

## Developments and implementation of the Council of Europe European Landscape Convention

***Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons,***

*Head of the Cultural Heritage, Landscape and  
Spatial Planning Division of the Council of Europe*



I would like to warmly thank Mr Luciano Sanchez Perez-Moneo, President of the Asociación Interprofesional de Ordenación del Territorio (FUNDICOT), Mr Miguel Angel Troitino Vinuesa, Director of Human Geography Department and Professor Florencio Zoido Naranjo, Director of the Andalucía's Landscape Institute and Council of Europe Expert for their invitation to participate in this important event.

I would like also to express particular thanks to Mr Antonio Serrano Rodriguez, General Secretary for Territory and Biodiversity of Spain and to Mrs Margarita Ortega, Representative of Spain to the Committee of Senior Officials of the European and to the European Landscape Convention, for their major involvement and co-operation in Council of Europe activities since several years.

The Council of Europe is an intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949. Its headquarters are in Strasbourg, France, and it has 47 member states<sup>452</sup>. 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. It is active in promoting sustainable spatial development in line with Recommendation Rec. (2002) 1 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Guiding principles for sustainable spatial development of the European Continent (PDDTDCE-CEMAT), adopted at the 12<sup>th</sup> Session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT) of Council of Europe member states<sup>453</sup>. These seek to protect Europeans' quality of life and well-being taking into account landscape, cultural and natural values<sup>454</sup>.

<sup>452</sup> As at 22 November 2007: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, 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, United Kingdom.

<sup>453</sup> See also the Ljubljana Declaration on the territorial dimension of sustainable development, in: 13<sup>th</sup> European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional/Spatial Planning (CEMAT), Ljubljana (Slovenia), 16-17 September 2003, Documents of the Conference, Council of Europe

The Action Plan adopted by heads of state and government of Council of Europe member states in Warsaw on 17 May 2005 at the Third Summit has a section on “promoting sustainable development” which reads: “We are committed to improving the quality of life for citizens. The Council of Europe shall therefore, on the basis of the existing instruments, further develop and support integrated policies in the fields of environment, landscape, spatial planning and prevention and management of natural disasters, in a sustainable development perspective”.

Opened for signature of the Member States of the Council of Europe 20 October 2000 in Florence in the context of the Council of Europe Campaign “Europe, a common heritage”, the Convention entered into force in 2004. It is ratified by 28 States: Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and signed by 7 more States: Azerbaijan, Greece, Malta, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

It represents the first international treaty devoted to territorial sustainable development<sup>455</sup>. The member states of the Council of Europe signatory to the Convention declared their concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity, the environment and culture. The Convention states that “Landscape” means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

The aim of the Convention is to respond to the public’s wish to enjoy high quality landscapes. Its purpose is therefore to further the protection, management and planning of European landscapes, and to organise European co-operation in this field. The Preamble of the Convention states that “ *The landscape ..... has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social*

---

Publishing, Territory and Landscape Series, 2005, No 1 and the Lisbon Declaration on “Networks for sustainable spatial development of the European continent: Bridges over Europe”, adopted by the Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning at the 14<sup>th</sup> Session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) on 27 October 2006 (See: <http://www.coe.int/CEMAT> and <http://www.coe.int/CEMAT/fr>).

<sup>454</sup> On the subject of natural and cultural heritage, see the other Council of Europe Conventions: Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, 19 September 1979), Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Grenada, 3 October 1985), European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Londres, 6 May 1969), (revised, Valetta, 16 January 1992) and the Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, 27 October 2005).

<sup>455</sup> On the basis of an initial draft prepared by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe, the Committee of Ministers decided in 1999 to set up a select group of experts responsible for drafting a European Landscape Convention, under the aegis of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage (CCPAT) and the Committee for the activities of the Council of Europe in the field of biological and landscape diversity (CO-DBP). Following the work of this group of experts, in which the principal governmental and non-governmental international organisations participated, the Committee of Ministers adopted the final text of the Convention on 19 July 2000.

*fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation; ... contributes to the formation of local cultures and ... is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity; ... is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas ;... is a key element of individual and social well-being and ... its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone. "*

The scope of the Convention is very extensive: it applies to the entire territory of the Parties and relates to natural, urban and peri-urban areas, whether on land, water or sea. It therefore concerns not just remarkable landscapes, but also ordinary everyday landscapes and degraded areas. Landscape is recognised irrespective of its exceptional value, since all forms of landscape are crucial to the quality of the citizens' environment and deserve to be considered in landscape policies. Many rural and urban fringe areas in particular are undergoing far-reaching transformations and must receive closer attention from the authorities and the public.

In accepting the principles and aims of the Convention, the Contracting Parties undertake to protect, manage and/or plan their landscapes by adopting a whole series of general and specific measures on a national level, in keeping with the subsidiarity principle. In this context, they undertake to encourage the participation of the public and of local and regional authorities in the decision-making processes that affect the landscape dimension of their territory.

The Contracting Parties undertake to implement four general measures at the national level:

- legal recognition of landscape as constituting an essential component of the setting for people's lives, as reflecting the diversity of their common cultural and natural heritage and as the foundation of their identity;
- establishment and implementation of policies<sup>456</sup> to protect, manage and plan landscapes<sup>457</sup>;
- procedures for the participation by the general public, local and regional authorities and other parties interested in the formulation and implementation of landscape policies;

---

<sup>456</sup> "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.

<sup>457</sup> "Landscape protection" means action to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by the landscape's heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or human activity; "Landscape management" means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, to guide and harmonise changes, which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes; "Landscape planning" means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.

- integrating landscape into regional and town planning policies, cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, and any other policies, which may have direct or indirect impact on the landscape.

The Contracting Parties undertake to implement five specific measures on a national level:

- awareness-raising: improving appreciation by civil society, private organisations and public authorities regarding the value, function and transformation of landscapes;
- training and education: providing training for specialists in landscape appraisal and landscape operations, multidisciplinary training programmes on landscape policy, protection, management and planning, aimed for professionals in the private and public sector, for interested associations, and school and university courses, which, in the relevant subject areas, cover landscape-related values and questions of landscape protection, management and planning;
- identification and evaluation: mobilising those concerned in order to reach a better knowledge of landscape, guiding the work of landscape identification and evaluation through exchanges of experience and methods between the Parties at a European level;
- setting landscape quality objectives<sup>458</sup>: defining quality objectives for the landscapes, which have been identified and evaluated, after consulting the public;
- implementation of landscape policies: introducing policy instruments for the protection, management and/or planning of landscapes.

They also undertake to co-operate at an international level in catering for the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes, and to recommend as appropriate the inclusion of landscape considerations in them. They accordingly undertake to co-operate in respect of technical and scientific assistance and exchange of landscape specialists for training and information, and to exchange information on all questions covered by the Convention.

Transfrontier landscapes are covered by a specific provision: the Contracting Parties undertake to encourage transfrontier co-operation at local and regional levels and, wherever necessary, to prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.

The Convention intends to give a “Council of Europe Landscape Award”. It will recognise a policy implemented or measures to be taken by local and regional authorities or non-governmental organisations to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape which have proved effective in the long term and can thus serve as an example to other authorities in Europe. Thus, it contributes to the stimulation of those working on a local level and to the encouragement and recognition of exemplary landscape management.

---

<sup>458</sup> “Landscape quality objective” means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings.

## 1. DEVELOPMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Several activities were conducted in order to:

- raise awareness of what landscape is and its importance for each individual and society as a whole;
- increase the number of signatures and ratifications of the European Landscape Convention;
- monitor the implementation of the Convention by those states which have ratified it, while inviting other states to join in the efforts;
- support the exercise of good governance based on horizontal (interdisciplinary, intercultural), vertical (national, regional, local) and transversal (public participation and public-private partnership) co-operation; and
- promote European co-operation between states which have ratified the Convention with the participation of other states and the partnership of governmental and non-governmental international organisations.

### a. Conferences of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention

Four Conferences of the Council on the European Landscape Convention were already organised in 2001, 2002<sup>459</sup>, 2004<sup>460</sup> and 2007<sup>461</sup> in order to present to all member and observer States of the Council of Europe, and to international governmental and non-governmental organisations, the progress of achievements in the implementation of the Convention, and to deal with practical questions following its entry into force.

The three Council of Europe bodies – the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe – were represented, as well as the following international governmental organisations and non governmental organisations specialised or interested in landscape:

Governmental organisations: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) – the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), the International Centre for the Study of the

---

<sup>459</sup> See the conference reports of the Conferences of the Contracting and Signatory States to the European Landscape Convention held on 22 and 23 November 2001 and on 28 and 29 November 2002: T-FLOR 1 (2001) 19 and T-FLOR 2 (2002) 27.

<sup>460</sup> The European Landscape Convention entered into force on 1 March 2004. A Conference was held to mark the occasion on 17 June 2004, at the Council of Europe headquarters in Strasbourg See T-FLOR (2004) 14. A joint meeting of the Cultural Heritage Steering Committee (CDPAT) and the Committee for the activities of the Council of Europe in the field of Biological and Landscape Diversity (CO-DBP) was also held on 18 June 2004 (See T-FLOR (2004) 15).

<sup>461</sup> The last Conference of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention was organised in Strasbourg on 22-23 March 2007 with the participation of the representatives of numerous European States and governmental and non-governmental organisations (See the Conference Report in T-FLOR (2007) 14).

Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and the Benelux Economic Union.

Non-governmental organisations: Europae Archaeologicae Consilium (EAC), European Centre for Environment Law (CEDE), European Centre for Nature Conservation (ECNC), European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools (ECLAS), European Foundation of Landscape Architecture (EFLA), European Council for the Village and Small Town (ECOVAST), European Foundation Il Nibbio (FEIN), International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), European Palaeontological Association, European Pathways to Cultural Landscapes (EPCL), Nature and Landscape Europe (ALTERRA), European Centre for Rural and Environmental Interest (CEIRE), Petrarca. A few national non-governmental organisations were also present: Société française pour le droit de l'environnement (SFDE), Atelier dei paesaggi mediterranei, Landscape Alliance Ireland, Centro Studi Pan.

The participants expressed their great interest in looking after the European landscapes and continued a co-operation process aimed at implementing the Convention. The following Final Conclusion were adopted at the last Conference:

**a. Definition of the term *landscape* in each language**

In Andorra landscape is a piece of space characterised by a dynamic combination of different geographical elements.

In Belgium as well as in France landscape is defined as a rural territory which can be identified immediately if you are looking from above or from higher place by its cohesion between elements that look at first sight dispersed.

In Croatia, Poland, Portugal and Turkey landscape is considered as a visible part of space, natural and / or partially, or completely shaped by human activities.

In Denmark nature and cultural landscapes are important parts of the landscape definition. Use of the landscape term in relation to cities is not common.

In Italy and Malta landscape is the totality of the sensual characteristics (emphasis naturally on the visual aesthetic component) of a place and its surrounding elements.

In Latvia landscape is seen as a physical-geographical complex and the embodiment of traditions, customs and aesthetic qualities of historical and cultural heritage. It is evidence of both the historic and modern relationships between humans and environment.

In Norway landscape is the totality of physical surroundings out-doors.

In Sweden landscape has different definitions. It can mean a territorial geographical unity or a production landscape (agrarian, industrial etc.). Sweden contains 24 different landscapes, which are historical administrative unities, with different ethnological, geographical, historical conditions.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia there is a difference between landscape and area. Landscape means an image of space and what we see, so it is commonly used in the colloquial language. The term area means a functional, spatial/territory system and is therefore used a lot in sciences, biology and geography.

In the United Kingdom landscape is viewed as a piece of inland scenery.

Austria and Slovenia have immediately given their legal definition of landscape (view below).

Switzerland is referring to a non-legal definition of the term landscape which can be found in 'Swiss landscape draft' (Swiss governmental decree 19/12/1997).

Armenia, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, The Netherlands, San Marino and the Slovak Republic have only translated the term landscape in their respective mother tongue without any further definition concerning the term landscape.

Romania has not made a definition of landscape in the line of the Convention and is still working on it.

**b. Legal organisation**

**- Is there a legal definition of the term landscape?**

Croatia and Cyprus (after ratification) use the legal definition of landscape from the European Landscape Convention.

Hungary, Italy, Lithuania and the Slovak Republic have an own legal definition of the term landscape, but they just refer to the laws where you can find the definition without giving the definition.

In Austria the legal definition is: "Landscape is an individual and characteristic part of the face of the earth characterised by the interaction of the existing geological factors including anthropological and geographical ones, the effect of human beings, for example constructions, may only play a secondary role concerning landscape."

In Belgium (Flemish region) the legal definition is: "A landscape is a surface of a limited territory with few constructions on it and a sort of cohesion, the cohesion and the shape of appearance are the results of natural processes and social developments."

In Greece the legal definition is: "It is a dynamic of all biological and non-biological forces and elements concerning the environment, which have separately or in interaction a precise place that forms a visual experience."

In Malta there are several legal definitions and one is: "Landscape are the characteristics, patterns, forms and structures of the environment, including the traits, patterns, forms and structures of a specific geographic area, its biological composition, its physical environment, its geomorphology, its palaeontology, its lithostratigraphy and its anthropogenic and social patterns."

In Portugal the legal definition is: "The landscape is a geographical, ecological and aesthetic unit, which is the result of human actions and natural processes, being primitive when the action is minimal and being natural when the human action is decisive, taken in to account the biological equilibrium, the physical stability and the ecological dynamic."

In Slovenia the legal definition is: "Landscape is a spatially enclosed part of nature with a specific distribution of landscape elements arising from the characteristics of animate and inanimate nature as well as human action" and "The dominant presence of natural components in characteristic of landscape which is a spatial part resulting from the interaction of natural and human factors."

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the legal definition is: "Characteristic landscapes are parts of space, which, by their geographic features and human creations, are distinguished among the other environment, and have vacation, recreational, historical, cultural or scientific significance."

Andorra, Armenia, Finland, France, Latvia, The Netherlands, Norway, Romania, San Marino, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom have no own legal definition of the term landscape.

Denmark, Poland and Sweden have neither an own legal definition for the term landscape, but they have other legal definitions (e.g. landscape values, landscape protection, natural environment, historical landscape etc.) and concepts (e.g. landscape as scenery) concerning landscape.

**- Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of your constitution?**

Italy, the Slovak Republic and Switzerland have got articles on landscape in their constitution, but they just mention the place where you can find them without any further explanation.

In Malta the article concerning landscape in the constitution is a declaration of principles that relates to the obligation of the state to safeguard landscape as well as historic and artistic patrimony.

In Belgium (the Flemish region) the articles concerning landscape in the constitution are the following ones: "The cultural affairs embodied in the article 127 of the constitution are ... 4<sup>th</sup> the cultural patrimony, the museums and the scientific cultural institutions with exception of the monuments and sites" (law 8 August 1980, art.4) and "The embodied competences of article 39 of the constitution in reference to spatial planning are: urbanism and spatial planning; co-ordination plan of the municipal road network; the acquisition, planning, equipment of grounds for industrial

use, for craft use and for administrative use as well as for other infrastructures towards investors, which include investments in the equipment of industrial zones neighbouring harbours and to make them available to the users; urban renovation; renovation of sites who are economically out of use; land politics; monuments and sites.” (Law of 8 August 1980, art.6 §1.1).

In Portugal the articles concerning landscape in the constitution are: “To assure the environmental rights, in the field of sustainable development, there exists an obligation for the state, to organise and to promote spatial planning, with the aim of correct placements for activities, a socio-economic equilibrium and the enhancement of the landscape” and “To assure the environmental rights, in the field of sustainable development, there exists an obligation for the state, to create and to develop nature reserves and nature parks and recreation, as well as to classify and protect landscapes and sites, with the aim of the conservation of the nature and the protection of cultural values whether they have a historical or an artistic importance.”

Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Slovenia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey have no specific articles concerning landscape in their constitutions, but the protection of natural and cultural heritage is enshrined in their constitutions.

Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Latvia, The Netherlands, Poland, Romania, San Marino and Sweden have no articles concerning landscape in their constitutions.

The United Kingdom has no written constitution.

Lithuania and Norway did not answer this question.

**- Is landscape dealt with a specific law (if so, please give the title and date of the law)?**

In Croatia the specific laws dealing with landscape are: “Law on ratification of European Landscape Convention” (in procedure – draft) and “Law on Nature protection” (new and in procedure – draft).

In France the specific law dealing with landscape is: “Law on the protection and on the enhancement of landscape and modifying certain legal dispositions in regard to public inquiries.” (8 January 1993).

In Hungary the specific laws dealing with landscape are: “Act no. LIII of 1996 on the protection of nature” and “Act no. LXIV of 2001 on the protection of cultural heritage”.

In Italy the specific law dealing with landscape is: “Law no. 490/1999 on the legal means in protection matters”.

In Lithuania the specific laws dealing with landscape are: “Law on Protected areas” and “Law on Coastal zone”.

In San Marino the specific law dealing with landscape is: “Legal framework for Spatial Planning and the protection of the landscape and of the vegetation and flora” (16 November 1995 no.136).

In the Slovak Republic the specific law dealing with landscape are: “Law on Spatial and development Planning” (No.50/1976) and “Law on Protection of Nature and Landscape” (No.287/1994).

In Switzerland the specific law dealing with landscape is: “Federal Law on the Protection of Nature and Landscape” (LPN, RS 451, 1 July 1966).

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the specific laws dealing with landscape are: “Law on Natural Rarities Protection” and partly “Law on Spatial and Urban Planning”.

In Turkey the specific law dealing with landscape is: “A landscape Technical Specification” (used since 1995 by General directorate of Turkish Highways).

In Cyprus the European Landscape Convention will be adopted as the specific law dealing with landscape after ratification.

Andorra, Armenia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Latvia, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom have no specific laws that deal with landscape.

In Austria the specific law that deals with landscape is a competence of the federal states.

Belgium (Flemish region) did not answer this question.

**- Is landscape the subject of or more provisions embodied in laws of a more general nature? (If so, which laws?)**



In Armenia landscape is a subject of more provisions embodied in laws of a more general nature, but they gave no further information about it.

In Andorra they are preparing a general law on the conservation of nature and it will contain a subject about landscape. Other more general laws dealing with landscape are the laws on: "Agriculture and cattle breeding", "Spatial Planning and urbanism", "Effects on the environment" and "Protection of water".

In Croatia the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on nature protection" (1994) and "Law on Physical Planning" (1994).

In Cyprus the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Town and Country Planning Law" (no.90/172) and "Environmental Impact Assessment Law" (no.57 (1) /2001).

In Denmark the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Protection of Nature Act" (Act no.9, 3 January 1992) and "Planning Act" (Act no. 551, 28 June 1999).

In Finland the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Land Use and Building Act" (2000) and "Nature Conservation Act" (1996).

In France the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on the Protection of natural monuments and sites" (1930), "Law on the reinforcement of the environmental protection" (2 February 1995), "Law on the agricultural orientation" (9 July 1999) and "Law on solidarity and urban renovation" (13 December 2000)

In Greece the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on Protection of Nature and Landscape" (1650/86, chapter 4), "Law on Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development" (2742/99) and "General Regulation on Building" (1577/85 and 4 modifications in 2381/2000).

In Hungary the general law dealing with landscape is: "Law on Formation and Protection of the Built Environment" (Act no. LXXVIII, 1997).

In Italy the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Decree-Law n°490/1999" (articles n°139 and n°146), "Royal decree n°1357" (3 June 1940) and "Penal code" (articles n°733 and n°734).

In Latvia the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on Specially Protected Nature Areas" (1993) and the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation no.69 "On protected Landscape Areas" (23 February 1999).

In Lithuania the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on Environmental Protection" and "Law on Construction and Territorial Planning".

In Malta the most relevant general laws dealing with landscape are: "Development Planning Act" (1992, amended through Act XXI of 2001, chapter 356), "Environmental protection Act" (Act XX, 18 September 200, chapter 435).

In The Netherlands the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Nature Conservation Act", "Land Redevelopment Act" and "Spatial Planning Act".

In Norway the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Planning and Building-Act", "Nature Conservation Act", "Cultural Heritage Act", "Land Act" and "Forest Act".

In Poland the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Nature Conservation Act", "Spatial Planning Act" and "Environmental Protection Act".

In Portugal the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Environmental Law" (n°11/87, 1987; article 4 al.b, article 5 n°1 al.d - n°2 al.c, article 17 n°3, al.d and articles 18, 19 and 20), "Law on Spatial Planning and Urbanism" (n°48/98, 11 August 1998; article 3 al.d, article 6 n°1 al.a - n°3 al.a - n°3 al.c), "Decree-Law on the instruments for spatial planning" (n°380/99, 22 September 1999; article 54 (n°2 al.b)), "Cabinet of Ministers resolution on the National Programme for spatial planning and its elaboration principles" (n°76/2002, 11, April 2002; articles n° 9 al.b, n°10 al.b1 – al.b2, n°12 al.d and n°13 al.i), "Decree-Law on the juridical system of urbanization and construction" (n°555/99, 16 December 1999 and n°177/2001, 4 June 2001; articles 24 n°2 al.a, 31 n°3 al.a), "Decree-Law on regulations for geo-thermal resources" (n°87/90, 16 March 1990; article 43 al.a), "Decree-Law on regulations for mineral depots" (n°88/90, 16 March 1990; articles 27 n°2 al.k, 55 al.a), "Decree-Law on regulations fore stone quarries" (n°89/90, 16 March 1990; articles 13 n°1 al.h, 36, 40 n°2, 43, 45 al.a), "Decree-Law on the general condition and exploitation of geological resources" (n°90/90, 16 March 1990; article 38 n°1), "Decree-Law on the regulation concerning the network of National Protected Areas" (n°19/93, 23 January 1993; articles 1 n°1 – n°2, 2 n°4, 3 al.g, 5 n°1, 7, 9), "Decree-Law on the Protected Landscape of Serra do Açor" (n°67/82, 3 March 1982), "Decree-Law on the Protected Landscape of the fossilized cliffs of the Costa da Caparica" (n°186/84, 22 May 1984), "Decree-Law on the Protected Landscape of the coast of Esposende" (n°357/87, 17 November 1987) and there also other regulation about spatial planning where you can find articles related to landscape.

In San Marino the general law dealing with landscape is: "Legal text on town planning and buildings" (No.87, 19 July 1995).

In the Slovak Republic the general law dealing with landscape is: "Law on the acknowledgement of the environmental influences" (127/1994)

In Slovenia the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Spatial Planning Act", "Nature Conservation Act" and "Cultural Heritage Act".

In Sweden the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Mijöbalken" (=environmental legislation) and "Plan –och Bygglag" (=social planning).

In Switzerland the most relevant general laws dealing with landscape are: "Spatial Planning Act" (22 June 1976) and other ones we can find in laws concerning the regions.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Laws on National Park Protection" (Official Gazette SRM no.33/80), "Law on Ohrid, Prespa and Dojran lake Protection" (Official Gazette SRM no.45/77), "Law on Proclaiming the Ornithological Locality of 'Ezerani' on Prespa Lake as a strict Natural Reserve" (Official Gazette of RM no.37/96), "Law on Proclaiming the Ornithological locality 'Tikves' in the Crna Reka Gorge as a strict Natural Reserve" (Official Gazette RM no.35/97), "Law on proclaiming part of wood areas of the Mountain Pelister as a National Park" (Official Gazette of RM no.38/48;16/65), "Law on proclaiming the forest areas around the Mavrovo Pole field as a National Park" (Official Gazette of RM no.10/49; 23/52; 16/65), "Law on Proclaiming the forest areas of the Mountain Galicica as a National Park" (Official Gazette of RM no.31/58; 16/65) and "Law on Forests" (Official Gazette of RM no.47/97; 7/00).

In Turkey the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on Municipality" (no.1580), "Law on development" (no.3194), "Law on Administration of Metropolitan Municipalities" (no.3030), "Law on Grazeland" (no.4342), "Law on Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets", "Law on National Parks" (no.2873), "Laws on mass Housing" (no.2985), "Law on Tourism Incentives" (no.2634), "Law on environment" (no.2872), "Law on forestry" (no.6831/4569), "Law on hunting", "Law on Coastal" (no.3621), "Law on Village" (no.442), "Law on Waters" (no.831), "Agricultural Reform Law on Land Management on Irrigation Areas" (no.4626), "Law on the Establishment and duties of the General Directorate of agricultural Reform" (no.3155), "Law on the Improvement of Olives and Vaccinating the Wild Ones" (no.3573) and "Law on the Protection of Cemeteries" (no.3998).

In the United Kingdom the general laws dealing with landscape are: "The National Park and Access to the Countryside Act" (1949) and "The Countryside and Rights of Way Act" (2000).

In Austria and Romania landscape is not a subject of one or more provisions embodied in laws of a more general nature.

Belgium (Flemish region) did not answer this question.

- **Is landscape covered by any regional laws? (If so, which laws?)**

In Austria landscape is a matter of the federal states and they have their own laws on nature conservation.

In Belgium (Flemish region) landscape is covered by these Flemish regional laws: "Decree on the protection of sites (landscapes)" (16 April 1996, amended by decrees of 8 December 2000 and 21 December 2001), "Decree on conservation of nature and environment" (21 October 1997) and "Decree on organisation of spatial planning" (18 May 1999).

In Italy landscape can be covered by a regional law, because every region and the two autonomous province of Trente and Bolzano have an own and a specific statute which enables them to constitute a law if it is in conformity with the national laws.

In Switzerland landscape is covered by these regional laws: "Spatial Planning Act" and "Nature, Landscape and Heritage Protection Act" and these are different for each of the 26 cantons.

In Turkey landscape is covered by these regional laws: "Decree on the establishment of the Authority for Special Areas" (no.383), "Law on Bosphorus" (no.2960), "Law on Establishment of Ataturk Forest Farm" (no.5659/2823/6947/7310/2015) and "Law on Water and Sewerage Administration for Istanbul" (No.2560).

In Andorra, Armenia, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom landscape is not covered by any regional law.

Cyprus, Denmark, Finland (except the Åland Islands), Hungary, Malta, Norway, San Marino and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have no regional laws in their respective countries.

In France, Greece and The Netherlands landscape is not covered by any regional law, but the Spatial Planning Act is being adopted and used for the regional level.

**c. Administrative organisation**

**- Which ministry is responsible for landscape?**

In Andorra the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment is responsible for landscape.

In Armenia, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Norway, the Slovak Republic and Sweden the Ministry of Environment is responsible for landscape.

In Austria the Federal States have each a Ministry of Education, Science and Culture that is responsible for landscape.

In Belgium (Flemish region) the Ministry of the Flemish Community has a department for Environment and Infrastructure with a Service for Monuments and Sites responsible for landscape.

In Croatia the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning is responsible for landscape.

In Cyprus the Ministry of Interior Affairs (department Town Planning and Housing) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (Environment Service) are responsible for landscape.

In France the Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development is responsible for landscape.

In Greece, Slovenia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning are responsible for landscape and in Greece the Ministry of Public Works is also responsible for landscape.

In Hungary the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and the Ministry of Agriculture and Physical Development are responsible for landscape.

In Italy the Ministry of Environment and Culture is responsible for landscape, but she delegates the work to the different regions.

In Latvia the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional development is responsible for landscape.

In Malta the Ministry of Interior Affairs and the Ministry of Environment are responsible for landscape.

In The Netherlands the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries is responsible for landscape.

In Poland the Ministry of Environment in co-operation with the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Infrastructure are responsible for landscape.

In Portugal the Ministry of Towns and Spatial Planning and the Ministry of Environment are responsible for landscape.

In Romania the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing and the Ministry of Culture and Cults are responsible for landscape.

In San Marino the State Secretariat of Territory, Environment and Agriculture is responsible for landscape.

In Switzerland each Federal State has a Ministry of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication (Department of Environment, Forests and Landscape) responsible for landscape.

In Turkey the Ministries of Environment, Culture, Forestry, Tourism, Agriculture, Public Works and Settlement, Village Affairs, Development and Housing are responsible for landscape.

In the United Kingdom the Ministry of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs is responsible for landscape.

**- Does this ministry have other responsibilities (which)?**

In Andorra and Armenia the ministry is also responsible for agriculture and cattle breeding, the environment, the use of water and waste, the (noise) pollution, etc. to quote only a few of the other responsibilities.

In Austria the federal ministry is also responsible for education and science.

In Belgium (Flemish region,) the Flemish Community ministry is also responsible for many other things in relation to the Flemish region like spatial planning, housing, environment etc.

In Croatia, Finland and Latvia the ministry is also responsible for nature protection, environmental protection, spatial planning, building and housing.

In Cyprus the Department of Town Planning and Housing is responsible for spatial aspects of regional planning and environmental policy, heritage preservation and rehabilitation policy, cultural landscapes, local planning and transportation policy, as well as development control, plan implementation, planning enforcement, and public housing for refugees etc. The Environment Service is responsible for environmental protection policy and implementation, including environmental impact assessment and nature protection etc.

In Denmark and Lithuania the ministry is also responsible for environment, nature protection, forest management, planning, environmental protection and pollution control etc.

In France the ministry is also responsible for protection measures for nature, landscapes and sites; protection of biodiversity, protection of coastal and mountain areas; the policy and management of hunting and fishing in fresh water; in accordance with other involved ministries they elaborate an environmental policy for the exploitation of stone quarries and for dangerous plants; the protection, the policy and management of water; quality of air and the problem of climate change; in accordance with other involved ministries they tackle the problem of sound pollution; the prevention of major natural and technological disasters; rational use of energy resources and the development of renewable energy; issues related to urbanism, transport and big infrastructures in particularly to avoid and to diminish ecological risks; spatial planning and forestry; issues related to health and environment; in accordance with other involved ministries they tackle the problem of waste treatment; take necessary measures towards industry and environmental services and to take actively part in the political search after new incentives in environmental concerns and matters.

In Hungary the ministry of Cultural Heritage is also responsible for arts, cultural affairs related to ethnic minorities, church relations, protection of historic monuments and archaeological sites, world heritage sites, public collections like museums, libraries, archives and public education.

In Italy the ministry is also responsible for the inspection of agricultural licenses.

In Malta the ministry is also responsible for police, immigration, airport security, civil protection, prisons, passports, ID cards, citizenship and expatriate affairs, planning authority, government property division, joint office, notary to government, public registry, land registry and environment.

In The Netherlands the ministry is also responsible for agriculture policy, nature policy and fisheries policy.

In Norway the ministry is also responsible for nature management and biological diversity, cultural heritage, outdoor-recreation, planning, geomantic, environmental impact assessment, waste and recycling, air and water pollution, noise, climate changes, the state of the polar areas and environmental monitoring.

In Poland the ministry is also responsible for environmental protection, management of natural resources, nature protection and forestry.

In Portugal the ministry is also responsible for spatial planning, urbanism, conservation of nature, environment, cartography, the control and the relation between municipalities.

In San Marino the ministry is also responsible for environment, town planning and agriculture.

In the Slovak Republic the ministry is also responsible for spatial planning and environmental issues.

In Slovenia the ministry is also responsible for the protection of environment, nature protection, water protection, energy, mining and spatial planning.

In Sweden the ministry is also responsible for natural resources, nature conservation, biological diversity, water and air pollution control, environmental protection, co-ordination of the governments environmental policy, community planning etc.

In Switzerland the ministry is also responsible for spatial planning.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the ministry is also responsible for the monitoring of environmental conditions; water, soil, flora, fauna, air and ozone layer protection against pollution; protection against noise and radiation; protection of biodiversity, geodiversity, national parks and protected areas; rehabilitation of the polluted parts / segments of the environment; proposing measures for solid waste treatment; spatial planning; Geographical Information System; monitoring of its competence and other works determined by law.

In Turkey the ministry of environment is also responsible for other UN and ECE Conventions, environmental protection, prevention of environmental pollution and environmental impact assessment. The ministry of Culture is also responsible for research, preservation, rehabilitation, evaluation of national, archaeological, historical, cultural and natural heritage. The Authority for Specially Protected Areas is responsible for the conservation of wildlife and habitats, natural and archaeological sites and biodiversity in the specially protected areas. The Ministry of Forestry is also responsible for the in situ conservation of national parks, nature reserves, natural monuments, wildlife reserve areas and forest recreational areas.

In the United Kingdom the ministry is also responsible for agriculture, environment and rural affairs.

In Greece the ministries concerned with landscape have no other responsibilities than landscape and landscape related problems.

Romania did not answer this question.

**- Does this ministry have a specific document to assist in framing landscape policy? If so, please give its title.**

In Belgium (Flemish Region) the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is the magazine "Landscapes and Monuments" since 1982, which deals with all aspects related to conservation of monuments and landscapes in Flanders. There is also another document "New Impulses in landscape care - a landscape atlas: a point of reference in a broadened policy", this is a book edited by the Division on Monuments and Sites after a symposium that was held to stipulate a new policy and strategy concerning the protection, the maintenance, the restoration and the management of Flemish landscape.

In Croatia the specific documents to assist in framing landscape policy are "National Biodiversity Strategy Plans", "Landscape Strategy Plans" and "Actions plans".

In Cyprus the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is a "Policy Statement for the Control of Development and the Protection of the Environment in villages and rural areas".

In France the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is an index explaining the three main pillars of the policy

In Greece the specific documents to assist in framing landscape policy are "Strategic Plans" (national and specific and regional), these plans are very important in the policy concerning sustainable development and it is through these plans that the dimension of the landscapes appear.

In Hungary the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is the "Parliamentary Decree on the National Program of environmental Protection".

In Italy the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is the agreement between the ministers of Culture and the responsible persons of the different regions and the autonomous provinces of Trente and Bolzano regarding the new instruments dealing with landscape planning.

In Latvia the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is a "National Programme on Biological Diversity".

In Malta the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is being compiled with assesses to the Maltese landscape. The study will lead to a revision of the structure plan for the Maltese Islands and is a policy for the next twenty years and will be revised every ten years.

In The Netherlands the specific documents to assist in framing landscape policy are "Nature for People, People for Nature" (policy for nature, forest and landscape in the 21<sup>st</sup> century), "The Belvedere Memorandum" (policy concerning the relationship between cultural history and spatial planning), "Policy Programme Biodiversity International", "Architecture Policy Plan" and "Structure Plan for Rural Ares II".

In Slovenia the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is a part of the Spatial Plan of the Republic Slovenia, which is explicitly dedicated to landscape and landscape policy.

In Switzerland the specific documents to assist in framing landscape policy are the "Swiss Landscape Draft" and "Landscape 2020" (a strategy that is being developed).

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is the "National Environmental Action Plan".

In Turkey the specific documents to assist in framing landscape policy are the “National Environmental Action Plan” and “National Agenda 21”.

In Finland and Portugal there are no specific documents in framing landscape policy but the landscape policy goals are mentioned in several other policy documents.

In Norway there are no specific documents in framing landscape policy but the Directorates for Cultural Heritage and for Nature Management have recently formed a strategy for their work on landscape.

Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Denmark, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Sweden and the United Kingdom don't have a specific document for the ministry to assist in framing landscape policy.

San Marino did not answer this question.

**- Is this ministry represented at the level of the regional and local authorities? If so, what are these decentralised offices called?**

In Belgium the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by provincial centres (5) of the Division of Monuments and Sites. Each centre has a number of specialised inspectors for monuments, landscapes and interiors.

In Croatia the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by county offices of spatial planning, housing and environment protection (20) and by public institutions of protected areas at county level (4).

In Finland the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional environment centres.

In France the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional environmental administrations in the 23 administrative regions and by the departmental administrations of equipment, agriculture and forests, architecture and patrimony.

In Greece the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional and prefectural authorities.

In Hungary the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional offices of cultural heritage, by directorates of national parks and by the office of the county senior architect (in each county).

In Italy the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional administrations and by district administrations.

In Latvia the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional environmental boards.

In Lithuania the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional departments of environmental protection and by local agencies of environmental protection.

In The Netherlands the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional policy departments of the ministry of agriculture, nature management and fisheries.

In Norway the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by county departments of environmental affairs, by regional authorities for cultural heritage, by the council for Sami cultural heritage, by administrative museums and by the governor's office on Swalbard.

In Portugal the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional administration for environment and spatial planning (5) and by local municipalities who have a great autonomy concerning landscape but they have to respect the national laws and rules.

In the Slovak Republic the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional administrations and by district administrations.

In Slovenia the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by administrative units on the local level.

In Sweden the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by independent, central government agencies.

In Switzerland the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by canton administrations concerned with the implementation of the laws and with landscape and spatial planning.

In Turkey the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by provincial directorates of environment, by directorates for specially protected areas (local level), by regional directorates of forestry and by regional councils for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage.

In Denmark the ministry responsible for landscape have no representatives on regional or local level, but the Danish forest agency is represented at local level by 25 state forest districts.

In Poland the ministry responsible for landscape have no representatives on regional or local level, but in the voivodeships there are divisions of environmental protection and nature conservators.

In Romania the ministry responsible for public works, transport and housing have no regional or local representatives, but the ministry responsible for culture and cults have regional and local representatives.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the ministry responsible for environment and spatial planning have no regional or local representatives, but they have local project offices to realise certain projects on local level.

In Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Cyprus, Malta, San Marino and Sweden the responsible ministries for landscape are not represented at the regional or local level.

The United Kingdom did not answer this question.

- **Which are the regional and local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies?**

In Andorra the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are municipalities.

In Austria the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the governments of the federal states.

In Belgium (Flemish region) the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies is the ministry of the Flemish Community.

In Denmark the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the counties.

In France the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the municipalities, the departments and the regions.

In Greece the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are regional and prefectural authorities.

In Italy the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the regions, the provinces, the municipalities, the mountain communities and the institutions for national and regional parks.

In Latvia the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the regional authorities and local municipalities.

In Lithuania the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the county administration, local municipalities and in some cases the ministry of environment.

In The Netherlands the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are provinces and municipalities.

In Norway the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the county governors (appointed by the King) and the regional authorities (politically elected).

In Poland the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are voivodes and gmina's authorities responsible for their territories.

In Portugal the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the municipalities and for the autonomous regions of Madeira and the Azores the respective governments of these regions.

In the Slovak Republic the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the municipalities.

In Slovenia the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the municipalities on local level.

In Sweden the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the 21 county administrative boards.

In Switzerland the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the cantons.

In Finland there are no regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies, but the regional planning authorities and the municipalities have an important role in landscape policies.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia there are no regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies, but the "Administration of National Parks and Hunting Sites" was formed for the protection and promotion of the areas within National parks.

In Turkey there are no regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies, but municipalities are responsible for planning, construction and protection of landscape areas within their boundaries. However, regional and local authorities in Turkey are responsible for conservation of protected areas and the implementation of long-term development plans approved by the ministry of forestry.

For Cyprus, Malta and San Marino this question is not applicable.

In Armenia, Hungary and Romania there are no regional or local authorities responsible for landscape policies.

In Croatia these regional and local authorities are not defined yet.

The United Kingdom did not answer this question.

**- Is landscape policy the subject of specific programmes (on approaches, scientific study, observation or evaluation)? Please mention the principal programmes**

In Austria landscape policy is the subject of a specific programme: "Cultural Landscape Programme".

In Belgium (Flemish region) landscape policy is the subject of individual and characteristic studies by experts of the service for monuments and sites on the value of landscapes in order to establish a good management and protection of the landscapes and sites. In addition to this they have also a scientific project of an atlas on Relics of Traditional Landscapes in Flanders, which is a historical approach of the landscape. This project (methodology, results and preferable policy) is presented in a book: "New impulses in landscape care – a landscape atlas: a point of reference in a broadened policy", also available on CD-ROM.

In Croatia landscape policy is the subject of a specific programme: "National Project on Croatian Landscape Evaluation".

In Denmark landscape policy is the subject of several scientific landscape programmes from the 90'ties, but now the area is in lack of money and political awareness; however there is a project ongoing about landscape classification and evaluation.

In France landscape policy is the subject of specific programmes: "Landscape Atlas – identification and classification", "Photographical lookout of landscape", "Plans, charters and contracts on landscape" and "Public authorities and landscape: analysis, comparison and evaluation".

In Greece landscape policy is the subject of specific programmes published by the administration for spatial planning and the protection of environment.

In Hungary landscape policy is the subject of specific programmes: "Governmental decree on the assessment of environmental effects" and "Ministerial decree on the assessment of effects on cultural heritage" (in phase of preparation).

In Italy landscape policy is the subject of a specific programme: "Agreement between the ministers of Culture and the responsible persons of the regions and the autonomous provinces regarding the new instruments dealing with landscape planning".

In Lithuania landscape policy is the subject of several specific programmes on landscape survey, landscape protection, management planning etc. been carried out by the ministry responsible for landscape.

In Malta landscape policy is the subject of a specific programme: "Structure Plan for the Maltese Islands review programme".

In The Netherlands landscape policy is the subject of several specific programmes: "Landscape development plans", "National programme for land development plans", financial support of landscape and several scientific research programmes.



In Norway landscape policy is the subject of observation and evaluation, so 276 cultural landscapes were registered, 46 landscape-categories were registered and the ministry of agriculture also supports farmer for the upkeep of the cultural landscapes.

In Poland landscape policy is the subject of a specific programme: "Second national environmental policy".

In Romania landscape policy is the subject of a specific programme: "A guide on spatial planning based on the European landscape convention" (in phase of preparation).

In San Marino landscape policy is not yet the subject of a specific programme, but there is a specific programme in phase of preparation.

In the Slovak republic landscape policy is the subject of several methodologies and several scientific researches.

In Slovenia landscape policy is the subject of several studies on landscapes, landscape planning and spatial planning.

In Switzerland landscape policy is the subject of specific programmes: "Swiss Landscape Draft" and "Landscape 2020" (in phase of preparation).

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia landscape policy is the subject of several studies on spatial planning, nature protection and landscape.

In Turkey landscape policy is the subject of several specific programmes: f.eg. a registration and inventory programme for cultural and natural heritage, a programme on landscape protection areas etc.

In Finland and Portugal there are no specific programmes on the subject of landscape policy, but landscape considerations are included in certain other programmes.

In Andorra, Armenia, Cyprus, Latvia, Sweden and the United Kingdom there are no specific or relevant programmes on the subject of landscape policy.

**- Does landscape feature in secondary education syllabi (prior to senior leaving year or equivalent)? If so, in which field of study?**

In Andorra landscape is a feature in secondary education for students between 8 and 12 years in the natural sciences.

In Armenia landscape is a feature in secondary education in geography and the natural sciences.

In Belgium (Flemish region) landscape is a feature in secondary education in geography where there are two themes being tackled: "Landscape and maps" and "Mankind and landscape".

In France landscape is a feature in secondary education in geography.

In Hungary landscape is a feature in secondary education where the Hungarian Association for Environmental Education has published a document on the strategy for environmental education which can be used by natural science teachers in their lessons.

In Malta landscape is a feature in secondary education in geography, history and social studies.

In The Netherlands landscape is a feature in secondary education in nature and environmental education programmes.

In Norway landscape is a feature in secondary education in geography.

In Poland landscape is a feature in secondary education in specialised schools that deal with the following subjects: agriculture, forestry, environmental protection and landscape architecture.

In the Slovak Republic landscape is a feature in secondary education in lessons on protection of nature and landscapes.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia landscape is a feature in secondary education in educational programmes for primary schools and high schools, and in interdisciplinary studies for environmental protection.

In Turkey landscape is a feature in secondary education in ecology and biodiversity lectures and in environment and human lectures.

In Croatia, Cyprus and Finland and landscape does not feature in secondary education syllabi.

In Austria, Denmark, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden landscape is also not included in secondary education syllabi, but these countries enumerated the possible fields of study at their universities in relation with landscape.

In the United Kingdom the department for education and skills are currently investigating this question.

Greece, San Marino and Switzerland did not answer this question.

**- Is landscape the subject of official programmes on communication, awareness raising or information aimed at public? Please give some examples**

In Austria landscape is communicated to the public through landscape ideals in some federal states, but these are still partially in development.

In Belgium (Flemish Region) landscape is communicated to the public through the magazine 'Monuments & landscapes'.

In Cyprus landscape is communicated to the public through the European Heritage Days and through educational and activity events e.g. vineyard landscapes.

In France landscape is communicated to the public through a grand prix and a trophy for landscape and through the television programme 'Landscape' produced by Arte.

In Greece landscape is communicated to the public through awareness raising campaigns, but they are still in their initial phase.

In Hungary landscape is communicated to the public through the framework activities of the National Office of Cultural Heritage and the Directorates of National Parks and through awareness raising campaigns on television and radio.

In Italy landscape is communicated to the public through an awareness raising campaign concerning landscape protection, through television programmes on the public channel RAI and through a national week dedicated to culture.

In Lithuania landscape is communicated to the public through assessment and proper management of aesthetically valuable landscape sites, preparation of planning documents as well as developing EIA policies and procedures etc.

In Malta landscape is communicated to the public through a series of discussions on radio and through awareness raising campaigns on the television.

In The Netherlands landscape is communicated to the public through Nature and Environment Education Programmes, through financial support to NGO's to develop public information and through co-operation between several ministries on landscape policy.

In Poland landscape is communicated to the public through governmental education programmes: "Aware landscape shaping programme" and "Protection of the historical landscape programme".

In Romania landscape is communicated to the public through seminars held by Urbanproject and the University of architecture and urbanism of Bucharest in co-operation with the ministry of public works, transport and housing and the documentation centre of the Council of Europe in Bucharest.

In the Slovak Republic landscape is communicated to the public through expositions and through seminars.

In Slovenia landscape is communicated to the public through the organisation of conferences concerning landscape issues, through the magazine 'Landscape 21' and through books and professional manuals published by the National Office for Spatial Planning and the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning.

In Switzerland landscape is communicated to the public through the framework activities of special services.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia landscape is communicated to the public through the Environmental Information Centre and Public Communications Office which diffuse public awareness campaigns in the field of environment and nature protection. Other ways of communication are NGOs engagement, publication of scientific and environmental magazines, organisation of educational institutions and international happenings and festivals.

In Turkey landscape is communicated to the public through meetings and symposiums on management, planning, preservation of natural and cultural heritage and archaeological and historical sites organised by the Ministry of Culture. Other means of communication are educational programmes on nature education, projects of ecotourism and education of local people involved in ecotourism.

In the United Kingdom landscape is communicated to the public through e.g. the magazines 'Your countryside', 'You're welcome' and various guidance notes and publications.

In Armenia, Croatia, Denmark and Latvia landscape is not a subject of official programmes on communication, awareness raising or information aimed at public.

In Finland, Norway and Portugal also landscape is not a subject of official programmes on communication, awareness raising or information aimed at public, but landscape considerations are included in certain other programmes aimed at the public.

In Sweden landscape is communicated to the public through 'Living Landscape' a programme for farmers, but there do not exist general programmes concerning landscape for the general public.

In Andorra official programmes on communication about landscape are in preparation

San Marino did not answer this question

The draft recommendation on the Guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the draft Resolution on the Council of Europe Landscape Award were examined by the two Committees of experts monitoring the Convention – the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage (CCPAT) and the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning, in May and October 2007. They will be submitted to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe for adoption at the end of 2007 or beginning of 2008.

#### **b. Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the reports prepared**

Organised on a regular basis since 2002, the meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention take a detailed look at the implementation of various aspects of the Convention. Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the state hosting the meeting. A genuine forum for sharing practice and ideas, these meetings are also an opportunity to present new concepts and achievements in connection with the European Landscape Convention<sup>462</sup>.

Six meetings of the Workshops of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention have been held so far, in an effort to promote discussion and provide a showcase for practical experiences and examples<sup>463</sup>:

– 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Workshops of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, "*Landscape policies: the contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development (social, economic, cultural and ecological aspects) (Preamble to the Convention); Identification and assessment of the landscape and landscape quality objectives, using both cultural and natural resources (Article 6 of the Convention); Awareness-raising, training and education (Article 6 of the Convention); Innovative tools for the protection,*

---

<sup>462</sup> The documents are available on the European Landscape Convention web site (<http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropéennedupaysage> – in French –, and <http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention> – in English –. The records of the meetings are published in the Council of Europe's "European Spatial Planning and Landscape" series.

<sup>463</sup> See documents: T-FLOR 2 (2002) 18 and 18 addendum and T-FLOR 3 (2002) 12.

*management and planning of landscape (Article 5 of the Convention); Landscape award (Article 11 of the Convention)*”, Strasbourg, 23 and 24 May 2002<sup>464</sup>;

– 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Workshops of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “*Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes (Article 7 of the Convention) and transfrontier landscapes (Article 9 of the Convention); Landscape and individual and social well-being (Preamble to the Convention); Spatial planning and landscape (Article 5, d of the Convention)*”, Strasbourg, 27-28 November 2003<sup>465</sup>. An exhibition on “*Landscape through the eyes of children of Armenia*” was staged during this meeting;

– 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Workshops of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “*Landscapes for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas*” (Article 5, d. of the Convention), Cork, Ireland, 16 and 17 June 2005<sup>466</sup>.

– 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Workshops of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “*Landscape and society*” (Preamble to the Convention), Ljubljana, Slovenia, on 11 and 12 May 2006;

– 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Workshops of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “*Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice*” (Article 6 of the Convention, C, D, E), Girona, Spain, 28-29 September 2006;

– 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Workshops of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “*Landscape and rural heritage*”, Sibiu, Romania, 21-22 June 2007 (on the occasion of the Year “Sibiu, European Capital of Culture”)<sup>467</sup>.

The 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Workshops of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention will be organised in Piestany in Slovak Republic, on 24-25 April 2008.

### **c. National seminars on the European Landscape Convention**

Intended for states which have or have not yet ratified the Convention, the national seminars on the European Landscape Convention help generate national, interdisciplinary debate on the subject of landscape.

---

<sup>464</sup> See the conference reports: T-FLOR 2 (2002) 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24. See also the *Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (23-24 May 2002)*, Council of Europe Publishing, European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2006, No. 74, 130 p.

<sup>465</sup> See the *Proceedings of the Second Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (27-28 November 2003)*, Council of Europe Publishing, European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2005, No. 72, 276 p. See also the book *Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006, 213 p.

<sup>466</sup> Council of Europe, *Proceedings of the Second Meeting of the Workshop for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention (27-28 November 2003)*, Council of Europe Publishing, European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2005, No. 72, 276 p.

<sup>467</sup> An international round table was notably organised on the “European Rural Heritage Observation Guide – CEMAT” endorsed by the Ministers at the 13<sup>rd</sup> Session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional/Spatial Planning of the Council of Europe in Ljubljana, on 17 September 2003.

Four national seminars on the European Landscape Convention have been held to date, with declarations or conclusions adopted at the end of each one<sup>468</sup>.

- Seminar on “Spatial planning and landscape”, Yerevan, Armenia, 23-24 October 2003;
- Seminar on “Spatial planning and landscape”, Moscow, Russian Federation, 26-27 April 2004;
- Seminar on “Sustainable spatial development and the European Landscape Convention”, Tulcea, Romania, 6-7 May 2004;
- Seminar on “The contribution of Albania to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention”, Tirana, Albania, 15-16 December 2005.
- Seminar on Landscape, Andorra, 4-5 June 2007.

#### **d. Reports**

Reports were also prepared by Council of Europe experts in order to analyse the following provisions of the Convention: “*Landscape policies: the contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development (social, economic, cultural and ecological aspects) (Preamble to the Convention); Identification and assessment of the landscape and landscape quality objectives, using both cultural and natural resources (Article 6 of the Convention); Awareness-raising, training and education (Article 6 of the Convention); Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape (Article 5 of the Convention)*” and on public participation (Article 5 d, 6 D of the Convention)<sup>469</sup>. These reports were compiled in the book “*Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*” in the Council of Europe Publishing (2006).

Two monographies already presented at the Conference of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention in 2007 will be printed in 2008: “Landscape, towns and suburban and peri-urban areas” [*Document T-FLOR (2007) 9*] and “Landscape and transport infrastructures: roads” [*Document T-FLOR (2007) 10*],

New reports on education on landscape for primary schools and on the awareness of local authorities will be available in 2008.

#### **e. *Naturoipa* issues devoted to the European Landscape Convention**

Three issues of the Council of Europe’s *Naturoipa* magazine<sup>470</sup> have been devoted to landscape and the European Landscape Convention.

---

<sup>468</sup> All of these documents are available on the European Landscape Convention web site (<http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropéennedupaysage> – in French –, and <http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention> – in English –. The proceedings of the seminars are published in the Council of Europe’s European Spatial Planning and Landscape series.

<sup>469</sup> See document: T-FLOR 3 (2004) 6.

<sup>470</sup> The *Naturoipa* magazine, published since 1968, is designed to raise awareness among

- “*Landscapes: the setting for our future lives*”, *Naturopa*, n° 86-1998;
- “*The European Landscape Convention*”, *Naturopa*, n° 98, 2002;
- “*Landscape through literature*”, *Naturopa/Culturopa*, n° 103, 2005 (special issue, European Landscape Convention). This issue presented texts and pictures from the 46 Council of Europe member states to show that landscape has always had a key spiritual part to play in the lives of individuals everywhere.
- “*Vernacular habitat, an heritage in the landscape*”, to be published in 2007 or 2008.

#### **f. European Landscape Convention web site**

The Convention web site<sup>471</sup> is laid out as follows:

- Presentation of the European Landscape Convention;
- State of signatures and ratifications of the European Landscape Convention;
- Implementation of the European Landscape Convention (before and since its entry into force);
- Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention;
- National Seminars on the European Landscape Convention;
- Reference texts on landscape;
- National policies;
- Network of partners of the European Landscape Convention;
- Landscape calendar;
- Publications;
- Contacts.

It is designed to facilitate the sharing of experience and good practice, stimulate dialogue and provide a showcase for European landscape policies.

## **2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

The European Landscape Convention was already giving rise to progress in landscape policies in many Council of Europe member States at national, regional and local level.

A document entitled “Summary descriptive notes on the landscape policies pursued in Council of Europe member states”, giving the key facts concerning the landscape of the various Council of Europe member states has been produced in 2002<sup>472</sup>, together with a synthesis of the information contained in the notes<sup>473</sup>,

---

European citizens and decision- makers of the importance of sustainable development in Europe by focusing on its natural, cultural and landscape heritage (see: <http://www.coe.int/naturopa> and <http://www.coe.int/naturopa/fr>).

<sup>471</sup> <http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropéennedupaysage> (in French) and

<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention> (in English).

<sup>472</sup> See document: T-FLOR 2 (2002) 11.

making it possible to examine the policies currently being pursued in this area across Europe.

Designed to be updated on a regular basis, an up-dated version was presented in March 2007 at the Conference of the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention<sup>474</sup>.

The following information has been notably gathered: signature/ratification/approval of the Convention; name and contact details of the correspondent; definition of the term “landscape” in each national language; legal organisation (legal definition of the term “landscape”; constitutional or legislative status, regional laws), administrative organisation (ministry responsible for landscape, responsibilities, documents, representation at the level of regional and local authorities, specific programmes, education syllabi, communication, awareness-raising or information programmes aimed at the public).

A synthesis of the received information concerning the Summary descriptive note on the landscape policies pursued in the Council of Europe member states was already done on the basis of the answers given by several countries. It will be regularly up-dated.

**a. Definition of the term *landscape* in each language**

In Andorra landscape is a piece of space characterised by a dynamic combination of different geographical elements.

In Belgium as well as in France landscape is defined as a rural territory which can be identified immediately if you are looking from above or from higher place by its cohesion between elements that look at first sight dispersed.

In Croatia, Poland, Portugal and Turkey landscape is considered as a visible part of space, natural and / or partially, or completely shaped by human activities.

In Denmark nature and cultural landscapes are important parts of the landscape definition. Use of the landscape term in relation to cities is not common.

In Italy and Malta landscape is the totality of the sensual characteristics (emphasis naturally on the visual aesthetic component) of a place and its surrounding elements.

In Latvia landscape is seen as a physical-geographical complex and the embodiment of traditions, customs and aesthetic qualities of historical and cultural heritage. It is evidence of both the historic and modern relationships between humans and environment.

In Norway landscape is the totality of physical surroundings out-doors.

In Sweden landscape has different definitions. It can mean a territorial geographical unity or a production landscape (agrarian, industrial etc.). Sweden contains 24 different landscapes, which are historical administrative unities, with different ethnological, geographical, historical conditions.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia there is a difference between landscape and area. Landscape means an image of space and what we see, so it is commonly used in the colloquial language. The term area means a functional, spatial/territory system and is therefore used a lot in sciences, biology and geography.

In the United Kingdom landscape is viewed as a piece of inland scenery.

Austria and Slovenia have immediately given their legal definition of landscape (view below).

<sup>473</sup> See document: T-FLOR 3 (2003) 11.

<sup>474</sup> See document T-FLOR (2007) 7 – Synoptic presentation of the status of landscape policies pursued by the member States of the Council of Europe and Appendix 10 of document T-FLOR (2007) 14.

Switzerland is referring to a non-legal definition of the term landscape which can be found in 'Swiss landscape draft' (Swiss governmental decree 19/12/1997).

Armenia, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, The Netherlands, San Marino and the Slovak Republic have only translated the term landscape in their respective mother tongue without any further definition concerning the term landscape.

Romania has not made a definition of landscape in the line of the Convention and is still working on it.

**b. Legal organisation**

**- Is there a legal definition of the term landscape?**

Croatia and Cyprus (after ratification) use the legal definition of landscape from the European Landscape Convention.

Hungary, Italy, Lithuania and the Slovak Republic have an own legal definition of the term landscape, but they just refer to the laws where you can find the definition without giving the definition.

In Austria the legal definition is: "Landscape is an individual and characteristic part of the face of the earth characterised by the interaction of the existing geological factors including anthropological and geographical ones, the effect of human beings, for example constructions, may only play a secondary role concerning landscape."

In Belgium (Flemish region) the legal definition is: "A landscape is a surface of a limited territory with few constructions on it and a sort of cohesion, the cohesion and the shape of appearance are the results of natural processes and social developments."

In Greece the legal definition is: "It is a dynamic of all biological and non-biological forces and elements concerning the environment, which have separately or in interaction a precise place that forms a visual experience."

In Malta there are several legal definitions and one is: "Landscape are the characteristics, patterns, forms and structures of the environment, including the traits, patterns, forms and structures of a specific geographic area, its biological composition, its physical environment, its geomorphology, its palaeontology, its lithostratigraphy and its anthropogenic and social patterns."

In Portugal the legal definition is: "The landscape is a geographical, ecological and aesthetic unit, which is the result of human actions and natural processes, being primitive when the action is minimal and being natural when the human action is decisive, taken in to account the biological equilibrium, the physical stability and the ecological dynamic."

In Slovenia the legal definition is: "Landscape is a spatially enclosed part of nature with a specific distribution of landscape elements arising from the characteristics of animate and inanimate nature as well as human action" and "The dominant presence of natural components in characteristic of landscape which is a spatial part resulting from the interaction of natural and human factors."

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the legal definition is: "Characteristic landscapes are parts of space, which, by their geographic features and human creations, are distinguished among the other environment, and have vacation, recreational, historical, cultural or scientific significance."

Andorra, Armenia, Finland, France, Latvia, The Netherlands, Norway, Romania, San Marino, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom have no own legal definition of the term landscape.

Denmark, Poland and Sweden have neither an own legal definition for the term landscape, but they have other legal definitions (e.g. landscape values, landscape protection, natural environment, historical landscape etc.) and concepts (e.g. landscape as scenery) concerning landscape.

**- Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of your constitution?**

Italy, the Slovak Republic and Switzerland have got articles on landscape in their constitution, but they just mention the place where you can find them without any further explanation.



In Malta the article concerning landscape in the constitution is a declaration of principles that relates to the obligation of the state to safeguard landscape as well as historic and artistic patrimony.

In Belgium (the Flemish region) the articles concerning landscape in the constitution are the following ones: "The cultural affairs embodied in the article 127 of the constitution are ... 4°the cultural patrimony, the museums and the scientific cultural institutions with exception of the monuments and sites" (law 8 August 1980, art.4) and "The embodied competences of article 39 of the constitution in reference to spatial planning are: urbanism and spatial planning; co-ordination plan of the municipal road network; the acquisition, planning, equipment of grounds for industrial use, for craft use and for administrative use as well as for other infrastructures towards investors, which include investments in the equipment of industrial zones neighbouring harbours and to make them available to the users; urban renovation; renovation of sites who are economically out of use; land politics; monuments and sites." (Law of 8 August 1980, art.6 §1.I).

In Portugal the articles concerning landscape in the constitution are: "To assure the environmental rights, in the field of sustainable development, there exists an obligation for the state, to organise and to promote spatial planning, with the aim of correct placements for activities, a socio-economic equilibrium and the enhancement of the landscape" and "To assure the environmental rights, in the field of sustainable development, there exists an obligation for the state, to create and to develop nature reserves and nature parks and recreation, as well as to classify and protect landscapes and sites, with the aim of the conservation of the nature and the protection of cultural values whether they have a historical or an artistic importance."

Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Slovenia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey have no specific articles concerning landscape in their constitutions, but the protection of natural and cultural heritage is enshrined in their constitutions.

Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Latvia, The Netherlands, Poland, Romania, San Marino and Sweden have no articles concerning landscape in their constitutions.

The United Kingdom has no written constitution.

Lithuania and Norway did not answer this question.

**- Is landscape dealt with a specific law (if so, please give the title and date of the law)?**

In Croatia the specific laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on ratification of European Landscape Convention" (in procedure – draft) and "Law on Nature protection" (new and in procedure – draft).

In France the specific law dealing with landscape is: "Law on the protection and on the enhancement of landscape and modifying certain legal dispositions in regard to public inquiries." (8 January 1993).

In Hungary the specific laws dealing with landscape are: "Act no. LIII of 1996 on the protection of nature" and "Act no. LXIV of 2001 on the protection of cultural heritage".

In Italy the specific law dealing with landscape is: "Law no. 490/1999 on the legal means in protection matters".

In Lithuania the specific laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on Protected areas" and "Law on Coastal zone".

In San Marino the specific law dealing with landscape is: "Legal framework for Spatial Planning and the protection of the landscape and of the vegetation and flora" (16 November 1995 no.136).

In the Slovak Republic the specific law dealing with landscape are: "Law on Spatial and development Planning" (No.50/1976) and "Law on Protection of Nature and Landscape" (No.287/1994).

In Switzerland the specific law dealing with landscape is: "Federal Law on the Protection of Nature and Landscape" (LPN, RS 451, 1 July 1966).

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the specific laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on Natural Rarities Protection" and partly "Law on Spatial and Urban Planning".

In Turkey the specific law dealing with landscape is: "A landscape Technical Specification" (used since 1995 by General directorate of Turkish Highways).

In Cyprus the European Landscape Convention will be adopted as the specific law dealing with landscape after ratification.

Andorra, Armenia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Latvia, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom have no specific laws that deal with landscape.

In Austria the specific law that deals with landscape is a competence of the federal states. Belgium (Flemish region) did not answer this question.

**- Is landscape the subject of or more provisions embodied in laws of a more general nature? (If so, which laws?)**

In Armenia landscape is a subject of more provisions embodied in laws of a more general nature, but they gave no further information about it.

In Andorra they are preparing a general law on the conservation of nature and it will contain a subject about landscape. Other more general laws dealing with landscape are the laws on: "Agriculture and cattle breeding", "Spatial Planning and urbanism", "Effects on the environment" and "Protection of water".

In Croatia the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on nature protection" (1994) and "Law on Physical Planning" (1994).

In Cyprus the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Town and Country Planning Law" (no.90/172) and "Environmental Impact Assessment Law" (no.57 (1) /2001).

In Denmark the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Protection of Nature Act" (Act no.9, 3 January 1992) and "Planning Act" (Act no. 551, 28 June 1999).

In Finland the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Land Use and Building Act" (2000) and "Nature Conservation Act" (1996).

In France the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on the Protection of natural monuments and sites" (1930), "Law on the reinforcement of the environmental protection" (2 February 1995), "Law on the agricultural orientation" (9 July 1999) and "Law on solidarity and urban renovation" (13 December 2000)

In Greece the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on Protection of Nature and Landscape" (1650/86, chapter 4), "Law on Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development" (2742/99) and "General Regulation on Building" (1577/85 and 4 modifications in 2381/2000).

In Hungary the general law dealing with landscape is: "Law on Formation and Protection of the Built Environment" (Act no. LXXVIII, 1997).

In Italy the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Decree-Law n°490/1999" (articles n°139 and n°146), "Royal decree n°1357" (3 June 1940) and "Penal code" (articles n°733 and n°734).

In Latvia the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on Specially Protected Nature Areas" (1993) and the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation no.69 "On protected Landscape Areas" (23 February 1999).

In Lithuania the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on Environmental Protection" and "Law on Construction and Territorial Planning".

In Malta the most relevant general laws dealing with landscape are: "Development Planning Act" (1992, amended through Act XXI of 2001, chapter 356), "Environmental protection Act" (Act XX, 18 September 200, chapter 435).

In The Netherlands the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Nature Conservation Act", "Land Redevelopment Act" and "Spatial Planning Act".

In Norway the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Planning and Building-Act", "Nature Conservation Act", "Cultural Heritage Act", "Land Act" and "Forest Act".

In Poland the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Nature Conservation Act", "Spatial Planning Act" and "Environmental Protection Act".

In Portugal the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Environmental Law" (n°11/87, 1987; article 4 al.b, article 5 n°1 al.d - n°2 al.c, article 17 n°3, al.d and articles 18, 19 and 20), "Law on Spatial Planning and Urbanism" (n°48/98, 11 August 1998; article 3 al.d, article 6 n°1 al.a - n°3 al.a - n°3 al.c), "Decree-Law on the instruments for spatial planning" (n°380/99, 22 September 1999; article 54 (n°2 al.b)), "Cabinet of Ministers resolution on the National Programme for spatial planning and its elaboration principles" (n°76/2002, 11, April 2002; articles n° 9 al.b, n°10 al.b1 – al.b2, n°12 al.d and n°13 al.i), "Decree-Law on the juridical system of urbanization and construction" (n°555/99, 16 December 1999 and n°177/2001, 4 June 2001; articles 24 n°2 al.a, 31 n°3 al.a), "Decree-Law on regulations for geo-thermal resources" (n°87/90, 16 March 1990; article 43 al.a), "Decree-Law on regulations for mineral depots" (n°88/90, 16 March 1990; articles

27 n°2 al.k, 55 al.a), "Decree-Law on regulations fore stone quarries" (n°89/90, 16 March 1990; articles 13 n°1 al.h, 36, 40 n°2, 43, 45 al.a), "Decree-Law on the general condition and exploitation of geological resources" (n°90/90, 16 March 1990; article 38 n°1), "Decree-Law on the regulation concerning the network of National Protected Areas" (n°19/93, 23 January 1993; articles 1 n°1 – n°2, 2 n°4, 3 al.g, 5 n°1, 7, 9), "Decree-Law on the Protected Landscape of Serra do Açor" (n°67/82, 3 March 1982), "Decree-Law on the Protected Landscape of the fossilized cliffs of the Costa da Caparica" (n°186/84, 22 May 1984), "Decree-Law on the Protected Landscape of the coast of Esposende" (n°357/87, 17 November 1987) and there also other regulation about spatial planning where you can find articles related to landscape.

In San Marino the general law dealing with landscape is: "Legal text on town planning and buildings" (No.87, 19 July 1995).

In the Slovak Republic the general law dealing with landscape is: "Law on the acknowledgement of the environmental influences" (127/1994)

In Slovenia the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Spatial Planning Act", "Nature Conservation Act" and "Cultural Heritage Act".

In Sweden the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Mijöbalken" (=environmental legislation) and "Plan –och Bygglag" (=social planning).

In Switzerland the most relevant general laws dealing with landscape are: "Spatial Planning Act" (22 June 1976) and other ones we can find in laws concerning the regions.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Laws on National Park Protection" (Official Gazette SRM no.33/80), "Law on Ohrid, Prespa and Dojran lake Protection" (Official Gazette SRM no.45/77), "Law on Proclaiming the Ornithological Locality of 'Ezerani' on Prespa Lake as a strict Natural Reserve" (Official Gazette of RM no.37/96), "Law on Proclaiming the Ornithological locality 'Tikves' in the Crna Reka Gorge as a strict Natural Reserve" (Official Gazette RM no.35/97), "Law on proclaiming part of wood areas of the Mountain Pelister as a National Park" (Official Gazette of RM no.38/48;16/65), "Law on proclaiming the forest areas around the Mavrovo Pole field as a National Park" (Official Gazette of RM no.10/49; 23/52; 16/65), "Law on Proclaiming the forest areas of the Mountain Galicica as a National Park" (Official Gazette of RM no.31/58; 16/65) and "Law on Forests" (Official Gazette of RM no.47/97; 7/00).

In Turkey the general laws dealing with landscape are: "Law on Municipality" (no.1580), "Law on development" (no.3194), "Law on Administration of Metropolitan Municipalities" (no.3030), "Law on Grazeland" (no.4342), "Law on Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets", "Law on National Parks" (no.2873), "Laws on mass Housing" (no.2985), "Law on Tourism Incentives" (no.2634), "Law on environment" (no.2872), "Law on forestry" (no.6831/4569), "Law on hunting", "Law on Coastal" (no.3621), "Law on Village" (no.442), "Law on Waters" (no.831), "Agricultural Reform Law on Land Management on Irrigation Areas" (no.4626), "Law on the Establishment and duties of the General Directorate of agricultural Reform" (no.3155), "Law on the Improvement of Olives and Vaccinating the Wild Ones" (no.3573) and "Law on the Protection of Cemeteries" (no.3998).

In the United Kingdom the general laws dealing with landscape are: "The National Park and Access to the Countryside Act" (1949) and "The Countryside and Rights of Way Act" (2000).

In Austria and Romania landscape is not a subject of one or more provisions embodied in laws of a more general nature.

Belgium (Flemish region) did not answer this question.

- **Is landscape covered by any regional laws? (If so, which laws?)**

In Austria landscape is a matter of the federal states and they have their own laws on nature conservation.

In Belgium (Flemish region) landscape is covered by these Flemish regional laws: "Decree on the protection of sites (landscapes)" (16 April 1996, amended by decrees of 8 December 2000 and 21 December 2001), "Decree on conservation of nature and environment" (21 October 1997) and "Decree on organisation of spatial planning" (18 May 1999).

In Italy landscape can be covered by a regional law, because every region and the two autonomous province of Trente and Bolzano have an own and a specific statute which enables them to constitute a law if it is in conformity with the national laws.

In Switzerland landscape is covered by these regional laws: "Spatial Planning Act" and "Nature, Landscape and Heritage Protection Act" and these are different for each of the 26 cantons.

In Turkey landscape is covered by these regional laws: "Decree on the establishment of the Authority for Special Areas" (no.383), "Law on Bosphorus" (no.2960), "Law on Establishment of Ataturk Forest Farm" (no.5659/2823/6947/7310/2015) and "Law on Water and Sewerage Administration for Istanbul" (No.2560).

In Andorra, Armenia, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom landscape is not covered by any regional law.

Cyprus, Denmark, Finland (except the Åland Islands), Hungary, Malta, Norway, San Marino and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have no regional laws in their respective countries.

In France, Greece and The Netherlands landscape is not covered by any regional law, but the Spatial Planning Act is being adopted and used for the regional level.

### **c. Administrative organisation**

#### **- Which ministry is responsible for landscape?**

In Andorra the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment is responsible for landscape.

In Armenia, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Norway, the Slovak Republic and Sweden the Ministry of Environment is responsible for landscape.

In Austria the Federal States have each a Ministry of Education, Science and Culture that is responsible for landscape.

In Belgium (Flemish region) the Ministry of the Flemish Community has a department for Environment and Infrastructure with a Service for Monuments and Sites responsible for landscape.

In Croatia the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning is responsible for landscape.

In Cyprus the Ministry of Interior Affairs (department Town Planning and Housing) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (Environment Service) are responsible for landscape.

In France the Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development is responsible for landscape.

In Greece, Slovenia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning are responsible for landscape and in Greece the Ministry of Public Works is also responsible for landscape.

In Hungary the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and the Ministry of Agriculture and Physical Development are responsible for landscape.

In Italy the Ministry of Environment and Culture is responsible for landscape, but she delegates the work to the different regions.

In Latvia the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional development is responsible for landscape.

In Malta the Ministry of Interior Affairs and the Ministry of Environment are responsible for landscape.

In The Netherlands the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries is responsible for landscape.

In Poland the Ministry of Environment in co-operation with the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Infrastructure are responsible for landscape.

In Portugal the Ministry of Towns and Spatial Planning and the Ministry of Environment are responsible for landscape.

In Romania the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing and the Ministry of Culture and Cults are responsible for landscape.

In San Marino the State Secretariat of Territory, Environment and Agriculture is responsible for landscape.

In Switzerland each Federal State has a Ministry of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication (Department of Environment, Forests and Landscape) responsible for landscape.

In Turkey the Ministries of Environment, Culture, Forestry, Tourism, Agriculture, Public Works and Settlement, Village Affairs, Development and Housing are responsible for landscape.

In the United Kingdom the Ministry of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs is responsible for landscape.

- **Does this ministry have other responsibilities (which)?**

In Andorra and Armenia the ministry is also responsible for agriculture and cattle breeding, the environment, the use of water and waste, the (noise) pollution, etc. to quote only a few of the other responsibilities.

In Austria the federal ministry is also responsible for education and science.

In Belgium (Flemish region,) the Flemish Community ministry is also responsible for many other things in relation to the Flemish region like spatial planning, housing, environment etc.

In Croatia, Finland and Latvia the ministry is also responsible for nature protection, environmental protection, spatial planning, building and housing.

In Cyprus the Department of Town Planning and Housing is responsible for spatial aspects of regional planning and environmental policy, heritage preservation and rehabilitation policy, cultural landscapes, local planning and transportation policy, as well as development control, plan implementation, planning enforcement, and public housing for refugees etc. The Environment Service is responsible for environmental protection policy and implementation, including environmental impact assessment and nature protection etc.

In Denmark and Lithuania the ministry is also responsible for environment, nature protection, forest management, planning, environmental protection and pollution control etc.

In France the ministry is also responsible for protection measures for nature, landscapes and sites; protection of biodiversity, protection of coastal and mountain areas; the policy and management of hunting and fishing in fresh water; in accordance with other involved ministries they elaborate an environmental policy for the exploitation of stone quarries and for dangerous plants; the protection, the policy and management of water; quality of air and the problem of climate change; in accordance with other involved ministries they tackle the problem of sound pollution; the prevention of major natural and technological disasters; rational use of energy resources and the development of renewable energy; issues related to urbanism, transport and big infrastructures in particularly to avoid and to diminish ecological risks; spatial planning and forestry; issues related to health and environment; in accordance with other involved ministries they tackle the problem of waste treatment; take necessary measures towards industry and environmental services and to take actively part in the political search after new incentives in environmental concerns and matters.

In Hungary the ministry of Cultural Heritage is also responsible for arts, cultural affairs related to ethnic minorities, church relations, protection of historic monuments and archaeological sites, world heritage sites, public collections like museums, libraries, archives and public education.

In Italy the ministry is also responsible for the inspection of agricultural licenses.

In Malta the ministry is also responsible for police, immigration, airport security, civil protection, prisons, passports, ID cards, citizenship and expatriate affairs, planning authority, government property division, joint office, notary to government, public registry, land registry and environment.

In The Netherlands the ministry is also responsible for agriculture policy, nature policy and fisheries policy.

In Norway the ministry is also responsible for nature management and biological diversity, cultural heritage, outdoor-recreation, planning, geomantic, environmental impact assessment, waste and recycling, air and water pollution, noise, climate changes, the state of the polar areas and environmental monitoring.

In Poland the ministry is also responsible for environmental protection, management of natural resources, nature protection and forestry.

In Portugal the ministry is also responsible for spatial planning, urbanism, conservation of nature, environment, cartography, the control and the relation between municipalities.

In San Marino the ministry is also responsible for environment, town planning and agriculture.

In the Slovak Republic the ministry is also responsible for spatial planning and environmental issues.

In Slovenia the ministry is also responsible for the protection of environment, nature protection, water protection, energy, mining and spatial planning.

In Sweden the ministry is also responsible for natural resources, nature conservation, biological diversity, water and air pollution control, environmental protection, co-ordination of the governments environmental policy, community planning etc.

In Switzerland the ministry is also responsible for spatial planning.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the ministry is also responsible for the monitoring of environmental conditions; water, soil, flora, fauna, air and ozone layer protection against pollution; protection against noise and radiation; protection of biodiversity, geodiversity, national parks and protected areas; rehabilitation of the polluted parts / segments of the environment; proposing measures for solid waste treatment; spatial planning; Geographical Information System; monitoring of its competence and other works determined by law.

In Turkey the ministry of environment is also responsible for other UN and ECE Conventions, environmental protection, prevention of environmental pollution and environmental impact assessment. The ministry of Culture is also responsible for research, preservation, rehabilitation, evaluation of national, archaeological, historical, cultural and natural heritage. The Authority for Specially Protected Areas is responsible for the conservation of wildlife and habitats, natural and archaeological sites and biodiversity in the specially protected areas. The Ministry of Forestry is also responsible for the in situ conservation of national parks, nature reserves, natural monuments, wildlife reserve areas and forest recreational areas.

In the United Kingdom the ministry is also responsible for agriculture, environment and rural affairs.

In Greece the ministries concerned with landscape have no other responsibilities then landscape and landscape related problems.

Romania did not answer this question.

**- Does this ministry have a specific document to assist in framing landscape policy? If so, please give its title.**

In Belgium (Flemish Region) the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is the magazine "Landscapes and Monuments" since 1982, which deals with all aspects related to conservation of monuments and landscapes in Flanders. There is also another document "New Impulses in landscape care - a landscape atlas: a point of reference in a broadened policy", this is a book edited by the Division on Monuments and Sites after a symposium that was held to stipulate a new policy and strategy concerning the protection, the maintenance, the restoration and the management of Flemish landscape.

In Croatia the specific documents to assist in framing landscape policy are "National Biodiversity Strategy Plans", "Landscape Strategy Plans" and "Actions plans".

In Cyprus the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is a "Policy Statement for the Control of Development and the Protection of the Environment in villages and rural areas".

In France the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is an index explaining the three main pillars of the policy

In Greece the specific documents to assist in framing landscape policy are "Strategic Plans" (national and specific and regional), these plans are very important in the policy concerning sustainable development and it is through these plans that the dimension of the landscapes appear.

In Hungary the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is the "Parliamentary Decree on the National Program of environmental Protection".

In Italy the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is the agreement between the ministers of Culture and the responsible persons of the different regions and the autonomous provinces of Trente and Bolzano regarding the new instruments dealing with landscape planning.

In Latvia the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is a "National Programme on Biological Diversity".

In Malta the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is being compiled with assesses to the Maltese landscape. The study will lead to a revision of the structure plan for the Maltese Islands and is a policy for the next twenty years and will be revised every ten years.

In The Netherlands the specific documents to assist in framing landscape policy are "Nature for People, People for Nature" (policy for nature, forest and landscape in the 21<sup>st</sup> century), "The Belvedere Memorandum" (policy concerning the relationship between cultural history and

spatial planning), "Policy Programme Biodiversity International", "Architecture Policy Plan" and "Structure Plan for Rural Areas II".

In Slovenia the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is a part of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Slovenia, which is explicitly dedicated to landscape and landscape policy.

In Switzerland the specific documents to assist in framing landscape policy are the "Swiss Landscape Draft" and "Landscape 2020" (a strategy that is being developed).

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the specific document to assist in framing landscape policy is the "National Environmental Action Plan".

In Turkey the specific documents to assist in framing landscape policy are the "National Environmental Action Plan" and "National Agenda 21".

In Finland and Portugal there are no specific documents in framing landscape policy but the landscape policy goals are mentioned in several other policy documents.

In Norway there are no specific documents in framing landscape policy but the Directorates for Cultural Heritage and for Nature Management have recently formed a strategy for their work on landscape.

Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Denmark, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Sweden and the United Kingdom don't have a specific document for the ministry to assist in framing landscape policy.

San Marino did not answer this question.

**- Is this ministry represented at the level of the regional and local authorities? If so, what are these decentralised offices called?**

In Belgium the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by provincial centres (5) of the Division of Monuments and Sites. Each centre has a number of specialised inspectors for monuments, landscapes and interiors.

In Croatia the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by county offices of spatial planning, housing and environment protection (20) and by public institutions of protected areas at county level (4).

In Finland the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional environment centres.

In France the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional environmental administrations in the 23 administrative regions and by the departmental administrations of equipment, agriculture and forests, architecture and patrimony.

In Greece the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional and prefectural authorities.

In Hungary the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional offices of cultural heritage, by directorates of national parks and by the office of the county senior architect (in each county).

In Italy the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional administrations and by district administrations.

In Latvia the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional environmental boards.

In Lithuania the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional departments of environmental protection and by local agencies of environmental protection.

In The Netherlands the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional policy departments of the ministry of agriculture, nature management and fisheries.

In Norway the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by county departments of environmental affairs, by regional authorities for cultural heritage, by the council for Sami cultural heritage, by administrative museums and by the governor's office on Svalbard.

In Portugal the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional administration for environment and spatial planning (5) and by local municipalities who have a great autonomy concerning landscape but they have to respect the national laws and rules.

In the Slovak Republic the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by regional administrations and by district administrations.

In Slovenia the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by administrative units on the local level.

In Sweden the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by independent, central government agencies.

In Switzerland the ministry responsible for landscape is represented at the level of local and regional authorities by canton administrations concerned with the implementation of the laws and with landscape and spatial planning.

In Turkey the ministry responsible for landscape are represented at the level of local and regional authorities by provincial directorates of environment, by directorates for specially protected areas (local level), by regional directorates of forestry and by regional councils for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage.

In Denmark the ministry responsible for landscape have no representatives on regional or local level, but the Danish forest agency is represented at local level by 25 state forest districts.

In Poland the ministry responsible for landscape have no representatives on regional or local level, but in the voivodeships there are divisions of environmental protection and nature conservators.

In Romania the ministry responsible for public works, transport and housing have no regional or local representatives, but the ministry responsible for culture and cults have regional and local representatives.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the ministry responsible for environment and spatial planning have no regional or local representatives, but they have local project offices to realise certain projects on local level.

In Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Cyprus, Malta, San Marino and Sweden the responsible ministries for landscape are not represented at the regional or local level.

The United Kingdom did not answer this question.

**- Which are the regional and local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies?**

In Andorra the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are municipalities.

In Austria the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the governments of the federal states.

In Belgium (Flemish region) the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies is the ministry of the Flemish Community.

In Denmark the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the counties.

In France the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the municipalities, the departments and the regions.

In Greece the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are regional and prefectural authorities.

In Italy the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the regions, the provinces, the municipalities, the mountain communities and the institutions for national and regional parks.

In Latvia the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the regional authorities and local municipalities.

In Lithuania the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the county administration, local municipalities and in some cases the ministry of environment.

In The Netherlands the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are provinces and municipalities.

In Norway the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the county governors (appointed by the King) and the regional authorities (politically elected).

In Poland the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are voivodes and gmina's authorities responsible for their territories.



In Portugal the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the municipalities and for the autonomous regions of Madeira and the Azores the respective governments of these regions.

In the Slovak Republic the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the municipalities.

In Slovenia the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the municipalities on local level.

In Sweden the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the 21 county administrative boards.

In Switzerland the regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies are the cantons.

In Finland there are no regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies, but the regional planning authorities and the municipalities have an important role in landscape policies.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia there are no regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies, but the "Administration of National Parks and Hunting Sites" was formed for the protection and promotion of the areas within National parks.

In Turkey there are no regional or local authorities expressly vested with responsibility for landscape policies, but municipalities are responsible for planning, construction and protection of landscape areas within their boundaries. However, regional and local authorities in Turkey are responsible for conservation of protected areas and the implementation of long-term development plans approved by the ministry of forestry.

For Cyprus, Malta and San Marino this question is not applicable.

In Armenia, Hungary and Romania there are no regional or local authorities responsible for landscape policies.

In Croatia these regional and local authorities are not defined yet.

The United Kingdom did not answer this question.

**- Is landscape policy the subject of specific programmes (on approaches, scientific study, observation or evaluation)? Please mention the principal programmes**

In Austria landscape policy is the subject of a specific programme: "Cultural Landscape Programme".

In Belgium (Flemish region) landscape policy is the subject of individual and characteristic studies by experts of the service for monuments and sites on the value of landscapes in order to establish a good management and protection of the landscapes and sites. In addition to this they have also a scientific project of an atlas on Relics of Traditional Landscapes in Flanders, which is a historical approach of the landscape. This project (methodology, results and preferable policy) is presented in a book: "New impulses in landscape care – a landscape atlas: a point of reference in a broadened policy", also available on CD-ROM.

In Croatia landscape policy is the subject of a specific programme: "National Project on Croatian Landscape Evaluation".

In Denmark landscape policy is the subject of several scientific landscape programmes from the 90'ties, but now the area is in lack of money and political awareness; however there is a project ongoing about landscape classification and evaluation.

In France landscape policy is the subject of specific programmes: "Landscape Atlas – identification and classification", "Photographical lookout of landscape", "Plans, charters and contracts on landscape" and "Public authorities and landscape: analysis, comparison and evaluation".

In Greece landscape policy is the subject of specific programmes published by the administration for spatial planning and the protection of environment.

In Hungary landscape policy is the subject of specific programmes: "Governmental decree on the assessment of environmental effects" and "Ministerial decree on the assessment of effects on cultural heritage" (in phase of preparation).

In Italy landscape policy is the subject of a specific programme: "Agreement between the ministers of Culture and the responsible persons of the regions and the autonomous provinces regarding the new instruments dealing with landscape planning".

In Lithuania landscape policy is the subject of several specific programmes on landscape survey, landscape protection, management planning etc. been carried out by the ministry responsible for landscape.

In Malta landscape policy is the subject of a specific programme: "Structure Plan for the Maltese Islands review programme".

In The Netherlands landscape policy is the subject of several specific programmes: "Landscape development plans", "National programme for land development plans", financial support of landscape and several scientific research programmes.

In Norway landscape policy is the subject of observation and evaluation, so 276 cultural landscapes were registered, 46 landscape-categories were registered and the ministry of agriculture also supports farmer for the upkeep of the cultural landscapes.

In Poland landscape policy is the subject of a specific programme: "Second national environmental policy".

In Romania landscape policy is the subject of a specific programme: "A guide on spatial planning based on the European landscape convention" (in phase of preparation).

In San Marino landscape policy is not yet the subject of a specific programme, but there is a specific programme in phase of preparation.

In the Slovak republic landscape policy is the subject of several methodologies and several scientific researches.

In Slovenia landscape policy is the subject of several studies on landscapes, landscape planning and spatial planning.

In Switzerland landscape policy is the subject of specific programmes: "Swiss Landscape Draft" and "Landscape 2020" (in phase of preparation).

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia landscape policy is the subject of several studies on spatial planning, nature protection and landscape.

In Turkey landscape policy is the subject of several specific programmes: f.eg. a registration and inventory programme for cultural and natural heritage, a programme on landscape protection areas etc.

In Finland and Portugal there are no specific programmes on the subject of landscape policy, but landscape considerations are included in certain other programmes.

In Andorra, Armenia, Cyprus, Latvia, Sweden and the United Kingdom there are no specific or relevant programmes on the subject of landscape policy.

**- Does landscape feature in secondary education syllabi (prior to senior leaving year or equivalent)? If so, in which field of study?**

In Andorra landscape is a feature in secondary education for students between 8 and 12 years in the natural sciences.

In Armenia landscape is a feature in secondary education in geography and the natural sciences.

In Belgium (Flemish region) landscape is a feature in secondary education in geography where there are two themes being tackled: "Landscape and maps" and "Mankind and landscape".

In France landscape is a feature in secondary education in geography.

In Hungary landscape is a feature in secondary education where the Hungarian Association for Environmental Education has published a document on the strategy for environmental education which can be used by natural science teachers in their lessons.

In Malta landscape is a feature in secondary education in geography, history and social studies.

In The Netherlands landscape is a feature in secondary education in nature and environmental education programmes.

In Norway landscape is a feature in secondary education in geography.

In Poland landscape is a feature in secondary education in specialised schools that deal with the following subjects: agriculture, forestry, environmental protection and landscape architecture.

In the Slovak Republic landscape is a feature in secondary education in lessons on protection of nature and landscapes.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia landscape is a feature in secondary education in educational programmes for primary schools and high schools, and in interdisciplinary studies for environmental protection.

In Turkey landscape is a feature in secondary education in ecology and biodiversity lectures and in environment and human lectures.

In Croatia, Cyprus and Finland and landscape does not feature in secondary education syllabi.

In Austria, Denmark, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden landscape is also not included in secondary education syllabi, but these countries enumerated the possible fields of study at their universities in relation with landscape.

In the United Kingdom the department for education and skills are currently investigating this question.

Greece, San Marino and Switzerland did not answer this question.

**- Is landscape the subject of official programmes on communication, awareness raising or information aimed at public? Please give some examples**

In Austria landscape is communicated to the public through landscape ideals in some federal states, but these are still partially in development.

In Belgium (Flemish Region) landscape is communicated to the public through the magazine 'Monuments & landscapes'.

In Cyprus landscape is communicated to the public through the European Heritage Days and through educational and activity events e.g. vineyard landscapes.

In France landscape is communicated to the public through a grand prix and a trophy for landscape and through the television programme 'Landscape' produced by Arte.

In Greece landscape is communicated to the public through awareness raising campaigns, but they are still in their initial phase.

In Hungary landscape is communicated to the public through the framework activities of the National Office of Cultural Heritage and the Directorates of National Parks and through awareness raising campaigns on television and radio.

In Italy landscape is communicated to the public through an awareness raising campaign concerning landscape protection, through television programmes on the public channel RAI and through a national week dedicated to culture.

In Lithuania landscape is communicated to the public through assessment and proper management of aesthetically valuable landscape sites, preparation of planning documents as well as developing EIA policies and procedures etc.

In Malta landscape is communicated to the public through a series of discussions on radio and through awareness raising campaigns on the television.

In The Netherlands landscape is communicated to the public through Nature and Environment Education Programmes, through financial support to NGO's to develop public information and through co-operation between several ministries on landscape policy.

In Poland landscape is communicated to the public through governmental education programmes: "Aware landscape shaping programme" and "Protection of the historical landscape programme".

In Romania landscape is communicated to the public through seminars held by Urbanproject and the University of architecture and urbanism of Bucharest in co-operation with the ministry of public works, transport and housing and the documentation centre of the Council of Europe in Bucharest.

In the Slovak Republic landscape is communicated to the public through expositions and through seminars.

In Slovenia landscape is communicated to the public through the organisation of conferences concerning landscape issues, through the magazine 'Landscape 21' and through books and professional manuals published by the National Office for Spatial Planning and the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning.

In Switzerland landscape is communicated to the public through the framework activities of special services.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia landscape is communicated to the public through the Environmental Information Centre and Public Communications Office which diffuse public awareness campaigns in the field of environment and nature protection. Other ways of communication are NGOs engagement, publication of scientific and environmental magazines, organisation of educational institutions and international happenings and festivals.

In Turkey landscape is communicated to the public through meetings and symposiums on management, planning, preservation of natural and cultural heritage and archaeological and historical sites organised by the Ministry of Culture. Other means of communication are educational programmes on nature education, projects of ecotourism and education of local people involved in ecotourism.

In the United Kingdom landscape is communicated to the public through e.g. the magazines 'Your countryside', 'You're welcome' and various guidance notes and publications.

In Armenia, Croatia, Denmark and Latvia landscape is not a subject of official programmes on communication, awareness raising or information aimed at public.

In Finland, Norway and Portugal also landscape is not a subject of official programmes on communication, awareness raising or information aimed at public, but landscape considerations are included in certain other programmes aimed at the public.

In Sweden landscape is communicated to the public through 'Living Landscape' a programme for farmers, but there do not exist general programmes concerning landscape for the general public.

In Andorra official programmes on communication about landscape are in preparation  
San Marino did not answer this question

### 3. CONCLUSION

Territorial policies are of fundamental importance for human rights to sustainable development. The Ljubljana Declaration on the territorial dimension of sustainable development adopted in 2006 emphasizes territory as the indispensable medium and framework for man's settlement and activity and, as a result, a basis for sustainable development. The role of spatial development policies for environmental sustainability, human surroundings and terrestrial and maritime landscape protection and enhancement will be one of the themes of the 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional planning to be held in Russian Federation in 2010 on "*Challenges of the Future: Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent in a Changing World*".<sup>475</sup>

A thoroughly modern concept, landscape combines all four elements of sustainable development: natural, cultural, social and economic. It is also a constantly evolving story, the main thread of which may be grasped by examining the history, characteristics and modern reality of a particular area, and the way society perceives it. A unique setting and meeting place for populations, landscape is a key factor in the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of individuals and societies. A source of inspiration, it takes us on a journey, both individual and

---

<sup>475</sup> The Work Programme comprises a series of thematic issues:

- Demography, migrations and their territorial impacts;
- Territorial impacts in Europe of the new energy paradigm (energy supply, conservation and security, new geography of energy systems);
- Territorial impacts of the accelerating globalisation process;
- Creation of new transport and trading corridors (including maritime transport) and Europe-wide sustainable integration. Access to essential services;
- Territorial impacts of climate change; adaptation, management and prevention measures, especially in relation with natural hazards;
- The role of spatial development policies for environmental sustainability, human surroundings and terrestrial and maritime landscape protection and enhancement;
- Transfrontier interactions and territorial integration of the European Continent.

collective, through time, space and imagination. Any government wishing to implement the principles of good governance needs to give due emphasis to landscape in its national and international policies.

The European Landscape Convention represents also an important contribution to the implementation of the Council of Europe's objectives, namely to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today. By taking into account landscape qualities, the Council of Europe seeks to protect Europeans' quality of life and individual and collective well-being.

***For more information:***

<http://www.coe.int/europeanlandscapeconvention>

<http://www.coe.int/CEMAT>

<http://www.coe.int/naturopa>