bases of the Krka National Park, the Dubrovnik-Neretva County, the Island of Cres and the Stari Grad Plain of Hvar.

Sectoral tools such as spatial plans, conservation bases, development strategies and protected area management plans must be used in order to develop sustainable tourism, public raise awareness and promote education in schools. Measures for awareness-raising, training and education must be taken.

Attention must be given to the necessity of adjusting the methodology to different purposes, goals and scales. The lack of a legal foundation for the implementation of the landscape basis and the absence of Geographic Information System (GIS) databases must be solved.

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Pejzažna osnova kao multisektorski alat za zaštitu prirode, planiranje i upravljanje

Doc. Dr. Sc. Goran Andlar

Docent, Zavod za ukrasno bilje, krajobraznu arhitekturu i vrtnu umjetnost, Studij Krajobrazna arhitektura, Agronomski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Mr. Sc. Vesna Koščak Miočić Stošić

Studij Krajobrazna arhitektura, Agronomski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Predstavljena će biti recentna iskustva Zavoda za ukrasno bilje, krajobraznu arhitekturu i vrtnu umjetnost u izradi krajobraznih osnova na prostoru Republike Hrvatske. Riječ je o krajobraznim osnovama Nacionalnog parka Krka, Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije, otoka Čresa, Starogradske polja na Hvaru.

Naglasak će biti na raznolikosti mogućnosti primjene krajobraznih osnova u različitim sektorskim alatima (prostornim planovima, konzervatorskim podlogama, razvojnim strategijama, planovima upravljanja zaštićenim područjima) te općenito u turističkoj promidžbi i edukaciji lokalne zajednice.

Također će biti upozoreno na nužnost prilagođavanja metodologije različitim svrhama, ciljevima i mjerilima. Zaključno će se upozoriti i na vezanu problematiku: nepostojanje zakonskih osnova za provedbu krajobraznih osnova te izostanak Geografski informacijski sustav (GIS) baza podataka.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907197>

Studies and projects

Integrated urban landscape planning through green infrastructure

Mrs Ines Hrdalo

Assistant Professor, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Green infrastructure is a tool that, in an integral way, looks at all open areas of urban space. It affects the sustainable development of urban morphology, and the ecological role of the landscape that is in accordance with the social aspects of the study of open urban areas.

The example of green infrastructure of Sisak shows that local specificities are very important determinants of green infrastructure, and accordingly they direct the ways of establishing a green network. Many authors have emphasised the importance of specific local conditions that require the elaboration of different methodological approaches. Sisak has developed a methodology that is manifested in a combination of regional and local standards, in order to obtain results that are applicable for city development (with respect to protected areas and hydrology within its broader scope).

At the same time the historical cultural values of the area have a significant impact on the definition of urban landscape at local level, thus significantly affecting the development and definition of urban green infrastructure.

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Integrirano urbanističko planiranje krajobraza putem zelene infrastrukture

Doc. Dr. Sc. Ines Hrdalo

Studij Krajobrazna arhitektura, Agronomski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Zelena infrastruktura alat je koji na integralan način sagledava sve otvorene površine urbanog prostora. Ona djeluje na održivi razvoj urbane morfologije, na ekološku ulogu krajobraza koja je u skladu sa socijalnim aspektima proučavanja otvorenih gradskih površina.

Primjer zelene infrastrukture Siska pokazuje da su lokalne specifičnosti vrlo bitne odrednice zelene infrastrukture te se u skladu s njima usmjeravaju načini uspostave zelene mreže. Kao što su i brojni autori naglašavali važnost specifičnih lokalnih uvjeta koji zahtijevaju razradu različitih metodoloških pristupa, na primjeru Siska je razrađena metodologija koja se očituje u kombinaciji regionalnog i lokalnog mjerila kako bi se dobili rezultati primjenjivi na razvoj grada (s obzirom na zaštićena područja i hidrologiju u njegovoj široj granici obuhvata).

Istodobno, i povijesno kulturne vrijednosti prostora imaju znatan utjecaj na definiranje urbanih krajobraza na lokalnoj razini te time bitno utječu na razvoj i definiranje urbane zelene infrastrukture.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907198>

Management of the floodplain landscape of the Sava River in Brod-Posavina County

Mrs Blaženka Veselinović

Expert Advisor, Institute for Physical Planning of Brod-Posavina County, Croatia

Mrs Vesna Andrić

Expert Advisor, Public Institution Natura Slavonica, Croatia

The Sava River valley was once covered with a forest of pedunculate oak famed far beyond the Croatian borders. Due to expanding settlements and developing agriculture, some parts of the forest were cleared and turned into pastures and meadows that are used late in the season, when the water withdraws and the land dries. In the 1960s and '70s, large changes in the use of space and planned changes in floodplain landscapes occurred – dams, canals and large lakes were built.

Although there are significant differences in the landscape look and the level of human intervention, floodplains remain centres for conservation of biodiversity. Seven out of eight protected areas and 12 out of 16 areas of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in the Brod-Posavina County are linked to the Sava River and its tributaries. The observed area along the Sava River is a spectrum of technological, natural, urban-rural and cultivated landscape, which should, in the planning, management and protection process, contribute to the Brod-Posavina County in terms of cultural and economic development.

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Upravljanje poplavnim krajolikom rijeke Save u Brodsko-posavskoj županiji

Blaženka Veselinović

Stručna savjetnica, Zavod za prostorno uređenje Brodsko-posavske županije, Hrvatska

Vesna Andrić

Stručna savjetnica, Javna ustanova za upravljanje zaštićenim dijelovima prirode Brodsko-posavske županije, Natura Slavonica, Hrvatska

Dolinu rijeke Save nekad je prekrivala poplavna šuma hrasta lužnjaka poznata daleko izvan hrvatskih granica. Širenjem naselja i razvojem poljoprivrede, dio je šuma iskrčen i pretvoren u pašnjake i livade koji se koriste kasno u sezoni kad se voda povuče i zemljište prosuši. Šezdesetih i sedamdesetih godina 20. stoljeća dogodile su se velike promjene u korištenju prostora i planske izmjene krajobraza poplavnih područja – gradili su se nasipi, kanali i ribnjaci velikih površina. Iako postoje znatne razlike u izgledu krajobraza i stupnju ljudske intervencije, poplavna područja ostala su središta očuvanja biološke raznolikosti.

Sedam od osam zaštićenih područja i 12 od 16 područja europske ekološke mreže Natura 2000 u Brodsko-posavskoj županiji vezana su za rijeku Savu i njezine pritoke. Promatrani prostor uz rijeku Savu spektar je tehnološkog, prirodnog, urbano-ruralnog i kultiviranog krajobraza koji u postupku planiranja,

očuvanja i upravljanja treba doprinijeti Brodsko-posavskoj županiji u smislu kulturno-gospodarskog razvitka.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907199>

Recovering landscapes – Redevelopment models of mineral exploitation landscapes

Mrs Sanja Gašparović

Associate Professor, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Redevelopment models for areas that have been exploited for a specific use – such as mineral exploitation – are the subject of undergraduate courses (Landscape Planning), graduate courses (Landscape Architecture Workshop) and doctoral theses of the Department of Urban Planning, Spatial Planning and Landscape Architecture at the Faculty of Architecture.

The aim of theoretical and applied research is to improve the methods of spatial and landscape planning and their application in the profession. The methodology focuses on determining the application of landscape redevelopment models that derive from spatial planning criteria that are based on the consideration of the development of the wider space. Starting points for recovery concepts of individual exploitation fields are considered integral to a unique landscape system.

The spatial planning model for the transformation of the exploited landscape is illustrated by comparing the case study of the Hrastovljan gravel pit project with similar landscape planning concepts of good practice around the world.

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Oporavak krajolika – Modeli obnove mineralnih iskorištavanja

Izv. Prof. Dr. Sc. Sanja Gašparović

Arhitektonski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Modeli preobrazbe područja specifičnih namjena poput eksploatacije mineralnih sirovina predmet su preddiplomskih (kolegij Pejzažno planiranje), diplomskih (kolegij Radionica pejzažne arhitekture) te doktorskih radova Katedre za urbanizam, prostorno planiranje i pejzažnu arhitekturu Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

Cilj je provedenih teorijskih i primijenjenih istraživanja unapređenje metoda prostornog i pejzažnog planiranja te njihova primjena u stručnim zadacima. Metodologija rada usmjerena je na utvrđivanje primjernih modela preobrazbe pejzaža koji proizlaze iz planerskih kriterija utemeljenih u scenarijima razvoja šireg prostora. Polazišta za koncepte oporavka temelje se na sagledavanju pojedinog eksploatacijskog polja kao integralnog dijela jedinstvenog pejzažnog sustava.

Planerski model preobrazbe pejzaža eksploatacije ilustrirat će se usporedbom Studije preobrazbe šljunčare Hrastovljan u blizini Varaždina sa sličnim prostorno-pejzažnim primjerima dobre prakse u svijetu.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/168090719a>

Urban planning, architectural and landscape competition: Memorial area “Barutana 1991” in Bjelovar

Mrs Ivana Salopek

Landscape Architect, Author of the winning project, Croatia

Black Box – Kaleidoscope

Stop, listen, rethink... about eternity, about the victim...

On 29 September 1991, due to an explosion during the Yugoslav siege, Bjelovar lost 11 of its fellow citizens, eleven brave defenders.

The memorial area “Barutana 1991” is an authentic monument in itself: in the sense of the *genius loci*: the fatal moment has been realised, symbolically, as a permanent record of the “black box”.

The act of explosion is shown through the prism of a kaleidoscope, a simple optical illusion fragmenting the picture of the landscape where the explosion occurred into countless pieces.

Through this symbolism, metaphor and illusion, the intention is to create an interactive and educative representation of a fatal event to the visitors, especially younger generations, and encourage them to think.

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Urbanističko planiranje, arhitektonsko i krajobrazno natjecanje: Spomen područje Barutana 1991. u Bjelovaru

Ivana Salopek

Ovlaštena krajobrazna arhitektica, autorica prvonagrađenog rada Hrvatska

Crna Kutija – Kaleidoskop

Zastani, osluhni, promisli... o vječnosti, o žrtvi...

Dana 29. rujna 1991. godine zbog eksplozije tijekom opsade jugovojske Bjelovar je ostao bez svojih sugrađana, jedanaestero hrabrih branitelja.

Spomen-područje „Barutana 1991.“ sam je po sebi autentični spomenik, a kao *genius loci* taj je kobni trenutak materijaliziran simbolički kao trajan zapis „crne kutije“.

Čin eksplozije prikazan je kroz prizmu kaleidoskopa, jednostavne optičke iluzije koja sliku krajobraza u kojem se dogodila eksplozija fragmentira na bezbroj komadića.

Spomenutom simbolikom, metaforom i iluzijom pokušao se ostvariti interaktivni i edukativni karakter koji će posjetiteljima, posebice mlađim generacijama, pokušati predočiti taj kobni događaj i potaknuti ih na razmišljanje.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/168090719b>

Park project of Amarin Hotel in Rovinj

Mrs Ksenija Jurčić Diminić

Landscape Architect, Author of the winning project, Croatia

The green space is complexly shaped, consisting of a number of thematic zones, taking into account geomorphological and typological characteristics of the surrounding and urban fabric. The landscape concept features an exceptional micro-location, a combination of karst relief and the Mediterranean vegetation of the coast, as well as the preservation of traditional and ambient values.

An organic network of park paths connects the green space and divides it into a multitude of ambient niches. In this structure of communication, the blue pathway stands out, a sign in space that dynamically, boldly and in a large arch, connects the outer space with the hotel. Numerous managed sights and aestheticised views are provided. Of note are the entrance parterre, a deconstructed Istrian meadow, the restrained tonality of colours, and a vibrant parterre of aromatic plants.

The atmosphere in the park alternates from representative and strange in the north; relaxing, playful, and vibrant in the south; authentic and domestic in the west; meditative to the far south. The park offers a complete synaesthetic experience for users of all ages.

Park Project of Amarin Hotel in Rovinj (completed in 2016) has been nominated for awards, including the Landezine International Landscape Award (LILA) and the Rosa Barba International Landscape Prize.

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Park Projekt hotela Amarin u Rovinju

Ksenija Jurčić Diminić

Ovlaštena krajobrazna arhitektica, autorica projekta, Hrvatska

Zeleni prostor složen je oblikovan u niz tematskih zona poštujući geomorfološka i tipološka obilježja podneblja i urbanog tkiva. U krajobraznom konceptu istaknute su značajke iznimne mikrolokacije, spoj krškog reljefa i mediteranske vegetacije s morem te očuvanje tradicijskih i ambijentalnih vrijednosti.

Organička mreža parkovnih staza povezala je zeleni prostor te ga ujedno podijelila na mnoštvo ambijentalnih niša. U tome komunikacijskom tkivu ističe se modra staza, svojevrsni znak u prostoru, koja dinamično, smjelo, u velikom luku, povezuje vanjski prostor s hotelom. U prostoru je oblikovano mnoštvo kontroliranih kadrova, estetiziranih vizura.

Na sjeveru se ističe ulazni parter, dekonstruirana istarska livada suzdržana tonaliteta boja, a na jugu vibrantni parter od aromatskog bilja. Atmosfere u parku izmjenjuju se od reprezentativne i začudne na sjeveru, relaksirajuće, zaigrane, vibrantne na jugu, autentične, domaće na zapadu, meditativne na krajnjem jugu. Park nudi cjelovito sinestezijsko iskustvo korisnicima svih uzrasta.

Projekt parka obiteljskog hotela Amarin u Rovinju (izveden 2016.) nominiran je za nagrade: Landezine International Landscape Award – LILA i Rosa Barba International Landscape Prize.

[Powerpoint presentation](#)

<https://rm.coe.int/168090719c>

Film: <https://vimeo.com/310070135>

FINAL REMARKS

Closing of Conference

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

Dr. Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Izvršna tajnica, Europske konvencije za krajobraz, Vijeće Europe

At the close of this National Conference on “Integrated approach to landscape protection, management and planning”, I would like to express my warmest thanks for this Celebration of the International Landscape Day in Zagreb, under the auspices of the Chairmanship of Croatia of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, to the Representatives of:

- the Croatian Government: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, the Ministry of Culture, and the Ministry of the Environment and Energy;
- the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development;
- the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund;
- the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Zagreb.

On behalf of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, I would like to address, in particular, my warm appreciation to: Mr Predrag Štromar, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Construction and Physical Planning; and Mrs Dunja Magaš, State Secretary of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, for their much appreciated support.

I also extend my congratulations to: Mrs Irena Matković, Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development; Mrs Ingrid Gojević, Head of the Service for International Co-operation and Legal and Technical Affairs; and Mrs Jadranka Vranek, Head of the Department for International Co-operation, for the success of this event.

I warmly thank: Mr Damir Župan, Representative of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs; Mr Igor Cizmec, Assistant Minister of the Environment and Energy; Mrs Biserka Dumbović-Bilušić, National Contact Point for the implementation of the Convention and Mrs Mirna Bojić, Representatives of the Ministry of Culture; Mrs Marijana Balić, Member of the Croatian Parliament, Member of the Delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe; and the representative of the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund.

Many thanks to Mr Krusnoslav Šmit, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Zagreb, for his greatly appreciated hospitality in the Faculty, and the excellent presentations of the work developed by the Professors of the Faculty.

The diversity and beauty of the Croatian landscape, recognised at global level, perfectly symbolised this particular “International Landscape Day”. Considering that the landscape “has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation” and that “the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere” (Preamble of the European Landscape Convention), we appreciate the vision of an integrated approach to landscape protection,

management and planning, promoted by Croatia for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. The commitment of the main institutional, academic and professional actors, with public participation, is in this regard of fundamental importance.

I wish to reiterate my thanks to the speakers and participants, from Croatia, Montenegro, Slovenia, Andalusia in Spain, Germany and other States, for their very interesting and useful presentations and interventions.

To make the European Landscape Convention more effective, its Parties undertake to co-operate by promoting technical and scientific assistance through exchanges of experience and results of mutual research projects in landscape matters. This Conference has shown how the political, professional and academic interest in the subject of landscapes has increased.

The Parties to the Convention can draw on the development of this growing body of experience and expertise in order to implement it, at national, regional and local level.

Mrs Dunja Magaš

State Secretary, Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, Croatia

Dunja Magaš

Državna tajnica, Ministarstvo graditeljstva i prostornoga uređenja, Hrvatska

Mrs Irena Matković

Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Croatia

Mr. Sc. Irena Matković

Ravnateljica Hrvatskog zavoda za prostorni razvoj, Hrvatska

Mrs Irena Matković, Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, thanked all the participants for the highly appreciated contributions and the success of the Conference organised to mark this special International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe. She expressed the wish to continue the work in favour of the development and implementation of the Landscape policies according to the provision of the European Landscape Convention.

PROGRAMME

The National Conference on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Croatia was organised in Zagreb, Croatia (Address: Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Fra Andrije Kačića Miošića 26, 10000, Zagreb, Croatia) on 20 October 2018. The Conference was organised, under the auspices of the Chairmanship of Croatia of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe for the Celebration of the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, by the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning and the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development and the Council of Europe – Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention, Directorate of Democratic Participation –, with the support of the Ministry of Culture of Croatia and the Ministry of the Environment and Energy and the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Croatia, within the context of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.

Introduction

As an international intergovernmental organisation created in 1949, and whose headquarters are located in Strasbourg (France), ***the Council of Europe*** has 47 member States: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Its main objectives are to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law, and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today.

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature by the member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000, with the aim of promoting European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise international co-operation. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all dimensions of the landscape. The Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding, as well as everyday or degraded landscapes. To date, 39 Council of Europe member States have ratified the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Two states have signed the Convention: Iceland and Malta.

Acknowledgments

The Secretariat of the Council of Europe would like to thank the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning and the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, for their co-operation; the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy and the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Croatia, for their support.

Objectives

The Conference aimed to present the European Landscape Convention and to discuss its implementation at national level.

For the purposes of the Convention:

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

‘Landscape’ means “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”; ‘Landscape protection’ means “actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity”; ‘Landscape management’ means “action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, in order to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes”; and ‘Landscape planning’ means “strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes”.

The Meeting aimed to promote the implementation of the Convention in Croatia.

The Convention states notably in its Chapter II:

Article 5 – General measures

Each Party undertakes:

- a. to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- b. to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;
- c. to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;
- d. to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

Article 6 – Specific measures

A. Awareness-raising

Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.

B. Training and education

Each Party undertakes to promote:

- a. training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations;
- b. multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned;
- c. school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.

C. Identification and assessment

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;
- ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;
- iii) to take note of changes;

b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

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

D. Landscape quality objectives

Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.

E. Implementation

To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

Moreover, the Convention states:

Article 8 – Mutual assistance and exchange of information:

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

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

Websites

- **European Landscape Convention**
www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage
- **Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning of Croatia**
www.mgipu.hr
- **Croatian Institute for Spatial Development**
www.hzpr.hr
- **Ministry of Culture of Croatia**
www.min-kulture.hr
- **Ministry of Environment and Energy of Croatia**
www.mzoip.hr/en
- **Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Croatia**
www.fzoeu.hr/en/home

Venue

The National Conference was held at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb (Address: Fra Andrije Kačića Miošića 26, 10000, Zagreb, Croatia).

Participants

The National Conference was aimed at national government officials, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, public and private governmental and non-governmental organisations, working in the fields of landscape and sustainable management, with its environmental, cultural, social and economic dimensions.

Programme

The programme is available on the Council of Europe and Croatian websites of the European Landscape Convention at the following addresses:

www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention; www.mgipu.hr; www.hzpr.hr

The proceedings of the National Conference will be published in the Council of Europe's "European Spatial Planning and Landscape" series:

www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/Conference; www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications

Organisers

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SATURDAY 20 OCTOBER 2018

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Mrs Irena MATKOVIĆ, Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Croatia

Mr Krunoslav ŠMIT, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Mrs Biserka DUMBOVIĆ-BILUŠIĆ, National Contact Point for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Culture, Croatia

Mr Damir ŽUPAN, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Croatia

Mrs Marijana BALIĆ, Member of Croatian Parliament, Member of the Delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Croatia

Mrs Maguelonne DÉJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, on behalf of the Director General of Democracy of the Council of Europe, France

Mrs Sanja LJEŠKOVIĆ MITROVIĆ, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention; National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

Mr Predrag ŠTROMAR, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Construction and Physical Planning, Croatia

SESSION I - DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION

The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe

Mrs Maguelonne DÉJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe, France

Issue of cultural landscape normativity and inclusiveness

Mrs Laura ŠAKAJA, Full Professor, Department of Geography, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Landscape Laboratory of the Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage: actions and achievements for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Silvia FERNÁNDEZ CACHO, Landscape Laboratory, Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute (IAPH), Spain

Mr Héctor SÁENZ de LACUESTA, Landscape Laboratory, Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute (IAPH), Spain

Presentation of the study of landscape architecture of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Zagreb

Mrs Iva RECHNER DIKA, Assistant Professor, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Mrs Monika KAMENEČKI, Assistant Professor, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Democratic use of terms – Education from undergraduate to doctoral studies

Mrs Bojana BOJANIĆ OBAD ŠĆITAROCI, Full Professor, Head of the Department of Urban Planning, Spatial Planning and Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

The “Most beautiful school gardens in the Republic of Croatia” – Taking care of space and the environment from an early age

Mrs Đurđica ČOČIĆ, Project Editor, Croatian Radio Television, Croatia

EXHIBITION

Opening of the Student Work Exhibition

Landscape in University Education, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Faculty of Agriculture, Study of Landscape Architecture and
Faculty of Architecture, Department of Urban Planning, Spatial Planning and Landscape Architecture

SESSION II - LANDSCAPE IN SPATIAL PLANNING

Landscape in the Croatian Spatial Planning System

Mrs Dunja MAGAŠ, State Secretary, Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, Croatia

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Montenegro

Mrs Sanja LJEŠKOVIĆ MITROVIĆ, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

Landscape policy in Portugal – What has been achieved over the last 15 years?

Mrs Maria do Rosario OLIVEIRA, Integrate Researcher, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal

Implementing the European Landscape Convention in Slovenia – Opportunity, responsibility, experiences

Mrs Jelena HLADNIK, Senior Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia

Landscape Planning – Good practice, a tool for sustainable spatial development

Mr Gunther WETZEL, Project Leader at Planung + Umwelt Planungsbüro of Prof. Dr. Michael Koch, Chairman of the Federal section of Baden-Württemberg of the German EIA Association, Germany

Landscape foundation for the Spatial Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County

Mrs Marina OREB, Director of the Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Croatia
Mrs Barbara SAVIN, Head of Department, Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Croatia

SESSION III - LANDSCAPE INTEGRATION IN SECTORAL POLICIES

Heritage urbanism – Urban and spatial models for revival and enhancement of cultural heritage

Mr Mladen OBAD ŠĆITAROCI, Academician, Full Professor, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Landscape policy for the Three Countries Park – A place-based approach linking landscape protection, management and planning with European Union Cohesion Policy

Mrs Anja BRÜLL, Project Leader Three Countries Park (3LP), Belgium

Landscape and cultural heritage

Mrs Mirna BOJIĆ, Senior Advisor-Conservator, Ministry of Culture, Croatia

Landscape policy in environmental and nature protection, and its implementation in the case study of the Mura-Drava-Danube Biosphere Cross-Border Reserve

Mrs Martina VIDAKOVIĆ, Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Energy, Croatia

Mrs Sanja KOPJAR, Senior Advisor, Public Institution for Protection of Nature, Varaždin County, Croatia

Preservation of folk architecture and landscapes through sustainable tourism

Mrs Vesna RAJKOVIĆ, Head of Sector, Ministry of Tourism, Croatia

Planned rural settlements in the Croatian landscape – Unused potential for development of tourism

Mrs Jasenka KRANJČEVIĆ, Scientific Advisor, Institute for Tourism, Zagreb, Croatia

Landscape basis as a multisectoral tool for landscape protection, management and planning

Mr Goran ANDLAR, Assistant Professor, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Mrs Vesna KOŠČAK MIOČIĆ STOŠIĆ, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

STUDIES AND PROJECTS

Integrated urban landscape planning through green infrastructure

Mrs Ines HRDALO, Assistant Professor, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Management of the floodplain landscape of the Sava River in Brod-Posavina County

Mrs Blaženka VESELINOVIĆ, Expert Advisor, Institute for Physical Planning of Brod-Posavina County, Croatia

Mrs Vesna ANDRIĆ, Expert Advisor, Public Institution Natura Slavonica, Croatia

Recovering landscapes – Redevelopment models of mineral exploitation landscapes

Mrs Sanja GAŠPAROVIĆ, Associate Professor, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Urban planning, architectural and landscape competition: Memorial Area “Barutana 1991” in Bjelovar

Mrs Ivana SALOPEK, Landscape Architect, Author of the winning project, Croatia

Park project of Amarin Hotel in Rovinj

Mrs Ksenija JURČIĆ DIMINIĆ, Landscape Architect, Author of the winning project, Croatia

FINAL REMARKS AND CLOSING OF CONFERENCE

Mrs Maguelonne DÉJEANT-PONS, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention,
Council of Europe

Mrs Dunja MAGAŠ, State Secretary, Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, Croatia

Mrs Irena MATKOVIĆ, Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Croatia

EXHIBITION

Student Work Exhibition

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