

Proposal of a National Landscape Policy for Portugal

Clara Queiroz Magalhães da Costa

Master's Degree in Landscape Architecture

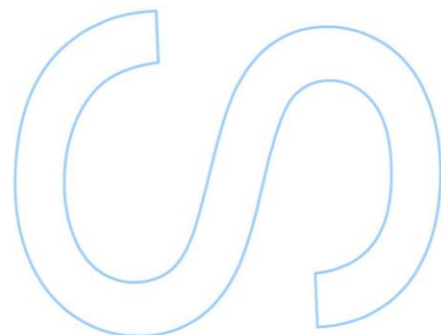
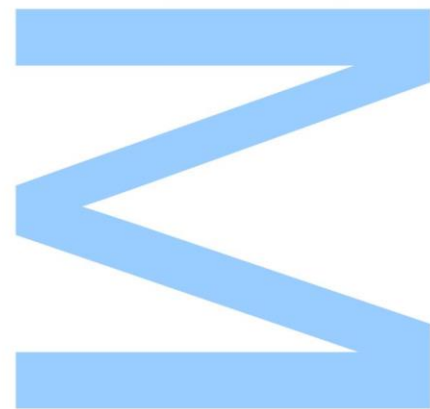
Department of Geosciences, Environment and Spatial Planning
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Master's Advisor

Maria José Dias Curado, Assistant Professor/ Landscape Architect, Faculty of Science
of the University of Porto

Master's Counsellor

Pere Sala i Martí, Director of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia (Spain)





Todas as correções determinadas
pelo júri, e só essas, foram efetuadas.

O Presidente do Júri,

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Abstract and Keywords

The definition of a landscape policy results from international commitments made by the Member States from European governmental organizations in the planning of instruments for the progressive development of the territory. The management of regions and places is made towards territorial differentiation, with respect to the protection of ecological, natural and cultural resources and values in the landscape. Implemented in October 2000, the Florence Convention was the first treaty exclusively dedicated to all types of landscape as an integral unit of the territory, determinant for the well-being and quality of life of citizens. The Convention includes provisions that should be understood uniformly by the participating parties and taken as guidelines in the definition of national landscape policies. This report has as its theme the proposal for a national landscape policy for Portugal, which rectifies the standard definitions and specific measures of this Convention, to be considered central for the establishment of a strategy aimed for balanced landscape development. The proposal includes the identification of the actors and their competences responsible for its implementation; the objectives and measures to be met, and; a description of its implementation – which includes the definition of law and of landscape management tools that follow constitutional provisions – and monitoring processes. This proposal is based on international agreements, the Portuguese legal framework and, also, provisions from other international tools designed exclusively for landscape protection, management, and planning. It should be noted that the subject of the report is the result of extensive research work, carried out during internship context, on landscape policies at European level. Here, a study of the different approaches related to landscape identification, characterization, and assessment developed by the signatory parties to the European Landscape Convention was made. This analysis was based on case studies of countries and/or regions, selected for their geographical distribution and content diversity, whose landscape policies – methodologies, objectives, and instruments – were subjected to comparison and evaluation processes, in order to disseminate and understand their performance towards the achievement of a more balanced and rational territorial planning, taking into account their political, socioeconomic and cultural context. This procedure served as basis for the selection and adoption of the most appropriate tools for the elaboration of the final proposal.

Keywords: Landscape; Landscape policy; Landscape strategy; European Landscape Convention; Europe; Portugal

Resumo e Palavras-Chave

A definição de uma política de paisagem resulta de compromissos internacionais assumidos pelos Estados-Membros de organizações governamentais europeias, no planeamento de instrumentos que têm como objetivo o desenvolvimento progressivo do território. A gestão de regiões e lugares é feita de forma diferencial, em respeito à proteção dos recursos e valores ecológicos, naturais e culturais existentes na paisagem. Implementado em outubro de 2000, a Convenção de Florença foi o primeiro tratado exclusivamente dedicado a todos os tipos de paisagem enquanto unidade integrante do território, determinante para o bem-estar e qualidade de vida dos cidadãos. A Convenção inclui provisões que devem ser entendidas uniformemente pelas partes participantes e tomadas como diretrizes na definição de políticas de paisagem de âmbito nacional. O presente relatório tem como tema a proposta de uma política nacional de paisagem para Portugal, da qual retifica as definições padrão e medidas específicas desta Convenção, consideradas fulcrais para o estabelecimento de uma estratégia ambicionada para o desenvolvimento equilibrado da paisagem. A proposta inclui a identificação dos atores e respetivas competências, responsáveis pela sua execução; a nomeação de objetivos e medidas a cumprir, e; a descrição do seu processo de implementação – da qual inclui a definição de uma lei-base com provisões constitucionais e de instrumentos de gestão de paisagem – e de monitorização. Esta proposta tem como principais fundamentos os acordos feitos a nível internacional, o quadro-legal português e, também, provisões de outras ferramentas internacionais, desenhadas exclusivamente para a proteção, gestão e planeamento da paisagem. É de referir que o tema do relatório é o resultado final de um trabalho de investigação extenso, feito em contexto de estágio, sobre as políticas de paisagem a nível europeu. Aqui, foi feito o estudo de diferentes abordagens relacionadas com a identificação, caracterização e avaliação da paisagem, desenvolvida pelas partes signatárias da Convenção Europeia da Paisagem. Esta análise foi feita à base de casos-estudo de países e/ ou regiões, selecionados pela sua distribuição geográfica e diversidade de conteúdo, cujas políticas de paisagem – metodologias, objetivos e instrumentos – foram submetidas a processos de comparação e de avaliação, a fim de divulgar e compreender o seu desempenho no planeamento territorial mais equilibrado e racional, tendo em consideração ao seu contexto político, socioeconómico e cultural. Este procedimento serviu de base para a seleção e adaptação das ferramentas mais apropriadas para a definição da proposta.

Palavras-chave: Paisagem; Política de Paisagem; Estratégia de Paisagem; Convenção Europeia da Paisagem; Europa; Portugal

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Abbreviations

AESOP	Association of European Schools of Planning
ALDA	European Association for Local Democracy
ANMP	National Association of the Portuguese Municipalities (Portugal)
APA	Environmental Agency of Portugal (Portugal)
APAP	Portuguese Association of Landscape Architects (Portugal)
APGEO	Portuguese Association of Geographers (Portugal)
CAAS	Conservation and Amenity Advisory Services (Ireland)
CCDRs	Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (Portugal)
CEHIP-IEA	Center for Historic and Political Studies (Andorra)
CENMA-IEA	Center for Snow and Mountain Studies of Andorra (Andorra)
CEP	Landscape Development Plan (Switzerland)
CIM	Intermunicipal Communities (Portugal)
COAA	Official College of Architects of Andorra (Andorra)
COEA	Official College of Engineers of Andorra (Andorra)
CRES-IEA	Sociological Research Center (Andorra)
DETEC	Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (Switzerland)
DGADR	General-Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (Portugal)
DGOTDU	General-Directorate of Spatial Planning and Urban Development (current DGT) (Portugal)
DGPC	General-Directorate of Cultural Heritage (Portugal)
DGT	General-Directorate of Territory (Portugal)
DOT	Spatial Planning Directives (Balearic Islands, Spain)
DPH	Public Water Domain
DR	Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly (Portugal)
ECLAS	European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools
EEA	European Environment Agency
EEM	Municipal Ecological Structure (Portugal)
ELC	European Landscape Convention
ELCIS	European Landscape Convention Information System
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund

ERPVA	Regional Structure of Environmental Protection and Valorisation (Portugal)
FAM	Andorran Mountain Federation (Andorra)
FCUP	Faculty of Sciences of the University of Porto
FEEC	Catalan Federation of Rambling Clubs/ Catalan Climbing Federation (Catalonia, Spain)
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICNF	Nature and Forest Conservation Institute (Portugal)
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IEA	Institute of Andorran Studies (Andorra)
IFLA	International Federation of Landscape Architects
IHRU	Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute (Portugal)
ILI	Irish Landscape Institute (Ireland)
INE	National Institute of Statistics (Portugal)
IP	Infrastructures of Portugal (Portugal)
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LABES	Swiss Landscape Monitoring Programme
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment (Ireland)
LCT	Landscape Character Type (Ireland)
LQO	Landscape Quality Objectives
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units
OA	Association of Architects (Portugal)
OFEFP	Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (current OFEV) (Switzerland)
OFEV	Federal Office for the Environment (Switzerland)
OOTU	Spatial and Urban Planning Observatory (Portugal)
PCA	Civil Protection of Andorra (Andorra)
PEOT	Special Spatial Planning Programmes (Portugal)
PETRARCA	European Academy for the Culture of Landscape
PDI	Intermunicipal Spatial Plan (Portugal)
PDM	Municipal Spatial Plan (Portugal)
PIOT	Intermunicipal Spatial Planning Plans (Portugal)

PMOT	Municipal Spatial Planning Plans (Portugal)
PNAP	Architecture and Landscape National Policy (Portugal)
PNPOT	National Spatial Planning Policy Programme (Portugal)
POAP	Protected Areas Spatial Planning Programmes (Portugal)
POAAP	Public Water Reservoirs Spatial Planning Plans (Portugal)
POOC	Coastal Shoreline Spatial Planning Programmes (Portugal)
PP	Detail Plan (Portugal)
PROT	Regional Spatial Planning Programme (Portugal)
PROF	Regional Forest Planning Programme (Portugal)
PTGC	General Territorial Plan of Catalonia (Catalonia, Spain)
PTIM	Mallorca Spatial Plan (Mallorca, Balearic Islands)
PTP	Territorial Partial Plans (Catalonia, Spain)
PU	Urban Plan (Portugal)
RAN	National Agricultural Reserve
REN	National Ecological Reserve
RFCN	Fundamental Network of Nature Conservation (Portugal)
RJAIA	Legal Framework of Environmental Impact Assessment (Portugal)
RJIGT	Legal Framework of Territorial Management Instruments (Portugal)
SAC	Swiss Alpine Club (Switzerland)
SGEP-UB	Landscape Management and Evolution Services of the University of Barcelona (Catalonia, Spain)
SIAGPA	Information System and Management Support of the Landscape of Azores (Azores, Portugal)
SRA	Graziers Society of Andorra (Andorra)
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Environmental, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UOPG	Planning and Management Operating Units (Portugal)

Introduction

I. Theme

The present report is based on the work developed during a six-month internship programme (from January to July of 2019) done at the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia (in Catalan, *Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya*), an advisory body of the Government of Catalonia responsible for the identification, mapping, analysis and monitoring the Catalan landscape¹, located in the city of Olot. The internship itself was oriented by the director of the Landscape Observatory, Pere Sala i Martí, along with two of its technicians, Laura Puigbert Manel·la and Jordi Grau Oliveras; and by the assistant professor from the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Porto (FCUP), Landscape Architect Maria José Curado. Both the internship and the report are integrated within the curricular unit “Internship” of the second year of master’s degree in Landscape Architecture of FCUP, and they represent the final stage towards its graduation.

The theme of the internship is about the envisagement of instruments – such as treaties, programmes, strategies, and plans – that reinforced a policy for landscape protection and management throughout time. It takes into consideration the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (ELC), also known as the Florence Convention, as a driving theme for the development of this report. Rectified in the year 2000, this Convention was the first international treaty specifically devoted to the landscape as a unit, as it applies to all types of landscape and underlines its diversity as a value. The study and analysis of policies aimed exclusively for landscape were based on case-studies from European countries or Autonomous Regions that pledged to the ELC. For each case, it was borne in mind its social, cultural and economic context that somehow changed the course of the landscape dynamics, values and features. Particularly, some of the policies within these cases were taken into consideration for the proposal of a National Landscape Policy for Portugal, which is the subject of this document.

The present report gives a retrospective on the accomplishments in landscape matters, done through the standardisation of principles and objectives that recognise the commitment of participant parties in the design of models that aim for more attractive and better-developed countries, regions and places while concerning with the well-being of Europe’s landscapes and inhabitants.

¹ Observatori del Paisatge | Presentation: What is the Landscape Observatory (<http://www.catpaisatge.net/eng/observatori.php>)

II. Problems and Objectives

The present report reflects on the convergence of methodologies adopted in the definition of policies for the landscape that reinforces the territorial identity and sense of belonging within citizens at all levels. It contributes to the dissemination of insights that attempt to combat vague and standard criteria, in a globalised era that challenges us to be innovative, both in terms of content and forms of action. Particularly, the proposal of a National Landscape Policy results in the disclosure of plans and programmes that somehow respond to this effort. The adoption of instruments that follow new ways of governance in favour of positive discrimination, while aiming for territorial differentiation with respect to its political and cultural context, show potentialities in the detail of well-designed objectives and measures towards landscape preservation and development. Bearing this thought in mind, the final report answers the following questions:

Question no.1 – What policies aimed at landscape were determinant for the establishment of territory identity? And what were the contributions from the European Landscape Convention (ELC)?

The analysis of the policies aimed at a landscape that exists within each ELC's participant party or case-study, take into consideration its legal, political, socio-economic and cultural framework that influenced the execution and performance of landscape instruments. The rectification of the Florence Convention envisages landscape protection, management, and protection at the European level, and it is recognised as a referential mark. For each case, it will possible to understand the evolution of policies on landscape matters before and after the Convention. Details on this item are described in *Annex B*.

Question no.2 – How the implementation of the European Landscape Convention from the different case-studies will be studied and analysed?

As described in *Annex B*, the specific measures of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) – awareness-raising, training and education, identification and evaluation, landscape quality objectives and implementation – plus, the identification of authorities and entities that oversee its execution, will be used as parameters for the analysis of the ELC's implementation within each case-study. The laid-out information will thus give insights about the landscape approach of each case on its development towards protection, management, and planning.

Question no.3 – What can be learned from the landscape identification and characterisation methodologies and instruments applied at the National level? And how it will be applied in the proposal?

Through the analysis prementioned above, a set of comparative parameters will be defined for a better understanding of the similarities and differences between the case-studies. In addition, indicators will be also created for the assessment of the ELC's performance in each case. Both comparison and evaluation processes are based on the provisions from the European Landscape Convention (ELC) and so, for the elaboration of the proposed subject, it will contribute for – 1) the definition of objectives to be taken into consideration by participant parties, when defining policies aimed at landscape, and; 2) the selection and adoption of the most appropriate international instruments for the formulation of a National Landscape Policy for Portugal, which provisions and content are inspired by these instruments.

Therefore, the present report takes into consideration the following objectives:

- a) Enhance the importance of international treaties and conventions that originated the ratification of the European Landscape Convention;
- b) Understand how the landscape is addressed in the legal framework and spatial management tools;
- c) Comprehend how sectoral policies are integrated within policies and/ or strategies aimed at landscape protection, management, and planning;
- d) Evaluate the performance of the European Landscape Convention, through the analysis of case studies;
- e) Propose a National Landscape Policy that includes the adoption of international approaches on its content and provisions.

III. Methodology

The methodology of the present report can be summed up into three parts. *Annex A* gives a brief description of the evolution of the first policies for landscape, from international treaties to the rectification of the European Landscape Convention (ELC). *Annex B* is focused on how the Florence Convention was implemented within its participant parties, at the national level. Here, eight case-studies from European countries and regions were chosen, in order to study, analyse and characterise its policies and methodologies aimed at landscape. The selection of case-studies – Andorra, Hungary, Ireland, Portugal, Spain (Autonomous Region of Catalonia), Spain (Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands: Mallorca); Switzerland and, the Netherlands – was based exclusively on the direct access to its policies and/ or strategies already in action, its diverse content and broad geographic distribution. In this part, it is also described the landscape approach adopted by each case-study, as they are compared and evaluated afterwards, through a set of indicators. It should be noted that the methodology used for the analysis, comparison, and evaluation of the case-studies is detailed in *Annex B* as well. Finally, the third part results from the combination of the previous ones, as it refers to the subject of the report – the proposal of a National Landscape Policy within the Portuguese economic, social and cultural context; inspired by the policies from the studied cases while following the provisions established in the Convention.

Thus, the methodology fulfils the main purpose of the final report: propose a survey on the international policies aimed at the landscape through case-studies, as a reference basis for the elaboration of a new Portuguese landscape policy.

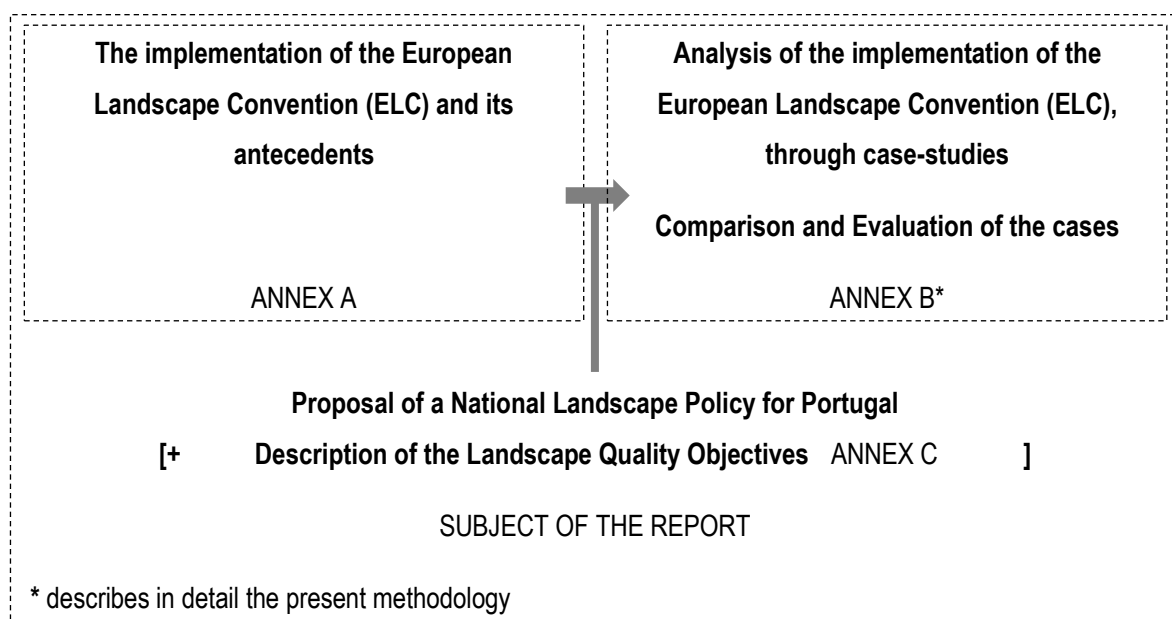


Figure 1 - Methodology of the Final Report (CLARA COSTA, 2019).

IV. Structure of the report

The present internship report starts with the chapter *Introduction*, in which it is presented the background of its elaboration – theme, problems and objectives and the adopted methodology.

Chapter One gives a brief introduction to the first stages towards the recognition of environment and landscape protection as a global concern. It also indicates the international conventions and treaties that were envisaged and served as a basis for the implementation of European policies aimed at landscape protection, management, and planning.

Chapter Two is an introduction of the report's subject – Proposal of a National Landscape Policy for Portugal, which includes a brief description of the current state of the Portuguese landscape and on the duties of the Portuguese Central Government, responsible for the design of mandatory directives for its development.

Chapter Three indicates the basis for the construction of the present proposal, which includes the political and legal foundations and describes the main references of international instruments that inspired its provisions and content.

Chapter Four identifies the national, regional and local agents that are responsible for taking into action programmes and plans for landscape development, plus, their duties and competencies.

Chapter Five defines the objectives based on international tools, according to the ELC's provisions.

Chapter Six details the implementation and monitoring processes of the proposed Policy.

Chapter Seven gives final considerations on the subject and theme of the report.

It should be noted that this structure follows mandatory provisions for its text formatting, in which internship reports have a thirty-page limit. The content of the report is highly theoretical and descriptive thus, most of the information that served as a basis for the proposed theme is detailed in *Annex*, a section in which does not count within the defined limit. Therefore, the reader must take into consideration the information included in the following *Annex*:

Annex A – information on the definitions and specific measures from the Florence Convention;

Annex B – a detailed methodology for the analysis, comparison, and evaluation of the selected case-studies; inventory of case-studies; comparison and evaluation processes, plus; conclusion;

Annex C – details of the Landscape Quality Objectives, as described in *Chapter Five* of the report.

Annex D – description of the tasks required by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia.

Chapter I – International Conventions and Treaties

From a retrospective point of view, the recognition of landscape as global concern began, primarily, after the great World Wars. Back then, especially during the Second War, the warlike statement intensified the collection of raw materials, by largely consuming non-renewable resources with significant damaging impacts on the environment and the landscape. The loss of resources, cultural assets, and human lives led to the definition of major global guiding policies advocating for world peace, human rights and nature conservation, such as the foundation of the United Nations (UN) in 1945. Particularly, global policies aimed at nature conservation gained strength when in 1969, the Apollo 11 mission team landed on lunar soil, where it was possible to observe from space the planet Earth as a whole. This was decisive for its understanding as an open, dynamic system and, consequently, susceptible to major changes. This significantly boosted the environmentalist movement's claim in the 1970s, which focused on safeguarding limited natural resources and all associated habitats. Thus, the legal recognition for the protection of natural and cultural elements was, therefore, urgent. And so, several international treaties were constituted throughout the years:

- a) *ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites* (Venice, 1964)²
Defines principles regarding the preservation and restoration of ancient buildings, in which each of the participant parties is responsible for applying the Charter within the framework of its own culture and traditions;
- b) *UNESCO Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as a Waterfowl Habitat* (Ramsar, 1971)³
An intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources;
- c) *UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (Paris, 1972)⁴

² International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) | International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites – Venice, 1964 (https://www.icomos.org/charters/venice_e.pdf) (26072019)

³ Ramsar | About the Ramsar Convention (<https://www.ramsar.org/about-the-ramsar-convention>). In Portugal: rectified by means of Decree no. 101/1980 of October 11th of 1980, Republic Gazette – DR no. 234 – Series I – 11.10.1980 (Note taken from the Portuguese Public Ministry website – <http://www.ministeriopublico.pt/es/instrumento/convencao-sobre-zonas-humidas-de-importancia-internacional-especialmente-como-habitat--0>)

⁴ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>). In Portugal: rectified by means of Decree no. 49/1979 of June 6th of 1979, Republic Gazette – DR no. 130 – Series I – 06.06.1979 (Note taken from the Portuguese Public Ministry website – <http://www.ministeriopublico.pt/instrumento/convencao-para-proteccao-do-patrimonio-mundial-cultural-e-natural-0>)

Defines the bases and principles for conservation of the world's natural and cultural heritage. The criteria for inclusion in the World Heritage List were revised in 1992, with the inclusion of the Cultural Landscapes category, in accordance with a proposal drawn up by the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

- d) *Council of Europe Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats* (Berne, 1979)⁵

The objectives of the Convention are to conserve wild fauna, flora, and their natural habitats, especially species and habitats whose conservation requires the cooperation of several States and; to promote such cooperation, an emphasis is placed on endangered species, including migratory species;

- e) *Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe* (Granada, 1985)⁶

An international treaty that includes principles of integrated conservation of architectural heritage while reinforcing and promoting policies for the enhancement of Europe's heritage through international cooperation between the participant parties;

- f) *UN Convention on Biodiversity* (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)⁷

Conceived as a practical tool for translating the principles of Agenda 21 into reality, it recognises the importance of sustainable development and biological diversity for people's well-being and quality of life;

- g) *UNECE Convention on Access on Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters* (Aarhus, 1998)⁸

⁵ Council of Europe | Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne, 1979) – Presentation of the Bern Convention (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/bern-convention/presentation>)

⁶ Council of Europe | Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe – Granada, 1985 (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/granada-convention>). In Portugal: rectified by means of Republic Assembly Decree no. 5/1991 of January 23rd of 1991; President of the Portuguese Republic Decree no. 5/1991 of January 23rd of 1991, Republic Gazette – DR no. 19 – Series I-A – 23.01.1991 (Note taken from the Portuguese Public Ministry website – <http://www.ministeriopublico.pt/instrumento/convencao-para-salvaguarda-do-patrimonio-arquitetonico-da-europa-1>)

⁷ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) | Safeguarding Life on Earth (<https://www.cbd.int/rio/>). In Portugal: rectified by means of Decree no. 21/1993 of June 21st of 1993, Republic Gazette – DR no. 143 – Series I-A – 21.06.1993 (Note taken from the Portuguese Public Ministry website – <http://www.ministeriopublico.pt/instrumento/convencao-sobre-diversidade-biologica-2>)

⁸ United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) | Convention on Access on Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters – Aarhus, 1998 (<https://www.unece.org/env/pp/introduction.html>) In Portugal: rectified by means of Republic Assembly Decree no. 11/2003 of February 25th of 2003; President of the Portuguese Republic Decree no. 9/2003 of February 25th of 2003, Republic Gazette – DR no. 47 – Series I-A – 25.02.2003 (Note taken from the Portuguese Public Ministry website –

Establishes the public rights with regard to the environment, such as the access on information on its state, policies or measures taken and; decision-making rights on the proposal for projects, programmes or plans that affect the environment, human health and safety;

h) *European Landscape Convention* (Florence, 2000)⁹

Recognises the landscape as a fundamental part of the European cultural and natural heritage that contributes to the formation of local cultures and the consolidation of the European identity. All types of landscapes are a key element in individual and social well-being, thus entailing rights and duties for each citizen and protection, planning and management that are focused on the asset in question.

i) *Council of Europe Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society* (Faro, 2005)¹⁰

This convention concerns the nature of the relationships between heritage and modern-day societies – particularly, the architectural and landscape heritage – and gives contributions to heritage conservation to the socio-economic development of societies.

From the mentioned treaties, one of the items stands out as the greatest achievement in the definition of policies aimed at the landscape. In October 2000, the European Landscape Convention (ELC) is constituted as the first international treaty specifically devoted to landscape as a unit – it applies to all types of landscape and underlines its diversity as a value. It emphasizes the role of public participation in “areas perceived by people” issues,¹¹ as an essential component of the establishment of landscape policies for better sustainable development of their surroundings¹². According to the *Convention’s Explanatory Report* (Council of Europe, 2000, *I.Origins of the Convention*), the ELC was drawn up on

<http://www.ministeriopublico.pt/instrumento/convencao-sobre-acesso-informacao-participacao-do-publico-no-processo-de-tomada-de-0>

⁹ Council of Europe | European Landscape Convention – Florence, 2000 (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape>). In Portugal: approved by means of Decree no. 4/2005 of February 14th of 2005, Republic Gazette – DR no. 31 – Series I-A – 14.02.2005 (Note taken from the Portuguese Public Ministry website – <http://www.ministeriopublico.pt/instrumento/convencao-europeia-da-paisagem-0>)

¹⁰ Council of Europe | Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society – Faro, 2005 (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/faro-convention>). In Portugal: rectified by means of Republic Assembly Decree no. 47/2008 of September 12th of 2008; President of the Portuguese Republic Decree no. 65/2008 of September 12th of 2008, Republic Gazette – DR no. 177 – Series I – 12.09.2008 (Note taken from the Portuguese Public Ministry website – <http://www.ministeriopublico.pt/instrumento/convencao-quadro-do-conselho-da-europa-relativa-ao-valor-do-patrimonio-cultural-para-0>)

¹¹ JONES, Michael; STENSEKE, Marie. (2011). The Issue of Public Participation in the European Landscape Convention. In: M. Jones, M. Stenseke (eds.), *The European Landscape Convention: Challenges of Participation*. Springer. London, New York

¹² Council of Europe | Explanatory Report to the European Landscape Convention, Florence, 20.X.2000 (Treaty Series - No. 176, Chapter II, Article 5 – General measures)

the initiative of the *Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe (CLRAE)*, its inspiration was provided by the *Mediterranean Landscape Charter*, adopted in Seville in 1993, which focuses on landscape conservation and management policy as an awareness for ecological and historical landscape values¹³ and; *Europe's Environment: The Dobriš Assessment* (D.Stanners, P.Bourdeau (eds.)), published in 1994 by the European Environment Agency of the European Union¹⁴. Details on the provisions and content of this Convention, which served as a driving force for the present report, are described in *Annex A: European Landscape Convention (ELC)*.

In completion mode, taking into consideration the historical and political context at the time, these agreements reflect on how people became more conscious throughout the years of the unity of natural and human values and more responsible towards the protection of its representative elements, that shape their identity and authenticity.

Chapter II – Introduction to the Proposal of a National Landscape Policy for Portugal

The proposal of a National Landscape Policy of Portugal comes from the need and urgency to create a national policy exclusive for protection, management, and planning of the Portuguese landscape. It is the result of the international commitment that Portugal and other countries have pledged with the ratification of the European Landscape Convention (ELC), in fulfilling extremely important objectives – preserve the heritage, values and collective identity of European landscapes and; promote balanced and sustainable spatial development while providing a satisfactory quality of life for residents of all areas. Its provisions are inspired by international landscape policies, instruments, and strategies from other participant parties of the Convention – namely, Andorra, Catalonia, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Switzerland – that were highly praised for its efficiency within their political contexts. The Portuguese Central Government has not, yet, recognised entirely landscape within its legal and territorial framework, in a sense that there is not a law or tool that addresses specifically to landscape protection, management, and planning, according to the provisions of the Convention itself.

¹³ JONES, Michael; STENSEKE, Marie. (2011). The Issue of Public Participation in the European Landscape Convention. In: M. Jones, M. Stenseke (eds.), *The European Landscape Convention: Challenges of Participation*. Springer. London, New York

¹⁴ European Environment Agency | Publications – Title and Table of Contents (<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/92-827-5122-8/page001.html>)

The present document contains objectives that fall within the competence of the Central Government and its entities, private sectors, professionals, academic research groups and civil society. It identifies their duties in favour of the landscape without affecting its allocation of powers, plus, it suggests the implementation of legal directives that must be executed in order to recognise the landscape and its envisagement in sectorial policies. Essentially, it defines guidelines for bridging the existing gaps in the application of territorial management instruments, in vertical and horizontal cooperation between administrations and entities at national, regional and local levels and in the operationalization of its measures and actions.

It should be noted that this is merely a proposal of a National Landscape Policy for Portugal in which results in the dissemination of information on landscape matters from several participant parties of the European Landscape Convention (ELC). Its content could serve as a basis for the improvement or formulation of a well-designed landscape policy aimed at a national level, more accurate and efficient.

2.1. Characterisation of the Portuguese Landscape and its current dynamics¹⁵

Despite its relatively small area, Portugal reveals an immense diversity of landscapes. Mostly, due to its geographic positioning, subject to the influence of its climate – Atlantic to the north and Mediterranean to the south –; the relief with strong contrasts; the existence of an extensive coast with very marked occurrences (such as, cables, estuaries, saws) and; to the historical evolution of human occupation, whose collective work had strong repercussions on the landscape. Commercial and cultural exchanges between people, migration fluxes and the affirmation of patriotic and economic power contributed to the experimentation and consolidation of, for example, urban design models and techniques, agricultural and forestry practices. All this enriches the Portuguese landscape which, subject to successive transformations, also reveals other mutable characteristics and values. The enhancement of natural and built elements with patrimonial, social and tourist interest, elevates the quality of the Portuguese landscapes and gives it a high status among the other European countries.

However, the drastic change of land-use regimes had caused disturbances in landscape dynamics. The speed and intensity of these changes only became visible up until very recently, when it was realised that valuable landscape elements and assets were endangered. For the last 50 years, the

¹⁵ D'ABREU, Alexandre Cancela (UE); CORREIA, Teresa Pinto (UE); OLIVEIRA, Maria do Rosário (UE); DGOTDU. 2004. Contributos para a Identificação e Caracterização da Paisagem em Portugal Continental (Volumes I, II, III, IV, V + Cartografia + CD-ROM). Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 972-8569-28-9

urgency for better life conditions increased more than ever before and so, management of planning processes in urban and rural areas was continuously modified, in the search of a high-quality response. This affected directly the course of landscape evolution and the sense of well-being within people. Investments were made in favour of a political desire towards territorial development, yet, not all of them respected the interests of the civil society in general, particularly at the local level. Like in many European countries, the population growth, the consequent development of large coastal metropolitan areas and the increased real estate speculation led to repercussions on the Portuguese landscapes. Rural areas have been experiencing a continuous loss of population – as they look for better living conditions – and, therefore, it modified land exploration systems. In addition, the dispersed housing with poor architectural quality, both in rural and urban areas, fails to integrate into the landscape, leading to a change in its character. The same happens with the construction of road infrastructure that sometimes appears in a dissonant way in the landscape and does not have any kind of criterion in its implementation. The changes in land-use development can also be seen, for instance, in agriculture and forestry activities, with the intensification of irrigated agricultural crops; the expansion of permanent systems such as vineyards and olive groves and; the afforestation of productive species, whose management fails to prevent fires occurring annually all over the country.

The rectification of the European Landscape Convention at the national scale recognized the Portuguese Central Government's international commitment to the protection, management, and planning of high-quality European landscapes. And so, they must come together and express principles that respect their own common interests and desires, without jeopardising landscape natural dynamics. This represents an interdisciplinary task between the State administrations, local and regional entities, research groups and civil society for them to become aware of their responsibilities on landscape and take into action early decisions that one day will be reflected in it. The initial situation and the necessary interventions must be stipulated by the competent authorities responsible for the elaboration of the National Landscape Policy, as they form the basis of potential objectives and measures for landscape.

The proposal of the National Policy identifies the following sectoral activities that correspond to ministerial departments from the Portuguese Central Government, as the main responsible for the elaboration of programmes and plans aimed at the landscape development. In a generic way, the State's duties can be summarised as follows.

a) Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development

The state must be aware of the ambitions or desires that private entities have for the definition of agricultural, forestry and rural development measures while considering its own commitment to landscape protection, management, and planning. New bottom-up practices of agriculture exploitation must be taken into action in order to potentialize the rural economy with respect to soil use and water, as limited resources. New management and conservation procedures in all forest areas must also be applied, considering its various functions – protection of the natural environment, wood production – valuable for landscape identification and characterisation.

b) Culture

Cultural heritage is universally recognised for its importance in the construction of collective memory, the singularity of territories and places and, thus, essential for landscape identity. National and regional entities must cooperate in order to guarantee the conditions for the proper protection and management of monuments and sites, mainly through the development of financial mechanisms. They must also promote a culture of citizenship that would increase awareness of these matters.

c) Economy

People must be aware of the potential effects of tourism and recreational activities, especially at the local level. The promotion of these types of services should not compromise landscape natural, visual and cultural values in long-term. On the contrary, objectives and measures must recognise the landscape as the driving force for tourism and recreation development. And so, the state administrations must include in their budgetary plans financial programmes that aim for protection, management, and planning of landscapes.

d) Education

Primary and secondary schools must include in their study plans educational programmes and activities on landscape, nature and cultural heritage, for students to gain an earlier interest in these matters. Raising awareness at such early age aims for a better understanding of landscape issues, by keeping in mind the well-being of future generations, as children will become the future policymakers that must decide and act.

e) Environment and Energy Transition

The investment of renewable resources and the construction of infrastructure associated with solar, wind energy that favours for a more sustainable spatial development must respect the landscape values and dynamics of its surroundings and must not jeopardise its natural and cultural assets.

f) Health

Disease prevention and healthcare access are one of the main priorities within state activities. The promotion of well accessed and managed landscapes must be considered for the achievement of these tasks since they invite for exterior recreational, leisure and sports activities that have a positive effect on the physical and mental health of citizens. It also provides therapeutic and sensorial experiences as a positive stimulation for people with physical and mental disabilities.

g) Infrastructure and Housing

The implementation of infrastructure and housing should minimise any potential landscape impact that may affect its dynamics, values, and elements, especially at the local level. Well-designed accessible housing or infrastructure must consider the use of the most appropriate materials that best enhances the visual qualities of the landscape while promoting good living conditions. For the construction of equipment and provision of services, conflict of interests that may exist at the local level must be resolved. The same implies to the construction and connection of road and rail networks, which must be solved at regional level.

h) Planning

Social-economic changes in society result in constant pressure on soil-use, nature, and landscape. The concept of spatial planning order must integrate the protection and management of its resources and elements, for the promotion of living spaces that encourage desirable developments while limiting undesirable effects that put at risk citizens' well-being.

Above all, it is the duty of the State to instil to its competent authorities, entities and civil society that everyone is responsible for taking care of the landscape – as a fundamental part for their natural and cultural heritage, as a major contributor for their collective sense of belonging, and as the basis of territorial identity. The landscape is subject to change and susceptible to rapid changes and so, its resources must be watched over, keeping in mind the well-being of the future generations.

Chapter III – Fundamentals of a National Landscape Policy for Portugal

This chapter describes the framework of the present proposal. This framework is based on the political and legal foundations that served as a basis for the construction of a National Landscape Policy. Also, it includes references from the provisions of the policies or strategies within the chosen case-studies, that justified the content of the proposal.

3.1. Political and Legal Foundations

By means of the promulgation of public policies on environment and landscape protection, the Portuguese Central Government pledged to the principles and commitments assumed in international conventions, and inter-governmental declarations and resolutions adopted by the European Union, the European Council and the United Nations. The previous chapter lists the international instruments to be considered for the implementation of a National Landscape Policy, that fulfil these political demands. On the other hand, for the elaboration of a National Landscape Policy, constitutional provisions and the scope of action from national laws and decree-laws currently in force were also considered.

a) Constitution of the Portuguese Republic of 1976, 2005 amendment (*Article no. 66 – Environment and Life Quality*)¹⁶:

This article of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic recognizes the importance of Environmental protection that is essential for human life quality. Through specific state entities and citizens' participation, it defines fundamental tasks of the State, such as:

- Prevent and control pollution and soil erosion;
- Order and promote good practices of territorial planning, that must consider a balanced social-economic development and landscape valorisation;
- Classify and protect landscapes and sites, aiming for the preservation of natural and cultural values;
- Promote the rational use of natural and non-renewable resources;
- Protect historical centres, its cultural and architectural values, in collaboration with local authorities;
- Promote the integration of objectives aimed at environment protection in sectorial policies;
- Promote environmental education;
- Ensure the fiscal policy is in line with nature and landscape development

b) Decree-Law no. 451/82 of November 16th of 1982 of the National Agricultural Reserve (RAN)¹⁷:

This Decree-Law establishes the National Agricultural Reserve (RAN), as a public utility restriction that identifies areas with a greater aptitude for agricultural activity, defining objectives in the various types of land and soil. These areas are recognised as key elements in the ecological balance of landscapes, due to their role in the drainage of river basins, plus, in the differentiation and characterisation of zoning

¹⁶ Republic Gazette – DR no. 86 – Series I – 10.04.1976, 2005 amendment

¹⁷ Republic Gazette - DR no. 265/1982 - Series I - 16.11.1982

of agricultural space. Thus, they are indispensable for the full agriculture development and for the balance and stability of the landscapes.

The legal framework of National Agricultural Reserve (RAN) is now envisaged in **Decree-Law no. 199/2015 of September 16th of 2015 (Republic Gazette - DR no. 181/2015 - Series I - 16.09.2015)**, as an instrument that makes agricultural land available to farmers and contributes to the settlement of the working population in agriculture while it enhances the landscape, improves the land structure and promotes family farming.

c) Decree-Law no. 321/83 of July 5th of 1983 of the National Ecological Reserve (REN)¹⁸

This Decree-Law establishes the National Ecological Reserve (REN), as a public utility restriction that identifies protected areas for its ecological values and susceptibility to natural hazards and; establishes a set of constraints to the occupation, use and transformation of the soil, identifying uses and actions compatible with the objectives of this regime in the various types of areas.

The legal framework of the National Ecological Reserve (REN) is now envisaged in **Decree-Law no. 239/2012 of November 2nd of 2012 (Republic Gazette - DR no. 212/2012 - Series I - 02.11.2012)**, by taking into consideration the provisions of the initial law, while reinforcing local government autonomy for City Councils to delimitate REN at municipal level, in the preparation, amendment or revision of the Municipal Spatial Planning Plans (PMOT).

d) Law no.46/ 1986 of October 14th on the Education System¹⁹

This law recognizes the right of permanent formative action aimed at promoting the global development of personality, social progress and the democratization of society. The Education System must be sufficiently flexible and diversified in order to cover most of the countries and places where Portuguese communities live and where there is a strong interest in the development and dissemination of Portuguese culture.

The legal framework on the Educational System is now envisaged in **Law no. 85/2009 of August 27th of 2009 (Republic Gazette - DR no. 166/2009 - Series I - 27.08.2009)**. It establishes the compulsory schooling regime for school-age children and young people and enshrines the universality of pre-school education for children from 5 years of age.

¹⁸ Republic Gazette - DR no. 152/1983 - Series I - 05.07.1983

¹⁹ Republic Gazette – DR no. 237/1986 - Series I - 14.10.1986

e) Law no. 48/1990 of August 24th of 1990 on Health²⁰

This law recognises the right to achieve equality of citizens in access to health care, whatever their economic condition and wherever they live, and to ensure equity in the distribution of resources and the use of services. The legal framework on Health is now envisaged in Law no. 95/2019 of September 4th of 2019 (Republic Gazette - DR no. 169/2019 - Series I - 04.09.2019)

f) Law no.107/2001 of September 8th of 2001 on the protection and enhancement of Cultural Heritage²¹

This law recognizes the valorisation of cultural heritage, as a reality of the greatest relevance for the understanding, permanence, and construction of the national identity and for the democratization of culture.

g) Law no. 58/2005 of December 29th of 2005 on the institutional framework for sustainable Water Management²²

This law transposes the *Directive 2000/60/EU* of the European Parliament, by establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy, particularly the management of inland surface water, transitional and coastal waters, and underground water.

h) Decree-Law no. 142/2008 of July 24th of 2008 of the Legal Framework for Nature and Biodiversity Conservation²³

This Decree-Law establishes the Fundamental Network of Nature Conservation (RFCN)²⁴, which aims to reinforce the defined rules for promotion and protection of natural resources, natural and cultural heritage. This network is divided according to the following categories:

- Nuclear Areas (National System of Protected and Classified Areas): areas from the Network of Protected Areas; sites from Natura Network 2000 and; classified areas under international commitments made by the Portuguese State
- Continuity Areas: National Agricultural Reserve (RAN); National Ecological Reserve (REN) and; Public Water Domain (DPH).

i) Decree-Law no. 58/2011 of May 4th of 2011 of the Environmental Assessment²⁵

This Decree-Law approves the amendment of the Legal Framework on the Environmental Assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes (Decree-Law no. 232/ 2007 of June 15th of 2007 -

²⁰ Republic Gazette – DR no. 195/1990 - Series I - 24.08.1990

²¹ Republic Gazette - DR no. 208/2001 - Series I-A - 08.09.2000

²² Republic Gazette - DR no. 249/2005 - Series I-A - 29.12.2005

²³ Republic Gazette – DR no. 142/2008 – Series I – 24.07.2008

²⁴ Republic Gazette – DR no. 142/2008 – Series I – 24.07.2008, Article no.5 (Fundamental Network of Nature Conservation)

²⁵ Republic Gazette – DR no. 86/2011 – Series I – 04.05.2011

Republic Gazette - DR no. 114/2007 – Series I – 15.06.2007), as it establishes duties to disclose information on environmental assessment, through Strategic Environmental Assessment tools²⁶.

j) Law no. 19/2014 of April 14th of 2014 on Environment²⁷

This law defines objectives of environmental policies, environment rights, natural environment components, components associated with planning tools and human behaviour.

k) Law no. 31/2014 of May 30th of 2014 on Public Policy of Soils, Territorial Planning, and Urban Planning²⁸

The law defines objectives of spatial planning policies, spatial planning rights, soil classification and qualification, the structure of the territorial management system.

l) Decree-Law no. 80/2015 of May 14th of 2015 of the Legal Framework of Territorial Management Instruments (RJIGT)²⁹

This Decree-Law approves the amendment of the Legal Framework of Territorial Management Instruments (RJIGT) (Decree-Law no. 380/1999 of September 22nd of 1999 - Republic Gazette - DR no. 222/1999 – Series I-A – 22.09.1999), according to the provisions of Law no. 31/2014 of May 30th of 2014 on Public Policy of Soils, Territorial Planning and Urban Planning (Republic Gazette - DR no. 104/2014 - Series I - 30.05.2014):

- *National Spatial Planning Policy Programme (PNPOT)*³⁰: defines objective strategies and priority measures for conservation and enhancement of the biodiversity, resources for the natural, landscape and cultural heritage, as well as the development of a national policy in coordination with the regional planning policies. The legal framework of PNPOT's current Plan of Action is now envisaged in Law no. 99/2019 of September 5th of 2019 (Republic Gazette - DR no. 170/2019 - Series I - 05.09.2019)
- *Protected Areas Spatial Planning Programmes (POAP)*: a special programme aimed at a national level for protection, management, and planning of protected areas;
- *Public Water Reservoirs Spatial Planning Plans (POAAP)*³¹: special programme aimed at national level that establishes adequate measures for the protection and valorisation of water resources in order to ensure their sustainable use;

²⁶ ICNF | Strategic Environment Assessment Ambiental [http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/ordgest/aa/aae\(26072019\)](http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/ordgest/aa/aae(26072019))

²⁷ Republic Gazette - DR no. 73/2014 - Series I - 14.04.2014

²⁸ Republic Gazette - DR no. 104/2014 - Series I - 30.05.2014

²⁹ Republic Gazette - DR no. 93/2015 - Series I - 14.05.2015

³⁰ The implementation of the National Spatial Planning Policy Programme (PNPOT) was approved by Law no. 58/2007 of September 4th of 2007. (Republic Gazette - DR no. 170/2007 - Series I - 04.09.2007)

³¹ The implementation of Public Water Reservoirs Spatial Planning Plans (POAAP) was approved by Decree-Law no. 107/2009 of May 15th of 2009. (Republic Gazette - DR no. 94/2009 - Series I - 15.05.2009)

- *Coastal Shoreline Spatial Programmes (POC)*³²: special programmes aimed at a national level for protection, management, and planning of coastal areas;
- *Regional Forest Planning Programmes (PROF)*: Spatial instrument aimed at a regional level for protection, management, and planning of forest areas;
- *Regional Spatial Planning Programmes (PROT)*: Defines a regional strategy for the territory, integrating the options established at a national scale and the municipal strategies for local development, serving as a framework for the elaboration of programmes and plans aimed at the inter-municipal or municipal level;
- *Intermunicipal Spatial Planning Plans (PIOT)*: Mandatory spatial instruments elaborated at inter-municipal scale – Spatial Plan (PDI), Urban Plan (PU), Detail Plan (PP) – which establishes strategies for soil occupation, localization of different infrastructure and collective equipment, plus, the implementation and volumetric of the buildings.
- *Municipal Spatial Planning Plans (PMOT)*: Mandatory spatial tools elaborated at municipal scale – Spatial Plan (PDI), Urban Plan (PU), Detail Plan (PP) – which establishes strategies for soil occupation, localization of different infrastructure and collective equipment, plus, the implementation and volumetric of the buildings.

m) Law no. 75/2017 of August 17th of 2017 on Wastelands³³

This law establishes the legal framework on waste and other community means owned and managed by local communities, in the cooperative and social sector of means of production.

n) Decree-Law no. 152-B/2017 of December 11th of 2017 of the Legal Framework of Environmental Impact Assessment (RJAIA)³⁴

This Decree-Law amends the Legal Framework of Environmental Impact Assessment (RJAIA) of public and private projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by transposing *EIA Directive 2014/52/EU* of the European Parliament³⁵.

³² The implementation of the Coastal Shoreline Spatial Planning Programmes (POOC) was approved by Decree-Law no. 159/2012 of July 24th of 2012, (Republic Gazette - DR no. 142/2012 - Series I - 24.07.2012)

³³ Republic Gazette - DR no. 158/2017 - Series I - 17.08.2017

³⁴ Republic Gazette – DR no. 236/2017 – 1st Supply – Series I – 11.12.2017

³⁵European Commission | Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (<https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm>)

3.2. Reference of landscape policies and strategies from the Case-Studies

As it was mentioned above, the proposal of the National Landscape Policy of Portugal is inspired by some of the international instruments that, at country level, are recognised for its efficiency in following nature and landscape directives within its social, economic and cultural context. At supranational level, they are praised for their approach in landscape characterisation, implementation and monitoring towards territorial differentiation. Particularly, the selection of the instruments – which are, the *Flevoland Landscape Management Foundation* (The Netherlands, 1986); the *Swiss Landscape Fund* (Switzerland, 1991); the *Swiss Landscape Design* (Switzerland, 1997); the *Belvedere Memorandum* (The Netherlands, 1999); the *Landscape 2020 – Guiding Principles* (Switzerland, 2003); the *Spatial Planning Memorandum* (The Netherlands, 2004); the *Landscape Catalogues of Catalonia* (Catalonia, 2005); the *National Landscape Strategy of Andorra 2011 – 2020* (Andorra de la Vella, 2011), and; the *National Landscape Strategy of Ireland* (Ireland, 2015) – reflects the importance of international cooperation between the Convention’s participant parties for the exchange of experiences and knowledge, towards the achievement of high-quality landscapes at European level. They were chosen for its overall scope of action, structure, content, and provision of guidelines that contributed to new insights that are not mentioned or detailed in the Florence Convention, such as the integration of public participation procedures or the formulation of monitoring arrays. These same instruments are referenced throughout the present report and details on its content are described in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies*.

Chapter IV – Competences at National, Regional and Local levels

The present chapter identifies the entities with landscape responsibilities, in charge of the execution of objectives and measures of the proposed National Landscape Policy of Portugal at all scales, and describes its competences, according to top-down and bottom-up approaches. Regardless of its scale of incidence and scope of action, in the achievement of objectives and the execution of measures, strict cooperation between the nominated bodies is encouraged.

AT NATIONAL LEVEL

State/ Central Government

Top-down competences:

- Instil to its public entities, professionals, private sectors and civil society on the importance of landscape protection, management, and planning for citizen’s quality of life and well-being;
- Promote intra-ministerial cooperation for the definition of sectoral programmes and plans with landscape directives, in order to implement them at lower levels;

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- Promote awareness-raising events, training and education actions through its entities and representatives, along with professional associations and other agents and sponsors;
 - Summon up periodical meetings with the Committee of the National Landscape Policy, to discuss on its execution and monitoring processes;

Bottom-up competences:

At the international level, establish partnerships with other governments.

Public Sectors

General-Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (DRADR)³⁶

Top-down competences:

- Promote economic diversification in rural areas while managing the territory and the landscape in a sustainable way;
- Provide technical aid to the Central Government on the elaboration and execution of policies related to the regulation of agricultural exploitation and its genetic resources;
- Disclosure publications, awareness-raising events, training and education actions on agriculture and rural development at lower levels, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors, for landscape technicians, public and private sectors and civil society;
- Summon up periodical meetings between regional and local entities that have responsibilities in agricultural management of rural areas;

Bottom-up competences:

- At the international level, promote cooperation with similar entities for the exchange of knowledge and new methodologies on agricultural management.

General- Directorate of Cultural Heritage (DGPC)³⁷

Top-down competences:

- Promote cultural heritage at the national level and, ensure its management and protection;
- Provide technical aid to the Central Government on the elaboration and execution of policies and strategies on the preservation of cultural heritage to be implemented by lower levels;
- Disclosure publications, awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on preservation of natural and cultural heritage at lower levels, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors, for landscape technicians, public and private sectors and civil society;
- Summon up periodical meetings between regional and local entities that have responsibilities in the preservation of cultural heritage;

Bottom-up competences:

- At the international level, promote cooperation with similar entities for the exchange of knowledge and new methodologies on the preservation of cultural heritage.

General-Directorate of Education (DGE)³⁸

Top-down competences:

- Promote education on the landscape to all primary and secondary schools;
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³⁶ General-Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (DRADR) (<https://www.dgadr.gov.pt/>)

³⁷General- Directorate of Cultural Heritage (DGPC) | Mission (<http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/pt/quem-somos/missao/>)

³⁸ General-Directorate of Education (DGE) (<https://www.dge.mec.pt/>)

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- Provide technical aid to the Central Government on the elaboration and execution of programmes and plans or other tools related to education on the landscape in the school curriculum;
 - Disclosure awareness-raising local activities aimed at children related to the environment, landscape, cultural and natural heritage, along with other entities and sponsors;
 - Encourage young people to pursue higher-education courses on landscape architecture or related areas (architecture, geography, ...);

Bottom-up competences:

- At the international level, promote cooperation with similar entities for the exchange of knowledge and new methodologies on the education of landscape.

General- Directorate of Territory (DGT)³⁹

Top-down competences:

- Promote good practices of spatial and urban planning management, land-use, plus, landscape protection, management, and planning;
- Provide technical aid to the Central Government on the elaboration and execution of policies and strategies on soil use preservation and landscape integration in spatial and urban planning, to be implemented by lower levels;
- Disclosure publications, awareness-raising events, training courses, and workshops on landscape, spatial and urban planning management at lower levels, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors, for landscape technicians, public and private sectors and civil society;
- Summon up periodical meetings between regional and local entities that have responsibilities in spatial planning management;

Bottom-up competences:

- At the international level, promote cooperation with similar entities for the exchange of knowledge and new methodologies on spatial planning management.

Habitation and Urban Rehabilitation Institute (IHRU)⁴⁰

Top-down competences:

- Promote financial investment in housing and urban rehabilitation;
- Provide technical aid to the Central Government on the elaboration and execution of programmes and plans on the quality of construction and implementation of housing, in respect to the topography, in respect to the surrounding landscape, its values, plus, to its natural, social, economic and cultural dynamics;
- Disclosure publications, awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on property management, financing of housing and urban rehabilitation, aimed at lower levels, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors, for landscape technicians, public and private sectors and civil society;

Bottom-up competences:

- Promote international cooperation with similar entities for the exchange of knowledge and new methodologies on urban design and investment.

³⁹ General-Directorate of Territory (DGT) | Nature and Mission (http://www.dgterritorio.pt/a_dgt/natureza_e_missao/)

⁴⁰ Habitation and Urban Rehabilitation Institute (IHRU) | Who We Are (<http://www.ihru.pt/web/guest/quem-somos>)

Infrastructures of Portugal (IP)⁴¹

Top-down competences:

- Promote the construction of well-designed road and rail networks, that respects the surrounding landscape, its topography, its values, plus, to its natural, social, economic and cultural dynamics;
- Provide technical aid to the Central Government on the elaboration and execution of programmes and plans or other tools related to the quality of construction of linear infrastructures in order to prevent its unfettered growth at a regional scale;
- Disclosure publications, awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on the construction of infrastructure, aimed at lower levels, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors, for landscape technicians, public and private sectors and civil society.

Bottom-up competences:

- Promote international cooperation with similar entities for the exchange of knowledge and new methodologies on the construction of linear infrastructures;

Nature and Forest Conservation Institute (ICNF)⁴²

Top-down competences:

- Promote natural heritage, forest management, and conservation;
- Provide technical aid to the Central Government on the elaboration and execution of periodical plans and programmes aimed management and protection of all classified protected forest areas and plots;
- Disclosure publications, awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on the management of forest functions (protection of the natural environment, wood production), aimed at lower levels, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors, for landscape technicians, public and private sectors and civil society;
- Summon up periodical meetings between regional and local entities that have responsibilities in forest management and conservation;

Bottom-up competences:

- Promote international cooperation with similar entities for the exchange of knowledge and new methodologies on forest management and conservation.

Portuguese Environment Agency (APA)⁴³

Top-down competences:

- Promote natural environments with high-quality, biodiversity and resources, plus, ensure its management and protection;
- Provide technical aid to the Central Government on the elaboration and execution of policies and strategies on environment protection and management to be implemented by lower levels;
- Disclosure publications, awareness-raising events, training, and education actions on environmental conservation at lower levels, along with other entities, professional, agents and sponsors, for landscape technicians, public and private sectors and civil society;
- Summon up periodical meetings between regional and local entities that have responsibilities in environmental management;

⁴¹ Infrastructures of Portugal (IP) | About Us (<http://www.infraestruturasdeportugal.pt/sobre-nos>)

⁴² Nature and Forest Conservation Institute (ICNF) | Who We Are (<https://www.icnf.pt/quemsomos>)

⁴³ Portuguese Environment Agency (APA) | Mission and Vision (<https://apambiente.pt/index.php?ref=5&subref=633>)

Bottom-up competences:

- At the international level, promote high quality and protection of the European natural environments, together with the European Environmental Agency;
- At the international level, promote cooperation with similar entities for the exchange of knowledge and new methodologies on environmental protection and management.

Spatial and Urban Planning Observatory (OOTU)⁴⁴

Top-down competences:

- Articulate sectoral policies with spatial planning tools;
- Elaborate, implement and compatible the execution of spatial planning tools;
- Evaluate the performance of the Legal Framework of Territorial Management Instruments and amend its provisions, if necessary;
- Provide technical support to lower-level entities responsible for spatial planning management;
- Disseminate spatial planning good practices, for the promotion of scientific knowledge on territory and urban development;
- Promote and coordinate the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, through the creation of a Committee of the National Landscape Policy;

Bottom-up competences:

- Report to the Central Government on the performance of territorial management instruments through State of Spatial Planning Reports (REOT);
- At the international level, promote cooperation with other observatories for exchange of knowledge and new methodologies;

Tourism of Portugal (TP)⁴⁵

Top-down competences:

- Promote touristic supply and demand, as a driving force for economic development;
- Provide technical aid to the Central Government on the elaboration and execution of programmes and plans and other tools on the quality of construction and integration of touristic infrastructures, in respect to the surrounding landscape, its values, plus, to its natural, social, economic and cultural dynamics;
- Disclosure publications, awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on touristic strategies that benefit landscape values, aimed at lower levels, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors, for landscape technicians, public and private sectors and civil society;

Bottom-up competences:

- Promote international cooperation with similar entities for exchange of knowledge and new methodologies on touristic supply and demand with respect to landscape protection, management, and protection.

Professional Associations

Association of Architects (OA), Portuguese Association of Landscape Architects (APAP),
Portuguese Association of Geographers (APGEO), other professional groups

Top-down competences:

- Promote administrative decentralization and the self-regulation of professions with landscape responsibilities, whose exercise requires technical independence;
 - Contribute with insight opinions on the quality response of the landscape policy;
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⁴⁴General-Directorate of Territory (DGT) | Spatial and Urban Planning (http://www.dgterritorio.pt/ordenamento_e_cidades/)

⁴⁵Tourism of Portugal (TP) | Mission and Vision (http://www.turismodeportugal.pt/pt/quem_somos/Organizacao/Missao_Visao/Paginas/default.aspx)

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- Disclosure publications, awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on the landscape, aimed at lower levels, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors, for landscape technicians, public and private sectors, academic students and civil society;
 - Support first degree and master students, plus, newly professionals, by providing internship opportunities;

Bottom-up competences:

- Promote international cooperation with similar entities for exchange of knowledge and new methodologies, dissemination of landscape projects and internship applications.

Committee of the National Policy of Portugal from OOTU

Top-down competences:

- Back up the implementation of a national policy aimed at landscape protection, management, and planning, according to the provisions of the European Landscape Convention;
- Disclosure publications, awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on the landscape, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors, for landscape technicians, public and private sectors and civil society;
- Summon up periodical meetings between regional and local administrations – including Autonomous Regions from Azores and Madeira – responsible for the execution of higher-level directives, in order to guarantee the consistency of objectives, principles and implementation tools;
- Amend the content of the national policy, according to the current social, economic and cultural dynamics, if necessary;

Bottom-up competences:

- Report to the Spatial and Urban Planning Observatory (OOTU) and Central Government about the state of the implementation of the landscape policy at regional and local levels, through monitoring reports;
- Through international conferences and seminars, promote the exchange of experience and information, by demonstrating its successes or failures.

Universities/ Academic Research Groups

Top-down competences:

- In collaboration with landscape experts, develop innovative conceptual and methodological frameworks on landscape dynamics and evolution that are well-explained and communicative, for elected members, professionals and civil society to understand;
- Contribute to public participation measures, for the development of a territorial culture;

Bottom-up competences:

- Collaborate with international academic research groups/ individuals for the disclosure of landscape research studies and projects.

Landscape Associations

(BALADI – National Federation of Wastelands, MONTIS – Nature Conservation Association, Portuguese Landscape Ecology Association (APEP), other associations)

Top-down competences:

- Collaborate with public entities and landscape professionals for the disclosure of publications and awareness-raising events;
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- Provide technical aid and promote training courses and workshops on landscape protection and management for elected members, private entities/ owners, and citizens;

Bottom-up competences:

- Support regional and local authorities, entities and civil society for the disclosure of initiatives aimed at landscape protection, management, and planning;
- Promote international cooperation with associations that sponsor nature, landscape and cultural heritage protection and management for the exchange of knowledge and new methodologies.

Private Sectors (Entities and Individuals/ Private Owners)

Top-down competences:

- Collaborate with state entities, landscape professionals and other sectors on the disclosure of publications, awareness-raising events, training courses, and workshops;
- Invest money on projects that aim for the higher quality of landscapes, in terms of management and protection improvements;

Bottom-up competences:

- Execute sectoral programmes and plans at the regional level, according to the directives from higher-level administrations, while taking into consideration citizens' ambitions on the protection, management, and planning of their local landscape.

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

(Association for Sustainable Terrestrial System (ZERO), National Association of Nature Conservation (QUERCUS), Portuguese Association for Environmental Education (ASPEA), ...)

Top-down competences:

- Collaborate with state entities, landscape professionals and other sectors on the disclosure of publications, awareness-raising events, training courses, and workshops;
- Support regional authorities and entities for the elaboration of programmes and plans aimed at the landscape;
- Support local authorities, entities and civil society for the elaboration of programmes and plans aimed at landscape and disclosure of local initiatives;

Bottom-up competences:

- Promote international cooperation with non-governmental organisations that sponsor nature, landscape and cultural heritage protection and management for the exchange of knowledge and new methodologies.

AT REGIONAL LEVEL

Public Sectors

Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (CCDRs)⁴⁶

Top-down competences:

- Encourage the coordinated action of decentralised services from Central Government at a regional level, related to spatial planning, environment protection, assessment and monitoring, plus, funding;
- Validate and execute programmes and plans elaborated by regional, sub-regional and local levels that follow national mandatory directives;

⁴⁶ Regional Coordination and Development Commission of the North of Portugal (CCDR-N) | Mission (<https://www.ccdr-n.pt/institucional/apresentacao/missao>)

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- Promote publications, periodical awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on landscape and spatial planning protection, management, and planning, for its technicians, public and private sectors and civil society, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors;

Bottom-up competences:

- Provide technical aid to sub-regional and local level authorities and entities on the elaboration of plans;
- Participate in summoned up periodical meetings promoted by higher-level entities;
- Promote international cooperation with similar entities with spatial planning, environment protection, assessment and monitoring responsibilities for exchange of knowledge and new methodologies, plus, for the definition of potential interregional programmes.

Regional-Directorates of Agriculture and Fisheries (DRAPs)⁴⁷

Top-down competences:

- Encourage the coordinated action of decentralised services from Central Government at a regional level, related to agriculture and forest management planning, plus, food security;
- Validate and execute programmes and plans elaborated by regional, sub-regional and local levels that follow national mandatory directives;
- Promote publications, periodical awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on landscape and spatial planning protection, management, and planning, for its technicians, public and private sectors and civil society, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors;

Bottom-up competences:

- Provide technical aid to sub-regional and local level authorities and entities on the elaboration of plans;
- Participate in summoned up periodical meetings promoted by higher-level entities;
- Promote international cooperation with similar entities with agriculture and forest management planning, plus, food security responsibilities for the exchange of knowledge and new methodologies.

Regional-Directorates of Culture (DRCs)⁴⁸

Top-down competences:

- Encourage the coordinated action of decentralised services from Central Government at a regional level, related to natural and cultural heritage management and protection;
- Validate and execute programmes and plans elaborated by regional and local levels that follow national mandatory directives;
- Promote publications, periodical awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on natural and cultural heritage management and protection, for its technicians, public and private sectors and civil society, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors;

Bottom-up competences:

- Provide technical aid to regional, sub-regional and local level authorities and entities on the elaboration of plans;
 - Participate in summoned up periodical meetings promoted by higher-level entities;
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⁴⁷ Regional-Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Centre of Portugal (DRAP-C) | Who We Are (http://www.drapc.min-agricultura.pt/drapc/quem_somos.htm)

⁴⁸ Regional-Directorate of Culture of the North of Portugal (DRC-N) | Presentation (<http://culturanorte.gov.pt/pt/drcn/apresentacao/>)

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- Promote international cooperation with similar entities with natural and cultural heritage management and protection responsibilities for exchange of knowledge and new methodologies, plus, for the definition of potential interregional programmes.

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS OF AZORES AND MADEIRA

It should be noted that the self-governing regions of Azores and Madeira have their own legislative framework. In these regions, the landscape is an object of attention in public policies by both the regional government and city councils. Notwithstanding this, the landscape is regulated in a secondary way in this legislation, as an element with contributory functions. The Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira must integrate the directives from the proposed National Landscape Policy when implementing a strategy aimed at landscape protection, management, and protection or any spatial planning or sectoral instrument.

Republic Assembly from the Autonomous Regions

Top-down competences:

- Instil to its entities, professionals, private sectors and civil society on the importance of landscape protection, management, and planning for citizen's quality of life and well-being;
- Promote intra-departmental cooperation for the execution of sectoral programmes and plans with landscape directives from higher levels;
- Promote awareness-raising events, training and education actions through its entities and representatives, along with professional associations and other agents and sponsors;

Bottom-up competences:

- At the international level, establish partnerships with other governments.

Public Sectors from the Autonomous Regions

Top-down competences:

- Public sectors whose activity has an impact on the territory must promote their competences with respect to landscape identity and natural dynamics;
- Provide technical aid to the Republic Assembly on the elaboration and execution of programmes and plans and other tools on the quality of construction and integration of touristic infrastructures, in respect to the surrounding landscape, its values, plus, to its natural, social, economic and cultural dynamics;
- Disclosure publications, awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on landscape matters at lower levels, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors, for landscape technicians, public and private sectors and civil society;

Bottom-up competences:

- Promote cooperation with the state entities that have landscape responsibilities;
- Promote international cooperation with similar entities for exchange of knowledge and new methodologies on touristic supply and demand with respect to landscape protection, management, and protection.

Private Sectors from the Autonomous Regions

Top-down competences:

- Collaborate with state entities, landscape professionals and other sectors on the disclosure of publications, awareness-raising events, training courses, and workshops;
 - Invest money on projects that aim for the higher quality of landscapes, in terms of management and protection improvements;
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Bottom-up competences:

- Execute sectoral programmes and plans at a regional level, according to the directives from higher-level administrations, while taking into consideration citizens' ambitions on the protection, management, and planning of their local landscape.

AT SUB-REGIONAL LEVEL

Intermunicipal Communities (CIMs)⁴⁹

Top-down competences:

- Define and execute landscape tools at a sub-regional level, by following regional and national directives
- Disclosure publications, awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on the landscape, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors, for landscape technicians, public and private sectors and civil society;
- Summon up periodical meetings with local administrations responsible for the execution of higher-level directives

Bottom-up competences:

- Collaborate with neighbouring inter-municipal communities for the elaboration of landscape planning tools aimed at a regional level;
- Collaborate with the National Association of the Portuguese Municipalities (ANMP), for the exchange of knowledge and methodologies on landscape matters;
- Cooperate with municipal entities on the elaboration of programmes and plans aimed at landscape and disclosure of local initiatives;

AT LOCAL LEVEL

City Councils

Top-down competences:

- Disclosure any political or legislative decision from high-level administrations, that requires public consultation before its promulgation;
- Cooperate with other neighbouring city councils for the elaboration of landscape plans aimed at the local level (municipal or inter-municipal), to prevent potential rivalries;

Bottom-up competences:

- Support local authorities, entities and civil society for the disclosure of local initiatives aimed at landscape protection, management, and planning.

Parish Councils

Top-down competences:

- Disclosure any political or legislative decision from high-level administrations, that requires public consultation before its promulgation;

Bottom-up competences:

⁴⁹ The Statute of Intermunicipal Communities (CIMs) was approved by Law no. 75/2013 of September 12th of 2013 on the Legal Framework of Local Municipalities. (Republic Gazette - DR no. 176/2013 - Series I - 12.09.2013)

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- Support local authorities, entities and civil society for the disclosure of local initiatives aimed at landscape protection, management, and planning.

Local Landscape Laboratories and Observatories

Top-down competences:

- Promote regional or local landscapes through the elaboration of development plans that aim for its protection, management, and planning;
- Disclosure awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on the landscape, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors, for elected members and civil society.

Bottom-up competences:

- Support local authorities, entities and civil society for the disclosure and implementation of local initiatives or projects aimed at landscape protection, management, and planning.

Public and Private Entities (Banks, Libraries, Museums, Schools, and others)

Top-down competences:

- Disclosure publications, awareness-raising events, exhibitions, training courses and workshops on the landscape, along with other entities, associations, agents and sponsors, for landscape technicians, public and private sectors and civil society;

Bottom-up competences:

- Support local authorities, entities and civil society for the disclosure and implementation of local initiatives or projects aimed at landscape protection, management, and planning.

Civil Society

Top-down competences:

- Participate in awareness-raising events, training courses and workshops on the landscape, organised and promoted by higher-level entities;

Bottom-up competences:

- Participate in decision-making meetings, that aim for landscape identification and characterisation, the definition of quality objectives, and the execution and monitoring of a strategy at a local level.
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Table 1 - Competences of the national, regional and local entities in charge of the implementation of the National Landscape Policy of Portugal (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

Although this table specifies national, regional and local bodies in charge of addressing landscape in their competences, the present proposal does not exclude the partnership with international entities, associations, academic research groups and non-governmental organisations that also have landscape responsibilities, on the elaboration of plans or programmes aimed at regional or local scales, as they provide knowledge and content that strengthens its execution.

Chapter V – Landscape Quality Objectives of the National Landscape Policy

This chapter establishes quality objectives for the protection, management, and planning of the Portuguese landscapes. Based on the specific measures of the European Landscape Convention, it defines several transversal goals that are inherent to all landscapes and addressed to sectoral activities. Portuguese Central Government must take them into consideration when executing policies that have a direct impact on the landscape while fulfilling its international obligations as a member of the Council of Europe and the European Union and as a participant party in international Conventions. The detailed description of each objective is in *Annex C – Proposal of a National Landscape Policy for Portugal: Description of the Landscape Quality Objectives*.

5.1. Quality Objectives aimed at Awareness-Raising of Landscape

- a) Elaborate well-explained policies that follow landscape directives and take into consideration the opinions and perspective of citizens
- b) Disclosure awareness-raising events sponsored by State and private entities or any other regional or local entity that have landscape responsibilities and addressed them to the widest public as possible, through means of communication
- c) Promote at a National and International level the provisions and content of the National Landscape Policy
- d) Promote landscape development and protection at the international level, through effective methods of partnership, engagement and agreement between public authorities, NGOs, the general public, voluntary organisations.⁵⁰

5.2. Quality Objectives aimed at Landscape Training and Education

- e) Promote periodical training courses on nature, land-use and cultural heritage for elected members, competent authorities, technicians, academic researchers and associations from regional and local levels
- f) Promote courses on landscape protection, management and planning to private sectors and owners, responsible for its impacts

⁵⁰ Measure based on the *National Landscape Strategy of Ireland 2015-2025* (Ireland, 2015), Measure “3.6 Strengthen Public Participation”, Action 18. More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Ireland) of the present report

- g) Promote strict cooperation between universities and professional entities, in order to increase awareness on landscape responsibilities outside the academic nuclei⁵¹
- h) Elaborate a didactic guide on the education of landscape for primary schools.

5.3. Quality Objectives aimed at Landscape Identification and Evaluation

- i) Invite academic researchers and experts to explore and study new methodologies on landscape identification, characterisation and evaluation processes.
- j) Create non-political parties composed of random citizens, following the principles of sortition democracy. The sample selection would be based on local census data aimed at citizens older than or equal to 18-years-old. Each neighbourhood would be represented by one party, responsible for the following functions, at this level.

5.4. Quality Objectives aimed at Landscape Protection

- k) Protect classified natural areas while acknowledging the tension between preserving and developing landscapes, in order to invest in its management and development while safeguarding its significant features⁵².
- l) Follow the principle of preservation through development, by safeguarding and restore cultural heritage elements and increase spatial quality⁵³.
- m) Ensure visual integration of infrastructure – housing; buildings for recreation, agricultural and forestry activities; road and rail networks; wind turbines; photovoltaic panels; lightning poles; transmission towers – in order to prevent territory fragmentation and visual quality damages.

5.5. Quality Objectives aimed at Landscape Management

- n) Promote landscape management for forests and agricultural plots, taking into consideration nature and socio-economic current dynamics and needs.⁵⁴

⁵¹ Measure based on the European Union's "Teaching and Learning: Towards the Learning Society" White Paper Report on Education and Training (https://europa.eu/documents/comm/white_papers/pdf/com95_590_en.pdf)

⁵² Measure based on the provisions from the *Spatial Planning Memorandum* (The Netherlands, 2004). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of the Netherlands) of the present report.

⁵³ Measure based on the provisions from the *Belvedere Memorandum* (The Netherlands, 1999). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of the Netherlands) of the present report

⁵⁴ Measure was based on the *Landscape 2020 – Guiding Principles* (Switzerland, 2003), Measures for "Landscape and Land Use", (M-LU-1, M-LU-2). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Switzerland) of the present report.

- o) Implement ecological compensation measures in forestry and agriculture, in order to mitigate the impacts of its development on biodiversity and ecosystem services.⁵⁵
- p) Promote the community management of wasteland.
- q) Create a trademark of the various micro-enterprise initiatives, for the promotion of local and regional agri-food production.⁵⁶
- r) Establish periodical inventories of waste, abandonment of earth, stones, and vehicles, pollution of rivers and ponds – known as “black spots” – and define a plan of action towards its elimination.⁵⁷
- s) Promote the community management of vacant spaces at the local scale, in order to reintegrate them in the urban tissue.

5.6. Quality Objectives aimed at Landscape Planning

- t) Strengthen green assets, increase the recreational amenity value and improve the accessibility of the countryside from cities.
- u) Promote high-quality landscapes through well-designed pathways, cycleways, and highways without damaging its surroundings.
- v) Adapt design solutions on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, in order to mitigate the impact of climate change.

5.7. Quality Objectives aimed at Landscape Monitoring

- w) Summon up periodical meetings with a Committee of the National Policy.
- x) Implement a monitoring array through systematic landscape observation, based on the perspective of physical and cultural elements related to landscape identity, sensations, biological richness, particularities or land use⁵⁸.

⁵⁵ Measure was based on the *Landscape 2020 – Guiding Principles* (Switzerland, 2003), Measures for “Landscape and Land Use”, (M-LU-4). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Switzerland) of the present report.

⁵⁶ Measure was based on the *National Landscape Strategy of Andorra 2011 – 2020* (Andorra de la Vella, 2011), particularly the *Plan of Action 2026-2020* (Andorra de la Vella, 2016). Landscape Quality Objective 2 (LQO-2) – “Empower and enhance rural landscapes”, Action LQ2-A-1. More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Andorra) of the present report.

⁵⁷ Measure was based on the *National Landscape Strategy of Andorra 2011 – 2020* (Andorra de la Vella, 2011), particularly the *Plan of Action 2026-2020* (Andorra de la Vella, 2016). Transversal Action 1 – “Promote the country's landscape upgrading with special focus on the most frequented roads, natural and urban areas” (TA-II-1). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Andorra) of the present report.

⁵⁸ Measure was based on the provisions from *LABES - The Swiss Landscape Monitoring Program* (Switzerland, 2007). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Switzerland) of the present report.

y) Include monitoring criteria at the local scale when elaborating on a Landscape Plan of Action⁵⁹.

5.8. Quality Objectives aimed at Landscape Financing

z) Create a financial fund for landscape protection, management, and planning⁶⁰.

Chapter VI – Implementation and Monitoring of the National Landscape Policy

The subject of the present report takes part of a transversal proposal of a legal procedure which rectifies the provisions of the Florence Convention (approved by means of Decree no. 4/2005 of February 14th of 2005, Republic Gazette – DR no. 31 – Series I-A – 14.02.2005), and recognizes the landscape as a driving force for territorial development. This procedure refers to the elaboration and promulgation of a landscape law that follows Constitutional provisions and defines tools aimed at its protection, management, and planning, and; secondly, the amendment of the Legal Framework of Territorial Management Instruments (RJIGT), according to the Decree-Law no. 80/2015 of May 14th of 2015 (Republic Gazette - DR no. 93/2015 - Series I - 14.05.2015), in order to integrate landscape provisions within the Portuguese spatial management system.

For a national policy to succeed, the definition of the landscape must be envisaged by law. According to the European Landscape Convention (ELC), the landscape is an area perceived by people that results in the action of natural, plus, cultural factors and evolves through time. Its visual features and components form a whole, as they are taken together and not separately. And so, the Convention recognises the terms landscape “protection”, “management” and “planning” in respect for its dynamics and forward-looking manner. The Convention is the commitment between states that aims for a higher quality of European landscapes. Thus, for the implementation of a strategy for future landscapes at all scales, participant parties of the European Landscape Convention must integrate its provisions. Therefore, Portuguese landscape law must define objectives for landscape protection, management, and planning, plus, address it as an active element for spatial planning and management development of other sectors. This would imply the update of the Portuguese Legal Framework of Territorial

⁵⁹ Measure was based on the provisions from *National Landscape Strategy of Andorra 2011 – 2020* (Andorra de la Vella, 2011), particularly the *Annual Status (“Balanz”) Reports of Plan of Action 2026-2020* (Andorra de la Vella, 2016). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Andorra) of the present report.

⁶⁰ Measure was based on the provisions from *The Swiss Landscape Fund* (Switzerland, 1991) and the *Flevoland Landscape Management Foundation* (The Netherlands, 1986). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Switzerland and The Case Study of the Netherlands, respectfully) of the present report.

Management Instruments (RJIGT), with the integration of landscape tools in spatial planning, plus, the amendment of the Basic Laws that are currently in force⁶¹.

The following items propose several instruments related to a landscape that would be addressed within the law. It describes its coordination with the Territorial Management Instruments mentioned in RJIGT framework, where the landscape must be identified as a force that seeks for the proper management and protection of nature and cultural heritage assets, in order to improve its scope of action. It should be noted that landscape financial aids are not included in this list, yet, they should be recognised as an important tool for the landscape policy performance.

6.1. Implementation of a Landscape Policy at National Level

a) National Landscape Policy of Portugal (Mandatory Tool)⁶²

The present report is a proposal of a National Landscape Policy that serves as a guideline for the implementation of an official Policy. The elaboration of a landscape policy results in the commitment between the Central Government; its authorities and entities from all levels; professionals; public and private sectors and civil society towards the wise and rational protection, management and planning of the Portuguese Landscapes. It adopts the principles and objectives established in the European Landscape Convention addressed all types of landscapes, as they are a key-element in individual and social well-being. The policy would define general and specific objectives on landscape dynamics, territorial management, sectorial activities, awareness-raising, financing, monitoring, and public participation. Above all, it would provide guidelines for competent stakeholders and actors to execute

⁶¹ Law no.46/ 1986 of October 14th on the Education System (Republic Gazette – DR no. 237/1986 - Series I - 14.10.1986); Law no. 48/1990 of August 24th of 1990 on Health (Republic Gazette – DR no. 195/1990 - Series I - 24.08.1990); Law no.107/2001 of September 8th of 2001 on the protection and enhancement of Cultural Heritage (Republic Gazette - DR no. 208/2001 - Series I-A - 08.09.2000); Law no. 58/2005 of December 29th of 2005 on the institutional framework for sustainable Water Management (Republic Gazette - DR no. 249/2005 - Series I-A - 29.12.2005); Law no. 19/2014 of April 14th of 2014 on Environment (Republic Gazette - DR no. 73/2014 - Series I - 14.04.2014); Law no. 31/2014 of May 30th of 2014 on Public Policy of Soils, Territorial Planning and Urban Planning (Republic Gazette - DR no. 104/2014 - Series I - 30.05.2014); Law no. 75/2017 of August 17th of 2017 on Wastelands (Republic Gazette - DR no. 158/2017 - Series I - 17.08.2017)

⁶² The proposal of a National Landscape Policy of Portugal (Mandatory Tool) was based on the content and provisions from the *Swiss Landscape Design* (Switzerland, 1997). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Switzerland) of the present report.

at lower levels while giving the freedom for them to search for new methodologies of approach and implement the policy into their own hands, thus, aiming for better cooperation between scales.

Particularly, for the elaboration of this tool, a Committee established by the Spatial and Urban Planning Observatory (OOTU) and composed by one representative from state entities and professional associations – General-Directorate of Territory (DGT), General-Directorate of Cultural Heritage (DGPC), Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute (IHRU), Nature and Forest Conservation Institute (ICNF), Environmental Agency of Portugal (APA), General-Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (DGADR), Infrastructures of Portugal (IP), Association of Architects (OA), Portuguese Association of Landscape Architects (APAP), Portuguese Associations of Geographers (APGEO) – would be created as a meeting point between the Spatial and Urban Planning Observatory (OOTU), national authorities and professionals that intervene directly in the landscape. The committee would be responsible, first, for the promotion of a National Landscape Policy Forums⁶³ and then, for the initial draft of a Landscape Policy for Portugal, following ministerial directives.

Promoted by the mentioned committee, in collaboration with the Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (CCDRs), the National Landscape Policy Forum would be an event on landscape policies for its protection, management and planning aimed at regional and local administrations, public and private sectors, landscape and professional associations, academic community and civil society. Throughout seven Forums – 5 in each of the CCDRs headquarters and 2 in the Azores and Madeira – discussions would be made, for the later formulation of objectives towards the elaboration of a landscape policy. Based on the opinions, objectives, and actions gathered in all Forums, the Committee would draft a National Landscape Policy of Portugal. Afterwards, the Central Government would be responsible to carry out the respective public consultations, with a view to gathering contributions from all the interested parties, including civil society. Open consultations would be made at the local level, where municipal and parish councils make the Draft available for public, and online. The contributions received would be considered and integrated into the final document, for legal recognition and implementation.

⁶³ The proposal of National Landscape Policy Forums for the initial draft of a National Landscape Policy for Portugal was based on the content and provisions from the *National Landscape Strategy of Andorra 2011 – 2020* (Andorra de la Vella, 2011). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Andorra) of the present report.

Within the envisagement of a National Landscape Policy of Portugal, the Committee would oversee the awareness-raising events on landscape matters, through workshops at the local scale, aimed at elected members, private sectors and technicians from regional and local levels, plus, civil society. In addition, they would teach elected members and representatives from private sectors on the needs of nature and cultural heritage protection and management, through targeted training courses. Furthermore, state ministries would be encouraged to implement, execute and amend the proposed landscape tasks and goals within their priorities while carrying out the performance of their duties, continuously. Public and private entities and individuals that follow sectoral responsibilities must take into consideration the provisions from landscape tools aimed at its protection, management, and planning when executing policies at the regional and local levels. But most importantly, local administrations, entities, plus, civil society must be aware and informed on their duties, since they are the main responsible for the operational approach of the National Landscape Policy. The content and provisions of the National Policy must be addressed to all territorial management and environmental instruments aimed at a national scale, regional-scale – including the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira – and local scale, whether inter-municipal or municipal levels.

b) National Landscape Policy of Portugal – Monitoring and Evaluation Report (Mandatory Tools)

Elaborated by the abovementioned Committee, the Monitoring Report would describe the implementation status of the Policy at all administrative levels while addressing expert opinions on the executed policy, as it will be served as a basis for eventual amendments on its content, if necessary. In that case, the Central Government would open public consultation processes for its revision of content and then, rectify the policy. The Committee would also be responsible for the Evaluation Report, that it summarises the overall performance of the policy, assesses the efficiency of its execution and suggests future guidelines that could contribute to its improvement. Monitoring reports would be published every two years while the Evaluation Report would be published, by the time the National Policy's implementation deadline ends.

Coordination between the Portuguese Territorial Management Instruments from RJGT and the proposed Landscape Tools aimed at National scale

National Spatial Planning Policy Programme (PNPOT)

Responsible actors: executed by the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Transition; elaboration is done in collaboration with its public sector entities and landscape professionals:

-
- PNPOT must recognize landscape as a transversal reality and a driving force for territorial development, not a sectoral activity;
 - PNPOT's Plan of Action must include the elaboration of a National Landscape Policy of Portugal, of an annual Monitoring Report on its status and of an Evaluation Report on its performance, as mandatory measures.
-

Special Spatial Planning Programmes and Plans (PEOT)

Responsible actors: executed by the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Transition; elaboration is done in collaboration with its public sector entities and landscape professionals.

- PEOT's processes and revisions – for Protected Areas Spatial Planning Programmes (POAP), Coastal Shoreline Spatial Planning Programmes (POOC) and Public Water Reservoirs Spatial Planning Plans (POAAP) – could be improved through the execution of Landscape Development Plans at the regional scale and Landscape Charters at the local scale, as voluntary tools.
-

Table 2 - Coordination between the Portuguese Territorial Management Instruments from RJGT and the proposed Landscape Tools aimed at National Scale (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

6.2. Implementation of a Landscape Policy at Regional Level

a) Landscape Catalogues of Continental Portugal, Landscape Catalogue of the Autonomous Region of Azores, Landscape Catalogue of the Autonomous Region of Madeira (Mandatory Tools)⁶⁴

Following directly the specific objectives of the European Landscape Objectives, this instrument would acknowledge landscape and introduce quality objectives in spatial planning tools and sectoral policies executed at the regional level. The Catalogue itself would result in a detailed study and analysis of the landscape, its evolution, types, values, and current dynamics. It would also aim for a future vision of the landscape while considering citizens' opinions and wishes that came from decision-making meetings aimed at the local scale. In terms of methodology, it would be very similar to the Landscape Catalogues of Catalonia, from the definition of landscape units – which are parts of the territory characterised by specific combination of landscape components of an environmental, cultural and perceptual nature that have recognisable dynamics different from the rest of the territories – to the description of actions and tasks, in order to achieve a desired landscape. It should be noted that an almost identical methodology was already made at a national level, as referred in “Contributions for

⁶⁴ The proposal of the Landscape Catalogues of Continental Portugal, Landscape Catalogue of the Autonomous Region of Azores, Landscape Catalogue of the Autonomous Region of Madeira (Mandatory Tools) was based on the content and provisions from *The Landscape Catalogues of Catalonia* (Catalonia, 2005). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Spain: Autonomous Region of Catalonia) of the present report

the Identification and Characterization of Continental Portugal Landscape” book – *Contributos para a Identificação e Caracterização da Paisagem em Portugal Continental* (DGOTDU, 2004)⁶⁵. The provisions and guidelines proposed in this study are a great starting point for the elaboration of all legal landscape instruments.

As a mandatory strategic tool, it could be implemented at the regional level (NUTS level II) – Norte, Centro, Lisboa e Vale do Tejo, Alentejo, Algarve, plus, the Autonomous Region of Azores and Madeira – or at sub-regional level (NUTS level III), which are 25 in total: 23 in Continental Portugal and 2 in the abovementioned Autonomous Regions, respectively. Due to the diversity and complexity of landscapes within each region, the National Landscape Policy of Portugal proposes its execution at a sub-regional level, as it would give a more precise provision aimed at lower scales and so, a better oriented top-down policy. At the Continental level, the entities responsible for its elaboration would include regional authorities, Intermunicipal Communities (CIMs) of each sub-region, academic research groups, plus, private and public sectors. These entities, when editing each Catalogue, would also have to cooperate for the definition and characterisation of landscape units, since its delimitation must not necessarily follow the sub-regional territorial limits and so, there might be units in common between them. The Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (CCDRs) of each region would be responsible for its approval. The same or similar entities from the Autonomous regions would also be responsible for its elaboration and approval.

b) Regional Landscape Monitoring Programmes of Continental Portugal, Regional Landscape Monitoring Programme of the Autonomous Region of Azores, Regional Landscape Monitoring Programme of the Autonomous Region of Madeira (Mandatory Tools)⁶⁶

These programmes would come from a top-down measure executed at the regional level, in which the quality objectives of the Landscape Catalogues and the directives of Regional Spatial Planning Programmes (PROT) recognise monitoring as an important step towards the efficiency of the landscape policy. Regional Landscape Monitoring would be based on systematic landscape

⁶⁵ D'ABREU, Alexandre Cancela (UE); CORREIA, Teresa Pinto (UE); OLIVEIRA, Maria do Rosário (UE); DGOTDU. 2004. *Contributos para a Identificação e Caracterização da Paisagem em Portugal Continental* (Volumes I, II, III, IV, V + Cartografia + CD-ROM). Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 972-8569-28-9

⁶⁶ The proposal of Regional Landscape Monitoring Programmes of Continental Portugal, Regional Landscape Monitoring Programme of the Autonomous Region of Azores, Regional Landscape Monitoring Programme of the Autonomous Region of Madeira (Mandatory Tools) was based on the content and provisions from the *LABES - The Swiss Landscape Monitoring Programme* (Switzerland, 2007). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Switzerland) of the present report.

observation procedures – land cover data, satellite images, digital maps – plus, public survey results. For starters, regional authorities, Intermunicipal Communities (CIM) and academic research groups would have to come up with a monitoring array that best describes the landscape dynamics and character at the regional scale (NUTS level II), by following a set of indicators derived from the abovementioned observation procedures. These indicators – could be related to landscape identity, sensations, biological richness, particularities or land use – would assess people-landscape interaction, based on their perspective of its physical and cultural elements. Then, municipal authorities and entities would apply them into standardized inquiries to be filled up citizens, in order to evaluate the current state of the local landscape.

The survey's results would be computer processed and analysed by, again, higher-level agents – the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the Intermunicipal Communities (CIMs), academic research groups and other experts – in order to test and evaluate the quality of the indicators itself, using statistical techniques. This would lead to the selection of the most appropriate or adequate ones for monitoring. Applying these techniques would also show how the indicators are distributed in geographic space, which it could be a way to confirm if they somehow correspond to the delimitation of landscape units defined by the Catalogues or, even, enhance the “sense of place” within citizens. Thus, the display of landscape patterns at a regional scale gives a broader perspective of its gradual changes and aims to find out if landscape directives addressed at local and regional levels are being fulfilled. Therefore, Regional Landscape Monitoring Programmes would reinforce the overall performance of the policy.

In terms of content, each Regional Landscape Monitoring Programme must be in line with the catalogues, by integrating a description of all sub-region landscapes and its current dynamics. They must also include the adopted monitoring methodology – what are its indicators, database – and the responsible bodies for its execution. The Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (CCDRs) oversee the approval of its implementation.

Although mandatory, the programme itself would only be executed as a long-term action, whenever the responsible bodies have the financial resources for its elaboration. They would also decide on what time the monitoring process should be reviewed, when reassessing the landscape status, or repeated. It should be noted that, if the local and regional bodies would not have the means to repeat the monitoring process in its full spectrum, they would have to reduce the number of indicators to a high

informative set – with an acceptable range of covered themes and informational content – that still allows monitoring at reduced costs.

c) Regional Landscape Development Plans (Voluntary Tool)⁶⁷

The proposal of this tool would come from the voluntary initiative of local, regional or interregional administrations, plus, other stakeholders, as it reflects the aspirations of the community towards their own surroundings. This could be applied in landscapes that have particularities in its aesthetic, ecological or cultural values – for instance, coastal areas, natural parks or archaeological sites. Coherent with the provisions defined in the Landscape Catalogues, it would establish management and planning measures, as well as actions that need to be carried out to highlight the landscape while considering citizens' aspirations towards it. Also, it would describe the bodies responsible for its implementation, evaluation, monitoring, and funding. The concept of Landscape Development Plans is included in some European landscape policies from Switzerland and France, for example.

Within the Portuguese context, this tool would not work as a substitute for Special Spatial Planning Programmes (PEOT), for the management and protection of coastal areas, water reservoirs, and protected areas. On the contrary, it would have a positive influence on these territorial instruments, as they recognize the importance of change in these landscapes. Although this tool benefits cooperation between scales and creates awareness on landscape matters, it would have a voluntary character, in order to not create budget constraints for its execution as it is not a priority tool. The entities responsible for its elaboration and execution – local and regional entities, professionals, research groups – would have the freedom to do it, whenever they feel like doing it.

Coordination between the Portuguese Territorial Management Instruments from RJIGT and the proposed Landscape Tools aimed at Regional scale

Regional Spatial Planning Programmes (PROT)

Responsible actors: executed by the Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (CCDR); elaboration is done by Intermunicipal Communities (CIM), in collaboration with landscape professionals.

- PROT recognises landscape through the mandatory implementation of the Landscape Catalogues of Portugal and the Regional Landscape Monitoring Programmes;
-

⁶⁷ The proposal of Regional Landscape Development Plans (Voluntary Tool) was based on the content and provisions from the *Landscape Development Plans* (CEP, Switzerland). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Switzerland) of the present report.

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- PROT integrates all quality objectives defined in each sub-regional (NUTS level III) Catalogue as legal landscape directives in each PROT (NUTS level II);
 - PROT's Plan of Action must include the creation of a Landscape Monitoring Programme in its measures, as an important step towards the efficiency of the landscape policy. The discussion of results and conclusions of this process would contribute to the better performance of the spatial management tools.
-

Regional Forest Planning Programme (PROF)

Responsible actors: executed by the Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (CCDR); elaboration is done by Intermunicipal Communities (CIM), in collaboration with landscape professionals.

- PROF recognises the landscape directives from PROT that are exclusively related to forest planning and management;
 - PROF's processes and revision could also be improved through the execution of Regional Landscape Development Plans. Although voluntary, these tools could improve spatial planning processes when designing sectoral policies – aimed at forestry, environment, tourism, infrastructure, and so on – that have a direct impact on the landscape.
-

Table 3 - Coordination between the Portuguese Territorial Management Instruments from RJGT and the proposed Landscape Tools aimed at Regional scale (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

6.3. Implementation of a Landscape Policy at Local Level

a) Local Landscape Plans of Action⁶⁸, Monitoring⁶⁹ and Evaluation Reports (Mandatory Tools)

Landscape Plans of Action would result in a common commitment – this is, the execution at the local scale the provisions and directives defined at regional scale – by describing the steps and details that must be taken for a strategy to succeed. Civil society, local entities, and research groups would be responsible to adopt the most appropriate approach according to its cultural and social-economic context. This shows a great opportunity for a more strengthened policy at higher levels, as it would suggest new perspectives on the performance of the landscape policy. The mentioned bodies would also oversee the distribution of tasks to all the participant agents; the definition of deadlines of each

⁶⁸ The proposal of Local Landscape Plans of Action was based on the content and provisions from the *National Landscape Strategy of Andorra 2011 – 2020* (Andorra de la Vella, 2011), particularly the *Plan of Action 2026-2020* (Andorra de la Vella, 2016). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Andorra) of the present report.

⁶⁹ The proposal of Local Landscape Monitoring Reports was based on the content and provisions from the was based on the content and provisions from the *National Landscape Strategy of Andorra 2011 – 2020* (Andorra de la Vella, 2011), particularly the *Annual Status ("Balança") Reports of Plan of Action 2026-2020* (Andorra de la Vella, 2016). More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Andorra) of the present report.

task and; the allocation of resources, bearing in mind the existing funds available for the execution of each action. For the elaboration of these plans, “The Landscape in PDM revision: Guidelines for the European Landscape Convention implementation at municipal scale” study – *A Paisagem na revisão dos PDM: Orientações para a implementação da Convenção Europeia da Paisagem no âmbito municipal*⁷⁰ – provides an appropriate approach on how to integrate landscape tasks into spatial planning tools aimed at local scale.

In addition, local agents would be taking care of the definition of a monitoring report that describes the plan of action’s status, by knowing if the defined tasks are being implemented or not, according to its timeline. Nevertheless, it should be noted that Local Monitoring Reports follow a different monitoring approach from the Regional Landscape Monitoring Programmes – it comes from a bottom-up measure and uses the predicted schedule of the landscape quality objectives as indicators to evaluate annually the performance of the plan of action.

Finally, the Local Evaluation Reports would be a summary of the performance of the plan of action, as it would assess the efficiency of its execution and suggest future guidelines that could contribute to its improvement.

b) Local Landscape Charters (Voluntary Tools)⁷¹

Following the same methodology of the Regional Landscape Development tools addressed at inter-municipal or municipal scale, this would come from the voluntary initiative of local administrations, plus, other stakeholders, as it sets out agreements between the participant agents, in order to promote actions and strategies regarding landscape funding, assessment, and improvement. Essentially, it prepares a common framework of reference for the application and dissemination of new guidelines for landscape intervention, based on the recognition that is an asset of general interest and of value, as a stimulus to local economy and development.

⁷⁰ D'ABREU, Alexandre Cancela (UE); BOTELHO, Maria João (DGOTDU); OLIVEIRA, Maria do Rosário (UE); AFONSO, Marta (DGOTDU). DGOTDU. 2011. *A Paisagem na revisão dos PDM: Orientações para a implementação da Convenção Europeia da Paisagem no âmbito municipal*. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-8569-53-2

⁷¹ The proposal of Local Landscape Charters (Voluntary Tools) was based on the content and provisions of the *Landscape Charters (Catalonia, 2005)*. More details in *Annex B, Section b. – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Case-Studies* (The Case Study of Spain: Autonomous Region of Catalonia) of the present report

Coordination between the Portuguese Territorial Management Instruments from RJIGT and the proposed Landscape Tools aimed at Local scale

Intermunicipal Spatial Planning Plans (PIOT) / Municipal Spatial Planning Plans (PMOT)

Responsible actors: executed by City Councils; elaboration did by City Councils, Parish Councils, landscape professionals, and civil society.

- PIOT/ PMOT recognises landscape through the mandatory implementation of the Landscape Plan of Action, Monitoring, and Evaluation Plans;
- Landscape Plan of Action must take into action the directives from PROT in its operational approach while following monitoring and financial programmes, according to a defined timeline.
- PIOT/ PMOT must promote the voluntary elaboration of Landscape Charters, as a reference point spatial and urban planning processes.

Table 4 - Coordination between the Portuguese Territorial Management Instruments from RJIGT and the proposed Landscape Tools aimed at Local scale (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

Chapter VII – Final Considerations

The implementation of a National Landscape Policy for Portugal represents the power of social movement in defining policies and strategies towards landscape restoration and development. The disclosure of measures and activities that increase awareness, improve the quality of all types of landscape and its accessibility represent a social justice right reflected in the territory. As a phenomenon that goes beyond borders, landscape protection, management and planning must be promoted globally and integrated within ecological, economic and cultural dynamics. Therefore, it aims for the strict cooperation between international administrations, central government, sectoral enterprises, academic research communities and civil society for the establishment of common objectives or principles, in favour of landscape identity and dynamics. The addressing of directives through top-down and bottom-up operational approaches is a major contribution to the higher-performance of the National Policy, only if the execution of its provisions and content are periodically monitored.

When it comes to its governance, Portugal does not address administration powers at the regional level and so, the execution of directives at this scale is managed by entities that have responsibilities in spatial planning, urban development, and landscape, namely the Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (CCDRs). Regionalisation for Portugal could benefit the implementation of the Landscape Policy, as there would be greater autonomy in decision making at both regional and

local levels towards territorial differentiation in landscape policy. As such, the cooperation between regional authorities, sectoral enterprises, and civil society would facilitate the processing of objectives and tasks – it would be done with greater precision and detail in the design of territorial, public policy and landscape strategies at the regional level. Although the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic addresses the decentralization of state power in its provisions, this is still a controversial issue. Regardless of the Regionalisation proposal, the National Landscape Policy must take into consideration the proposal of common directives to be envisaged for all regions, including to the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira, as they must also fulfil national commitments.

Above all, the policymakers and citizens are the ones with the political will towards the transformation, preservation, and damages that occur in the landscape. Aiming for higher quality surroundings, living and sense of well-being while taking into consideration their desires, hopes and expectations on their surroundings are what defines a landscape policy.

Annexes

The European Landscape Convention (ELC)

Annex A

A. The European Landscape Convention (ELC)⁷²

The present annex describes more, in particular, the definitions and specific measures of the Florence Convention, the first treaty that recognises exclusively landscape like a component of people's surroundings within natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. Whether it is an ordinary landscape or an outstanding landscape, the Convention encourages the elected members, groups or individuals that have landscape responsibilities and civil society to take an active part in its management and planning.

The signatory parties oversee the application of the Convention at the most appropriate level of government for landscape action, by formally involving national, regional and local administrations for its execution. The effectiveness of the implemented tasks addressed to lower-level governments is entrusted within the constitutional framework legislatively laid down at the national level and its provisions towards landscape protection, management, and planning.

The Convention addresses to every citizen the responsibility for what happens to the landscape. As the foundation of local identity, the landscape must be the basis for the efficiency of territorial development. Such accomplishment relies on public participation meetings, where people reunite and discuss the future of a desirable landscape, plus, on the inclusion of landscape provisions in the different sectoral activities that most affect the quality and natural dynamics of the landscape. For the definition of provisions and content, the Convention encourages the cooperation between its participant parties, through the technical assistance and exchange of knowledge on landscape matters.

Therefore, the Convention designs standardize objectives, principles, and methods that ensure the convergence of models, policies and decision-making processes, for better land use and spatial planning at all levels. It also defines concepts, concerned with the well-being of Europe's landscapes, to be uniformly interpreted by the participant Parties, as seen on its *Explanatory Report (Council of Europe, 2000, Chapter I, Article no.1 – Definitions)*⁷³:

⁷² The content from the present Annex was taken from the *Explanatory Report to the European Landscape Convention, Florence, 20.X.2000* (Council of Europe, 2000. Treaty Series - No. 176)

⁷³ Council of Europe | *Explanatory Report to the European Landscape Convention, Florence, 20.X.2000* (Council of Europe, 2000. Treaty Series - No. 176, Chapter I, Article no.1 – Definitions)

a. *Landscape*

Component of people's surroundings, whose character expresses the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, as a foundation of their identity;

b. *Landscape Policy*

Principles and guidelines expressed by the competent public authorities that permit the implementation of specific measures aimed at the protection, management, and planning of landscapes, applied at all levels;

- Landscape Policy \neq Landscape strategy⁷⁴

Sets goals and describes the resources to execute the wanted actions (answers the question: *What type of landscape we want?*), through a sequence of steps that generally begins with the desired-end and works backward to the current status (answers the question: *How we can achieve it?*);

- Landscape Policy \neq Plan of Action⁷⁵

Describes all the steps and details that must be taken for a strategy to succeed. Has its main elements – specific tasks (answers the question: *What will be done and by whom?*), time horizon (answers the question: *When will it be done?*) and resource allocation (answers the question: *What specific funds are available for specific activities?*);

c. *Landscape protection*

Actions to conserve and maintain the significant features of a landscape, due to its heritage (natural or anthropic) value;

d. *Landscape management*

Actions to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, in order to harmonize changes brought about by social, economic and ecological processes;

e. *Landscape planning*

Forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscape;

- Landscape Protection, Management, Planning \neq Sectoral Directive

Actions related to economic exploitation of food and raw material resources (forest, agriculture, fishing), culture (tourism, education), shelter or health that influence directly or indirectly the landscape.

⁷⁴ Business Dictionary | Definition of Strategic Planning (<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/strategic-planning.html>)

⁷⁵ Business Dictionary | Definition of Action Plan (<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/action-plan.html>)

f. *Landscape Quality Objectives*

A detailed statement of the characters which actors want to recognise in their surrounding landscapes.

Furthermore, the European Landscape Convention also defines measures that all the assigned parties must include in their landscape policies. The legal recognition of the landscape as an important component in people's lives; the application of balanced strategies aimed at protection, management and planning of the landscape and; the laying down of procedures for public participation are general measures (*Council of Europe, 2000, Chapter II, Article no.5 – General measures*)⁷⁶ that were taken in consideration. In a more specific way, the following measures were also defined, as seen on its *Explanatory Report (Council of Europe, 2000, Chapter II, Article no.6 – Specific measures)*⁷⁷:

a. *Awareness-raising*

Deals with public awareness: campaigns about the value of present and future landscapes for education the general public, elected representatives and other stakeholders should be organized by the interested parties.

b. *Training and Education*

Parties are asked to provide high-quality specialist training in landscape appraisal and operations; promote multidisciplinary training in landscape matters for elected members, authorities, entities, professional organizations concerned with protection, management, planning and economic sectors' policies from all levels and; develop school and university courses in relevant subject areas that cover questions related to landscape as an awareness-raising issue.

c. *Identification and evaluation*

Analyse characteristics, dynamics and pressures of the landscapes through mapping and; assess the quality of the identified landscapes in order to define criteria that should protect, manage and enhance the landscapes' features. Based on the population's concern and interests towards the landscape, the detailed knowledge of its characteristics and the evolutionary processes affecting it, laying down measures for long-term action, requires the participation of the authorities, entities, stakeholders, general public and local communities at all levels. Since there is no universally acknowledged method

⁷⁶ Council of Europe | *Explanatory Report to the European Landscape Convention, Florence, 20.X.2000* (Council of Europe, 2000. Treaty Series - No. 176, Chapter II, Article no.5 – General measures)

⁷⁷ Council of Europe | *Explanatory Report to the European Landscape Convention, Florence, 20. X.2000* (Council of Europe, 2000. Treaty Series - No. 176, Chapter II, Article no.6 – Specific measures)

for studying, identifying and evaluating landscapes, it is encouraged the international co-operation between parties to exchange experiences and ideas.

d. *Landscape quality objectives*

The competent authorities from all parties are required to lay down, explain and announce to the population what objectives for the landscapes, which have been identified and evaluated, are being pursued, after the general public and all relevant interests have been consulted. These objectives aiming at protection, management and planning should be set into an action plan, indicating when or by what means are to be achieved.

e. *Implementation*

Considering the agreed landscape policies, the participants' parties are invited to introduce specific legal, administrative, fiscal or financial instruments in view to protecting, managing and planning landscapes.

The Convention aims for more attractive and sustainably developed countries, regions and places. This objective crossed European borders with the 2016 Amendment of the European Landscape Convention, now called Council of Europe Landscape Convention⁷⁸, which allowed other non-members of the Council of Europe who wish to rectify the provisions of the Convention if they so desire. Thus, the disclosure of global policies, knowledge, and approaches aimed at landscape protection, management, and planning strengthens the field of action of the Convention itself, its values and principles.

For the present report, the content described in this annex was taken into consideration as the main basis for the elaboration of its theme. Particularly, the definitions and specific measures of the Florence Convention were used as starting points for the analysis, comparison, and evaluation of the proposed case-studies, as referenced in the following annexes.

⁷⁸ Council of Europe | *Protocol amending the European Landscape Convention, Strasbourg, 1.VIII.2016* (Council of Europe, 2016. Treaty Series - No. 219)

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention (ELC): Case-Studies

Annex B

B. Implementation of the European Landscape Convention (ELC): Case-Studies

a. Methodology for Analysis, Comparison, and Evaluation of the ELC

For the achievement of the defined methodology, objectives and overall report, a step by step work process was taken into practice, described as it follows:

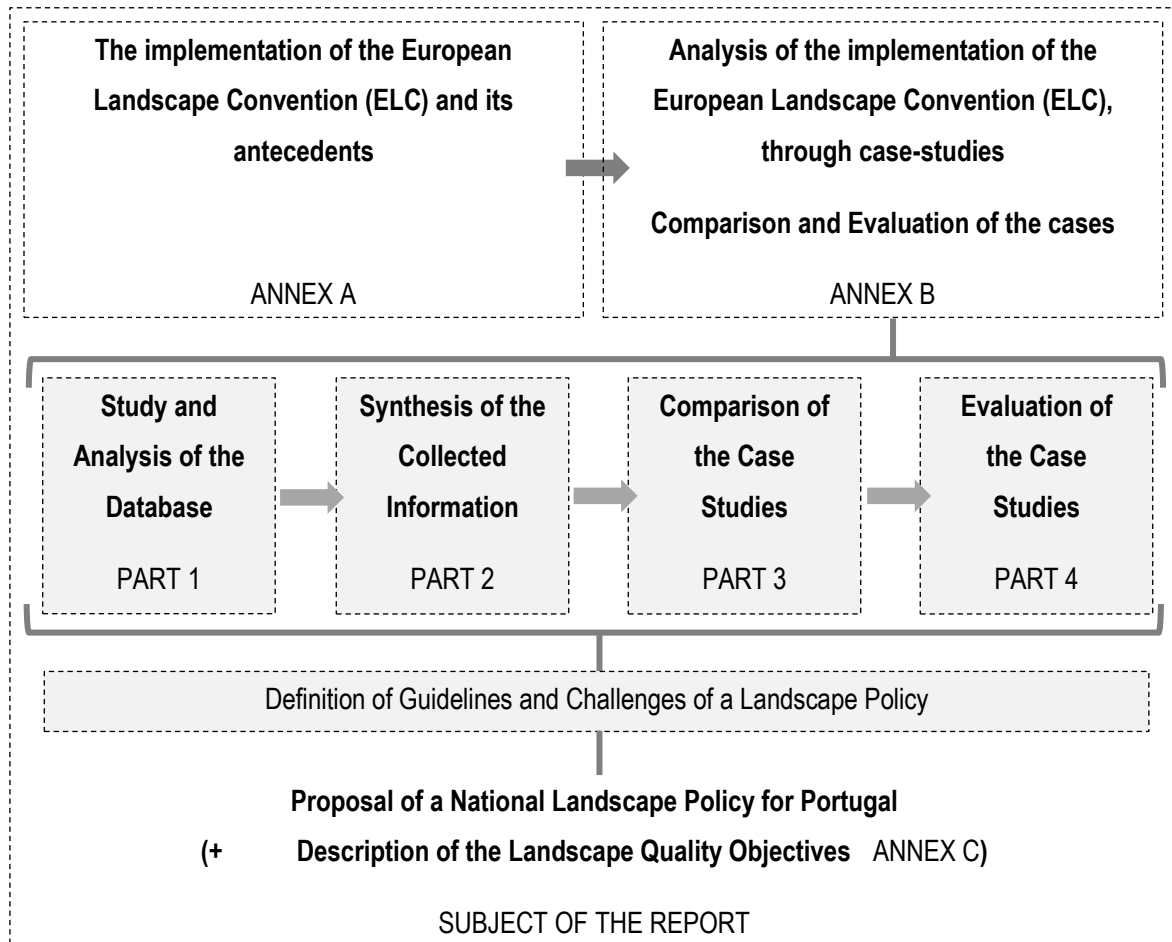


Figure 2 - Detailed Methodology of the present report (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

Part 1: Study and Analysis of the Database

The database source used for the elaboration of the present report consists of books and publications from international and national governmental entities, books on landscape matters, scientific articles (taken from newspapers, magazines and search platforms, such as ResearchGate), speeches from European or National meetings on landscape, Treaties and Conventions from Council of Europe and other entities, plus; juridical instruments (legal decrees, policies and strategies) from the selected case-studies. The monitoring reports from the European Landscape Convention Information System (ELCIS) of the Council of Europe, in which assess the implementation of the Florence Convention within its participant parties, was also used as a reference.

- **Part 2: Synthesis of the Collected Information**

In the attempt to simplify, organise and display in an effective way the collected information, a standard inventory table that describes the legal instruments – policies and strategies that cement the landscape policy of the mentioned case-studies – was designed. The table itself sets parameters that allow a better understanding of its context, through the inclusion of the defined specific measures from the European Landscape Convention (ELC) and, the competent authorities and entities responsible for taking into action policies aimed at the landscape. In addition, it describes how they are related within international, national, regional and local scales. And so, the table takes into consideration the following layout:

<i>Country/ Nation name</i>				
<i>ELC ratification (date):</i> indicates the date in which the treaty was officially bounded by the state				
<i>Territorial Legal Framework:</i> references laws, acts and other legal documents in which landscape is the main subject or embodied in other subjects				
<i>Territorial Management Instruments:</i> programmes, plans or other tools that have legal power in setting rules for spatial planning at all levels;				
<i>Landscape Management Instruments:</i> tools that may or not have legal power in setting rules exclusively for landscape protection, management, and planning				
Scope	Protection	Management	Planning	Sectorial
Specific measures	Policies	Policies	Policies	Policies
Parameters	Categories			
Authorities & Entities <i>(Organizations and/or associations responsible for laying down landscape policies and sectoral policies)</i> Scale of incidence International National or Insular Regional Local	<i>Partnerships at the Global and European level:</i> international authorities and entities			
	<i>Government</i>			
	<i>Authorities</i>			
	<i>Entities</i>			
	<i>Professional Associations</i>			
	<i>Universities</i>			
	<i>Academic Research Centres</i>			
	<i>Associations</i>			
	<i>Commissions</i>			
	<i>Landscape Observatories</i>			
<i>Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)</i>				

<p>Awareness-raising <i>(Existence of campaigns that promote and educate the value of landscapes)</i></p> <p>Scale of incidence National or Insular</p>	<p><i>Publications: books, landscape studies, (...)</i></p> <p><i>Conferences and Seminars: landscape events</i></p> <p><i>Websites: from authorities, entities, (...)</i></p> <p><i>Social media: from authorities, entities, (...)</i></p> <p><i>Television and Radio: documentaries, series (...)</i></p> <p><i>National Landscape Awards</i></p>
<p>Training & Education <i>(answers the questions: Is there any specialist multidisciplinary training in landscape operations? How about school and university courses?)</i></p> <p>Scale of incidence National or Insular</p>	<p><i>Multidisciplinary training for Authorities, Entities, and Professionals: description of technical courses on territorial development; landscape protection, management and planning</i></p> <p><i>Landscape University Courses: courses from public universities in landscape architecture or similar (first degree courses, master courses, PhD courses)</i></p>
<p>Identification & Evaluation <i>(answers the question: What method is applied for studying, analysing, identifying and evaluating the landscapes?)</i></p> <p>Scale of incidence National or Insular Regional (subcase-study) Local (subcase-study)</p>	<p><i>Description of the Landscape: brief characterization of the landscape</i></p> <p><i>Current Landscape Dynamics: brief characterization of the social, economic and cultural dynamics within the landscape</i></p> <p><i>SWOT Analysis: indicates the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats within the landscape</i></p> <p><i>Landscape Units: indicates the landscapes units by describing the methodology adopted for its delimitation</i></p>
<p>Landscape Quality Objectives <i>(answers the question: What are the main predicted objectives aimed at protection, management, planning of the landscape?)</i></p> <p>Scale of incidence National or Insular Regional (subcase-study) Local (subcase-study)</p>	<p><i>Incidence of Nature Conservation Regimes and Other Instruments: international conventions, treaties, landscape policies or strategies that influenced or contributed for the definition of the objectives</i></p> <p><i>Incidence of Territorial Management Instruments: tools that take into consideration the mentioned objectives</i></p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Implementation</p> <p>(answers the question: <i>What are the legal instruments aimed at protection, management, and planning of the landscape? Is it a Landscape Policy and/ Or a Landscape Strategy?</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Scale of incidence</p> <p>National or Insular Regional (subcase-study) Local (subcase-study)</p>	<p><i>Incidence of Legal Decrees:</i> resolutions, acts or laws that were ratified in order to implement the policy and/ or the strategy itself</p> <p><i>Name of the Policy and/or Strategy</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>The methodology of the Policy and/or Strategy</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Sectoral Strategies or Objectives:</i> sectoral plans that are currently in force, that are mentioned (or not) in the landscape policy and/or strategy.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Measures:</i> goals that were defined for each landscape quality objective</p> <hr/> <p><i>Actions:</i> operational tasks that were defined for each landscape quality objective or measure</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Monitoring</p> <p>(Specific item from the <i>Implementation</i> topic that describes the efficiency of the undertaken policy and/ or strategy, while it is ongoing)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Scale of incidence</p> <p>National or Insular Regional (subcase-study) Local (subcase-study)</p>	<p><i>Large-scale monitoring:</i> assessment of the landscape, through satellite images, Geographic Information Systems, and so on, in which the desired objectives and the landscape changes met</p> <hr/> <p><i>Small-scale monitoring:</i> assessment of the landscape, based on the schedule defined by the action plan of the policy and/ or strategy;</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Financing</p> <p>(Specific item from the <i>Implementation</i> topic that indicates how the policy and/ or strategy is financially applied)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Scale of incidence</p> <p>National or Insular Regional (subcase-study) Local (subcase-study)</p>	

Table 5 - Standard Layout of an Inventory Table for the Study and Analysis of the case-studies (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

Thus, the inventory table of the case-studies attempts to give a greater detail on the adopted approach in identification, characterisation and evaluation towards the definition of a policy aimed at landscape, by relating the abovementioned parameters within its political and territorial context, particularly, its sectoral activities (forestry, agriculture, infrastructure, transport, and so on). Furthermore, it describes a whole background of instruments and tools that either preceded the European Landscape Convention (ELC) or implemented as a response of the participant parties' pledge to the Convention. Yet, it should be noted that not every case follows the exact layout, as some of the parameters/categories are omitted or changed, due to the lack of information or no data and due to the territorial context and dimension of the case-studies that do not justify, for instance, the survey on small-scale subcases.

It should be noted that, towards a better understanding of the political context of each case-study, a description of the model of governance of the selected countries/regions was made. Insights on the landscape approach adopted by each country/region, taking into consideration the inventoried information, were also made.

- **Part 3: Discussion of Results – Comparison of Case-Studies**

For the comparison of results, it was taken into consideration the parameters of the inventory table as a starting point, in order to associate them with rhetorical questions that aim to guideline the design stages of a policy for the achievement of an ambitious landscape. These questions are formulated in order to organise the mentioned parameters into four conceptual steps, which are necessary to define criteria for a proper comparison of the case-studies. Based on the information selected in previous stages, the criteria items are founded exclusively on the content of the legal instruments, in order to justify and make easier the comparison process. The items are referenced to each of the parameters described in the standard layout of the inventory table of case-studies (section *Part 2 – Synthesis of the Collected Information*, of the present report).

Question.1: Where are we now? – describes the current framework for landscape identification, characterization, and training

Sub-Question. 1: Is the landscape recognized in the National Constitution, in a specific law or addressed by any other law? **Answer: Territorial Legal Framework**

Sub-Question. 2: What organizations or/ and associations are responsible for laying down landscape policies? **Answer: Authorities and Entities**

Sub-Question. 3: Does exist any campaign that promotes and educates the value of landscapes? **Answer:**

Awareness- Raising

Sub-Question. 4: Is there any specialist multidisciplinary training in landscape operations? **Answer: Training and Education**

Sub-Question. 5: How about school and university courses covering landscape matters? **Answer: Training and Education**

Sub-Question. 6: What current method is applied for studying, analysing, identifying and evaluating landscapes? **Answer: Identification and Evaluation**

Proposal of Criteria for Comparison (Parameters: Territorial Legal Framework, Awareness-Raising, Training, and Education, Identification and Evaluation)

1 – Recognition of a landscape law in the legal framework; 2 – Existence of awareness-raising campaigns; 3 – Existence of multidisciplinary training courses; 4 – Existence of school and university courses; 5 – Existence of a Landscape Characterisation Approach (based on the delimitation of landscape units or landscape types)

Question.2: Where do we want to go? – describes the ambitions for the desired landscape

Sub-Question. 1: What are the main predicted objectives aimed at protection, management and planning the landscape? **Answer: Landscape Quality Objectives**

Proposal of Criteria for Comparison (Parameters: Territorial Management Instruments, Landscape Management Instruments, Landscape Quality Objectives)

6 – Existence of Spatial Management Tools with Landscape Provisions; 7 – Existence of objectives aimed at Landscape Protection; 8 – Existence of objectives aimed at Landscape Management; 9 – Existence of objectives aimed at Landscape Planning; 10 – Integration of Landscape Provisions in Sectoral Policies

Question.3: How will we get there? – describes the operational approach of the defined objectives

Sub-Question. 1: What are the legal, administrative instruments aimed at protection, management, and planning of the landscape? **Answer: Implementation**

Sub-Question. 2: What type of landscape do we want? How we can achieve it? **Answer: Name of the Landscape Policy and/or Strategy**

Sub-Question. 3: What will be done and by whom? When will it be done? **Answer: Measures and/or Actions**

Sub-Question. 4: What funds are available? **Answer: Financing**

Proposal of Criteria for Comparison (Parameters: Implementation, Financing)

11 – Existence of a Landscape Policy; 12 – Existence of a Landscape Strategy; 13 – Existence of measures or plan of action; 14 – Existence of a Financial Fund

Question.4: How we will know we have arrived? – describes the periodical assessment of the operational approach as defined within measures or actions of the quality objectives

Sub-Question. 1: What changes are being perceived in the landscape larger-scale or smaller-scale? Were the desired objectives accomplished according to schedule? **Answer: Monitoring**

Proposal of Criteria for Comparison (Parameter: Monitoring)

15 – Existence of a Monitoring Programme

Table 6 - Description of the conceptual process for the Comparison of Case-Studies (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

The comparison of case-studies would be displayed into a table that takes into reference the criteria items and the landscape policies and/ or strategies from each case and/ or subcases. Thus, by setting Yes or No answers, the table will give a general idea of the differences and similarities of the case-studies while considering its scale of incidence, either national, regional or local. The purpose of the comparison process is to give a general panorama on how the landscape is integrated into the legal framework, particularly on how the provisions from the European Landscape Conventions (ELC) are being implemented, within the political, social-economic and cultural contexts of the different cases.

Country/ Region/ Island	SCALE	CRITERIA 1	CRITERIA 2	CRITERIA 3	CRITERIA 4	CRITERIA 5	CRITERIA 6	CRITERIA 7	CRITERIA 8	CRITERIA 9	CRITERIA 10	CRITERIA 11	CRITERIA 12	CRITERIA 13	CRITERIA 14	CRITERIA 15
CS-1	N	n	y	n	y	y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CS-2	N	y	y	y	n	y	n	n	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	y	...	...	...	...	...	...
CS-3	N	n	y	y	y	n	y	y	n	y	n	n	...	...	...	...
	R	y	n	n	y	y	y	y	n	y	n	n	y	y	...	...
	L	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	y	n	y

Table 7 - Layout Table of the Comparison Process of the Case-Studies (Legend: CS – Case-Studies, N – National, R – Regional, L – Local, n – No, y – Yes) (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

Part 4: Discussion of Results – Evaluation of Case Studies

The assessment process of the collected information aims to evaluate the performance of the landscape policies, especially the ones that rectify the directives from the European Landscape Convention (ELC). The procedure is done through indicators, that were based on the specific measures of the ELC and questions from the European Landscape Convention Information System (ELCIS) report. ELCIS is an online database from the Council of Europe that collects information on

the implementation status of the Convention within each of its signatory parties⁷⁹. The report is an inquiry with more than 130 questions, which are organised according to the specific measures of the Florence Convention. It provides information on the legal framework, the responsible authorities, and entities with landscape, methodologies, and approaches for identification and characterisation, plus, the instruments designed for landscape protection, management, and planning.

Taking into consideration the ELCIS' content and the criteria defined in the previous phase, a set of 10 indicators were defined, in the attempt to assess in a generic way, the implemented landscape policies. These indicators are meant to be adjustable, refuted and verifiable all case-studies, without being too specific or too vague. The assessment procedure distinct from the comparison since it focuses on the efficiency of the policy aimed at the landscape while the previous criteria focus on the existence or recognition of instruments or other criteria within the policy. The following table references the indicators to each of the parameters described in the standard layout of the inventory table of case-studies (section *Part 2 – Synthesis of the Collected Information*, of the present section “Methodology for Analysis, Comparison, and Evaluation of the ELC”):

Proposal of Indicators for Evaluation	
1 – Cooperation at the International scale	Parameter: Authorities and Entities An indicator that evaluates on the partnership between governments from the signatory parties, international authorities, and entities and NGO's
2 – Cooperation at National, Regional and Local scales	Parameter: Awareness-Raising An indicator that evaluates on the partnership between the governments from all scales; between authorities, public and private entities and professionals
3 – Public access to information related to landscape matters	Parameter: Awareness-Raising An indicator that evaluates the variety of information on landscape matters (legal documents, publications, ...) and how it is disseminated (conferences, social network, websites, television, ...)
4 – Training and Education effectiveness	Parameter: Training and Education An indicator that evaluates the type of sponsors that aim for the promotion training and education in landscape matters (university or technical courses) and the target audience (students, technicians, citizens, ...)

⁷⁹ Council of Europe | Information System of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention (https://elcl6.coe.int/WebForms/Public_List.aspx)

5 – Public Participation in decision-making processes	An indicator that evaluates the type of public participation mechanisms (interviews, surveys, workshops) that exist and on when they are applied (identification and evaluation, definition of landscape quality objectives, monitoring stages, ...)
6 – Landscape provisions in sectoral objectives	Parameter: Implementation An indicator that evaluates if the sectoral plan follows provisions for landscape protection, management, and planning into their scope of action.
7 – The efficiency of spatial management tools	Parameter: Territorial Management Instruments and Landscape Management Instruments An indicator that evaluates on the coherency and legibility of the spatial management system
8 – The efficiency of the Plan of Action	Parameter: Implementation An indicator that evaluates on the operational approach of the plan – description of its schedule, of specific tasks and the actors responsible for its execution
9 – The efficiency of the monitoring array	Parameter: Monitoring An indicator that evaluates on the approach of the monitoring process and on the reliability of its process, that is, if it consistent enough for periodical monitoring
10 – The efficiency of the Financial Fund	Parameter: Monitoring Indicators that evaluate the scope of action of the financial fund and on how it is managed.

Table 8 - Description of the conceptual process for the Evaluation of Case-Studies (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

Country/ Region/ Island	SCALE	INDICATOR 1	INDICATOR 2	INDICATOR 3	INDICATOR 4	INDICATOR 5	INDICATOR 6	INDICATOR 7	INDICATOR 8	INDICATOR 9	INDICATOR 10
CS-1	N	++	-	+	-	++	+	-	--	--	+
CS-2	N	++	+	-	--	+	-	--	++	-	--
	R	-	--	-	++	-	--	-	-	-	+
CS-3	N	-	-	++	+	++	--	+	+	--	+
	R	+	+		--	--	+	++	-	-	--
	L	-	--	++	+	--	+	--	+	--	++

Table 9 - Layout Table of the Assessment Process of the Case-Studies (Legend: CS – Case-Studies, N – National, R – Regional, L – Local, P – Policy, S – Strategy) (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

Afterwards, for the actual assessment of the performance of each case-study, a table would be displayed that takes into reference the indicators and the landscape policies and/ or strategies from each case and/ or subcases, according to the proposed rating scale:

- - An indicator that is not mentioned and affects the quality of the implementation
- An indicator that is poorly executed or poorly understandable
- + An indicator that is mentioned and has the potential for improvement
- ++ An indicator that is very effective and strengthens the policy and/or strategy

However, it should be noted that for the present report, in particular, some of the indicators will not be evaluated due to the recent implementation of the landscape strategies and/or policies from the case-studies. Some of them are, still, currently in action and have not done yet any monitoring or evaluation of its execution. Any indicator that takes into consideration the assessment of efficiency of such instruments – either Plan of Action or Monitoring – will be omitted in some cases. This does not mean nor justify that these indicators are not important, on the contrary, they serve as reference for the proper assessment of any programme or plan aimed at landscape protection, management, and planning.

- **Conclusion: Guidelines and Challenges of a Landscape Policy**

Based on the overall analysis, comparison and evaluation processes of the case studies, the definition of Guidelines and Challenges of a Landscape Policy would be based on personal insights and suggestive directives that discuss on the provisions of the different landscape policies and strategies, particularly the ones that respond to the rectification of the European Landscape Convention, and on the achievement of its purposes. These directives attempt to guideline all the actors that have the power to design landscape tools, in order to adapt them and envisage them into their legal framework, if they so desire. The proposal of a National Landscape Policy for Portugal would take into consideration these directives into its scope of action, as a contribution to its greater achievement.

- b. Study and Analysis of the Case-Studies: Inventory of Landscape Policies

- **The Case-Study of Andorra**

Model of Governance: The co-principality of Andorra is a sovereign state represented by its co-princes – the French President and the Bishop of Urgel – as constitutional heads of state. They do not have any executive or legislative power since the Constitutional Amendment of 1993, approved by the Andorran voters in a referendum. This amendment changed the governmental structure and transferred most of its powers to the General Council, which became a national parliament elected by universal suffrage. Every four years, the General Council elects a prime minister who heads the government and chooses its members⁸⁰.

The local government is exclusively administrated by seven parishes or districts, in which eligible voters from each district elect members of its Parish Council (*Comú*). The electoral process in the Parish Councils is the same as the General Counsel. The Parish Councils are responsible for the administration of local affairs⁸¹.

Andorra has traditionally a strong affinity with the Autonomous Region of Catalonia – its official language is Catalan, and its institutions are based in Catalanian law⁸².

Landscape Approach: The Principality of Andorra follows a straightforward method in its identification process, as it takes into consideration the perception of landscape as a systematic structure formed by a set of interrelated abiotic, biotic and anthropic elements. The management and of these elements are dependent on physical and natural dynamics, as the impact degree of human action is also a criterion for the distinction of landscape units, which can be summed up as areas with a dominance of a certain feature – either abiotic, biotic, anthropic – or of mixed features⁸³. Landscape perception and interpretation are thus synthesised in a seemly simple way, which is expected from a territory whose

⁸⁰ Encyclopedia Britannica | Andorra (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Andorra>)

⁸¹ Nations Encyclopedia | Andorra – Local Government (<https://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Europe/Andorra-LOCAL-GOVERNMENT.html#ixzz60PRdpgMY>)

⁸² Encyclopedia Britannica | Andorra (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Andorra>)

⁸³ MOLES, Anna; ROVIRA, Natalia (Maig 2011). *Estratègia Nacional del Paisatge*. Andorra la Vella: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Turisme i Medi Ambient, Departament de Medi Ambient. ISBN: 978-99920-0-658-0

area of action is relatively small compared to other European countries. For this reason, the strategical measures and tasks are executed almost exclusively at the local scale, not at the regional scale.

Based on previous knowledge, the approach adopted in its landscape characterisation and evaluation shows, at first sight, a clear resemblance to Catalonia's landscape method. As further details will be described ahead on this Spanish case, it is evident the similarity of these two cases, mainly due to the existence of the Landscape Catalogue of Andorra. This can be justified by the geographical proximity between both areas and by the fact that the Andorran Catalogue is a study report done by the Government of Andorra, in collaboration with the Landscape Management and Evolution Services of the University of Barcelona⁸⁴. Thus, the report represents the highly strict cooperation between these parties. Unlike the Catalan case, this Catalogue does not have any legal precedent, that is, is not envisaged in law, as it is merely a report. Yet, its recommendations and results were a major contribution to the definition of a landscape strategy for Andorra.

Andorra's landscape approach shows great incidence in the management and planning of territorial policies while esteeming the opinion of citizens. Its strategy was based essentially on their desires and ambitions towards the achievement of a certain landscape, through the dissemination of a Forum where elected members, citizens, sectoral entities, professionals would discuss on its potentialities, such as the promotion of scenarios with a quality or the increasement of a more diverse tourist offer. Local development reveals to be particularly important in this case, as it calls on every agent who has landscape responsibilities to participate in its protection, management, and planning, plus, monitoring. The evaluation of the state of the Andorran landscape is done annually and gives insights on the schedule of the strategy's actions. Most of them do not obey their predicted timeline, probably due to the lack of financial resources. Still, it follows an expeditious way in the management of landscape, as a contributor for the quality and valorisation of sectoral activities – especially, agriculture and tourism – while bearing in mind the respect of its values and features, that somehow consolidate the identity of Andorran inhabitants.

⁸⁴ GOVERN D'ANDORRA, MINISTERI DE MEDI AMBIENT, AGRICULTURA I SOSTENIBILITAT, DEPARTAMENT DE MEDI AMBIENT I SOSTENIBILITAT (Juny 2009). Catàleg del paisatge d'Andorra (Diagnosi, prognosi, valors i recomanacions). Barcelona: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Medi Ambient, Agricultura i Sostenibilitat, Departament de Medi Ambient i Sostenibilitat; Servei de Gestió i Evolució del Paisatge, Parc Científic de Barcelona; Universitat de Barcelona.

Andorra (AND)⁸⁵
ELC rectification – March 7th of 2012; ELC entry into force – July 1st of 2012⁸⁶
Territorial Legal Framework⁸⁷
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – General Counsel - Constitution of the Principality of Andorra of April 28th of 1993 (Official Bulletin of the Principality of Andorra - BOPA no.24, Year 5 - 04.05.1993): the landscape is subject of Article no.31; – Parish of Ordino – Edict of June 15th of 1999 on the protection regime for the La Sorteny Valley Natural Park (Official Bulletin of the Principality of Andorra - BOPA no.35, Year 11 - 23.06.1999) – General Counsel – Agriculture and Farming Act of June 22nd of 2000 (Official Bulletin of the Principality of Andorra - BOPA no.41, Year 12 - 26.07.2000) – General Counsel – Law no.9/2003 of June 12th of 2003 on Cultural Heritage of Andorra (Official Bulletin of the Principality of Andorra - BOPA no.55, Year 15 - 16.07.2003) – Parish of La Massana – Ordinance of July 27th of 2006 on the protection regime of the Comapedrosa Valleys Comunal Natural Park (Official Bulletin of the Principality of Andorra - BOPA no.62, Year 18 - 09.08.2006) – General Counsel - Law no.16/2012 of July 31st of 2012 on the modification of the General Land Use and Urban Planning Act of December 29th of 2000, as amended by Law no.8/2006 of June 21st and by Law no. 6/2011 of July 28th (Official Bulletin of the Principality of Andorra - BOPA no.43, Year 24 - 05.09.2012) – General Counsel - Decree of July 25th of 2018 on the Definitive approval of the Sectoral Plan of Green Infrastructures of Andorra - Phase One (Official Bulletin of the Principality of Andorra - BOPA no.46, Year 18 - 01.08.2018) – General Counsel - Law no. 18/2018 of July 26th of 2018 on Organic production and quality regimes of agrarian and food products (Official Bulletin of the Principality of Andorra - BOPA no.49 – 22.08.2019) – General Counsel - Law no. 7/2019 of February 7th of 2019 on Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation (Official Bulletin of the Principality of Andorra - BOPA no.22 – 27.02.2019)
Territorial Management Instruments
PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Urban Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parochial Spatial and Urban Plan (POUP): aimed at the local scale, these instruments cover the planning and management of the parishes (comu) of Andorra (7 in total - Andorra La Vella, Canillo, Encamp, Escaldes-Engordany, La Massana, Ordino, and Sant Julià de Lòria). Reflecting on different approaches, the plans analyse and describe the parishes' landscape, environment, and cultural and natural heritage. They also include a community catalog that contains the relation of buildings, spaces, and elements of interest.
LANDSCAPE TOOLS (not envisaged in law)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Andorran Landscape Catalogue: define the different landscape typologies, identify its values, conservation state and set objectives for its improvement. The development of these documents was provided by the Landscape Management and Evolution Services of the University of Barcelona (Servei de Paisatge de la Universitat de Barcelona), in collaboration with the Fundació Parc Científic de Barcelona, are based on recommendations from experts, public opinion inquires and discussion groups results. Each map has a justification for its implementation and objectives, a methodology, analysis and discussion of results. It consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Units Map – defines and describes the identified units in the landscape; • Landscape Values Map – indicates the identified values within each landscape unit; • Landscape Prognosis Map – represents the short term evolutionary trend of the landscape units, considering the energies that affect the current landscape dynamics;

⁸⁵ The content of the present Inventory Table of the Case Study was taken from the following sources: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Medi Ambient, Agricultura i Sostenibilitat, Departament de Medi Ambient i Sostenibilitat (Juny 2009). Catàleg del paisatge d'Andorra (Diagnosi, prognosi, valors i recomanacions). Barcelona: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Medi Ambient, Agricultura i Sostenibilitat, Departament de Medi Ambient i Sostenibilitat; Servei de Gestió i Evolució del Paisatge, Parc Científic de Barcelona; Universitat de Barcelona; MOLES, Anna; ROVIRA, Natalia (Maig 2011). Estratègia Nacional del Paisatge. Andorra la Vella: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Turisme i Medi Ambient, Departament de Medi Ambient. ISBN: 978-99920-0-658-0; MOLES, Anna; ROVIRA, Natalia (Maig 2011). Estratègia Nacional del Paisatge - Accions per als anys 2012-2015. Andorra la Vella: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Turisme i Medi Ambient, Departament de Medi Ambient. ISBN: 978-99920-0-659-7 and; MOLES, Anna; ROVIRA, Natalia (Juny 2016). Estratègia Nacional del Paisatge - Accions per als anys 2016-2020. Andorra la Vella: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Medi Ambient, Agricultura i Sostenibilitat, Departament de Medi Ambient i Sostenibilitat. ISBN: 978-99920-0-807-2.

⁸⁶ Council of Europe | Chart of Signatures and Ratifications of the European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe, 2000. Treaty Series - No. 176) (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/176/signatures?desktop=true>)

⁸⁷ Official Bulletin of the Principality of Andorra (BOPA) | (<https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx>)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape Tourism Potential Map – indicates touristic opportunities for commercial, recreational and cultural use. 				
Scope	Protection Policies	Management Policies	Planning Policies	Sectoral Policies
Authorities and Entities	International scale			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships at Global Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO World Heritage Commission Partnerships at European Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council of Europe, Catalan Federation of Rambling Clubs/ Catalan Climbing Federation (FEEC); French Alpine Club (FFCAM); Landscape Management and Evolution Services of the University of Barcelona (SGEP-UB); Parc Científic of Barcelona; Landscape Observatory of Catalonia; University of Barcelona (UB) 			
	National scale			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Andorra <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory Council of Cultural Heritage; Ministry of Education and Higher Education; Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Sustainability; Ministry of Social Affairs, Housing, and Youth; Ministry of Spatial Planning; Ministry of Tourism Ministry of Environment and Sustainability: Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Department of Environment and Sustainability Entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andorra Sustainable Center (Andorra Sostenible); Andorran Mountain Federation (FAM); Cal Pal Foundation (Fundació Cal Pal); Center for Historic and Political Studies (CEHiP-IEA); Center for Snow and Mountain Studies of Andorra (CENMA-IEA); Civil Protection of Andorra (PCA); Graziers Society of Andorra (SRA); Institute of Andorran Studies (IEA); Sociological Research Center (CRES-IEA); Tourism of Andorra (Andorra Turisme) Professional Associations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official College of Architects of Andorra (COAA); Official College of Engineers of Andorra (COEA) Universities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Andorra (UA) Commissions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Commission of Landscape 			

Awareness Rising	Publications
	From the Government of Andorra - Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Sustainability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Map of the Landscape Units of Andorra - Explanatory Report: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Medi Ambient, Agricultura i Sostenibilitat, Departament de Medi Ambient i Sostenibilitat (Maig 2009). <i>Mapa de les unitats de paisatge d'Andorra</i>. Barcelona: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Medi Ambient, Agricultura i Sostenibilitat, Departament de Medi Ambient i Sostenibilitat; Servei de Gestió i Evolució del Paisatge, Parc Científic de Barcelona; Universitat de Barcelona. – Landscape Catalogue of Andorra - Diagnosis, Prognosis, Values and Recommendations: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Medi Ambient, Agricultura i Sostenibilitat, Departament de Medi Ambient i Sostenibilitat (Juny 2009). <i>Catàleg del paisatge d'Andorra (Diagnosi, prognosi, valors i recomanacions)</i>. Barcelona: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Medi Ambient, Agricultura i Sostenibilitat, Departament de Medi Ambient i Sostenibilitat; Servei de Gestió i Evolució del Paisatge, Parc Científic de Barcelona; Universitat de Barcelona. – National Landscape Strategy of Andorra: MOLES, Anna; ROVIRA, Natalia (Maig 2011). <i>Estratègia Nacional del Paisatge</i>. Andorra la Vella: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Turisme i Medi Ambient, Departament de Medi Ambient. ISBN: 978-99920-0-658-0 – National Landscape Strategy of Andorra - Actions for the years 2012-2015: MOLES, Anna; ROVIRA, Natalia (Maig 2011). <i>Estratègia Nacional del Paisatge - Accions per als anys 2012-2015</i>. Andorra la Vella: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Turisme i Medi Ambient, Departament de Medi Ambient. ISBN: 978-99920-0-659-7 – Guide to the Landscape Integration of Andorra's Alpine Ski Resorts: GRATÁCOS, Roser Ginjaume (eds.) (November 2012). <i>Guia d'integració paisatgística de les estacions d'esquí alpí d'Andorra</i>. Andorra la Vella: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Turisme i Medi Ambient, Departament de Medi Ambient. ISBN: 978-99920-0-657-3 – Landscape planning at a local level in Europe: SALA, Pere; PUIGBERT, Laura; BRETCHA, Gemma (eds.) (Setembre 2014). <i>La planificació del paisatge en l'àmbit local a Europa = Landscape planning at a local level in Europe</i>. Olot: Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya; Andorra la Vella: Govern d'Andorra. (Documents; 2). ISBN 978-84-617-3805-2. – National Landscape Strategy of Andorra - Actions for the years 2016-2020: MOLES, Anna; ROVIRA, Natalia (Juny 2016). <i>Estratègia Nacional del Paisatge - Accions per als anys 2016-2020</i>. Andorra la Vella: Govern d'Andorra, Ministeri de Medi Ambient, Agricultura i Sostenibilitat, Departament de Medi Ambient i Sostenibilitat. ISBN: 978-99920-0-807-2.
	From the Institute of Andorrian Studies - Sociological Research Center (CRES-IEA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Discussion Groups Analysis on the Landscape of Andorra: CRES - Centre de Recerca Sociològica (Juny 2008). <i>Anàlisi grups de discussió sobre el paisatge a Andorra</i>. IEA - Institute d'Estudis Andorrans. Andorra; – Survey Analysis on the Landscape of Andorra: CRES - Centre de Recerca Sociològica (Juliol 2008). <i>Anàlisi de l'enquesta sobre el paisatge a Andorra</i>. IEA - Institute d'Estudis Andorrans. Andorra.
	Workshops and Seminars
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Landscape Seminars - 2007 and 2009 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 2007 (Landscape Seminar - "Seminari del Paisatge"): disclosure of legal situations of the landscape in general - integration of landscape projects within the framework of environmental impact studies, landscape tools, urban landscapes - through case-studies from other nations and countries, such as Spain, Catalonia and France; presentation of the Map of the Landscape Units of Andorra; • May 2009 (Application of Landscapes Policies - "L'Aplicació de les Polítiques de Paisatge"): presentation of the official Landscape Units Map and the Landscape Catalogue of Andorra; disclosure of legal matters (Catalonia's Landscape Act nº8/2005) and conceptual matters (cultural construction of the landscape). – Itinerant Exhibition "Andorra and its Landscapes" ("L'Andorra dels Paisatges") - 2009 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective: disclosure landscape notion among the population and offering information on the work carried out on the landscape of Andorra; • Panel: "Give your opinion on the landscapes of Andorra", which was used to collect the opinions of the visitors on the landscapes of Andorra; 	

Awareness
Rising

- Included a guided visit organized for schoolchildren aged 10 to 14.
- The National Landscape Strategy Forum - 2010
- A 3-day event aimed for a formulation of a strategy, which took into consideration the citizen's opinion on landscape matters;
 - Citizens, representatives of professional bodies of the different economic sectors and other collectives, plus, non-governmental organizations - that are most closely involved with the landscape - were invited to participate;
 - The participants worked in six previously established groups, according to a type of landscape - high mountain landscapes, natural rural landscapes, urban landscapes, roads and the landscape, tourist installations, landscape tourism - to which they had signed up
 - Each group proposed several objectives and measures for their theme and the necessary actions to achieve them;
 - The speakers and moderators of each group reunited for the presentation of the Plenary Session, where a total of 99 actions were collected and prioritized according to importance and urgency.
- Educational Resource on the Landscape - 2011
- After the "Andorra and its Landscapes" exhibition, a didactic workshop - "We are Landscape" ("Som Paisatge") - was developed for students aged 12 and 13, to interest them in landscape issues;
 - This workshop allowed children to discover and recognize landscape elements, understand the evolution of its continuous relationship with man, appreciate the way in which the landscape influences the quality of life and identify habits that can help to preserve and improve the landscape.
- Conference on Landscape and Ski Resorts ("Paisatge i Estacions d' Esquí") – 2012
- International Seminar: Rediscover the Landscape from the Local World ("Seminari Internacional: Redescobrir el Paisatge des del Món Local") - 2013
- Collaborative Seminar with the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, in the preparation of a study on landscape and urban planning at local scale
 - Recognizes the landscape as an engine of development that increases the level of self-esteem, identity, and quality of life of citizens
 - A showcase of landscape planning instruments and projects aimed at conservation, improvement or promotion of the landscape at the local level
- Conference on Landscape and Agriculture ("Jornada Agricultura i Paisatge") - 2014
- Identifies the importance of the traditional, agricultural and livestock activities as productive values that represent a transcendental role in the shaping of the landscape
- 16th Meeting of the Council of Europe Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention ("Landscape and Transfrontier Cooperation: Landscape knows no border") - 2015
- Organized by the Council of Europe in cooperation with the Department of Environment, Agriculture, and Sustainability of the Government of Andorra
 - Aimed for the analysis of experiences on the landscape, achieved or ongoing, of transfrontier co-operation
 - This international meeting counted with the participation of government officials, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, public and private organizations of landscape and its sustainable development.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conference on Landscape and Renewable Energies ("Paisatge i Energies Renovables") - 2016
	<p>Websites</p>
<p>Awareness Rising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of Andorra (Govern d'Andorra): https://www.govern.ad/ – Government of Andorra - Agriculture and Livestock (Govern d'Andorra - Agricultura i Ramaderia): https://www.agricultura.ad/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and Livestock - Graziers Society of Andorra (Agricultura i Ramaderia - Societat Ramaders d'Andorra): https://www.agricultura.ad/ramaders-andorra – Government of Andorra - Spatial Data Infrastructure of Andorra and Cartography (Govern d'Andorra - Infraestructura de dades espacials d' Andorra i Cartografia): https://www.cartografia.ad/ – Government of Andorra - Culture (Govern d'Andorra - Cultura): https://www.cultura.ad/ – Government of Andorra - Education (Govern d'Andorra - Educació): https://www.educacio.ad/ – Government of Andorra - Environment and Sustainability (Govern d'Andorra - Medi Ambient i Sostentabilitat): https://www.mediambient.ad/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment and Sustainability - Air Quality of Andorra (Medi Ambient i Sostentabilitat - Qualitat de l'aire a Andorra): http://www.aire.ad/ • Environment and Sustainability - Biodiversity (Medi Ambient i Sostentabilitat - Biodiversitat): https://www.mediambient.ad/biodiversitat • Environment and Sustainability - Landscape (Medi Ambient i Sostentabilitat - Paisatge): https://www.mediambient.ad/paisatge • Environment and Sustainability - Photodenunciations (Medi Ambient i Sostentabilitat - Fotodenúncia): https://fotodenuncies.govern.ad/index.html • Environment and Sustainability - Andorra Sustainable Center (Medi Ambient i Sostentabilitat - Andorra Sostenible): http://www.sostenibilitat.ad/ – Government of Andorra - Natural Heritage (Govern d'Andorra - Patrimoni Natural): https://www.patrimoninatural.ad/ – Government of Andorra - Tourism (Govern d'Andorra - Turisme): https://www.turisme.ad/ – Tourism of Andorra (Andorra Tourisme): https://visitandorra.com/ca/ – UNESCO World Heritage - Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley (Vall del Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley): http://www.madriu-perafita-claror.ad/en/home/ – Institute of Andorrian Studies (IEA): https://www.iea.ad/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEA - Center for Historic and Political Studies (CEHiP-IEA): https://www.iea.ad/cehip • IEA - Center for Snow and Mountain Studies of Andorra (CENMA-IEA): https://www.iea.ad/cenma • IEA - Sociological Research Center (CRES-IEA): https://www.iea.ad/cres – Primera Pedra: www.primeraPEDRA.com – Coronallacs Route (Coronallacs Andorra): https://www.coronallacs.com/ – Cal Pal Foundation (Fundació Cal Pal): https://www.calpalandorra.com/ – ACTUA Initiative (Iniciativa ACTUA): https://www.actua.ad/ca <p>Official Bulletin of the Principality of Andorra (BOPA): https://www.bopa.ad/Pagines/inici.aspx</p>
	<p>Social Network</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Facebook <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Andorra (Govern d'Andorra): https://www.facebook.com/govern.ad/ • Maintenance of Refuges of Andorra (Manteniment de Refugis d'Andorra): https://www.facebook.com/mantenimentderefugis/ • Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley (Vall del Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley): https://www.facebook.com/ValldelMadriuPerafitaClaror/

<p>Awareness Rising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comapedrosa Natural Park (Parc Natural del Comapedrosa): https://www.facebook.com/PARCNATURALCOMAPEDROSA/ <p>– Instagram</p> <p>Government of Andorra (Govern d'Andorra): @governandorra.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andorra Sostenible (Medi Ambient i Sostentabilitat - Andorra Sostenible): @and_sostenible • Andorran Mountain Federation (FAM): @famuntanyisme <p>– Twitter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Andorra (Govern d'Andorra): https://twitter.com/governandorra • Andorra Sostenible (Medi Ambient i Sostentabilitat - Andorra Sostenible): https://twitter.com/And_Sostenible • Civil Protection of Andorra (PCA): https://twitter.com/pcandorra • IEA - Center for Snow and Mountain Studies of Andorra (CENMA-IEA): https://twitter.com/CenmaIEA • Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley (Vall del Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley): https://twitter.com/VMPC_Andorra
<p>Training and Education</p>	<p>Multidisciplinary training for Authorities, Entities, and Professionals</p> <p>– Postgraduate Course in Landscape and Territory - 2008 and 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A partnership between the Department of Environment with the University of Andorra; • Training aimed at environment technicians, architects, engineers and educators of Andorra, from public and private sectors, who desire to integrate landscape aspects into their policies; • Postgraduate qualification in Landscape certificate <p>– Ecological Approach to the relationship of Nature and City ("Aproximació Ecològica a la relació de la Natura i la Ciutat") - 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First of the series of conferences organized by the Department of Environment and Sustainability in collaboration with the Official Association of Architects of Andorra (Col·legi Oficial d'Arquitectes d'Andorra) <p>– Blending Public Space and Nature ("Fusionant Espai Públic i Natura") - 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the series of conferences organized by the Department of Environment and Sustainability in collaboration with the Official Association of Architects of Andorra (Col·legi Oficial d'Arquitectes d'Andorra) • Deliberative discussion on how to renaturalize and connect the cities with parks and gardens and with agricultural and natural spaces <p>– The inevitable Decarbonisation of Construction: an Opportunity ("La inevitable Descarbonització de la Construcció: una Oportunitat ") - 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the series of conferences organized by the Department of Environment and Sustainability in collaboration with the Official Association of Architects of Andorra (Col·legi Oficial d'Arquitectes d'Andorra) • Conference on the use of alternative materials, such as wood, as one of the main strategies used by the majority of the European governments committed to combat climate change.

National scale	
Identification and Evaluation	<p>Description of the landscape</p> <p>As one of the highest countries in Europe, Andorra stands out for its natural, rural, urban and high mountain landscapes, where water elements (lagoons, lakes, ponds) in different states, seasonal chromatic changes, steep slopes, exposed rocks, meadows, and forests predominate. In addition for being recognized by its natural and ecological interests, as wildlife presence preserves in these so-natural areas, the Andorran landscape is also appreciated for its historical values, where the presence of watermills, archeologic elements, dry stone walls, among others and reflects its productive activities, such as agriculture and forestry. Still, Andorra is better known for its recreational and touristic values, as one of the most wanted destinations in Europe for skiing activities during wintertime. Its urban landscapes are located at the bottom of the valleys and they include a wide road network and viewpoints, plus, a notable cultural heritage built, which intensifies the landscape's sense of identity. The different types of landscapes can be identified without traveling long distances - its proximity provides a sensation of remarkable comfort and, at the same time, amazing with obvious changes and in a short time. This way, the element of surprise emphasizes the aesthetic and scenic qualities provided by the verticality of the landscape and the abrupt nature of the relief.</p>
	<p>Current Landscape Dynamics</p> <p>Today's landscape dynamics are regressing at an accelerated pace because of the socioeconomic changes that have occurred in Andorra since the 1950s, mainly because of the tourism increase. This sector has been gradually replacing the ancestral activities of the primary sector, therefore, with consequent changes in the landscape. Where the urban landscape has not had the time to adapt to the natural framework of its own, the loss of quality in urbanization processes may jeopardize the highly appreciated landscapes, its traditional mountain architecture, relaxing aesthetic qualities. The feeling of "a country under construction" is reinforced by the fact that many roads pass through or nearby the main urban nuclei, plus, the fact that most of the affected areas are viewpoints, which are recognized for its touristic and scenic values.</p>
	<p>SWOT Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – STRENGTHS: diversity of landscapes and its proximity; fauna and flora richness; the presence of water elements in different states; existence of scenic routes and viewpoints; classified UNESCO Cultural Landscape list (Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley); – WEAKNESSES: lack of integration of the road network and infrastructures; lack of regulation in construction, in terms of height and volumetry; insufficient green areas; – OPPORTUNITIES: sustainable tourism all year (eco-tourism, cultural, commercial and recreational, well-being and health); development of traditional agriculture and livestock suitable for high areas; certified organic products; improve integration of urban areas with natural surroundings through green corridors; – THREATS: dispersed urban growth; degradation of rural landscapes (including its cultural and natural heritage).
	<p>Landscape Units</p> <p>The methodology adopted to identify and characterize the landscape is based on its perception as a systematic structure formed by a set of interrelated elements: abiotic (relief, air, water), biotic (fauna, flora) and anthropic, plus, the energies involved (physical, natural and anthropic). The data survey, based on fieldworks and aerial photographs, was synthesized into 40 categories, then reduced into 26 final categories, according to the dominance of elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Landscapes with a dominance of abiotic features (rocky areas, with or without discontinuous vegetation, presence of freshwater) - 10 categories; – Landscape with a dominance of biotic features (forests, scrubland, meadows) - 10 categories; – Landscape with a dominance of anthropic features (compact urban centers, disseminated populations, infrastructure, and service complexes) - 4 categories; – Landscape with a dominance of mixed features (ski slopes, crops, and temporary wastes) - 2 categories.

<p>Identification and Evaluation</p>	<p>For each category, a file with information on the dominance, characteristics, structural elements, energies and the parameters that define it (surface, slope, presence of water) was developed by the Landscape Management and Evolution Services of the University of Barcelona and the Department of Environment and Sustainability. The landscape units correspond to the identified dominant elements, which are the 4 abovementioned.</p>	
<p>Landscape Quality Objectives</p>	<p>National scale</p>	
	<p>Incidence of Nature Conservation Regimes and Other Instruments Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971) Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, 1979) Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) National Landscape Strategy of Andorra (ENPA), approved by the Government of Andorra on 27 of April of 2011</p>	
	<p>Incidence of Territorial Management Instruments The Landscape Catalogue of Andorra</p>	
	<p>LQO-AND-1. Promote high quality of mountain natural landscapes that have been well conserved LQO-AND-2. Empower and enhance rural landscapes LQO-AND-3. Define urban landscapes of good quality, welcoming to tourists and pleasant to live LQO-AND-4. Guarantee a better landscape integration of the road network LQO-AND-5. Enhance tourism and leisure facilities that respect the surrounding landscape LQO-AND-6. Promote diverse tourism that is knowledgeable and respectful of the landscapes and their values LQO-AND-7. Educate the population for them to know and appreciate all the landscapes of Andorra</p>	
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>National scale</p>	
	<p>Landscape Strategy - Incidence of Legal Decrees National Landscape Strategy of Andorra (ENPA) 2011-2020, approved by the Government of Andorra on 27 of April of 2011 General Counsel - Law no. 7/2019 of February 7th of 2019 on Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation (Official Bulletin of the Principality of Andorra - BOPA no.22 – 27.02.2019)</p>	
	<p>The National Landscape Strategy of Andorra follows the principles defined by the European Landscape Convention and recognizes the landscape as an important element for the population's quality of life. It is the result of the various studies conducted by the Landscape Management and Evolution Services of the University of Barcelona, to identify and describe Andorran landscapes, and of the National Landscape Strategy Forum (30th November - 2nd December 2010), where administration entities from economic and social sectors of the country have participated. In this event, organized by the Department of Environment of the Andorran Government, seven landscape quality objectives and a set of prioritized actions were defined.</p>	<p>SECTORAL MEASURES THAT ARE REFERENCED IN THE STRATEGY Ecology and Biodiversity | National Strategy for the Biodiversity of Andorra 2016-2024 (ENBA) This strategy responds to the commitment of Andorra to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) and defines in what way Andorra can contribute to the international objectives of preserving biodiversity at the same time as it sets the guidelines for biodiversity management at a national level. It also explains and specifies that investing in biodiversity is not a cost, but a responsibility towards future generations.</p>

<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Methodology - The National Landscape Strategy Forum (2010) was the first step towards a landscape strategy. This deliberative approach allowed the interaction, debate, and dialogue between the participants, as they reach a consensus and gather as many opinions as possible. Throughout this 3-days event, the participants worked in groups, each one of them with a specific landscape type, and started to define objectives. These objectives were drawn up according to the Landscape Services' recommendation study in order to prepare a Landscape Catalogue of Andorra. After the validation or reformulation of each objective, the participants proposed actions in order to achieve the ambitioned measures. The work carried out at the National Landscape Strategy Forum and its subsequent analysis and reorganization have allowed the formulation of 50 actions.</p> <p>I. National Landscape Committee</p> <p>This Committee, whose creation arises within the circumstances of the strategy, is the responsible body that follows up on the plan of action and the exchanges between the Government, the governments of each of the parishes (comuns) and the various stakeholders involved.</p> <p>II. Plan of Action (2012-2015) - May of 2011</p> <p>The formulated actions were organized and prioritized into a plan and ordered into nine areas, according to urgency (low, medium, high), importance (low, medium, high) and association with the landscape quality objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation (6 actions); - Education and Awareness-raising (4 actions); - Technical Instruments (5 actions); - Studies and Research (2 actions); - Creation of Bodies (4 actions); - Management Instruments (8 actions); - Political Instruments (12 actions); - Economic Instruments (3 actions); - Planning Instruments (6 actions). 	<p>MESURES: manage the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by incorporating biodiversity into the whole of the Government and society; reduce direct pressure on biodiversity and promote its sustainability; safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity; reinforce benefits that it is received from biodiversity and ecosystems services; improve the application, through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.</p>
	<p>Environment | National Plan of Waste of Andorra 2017-2020 (PNR)</p> <p>This plan is a strategic instrument that allows to plan, coordinate and rationalize waste management policy by 2020.</p> <p>MEASURES: promote prevention in making waste, the first priority in the waste management hierarchy defined by law no. 25/ 2004 of waste; focus on activities that generate a significant amount of waste that can be avoided or recycled; improve waste management associated with a specific problem with a degree of impact on the environment and landscape, plus; identify and incorporate new ideas, strategies and trends with a new to the drafting of new national waste plan.</p> <p>Its lines of work are based on five detailed Programmes, which are developed in a set of 21 actions. The waste associated with a specific Programme is designed to give an adequate output to the management of certain waste, as they have an impact on the environment and the landscape. It follows two specific objectives: ensure the correct management of especially dangerous waste and; eliminate black spots of the landscape, improving the control and management lines.</p>	<p>Education | "We Are Landscape" ("Som Paisatge")</p> <p>Promoted by Andorra Sustainable Centre, it is an indoor workshop addressed to students from 8 and 14 years old that introduces to the concept, observation and analysis of landscape evolution through games and photography.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES: discover Andorra's landscape units; recognize elements that integrate the landscape; disclosure of its values and changes, in relation to the human activities that take place there.</p>
		<p>Nature Conservation and Protection | Plan of Action of Andorran Wetlands 2017-2024 (PAZHA)</p> <p>The Principality of Andorra has committed to the sustainable development and conservation of natural heritage, with the signing of several international agreements, such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands protection, in force in Andorra since 2012. While it responds to the</p>

<p>Implementation</p>	<p>The 21 most important actions for this time period, that have higher landscape impact and lower implementation cost, have been chosen and programmed for the following 4 years. Out of these 21 actions, there are five transversal ones for all 7 landscape quality objectives. Each action has been detailed in a standardized file which specifies the objectives linked to the action, its justification, its description, the calendar to develop it as well as some complementary observations. The rectification of the plan of action allowed the implementation of territorial instruments, aiming to apply an appropriate landscape policy, before the European Landscape Convention coming into force.</p> <p>III. Plan of Action (2016-2020) - June 2016</p> <p>Carry out by the Government of Andorra, technicians and the general public, the Plan of Action 2016-2020 set up actions related to legal, energy, water, and urban planning issues, some of them are continuous since they were previously scheduled for the 2012-2015 period.</p> <p>For this time period, 22 actions were programmed (including 4 transversal actions) and each one of them is linked to the defined objectives. Just like the previous plan, the actions take into account the various international and national agreements ratified by the Government, related to nature conservation and landscape matters; justifies on why it is important its implementation, aiming for the development of a landscape policy and improvement of the territorial instruments' efficiency and; indicates its time horizon, plus, the agents responsible for its implementation.</p>	<p>defined objectives from the National Landscape Strategy of Andorra and the National Strategy for the Biodiversity of Andorra, this plan of action includes four strategic axes and twenty actions that must allow conserving effectively the wetlands of Andorra and the environmental services they provide, as well as to involve the whole of society and ensure coordination between the various administrations.</p> <p>MEASURES: Promote knowledge for more effective management of wetlands; apply conservation and restoration policies on wetlands and the associated ecological processes; cooperate with agents involved in the management and research on wetlands, at international and national levels; communicate and expand training on the importance of wetlands.</p> <p>Spatial Planning | Green Infrastructure Network of Andorra (XIVA) - Sectoral Plan of Green Infrastructures (PSIVA) - Phase One (July 2018)</p> <p>This plan comes from the defined objectives of the National Landscape Strategy of Andorra (ENPA), which are - achieve quality urban landscapes that are well-defined and pleasant to live and; promote diverse tourism that respects landscapes and its values. It is an initiative in the field of tourism and leisure aimed at improvement of the urban landscape or the treatment of the peri-urban landscape, characteristic of the current dynamics within Andorran society.</p> <p>- OBJECTIVES: Improve the opportunities for social use of the landscape, both for recreational use and for enjoyment, with sustainable mobility and segregation of motor vehicles; offer tourism a different way of traveling and discovering Andorra and also contributing to the adaptation and mitigation of climate change; preserve the historical, cultural and scenic values within natural, rural and urban landscapes; improve the connectivity of spaces of natural interest; coordinate the actions of the administrations in the field of landscape; give full meaning to the traced paths already existing in the valleys, connecting them to create a green infrastructure that goes through, continuously, for linear leisure areas.</p>
	<p>Measures for LQO-1. Promote high quality of mountain natural landscapes that have been well conserved</p> <p>LQO1-M-1. Conserve or restore the quality of landscapes with streams, lakes, and swamps;</p> <p>LQO1-M-2. Maintain the quality, surface, and diversity of landscapes and their succession in height;</p> <p>LQO1-M-3. Conserve the elements of the material and immaterial cultural heritage;</p> <p>LQO1-M-4. Respect the morphological dynamic that creates landscapes, giving priority to the safety of goods and people;</p> <p>LQO1-M-5. Maintain landscape characteristics that occupy more reduced surface areas;</p> <p>LQO1-M-6. Favour the functionality of the habitat complexes and the habitats and species that make up the landscapes.</p>	

Implementation	<p>Actions</p> <p>LQO1-A-1. Draft and transact the Conservation of the Environment and Biodiversity Law;</p> <p>LQO1-A-2. Establish a wetlands management plan.</p>
	<p>Measures for LQO-2. Empower and enhance rural landscapes</p>
	<p>LQO2-M-1. Favour the role of rural landscapes as transition spaces between urban and high mountain landscapes;</p> <p>LQO2-M-2. Keep the landscapes of the valley bottoms, including the courses of rivers and streams in a good state of conservation;</p> <p>LQO2-M-3. Conserve and give value to all the historic elements, both built and natural, as well as the associated immaterial cultural heritage;</p> <p>LQO2-M-4. Manage forests as multifunctional landscape elements;</p> <p>LQO2-M-5. Maintain traditional agrarian landscapes that have commercial outlets;</p> <p>LQO2-M-6. Protect the grazing and mowed meadows against processes of invasion by woody species, using commercially viable extensive stock-breeding typical of the mountains.</p>
	<p>Actions</p> <p>LQO2-A-1. Empower the agricultural sector as an essential piece of the economic diversification of the country;</p> <p>LQO2-A-2. Promote better knowledge and integrated conservation of the cultural heritage;</p> <p>LQO2-A-3. Maintain and restore the riverside woods and create a network of green corridors along the rivers banks where possible.</p>
	<p>Measures for LQO-3. Define urban landscapes of good quality, welcoming to tourism and pleasant to live</p>
	<p>LQO3-M-1. Improve the quality of the urban and peri-urban landscape;</p> <p>LQO3-M-2. Avoid urban fragmentation, through expansion processes;</p> <p>LQO3-M-3. Maintain the rural nature of the historical towns, respecting the legacy of the past;</p> <p>LQO3-M-4. Adapt buildings to the physical characteristics of the relief and the landscape;</p> <p>LQO3-M-5. Reduce light, visual, odour, noise and pollution;</p> <p>LQO3-M-6. Integrate industrial and commercial zones into the surrounding landscape;</p> <p>LQO3-M-7. Create green areas within urban areas, that also establish transitions with the landscape around.</p>
	<p>Actions</p> <p>LQO3-A-1. Maintain and restore the riverside woods and create a network of green corridors along the rivers banks where possible.</p> <p>LQO3-A-2. Incorporate landscape factors in urban planning, at national and regional scales;</p> <p>LQO3-A-3. Establish an improved and integrated plan for current and future industrial areas;</p> <p>LQO3-A-4. Establish light pollution regulations;</p>
	<p>Measures for LQO-4. Guarantee a better landscape integration of the road network</p>
	<p>LQO4-M-1. Reduce the visual, noise and environmental impacts of the communication network in general;</p> <p>LQO4-M-2. Create or maintain a discrete network of paths and make sure that the accesses to natural spaces are respected;</p>

Implementation	<p>LQO4-M-3. Reduce or limit the enlargement of certain roads and ways; LQO4-M-4. Improve the landscape quality of urban and interurban roads; LQO4-M-5. Take advantage of the road network as an educational and tourist resource, for discovering and knowing the landscape.</p> <p>Actions LQO4-A-1. Establish the required tools to guarantee landscape integration of the road network.</p>
	<p>Measures for LQO-5. Enhance tourist and leisure facilities that respect the surrounding landscape</p>
	<p>LQO5-M-1. Strengthen accessibility solutions with quality design and integration; LQO5-M-2. Improve the landscape of the leisure zones and the annex installations; LQO5-M-3. Strengthen the use of snow tourism infrastructure for other types of tourism, in order to reduce the seasonal nature of the tourist offer; LQO5-M-4. Avoid a duplicity of singular tourist and leisure infrastructures;</p> <p>Actions LQO5-A-1. Minimize tourism and leisure areas with scene impact on landscape.</p>
	<p>Measures for LQO-6. Promote diverse tourism that is knowledgeable and respectful of the landscapes and its values</p>
	<p>LQO6-M-1. Improve the tourist offer linked to the landscape; LQO6-M-2. Organize activities related to leisure and adventure tourism that respect the landscape; LQO6-M-3. Maintain the attractiveness of commercial tourism; LQO6-M-4. Strengthen cultural tourism in all possible categories; LQO6-M-5. Intervene in the spots with the most significant negative landscape impacts.</p> <p>Actions LQO6-A-1. Carry out a study diagnosis and potential proposals for the implementation of a shelter network, in order to promote mountain activities; LQO6-A-2. Create a landscape quality label; LQO6-A-3. Continue supporting the landscape for touristic promotion of the country.</p>
	<p>Measures for LQO-7. Educate the population for them to know and appreciate all the landscapes of Andorra</p>
	<p>LQO7-M-1. Develop public powers that are involved in executing the Strategy's actions; LQO7-M-2. Raise awareness of the landscape and its evolution; LQO7-M-3. Ensure that civil society is committed to the conservation and assessment of the landscape, involved in the execution of the actions that correspond to it; LQO7-M-4. Develop educational programmes that spread knowledge of the Andorran landscapes and their evolution; LQO7-M-5. Promote artistic activities for social awareness of the landscape.</p>

Implementation	Actions	
	LQ07-A-1. Encourage social agents to get involved in National Landscape Strategy;	
	LQ07-A-2. Draw up a communication programme to enhance the general public awareness on landscape values;	
	LQ07-A-3. Promote technical training for professionals and technicians to take part in the management, modification, restoration and planning of the landscape;	
	LQ07-A-4. Improve school programmes for better knowledge and appreciation for the Andorran landscape, based on in-place outdoor activities and experiences;	
	LQ07-A-5. Monitor the local population and tourists perceptions on the landscape.	
	Transversal Actions 2016-2020	
	TA-II-1. Promotion of the country's landscape upgrading with special focus on the most frequented roads, natural and urban areas;	
	TA-II-2. Draw up of acoustic and noise regulations;	
	TA-II-3. Draft and transact of the Law on Plans and Programmes Environmental Assessment;	
	TA-II-4. Establish of regulation plan on official signage and outdoor advertising.	
Monitoring	National scale	
	National Landscape Strategy of Andorra (ENPA) – Annual Status of the Action Plan (Balanç)	
	Developed by the National Landscape Committee, the National Landscape Strategy Balanç annual reports review the state of the actions, according to the estipulated time period of the strategy. In this way, they supervise the ambitious actions by describing its accomplishments and challenges. Since the implementation of the Strategy, several reports were published:	
	a. ENPA Plan of Action 2012-2015: Balanç 2013	
	b. ENPA Plan of Action 2012-2015: Balanç 2014	
	c. ENPA Plan of Action 2012-2015: Balanç 2015	
	d. ENPA Plan of Action 2016-2020: Balanç 2016	
	e. ENPA Plan of Action 2016-2020: Balanç 2017	
	f. ENPA Plan of Action 2016-2020: Balanç 2018	
		Planned Actions (2016-2020)	Implemented Actions (Balanç 2017, Balanç 2018)
	LQ01-A-1. Draft and transact the Conservation of the Environment and Biodiversity Law	
	Drafting ends in 2016; Definitive version will be processed by the General Council in 2017	BALANÇ 2017: During 2017, Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Sustainability worked on a draft of the Project-Law of Conservation of the Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Landscape; BALANÇ 2018: In May 2018, the Government approved the Draft-Law on the Conservation of the Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Landscape that was admitted to parliamentary procedure.
	LQ01-A-2. Establish a wetlands management plan	
	Drafting and approval in 2016; Implementation during the following years	BALANÇ 2017: Plan of Action for Andorran Wetlands (2017-2024), submitted by the Department of Environment and Sustainability, was approved by the Government on February 1st of 2017. During 2017, improvements were made to the database that records the identified and monitored wetland areas;

Monitoring		BALANÇ 2018: With the approval of the Plan of Action for Andorran Wetlands (2017-2024), during 2018 a Draft-Project for the restoration of Grau-Roig wetland area has been carried out.
	LQO2-A-1. Empower the agricultural sector as an essential piece of the economic diversification of the country	
	2016-2020	BALANÇ 2017: Draft of the Project-Law on Organic Production and Quality Regimes of Agricultural and Food Products will be approved by the Government in January of 2018, in order to establish a legal framework that should contribute to the diversification of the Agrarian farms in Andorra, promoting certified quality production. Draft of the Regulation for the Maintenance of Plant Biodiversity and the Recovery of Plots, which promotes good agrarian practices while seeking to return certain agricultural activities in land plots currently in disuse, will be approved in 2018;
	2016-2020	BALANÇ 2018: Disclosure of the official trademark "Andorra Agricultural Products and Artisans" ("Productes agrícoles i artesans d'Andorra") through promotional events and campaigns on social networks. Approval of Law no.18/2018 on organic production and quality regimes of agrarian and food products (BOPA no.49 – 22.08.2019), establishing the necessary legal framework for diversification work on certified agricultural holdings in Andorra. Regulation for the Maintenance of Plant Biodiversity and Recovery of Plots was approved in April 2018 - first registrations of parcels have been received and the first technical checks have been carried out to validate the methods of control. Celebration of the National Contest of Flowered Meadows.
	LQO2-A-1.1 - Andorra Agricultural Products and Artisans (Productes agrícoles i artesans d'Andorra)	
	Created in 2014 by the Department of Agriculture and Livestock from the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Sustainability of the Government of Andorra, Andorra Agricultural Products and Artisans is a trademark of the various micro-enterprise initiatives related to local agrifood productions from Andorra. Currently, it has in its catalog more than 20 producers from Andorran micro-companies that strive individually and collectively add value to the economic sector of the country, in respect with nature and territory, by promoting responsible consumer habits, sustainable good practices, entrepreneurship and micro-enterprise. The Department of Agriculture and Livestock is the main responsible for dynamising the brand, managing the budgetary resources assigned to it, and coordinating the different actions that are carried out annually to disseminate the values and contents.	
	LQO2-A-2. Promote better knowledge and integrated conservation of the cultural heritage	
2016-2020	BALANÇ 2017: Actions for research and knowledge - inventory of agricultural structures in medium and high mountain areas, campaigns of exploration, archaeological surveys. Actions for protection - revision and update of the archaeological and palaeontological chart of Andorra, collaboration on the Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley Conservation Plan. Actions for awareness-rising - presentation of the research's results carried out in the Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley at the III International Congress of the History of the Pyrenees, in Andorra la Vella, plus, the "Archeology of Commons" Workshop in Genoa and training courses for mountain guides; BALANÇ 2018: Actions for protection - preparation of new Archaeological Presence Areas (EPAs); inventory of medium and high mountain structures; elaboration of the Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley Conservation Monitoring Plan. Actions for consolidation/	

Monitoring		restoration - reconstruction of one of the huts excavated on the Pessos or Encenrera shaft. Actions for awareness-rising: Department of Cultural Heritage has collaborated in the "Primeira Pedra" app, created by Cal Pal Foundation.
	LQO2-A-3/LQO3-A-1. Maintain and restore the riverside woods and create a network of green corridors along the rivers banks where possible	
	2016-2020	BALANÇ 2017: Cleaning and maintaining riverside vegetation and restoration of riverbanks. Quality Map of the Riverside Forest of Gran Valira Drainage Basin was updated, plus, a draft of its management plan and maintenance guidelines; BALANÇ 2018: Department of Environment and Sustainability has carried out the cleaning and maintenance of riverbank vegetation. Quality Map of the Riverside Forest Valira d'Orient Drainage Basin has been updated and a management plan, plus, its maintenance guidelines have been drafted.
	LQO3-A-2. Incorporate landscape factors in urban planning, at national and regional scales	
	Completion and approval of the Sectorial Plan in 2016; Conditioning of the Green Infrastructures and incorporation of the Sectorial Plan to the POUP, between 2017-2018	BALANÇ 2017: Development of the Sectorial Plan for Green Infrastructures. Construction of road along the Arieja River to the Pas de la Casa; BALANÇ 2018: Phase 1 of the Sectorial Plan of Green Infrastructure of Andorra was approved. Inventory of unique trees in urban areas has been updated.
	LQO3-A-3. Establish an improved and integrated plan for current and future industrial areas	
	2017-2018	BALANÇ 2017: Collaboration between authorities, entities and international university students to lead a diagnosis of the industrial and storage facilities that are currently in Andorra, by using techniques, methodologies and examples of landscape integration as inspiration for a first proposal. BALANÇ 2018: Department of Environment and Sustainability has drafted the "Regulation of Landscape Integration of Industrial Zones and Storage Areas".
	LQO3-A-4. Establish light pollution regulations	
	2017	? (action not executed)
	LQO4-A-1. Establish the required tools to guarantee landscape integration of the road network.	
	Completion of the diagnosis in 2016; Proposals for its improvement in 2016-2017	BALANÇ 2017: Road improvement project that connects Port d'Envalira and Envalira, as a valuable viewpoint; BALANÇ 2018: Four slopes of the Envalira highway and its viewpoints were restored.
	LQO5-A-1. Minimize tourism and leisure areas with scene impact on landscape	
	2016-2020	BALANÇ 2017: Development of a Landscape Integration Guide for alpine ski resorts by the Department of Environment and Sustainability; BALANÇ 2018: Annual visits of inspection regarding the environmental restorations of the ski resorts by Department of Environment and Sustainability allowed exchanges of good practices in the field of landscape in mountainous surroundings and ski slopes.
	LQO6-A-1. Carry out a study diagnosis and potential proposals for the implementation of a shelter network, in order to promote mountain activities	
Completion of the construction of the "Shelter Island";	BALANÇ 2017: Diagnosis of free shelters by studying the improvement proposals and alternatives to the current high paths to promote its use. Disclosure of Coronallacs itinerary, which runs throughout the country and of four sheltered refuges;	

Monitoring	Study for improvements of free shelters of the country; Other activities in 2016-2018	BALANÇ 2018: Department of Environmental and Sustainability has inventoried 4 shelters that need restoration for better energy conditions and confort needs, both for users and workers. For the Coronallacs itinerary - maps have been improved to facilitate orientation; new calendars of shelters' availability have been uploaded to its website. Creation of "Maintenance of Shelters" Facebook page to carry out maintenance and cleaning tasks of shelters. Participation in the International Entrepry Project, which aims for a web center for disclosure of shelters of all Pyrenees, including maps and routes. Framework of the International "Plan Refugios Rirenaicos / Refuges Plan" is being carried out.
	LQO6-A-1.1 Refuges of Andorra	
	Refuges are accommodation for hikers, and it was designed for treks of more than two days and more than 50 kilometers. Open for the full-year, Andorra has more than 20 refuges where hikers can get more information about the routes or the weather. Hikers can get a passport that must be sealed in each refuge where they spend the night - when they complete all Refuges routes, they obtain a diploma awarded by the Minister of Tourism and a gift for having completed this itinerary. These two documents can be obtained at the tourist offices of the Principality.	
	LQO6-A-2. Create a landscape quality label	
	2017-2018	? (action not executed)
	LQO6-A-3. Continue supporting the landscape for touristic promotion of the country	
	2016-2020	BALANÇ 2017: Coronallacs route promoted by the Department of Environment and Sustainability and Andorra Turisme through a website, where it is possible to contact the shelters and make a reservation of each accommodation, plus, merchandise products. Promotion of touristic activities both in the winter and summer; BALANÇ 2018: Reedition of new road guides, making a total of 66 routes throughout the country. Promotional campaigns of mountain races, mountain biking and nature sports during wintertime and summertime.
	LQO7-A-1. Encourage social agents to get involved in National Landscape Strategy	
	2016-2020	BALANÇ 2017: Collaboration between professionals (architects, engineers) and sectorial entities as prime promoters of the National Landscape Strategy of Andorra
	LQO7-A-2. Draw up a communication Programme to enhance the general public awareness on landscape values	
	2016-2020	BALANÇ 2017: Disclosure of photography contests, conferences and workshops by professionals and sectorial entities; BALANÇ 2018: Cleaning anctions on International "Clean Up Day" throughout the country directed to first and second grades students or professional training. Late-night Workshop in Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley.
	LQO7-A-3. Promote technical training for professionals and technicians to take part in the management, modification, restoration and planning of the landscape	
	Seminar or Conference in 2016, 2018, 2020; Feasibility Analysis and University Education Assembly, if possible in 2016-2017	BALANÇ 2017: In 2017, the Blending Public Space and Nature ("Fusionant Espai Públic i Natura") and the Inevitable Decarbonisation of Construction: an Opportunity ("La inevitable Descarbonització de la Construcció: una Oportunitat ") conferences, promoted by the Department of Environment and the Official Association of Architects of Andorra (Col·legi Oficial d'Arquitectes d'Andorra);

		BALANÇ 2018: In July 2018 - International Seminar on the Management and Conservation of Biodiversity - "Plants, Vegetation and Mountain Landscapes".
	LQ07-A-4. Improve school programmes for better knowledge and appreciation for the Andorran landscape, based on in-place outdoor activities and experiences	
	2016-2020	BALANÇ 2017: "We Are Landscape" ("Som Paisatge") sessions promoted by Andorra Sustainable Center, aimed at students between 8 and 14 years old. Preparation of a study for the implementation of a Landscape Degree in Andorra; BALANÇ 2018: "We Are Landscape" ("Som Paisatge") sessions promoted by Andorra Sustainable Center, aimed at students between 8 and 14 years old, counted with 185 students. Submission study for the implementation of a degree of landscape in the University of Andorra by the Department of Environment Sustainability to the Ministry of Education.
	LQ07-A-5. Monitor the local population and tourists perceptions on the landscape	
	2019	...
	TA-II-1. Promotion of the country's landscape upgrading with special focus on the most frequented roads, natural and urban areas	
Monitoring	2016-2020	Establishment of periodic inventories of "black spots" (waste, abandonment of earth, stones and vehicles, pollution of rivers and ponds) with environmental and landscape impact and define a plan of action towards its elimination.
	TA-II-1.1 Photodenunciations Database of the Government of Andorra (Fotodenúncies del Govern d'Andorra)	
	Promoted by the Department of Environment, this online map platform that monitorizes in real time the identified "black spots". As an opensource database, allows the public consultation of the spots, by clicking them, knowing the associated information and the state towards its elimination (ongoing, on hold, resolved), plus, the creation of new complaints, by filling out a form with the description of the "black spot". In terms of navigation, it is possible to search for an address of interest and scroll, by dragging and clicking the map, to visualize the spots at different scales. In every "black spot" there is a photo of it and, in case of the eliminated spots, another photo of its resolved state. BALANÇ 2018: Until 2018, 632 landscape incidents have been opened, of which 38% are fotodenuncies and 62% are black spots. Of the total of 242 photodonitions, 77% are resolved and of 390 black spots, 65% are resolved.	
	TA-II-2. Draw up of acoustic and noise regulations	
	Drafting and approval in 2017	? (action not executed)
	TA-II-3. Draft and transact of the Law on Plans and Programmes Environmental Assessment	
	Drafting in 2018; Approval in 2019	? (action not executed)
	TA-II-4. Establish of regulation plan on official signage and outdoor advertising.	
	2016-2018	? (action not executed)
Financing	The National Landscape Strategy of Andorra does not have a financial plan exclusively to the strategy but has budget availability that grants the implementation of its Plan of Action.	

Table 10 - Inventory Table of the Case-Study of Andorra (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

- The Case-Study of Hungary

Model of Governance: Hungary is a parliamentary republic, which means that citizens have the power to elect members of parliament. By following the governmental principle *Checks and Balances*⁸⁸, legislative, executive and judiciary powers operate independently, although they mutually monitor each other's activities, in order to prevent actions between these branches when appropriating power and arbitrarily dictate the life of the country and its citizens.⁸⁹

Hungary has a two-tier local government system, recognised by the *Fundamental Law* and the *Local Governments of Hungary Act*, that distinguishes municipal and regional governments. The country is divided into 19 counties, each one of them with their own local governments, that are elected locally and directly, yet, they have extremely restricted powers and budget. This provided an opportunity for the establishment of micro-region or subregional institutions towards the co-operation on voluntary and multi-purposive basis, for a more efficient organisation of the fulfilment of municipal tasks. In addition, it allowed a customised application of instruments of the national-regional development policy to solve any potential social and economic problems specific to the micro region.⁹⁰

The general rights of local governments are detailed in the *Local Governments of Hungary Act* that also clarifies the relation, tasks and spheres of action between the state and local governments. Each county as its local self-government: an autonomous and democratic management of local affairs by the communities concerned and exercise of local public authority⁹¹. They must fulfil tasks such as the provision of basic health care or settlement development⁹². Nature, landscape and cultural heritage protection and management, on the other hand, is a task of national interest developed by the Central Government and addressed to the lower level administrations.

⁸⁸ Encyclopedia Britannica | Checks and Balances (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/checks-and-balances>)

⁸⁹ Website of the Hungarian Government | Hungary's Constitutional Framework (<https://www.kormany.hu/en/doc/the-hungarian-state/hungary-s-constitutional-framework>)

⁹⁰ European Commission – Euydice | Hungary – Public Administrations and Local Governments (https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/main-executive-and-legislative-bodies-35_en)

⁹¹ Hauser Global Law School Program | Introduction to Hungarian Law Research (<https://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Hungary1.html>)

⁹² European Commission – Euydice | Hungary – Public Administrations and Local Governments (https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/main-executive-and-legislative-bodies-35_en)

Landscape Approach⁹³: Much like Switzerland⁹⁴, Hungary has a historical experience in landscape research studies that somehow contributed for the extensive analysis of the past and current landscape dynamics, as described in their National Landscape Strategy. Yet, it differs from the Swiss case for the lack of policies or provisions aimed at landscape, that were practically inexistent until its rectification of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in 2007. This is due to the context of its land ownership policies, which affected highly the implementation of protection measures, and landscape recognition. After 1945, lands were ceded to the State but were immediately privatised during the following political regime. This turned out to be an unweight process, since land use management measures were not properly adjusted to its natural configurations and these lands were not owned for ages. Eventually, the traditional bounds with the surroundings got lost. In order to solve this problem, an attempt was made in the 1960s, with the establishment of collective farms, through the division into parcels of non-suitable land for large-scale production. However, most of them were gradually abandoned, as these parcels turned into neglected areas covered with invasive species.

In a way, this justifies the lack of interest from the Hungarian society. Efforts were made in raising awareness towards environment and landscape education yet, there is still a vague idea or interest in such matters and so, specific tasks on nature and landscape management are still very undetailed. The richness of the natural, cultural and intellectual heritage is underestimated by most citizens, which perceive global environmental problems as described by the media and become less sensitive to those problems within their own residence. The lack of sense of belonging and responsibility towards landscape protection, management and planning is one of the many challenges mentioned in the proposal of a National Landscape Strategy for Hungary, in which fulfils the provisions from the Florence Convention and other international treaties and directives. Furthermore, it takes into consideration international instruments from other ELC's parties as role models, such the Landscape 2020 Strategy of Switzerland and the National Landscape Strategy of Ireland. Based on previous knowledge, this selection may be justified for its content – as mentioned above, Switzerland and Hungary have similarities in landscape research, timewise, and most of the insights from the Hungarian strategy show resemblance to the swiss quality objectives and measures. On the other

⁹³ Website of the Hungarian Government | National Landscape Strategy of Hungary 2017- 2026 (https://www.kormany.hu/download/f/8f/11000/Hungarian%20National%20Landscape%20Strategy_2017-2026_webre.pdf)

⁹⁴ Detailed in *Annex B – Implementation of the European Landscape Convention (ELC): Case-Studies, Section b (The Case Study of Switzerland)* of the present report

hand, Ireland follows a straightforward strategy based almost exclusively on the specific measures of the Convention as its quality objectives and so, considering the Hungarian current landscape status, this may be an appropriate inspiration for the implementation of a first landscape strategy.

Although the landscape policies in Hungary are still underdeveloped in comparison to other European countries, it shows potentialities for improvement. The content and provisions provide an opportunity for its detail at lower levels and its proper integration in the legal framework and in spatial planning, plus, in sectoral strategies, that are currently in force and are referenced in the strategy.

Hungary (HUNG)⁹⁵
ELC rectification – October 26th of 2007; ELC entry to force date – February 1st of 2008⁹⁶
<p>Territorial Legal Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fundamental Law of Hungary: recognizes the protection of the landscape, its elements, resources and values [Article P), item 1)]⁹⁷; – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act no. XLVIII of 1993 on Mining – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act no. LIII of 1995 on general rules on Environmental Protection – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act no. XXI of 1996 on Territorial Development and Spatial Planning – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act no. LIII of 1996 on Nature Protection – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act LXXVIII of 1997 on the formation and protection of the Built Environment – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act CXII of 2000 on the adoption of the land use plan of the outstanding resort area of Lake Balaton – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act LXIV of 2001 Cultural Heritage protection – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act XXVI of 2003 on the National Spatial Plan – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act XXI of 2005 on regional development plan of the Metropolitan Area of Budapest – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act CXI of 2007 on the Promulgation of the European Landscape Convention, rectified in Florence on 20 October 2000 – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act CXXIX of 2007 on the Protection of arable lands – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act XXXVII of 2009 on forests, on forest protection and forest management – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act CX of 2012 on the Promulgation of the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, rectified in Faro – Parliament of the Republic of Hungary - Act LXXIV of 2016 on Protection of municipal landscapes
Territorial Management Instruments⁹⁸
PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Development and Territorial Development Concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aimed at national level, defines long-term objectives and policies for the social, economic, sectoral and territorial development of the country – National Spatial Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aimed at national level, it is a framework for sub-ordinate plans. Provides strategies for the spatial development of the territory, for landscape protection and for cultural heritage protection – Spatial Plans for Special Regions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aimed at national level, cover the capital of Budapest and its surrounding urban agglomeration and the touristic area around Lake Balaton, respectively. Both plans are comprehensive plans that aim at fostering the economic potential of the region, while supporting sustainable development and the protection of nature and the cultural heritage; they combine general guidelines and strategic plans

⁹⁵ The content of the present Inventory Table of the Case Study was taken from the following sources: Hungarian Government | National Landscape Strategy of Hungary 2017- 2026 (https://www.kormany.hu/download/f/8f/11000/Hungarian%20National%20Landscape%20Strategy_2017-2026_webre.pdf)

⁹⁶ Council of Europe | Chart of Signatures and Ratifications of the European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe, 2000. Treaty Series - No. 176) (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/176/signatures?desktop=true>)

⁹⁷ Website of the Hungarian Government | The Constitution of Hungary (https://www.kormany.hu/download/f/3e/61000/TheFundamentalLawofHungary_20180629_FIN.pdf)

⁹⁸ Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) | The Land-Use of Hungary (<https://www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy/land-use-Hungary.pdf>)

- Regional Development Concepts, Regional Development Programmes and Spatial Plans for Counties
 - Small scale land-use plans for counties, Based on national land-use recommendations and designed by county governments as they are responsible for the preparation and enactment of the plans while they also provide opinions on the National Spatial Plan and the Spatial Plans for Special Regions that concern their territory.
- Settlement Development Concepts and Integrated Settlement Development Strategies
 - Aimed at municipal scale
- Settlement Spatial Planning Tools
 - Aimed at municipal scale - Settlement Structure Plans and Local Building Regulations Detailed zoning plans and related building regulations

Scope Specific measures	Protection Policies	Management Policies	Planning Policies	Sectoral Policies
Authorities and Entities	International scale			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Partnerships at Global Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO Global Geopark, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) – Partnerships at European Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Europe, Forest Europe 			
	National scale			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of Hungary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Ministry of Human Capacities; Ministry of Innovation and Technology; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Justice – Universities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Szent István University (Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism, Budapest) 			
Awareness Raising	Conferences and Seminars			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 17th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention - Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - 4th Session 2014-2015 (Budapest, 2016)⁹⁹ – 5th Fábos Conference on Landscape and Greenway Planning: GREENWAYS – Corridors of Change and Resilience (Budapest, 2016) 			

⁹⁹ Council of Europe | 17th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention - Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections - 4th Session 2014-2015 (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/17th>)

Training and Education	Multidisciplinary training for Authorities, Entities and Professionals
	– FOREST EUROPE and FAO workshop: Understanding the Contribution of Agroforestry to Landscape Resilience in Europe (Budapest, 2018) ¹⁰⁰
	Landscape Architecture courses for Students
	– Master's in Landscape Architecture and Garden Design: Szent István University (Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism, Budapest) – Masters of Arts in Landscape Architecture: Szent István University (Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism, Budapest) – PhD in Landscape Architecture and Landscape Ecology: Szent István University (Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism, Budapest)
Identification and Evaluation	National scale
	<p>Description of the Landscape</p> <p>The Hungarian landscapes are characterised by its weather front climate, which differs in its temperature and humidity - and diverse land surface forms (plains, hills, mountains), thus, revealing a high valued heterogeneous patchwork pattern. Some of them are in a degraded condition due to its intensive use while other semi natural landscapes that are under extensive cultivation are well-managed and are recognised by its aesthetic, productive and recreational values. Considering their quality and values, the built heritage in Hungary is of European and of international rank. However, they bear limited aesthetic value due to their condition, the lack of their proper, scientific renovation, plus, due to the disorder in their surroundings and their inconsistent or missing utilization. Each of the Hungarian landscapes has its own typical and unique features to be safeguarded. Except for the areas that are becoming conurbations, the proportion of unbuilt areas is relatively low. Both the semi natural areas and land uses associated with production are characterised by diversity.</p>
	<p>Current landscape dynamics</p> <p>Hungary has significant differences in population density within urban and rural areas, which led to the higher investment in residential functions than in productive functions, as they became more and more distinct. As a result, the demands for transport and delivery increased including continuous infrastructure developments. This changed landscape appearance and character, as ecological barriers between habitats were growing. In order to satisfy these social and economic demands, the methods used on mining and energy exploitation and in water management have gone through significant changes in the Hungarian landscapes. The intensity of such demands determines the actual economic needs and the regeneration, loading bearing capacity of natural resources. Most of the times, social and economic demands led to unweight decisions in soil management, as they did not take into consideration their natural configurations, which contributed for the increasement of social and financial expenditures. The loss of landscape identity is, thus, noticeable and may be accelerated and futher strengthened by globalisation and the change of traditional values. Lands were not owned for generations and the knowledge of and skills in traditional landscape management lose their significance and gradually disappear.</p>
	<p>SWOT Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – STRENGTHS: international commitments; international significance of the unique landscape values of Hungary; landscape protection aspects incorporated in Hungarian legislation; existing socio economic effects supporting favourable change in landscape conditions and; availability of highly qualified professionals; – WEAKNESSES: unfavourable changes in landscape; growing distance between landscape and society; lack of landscape identity; lack of landscape monitoring and lack of efficient professional means to study the processes behind landscape changes plus; weak laws, public administration and economy to block unfavourable processes; – OPPORTUNITIES: adjustment of the public administration and legal system for intersectoral interpretation of landscape; improvement of the professional skills; modification of land uses with awareness of landscape; expansion strengthening of social participation; opportunities for international cooperation, Public Relations and communication;

¹⁰⁰ Forest Europe | FOREST EUROPE and FAO workshop: Understanding the Contribution of Agroforestry to Landscape Resilience in Europe (<https://foresteurope.org/event/13961/>)

<p>Identification and Evaluation</p>	<p>– THREATS: adverse social processes, alienation from landscape; spontaneous landscape changes due to negative environmental factors; an economy relying on landscape assets and threatening sustainable land use.</p> <p>Landscape Units Landscape mapping in Hungary presents ecologically homogeneous basic units. In addition to physical landscape factors, land use and vegetation cover are also emphasised. The broadest classes in the hierarchy are characterised by climate and topography, while minor distinctions are made according to soils, water availability and land use¹⁰¹.</p>
<p>Landscape Quality Objectives</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">National scale</p> <p>Incidence of Nature Conservation Regimes and Other Instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UNESCO Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971) – UNESCO "Man and Biosphere Programme" (1971) – UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972) – European Commission "Birds Directive 79/409/EEC" (European Union, 1979), 2009 amendment – European Commission "Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC" (European Union, 1992) – European Environmental Agency "Pan European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy" (European Union, 1996) – European Commission "Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC" (European Union, 2000) – OFEFP "Landscape 2020 - Guiding Principles" Strategy (Switzerland, 2003) – Council of Europe Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, 2005) – European Commission "Floods Directive 2007/60/EC" (European Union, 2007) – European Commission "The Raw Materials Initiative" (European Union, 2008) – European Commission "Strategy for the Danube Region" (European Union, 2010) – European Commission "Biodiversity Strategy 2020" (European Union, 2011) – European Commission "Strategic Implementation Plan of the European Innovation Partnership" (European Union, 2013) – European Commission "Regulation 1143/2014 on Invasive Alien Species" (European Union, 2014) – European Commission "7th Environment Action Programme 2020 - Living well, within the limits of our planet" (European Union, 2014) – National Landscape Strategy for Ireland – National Landscape Strategy of Hungary 2017-2026 <p>LQO-1. Define foundations for land use</p> <p>LQO-1.1. Establish the framework for land use based on landscape configuration and assets;</p> <p>LQO-1.2. Analyse monitoring changes in land use;</p> <p>LQO-1.3. Integrate land use based on landscape configuration and assets into decision making;</p> <p>LQO-1.4. Insert a complex landscape approach into research activities.</p>

¹⁰¹ Belgian Journal of Geography (Belgeo) | Péter Csorba, Dénes Lóczy et Gábor Mezosi, « Recent landscape research in Hungary », Belgeo, 2-3 | 2004, 289-300 (<https://journals.openedition.org/belgeo/13813#quotation>)

Landscape Quality Objectives	LQO-2. Promote liveable landscape and settlement	
	LQO-2.1. Compact climate friendly settlements that preserve landscape values; LQO-2.2. Ensure coherence fit of infrastructures into the landscape; LQO-2.3. Promote production functions based on landscape configuration and assets; LQO-2.4. Promote recreational functions based on landscape configuration and assets; LQO-2.5. Enhance better operationalization of regulatory and protective functions.	
Implementation	LQO-3. Enhance landscape identity	
	LQO-3.1. Improve awareness and social responsibility; LQO-3.2. Improve social participation; LQO-3.3. Develop education and training related to landscape.	
	National scale	
Implementation	Following the European Landscape Convention principles and objectives, this strategy results from a holistic approach to landscape as a vital element for human and nature that must be conserved and protected from potential effects of sectoral activities. Adopted by the whole society through decision-making processes aimed at all levels, it points out the necessity for taking responsibility for sustainable land use based on landscape configurations and assets, in order to protect its outstanding values. Thus, its a strategy aimed at nature and landscape protection in relation with social, economic and innovation activities, such as environment, water management, agriculture, forestry, education and cultural heritage. As result of inter/intra-ministerial cooperation, it reviews on how Hungary satisfies international expectations, by presenting the most dominant landscape formation processes and effects, plus, the current landscapes dynamics. It offers horizontal principles that go beyond the given policy areas, while it devises a medium-term strategy to achieve its vision: - General protection of natural resources and cultural heritage; - Wise and rational use of areas; - Climate change mitigation and adaptation.	NATIONAL SCALE SECTORAL MEASURES THAT ARE REFERENCED IN THE STRATEGY
		Territorial Development | National Development and Territorial Development Concept (NDTC) 2030 - MEASURES: preserve and develop national resources in a balanced and harmonious way; enforce the requirements of sustainability in order to increase public awareness; promote sustainable management and protection of landscape and natural resources, to become part of social values; establish multi-centre urban spatial structures; increase the capacity of rural regions and support the population and; improve regions with outstanding landscape values.
		Sustainable Development | National Sustainable Development Framework Strategy (NSDFS) - MEASURES: ask local governments to foster environmental awareness, to use renewable energy resources; implement restricting requirements for resources in a critical state and; consider proportion of built up areas, of ecological farming areas, urban environment quality and the natural capital index as indicators to evaluate the conditions of ecosystems services
		Biodiversity | 2nd National Biodiversity Strategy 2015-2020 - MEASURES: halt the loss of biological diversity and its ecosystem services; preserve biodiversity and landscape diversity; maintain the land uses that create the mosaic pattern of the landscape; promote research and methodologies on landscape analysis, changes and monitoring; establish green infrastructure network that incorporates protected areas and unbuilt areas into one-single system; reduce the dispersion of invasive species and the use of arable lands, forests for other purposes.

<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Methodology - following the European Landscape Convention goals, the Hungarian Expert Board of the European Landscape Convention (HEBELC) - an independent professional adviser body created for its implementation at state level - recognizes the importance of a landscape strategy and so, for its elaboration, a joint work programme was drawn up, applying to all ministries responsible for nature conservation, cultural heritage, territorial development and spatial planning, in order to achieve the goals and fulfil the proposed tasks by the Convention. This was initiated when a National Environmental Programme was also being formulated for the implementation this strategy. As a first step for its concretization, the European Landscape Convention National Coordination Working Group arranged the participation of the ministries responsible its implementation and organised an extended meeting by inviting all members of HEBELC, where they outlined the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats on Hungarian landscapes. By the end of 2015, before the technical preparatory work of the strategy, a workshop on the development of the National Landscape Strategy was organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and it counted with proposals from ministries, research institutions, universities and civil organisations, Essentially, it was focused on two topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The analysis and evaluation of the condition of the Hungarian landscape; - The role and responsibility of public administration in landscape formation. 	<p>Climate Change | 2nd Climate Change Strategy of Hungary 2008-2025, 2013 review</p> <p>- MEASURES: Implement programmes that - require the development of a single green infrastructure network of semi-natural ecosystems; maintain and improve uncultivated land in urban and agricultural areas, in order to achieve a favourable natural state; maintain tradition soil management and; revitalize small watercourses and their banks - plus, classify the expected ecological impacts of climate change into a system of direct and indirect effects and; consider climate-aware urban planning under the topics of built environment, urban development, urban infrastructure, in order to establish compact towns with green areas.</p> <p>Environment | 4th National Environmental Programme and the National Nature Conservation Master Plan</p> <p>- MEASURES: develop a classification relying on landscape type or character; protect landscape and preserve biodiversity; promote effective management of arable lands and its biologically active surfaces; define new legislation for regional and urban planning, as means for achieving objectives aimed at landscape protection; recover brownfields areas for greenfield investment; elaborate categories for balanced land use and; monitor the implementation of regulations for local construction, as new tasks and new directions of action.</p> <p>Rural Development | National Rural Development Strategy 2014-2020</p> <p>- MEASURES: promote sustainable landscapes, its ecosystem services, natural assets and resources, that are crucial for quality farming; preserve and improve irreplaceable biological and ecological resources as pre-conditions for providing good quality food and other agricultural products; define a scheme for farming activities that fit the landscape configuration; arrange funds for the establishments, development of model farms by institutes that help in discovering landscape management traditions; promote the teaching of sustainable rural development.</p> <p>Water | National Water Strategy, Water Framework Directive</p> <p>- MEASURES: encourage irrigated farming, to prevent and mitigate the adverse effects on droughts; restructure governmental tasks to implement urban water management, water damage protection, irrigation and drought management into regional and municipal plans; adjust social and economical demands for harmonious development of water management and use; consider all natural configurations to form an integral and indispensable part of agricultural water management; prevent flood risks by promoting coordinated management and preservation of activities related to water, lands, natural resources and assets and; reformulate</p>

Implementation	<p>The structure of the strategy can be synthesized into the following topics: main interfaces of the strategy within the system of national strategies; international outlook; analysis of the landscape dynamics; policy objectives, intervention areas and tools; financing instruments and follow-up. In particular, the chapter on policy objectives stipulates the measures and required actions within each item. The follow-up chapter, on the other hand, contains measurable indicators that were selected, taking into consideration the accessibility of the relevant data and the need for its production. They concretize an intended vision for the strategy after its timeframe ends, although it should be noted that they are not monitoring conditions, even though some indicators may overlap.</p>	<p>safety requirements applicable to flood protection, as it is specified in the Flood Risk Management Plan.</p>
		<p>Forestry | National Forestry Strategy 2016-2030</p> <p>- MEASURES: seek solutions to questions of forest protection and management through short, medium and long term actions, while fulfilling international commitments; ensure the environmental, economical and social services of forests; harmonise social interests of sustainable farming and the interests of owners of farmers; increase the size of Hungarian forest lands through afforestation and; safeguard natural and seminatural forests composed by indigenous species.</p>
		<p>Energy | Action Plan for Energy Mineral Utilization and Stockpile Management</p> <p>- MEASURES: improve the economical and social perception of the energy sector, with the view to future technical, environmental and economical tendencies, while taking into account landscape protection; potentialize the technological use of geothermal resources and of non-conventional hydrocarbon reserves without compromising environmental and climate protection requirements and; ensure sustainable and rational management of state-owned minerals.</p>
		<p>Education | Document "Gear shifting in higher education" for 2030</p> <p>- MEASURES: Increase the activity of higher education institutions in responding to challenges and in spreading social innovation.</p>
<p>Measures for LQO-1.1. Establish the framework for land use based on landscape configuration and assets</p>		
<p>LQO1.1-M-1. Develop and update registries containing landscape spatial data configurations through site surveys and automated methods;</p> <p>LQO1.1-M-2. Set up a methodology for national, regional and local delineation of landscape character areas and for quality objectives aimed at protection, management and planning;</p> <p>LQO1.1-M-3. Develop a compact and climate-friendly settlement model that is easily understandable;</p> <p>LQO1.1-M-4. Define a methodology for landscape-scale heritage protection, through a hierarchic system of landscape plans.</p> <p>Actions - 25 actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 actions will be operationalized by the National Government, plus, Universities and Research Institutions; - 5 actions will be operationalized by the National Government, Local Governments, plus, Universities and Research Institutions; - 2 actions will be operationalized by the National Government, Local Governments, Civil Society Organizations, plus, Universities and Research Institutions; - 1 action will be operationalized by the National Government, Civil Society Organizations, plus, Universities and Research Institutions; - 1 action will be operationalized by the National Government. 		

Implementation	<p>Intended Vision - delineate the number and the size of settlements where landscape character areas at local level development, where the evaluation of landscape character areas and the description of key characteristics is completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INDICATOR-1. Setting up or developing databases containing spatial data on landscape configurations; - INDICATOR-2. Define methodology of categorising the landscapes in Hungary based on landscape character;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INDICATOR-3. By 2020, create a digital database of national landscape character areas, plus, the evaluation of landscape character areas and the description of key characteristics; - INDICATOR-4. By 2021, define a methodology for the delineation of landscape character areas at regional level and at local level development; - INDICATOR-5. By 2021, specify quality objectives and management principles for national landscape character areas; - INDICATOR-6. By 2021, specify quality objectives and management principles for regional landscape character areas; - INDICATOR-7. Implement a planning guide for compact settlement model; - INDICATOR-8. Implement a planning guide for climate friendly settlement model; - INDICATOR-9. Define methodology for landscape scale heritage protection.
	<p>Measures for LQO-1.2. Analyse monitoring changes in land use</p>
	<p>LQO1.2-M-1. Monitor changes in land use and in landscape character;</p> <p>LQO1.2-M-2. Assess and compare potential institucional background, software and hardware for landscape monitoring;</p> <p>LQO1.2-M-3. Develop and improve set of instruments for landscape monitoring, taken into account its cost efficiency.</p>
	<p>Actions - 5 actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 actions will be operationalized by the National Government; - 1 action will be operationalized by the National Government, plus, Universities and Research Institutions.
	<p>Intended Vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INDICATOR-1. By 2018, assess the alternatives for tools and institutions for the monitoring of land use; - INDICATOR-2. By 2022, launch monitoring of changes in landscape character; - INDICATOR-3. Elaborate a report on Landscape Condition of Hungary, every 5 years.
	<p>Measures for LQO-1.3. Integrate land use based on landscape configuration and assets into decision making</p>
	<p>LQO1.3-M-1. Consider land use based on landscape configuration and its assets as a principle in legal regulations, strategic and planning documents;</p> <p>LQO1.3-M-2. Take into account economic initiatives in landscape configuration and assests;</p> <p>LQO1.3-M-3. Reinforce cooperation between ministries and sectors in modelling landscape management processes.</p>
	<p>Actions - 15 actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14 actions will be operationalized by the National Government; - 1 action will be operationalized by the National Government, plus, Universities and Research Institutions.

Implementation	<p>Intended Vision - sectoral strategies must integrate the principle of land use relying on landscape configuration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INDICATOR-1. Validate a decision-support system for strategic environmental assessments; - INDICATOR-2. Consolidate methodology for landscape evaluation; - INDICATOR-3. Enter legal matters into the land register;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INDICATOR-4. By 2024, define a National Basic Plan for Land Use; - INDICATOR-5. Set up an inter-ministerial body for monitoring the supporting plans.
	<p>Measures for LQO-1.4. Insert a complex landscape approach into research activities</p>
	<p>LQO1.4-M-1. Launch studies on landscape and its relationship with sectoral activities, plus, on potential landscape changes and impacts on its character.</p> <p>Actions - 4 actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All actions will be operationalized by the National Government, Civil Society Organizations, plus, Universities and Research Institutions. <p>Intended Vision - access to landscape studies and complex studies.</p>
	<p>Measures for LQO-2.1. Compact climate friendly settlements that preserve landscape values</p>
	<p>LQO2.1-M-1. Preserve traditional built and unbuilt areas that favour landscape character;</p> <p>LQO2.1-M-2. Approach mitigation of the adversed effects of climate change and adaptation through rational land use;</p> <p>LQO2.1-M-3. Revise structures in settlements for them to be climate friendly, following the goals of rational planning and land use;</p> <p>LQO2.1-M-4. Ensure the reconstruction of cultural heritage elements, residential and recreational buildings, according to its integration in the surrounding landscape, through integrated planning;</p> <p>LQO2.1-M-5. Consider the needs and perceptions of local population in forming the landscape character of settlements, in order to increase landscape identity;</p> <p>LQO2.1-M-6. Reduce light pollution emissions that are less harmful to biological systems and human health.</p> <p>Actions - 13 actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 actions will be operationalized by Local Governments - 3 actions will be operationalized by the National Government and Local Governments. <p>Intended Vision - urban and settlement areas with non-polluted public lightening and modern rainwater management systems, plus, rate target values of investments on brownfield areas, rust belts or on existing industrial plants.</p> <p>INDICATOR-1. Intregate planning on the renovation of cultural heritage elements.</p>
	<p>Measures for LQO-2.2. Ensure coherence fit of infrastructures into the landscape</p>
	<p>LQO2.2-M-1. Use the existing elements as an alternative for fitting infrastructure into the landscape, following the principle of cost saving and prevention;</p> <p>LQO2.2-M-2. Plan and design new and well-integrated infrastructure in order to avoid landscape and ecological fragmentation;</p> <p>LQO2.2-M-3. Use surveys registers and decision support tools to facilitate the implementation of the abovementioned measures.</p>

Implementation	<p>Actions - 2 actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All actions will be operationalized by the Local Governments. <p>Intended Vision - restrict landscape fragmentation</p>
	Measures for LQO-2.3. Promote production functions based on landscape configuration and assets
	<p>LQO2.3-M-1. Adjust agriculture and forest management to local configurations and assets, following the requirements of the safety of national food supply;</p> <p>LQO2.3-M-2. Maintain areas that are permanently covered with forestal and agriculture plots, as they have a key role in influencing the climate;</p> <p>LQO2.3-M-3. Create a patchwork landscape for production of healthier food and products of increased value;</p> <p>LQO2.3-M-4. Adjust landscape configuration and assets by rehabilitating production areas, its changes in land use and exploitation;</p> <p>LQO2.3-M-5. Consider the acessibility of raw material resources in land use planning, while promoting its reduced use by increasing secondary raw materials sources;</p>
	<p>Actions - 8 actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 actions will be operationalized by the National Government; - 3 actions will be operationalized by the National Government and Civil Society Organizations.
	Intended Vision - recover ecosystems of agricultural lands and reduce size of arable land on areas with flood exposure.
	Measures for LQO-2.4. Promote recreational functions based on landscape configuration and assets
	LQO2.4-M-1. Consider the resilience, intensity and seasonality of recreational uses, while planning landscape configuration and its assets.
	<p>Actions - 3 actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All actions will be operationalized by the National Government.
	Intended Visions - rate tourism impact in comparison to the population size and reduce risk of flood exposure in urban areas.
	Measures for LQO-2.5. Enhence better operationalization of regulatory and protective functions
<p>LQO2.5-M-1. Mitigate climate change effects by regulating ecosystems and preserving seminatural habitats - from forests to public green spaces - through the recovery of its functions, while increasing biologically active surfaces;</p> <p>LQO2.3-M-2. Compatible uses and protective functions of buffer zones.</p>	
<p>Actions - 5 actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All actions will be operationalized by the National Government. 	
Intended Visions - recover ecosystems in areas with limited regulatory protection and maintain semi-natural habitats within settlement areas.	

Implementation	Measures for LQO-3.1. Improve awareness and social responsibility
	LQO3.1-M-1. Improve social responsibility on landscape issues by launching targaret programmes for the state bodies and civil society; LQO3.1-M-2. Favour community initiatives, by promoting its knowledge and best practices.
	Actions - 6 actions - 3 actions will be operationalized by the National Government; - 3 actions will be operationalized by the National Government, Civil Society Organiztions, plus, Universities and Research Institutions. Intended Vision - promote training on landscape and heritage protection, disclosure the work developed by landscape organizations from the civil society and expose Landscape Award sites.
	Measures for LQO-3.2. Improve social participation
Implementation	LQO3.2-M-1. Encourage public participation procedures as a crucial key to implement long-term social interests. Actions - 2 actions - 1 action will be operationalized by the National Government; - 1 action will be operationalized by the National Government and Local Governments. Intended Vision - available opensource databases. INDICATOR-1. Carry out the development of public participation procedures.
	Measures for LQO-3.3. Develop education and training related to landscape
	LQO3.3-M-1. Reinforce landscape knowledge through modernized training courses, plus, in public and higher education, for lifelong learning. Actions - 5 actions - 2 actions will be operationalized by the National Government, plus, Universities and Research Institutions; - 2 actions will be operationalized by the National Government; - 1 action will be operationalized by the Universities and Research Institutions. Intended Vision INDICATOR-1. Develop landscape education tools for public and higher levels.
Monitoring	Hungary does not have any monitoring system
Financing	There is no specific fund exclusively for Hungarian landscapes or for the implementation of its policies. A major part of the actions for the fulfilment of the strategy's objectives is or can be linked to Operational Programmes financed from the European Union's funds. The strategy itself contains actions that do not require funds in the budget but can be achieved as part of the existing tasks through a change of approach or attitude - such as, drawing up a landscape inventory through public participation or defining a monitoring process for landscape assessment - while delegating the responsables, and incresing the cooperation between them, for the implementation of these tasks . Still, it recognizes which are the

<p>Financing</p>	<p>financial funds aimed at the development of plans and economic incentives, that also take into account the landscape configuration and assets. This does not only applies for landscape protection but it may also result in significant budget savings at national level through the harmonization of different land uses and their adaptation to the local conditions. Thus, for the implementation of the abovementioned key-objectives for Hungarian landscapes, the following European financial programmes were taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Territorial and Settlement Development Operational Programme (TSDOP); - Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme (EEEOP); - Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme (CCHOP); - Public Administration and Civil Service Development Operational Programme (KÖFOP); - Economic Development and Innovation Operational Programme (EDIOP); - Hungarian Fisheries Operational Programme (MAHOP).
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Table 11 - Inventory Table of the Case Study of Hungary (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

- **The Case-Study of Ireland**

Model of Governance: Ireland is a sovereign, independent, democratic state with a parliamentary system of government. Supervised by the national Department of the Environment, the local government system comprises five county borough corporations – which are large towns that have the administrative status of a county (Cork, Dublin, Galway, Limerick, Waterford) – and 31 county councils (at municipal level), as well as numerous urban district councils and boards of town commissioners, with more limited duties regarding to functions outside their scope¹⁰². In between the two levels, three indirectly elected Regional Assemblies exist and they are responsible for the co-ordination, development and support of strategic planning and sustainable development while promoting effectiveness in local government and public services¹⁰³, such as urban planning, infrastructure, water management or housing¹⁰⁴.

The urban planning system in Ireland is operated by the 31 local authorities. The elected councils (operating at local authority or municipal district level) prepare the Development Plans, the Local Area Plans and the Landscape Character Assessments. Furthermore, they designate protected structures and conservation areas and provide non-statutory guidance, for example on the design of new developments. Every development project requires planning permission from the local authority unless it is designated strategic infrastructure at the national level. In 2014, Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs) were established in each local authority. They prepare Local Economic Development Plans and work with other actors to implement them. Furthermore, LCDCs ensure that local planning is consistent with other plans¹⁰⁵.

Important policy decisions are made by the elected councils. The county or city manager is responsible for its administration and, usually, consults with members of the council before discharging important executive functions. There is a city manager for each county borough council, and for each county

¹⁰² Encyclopedia Britannica | Ireland – Government and Society (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Ireland/Government-and-society>)

¹⁰³ Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) | The Land-Use of Ireland (<https://www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy/land-use-Ireland.pdf>)

¹⁰⁴ Encyclopedia Britannica | Ireland – Government and Society (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Ireland/Government-and-society>)

¹⁰⁵ Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) | The Land-Use of Ireland (<https://www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy/land-use-Ireland.pdf>)

council there is a county manager, who also acts as manager for the lesser local authorities within the county¹⁰⁶.

Landscape Approach: Ireland has already developed studies on landscape characterisation and assessment at regional scale. Yet, at higher level, landscape provisions were not taken into consideration in the execution of sectoral measures that had impacts on landscape and its dynamics. In terms of approach, the Irish Central Government attempts to make amends, by strengthening the legal framework towards the recognition of its protection, management and planning. The implementation of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) at this level, reveals to be particularly important, since the Irish National Landscape Strategy follows its specific measures – Awareness-raising, Training and Education, Identification and Evaluation and Implementation – as driving forces for its execution. In a sense, the effort made by municipal and regional administrations in applying the Convention within their contexts, was recognised as a bottom-up measure, essential for the designing of a broader and collaborative policy, by reinforcing the commitment towards landscape appreciation.

¹⁰⁶Encyclopedia Britannica | Ireland – Government and Society (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Ireland/Government-and-society>)

Ireland (IRL)¹⁰⁷
ELC rectification – March 22nd of 2002; ELC entry into force – March 1st of 2004
<p>Territorial Legal Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agriculture (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Irish Statue Book – eISB – num.23 of 1974); – Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999 (Irish Statue Book – eISB – num.17 of 1999); – Planning and Development Act, 2000 (Irish Statue Book – eISB – num.30 of 2000); – National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004 (Irish Statue Book – eISB – num.22 of 2004); – Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010 (Irish Statue Book – eISB – num.30 of 2010): landscape is recognised in this law; – Forestry Act, 2014 (Irish Statue Book – eISB – num.31 of 2014); – Social Welfare Act, 2016 (Irish Statue Book – eISB – num.15 of 2016); – Planning and Development (Amendment) Act, 2018 (Irish Statue Book – eISB – num.16 of 2018); – Local Government Act, 2019 (Irish Statue Book – eISB – num.1 of 2019)
Territorial Management Instruments
PLANS AND PROGRAMMES¹⁰⁸
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Territorial Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Framework (NPF) – aimed at national level, establishes a broad national strategy to secure balanced regional development and overall proper planning and sustainable development and the co-ordination of lower-level plans; • Regional Spatial & Economic Strategies – aimed at regional level, translate the provisions from the NPF at this level and prepares the framework for the elaboration of Local Development Plans; • Local Economic and Community Plans – aimed at municipal level, it's a six-year strategic plans to promote social, economic and community development at the local level. The economic element is developed by the Local Authority, the community element by the Local Community Development Committee; • County and City Development Plans – aimed at municipal level, they are statutory land-use plans for counties or cities; • Local Area Plans – aimed at municipal level, provide more detailed planning and zoning policies for designated towns. – Sectoral Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2016-2035: city-region wide transport plan

¹⁰⁷ The content of the present Inventory Table of the Case Study was taken from the following sources: The Irish Government – Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht | A National Landscape Strategy for Ireland – Strategy Issues Paper for Consultation (<https://www.chg.gov.ie/app/uploads/2015/07/NLS-SIP-English.pdf>); The Irish Government – Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht | National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 (<https://www.chg.gov.ie/app/uploads/2015/07/N-Landscape-Strategy-english-Web.pdf>)

¹⁰⁸ Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) | The Land-Use of Ireland (<https://www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy/land-use-Ireland.pdf>)

<p>– LANDSCAPE TOOLS, according to the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (Irish Statue Book – eISB – num.30 of 2000);¹⁰⁹</p>				
<p>– Landscape Character Assessment (LCA): tool for identifying the features that give a locality its particular ‘sense of place’ and can be used to categorize the landscape into areas of similar character.</p> <p>The Planning and Development Act, 2000 (Irish Statue Book – eISB – num.30 of 2000), introduced requirements for preservation of the character of the landscape and made statutory provision for areas of special amenity and landscape conservation areas. The Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government (DEHLG) set out guidelines on the concept of landscape character areas, its components and values and how these should be assessed, as the main spatial framework for a landscape policy.</p>				
Scope	Protection Policies	Management Policies	Planning Policies	Sectoral Policies
<p>Authorities and Entities</p>	International scale			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Partnerships at Global Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Urban Parks Region – Partnerships at European Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Europe, Entente Europe, International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) 			
	National scale			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of Ireland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine; Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment; Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG); Department of Education and Skills (DES); Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (DECLG); Department of Rural and Community Development; Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport – Entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological Survey Ireland; City Managers Association; Dublin Institute of Technology; Fáilte Ireland; Heritage Council; Irish Landscape Institute; Landscape Alliance Ireland; Teagasc; – Universities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University College of Dublin (UCD); – Commissions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Landscape Strategy Steering Group (NLSSG) 			
<p>Awareness Raising</p>	<p>Conferences and Seminars</p>			
	<p>From the Irish Landscape Institute (ILI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ILI Green Infrastructure Conference – 2012 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted by ILI, Dublin City Council and Fingal Country Council 			

¹⁰⁹ The Irish Environment | Landscape Character Assessment (<http://www.irishenvironment.com/iepedia/landscape-character-assessment/>)

<p>Awareness Raising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference on green infrastructure design towards the remediation and transformation of the landscape • Aimed at citizens, landscape professionals, engineers, ecologists, planners, architects, journalists, heritage officers, psychologists and economists. <p>– ILI Seminar: Investing in Our Public Parks - 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-disciplinary seminar on public parks on several key aspects of public parks design and management; • With reference to current research, practice, and specific case studies in ecology and biodiversity, planning and green infrastructure; <p>– ILI Seminar: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – 2016</p> <p>– Conference "Greening the Urban Environment" – 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised by ILI in cooperation with IFLA Europe, World Urban Parks Region and Entente Europe <p>Seminar on Nature Based Solutions and on the design of green and blue infrastructures in urban management and planning</p>
<p>Training and Education</p>	<p>Multidisciplinary training for Authorities, Entities and Professionals</p> <p>– Developments in Landscape Character Assessment: Tools for strategic decision making and the management of the Landscape - 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on new methodologies and approaches for enhancing and expanding the use of Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) through the National Landscape Strategy of Ireland • Aimed at planners, infrastructure developers, landscape and urban managers and those involved in heritage or tourism <p>Landscape Architecture courses for Students</p> <p>– First Degree in Landscape Architecture: University College of Dublin (UCD);</p> <p>– First Degree in City Planning and Environmental Policy: University College of Dublin (UCD);</p> <p>– Masters Degree in Landscape Architecture: University College of Dublin (UCD);</p> <p>– Masters Degree in Urban Design and Planning: University College of Dublin (UCD);</p> <p>– Masters Degree in Regional and Urban Planning: University College of Dublin (UCD);</p>
<p>Identification and Evaluation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">National scale</p> <p>Description of the Landscape</p> <p>The landscape of the "Esmerald Isle" is influenced by western maritime climate due to its proximity with the Atlantic Ocean. This, combined with the equable climate and all year long participation, is particularly beneficial to the grasslands, which are the mainstay of the country's large livestock population. In terms of physiognomy, Ireland has a rugged coastline and a broad central plain with several lakes and wetlands surrounded by mountain ranges in the north, south and west. Its geographic isolation helped the development of a rich heritage of culture and tradition that was linked initially to the Gaelic language. The overall image of a dramatic rural landscape, with ancient ruins and thatched cottages that characterises the island attract many people for visit.</p>

Identification and Evaluation	<p>Current Landscape Dynamics</p> <p>For the last decades, the Irish landscape changed considerably, mostly due to World War II. After it ended, the total area of forest areas has increased, which also led to the higher woodland exploitation. Also, the construction of resorts, hotels, sporting and recreational facilities during the 1950s contributed to tourism growth, which still plays a very important role in the Irish economy today. Currently, the landscape is marked by a large road system, as a result of scattered rural population. Yet, the continuous growth of large urban areas has outpaced much of the road infrastructure, which was planned way before of the economic expansion of the last 20 years. And so, this changed the social dynamics in highly dense areas.</p>	
	<p>Landscape Units</p> <p>As it follows the provisions from the Landscape Character Assessment (LCA), the identification and characterisation of the Irish landscapes will be done not through the delimitation of Landscape units but through Landscape Character Types (LCT). Similar to the concept of Landscape Units, LCT are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogenous in character. Some counties have already their own Landscape Character Assessment and their respective Character Types, but it has not been done at national level, yet. According to the objective 3.2 "Develop a National Landscape Character Assessment" of the National Landscape Strategy of Ireland 2015-2015, the Irish landscape will be identified, characterised and mapped in order to provide the data and qualitative information required to evaluate its current position and underpin effective spatial planning, landscape-centred decision making and to appropriately evaluate it. Details on the execution of this objective are described in the same strategy.</p>	
Landscape Quality Objectives	<p>National scale</p>	
	<p>LQO-1. Recognize Landscape in law; LQO-2. Develop a National Landscape Character Assessment; LQO-3. Develop Landscape Policies; LQO-4. Increase Landscape Awareness; LQO-5. Identity Education, Research and Training Needs; LQO-6. Strengthen Public Participation.</p>	
Implementation	<p>National scale</p>	
	<p>The National Landscape Strategy is the means by which the State - in particular, the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht - working in co-operation with public authorities, stakeholders, communities and individuals, will provide a framework for the protection of the many cultural, social, economic and environmental values embedded in the landscape. It sets out specific measures to integrate and embed landscape considerations in all sectors which influence the landscape and improve and enhance the quality of decision-making by those who have an impact on it, by understanding the dynamic interactive characteristics of landscape. Supporting a living landscape and a strong community identity, it reflects many useful contributions and suggestions made during the public consultation process, by recognising concerns arising from competing priorities in the landscape and how it will address such challenges. Thus, it defines the following main objectives: - Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the Irish approach to sustainable development;</p>	<p>SECTORAL MEASURES THAT ARE REFERENCED IN THE STRATEGY</p>
		<p>Biodiversity | National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</p> <p>This Action Plan captures the objectives, targets and actions for biodiversity that will be undertaken by a wide range of government, civil society and private sectors to achieve Ireland's Vision for Biodiversity - enhances the need to restore and preserve ecosystems while it benefits all sectors of society and stands out Ireland's efforts in contributing for halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems in the European Union and globally.</p> <p>MEASURES: mainstream biodiversity into decision-making across all sectors; strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity; increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside; conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment; expand and improve management of</p>

	<p>- Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape;</p>	<p>protected areas and species; strengthen international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>- Provide a policy framework, which will put in place sectoral measures at national and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape;</p> <p>- Take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible.</p>	<p>Climate Change | National Climate Change Adaptation Framework</p> <p>This framework provides a strategic policy that ensures adaptation measures which are taken across different sectors and levels of government to reduce Ireland's vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate change. Aims for an effective role played by all stakeholders in putting place an active and enduring adaptation policy regime.</p> <p>Defines actions for research and knowledge base, governance, sectoral plans, local plans, stakeholder consultation.</p>
	<p>Methodology - The compiling process of this strategy started with the establishment of a National Landscape Strategy Steering Group (NLSSG), containing representatives from government departments, agencies, institutions and non-governmental organisations, as well as other state representatives that have a role in protecting, managing and planning the landscape - Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht; Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine; Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government; Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport; Geological Survey Ireland; An Taisce; Coillte; Country and City Managers Association; Dublin Institute of Technology; Fáilte Ireland; Farming Representatives; Heritage Council; Irish Landscape Institute; Landscape Alliance Ireland; Meath County Council; Teagasc; University College Dublin. Along with a wider consultive panel, NLSSG identified and tabuled landscapes issues, with the formation of three focus groups: on policy, landscape character analysis, public consultation and participation. Then, a Strategy Issues Paper was issued in September 2011 for public consultation - submissions were received from community bodies, private individuals, third level institutions, local and regional authorities, NGOs, government departments and agencies. Considered by the NLSSG, these submissions led to the publication of "A Draft Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2014-2024" in July 2014 for public consultation, as required under the screening process for Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment.</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage | Ireland Heritage 2030</p> <p>This framework recognizes the vital role that heritage plays in the community, economy and society by defining values, principles and strategic priorities which will guide and inform this sector over the next decade. Enhances the importance of shared responsibility of people, communities, businesses and local and national Government in protecting the Irish heritage and ensuring it is cared for into the future.</p> <p>Defines specific objectives and actions through 3 themes: National Leadership and Heritage; Heritage Partnerships; Communities and Heritage.</p>
	<p>I. Implementation</p> <p>The implementation programme of this 10-year strategy is divided into two phases:</p> <p>A. PHASE ONE TASKS (years 1-5): 1) start research and preparation; 2) create National Landscape Character Assessment; 3) prepare Landscape Character Assessment guidelines; 4) supporting objectives, as appropriate and; 5) review;</p>	<p>Energy | Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030</p> <p>The main objective of this document its to guide a transition to a low carbon energy system, which provides secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy to citizens and businesses. Considers European and International climate change objectives and agreements, as well as Irish social, economic and employment priorities, plus; an extensive consultation conducted by the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources (DCENR), following the 2014 publication of the Green Paper on energy policy in Ireland.</p>
		<p>Spatial Planning | Ireland 2040 - National Planning Framework</p> <p>MEASURES (aimed at landscape): Protect and promote the "sense of place" and culture and the quality, character and distinctiveness of the Irish rural landscape that make them authentic and attractive as places to live, work and visit; facilitate the development of the rural economy while maintaining and protecting the natural landscape and built heritage which are vital to rural tourism; ensure effective management of shared landscapes, heritage, water catchments, habitats, species, trans-boundary issues in relation to environmental policy; facilitate landscape</p>

	<p>B. PHASE TWO TASKS (years 5-10): 1) continue with implementation of priority actions; 2) supporting objectives and; 3) monitor and review.</p> <p>II. Objectives and Actions</p> <p>Derived from the European Landscape Convention, the defined objectives and actions will ensure the integration of landscape issues in decision-making processes and that types of landscapes are recognised in this regard. The implementation of these actions will require further input and consultation with key stakeholders. Still, it must take place within the context of Government policy on public finances and staff numbers and further policy directives as set out by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform.</p>	<p>protection, management and change through the preparation of a National Landscape Character Map and development of guidance on local landscape character assessments.</p> <p>Sustainable Development | Our Sustainable Future - A Framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2020</p> <p>Sets challenges on how to address them in making sure that the quality of life and general well being can be improved and sustained in the decades to come. Aims at improving synergies and identifying and tackling policy gaps, policy conflicts and trade-offs as part of a coherent, joined up approach to policy making on sustainable development.</p> <p>It takes into account the following principles: economy; satisfaction of human needs by the efficient use of resources; equity between generations; gender equity; respect for ecological integrity and biodiversity, social equity and; respect for cultural heritage/ diversity.</p> <p>Within this last theme, it sets up an objective on maintenance of the quality of landscapes, of the heritage of the man-made environment and of the historical and cultural resources.</p>
Implementation	<p>Actions for LQO-1. Recognize Landscape in law</p> <p>Intended Vision:</p> <p>Ensure that landscape is recognised as an explicit factor in decision-making under a range of existing and future legislation.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <p>LQO1-A-1. By DAHG and other Departments/ Agencies: The term "landscape" has been defined in the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010. To support this, complementary legislation and codes will be examined to see whether gaps need to be addressed.</p>	
	<p>Actions for LQO-2. Develop a National Landscape Character Assessment</p> <p>Intended Vision:</p> <p>Irish landscapes that are identified, characterised and mapped in order to provide data and qualitative information required to evaluate its current position and underpin effective spatial planning, landscape-centred decision-making and to appropriately evaluate it - this objective will complement Northern Ireland's Landscape Charter and a National Landscape Character Assessment will be undertaken.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <p>LQO2-A-1.1 By DAHG, other Departments and Agencies: Develop a data framework on a national GIS platform to provide the structure for on-going collection, monitoring and review of the physical, scientific, ecological, biodiversity and cultural landscape data, as it will reflect existing environmental classifications and national and local initiatives on land-cover and land-use habitat mapping. It will also set objective, consistent descriptions and interpret all elements and characteristics of Ireland's landscape types and areas within a standardised format;</p> <p>LQO2-A-1.2 By DAHG, other Departments and Agencies: Prepare a National Landscape Character Map using the evidence base to describe and assess distinct landscape character areas at national scale. Incorporating linked, open and online data, it will use Landscape Character Assessment methodology and include an outline Historic Landscape Characterisation;</p>	

	<p>LQO2-A-2. By DAHG/ DECLG: Prepare statutory guidelines on local Landscape Character Assessments for Planning Authorities under section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), following best international practice and appropriate assessment methodologies;</p> <p>LQO2-A-3. By Planning Authorities: Prepare Landscape Character Assessment at local and interlocal authority level - building on the National Landscape Character Assessment and using Landscape Character Assessment Guidelines - as they will inform and guide landscape policy, action plans and local authority development plans.</p>
	<p>Actions for LQO-3. Develop Landscape Policies</p>
	<p>Intended Vision:</p> <p>Develop and implement policies for landscape protection, management and planning in all relevant sectors of public administration.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <p>LQO3-A-1.1 By DAHG: Prepare an inventory of all programmes and policies that have or may have a significant impact on landscape while updating this strategy with emerging policies;</p> <p>LQO3-A-1.2 By various government Departments, Agencies: Ensure that sector-specific policies, strategies and relevant legislation within their remit are fully consistent with the objectives set out in the National Landscape Strategy, plus, outline measures to resolve any policy conflicts or gaps. Department-specific landscape policy plans may be considered and prepared if appropriate - should include policies on the adoption and use of Landscape Character Assessment and landscape quality objectives;</p> <p>LQO3-A-2. By Applicable Public Authorities: Prepare periodic "State of the Landscape" reports by each relevant public authority, to take note of changes to the landscape and indicate progress on integrating landscape into the work of the organisation and on meeting landscape quality objectives, plus; add a summary compilation published by DAHG.</p>
	<p>Actions for LQO-4. Increase Landscape Awareness</p>
	<p>Intended Vision:</p> <p>Increase public awareness and understanding about landscapes, including the linkage between its resources, layout, geology, hydrology, ecology and the well-being of its people.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <p>LQO4-A-1. By DAHG/ Heritage Council: Develop definitions, analytical tools and descriptions to describe the nature of landscape, its forming, dynamic and evolution processes;</p> <p>LQO4-A-2. By DAHG/ Heritage Council: Develop public awareness programmes to promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An understanding of landscape values and resources and its role in promoting attractiveness, supporting ecosystem services and in ensuring economic prosperity; - How sustainable landscape management can meet the challenges of climate change adaptation and mitigation, food-security, health and well-being; <p>LQO4-A-3. By DAHG/ Heritage Council: Ensure landscape change management and practices are effective, by providing appropriate support to public participation initiatives;</p> <p>LQO4-A-4. By DAHG/ Heritage Council, Others: Develop annual landscape awards in cooperation with relevant professional and educational institutes to generate public interest in and promote wider awareness of the landscape, plus; encourage the inclusion of landscape categories in established award schemes, for example those relating to agriculture, architecture, biodiversity, food production, Green Schools, recreation, science, Tidy Towns, tourism, urban design and planning;</p> <p>LQO4-A-5. By DAHG: Complete and publish the Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes Survey of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.</p>
	<p>Actions for LQO-5. Identity Education, Research and Training Needs</p>
	<p>Intended Vision:</p> <p>Ensure an all-inclusive and effective approach to landscape management, by identifying current knowledge and gaps in education, research and training in relation to the landscape.</p>

	<p>Actions:</p> <p>LQO5-A-1. By DAHG, Educational Authorities, Professional Institutes: Audit the existing level of landscape education modules and landscape research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify gaps to be remedied within landscape education and associated disciplines and the National Framework of Qualifications levels at which they exist; - Develop appropriate higher and further education programmes in disciplines directly linked to landscape, in compliance with international requirements for undergraduate and postgraduate accreditation; - Develop and integrate landscape training into Continuing Professional Development programmes; - Develop a landscape module at an appropriate National Framework of Qualifications level to be integrated into agricultural training programmes; - Include internships and training in landscape architecture within existing professional training programmes in State bodies. <p>LQO5-A-2. By DAHG/ Heritage Council: Facilitate the survey and identification of best landscape management and landscape policy practice in Ireland, for exchange of knowledge with other international parties;</p> <p>LQO5-A-3. By DAHG/ Heritage Council: Organise multi-disciplinary conferences on practice and research in the area of landscape management and conservation;</p> <p>LQO5-A-4. By DAHG/ DES/ Heritage Council: Facilitate the introduction of landscape education into the primary and secondary school curriculum through appropriate disciplines and exploring the opportunities offered by existing schemes including Green Schools and the transition year programme.</p>
	<p>Actions for LQO-6. Strengthen Public Participation</p>
	<p>Intended Vision:</p> <p>Seek effective methods of partnership, engagement and agreement between public authorities, the general public, voluntary organisations and interest groups to promote sustainable landscape change, protection and planning</p> <p>Actions:</p> <p>LQO6-A-1. By DAHG/ DES/ Heritage Council: Develop methods of participation by establish new innovative approaches aimed at shaping, reviewing and monitoring of landscape policies and objectives, in order to encourage the State and citizens to take part in sustainable management of the landscape;</p> <p>LQO6-A-2. By DAHG/ Heritage Council: Describe values, character, strengths and threats within landscape by encouraging direct involvement by civil society and other participants to discuss and analyse on their local Landscape Character Assessments;</p> <p>LQO6-A-3. By DAHG: Encourage participation in the European Landscape Convention organisations RECEP-ENELC for local and regional authorities; UNISCAPE for universities; and CIVILSCAPE for civil society organisations.</p>
	<p>III. Coordination of Actions</p> <p>Departments and agencies must share responsibilities to obtain successful integration of the National Landscape Strategy into a broad range of policy areas. Each authority will be responsible for the application of the Strategy within its own area of competence. The Minister of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht will coordinate inter-departmental delivery and conduct mid-term review of the strategy while the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht will lead its coordination. Thus, the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, with the active assistance of other relevant departments, agencies, core partners and stakeholders, will coordinate and set in place an implementation programme to assist in the delivery of actions as set out in the Strategy.</p>
<p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Monitoring arrays not found</p>
<p>Financing</p>	<p>Financial funds not found</p>

Table 12 - Inventory Table of the Case Study of Ireland (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

- **The Case-Study of Portugal**

Model of Governance: The Portuguese State is divided into two major levels of government – national and municipal. The Central Government follows constitutional provisions through the envisagement of policies on education, health, culture heritage, land-use, among others. Constitutional policies are also addressed to the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira archipelagos, although they have their own legal framework. Particularly, in land-use policies, the Central Government provides spatial planning tools at national, regional and local levels towards an integrated and cohesive territorial development. It gives technical assistance for the spatial planning at regional and municipal levels, through the Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (CCDRs), which are the entities responsible for the management of national and local policies related to environment, landscape and spatial planning. Most of the municipal administrations are managed individually, although they are encouraged by law to form inter-municipal associations for land use, public buildings and infrastructure planning.¹¹⁰

State authorities and public companies controlled by the national government, also have a part in taking into action land-use policies. For example, the Institute of Nature and Forest Conservation (ICNF), General-Directorates on the Territory (DGT) – the main responsible for spatial and landscape planning, Agriculture and Rural Development, Cultural Heritage (DGPC), among others. These entities also collaborate with lower level administrations and associations towards the small-scale development of its directives.¹¹¹

Landscape Approach: In terms of landscape approach, Portugal shows efforts in designing instruments that attempt to follow the provisions defined in the European Landscape Convention (ELC) while taking into consideration the exchange of knowledge and experiences from other participant parties, which is an advantage for the dissemination of future spatial developments. However, Portugal still has a vague and ambiguous policy for landscape.

Portugal signed the Florence Convention in 2000 and, in preparation of its entry into force, which happened five years later, studies were made on the identification and characterisation of the Portuguese Landscapes at Continental level and generic quality objectives were defined. This offered

¹¹⁰ Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) | The Land-Use of Portugal (<https://www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy/land-use-Portugal.pdf>)

¹¹¹ Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) | The Land-Use of Portugal (<https://www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy/land-use-Portugal.pdf>)

an opportunity for the inclusion of potential landscape provisions within the Legal Framework of Territorial Management Instruments (RJIGT). In 2015, an amendment of this legal framework was envisaged, and as a matter of fact, landscape references are here mentioned in territorial development and in the protection of protected areas. Yet, it does not give specific provisions that somehow recognise landscape dynamics or features in spatial management. Particularly, the National Spatial Planning Policy Programme (PNPOT), within its measures on territory and landscape matters, established as a main priority the implementation of the Convention through the elaboration of an Architecture and Landscape National Policy (PNAP), which was approved in 2014. This policy also has its flaws in terms of design and content, since it focuses on the importance of regulating professional activities – exclusively, Architecture and Landscape Architecture – that contribute the most for landscape development while giving unclear and undetailed measures on the achievement of a desired type of landscape. And so, in this case, it appears that landscape is seen more as sectoral action, associated with the protection of architectural heritage, natural resources and biodiversity, than a transversal policy that affects the whole territory.

To fight against with this concept, efforts have been made at local level, through the implementation of financed pilot-projects based on international landscape tools that are not recognised within the Portuguese legal framework or the creation of Landscape Observatories/ Laboratories, as they disseminate information and promote exchange of knowledge of landscape matters and local development. Furthermore, studies on the integration of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) have also been made at this level, for instance, guidelines for the revision and amendment of the Intermunicipal Spatial Planning Plans (PIOT) or Municipal Spatial Planning Plans (PMOT), in order to promote the integration of landscape directives for its management, protection and planning for soil use management and territorial development. Eventually, these actions contributed for the creation of a Spatial and Urban Planning Observatory (OOTU) at national level, which is currently in underdevelopment, responsible for monitoring the efficiency of the territorial management system and its instruments in spatial development.

On the other hand, at a regional level – specifically, at the autonomous region level – the Archipelago of Azores has designed a policy for the preservation and safeguard of its own landscapes. Similar to what was done at Continental level, a study for the identification and characterisation of Azorean landscapes was developed by the Regional Government of Azores. The study served as basis for the Government's Information System and Management Support of the Landscape of Azores (SIAGPA), responsible for promoting the methodology used in landscape identification, characterisation and in

the defined quality objectives, which are envisaged in law. In addition, SIAGPA oversees the monitoring of the landscapes, although it is a component that is still undefined. In any way, the Azorean case stands out in comparison to other regions from Continental Portugal since it is the only one that envisages the provisions from the European Landscape Convention (ELC).

When it comes to Portuguese case, it should be noted that the Central Government has potentialities in strengthening its policies for landscape, through well-designed programmes and plans that take into consideration the provisions from the Portuguese Constitution¹¹², in which recognises landscape protection in territorial management since its rectification, in 1976. This reference could also improve the scope of the legal framework currently in force – for example, of Law no. 31/2014 of May 30th of 2014 on Public Policy of Soils, Territorial Planning and Urban Planning (Republic Gazette - DR no. 104/2014 - Series I - 30.05.2014) – on sectoral development, nature and heritage protection.

¹¹² Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly – DR no. 86 – Series I – 10.04.1976

Portugal (PT)
ELC signing date – March 23rd 2005
<p>Territorial Legal Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Constitution of the Portuguese Republic of 1976, 2005 amendment (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly – DR no. 86 – Series I – 10.04.1976): landscape is subject of Article no. 66 (“Environment and Life Quality”); – Decree-Law no. 451/1982 of November 16th of 1982 of the National Agricultural Reserve (RAN) (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly – DR no. 265/1982 – Series I – 16.11.1982); – Decree-Law no. 321/1983 of July 5th of 1983 of the National Ecological Reserve (REN) (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly - DR no. 152/1983 - Series I - 05.07.1983); – Law no.46/ 1986 of October 14th on the Education System (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly – DR no. 237/1986 - Series I - 14.10.1986); – Law no. 48/1990 of August 24th of 1990 on Health (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly – DR no. 195/1990 - Series I - 24.08.1990); – Law no.107/2001 of September 8th of 2001 on the protection and enhancement of Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly - DR no. 208/2001 - Series I-A - 08.09.2000); – Law no. 58/2005 of December 29th of 2005 on the institutional framework for sustainable Water Management (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly - DR no. 249/2005 - Series I-A - 29.12.2005) – Decree-Law no. 142/2008 of July 24th of 2008 of the Legal Framework for Nature and Biodiversity Conservation (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly – DR no. 142/2008 – Series I – 24.07.2008) – Decree-Law no. 58/2011 of May 4th of 2011 of the Environmental Assessment (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly – DR no. 86/2011 – Series I – 04.05.2011) – Ministerial Order no. 9010/2013 of June 28th of 2013 on the establishment of the Drafting Committee for the National Policy on Architecture and Landscape (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly – DR no. 131/2013 – Series II – 10.07.2013) – Law no. 19/2014 of April 14th of 2014 on Environment (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly - DR no. 73/2014 - Series I - 14.04.2014) – Law no. 31/2014 of May 30th of 2014 on Public Policy of Soils, Territorial Planning and Urban Planning (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly - DR no. 104/2014 - Series I - 30.05.2014) – Decree-Law no. 80/2015 of May 14th of 2015 of the Legal Framework of Territorial Management Instruments (RJIGT) (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly - DR no. 93/2015 - Series I - 14.05.2015) – Resolution of the Council of Ministers no. 45/2015 of July 4th of 2015 on the approval of the National Policy on Landscape and Architecture (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly - DR no. 130/2015 - Series I - 07.07.2015) – Law no. 75/2017 of August 17th of 2017 on Wastelands (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly - DR no. 158/2017 - Series I - 17.08.2017); – Decree-Law no. 152-B/2017 of December 11th of 2017 of the Legal Framework of Environmental Impact Assessment (RJAIA) (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly – DR no. 236/2017 – 1st Supply – Series I – 11.12.2017).
Territorial Management Instruments
TERRITORIAL PROGRAMMES - aimed at national, regional and intermunicipal scales, they establish general strategies for political and spatial planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sectoral Programmes (PSOT) - concretize public policies of the different sectors of State's Central Administration, such as public security, risk prevention, tourism, health, energy measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Spatial Planning Programme (PNPOT): is the most important instrument that defines objectives and strategic options for territorial development and establishes the organization model of the national territory; • Regional Spatial Planning Programme (PROT): define a regional strategy for the territory, integrating the options established at national scale and the municipal strategies for local development, serving as a framework for the elaboration of programmes and plans aimed at intermunicipal or municipal level; • Regional Forest Planning Programme (PROF): aimed at regional level for protection, management and planning of forest areas.

- Special Programmes (PEOT) - define protection regimes of natural and valuable resources exclusively. Special programmes, which can be related to coastal area protection, public waters regulation, overrule territorial plans at intermunicipal or municipal scale:
 - Coastal Shoreline Spatial Planning Programmes (POOC): special programmes aimed at national level for protection, management and planning of coastal areas;
 - Protected Areas Spatial Planning Programmes (POAP): special programmes aimed at national level for protection, management and planning of protected areas;
 - Public Water Reservoirs Spatial Planning Plans (POAAP): special programmes aimed at national level that establish measures for the protection and valorisation of water resources in order to ensure their sustainable use.

TERRITORIAL PLANS - elaborated at intermunicipal or municipal scales, they serve guidelines and concrete actions aimed at landscape planning, defining soil use at greater detail

- Intermunicipal Spatial Planning Plans (PIOT)
 - Intermunicipal Spatial Plan (PDI), Urbanization Plan (PU), Detail Plan (PP) - mandatory instruments elaborated at intermunicipal scale, which establishes strategies for soil occupation, localization of different infrastructure and collective equipment, plus, the implementation and volumetry of the buildings.
- Municipal Spatial Planning Plans (PMOT)
 - Municipal Spatial Plan (PDM), Urbanization Plan (PU), Detail Plan (PP) - mandatory instruments elaborated at municipal scale, which establishes strategies for soil occupation, localization of different infrastructure and collective equipment, plus, the implementation and volumetry of the buildings.

Scope Specific measures	Protection Policies	Management Policies	Planning Policies	Sectoral Policies
Authorities and Entities	International scale			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnerships at Global Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO World Heritage Commission - Partnerships at European Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Europe, CIVILSCAPE; Galician School of Landscape - Juana de Vega (Galicia); Official Association of Architects of Madrid (COAM); Spanish Association of Urbanists Technicians (AETU); Superior School of Galicia (ESG); Superior Technical School of Architecture of Madrid (ETSAM) 			
	National scale			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government of Portugal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development; Ministry of Culture; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Environment and Energy Transition; Ministry of Infrastructures and Habitation; Ministry of Planning; • Ministry of Environment and Energy Transition: Assistant Secretary of State for Mobility; State Secretary for Environment; State Secretary for Territorial Planning and Nature Conservation; State Secretary for Energy - Authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitivity and Innovation Agency (ACI, I.P); Development and Cohesion Agency (ADC, I.P); Environmental Agency of Portugal (APA); Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT, I.P); Habitation and Urban Rehabilitation Institute (IHRU, I.P); Infrastructures of Portugal (IP, S.A); Mobility and Transportation Institute (IMT, I.P); National Authority of Civil Protection (ANPC); National Authority of Communication (ANC); National Energy Network (REN); Nature and Forest Conservation Institute (ICNF); Public Security Police (PSP); Republican National Guard (GNR); Tourism of Portugal (TP, I.P) 				

Authorities
and Entities

– Entities

- Civil Engineering National Laboratory (LNEC); Competitiveness and Innovation Agency (IAPMEI); Financial Institute for Agriculture and Fisheries (IFAP); General-Direction of Agriculture and Rural Development (DGADR); General-Direction of Arts (DRArtes); General-Direction of Cultural Activities (DGAC); General-Direction of Cultural Heritage (DGPC); General-Direction of Economic Activities (DGAE); General-Direction of Education (DGE); General-Direction of Higher Education (DGES); General-Direction of Territory (DGT); General-Inspection of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning (IGAMAOT); General-Inspection of Cultural Activities (IGAC); General-Inspection of Education and Science (IGEC); National Council of Education (CNEDU); Planning, Policies and Central Administration (GPP); Portuguese Sport and Youth Institute (IPDJ); Portuguese Company for Water (EPAL); Strategy, Planning and Cultural Evaluation Office (GEPAC); Trains of Portugal (CP)

– Professional Associations

- Association of Architects (OA); Association of Engineers (OE); Portuguese Association of Landscape Architects (APAP); Portuguese Association of Geographers (APGEO); Portuguese Association of Urbanists (AUP)

– Universities

- New University of Lisbon (UNL); University of Algarve (UAAlg); University of Aveiro (UA); University of Coimbra (UC); University of Évora (UE); University of Lisbon (UL); University of Minho (UM); University of Porto (UP); University of Trás-dos-Montes & Alto Douro (UTAD).

– Academic Research Centres

- New University of Lisbon - Contemporary History Institute (IHC)
- University of Algarve - Center for Research on Space and Organizations (CIEO), Interdisciplinary Center for Archaeology and Evolution of Human Behaviour (ICArEHB)
- University of Coimbra - Center for Studies in Archaeology, Arts and Heritage Sciences (CEAAC), Center for Studies in Geography and Spatial Planning (CEGOT), Geosciences Centre (CGeo), Nucleus of Scientific Investigation of Forest Fires (NICIF)
- University of Évora - Institute of Agrarian and Environmental Sciences (ICAAM)
- University of Minho - Landscape, Heritage and Territory Laboratory (Lab2PT)
- University of Porto - Center for Archaeological Studies of the Universities of Coimbra and Porto (CEAUCP), Center for Studies in Architecture and Urbanism (CEAU), Center for Transdisciplinary Research Culture, Space and Memory (CITCEM), Research Centre in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources (CIBIO-InBIO)
- University of Lisbon - Social Sciences Institute (ISC)
- University of Trás-dos-Montes & Alto Douro - Center for Research and Agro-Environmental and Biological Technologies (CITAB)

– Associations

- National Association of Portuguese Municipalities (ANMP)
- National Federation of Wastelands (BALADI)
- Portuguese Association of Environmental Engineering (APEA)
- Portuguese Landscape Ecology Association (APEP)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MONTIS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Commissions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (CNADS) • Commission for the Monitoring of Architecture and Landscape Policy (CAAP) – Observatories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observatory of Spatial and Urban Planning of the General-Direction of Territory (under development) – Non-Governmental Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association for Sustainable Terrestrial System (ZERO) • National Association of Nature Conservation (QUERCUS) • Portuguese Association for Environmental Education (ASPEA)
	Regional scale
<p>Authorities and Entities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and Regional Development Commission (CCDR) - CCDR Norte, CCDR Centro, CCDR Lisboa e Vale do Tejo, CCDR Alentejo, CCDR Algarve; • Regional-Direction of Agriculture and Fisheries (Norte, Centro, Lisboa e Vale do Tejo, Alentejo, Algarve) • Regional-Direction of Culture (DRC) - DRC Norte, DRC Centro, DRC Lisboa e Vale do Tejo, DRC Alentejo, DRC Algarve – Government - Autonomous Region of Azores <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Secretary Agriculture and Forestry; Regional Secretary of Education and Culture; Regional Secretary of Energy, Environment and Tourism; Regional Secretary of Health; Regional Secretary of Sea, Science and Technology; Regional Secretary of Social Solidarity and; Regional Secretary of Transport and Public Works. – Government - Autonomous Region of Madeira <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Secretary Agriculture and Fishing; Regional Secretary of Culture; Regional Secretary of Education and Tourism; Regional Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources; Regional Secretary of Equipment and Infrastructure; Regional Secretary of Health; Regional Secretary of Inclusion and Social Affairs
	Local scale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parish Councils (Juntas de Freguesia) - 3091 parishes throughout the Continent, Azores and Madeira Autonomous Regions • City Councils (Câmaras Municipais) - 308 counties throughout the Continent, Azores and Madeira Autonomous Regions

<p>Authorities and Entities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation • Serra Henriques Foundation • Serralves Foundation • Luz Museum – Landscape Observatories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Observatory of Faculty of Science of University Of Porto (Porto) • Landscape Observatory of Charneca (Gaviãozinho) • Landscape Observatory of Madeira (Madeira Island) • Landscape Observatory of Protected Local Landscape of Socorro and Archeira Sierras (Torres Vedras) • Landscape Observatory of Paredes de Coura (Paredes de Coura) – Landscape Laboratories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furnas LandLab - Ecological and Landscape Restoration Project of the Furnas Lagoon Drainage Basin (São Miguel Island) • Landscape Laboratory of Guimarães (Guimarães)
<p>Awareness Raising</p>	<p>Publications</p> <p>From the General-Direction of the Territory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Estudos</i> collection - publications in collaboration with academic research groups or individuals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Urban System - Medium Sized Cities and Territorial Dynamics (Volumes I, II): Quatenaire Portugal; DGOTDU. 1996. Sistema Urbano Nacional: Cidades Médias e Dinâmicas Territoriais. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 972-97022-5-X; • National Urban System - Medium Sized Cities and Territorial Dynamics (Volume III): Quatenaire Portugal; DGOTDU. 1996. Sistema Urbano Nacional: Cidades Médias e Dinâmicas Territoriais. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 972-8569-03-3; • National Urban System - Complementary Network: MARQUES, Teresa Sá (UP); DGOTDU. 2002. Sistema Urbano Nacional: Rede Complementar. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 972-8569-30-0; • National Urban System - Synthesis: FERRÃO, João (UL); MARQUES, Teresa Sá (UP); DGOTDU. 2003. Sistema Urbano Nacional: Síntese. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 972-8569-31-9 • Guide for Strategic Evaluation of Impacts in Territory Planning: PARTIDÁRIO, Maria do Rosário (UNL); DGOTDU. 2003. Guia para Avaliação Estratégica de Impactes em Ordenamento do Território. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 972-8569-34-3 • Contributions for the Identification and Characterization of Portugal Continental Landscape (Volumes I, II, III, IV, V + Cartography map + CD-ROM): D'ABREU, Alexandre Cancela (UE); CORREIA, Teresa Pinto (UE); OLIVEIRA, Maria do Rosário (UE); DGOTDU. 2004. Contributos para a Identificação e Caracterização da Paisagem em Portugal Continental. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 972-8569-28-9

Awareness
Raising

- *Política de Cidades* series - publications on integration of sectoral policies in urban development
 - The Energy in the Cities of the Future: DGOTDU. 2008. A Energia das Cidades do Futuro. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-8569-41-9;
 - Smart Cities, Territorial Governance, Information and Communication Technologies: DGOTDU. 2008. Cidades Inteligentes, Governação Territorial e Tecnologias de Informação e Comunicação. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-8569-42-6;
 - The Identity of Places and their Collective Representation: DGOTDU. 2008. A Identidade dos Lugares e a sua Representação Colectiva. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-8569-43-3;
 - Climate Changes and Urban Development: DGOTDU. 2009. Alterações Climáticas e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-8569-46-4;
 - Governance and Participation in Territorial Management: DGOTDU. 2009. Governância e Participação na Gestão Territorial. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-8569-45-7;
 - Accessibility, Mobility and Urban Logistics: DGOTDU. 2011. Acessibilidade, Mobilidade e Logística Urbana. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-8569-50-1;
 - Public Security and Urban Development: DGOTDU. 2011. Segurança Pública e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-8569-60-0.
- Other publications
 - Guidelines for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention at Municipal Level: AFONSO, Marta (DGOTDU); BOTELHO, Maria João (DGOTDU); D'ABREU, Alexandre Cancela (UE); OLIVEIRA, Maria do Rosário (UE). 2011. A Paisagem na Revisão dos PDM: Orientações para a Implementação da Convenção Europeia da Paisagem no Âmbito Municipal. Direção-Geral de Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-8569-53-2

From the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation

- *Academic Texts* collection – Urbanism
 - Introduction to Urban Economy: LOPES, A. Simões; PONTES, José Pedro. 2010. Introdução à Economia Urbana. 1ªed, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-31-1286-3;
 - Urban Policies I - Tendencies, Strategies and Opportunities: PORTAS, Nuno; GRILO, Eduardo Marçal; FERRÃO, João; GODINHO, Teresa; CHARRUA, César. 2014. Políticas Urbanas I: Tendências, Estratégias e Oportunidades. 4ªed, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-31-1061-6
 - Territorial Planning as a Public Policy: FERRÃO, João; GASPAS, Jorge. 2014. Ordenamento do Território como Política Pública. 2ªed, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-31-1415-7;
 - Strategic Management of Cities and Regions: FERREIRA, António Fonseca; SAMPAIO, Jorge. 2015. Gestão Estratégica das Cidades e Regiões. 3ªed, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-723-1554-3;
 - Soil Policy in Municipal Planning: CORREIA, Paulo V. Dias. 2016. Política de Solos no Planeamento Municipal. 3ªed, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-31-0599-5;
 - Urban Morphology and City Design: LAMAS, José; DUARTE, Carlos. 2017. Morfologia Urbana e Desenho da Cidade. 9ªed, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Lisboa. ISBN: 978-972-31-0903-0;

	<p>– <i>Academic Texts</i> collection – Landscape Architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation - The Garden: CARAPINHA, Aurora; TREIB, Marc; CONSTANTINO, Manuela Vieira. 2006. Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian: O Jardim. 1ªed, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Lisboa. ISBN: 972-98728-4-8; • Gulbenkian - Architecture and Landscape: TOSTÕES, Ana; CORTE-REAL, Paula; CARAPINHA, Aurora; CONSTANTINO, Manuela Vieira. 2013. Gulbenkian: Arquitetura e Paisagem. 3ªed, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Lisboa. ISBN: 972-9872-86-4.
	From the Regional-Direction of Territorial Planning and Water Resources of the Government of the Autonomous Region of Azores
	<p>– Book of the Landscape of Azores - Contributions for the Identification and Characterization of the Landscape of Azores: D'ABREU, Alexandre Cancela; MOREIRA, José Marques; OLIVEIRA, Maria do Rosário; CORREIA, Teresa Pinto; FRANCO, Patrícia; CUNHA, Rui; GOUVEIA, Maria Manuel; MAGRO, Inês; ALVES, Pedro; GRACINHAS, Nuno. (2005) - Livro das Paisagens dos Açores - Contributos para a Identificação e Caracterização das Paisagens dos Açores. Secretaria Regional do Ambiente e do Mar, Direcção Regional do Ordenamento do Território e dos Recursos Hídricos.</p>
	Workshops and Seminars
Awareness Raising	<p>– International Conference "Sustainable Cities 2020" ("Cidades Sustentáveis 2020") - Lisbon, 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted by the Ministries of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Territorial Planning; DGT and CCDR-Lisboa and Vale do Tejo as an open discussion about sustainable development; contributions from international and national experts; target audience: central and local administrations technicians, professional associations, NGO's and other entities. <p>– Seminar "Scattered Occupation: Costs and Benefits at Local Scale" ("Ocupação Dispersa: Custos e Benefícios à Escala Local") - Évora, 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised by Évora City Council and CCDR-Alentejo aimed at professionals and citizens. <p>– XVI Iberoamerican Congress on Urbanism ("XVI Congresso Iberoamericano de Urbanismo") - Sintra, 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biannual congress organised by the Portuguese Association of Urbanists (AUP), Iberian Federation of Urbanists and Spanish Association of Urbanists Technicians; under the theme "Society and Territory: New Challenges", it was aimed at international and national, professionals from the construction sector. <p>– Southwest Landscape Forum: Rethinking the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention ("Repensar a Implementação da Convenção Europeia da Paisagem") - Porto, 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative initiative from Council of Europe, ENVOLVING LANDSCAPE, CIVILSCAPE and CCDR-Norte; forum that aimed to contribute for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, through the development of local action projects that promote landscape perception within citizens; participation of Portuguese and Spanish non-governmental organizations reflecting on good practices in landscape management and qualification, work methodologies, public policy in the landscape and mobilization of society; five sessions according to the following themes: "Training and Education", "Awareness-Raising", "Implementation", "European Cooperation" and "What's Next?"; target audience: civil society, university students, private and public authorities. <p>– Meeting "Cultural Landscapes - Concepts and Practices" ("Paisagens Culturais - Conceitos e Práticas") - Tomar, 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public meeting promoted by the DGT and DGPC.

Awareness
Raising

- Seminar "Women, Cities and Territories" ("Mulheres, Cidades e Territórios") - Lisbon, 2016
Aimed at civil society, it is a collaborative initiative by DGT, Portuguese Platform for Women's Rights (PPDM) and European Women's Lobby (EWL)
- 1st Iberian Landscape Colloquium: The Study and Construction of Landscape as a Methodological Problem ("Estudo e Construção da Paisagem como Problema Metodológico") - Lisboa, 2017
 - Organised by FCT, OA, APAP, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences of the New University of Lisbon (FCSH), IHC, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, Superior School of Galicia (ESG), Superior Technical School of Architecture of Madrid (ESTAM), among others; reflects on the diversity of pluridisciplinary aspects, methodologies of analysis, and modes of intervention associated with the discipline, establishing a space for discussion focused on the future of human relations with Landscape.
- Seminar "Ecological Infrastructures and Territorial Planning in Portugal" ("Infraestruturas Ecológicas e Ordenamento do Território em Portugal") - Lisbon, 2017
 - Seminar organised by DGT and APAP as part of APAP's participation of the Consultative Committee of PNPT Amendment; aimed at landscape professionals in order to disseminate the concepts and cartographic information available for the definition of ecological networks, to discuss good practices in the rural and urban spheres and to reflect on the opportunity integration of a Green Infrastructure into the strategic objectives of the review of that territorial tool.
- Seminar "Monitoring and Evaluation of Territorial Dynamics and Impacts of Spatial Planning Policies, Programmes and Plans" ("Monitorização e Avaliação de Dinâmicas e Impactos Territoriais de Políticas, Programas e Planos de Ordenamento do Território") - Lisbon, 2017
 - Promoted by the European Commission, Ministry of Environment, Territorial Planning and Energy, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, ICS and DGT.
- Seminar "Territory and Prospective" ("Território e Prospetiva") - Lisbon, 2017
 - Public initiative organized by DGT as part of the process of PNPT revision that brought to debate themes that are offered as determinant in territorial development for the following decades, such as demography, ecocomics, climate change and water resources.
- Seminar "Territory and Ecosystem Services" ("Território e Serviços de Ecossistema") - Lisbon, 2017
 - Promoted by DGT; participation of authorities, professionals, university researchers from regional and local levels.
- Seminar "Think City: the Urban Dimension of Sustainable Development" ("Pensar a Cidade: a Dimensão Urbana do Desenvolvimento Sustentável") - Lisbon, 2017
 - Seminar aimed at professionals, authorities and civil society; participation of international, national and local technicians on urban development.
- Seminar "Cities Oriented to a Sustainable Future" ("Cidades orientadas para um Futuro Sustentável") - Torres Vedras, 2018
 - Promoted by DGT and Torres Vedras City Council; its main objective is to address the theme of sustainable and integrated urban development, with particular emphasis on the Urban Agenda for the European Union, as well as the initiatives promoted by the Council of European Municipalities and Regions; it serves as opportunity to contribute to strengthening the capacities of local authorities in these matters, in particular through the articulation of local, national and European policies and initiatives.

<p>Awareness Raising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1st Conference of Architecture and Landscape ("1ª Conferência de Arquitetura e Paisagem") - Porto, 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised by OA, APAP, CCDR-N, DGT, DGPC and Serra Henriques Foundation; conference about the implementation of Landscape and Architecture National Policy (PNAP), as an expression of historic collective identity that reflects on education, social inclusion, economic development, spatial planning and participation of citizens; celebrated within the framework of the European Year of Cultural Heritage; target audience: civil society, university students, private and public authorities. – 1st Iberoamerican Congress on Landscape Studies: Knowing to Protect, Manage and Planning in a Sustainable Way ("Conhecer para Proteger, Gerir e Ordenar Sustentavelmente") - Sintra, 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised by FCT, OA, APAP, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences of the New University of Lisbon (FCSH), IHC, Galician School of Landscape - Juana de Vega , Superior School of Galicia (ESG), Superior Technical School of Architecture of Madrid (ESTAM), Official Association of Architects of Madrid (COAM), among others; forum dedicated for exchange of knowledge and experiences between researchers and technicians in landscape from Iberian and Latin-american countries; – 15th Congress of Architects: the Architectural and Landscape Heritage (15º Congresso dos Arquitectos: o Património Arquitetónico e Paisagístico) - Lagoa, 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress promoted by OA; theme integrated within the framework of the European Year of Cultural Heritage; aimed to highlight the debate on the role of the architect as guarantor of qualified interventions, both in the existing Heritage and in the construction of the Heritage of the future, which involves the global idea of building a territory more qualified and valued for people and the landscape; participation of authorities, professionals and academic community. – IV Iberian Conference of Landscape Ecology (IV Conferência Ibérica da Ecologia da Paisagem) - Faro, 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-day conference organised by APEP; its main objective was to promote and increase cooperation between associations, professionals and researchers responsible for the study of the Ecology of Landscape. – Meeting "30 Years of Historic Gardens Restoration in Portugal" ("Encontro dos 30 anos de Recuperação de Jardins Históricos em Portugal") - Porto, 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized by the Landscape Observatory of the Faculty of Science of University of Porto, in collaboration with DGPC, APAP and AJH, this retrospectpective meeting on restoration of Portuguese historic gardens was celebrated within the framework of the first Restoration Programme on Historic Gardens of Portugal and the European Year of Cultural Heritage; aims to promote to all participants about cultural heritage and the importance of protection and preservation of Historic Gardens as valuable collective memory objects. – Ibero-Brazilian Workshop on Protected Areas ("Workshop Ibérico-Brasileiro sobre Áreas Protegidas") - Guimarães, 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop promoted by Landscape Laboratory of Guimarães, Federal University of Santa Maria (Brazil), University of Minho and the University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, open for the civil society, technicians, researchers and students; two-day conference on participative management, promotion and valorisation of Protected Areas through the presentation of case studies from Portugal, Brazil and Spain; exchange of knowledge and expereinces of good practices for protection and management, aimed at local scale.
<p>Websites</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Portuguese Agency of Environment (APA): https://www.apambiente.pt/ – Nature and Forest Conservation Institute (ICNF): https://www.icnf.pt/ 	

<p>Awareness Raising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute (IHRU): https://www.portaldahabitacao.pt/pt/ihru/ – National Landscape Award - Architecture and Landscape National Policy (PNAP): http://premiopaisagem.dgterritorio.gov.pt/ – National Spatial Planning Programme (PNPOT): http://pnpot.dgterritorio.pt/ – General-Direction of Cultural Heritage (DGPC): http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/pt/ – General-Direction of Territory (DGT): http://www.dgterritorio.pt/ – Association of Architects (OA): https://www.arquitectos.pt/ – Portuguese Association of Landscape Architects (APAP): https://apap.pt/ – Portuguese Landscape Ecology Association (APEP): http://www.a pep.pt/index.php?lang=pt – Portuguese Association of Historic Gardens (AJH): https://www.jardinshistoricos.pt/ – Landscape Observatory of Faculty of Science of University Of Porto (Observatório de Paisagem da Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade do Porto): https://www.observatoriodepaisagemfcup.com/ – Landscape Observatory of Charneca (Observatório da Paisagem da Charneca): https://opc-paisagem.pt/ – Landscape Observatory of Protected Local Landscape of Socorro and Archeira Sierras (Observatório da Paisagem Protegida Local das Serras do Socorro e Archeira): http://www.cm-tvedras.pt/turismo/visitar/paisagem-protegida/#observatorio_da_paisagem – Landscape Observatory of Paredes de Coura (Observatório da Paisagem de Paredes de Coura): https://www.paredesdecoura.pt/pessoas/ambiente/observatorio/ – Furnas Landscape Laboratory (Furnas LandLab): http://www.azores.gov.pt/gr/FurnasLandLab – Landscape Laboratory of Guimarães (Laboratório da Paisagem de Guimarães): https://www.labpaisagem.pt/ – Landscape Museum (Museu da Paisagem): museudapaisagem.pt – Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian): https://gulbenkian.pt/ – Serra Henriques Foundation (Fundação Serra Henriques): https://www.fundacaoserrahenriques.org/ – Serralves Foundation (Fundação de Serralves): https://www.serralves.pt/pt/ – Luz Museum (Museu da Luz): http://www.museudaluz.org.pt/ – Electronic Republic Gazzete (DRE): https://dre.pt/ – Participa - Portuguese Public Consultation Platform: https://participa.pt/
	<p>Social Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Facebook <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General-Direction of Cultural Heritage (DGPC): https://www.facebook.com/patrimoniocultural.pt/ • Association of Architects (OA): https://www.facebook.com/ordemarquitectos/ • Portuguese Association of Landscape Architects (APAP): https://www.facebook.com/arq.paisagistas/ • Landscape Laboratory of Guimarães (Laboratório da Paisagem de Guimarães): https://www.facebook.com/labpaisagem/ • Landscape Museum (Museu da Paisagem): https://www.facebook.com/museudapaisagem/ • Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian): https://www.facebook.com/fundacaocaloustegulbenkian/

<p>Awareness Raising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serra Henriques Foundation (Fundação Serra Henriques): https://www.facebook.com/fundacaoserrahenriques/ • Serralves Foundation (Fundação de Serralves): https://www.facebook.com/fundacaoserralves/ • Luz Museum (Museu da Luz): https://www.facebook.com/MuseudaLuz <p>– Instagram</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General-Direction of Cultural Heritage (DGPC): @patrimoniocultural.pt • Landscape Laboratory of Guimarães (Laboratório da Paisagem de Guimarães): @labpaisagem • Landscape Museum (Museu da Paisagem): @museudapaisagem • Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian): @fcgulbenkian • Serralves Foundation (Fundação de Serralves): @fundacao_serralves <p>– Twitter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Laboratory of Guimarães (Laboratório da Paisagem de Guimarães): https://twitter.com/lpaisagem • Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian): https://twitter.com/FCGulbenkian • Serra Henriques Foundation (Fundação Serra Henriques): https://twitter.com/SH_FOUNDATION • Serralves Foundation (Fundação de Serralves): https://twitter.com/SerralvesTwit
	<p>Television and Radio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Paradise: RTP2 - "Paraíso" (2015 -): documental television series about the Portuguese gardens; – Guided Visit: RTP2, Antena 1 - "Visita Guiada" (2014 -): documental television and radio series about the Portuguese Art and Culture; – Architectural Exercise: TSF - "Exercício de Arquitectura" (2017 -): documental radio series about the Portuguese architecture. <p>Films</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Everything is Landscape ("Tudo é Paisagem"): documentary about the History of Landscape Architecture in Portugal. <p>National Landscape Awards</p> <p>Applications are evaluated by judges from 14 different entities and presided over by a recognized expert in landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2012 Edition - WINNER: Furnas Landscape Laboratory (São Miguel Island, Azores) – 2018 Edition - WINNER: Cultural Landscape of Ilha do Pico Vineyards (Pico Island, Azores)

Training and Education	<p>Multidisciplinary training for Authorities, Entities and Professionals</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Workshop on the Legal Regime of Territorial Management Instruments - 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia and the Terragona Provincial Council; • Within the framework of the revision of the new legal regime of the territorial instruments, according to Legal Decree no.80/2015; • Promoted by DGT, CCDRs and other entities, it is based on new paradigms of implementation for greater efficiency while strengthening information and participation mechanisms, evaluation and monitoring of the territorial management system; • Target Audience: local authorities, intermunicipal communities, central administration, consultors and the academic community. – Workshop "How to Consider the territorial factor in Environmental Impact Assessment?" - 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted by DGT, APAI and APA; aims to contribute for discussion and clarification of concepts related to the territory, according to the new Environmental Impact Assessment (2014/ 52/ EU) and its regulation; target audience: professionals and authorities. – 2nd Cycle of Regional Seminars: "The Regions and the Country, 10 years after PNPOT" – 2017 Organized by each of five Coordination and Regional Development Commissions, this seminars are dedicated to the National Spatial Planning Programme (PNPOT) amendment where, based on a regional prospective diagnosis and a critical reading of the problems of Territorial Planning, the aim is to launch a debate on the vision for the country's future and on the new Programme of Action.
	<p>Landscape Architecture courses for Students</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – First Degree in Landscape Architecture: Faculty of Science and Technology of University of Algarve (UAlg, Faro); Superior Institute of Agronomy (ISA-UL); Faculty of Science of the University of Porto (FCUP, Porto) – Masters Degree in Landscape Architecture: Faculty of Science and Technology of University of Algarve (UAlg, Faro); Science and Technology School (UE, Évora); Superior Institute of Agronomy (ISA-UL, Lisbon); Faculty of Science of the University of Porto (FCUP, Porto); School of Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences (UTAD, Vila Real); – Masters Degree in Planning and Urban Project: collaboration between the Faculty of Architecture of University of Porto (FAUP, Porto) and Faculty of Engineering of University of Porto (FEUP, Porto); – Masters Degree in Regional and Urban Planning: Department of Social Sciences, Policies and Territory (UA, Aveiro); – PhD Degree in Landscape Architecture: Faculty of Science of the University of Porto (FCUP, Porto); Superior Institute of Agronomy (ISA-UL, Lisbon); – PhD Degree in Landscape Architecture and Urban Ecology (LINK Programme): collaboration between University of Coimbra (UC), University of Lisbon (UL) and University of Porto (UP); – PhD Degree in Landscape Arts and Techniques: Science and Technology School (UE, Évora).

National scale	
Identification and Evaluation	<p>Description of the landscape</p> <p>Despite its relatively small area, Portugal reveals an immense diversity of landscapes. This is due to its geographic positioning, subject to the influence of continental climates, atlantic to the north and mediterranean to the south; the relief with strong contrasts; the existence of an extensive coast with very marked occurrences (such as, cables, estuaries, saws) and; to the historical evolution of human occupation, whose collective work had strong repercussions on the landscape. Commercial and cultural exchanges between people, migration fluxes and the affirmation of patriotic and economic power contributed to the experimentation and consolidation of, for example, urban design models and techniques, agricultural and forestry practices. This justifies diversity as an inherent value in the Portuguese landscape which, subject to successive transformations, also reveals other mutable characteristics and values. Such changes have also caused problems and imbalances in their dynamics, such as the emergence of pests and diseases, soil erosion, massive deforestation, among others. The increased speed and intensity of these modifications have only become visible until very recently, and has affected quality of life, people's safety and the preservation of cultural goods. Nevertheless, the richness of natural and built elements with patrimonial, social and tourist interest, elevates the quality of the Portuguese landscapes, which gives it a high status among the other European countries.</p>
	<p>Current landscape dynamics</p> <p>Over the last 50 years, the population growth and the development of large coastal metropolitan areas have been affected, which has adversely affected urban planning in terms of its management, with increased real estate speculation. Indirectly, this phenomenon had repercussions on the rural landscapes of the country, which has been experiencing a continuous loss of population, resulting in a drastic change in the systems of land exploration. In addition, the dispersed construction with poor architectural quality, both in rural and urban areas, fails to integrate into the landscape, leading to a change in its character. This is visible in the construction of "clandestine" neighbourhoods and second homes by the sea, usually in response to seasonal tourist growth, or along roads, which arise in the most varied forms without any kind of criterion in their implementation. The same happens with the construction of road infrastructure that sometimes appears in a dissonant way in the landscape. The change in the land-use regime has also been changing, with the intensification of irrigated agricultural crops; the expansion of permanent systems such as vineyards and olive groves and; the afforestation of productive species such as <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> and <i>Pinus pinaster</i>, whose management fails to prevent fires occurring annually all over the country.,</p>
	<p>SWOT Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – STRENGTHS: diversified landscapes; attentive attitude of the media and the population on issues related to the landscape; implementation of legal norms and international conventions related to spatial planning and the landscape; listed Cultural Landscapes by UNESCO; legal protection and valorization of landscapes' singular elements; dominance of invasive/ exotic over native forestry species ... – WEAKNESSES: lack of architectural quality and landscape integration of built elements; disqualified and disfunctional urban areas due to urban-industrial expansion planning; progressive disruption of land-use systems; uncontrolled dispersion of second home buildings; ... – OPPORTUNITIES: promotion of the landscape diversity, through car routes and walkways; increase of national farmland products demand; use of renewable energy sources (wind turbines, solar panels); promotion of the Portuguese gastronomy; – THREATS: rural abandonment; flaws in rustic cadastre; sea level rising; degradation and loss of natural and built heritage; risks of significant degradation of natural resources and landscapes; soil erosion; risk of wildfires; degradation of surface and groundwater quality; increased real estate speculation in the main metropolitan areas; ...
	<p>Landscape Units</p> <p>In the delimitation of landscape units, was taken in consideration the equivalent study of landscape approaches and methodologies; the bibliographic review of the characterization and classification of the Portuguese territory; on-site analysis and the collection of cartographic information. The defined units characterize the dynamics of the landscape in terms of trends, potentialities and threats. In total, 128 landscape units were identified and grouped into 22 landscape groups, which share similar natural factors, land use, and population distribution. In addition, the units highlight the individualization of "Singular</p>

<p>Identification and Evaluation</p>	<p>Elements" due to the sensational, cultural and ecological impact they have on them, such as geological occurrences (cliffs, mountains); set of heritage buildings; presence of water plans with a significant dimension, among others.</p>
	<p>Regional scale</p>
	<p>REGIONAL CASE-STUDY. Autonomous Region of the Azores (ARA)¹¹³</p>
	<p>Description of the Landscape</p> <p>The Azores Islands morphology result from the interaction between the Eurasian, American and African tectonic plates, which lead to a complex geodynamic context that justifies the intense vulcanic activity here found. The diversity of volcanos, volcanic craters, lagoons are examples of elements that reflect the relationship between the natural forces of fire and water. This dynamic is reflected in a rich landscape, almost unheard of, witness to natural phenomena such as volcanism, earthquakes, rainstorms and intense winds, events not very frequent in mainland Portugal. In particular, heavy rainfall triggers the excavation of numerous streams, most of which are temporary, and when they become very deep they are called grottoes. On the other hand, the few permanent flow courses that exist in the archipelago are used for the operation water mills. Still, the temperate climate combined with the vulcanic soils contributes for the appearance of diversed fauna and flora, which varies according with soil characteristics and sea proximity. Here are some of the distintive elements that characterize the coastal line of Azores:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Height of the cliffs; – Presence of vegetation; – Presence of "fajãs", which are "flat" surfaces created from collapsing cliffs or lava flows; – Dominant colors (from strong red and ocher rust colors to black lava blankets); – Presence of urban settlements, which reflects the intense relationship between men and sea; – Extensions of vulcanic black sand; normaly for exploitation of natural pool constructions or for thermal springs. <p>The rural character that prevails in the Azorean landscape can be justified by the strong sense of isolation between the Archipelago, the islands themselves and the Continent, which contributed to the slow social and cultural evolution of the established civilizations, although distinct in each one of the islands. The diversity of combinations between natural and human elements results in an exceptional interest and landscape value which, despite everything, is frequently repeated in the different islands in terms of its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distribution of uses and human activities, in function of the altitude; – Location of the urban settlements; – Uses' organization according to the relationship of proximity between urban settlements. <p>It should be noted that the landscape perception is often idealized as a natural untouched landscape, which is a misunderstood image stereotyped by tourism campaigns. Still, the landscape itself shows richness, diversification and interest, with enormous potential for its discovery. Those values are within its 9 islands, which are organized according to its geographic position, as in groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Oriental Group (2 islands) - Santa Maria and São Miguel. – Central Group (5 islands) - Terceira, Graciosa, São Jorge, Pico and Faial; – Occidental Group (2 islands) - Flores and Corvo.

¹¹³ Content taken from the Government of the Autonomous Region of Azores | Information System and Management Support of the Landscape of Azores (SIAGPA) (<http://ot.azores.gov.pt/SIAGPA.aspx>)

<p>Identification and Evaluation</p>	<p>Current landscape dynamics</p> <p>Nowadays, the landscape is more susceptible to faster and intensive transformations in result of the improvement of the means of communication with the outside world, which led to the construction of infrastructures (airports, ports, road network) and urban expansions of the main centers. The promotion and disclosure of the Azores islands changed its social, economic and cultural dynamics in the last decades. There is evidence that the Archipelago is now more densely populated, due to the demographic diversity and concentration, mainly in the bigger islands. Nevertheless, some of the islands have tendency to population loss and changes in spatial distribution, in consequence of the abandonment of agricultural activities.</p> <p>This explains the changes in its landuse, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Expansion of pasture and forest exploration areas, as activities included in tertiary sectors that require less workforce; – Misguided expansion of pasture areas that lead to the extinction of agricultural, forest plots and lagoons while, in case of forestry, the extensive production of exotic species with economic interest (Cryptomeria japonica, Eucalyptus globulus) contributed to the disappearance of areas previously occupied by natural vegetation; – Unordered urban expansion and the construction of infrastructure with poor landscaping integration; – Increased tourist demand. <p>Still, it is noticed that regional authorities are making an effort in order to improve spatial planning, with the implementation of territorial management instruments and raising awareness for valorization and better understanding of landscape issues.</p>
	<p>SWOT Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – STRENGTHS: diversity of unique landscapes (vulcanoes, lagoons, volcanic craters, "fajãs"); biodiversity richness; cultural identity of its own with great public support; strong agricultural aptitude and growing innovation in the agroforestry sector, in the valuation and differentiation of products related to the milk and meat industry; international recognition of its landscape values; listed Cultural Landscapes by UNESCO; winner of Portugal's Landscape Award 2018 (Cultural Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard); – WEAKNESSES: isolation with the outside world; uncontrolled expansion of productive areas (pasture and forest); unordered urban expansion and the construction of infrastructure with poor landscape integration; – OPPORTUNITIES: promotion of sustainable tourism; promotion of car routes, walkways and viewpoints; improve connectivity with the outside world with implementation of routes from low-cost airplane companies; promotion of traditional agricultural and forest practices; – THREATS: geologic activity (eruption of vulcanos, earthquakes); sea level rising; dominance of invasive/ exotic over native foresty species; degradation of natural and built heritage...
	<p>Landscape Units</p> <p>The study and analysis of Azorean landscapes started in 2002, when "Identification and Characterization Study of Azorean Landscapes" was published. Its revision and update lead to the publication of the book "The Azorean Landscapes Book - Characterization and Identification of Azorean Landscapes" in 2005. The identification and characterization of the dynamics and values of the landscape are disclosed through the Information System and Management Support of the Landscape of Azores (SIAGPA) database. Spatial analysis and geographic modellation processes were developed in order to define the landscape units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Study of geographic information; – Analysis of soil occupation evolution from 1998 to 2007; – Selection of variables by overlapping correlations between landscape units defined in "The Azorean Landscapes Book - Characterization and Identification of Azorean Landscapes" and biophysical variables; – Definition of criteria for class establishment;

Identification and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Calculation of clusters, using statistic and spatial agglomeration methods. <p>Therefore, a set of landscape units was defined for each island. The unit has a description of its landscape character, stands out singular elements within the landscape, sinalizes panoramic points and gives guidelines for its management. For each island, a set of landscape units was defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sub-Region of Santa Maria Island (SMA) - 9 Landscape Units; – Sub-Region of São Miguel Island (SM) - 17 Landscape Units; – Sub-Region of Terceira Island (T) - 10 Landscape Units; – Sub-Region of Graciosa Island (G) - 7 Landscape Units; – Sub-Region of São Jorge Island (SJ) - 11 Landscape Units; – Sub-Region of Pico Island (P) - 8 Landscape Units; – Sub-Region of Faial Island (F) - 9 Landscape Units; – Sub-Region of Flores Island (FL) - 7 Landscape Units; – Sub-Region of Corvo Island (C) - 4 Landscape Units.
	Local scale
	LOCAL CASE-STUDY. Paredes de Coura County (PCC)
	<p>Description of the Landscape</p> <p>As a source of valuable biophysical resources, the traditional landscape of the Minho Valleys is the heritage of the collective work of several generations, as the main responsible for the exploration and conservation of renewable natural resources. Just like in many highland rural landscapes, agricultural and forestry practices were developed in a poor and scarce social context, and therefore the common sharing of knowledge and interests among the community was crucial to their survival. The renewal of the landscape and its natural values, which was made through the use of different exploration techniques, ensured the perpetuation of its identity. These traces of reference are still recognized in the landscapes of Coura, from which are visible the traditional irrigation systems, ruins of mills, among other elements. Influenced by a temperate climate, Paredes de Coura is located on an accentuated relief resulting from folds and geological faults of volcanic and metamorphic rocks that, through erosive phenomena, give rise to isolated rocky blocks of great landscaping interest. The existence of these orographic accidents contributed to the variety of geological environments present in the territory and to the consolidation of a dense hydrographic network, composed of the Coura River and its tributaries. Here, the vegetation is a differentiating element in the landscape, in response to the relief and altimetry, with emphasis on the Quercus robur conservation forest, included in the Protected Landscape of Corno do Bico. In terms of urban occupation, the municipality has a relatively well-balanced structure, which complies with the physiography of the territory. However, it is possible to see the dispersion of a few buildings in some parishes.</p>
	<p>Current landscape dynamics</p> <p>Globally, this county has a territorial occupation relatively well-balanced. The physiographic characteristics of the territory, the existence of well-irrigated valleys and the population's lifestyle are factors that still stimulate the appreciation of agricultural activity, as a primary sector of great importance. The migratory phenomenon that began in the 1950s led to population loss in the mountainous parishes and, in contrast, to the increase of population density in the main urban centers. Still, the recent urbanization process in the village of Paredes de Coura and other nearby areas has led to the destruction of harmony in the implantation of the built in the territory and to an urban growth based on the dispersion of the places.</p>

<p>Identification and Evaluation</p>	<p>SWOT Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – STRENGTHS: diversified landscapes; positive landscape's perception by the population; existence of viewpoints, walways and routes with touristic interest; agriculture abandonment favours the appearance of spontaneous wetland areas; significant geologic resources; existance of monumental trees; fluvial beaches next to Coura river; ... – WEAKNESSES: ageing population; territorial and landscape fragmentation; abandonment of isolated places with heritage interests; degradation of built heritage; appearance of isolated construction in the middle of agricultural/ forest plots; disability of tree pruning techniques in public space; abandonment of traditional agricultural techniques; ... – OPPORTUNITIES: Santiago de Compostela paths and other walkways which could promote the dissemination of other sites / vestiges with historical and archaeological value, boosting local and regional tourism; increase of local farmland products demand; environmental certification in the tourism sector; music festivals and other thematic events, regional and national, as a factor of dissemination of Coura's landscape; proximity to the Gerês National Park, promoting visits to the network of protected areas; ... – THREATS: high risk of wildfires; lack of rustic cadastre; availability of heavy machinery for agro-forestry activities; lack of orientation for the recovery of the built heritage; lack of studies that allow the development of conservation and possibly restoration projects of the irrigation system (puddles, fountains and levadas), old rural parceling (dry stone walls) and old access roads to fields and forest; increased urban pressure and consequent infrastructure of the territory; ...
	<p>Landscape Units</p> <p>The landscape unit of Paredes de Coura was divided into 10 landscape subunits.</p>
<p>Landscape Quality Objectives</p>	<p>National scale</p>
	<p>Incidence of Nature Conservation Regimes and Other Instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UNESCO Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites of 1994, adopted by ICOMOS in 1965 – European Spatial Development Perspective (ESPD), agreed at the Informal Council of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning in Potsdam, May 10th-11th 1999 – Council of European Union Resolution on Architectural Quality in Urban and Rural Environments of February 12th of 2001, signed by the EU Ministers of Culture – Territorial Agenda of the European Union - Council of European Union Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities of May 25th of 2007, agreed by the EU Ministers responsible for Urban Development and Territorial Cohesion – UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972), revised in 1992 – ICOMOS- IFLA Florence Charter on Historic Gardens, drawn up in 1981 – Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectual Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1985) – Council of Europe Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, 2005)
	<p>Incidence of Territorial Management Instruments</p> <p>National Spatial Planning Programme (PNPOT)</p>
	<p>Quality of Life (QL)</p>
	<p>LQO-QL-1. Highlight the importance and role of quality Architecture and Landscape in the pursuit of quality of life, social well-being and in conserving natural and human resources;</p> <p>LQO-QL-2. Promote quality in the built environment and landscapes</p> <p>LQO-QL-3. Increase commitment to renovation and regeneration as a strategic sector: implement policies aimed at improving habitability conditions; social inclusion and cohesion and; protection and recovery of landscapes;</p> <p>LQO-QL-4. Ensure the incorporation of Architecture and Landscape in spatial and urban planning policies and the various sectoral poilcies (culture, environment, agriculture, economy and so on);</p>

Landscape Quality Objectives	LQO-QL-5. Promote the maintenance and appreciation of the ecological functions of the landscape and include them in land management instruments; LQO-QL-6. Encourage the adoption of ethical and responsible design, construction, management and planning practices.
	Sustainability & Nature Conservation (SNC)
	LQO-SNC-1. Promote architecture and urban planning that are ecological and efficient in the use of resources; LQO-SNC-2. Contribute at the level of landscape management, planning and construction the implementation of strategies for the mitigation and adaptation to climate change; LQO-SNC-3. Foster the protection and enhancement of the natural heritage and the agricultural systems that contribute to the quality and character of rural landscapes; LQO-SNC-4. Invest in the qualification of architecture/landscape architecture and construction professionals and create awareness for the challenges of urban renovation, sustainability and energy efficiency among them; LQO-SNC-5. Encourage research and education in the field of sustainable construction: promoting direct connections to the industry and encouraging technological innovation in materials, thermal comfort and energy generation and consumption.
	Culture & Heritage (CH)
	LQO-CH-1. Highlight the conservation, protection and enhancement of the architectural, archeological and landscape heritage and; increase social awareness and participations by citizens, organizations and stakeholders in cultural heritage conservation and valorisation processes; LQO-CH-2. Foster the adoption of integrated architectural, urban and landscape heritage management methods and processes, sensitive and respectful of the history and collective memory; LQO-CH-3. Implement excellence in architectural and planning interventions in urban and rural areas, protecting its cultural and natural heritage; LQO-CH-4. Mitigate the effects of extensive urban development; intensive farming and tourism and adapt sustainable territorial development that respects the heritage and landscapes.
	Education, Participation & Awareness (EPA)
	LQO-EPA-1. Promote knowledge, understanding and education in relation to Architecture and Landscape; LQO-EPA-2. Stimulate a sense of belonging, identity and responsibility in individuals in relation to the community and the territory; LQO-EPA-3. Foster the interest and involvement of citizens and communities in participation, assessment and decision-making processes; LQO-EPA-4. Strength collaboration and interaction between the scientific, technical communities and the general population in the fields of Architecture and Landscape.
	Economy & Internationalisation (EI)
	LQO-EI-1. Promote the projection and international visibility of domestic architecture and the landscape; LQO-EI-2. Promote Portuguese architecture and landscapes for job creation and tourism interests; LQO-EI-3. Stimulate the growth of the national construction industry and its quality and efficiency through greater incorporation of architectural services and nature conservation; LQO-EI-4. Incentivise creativity and innovation for new business opportunities and improve quality and environmental behaviour of the territories.
	Regional scale
	REGIONAL CASE-STUDY. Autonomous Region of the Azores (ARA)
	Incidence of Nature Conservation Regimes and Instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Coastal Shoreline Spatial Planning Programmes (POOC) – Detail Plan (PP) – Lagoons Watershed Management Plan (POBHL)

Landscape Quality Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Municipal Spatial Plan (PDM) – Regional Spatial Planning Programme of Azores (PROTA) – Regional Water Plan of Azores (PRA) – Spatial Planning Sectoral Plan for Extractive Activities (PAE) – Strategic Plan for Prevention and Waste Management of Azores (PEPGRA) – Urbanization Plan (PU)
	Incidence of Territorial Management Instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Natura Network 2000
	LQO-ARA-1. Promote diversified, balanced and harmonious landscapes in terms of its uses and functions; LQO-ARA-2. Guarantee the quality of the different natural resources within the landscapes; LQO-ARA-3. Create awareness of the landscape as an important public resource; LQO-ARA-4. Preserve singularity aspects within the landscape; LQO-ARA-5. Guarantee access and fruition of great scenic values of the landscape; LQO-ARA-6. Provide sport, recreation and leisure activities within the landscapes, that have didactic purposes; LQO-ARA-7. Enhance the quality of urban landscapes, public spaces and historic centers; LQO-ARA-8. Consolidate urban fabric's efficiency, from a functional point of view and social and cultural well-being; LQO-ARA-9. Integrate equipments and infrastructure that respect essential aspects of the landscape character; LQO-ARA-10. Insert new economic, social, cultural dynamics without compromising landscape identity aspects; LQO-ARA-11. Define landscapes that are resilient and flexible; LQO-ARA-12. Consider vocations that are economically viable in a long-term period, without dismissing landscape diversity. FOR EACH ISLAND - Definition of 4 Landscape Quality Objectives.
	LOCAL CASE-STUDY. Paredes de Coura County (PCC)
	LQO-PCC-1. Promote sustainable use of natural and seminatural landscapes, where agricultural practices and ecotourism activities meet nature conservation values; LQO-PCC-2. Preserve fluvial landscapes, as recreation spaces and identity elements that reinforce ecological corridors' performance; LQO-PCC-3. Integrate agricultural and other economical activities that potentiate natural, pedagogical and recreational values of rural landscapes; LQO-PCC-4. Guarantee a well-managed and preserved rural landscape by maintaining its traditional structure, irrigation systems, mills, granaries, hedges and walls of agricultural fields; LQO-PCC-5. Guarantee a well-managed and preserved forest landscape, that promotes soil production and natural conservation values; LQO-PCC-6. Valorize urban landscapes and its public spaces and promote its requalification and well-integration in rural landscapes; LQO-PCC-7. Reinforce the quality, character and identity of urban and rural landscapes by improving the entrance and access to urban nuclei and places LQO-PCC-8. Promote well-integration of industrial areas in the landscape, that minimize its visual and acoustic impact LQO-PCC-9. Define route and viewpoint networks that aims the discovery, promotion and better understanding of landscape, its character and diversity; LQO-PCC-10. Enhance the quality of the territory through its landscapes, that reinforces the sense of belonging, collective identity and social well-being.

Landscape Quality Objectives	Landscape Quality Objectives for each Landscape Sub-Unit (LSU)	
	LSU.1 - 2 Landscape Quality Objectives; LSU.2 - 4 Landscape Quality Objectives; LSU.3 - 2 Landscape Quality Objectives; LSU.4 - 4 Landscape Quality Objectives; LSU.5 - 5 Landscape Quality Objectives; LSU.6 - 4 Landscape Quality Objectives; LSU.7 - 4 Landscape Quality Objectives; LSU.8 - 4 Landscape Quality Objectives; LSU.9 - 2 Landscape Quality Objectives; LSU.10 - 5 Landscape Quality Objectives.	
Implementation	National scale	
	Landscape Policy - Incidence of Legal Decrees – Ministerial Order no. 9010/2013 of June 28th of 2013 on the establishment of the Drafting Committee for the National Policy on Architecture and Landscape (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly – DR no. 131/2013 – Series II – 10.07.2013) – Resolution of the Council of Ministers no. 45/2015 of July 4th of 2015 on the approval of the National Policy on Landscape and Architecture (Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic Assembly - DR no. 130/2015 - Series I - 07.07.2015)	
	The National Policy on Architecture and Landscape (PNAP) aims for a balanced and harmonious territorial intervention within land planning framework, urban planning and nature conservation, in order to guarantee the landscape's ecological functions, promote environmental quality, built heritage and collective identity of places. It emphasizes the importance of the architectonic aspect, in the quality of the design of the edification, of the built structures and the outer spaces and; of the landscape, as a complex and interactive system, guided by principles and objectives that confer quality to the territory, its ecological functionality, identity and aesthetics. Thus, it is a transversal approach that purposes its integration in sectorial policies for better well-being and life quality of the populations. Defends the following guidelines:	MEASURES INCLUDED WITHIN THE POLICY Measures aimed at Quality and Well Being – Enhance the landscapes and the built environment, anchored in a strategic commitment to urban renewal and regeneration – Development mechanisms for land use, spatial and urban planning policies – Promote more balanced and efficient urban and regional development while correcting the negative effects of recent growth

<p>Implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public interest in Architecture and Landscape; – Legal rights for a Architectural and Landscape quality; – Cultural democratization and collective empowerment; – Transversality and integration of policies; – State responsibility – Public participation – Sustainability and efficiency <p>Methodology - for the elaboration of the policy, a Ministerial Order was first published in order to establish the Drafting Committee for the National Policy on Architecture and Landscape, giving it the mission of submitting to the government a draft version of PNAP. The Drafting Committee is composed by one representative member of the following authorities/ entities: Habitation and Urban Rehabilitation Institute (IHRU, I.P); Directorate-General for Territory (DGT); General-Direction for Cultural Heritage (DGPC); Portuguese Agency for Investment and Foreign Trade (AICEP); Association of Architects (OA) and; Portuguese Association of the Landscape Architects (APAP). Afterwards, the government carried out the respective public consultations with a view to gathering contributions from all interested parties, through a consultation period that lasted for 45 days. In this way, the Council of Ministers resolves to approve the implementation of the National Policy on Architecture and Landscape; set up an Architecture and Landscape Steering Committee (CAAP) and determine that the assumption of commitment in terms of implementation of the measures provided for in this resolution depends on the existence of available funds on the part of the competent authorities.</p> <p>I. Architecture and Landscape Steering Committee (CAAP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Composed by a one representative member of the above-mentioned entities/ authorities, except IHRU and AICEP; – Responsible for monitoring the execution of the policy's measures and actions; submitting to the government member responsible for spatial planning and urban development an annual report on the its progress and evaluation, plus, issue recommendations for its implementation at its own initiative or at the request of the government; 	<p>Measures aimed at Civic and Cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protect the Portuguese cultural and landscape heritage while preventing the over-exploitation of cultural and natural resources; – Strengthen a civic culture of participation that enhances the heritage, architectural quality and the landscape; – Recognise landscape and architectural heritage as key elements of a sustainable territorial development policy.
	<p>Measures aimed at Energy and Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve resilience and efficiency of the territory while promoting adaptation of the regions and urban areas to the effects of climate change; – Incorporate adaptation strategies into spatial planning, urban planning, the planning of infrastructures and transport and land management instruments; – Adopt design approaches that are more responsible, more focused on the efficient use of resources; – Promote cooperation between stakeholders that have important contributions to make in the various fields of knowledge. 	
	<p>Measures aimed at Ecological and Nature Conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Create a green infrastructure network that safeguards conservation of the biological component but also promotes connectivity of the landscape and improvement of the environment and human well-being – Promote strong institutional cooperation with the private sector and constant harmonisation with the dynamics of the landscape, in addition to appropriate coordination with the regional and local spatial planning policies (Regional Structure for Environment Protection and Improvement [ERPVA] and Municipal Ecological Structure [EEM], respectively) 	
	<p>Measures aimed at Social and Demographic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promote territorial approaches focused on cohesion and social inclusion and provision of worthy housing at fair prices; 	

Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Have the power to consult other public and private bodies whenever it deems this convenient for carrying out its mission and depending on the matter at hand and; – Must meet at least once per year and work closely with the DGT, for necessary technical, logistical and administrative support. <p>II. Partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Central Government (responsible for including architecture quality and landscape matters in sectorial policies); – Local and Regional Governments (responsible for adapting national strategies and guidelines to their respective realities); – Civil Society (have the duty to participate in planning and decision-making processes and to contribute to the improvement and increased quality of public spaces, projecting their aspirations and seeking to respond to their needs); – Private Business Sectors (agriculture, forestry, property and construction - responsible for achieving quality objectives by favouring ecological solutions in urban renewal, as a sector with a future); – Academic/Higher Education Sectors (responsible for increasing knowledge and communicate efficiently that can be understood not only by professionals but, also, to the general population, thus contributing to the development of a territorial culture and supporting informed participation) and; – Architects and Landscape Architects (responsible for coming up with an appropriate, quality response to implementation of the defined policy measures and ensure that the transformations of the territory are compatible with the quality goals set). <p>III. Basis for a Plan of Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish of the following guidelines and measures for development of PNAP. The Steering Committee will be responsible for a plan of action that allows for development of a programmatic agenda for realisation of the PNAP and a financial framework for its implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Guarantee satisfactory levels of public spaces and collective green spaces while striving for inclusive, flexible design solutions that are adapted to the new standards of living and are accessible for more vulnerable groups. <p>Measures aimed at Economic and Global</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Valorise Architecture and Landscape as part of a strategy of recovery and internationalisation of the Portuguese economy; – Regulate land use, the value formation and social distribution processes for the gains derived from land user alterations while boosting the resources and services associated with Architecture and Landscape; – Promote sustainable tourism, job creation, dynamisation of the construction-related industry and the competitiveness and internationalisation of the national economy. <p>Measures aimed at Regulation and Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen the processes of governance inherent in building, urban development, landscape planning and management; – Strengthen governance networks and structures, strategic integration between the various administrative sectors and levels; – Incorporate landscape protection, management and planning criteria into the legal framework for regional and urban planning
	Measures for Strategy and Coordination (SC)	
	M-SC-1. Create PNAP partners network; M-SC-2. Coordinate all initiatives in the scope of PNAP; M-SC-3. Contribute to the international promotion and export of architectural and landscape architectural services sectors (projects, designs); M-SC-4. Create a database recording the active presence abroad of professionals in architecture and landscape; M-SC-5. Promote partnerships between architects and landscape architects;	

Implementation	M-SC-6. Participate in European and international forums and cooperate with international partners; M-SC-7. Promote European and transnational territorial cooperation projects.
	Measures for Legislation and Regulation (LR)
	M-LR-1. improve legislation, norms and regulations; M-LR-2. Draw up good practice manuals and guides for the participant public/ private sectors stakeholders; M-LR-3. Propose effective criteria to improve the public procurement processes in the fields of Architecture and Landscape; M-LR-4. Develop tools for public participation, implementation and monitoring of the PNAP.
	Measures for Information, Awareness and Education (IAE)
	M-IAE-1. Develop the PNAP web portal; M-IAE-2. Disseminate PNAP and raise awareness of the subject matter amongst the general public; M-IAE-3. Promote examples of good practice that can serve as benchmarks for PNAP; M-IAE-4. Safeguard inherited traditional processes and methods for construction and maintenance of buildings and transmit to future generations; M-IAE-5. Promote integration of subject matters Architecture, City and Landscape into school programmes (at primary and secondary school curriculum); M-IAE-6. Organize training actions in the fields of Architecture and Landscape; M-IAE-7. Promote prizes and competitions for architecture and landscape architecture.
	Regional scale
	Landscape Policy - Incidence of Legal Decrees – Presidency of the Government's Autonomous Region of Azores - Resolution of the Council of the Government nº 135/2018 of 10 of December of 2018 (Official Gazette of the Autonomous Region of Azores – JO no. 148/2018 – Series I - 10.12.2018)
	This Resolution follows the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Azores - is a legal decree that includes principles and definitions defended by ELC, in which the landscape is recognized as an important component that must be guided by measures and actions, aiming for a common strategic vision, through the implementation of a management and action plans. As the only region of the country that defines landscape quality objectives and guidelines for landscape management, it nominates the government's department responsible for spatial planning to ensure the development of the Information System and Management Support of the Landscape of Azores (SIAGPA), in order to disclose the identified landscapes, its landscape quality objectives and promotion of acquired knowledge. This department must also secure the monitorization of the landscape units, its singular elements and panoramic points and proceed to its update through SIAGPA platform, whenever necessary. Therefore, the Council of the Azores' Government resolves the approval of: identification of Azorean landscapes, its landscape quality objectives and guidelines for its management, articulating the European Landscape Convention with the regional territorial management instruments and; definition and identification of landscape units, singular elements and panoramic points for each island. This Resolution names the Autonomous Region of the Azores as the only one in the country that defines landscape quality objectives and guidelines for the management of its landscapes.
	Methodology - this landscape policy results from the adoption of a participative model in order to create a more flexible decision-making process and integrate a wider knowledge in search for innovative solutions. Attending the resources and time-line limitations, it is based on 3 meetings directed to regional and local authorities, stakeholders and general population, in which the following themes were taken in consideration: landscape changes; visions for future landscapes; expectations about functional components for the future; significance and examples of landscape quality objectives, plus, action for their definition at different levels. Applied in two case-studies previously chosen - São Miguel and São Jorge islands, which show territorial distinctiveness and different contexts of change - this method allowed:

Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identification of aspects that a highly technical vision would not contemplate, thus, the views were assumed to be complementary and provided an opportunity for a constructive discussion; – List guidelines associated with each landscape unit to be taken into consideration in Landscape and Territory management; – Integrate the landscape into spatial and urban planning policies, plus, sectorial policies with direct or indirect impact on the landscape. <p>I. Guidelines for the Autonomous Region of the Azores (ARA) Landscape Management</p> <p>G-ARA-1. Guarantee and promote sustainable landscapes, through the coherence and diversification of adequate uses that aims the balance between natural and human landscape components;</p> <p>G-ARA-2. Promote biologic diversity and conservation of natural regeneration areas;</p> <p>G-ARA-3. Preserve protected areas of Azores, its natural resources and classified natural heritage;</p> <p>G-ARA-4. Preserve and promote geological heritage, as one of most valuable elements of the landscape;</p> <p>G-ARA-5. Define architectural quality criteria, restore buildings with cultural values and preserve the elements that witness different periods of humanization of the landscape;</p> <p>G-ARA-6. Promote quality in spatial planning processes, especially in urban expansion, in order to reduce the risks to the safety of people and goods, while safeguarding the ecosystems present on the coastal strips of the islands;</p> <p>G-ARA-7. Promote the implementation of preventive actions that reduce the erosive phenomena evident in some landscapes.</p>
	Local scale
	<p>Landscape Strategy - No Incidence of Legal Decrees</p> <p>Pilot-Project of Terras de Coura Landscape Plan</p> <p>The elaboration of this project comes from the application made to NORTE2020 fund Programme and it is the result of several workshops and activities, where the exchange of knowledge between national and international entities was possible. This cooperation was essential, since the "Landscape Plan" figure does not exist in Portuguese's territorial system. Therefore, the proposed methodology is based on experiences from other European countries, such as France, Italy and Spain (more in specific, its nations - Catalonia and Galiza), which follow this instrument in their territorial framework. Thus, the municipality of Paredes de Coura and the technical team responsible for its drawing up have committed, through this plan, to enhance the natural and cultural heritage and increase the social interest of the landscape among the local population.</p> <p>Methodology - the elaboration process of this pilot-project began with the protocol assignment between Paredes de Coura Municipality, public and private entities. The commission responsible for its implementation were able to participate in national and international conferences, plus, in sessions with local and intermunicipal associations, where objectives, concepts, methodologies and public participation procedures were discussed. This led to the creation of the final landscape plan, in which: general and specific objectives were defined first in order to apply in the landscape of Coura; afterwards, the characterization and analysis of the landscape, its values and natural or constructed elements were made in order to delimitate its landscape units; then, a diagnosis with the survey of buildings, roads, forest areas, agricultural areas, rivers, and so on, was made, plus, the identification of different types of landscape, and finally; the strategy was implemented through the elaboration of a management and measures Programmes.</p>

<p>Implementation</p>	<p>I. Measures</p> <p>Following the principles implemented by the European Landscape Convention and, at nacional scale, by the National Policy of Architecture and Landscape (PNAP), this project aims the cooperation between the general public, stakeholders and authorities in public participation and decision-making processes. The proposal of measures for protection, management and planning of the landscape, can be subdivided into 3 groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Transversal measures, which contribute to the overall operationalization of landscape quality objectives (4 measures were defined); – General measures, which occur throughout the territory and fulfill the defined landscape quality objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – General measures for requalification of places, landscapes and routes (17 measures); – General measures for valorization of the natural territory (9 measures); – General measures for rehabilitation of cultural and ethnographic values (8 measures); – General measures for valorization of agriculture and forest (5 measures); – Measures for Landscape Subunits (LSU), which refer to each of the defined subunits and aim accomplish its landscape quality objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – LSU.1: 6 specific measures (2 are recommended; 2 for management; 1 is operational; 1 for management/ operational); – LSU.2: 10 specific measures (4 for management; 6 are operational); – LSU.3: 4 specific measures (1 for management; 2 are operational; 1 for management/ operational); – LSU.4: 4 specific measures (all operational); – LSU.5: 13 specific measures (1 is recommended; 4 for management; 8 are operational); – LSU.6: 3 specific measures (all operational); – LSU.7: 4 specific measures (2 for management; 2 are operational); – LSU.8: 9 specific measures (2 for management; 7 are operational); – LSU.9: 12 specific measures (2 are recommended; 5 for management; 5 are operational); – LSU.10: 4 specific measures (1 is recommended; 1 for management; 2 are operational).
<p>Financing</p>	<p>Portugal does not have any financial fund exclusively for landscape protection, management and planning. Central government allocates national and EU funds to specific territories and projects.</p>
<p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Portugal does not have any methodology or programme on landscape monitoring.</p> <p>At national level, it is predicted that the General-Direction of Territory (DGT) through Observatory of Spatial and Urban Planning (under development) might create a landscape monitoring programme in 2019.</p> <p>At regional level, the case-study of Autonomous Region of Azores Archipelago takes into account several monitoring methodologies as an inspiration but has not yet defined a monitoring array for its landscapes.</p> <p>At local level, the Landscape Observatory of Paredes de Coura will be responsible for implementing and monitoring the plan of action of Landscape Plan of Terras de Coura case-study.</p>

Table 13 - Inventory Table of the Case Study of Portugal (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

- **The Case-Study of Spain: Autonomous Region of Catalonia**

Model of Governance: The division of powers regarding to the Spanish state is into 4 levels - the national government, 17 autonomous communities, 50 provinces and 8 119 municipalities. Particularly, land-use policy is specified in the constitution and in other national legislation. The constitution assigns responsibility for spatial planning, cultural heritage and landscape protection to the autonomous communities, but the national government prepares framework legislation that guides regional laws. Furthermore, the national government has important powers in policy fields related to spatial planning. It can impose environmental legislation and related legislation that affects the possibilities to develop land. It also prepares a sectoral plan for national infrastructure, for example related to transport and energy. However, according to a decision of the constitutional court, it has no authority to prepare a general national spatial plan. Autonomous communities develop and complement the basic national framework legislation concerning land use by establishing their own legislative framework on land-use planning. Within the limits set by the national framework, this allows them to establish their own comprehensive planning systems¹¹⁴.

The Autonomous Community of Catalonia exercises its self-government in accordance with the Constitution of 1978 and the new Statute of Autonomy, approved in 2006. In terms of executive power, the *Generalitat* has exclusive competencies in envisaging laws on education, health, culture, industry, urban development, housing, environment, among other matters. It follows two forms of territorial division: state administrative division at provincial level, into 4 provinces – Barcelona, Girona, Lleida and Tarragona – each one of them with its Council (*Disputació*), governed by city council mayors and councillors from the province and; at sub-provincial level, into 42 counties (*comarques*). The state administrative functions are also addressed at local level through city councils (*ajuntaments*), within all the 947 municipalities of Catalonia.

Landscape Approach: The landscape approach adopted by the Autonomous Region of Catalonia is one of the most well-known and praised within the European panorama. Several are the factors that justify its international recognition. For starters, its adherence to the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in 2000 and the acknowledgement of its implementation in 2005. As a participant party, Spain signed the Convention in 2000 but this treaty only came into force in 2008. It is true that the Spanish State Government is responsible for designing directives for the management of natural resources,

¹¹⁴ Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) | The Land-Use of Spain (<https://www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy/land-use-Spain.pdf>)

including landscape in particular, but since the assignment of the Convention, some of its Autonomous Regions have already taken into action the execution of new mechanisms and instruments that follow its provisions. Catalonia stands out for developing a transversal landscape act that somehow consolidates landscape references previously mentioned in its legal framework. The Landscape Act no 8/2005 on landscape protection, management and planning of Catalonia legally recognises its integration in territorial policies that have an impact on landscape. The law itself stipulates several instruments – Landscape Catalogues, Landscape Directives, Landscape Impact and Integration Study, Landscape Impact and Integration Report and Landscape Charters. For instance, the Landscape Catalogues, a tool that identifies and characterises the various types, values, dynamics and state of preservation within its surroundings while defining quality objectives towards the achievement of a desired landscape. The Landscape Act no 8/2005 also envisages a funding tool exclusively for carrying out landscape actions, although it does not describe details on its execution.

Secondly, the creation of an entity exclusively responsible for taking into action the provisions of the Florence Convention. The Landscape Observatory of Catalonia oversees the technical elaboration of the Catalogues while supporting the execution of other landscape tools. Among its tasks, it establishes mechanisms for the participation of citizens, promotes social awareness campaigns with respect to the landscape, its evolution, functions and change, and disseminates seminars, training courses and programmes on landscape. Above all, they aim for the interchange of knowledge and experiences between regional and local administrations, scientific and academic communities. The disclosure of landscape studies and methodologies is often done through the books published by the Observatory itself. Themes such as public participation; landscape in economy, in health, in education and other have been referred in these same publications.

Finally, the integration of landscape quality objectives in spatial management. The objectives within the Catalogues gain legal action when integrated in the Territorial Partial Plans (PTP), one for each Catalonia's region. Although the area of incidence of the landscape tools and the territorial tools are slightly different between one and other, the recognition and inclusion of directives for landscape protection, management and protection, reinforces its importance for Catalonia's territorial development. This way, the efficiency and coherence of spatial management system is guaranteed, as all the instruments aimed at regional and local scales follow common landscape directives, taking into consideration the provisions from the Catalogues.

The division of the Spanish State into Autonomous Regions gave an opportunity for territorial differentiation within. What differs in the Catalonia's case is its anticipation in the assignment and implementation of the ELC in comparison to the rest of the regions and the envisagement of a law that strictly follows the Convention's principles and objectives.

Autonomous Region of Catalonia (CAT)
ELC signing date - December 14th of 2000
(With regard to the European Landscape Convention, Catalonia stands out from Spanish landscape framework as an autonomous region that demonstrated signs of progress and radical cultural change, referring to the environment, managing resources and urban development issues. In December 2000, Catalan Parliament immediately integrated provisions from ELC into its territorial system, while Spain rectified the Convention only in 2008.)
Territorial Legal Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Organic Law no. 6/2006 of July 19th, on the Reform of the Statue of Autonomy of Catalonia: landscape is subject of Article no. 27 ("Rights and Obligations concerning the Environment"), Article no. 46 ("The Environment, Sustainable Development and Territorial Balance") and Article no. 149 ("Territorial, Landscape, Coastline and Urban Development Planning"); – Law no. 12/1981 of December 24th on Standards for Protection of Natural Areas affected by mining activities (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.189 - 31.12.1981); – Law no. 9/1995 of July 27th on vehicular access to the natural environment (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.2083 - 02.08.1995); – Law no. 12/1985 of June 13th on Catalan Natural Spaces (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.556 - 28.06.1985); – Law no. 9/1993 of September 30th on Catalan Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.1807 - 11.10.1993); – Law no.18/2001 of December 31st on Agricultural Orientation (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.3549 - 09.01.2002); – Law no. 13/2002 of June 21st on Catalan Tourism (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no. 3669 - 03.07.2002); – Law no. 5/2003 of April 22nd on the Prevention of forest fires in residential areas isolated from townships (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.3879 - 08.05.2003); – Law no. 2/2004 of June 4th on Improvement of districts, urban areas and towns that require special attention (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.4151 - 10.06.2004); – Government Agreement of November 30th on the Resolution PTO / 3386/2004 of December 7th of 2004 on the establishment of the Consortium of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia and the approval of its Statutes (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.4281 – 16.12.2004); – Law no. 8/2005 of June 8th on landscape protection, management and planning (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.4407 - 16.06.2005); – Law no. 12/2006 of July 27th on Environmental measures and changes to laws no. 3/1988 and no. 22/2003, on the protection of animals, of Law 12/1985, on natural areas, of the Law no. 9/1995, on the motorized access to the natural environment, and of Law no. 4/2004, on the process of adaptation of the activities of environmental impact (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.4690 - 03.08.2006); – Law no. 3/2009 of March 10th on the Regularisation and Improvement of the Rural residential areas with deficits (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.5342 - 19.03.2009); – Law no. 6/2009 of April 28th on Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.5374 - 07.05.2009); – Law no. 20/2009 of December 4th on Environmental Prevention and Control of Activities (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.5524 - 11.12.2009); – Legislative Decree no. 1/2010 of August 3rd on Approving the revised text of the Urban Planning Act (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.5686 - 05.08.2010)
Territorial Management Instruments
PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Territorial Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Territorial Plan of Catalonia (PTGC): instrument that aims for territorial balance, sustainable development and environment protection in Catalonia, as a guiding framework for actions to be undertaken by the public authorities such as creating adequate conditions to attract the appropriate activity in the ideal territorial areas and to ensure that the citizens of Catalonia have similar levels of quality of life regardless of the territorial area in which they live;

- Territorial Sectoral Plans (PTS): plans with territorial impact that correspond to the Government Departments, as it contains estimates of the available resources, the needs and the territorialised deficits in the corresponding sector, as well as the determination of the priorities for execution;
- Territorial Partial Plans (PTP): aimed at regional level, it is a planning figure derived from PTGC for spatial rationalization of the processes that take place in the territory, within a time horizon of 15 to 20 years. They follow three basic territorial systems: territorial system of open spaces, which are a priority reference for urban planning; territorial system of settlements, which establish guidelines to be developed by the urban plans and; territorial system of mobility infrastructures, which is in line with the PTS, as it establishes a network that structures the territory;
- Territorial Development Plans (PDT): aimed at *Comarca* level (42 *Comarques* in all Catalonia) - which corresponds to a supramunicipal level - specifies criteria for territorial planning and define guidelines in the areas on which they affect. Urban plans must be consistent with the principles of the PDT.

– Urban Plans and Programmes

- Municipal Urban Plans (POUM): it is a planning instrument aimed at municipal or intermunicipal scale that classifies land use, define urban implementation model and guidelines for its development, plus, determines the circumstances that may lead to its revision
- Urban Development Programmes (PAUM): tool that expresses municipal policies of land and housing, as a commitment for the development of the corresponding POUM, regarding the urban reform and improvement, the equipment and the generation of economic activity, within the framework of sustainable urban development;
- Urban Development Plans (PDU): planned at local level, this tool aims to stimulate local activity sectors strategically and enhance natural resources for economic and social development. Seeking for a municipal or supramunicipal vision and rapid processing, PDU have potential for economic revitalization by supporting tertiary sector, research and technology sector, industrial activity or logistics system, while gaining international projection.

LANDSCAPE TOOLS - envisaged by Law no. 8/2005 of June 8th, on landscape protection, management and planning (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.4407 - 16.06.2005): aims for the preservation of natural, patrimonial, cultural, social and economic values within the framework of sustainable development, while promoting the full integration of the landscape in territorial and urban planning policies, as well as in other sectoral policies that affect it directly or indirectly

- Landscape Catalogues: descriptive and prospective tools, applicable at the territorial level, which determine the various types of landscapes in Catalonia, identify their values, dynamics and state of preservation, while proposing the quality objectives in which need to be met. Each Landscape Catalogue corresponds to a region of application of seven Partial Territorial Plans defined by the Government of Catalonia - Alt Pirineu i Aran (approved in 2013); Camp de Tarragona (approved in 2010, published in 2012); Comarques Centrals (approved in 2016); Comarques Gironines (approved in 2010, published in 2014); Penedès (in progress); Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona (approved in 2014, published in 2017); Terres de l'Ebre (approved in 2010, published in 2013); Terres de Lleida (approved in 2008, published in 2010);
 - It should be noted that not all limits defined by the Territorial Partial Plans follow landscape criteria and so, in order to preserve the coherence of units, a collaborative work between the editorial teams of the conflictive regions is done, as they characterize, define objectives, measures and actions of the common units.
- Landscape Directives: normative decisions based on the Landscape Catalogues and the proposed Landscape Quality Objectives, in which are incorporated into the regulation of the regional Partial Territorial Plans of Catalonia;
- Landscape Impact and Integration Study: technical document that takes into account the consequences on the landscape of carrying out public works, projects and other actions, by setting out the criteria adopted for their integration into the landscape;
- Landscape Impact and Integration Report: written statement aimed at evaluating the suitability and adequacy of the criteria or measures adopted in the landscape impact and integration studies, in order to integrate the actions, applications, works or activities carried out on the landscape;
- Landscape Charters: voluntary instruments aimed at local scale that sets out consensus agreements between local authorities (such as, district councils, communities, municipalities) and other agents, in order to promote strategies and actions for landscape planning, assessment and improvement, as they must take into account the content of the landscape catalogues in their ambit of action;

Other landscape tools (that were not envisaged by Law no. 8/2005 of June 8th, on landscape protection, management and planning - Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.4407 - 16.06.2005):					
– Landscape Plans: voluntary instrument promoted by municipalities that includes measures fostering landscape recovery and quality, often taking a landscape unit as a section.					
Scope	Protection	Management	Planning		Sectoral
Specific measures	Policies	Policies	Policies		Policies
Authorities and Entities	International scale				
	– Partnerships at Global Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural and Art Heritage Institute of Rio de Janeiro (IPHAN); Federal University of Rio de Janeiro; Landscape Network of Argentina; Landscape Observatory of Eastern Mediterranean (Lebanon); Landscape Observatory of Rio de Janeiro; Landscape Observatory of the University of Costa Rica; Latin America Landscape Observatory; Latin American Landscape Initiative (LALI); National University of Colombia; UNESCO 				
	– Partnerships at European Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Europe, Benetton Study Research Foundation (Italy); CIVILSCAPE; European Network of Local and Regional Authorities for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention (RECEP/ENELC); Federal Agency of Nature Conservation of Germany; Government of Andorra, Government of Ireland; Information System on Nature and Landscape of the Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development (SINP, France); Institute of the Territory (IdT, Valencia); Landscape Observatory of Cornwall; Landscape Observatory of the Brussels Region of the University of Brussels (ULB, Brussels); Landscape Observatory of the Faculty of Sciences of University of Porto (FCUP, Portugal); Landscape Observatory of the Netherlands; Regional Landscape Observatory of the Calabria Region (Italy); Observatory of Sustainability (Spain); University of Eastern Finland 				
	National scale				
	– Government of Catalonia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food; Ministry of Business and Knowledge; Ministry of Culture; Ministry of Digital Policies and Public Administration; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Employment and Industry; Ministry of Foreign Action, Institutional Relations and Transparency; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Territory and Sustainability; Ministry of Vice Presidency, Economy and Finance; Ministry of Work, Social Affairs and Families • Ministry of Territory and Sustainability: General Secretary of Territory and Sustainability; Secretary of Infrastructure and Mobility; Secretary of Environment and Sustainability; Secretary of Urban Habitat and Territory. 				
– Entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartographic and Geologic Institute of Catalonia (ICGC); Catalan Federation of Rambling Clubs/ Catalan Climbing Federation (FEEC); Catalan Geographic Society (SCG); Catalan Institute of Agrarian Studies (ICEA); Catalan Natural History Institute (ICHN); Catalan Society for Territorial Planning (SCOT); Catalan Agency of Tourism (ACT); Catalan Water Agency (ACA); Catalunya - La Pedrera Foundation; Espais Escrits; Federation of Ecologists of Catalonia (EdC); Federation of Municipalities of Catalonia (FMC); Forest Technologic Centre of Catalonia (CTFC); Housing Agency of Catalonia (AHC); Land Stewardship Network (XCT); Landscape Observatory of Catalonia (Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya); Món Rural Private Foundation (FMR); Waste Agency of Catalonia (ARC). 					
Landscape Observatory of Catalonia (Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya)					
The Landscape Observatory of Catalonia is an advisory body of the Government of Catalonia legally formed on November 2004 that aims the need of the study, analyse and monitoring the landscape. It is responsible for the identification and mapping of the Catalan landscape, by defining and creating landscape units, landscape catalogues and landscape charters, which works as tools for the evaluation,					

<p>Authorities and Entities</p>	<p>protection, management and planning of the landscape. This entity also serves as a meeting point between the government and stakeholders, such as authorities, professionals, schools and Catalan society in general, in everything referring to the intervention of the landscape.</p> <p>Responsible for following up European initiatives in landscape matters, the Observatory supports the application in Catalonia of the European Landscape Convention. The adoption of the principles and action strategies of this legal document, constituted by the Council of Europe, allowed the constitution of the Act 8/2005 of 8th June for the Protection, Management and Planning of the Landscape in Catalonia, which promotes the introduction of landscape objectives into spatial planning and sectoral policies. Instruments such as the landscape catalogues and charters permit to evaluate the landscape values and factors, considering the current financial, social, cultural and environmental dynamics. They also define what type of landscape people want to perceive and how it can be achieved.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Professional Associations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalan College of Ambientologists (COAMB); Catalan College of Architects (COAC); Landscape Office of the Catalan College of Architects (OP-COAC); Catalan College of Biologists (CBC); Catalan College of Engineers of Roads, Canals and Ports (CECCPC); Catalan College of Geographers (AGPC); Illustrious Official College of Geologists of Catalonia (COLGEOCAT); Official Catalan College of Agricultural Engineers (COEAC); Official Catalan College of Forest Engineers (CEFC). – Universities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB); Open University of Catalonia (UOC); Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC); Pompeu Fabra University (UPF); Rovira i Virgili University (URV); University of Barcelona (UB); University of Girona (UdG); University of Lleida (UdL). – Academic Research Centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC) - Research Centre and Landscape Projects (CRPP-UPC); • University of Barcelona (UB) - Service Management and Evolution of the Landscape (SGEP-UB); Parc Científic of Barcelona; Research Group of Landscape and Paleoenvironment of the Mediterranean Mountain (GRPPMM-UB); • University of Girona (UdG) - Landscape Analysis and Management Laboratory (LAGP-UdG); • University of Lleida (UdL) - Study Group of Catalonia Historic Landscape (PAHISCAT project) – Non-Governmental Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acciónatura • DEPANA
	<p>Regional scale</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of Catalonia: Provincial Council (Disputació) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disputació de Barcelona (themes): Business and Work; Commerce and Consumption; Culture; Education; Environment; Local Administration; Public Health; Sports; Territory and Natural Parks; Tourism; Urbanism and Housing; Wellbeing and Citizenship; • Disputació de Girona (themes): Business Promotion, Administration and Property; Culture, Education, New Technologies, Sports and Wellbeing; Local Cooperation, Housing and Good Governance; Territory and Sustainability; • Disputació de Lleida (themes): Culture; Services and Grants; Services and Procedures for People; Social Baptism; Tourism;

<p>Authorities and Entities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disputació de Terragona (themes): Citizen Assistance Service; Human Resources, Occupation and Business Promotion; Internal Services; Knowledge and Quality; Municipal Assistance Service; Patronage of Tourism; Territory Assistance Service (Roads)
	<p style="text-align: center;">Local scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of Catalonia: City Council (Ajuntament) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 947 counties in all Catalonia – Entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Institute of Urban Landscape and Quality of Life (Barcelona) • Museum of Science and Technology of Catalonia (Terrassa, Barcelona)
<p>Awareness Rising</p>	<p>Publications</p>
	<p>From the Government of Catalonia: Ministry of Territory and Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Good Landscape Practices - Guidelines: Direcció General d'Arquitectura i Paisatge. 2007. Buenas Prácticas de Paisaje. Líneas Guía. Generalitat de Catalunya - Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques. Catalunya; – Historical study and practical manual of tree-lined avenues in the cities, towns and villages of Catalonia: Direcció General d'Arquitectura i Paisatge. 2008. Estudi històric i manual pràctic de passeigs arbrats a les ciutats, viles i pobles de Catalunya. Generalitat de Catalunya - Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques. Catalunya; – Landscape Integration Guidelines - Industrial estates and sectors of economic activity: Direcció General d'Arquitectura i Paisatge. 2008. Guia d'integració paisatgística. Polígons industrials i sectors d'activitat econòmica. Generalitat de Catalunya - Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques. Catalunya; – Wine landscape of the Penedès: Direcció General d'Arquitectura i Paisatge. 2008. Paisatge vitivinícola del Penedès. Generalitat de Catalunya - Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques. Catalunya; – Landscape Integration Guidelines - Urban and periurban gardens: Direcció General d'Arquitectura i Paisatge. 2009. Guia d'integració paisatgística. Horts urbans i periurbans. Generalitat de Catalunya - Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques. Catalunya; – Studies of Impact and Landscape Integration: Direcció General d'Arquitectura i Paisatge. 2010. Estudis d'impacte i integració paisatgística. Generalitat de Catalunya - Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques. Catalunya; – Landscape Integration Guidelines - Agrarian constructions: Direcció General d'Arquitectura i Paisatge. 2010. Guia d'integració paisatgística. Construccions agràries. Generalitat de Catalunya - Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques. Catalunya; – The Landscape Policy of Catalonia: Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques. 2010. La Política de Paisatge a Catalunya. Generalitat de Catalunya - Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques. Catalunya; – Awareness in landscape - a challenge for the 21st century: Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat. 2011. La sensibilització en paisatge. Un repte per al segle XXI. Generalitat de Catalunya - Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat. Catalunya; – Criteria for the correct integration in the landscape of isolated constructions in non-urban land: Direcció General d'Ordenació del Territori i Urbanisme. 2013. Criteris per a la correcta integració en el paisatge de les construccions aïllades en sòl no urbanitzable. Generalitat de Catalunya - Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat. Catalunya.

Awareness Rising	From the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia
	<p>– <i>Plecs de Paisatge</i> collection: "Reflexions" series - articles, studies, workshops, conferences related to a specific thematic of the landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and Health: Nogué, Joan; Puigbert, Laura; Bretcha, Gemma (eds.) (2008). Paisatge i salut. Olot: Observatorio del Paisaje de Cataluña; Barcelona: Departamento de Salud de la Generalidad de Cataluña. (Plecs de Paisatge; Reflexions; 1). ISBN: 978-84-612-4858-2; • Landscape and Education: Nogué, Joan; Puigbert, Laura; Bretcha, Gemma; Losantos, Àgata (eds.) (2011). Paisatge i educació. Olot: Observatorio del Paisaje de Cataluña; Barcelona: Departamento de Enseñanza de la Generalitat de Cataluña. (Plecs de Paisatge; Reflexions; 2). ISBN: 978-84-614-2115-2; • The Periphery Landscapes: Nogué, Joan; Puigbert, Laura; Bretcha, Gemma; Losantos, Àgata (eds.) (2012). Franges. Els paisatges de la perifèria. Olot: Observatorio del Paisaje de Cataluña. (Plecs de Paisatge; Reflexions; 3). ISBN: 978-84-615-3681-8; • Landscape, Heritage and Water: Nogué, Joan; Puigbert, Laura; Bretcha, Gemma (eds.) (2016). Paisatge, patrimoni i aigua. La memòria del territori. Olot: Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya; ATLL, Concessionària de la Generalitat, SA. (Plecs de Paisatge; Reflexions; 4). ISBN: 978-84-608-8093-6; • Landscape, Economy and Business: Nogué, Joan; Puigbert, Laura; Bretcha, Gemma (eds.) (2016). Paisatge, economia i empresa. Olot: Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya; ATLL, Concessionària de la Generalitat, SA. (Plecs de Paisatge; Reflexions; 5). ISBN: 978-84-617-6381-8. • Un(do) Landscapes: Sala, Pere; Puigbert, Laura; Bretcha, Gemma (eds.) (2019). (Des)fer Paisatges. Olot: Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya; ATLL, Concessionària de la Generalitat, SA. (Plecs de Paisatge; Reflexions; 6). ISBN: 978-84-09-09503-2. <p>– <i>Plecs de Paisatge</i> collection: "Eines" series - includes legal acts, territorial instruments and methodologies for landscape protection, management and planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Indicators: Nogué, Joan; Puigbert, Laura; Bretcha, Gemma (eds.) (2009). Indicadors de paisatge. Reptes i perspectives. Olot: Observatorio del Paisaje de Cataluña; Barcelona: Obra Social de Caixa Catalunya. (Plecs de Paisatge; Eines; 1). ISBN: 978-84-613-1327-3; • Planning and Management of the Landscape in Europe: Nogué, Joan; Puigbert, Laura; Bretcha, Gemma (eds.) (2009). Ordenació i gestió del paisatge a Europa. Olot: Observatorio del Paisaje de Cataluña. (Plecs de Paisatge; Eines; 2). ISBN: 978-84-613-5010-0; • Challenges in the Cartography of the Landscape: Nogué, Joan; Puigbert, Laura; Bretcha, Gemma; Losantos, Àgata (eds.) (2013). Reptes en la cartografia del paisatge. Dinàmiques territorials i valors intangibles. Olot: Observatorio del Paisaje de Cataluña. (Plecs de Paisatge; Eines; 3). ISBN: 978-84-616-2668-7. <p>– <i>Documents</i> collection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and Public Participation: Nogué, Joan; Puigbert, Laura; Sala, Pere; Bretcha, Gemma (eds.) (2010). Paisatge i participació ciutadana. Olot: Observatorio del Paisaje de Cataluña; Barcelona: Dirección General de Participación Ciudadana del Departamento de Interior, Relaciones Institucionales y Participación Ciudadana de la Generalitat de Cataluña. (Documentació; 1). ISBN: 978-84-614-0248-9; • Landscape Planning at Local Level in Europe: Sala, Pere; Puigbert, Laura; Bretcha, Gemma (eds.) (2014). La planificació del paisatge en l'àmbit local a Europa = Landscape planning at a local level in Europe. Olot: Observatorio del Paisaje de Cataluña; Andorra la Vella: Gobierno de Andorra. (Documents; 2). ISBN 978-84-617-3805-2; • The Landscape Catalogues of Catalonia - Methodology: Nogué, Joan; Sala, Pere; Grau, Jordi (2016). Els catàlegs de paisatge de Catalunya: Metodologia. Olot: Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya; ATLL, Concessionària de la Generalitat, SA. (Documents; 3). ISBN: 978-84-617-6545-4.

<p style="text-align: center;">Awareness Rising</p>	<p>– <i>Collaboration with other Institutions and Administrations (Coeditions)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les Terres de Lleida Landscape Catalogue: Nogué i Font, Joan; Sala i Martí, Pere; Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques (eds.) (2010). Catàleg de paisatge. Les Terres de Lleida. Barcelona: Generalitat de Catalunya. Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques. ISBN: 978-84-393-8297-3 • Theory and Landscape - Reflections from Interdisciplinary Perspectives: Luna, Toni; Valverde, Isabel (dir.) (2011). Reflexiones desde miradas interdisciplinarias. Barcelona: Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya; Universitat Pompeu Fabra. (Teoría y paisaje; 1). ISBN: 978-84-615-4911-5; • Camp de Tarragona Landscape Catalogue: Nogué i Font, Joan; Sala i Martí, Pere; Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat; Associació Empresarial Química de Tarragona (eds.) (2012). Catàleg de paisatge. Camp de Tarragona. Barcelona: Generalitat de Catalunya. Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat. ISBN: 978-84-393-8930-9 • Terres d'Ebre Landscape Catalogue: Nogué i Font, Joan; Sala i Martí, Pere; Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat; Diputació de Tarragona (eds.) (2013). Catàleg de paisatge. Terres de l'Ebre. Barcelona: Generalitat de Catalunya. Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat. ISBN: 978-84-393-9096-1 • Les Comarques Gironines Landscape Catalogue: Nogué i Font, Joan; Sala i Martí, Pere; Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat; Observatori del Paisatge (eds.) (2014). Catàleg de paisatge. Les Comarques Gironines. Barcelona: Generalitat de Catalunya. Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat. ISBN: 978-84-393-9232-3; • Landscape and Emotion: Luna, Toni; Valverde, Isabel (dir.) (2015). Paisaje y emoción. El resurgir de las geografías emocionales. Barcelona: Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya; Universitat Pompeu Fabra. (Teoría y Paisaje; 2). ISBN: 978-84-608-2975-1; • Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona Landscape Catalogue: Sala i Martí, Pere; Grau i Oliveras, Jordi; Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat; Observatori del Paisatge (eds.) (2017). Catàleg de paisatge. Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona. Barcelona: Generalitat de Catalunya. Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat. ISBN: 978-84-393-9627-7; • Landscape, Rural Development and Citizenship: Sala, Pere; Grau, Jordi; Terrades, Jordi (eds.) (2017). Paisatge, desenvolupament rural i ciutadania. Bones pràctiques de col·laboració ciutadana en la gestió del paisatge a Europa. Olot: Associació pel Desenvolupament Rural Integral de la Zona Nord-Oriental de Catalunya (ADRINOC); • Walking through the streets of Olot: Clara Nubiola (2018). He caminat tots els carrers d'Olot. Olot: Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya; Institut de Cultura de la Ciutat d'Olot; Residència Faber; • Water Landscapes: Sala i Martí, Pere; Puigbert, Laura; Bretcha, Gemma (eds.) (2018). Paisatges de l'aigua = Paisajes del agua = Water Landscapes = Paysages de l'eau. Olot: Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya; ATLL, Concessionària de la Generalitat de Catalunya. ISBN: 978-84-09-07066-4.
	<p>Conferences and Seminars</p>
	<p>– Landscape and Health ("Paisatge i Salut") - Olot, 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia and the Department of Health of the Generalitat of Catalonia; open discussion about how well organized and managed landscapes have a positive effect on the physical and mental health of citizens; emphasized on therapeutic experiences that use the landscape to provide positive stimulation to people with disabilities or to integrate marginal social sectors; inclusion of the most of the presentations are included in the published book - Paisatge i Salut (Landscape and Health). <p>– Fifth Meeting of the Workshops for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention - Girona, 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative initiative promoted by Council of Europe, General Secretariat for Territory and Biodiversity of the Ministry of the Environment of the Spanish Government, the Department of Territory and Sustainability of the Catalonia Government, the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia and the City Council of Girona; constituted a true forum for exchange of practices and ideas between national, local and regional governments and authorities, public and private organizations and NGOs working in the field of landscape and sustainable territorial development.

Awareness
Rising

- Seminar on Processes of Public Participation in Landscape Planning ("Processos de Participació Ciutadana en la Ordenació del Paisatge") - Girona, 2007
 - Seminar organised by the Landscape Observatory and the Department of the Interior, Institutional Relationships and Participation of the Generalitat of Catalonia; presented several specific experiences and innovative proposals of methods designed around the processes for citizen consultation and participation in Catalonia.

- International Seminar on Landscape Indicators: Challenges and Perspectives ("Indicadors de Paisatge: Reptes i Perspectives") - Barcelona, 2007
 - Promoted by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, it aimed for the exchange of information and discussion of landscape indicators from different disciplinary perspectives, as it encompasses the natural and cultural dimensions, as well as an individual and social perceptive dimension.

- Seminar on Landscapes Sounds of Catalonia ("Paisatges Sonors de Catalunya") - Barcelona, 2008
 - Organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, this conference was focused on sensorial experiences as an essential dimension of the landscape and as an essential part of its identity; presents some of the most successful experiences in Catalonia and discusses perspectives and proposed methods.

- International Seminar Landscape and Education ("Paisatge i Educació") - Barcelona, 2009
 - Organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, this seminar gave emphasis on measures and actions on education, according to the objectives of the European Landscape Convention; offered opportunities to present some educational projects, including Catalonia's "City, Territory and Landscape", and other similar experiences being developed all over Europe whether in the area of formal or non-formal education; its aim was to increase citizen awareness of the landscape in the surest and most promising way in the long term: education.

- Landscape and Development Cooperation ("Paisatge i Cooperació per al Desenvolupament") - Barcelona, 2010
 - Collaborative initiative by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia and the Government of Canada aimed at the studying of the structuring role of the landscape in international cooperation projects.

- Fringes: The Landscapes of the Periphery ("Fringes: Els Paisatges de la Perifèria") - Olot, 2010
 - Organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, in collaboration with the Institute of Culture of the City of Olot; proposed new forms of intervention and management, new landscape references (from art to literature, from music to cinema, from photography to architecture, from geography to sociology, from urbanism to architecture ecology), plus, alternative readings by understanding social and symbolic references through the evolution of time and space.

- Landscapes of Everyday Life: Crossed Perspectives on Research and Action ("Paisatges de la Vida Quotidiana: Intercanvi de Mirades entre la Investigació i l'Acció") - Perpignan (France), Girona, 2011
 - Collaborative initiative by the French Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea, the Government of Catalonia, the Perpignan-Mediterranean Commonwealth and City Council of Girona, this colloquium was about the perspective for improvement of everyday landscapes, taking into account the particular values that are attributed to them by the interested parties and populations; it was aimed at social sciences communities, landscape professionals and public administrations from different European/ non-European countries.

Awareness
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- Challenges in Mapping the Landscape: Territorial Dynamics and Intangible Values ("Reptes en la Cartografia del Paisatge: Dinàmiques Territorials i Valors Intangibles") - Tortosa (Tarragona), 2011
 - Promoted by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, in collaboration with the Consortium of Agro-environmental Services of the Baix Ebre i Montsià Regions (CODE) and Tortosa City Council, this seminar discussed about the concepts and technical innovations needed to obtain new landscape maps that considers the identity, values, the visual and emotional perceptions and the changing dynamics of a landscape, especially when focused on the land and sector-specific policies.

- International Workshop: Landscape and Climate Change ("Taller Internacional: Paisatge i Canvi Climàtic") - Olot, 2012
 - Collaborative workshop promoted by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, the University of Girona, University of Venice as part of the European Masters Course in Planning and Policies for the City, Environment and Landscape, offered by the abovementioned universities, plus, the University of Sassari (Sardinia), the University of Ghent (Belgium), the Autonomous University of Barcelona and the Technical University of Lisbon (Portugal); the seminar itself was aimed at fostering specific proposals for the mitigation and adaptation to climate change in different landscape areas of the landscape units of the Empordà plains and the Olot valleys, included in the Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Gironines.

- Landscape and Industrial Heritage ("Paisatge i Patrimoni Industrial") - Igualada (Barcelona), 2013

- International Seminar: Rediscovering the Landscape from a Local Perspective ("Seminari Internacional: Redescobrir el Paisatge des del Món Local") - Olot, 2013
 - Organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, in collaboration with the Government of Andorra and the City Council of Olot, this seminar aimed for the disclosure of local initiatives, policies, instruments from all Europe, led by local authorities and civil society, that somehow demonstrated a commitment to landscape quality and identity; emphasized the importance of local world in managing the landscape, as it is one of the pillars of Catalonia's landscape policy "Catpaisatge2020: Country, Landscape, Future".

- Landscape + Food + Creativity + Identity ("Paisatge + Alimentació + Creativitat + Identitat") - Sant Fruitós de Bages (Barcelona), 2013
 - Organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Catalunya - La Pedrera Foundation and Alicia Foundation, this seminar was about the relationships between landscape, food, creativity and identity influence our daily lives and how it reflects in our daily landscape.

- Forests: Uses, Regards, Landscapes ("Boscos: Usos, Mirades, Paisatges") - Viladrau (Girona), 2014
 - Collaborative event between the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia and the Forest Technology Centre of Catalonia; open debate on how the relationship between the different values and uses (social, productive, ecologic, aesthetic, spiritual, therapeutic and pertaining to identity) attributed to forestry and agroforestry landscapes in Catalonia aim for new forms of management and intervention.

- Landscape, Heritage and Water: The Memory of Territory ("Paisatge, Patrimoni i Aigua: La Memòria del Territori") - Manlleu (Barcelona), 2014
 - Promoted by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, this interdisciplinary and international event emphasized how water elements and the heritage associated to them contributed to the establishment of settlements and influenced landscape perception, in terms of its dynamics, identity and values.

Awareness
Rising

- The Landscape as a Common Good ("El Paisatge com a Bé Comú") - Barcelona, 2015
 - Promoted by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, in collaboration with Ateneu Popular 9 Barris, this seminar reflected on landscape can be seen as a common asset and how cultural and artistic actions can be authentic tools for social and territorial transformation.
- Where are Landscape Policies heading? ("Cap a on s'encaminen les Politiques de Paisatge?") - Barcelona, 2015
- Landscape, Economics & Business ("Paisatge, Economia i Empresa") - Barcelona, 2015
 - Organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, this international seminar brought together several economic sectors, stakeholders that ensure landscape identity, quality and uniqueness through different methodologies and experiences while guaranteeing competitiveness in order to attract business and entrepreneurial opportunities; comparison of various European case-studies offered by public and private cooperation.
- The Microvillages: Landscape, Urbanism and Territorial Identity ("Els Micropobles: Paisatge, Urbanisme i Identitat Territorial") - Sant Miquel de Campmajor (Girona), 2016
 - Organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, it focuses on the importance of microvillages as local laboratories that promote innovative local development strategies while structuring the territory and preserving landscapes of great quality.
- Ordinary Landscapes, Heritage and Civil Society ("Paisatges Ordinaris, Patrimoni i Societat Civil") - Terrassa (Barcelona), 2016
 - Collaborative initiative organized by the Landscape Observatory of Barcelona and the Museum of Science and Technology of Catalonia, this event emphasized on the importance of heritage as an element that not only gives landscape a meaning and a reason of existence, but also serves as a starting point for more participatory and pluralistic concepts, since the civil society share responsibilities in granting the value of assets of a certain landscape; heritage dimension provides very relevant information for future planning and management of landscape and for its local economic development.
- Constructions in Dry Stone: an added Value for the Territory ("Les Construccions de Pedra Seca: un Valor afegit per al Territori") - Roquetes (Baix Ebre), Torrebesses (El Segrià), la Fatarella (Terra Alta), el Pla de Santa Maria (Alt Camp) i Vilanant (Alt Empordà), 2016
 - Organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia and the Integral Rural Development Association of the Northeastern Area of Catalonia, in collaboration with other entities, the objective of this seminar was to promote the knowledge of the dry stone heritage, its mechanisms and methods of management and protection that can be applied, as well as the exchange of valorisation experiences through leisure, tourism and education..
- Peoplescapes: Different looks in the Public Space ("Peoplescapes: diferents mirades a l'espai públic") - Olot, 2016
 - Promoted by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, this seminar discussed the dilemmas and contradictions of public space appropriation, as a a common asset for encounter and leisure that can stimulate dynamics but also diminish and restrict sociability.

<p>Awareness Rising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (Un)do the Territory: Cultural Practices and Regeneration of the Landscape ("(Des)fer el Territori: Pràctiques Culturals i Regeneració del Paisatge") - Torroella de Montgrí (Girona), 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Torroella de Montgrí City Council and the Museum of the Mediterranean, this seminar reflects on the importance of landscape as a common good that must be protected, managed and ordered to improve the quality of life of the population, as it can favour local economic growth. – Landscape and Image: Photography (I Biennial Seminar) ("Paisatge i Imatge: La Fotografia (I Seminari biennial)") - Girona, 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, the City Council of Girona and the Research Center for Dissemination of the Image, this event recognized photography as a major tool that faithfully describe territories, its landscapes and its evolution; photography was analysed as a tool to interpret and manage the landscape from an interdisciplinary and international perspective. – Roads in the Landscape ("La Carretera en el Paisatge") - Barcelona, 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative initiative promoted by the Secretary of Infrastructure and Mobility of the Department of Territory and Sustainability, this seminar reflects on the relationship between landscape and the road network, addressing to a whole series of aspects, namely its high asset value as they have articulated and contributed to making up the territory, showing thus a enormous didactic, touristic and leisure potential. – Landscape Refuge ("Paisatges Refugi") - Santa Coloma de Cervelló (Barcelona), 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia and Santa Coloma de Cervelló City Council, this seminar was about the importance of "green refuges" in everyday landscapes, as they offer leisure, shelter and silence in urban and periurban areas that are normally caotic. – Landscape/ kw ("Paisatge/ kw") - Tremp (Lleida), 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative initiative promoted by Secretary of Urban Habitat and Territory, the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, the Museum of Science and Technology of Catalonia, Cartographic and Geological Institute of Catalonia, Federation of Municipalities of Catalonia, plus, other entities; this seminar invited regional and local authorities and entities for the discussion of today's hydroelectric infrastructures in the Catalonia, as they became a key element of territorial dynamization, leaving an extraordinary footprint in the landscape. – International Symposium: Landscape, Agriculture and Women ("Simposi internacional: Paisatge, Agricultura i Dona") - Cartoixa d'Escaladei (Priorat), 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International seminar organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia dedicated to the resilience of traditional and innovative agricultural models that adapt to the idiosyncrasy of the territories and provide the people a dignified living, in which the role of women is of great importance; Aimed to create links between landscapes, initiatives and projects from all over the world that work towards the recognition of these agricultural models, their feasibility, and the safeguarding of the irreplaceable biocultural capital they represent.
	<p>Websites</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of Catalonia - Ministry of Territory and Sustainability (Generalitat de Catalunya - Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat): http://territori.gencat.cat/ca/inici/ – Landscape Observatory of Catalonia (Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya): www.catpaisatge.net – Landscape Observatory of Catalonia Landscap-e trimestral Newsletter (Butlletí Paisatg-e)

Awareness
Rising

- Landscape Observatory of Catalonia Digital Dossiers (Dossiers Digitals) - results of the gathering of the main websites on initiatives, projects, institutions, research groups and other bodies linked to landscape-related topics in Catalonia, Spain and the rest of the world:
 - Industrial Landscapes (Paisatges Industrials): <http://www.catpaisatge.net/dossiers/pindustrials/cat/index.php>
 - Soundscapes (Paisatges sonors): <http://www.catpaisatge.net/dossiers/psonors/cat/index.php>
 - Gardens (Jardins): <http://www.catpaisatge.net/dossiers/jardins/cat/index.php>
 - Dry-stone landscapes (Paisatges de la Pedra Seca): http://www.catpaisatge.net/dossiers/pedra_seca/cat/index.php
 - Outstanding heritage trees (Arbres Monumentals i Singulars): <http://www.catpaisatge.net/dossiers/arbres/cat/index.php>
- Landscape and the Local Perspective (Paisatge i Món Local): <http://www.catpaisatge.net/monlocal/cat/index.php>
- Landscape Observatory of Catalonia Image Archive (Arxiu d'imatges de l'Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya): <http://arxiu.catpaisatge.net>
- PAHISCAT Project (Paisatge Històric de Catalunya): <http://www.catpaisatge.net/pahiscat/cat/index.php>
- "City, Territory and Landscape" Educational Project ("Ciutat, Territori i Paisatge"): http://www.catpaisatge.net/eng/activitat_educacio.php
- Territories for Landscape Network (Xarxa de Territoris pel Paisatge): http://www.catpaisatge.net/fitxers/Document_Territoris_paisatge_2018.pdf
- Wikipedra: wikipedra.catpaisatge.net/
- The Last Landscapes: Funerary Heritage (Els Últims Paisatges: Patrimoni Funerari): <http://ultimspaisatges.catpaisatge.net/index.php>
- Collaborate for Landscape (Col·labora x Paisatge): <https://www.collaboraxpaisatge.cat>
- Land Stewardship Network (XCT): <http://www.xct.cat/ca/index.html>
- Món Rural Foundation (Fundació Privada del Món Rural): <http://www.fmr.cat/inici>
- Catalan Society for Territorial Planning (SCOT): <http://www.scot.cat/>
- Catalonia Foundation - La Pedrera (Fundació Catalunya - La Pedrera): <https://www.fundaciocatalunya-lapedrera.com/ca/home>
- AccióNatura: <http://www.accionatura.org>
- Barcelona Provincial Council (Disputació de Barcelona): <https://www.diba.cat/>
- Girona Provincial Council (Disputació de Girona): <http://www.ddgi.cat/web/>
- Lleida Provincial Council (Disputació de Lleida): <https://www.diputaciolleida.cat/>
- Tarragona Provincial Council (Disputació de Tarragona): <http://www.dipta.cat/cat>
- Municipal Institute of the Urban Landscape and Life Quality of Barcelona (L'Institut Municipal del Paisatge Urbà i la Qualitat de Vida de Barcelona): <http://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/paisatgeurba/ca>
- Institute of Catalan Studies (IEC): <https://www.iec.cat/activitats/entrada.asp>
- Association of Environmentalists of Catalonia (COAMB): <https://www.coamb.cat/es/>
- Association of Architects of Catalonia (COAC): <https://www.arquitectes.cat/>
- Association of Professional Geographers of Catalonia (AGPC): <https://geografs.org/>
- Juridical Portal of Catalonia (Portal Jurídic de Catalunya): <https://portaljuridic.gencat.cat/>

<p style="text-align: center;">Awareness Rising</p>	<p>Social Network</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Facebook <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Catalonia - Ministry of Territory and Sustainability (Generalitat de Catalunya - Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat): https://www.facebook.com/territoricat/ • Landscape Observatory of Catalonia (Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya): https://www.facebook.com/catpaisatge/ • Cartographic and Geologic Institute of Catalonia (ICGC): https://www.facebook.com/ICGCat/ • Catalan Federation of Rambling Clubs/ Catalan Climbing Federation (FEEC): https://www.facebook.com/feec.cat/ – Instagram <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Observatory of Catalonia Image Archive (Arxiu d'imatges de l'Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya): @arxiucatpaisatge – Twitter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Landscapes (Paisatges Industrials): http://www.catpaisatge.net/dossiers/pindustrials/cat/index.php • Government of Catalonia - Ministry of Territory and Sustainability (Generalitat de Catalunya - Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat): https://twitter.com/territoricat • Landscape Observatory of Catalonia (Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya): https://twitter.com/catpaisatge • Catalan Society for Territorial Planning (SCOT): https://twitter.com/Territori • Espais Escrits: https://twitter.com/espaisescrits
	<p>Television and Radio</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cross-country Landscapes: Olot Televisió - "Paisatges Encreuats" (2018 -): documental series about Catalonia's landscapes.
<p style="text-align: center;">Training and Education</p>	<p>Multidisciplinary training for Authorities, Entities and Professionals</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Landscape Course for the Local Administration: "Landscape. Spatial planning and management at local scale" – 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia and the Tarragona Provincial Council; • Aimed at elected politicians, environmental technicians, architects, engineers, technicians in tourism and heritage and managers of the local entities of the Camp de Tarragona and the Terres de l'Ebre; technicians from the Generalitat that work on environmental aspects and urban management, plus; technicians from other public administrations of Catalonia and universities; <p>The objective of this seminar is to promote landscape management through the incorporation of sectoral policies for local dynamization, urban planning, tourism and heritage, within a set of tools used by regional and local agents.</p>
	<p>Landscape Architecture courses for Students</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – First Degree in Landscape Architecture: Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC, Barcelona); – Master's degree in Landscape Architecture: Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC, Barcelona); – Master's degree in Landscape Intervention and Heritage Management: Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB, Barcelona); – Master's degree in Management of Mountain Areas: University of Lleida (UdL, Lleida). 	

National scale	
Description of the Landscape	
<p>As in the rest of the Mediterranean basin, the population of Catalonia has been intimately linked to the use of natural resources, among which there are many living natural resources. This has generated an inseparable link between the societies that have settled in this territory with nature, which lead to different and valuable social, economic, cultural and artistic expressions that somehow contributed in forming Catalonia's landscape identity and heritage.</p> <p>The extensive development of the agricultural, forestry, fishing, livestock and, most recently, industrial activity has modified and modeled the natural landscape of Catalonia over the centuries. Also, the urban expansion and the construction of infrastructures have continued this process of incidence and transformation with greater intensity and extension. Despite of the intense processes of historical transformation that the country has undergone, and thanks to the high diversity and the resilience of the ecosystems, the natural heritage and biodiversity of Catalonia are still very relevant today. A location on the horseback of two biogeographic regions and a very diverse orography confers to the Catalan territory some truly unique and valuable landscapes, which are expressed generating high biodiversity.</p>	
The Landscape Catalogues of Catalonia	
Identification and Evaluation	Methodology
	<p>As the main tools that identify and evaluate the Catalan landscapes at national level, the Landscape Catalogues seek to give new meaning to the dynamic and intangible elements of the landscape, when defining its character. The delimitation of the landscape into units - which are parts of the territory characterized by a specific combination of landscape components of an environmental, cultural and perceptual nature that have recognizable dynamics different from the rest of the territories - is in accordance with other international trends aimed at landscape analysis and research. Thus, through the elaboration of Landscape Catalogues for each partial region of Catalonia, the identification and subsequent characterization of landscape units aim for the better understanding and visualization of the structure and general functioning of the territory and the landscape diversity of all seven areas of territorial planning.</p> <p>It should be noted that Landscape Catalogues are not conceived as a sum of inventories of various areas of landscape interest. On the contrary, since landscape units cover the whole territory, all kinds of landscapes belong to a certain unit, especially those that have less protection or attention. Therefore, by identifying the diverse landscape mosaics within the territory, the Landscape Catalogues are indispensable tools for the formulation of a landscape policy in Catalonia.</p> <p>All Landscape Catalogues are developed, according to the following procedure:</p> <p>I. Landscape Identification and Characterization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identification of territorial areas with similar character through the study of the natural, cultural and visual elements that make up the landscape. In other words, the identification and mapping of landscape units, according to the provisions defined by Law no. 8/2005 of June 8th of 2005, on landscape protection, management and planning (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia - DOGC no.4407 - 16.06.2005); – Character description of the landscape units, by inventorying the most comprehensive aspects of the landscape values of each unit and by identifying the landscape general dynamics, its natural and socio-economic factors; – Analysis of a possible future evolution of the landscape, taking into account the natural dynamics of the environment, as well as socioeconomic trends, current legislation or the implementation of current territorial, urban and sectoral policies; – Still, not all limits defined in the Territorial Plans follow landscape criteria and so, to preserve the coherence of the units, the editorial teams of the conflictive regions characterize, define objectives, measures and actions of the common units.
Current Landscape Dynamics SWOT Analysis Landscape Units	

<p>Identification and Evaluation</p>	<p>Current Landscape Dynamics SWOT Analysis Landscape Units</p>	<p>II. Landscape Evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identification of weaknesses, threats, strengths and opportunities in the landscape - SWOT methodology - for the whole territorial area and for each of the units of recognized landscape, as an analysis tool which contributes for a strategic territorial and environmental planning. <p>III. Definition of the Landscape Quality Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Through public participation mechanisms, expresses the desires and aspirations of agents, public administrations and local communities regarding the state, values and risks of the landscape, both for the territorial field as for each unit; – Landscape Quality Objectives are later incorporated into the regulation of the regional Partial Territorial Plans of Catalonia, as normative decisions. <p>IV. Proposal of Measures and Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishment of specific measures and actions addressed to territorial, urban and sectoral policies, that competent administrations should undertake in order to concretize the defined objectives. Although its achievement depends on dynamics that escape from the field of action of the Landscape Catalogues, public and social consultation mechanisms have been provided for all phases of the catalogue's development for better efficiency of its implementation. <p>All of the Landscape Catalogues are organized according to the following chapters: introduction; methodology; natural factors; historic evolution; the current landscape; the artistic expression within the landscape; landscape values; scenic routes and viewpoints; the current dynamics of the landscape; possible landscape evolution; evaluation; landscapes with special attention; landscape quality objectives, proposal of measures and plan of action; conclusions; reference documents, plus; additional cartography related to the identification and description of the landscape units within the region.</p>
		<p>Public Participation Procedures</p>
		<p>The Landscape Catalogues also stand out for the integration of public participation procedures as a tool for involving and giving shared responsibility to society in the management and planning of their landscape. As the main promoters of transversal ways of working and of generating knowledge, the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia is the responsible for coordinating the public participation linked to the preparation process of each catalogue, throughout all phases: characterization of the landscape, landscape assessment and definition of landscape quality objectives, measures and actions. In no way was used as a supplementary tool to the technical work, but as a complement to help to obtain objective results or to agree on landscape policies between the participants.</p> <p>Seeking for an agreement, some deliberative techniques were developed as public participation procedures, in order to obtaining information and knowledge through individuals or the interaction between participants. They were applied in the different preparation stages of the Landscape Catalogues: telephone surveys; opinion polls; public consultation via the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia website; interviews with agents; discussion groups; workshops with agents; workshops with individuals and; open workshops.</p>

Regional scale	
Identification and Evaluation	REGIONAL CASE-STUDY. Counties of Gironna (CG - Comarques Gironines)
	<p>Description of the landscape</p> <p>Comarques Gironines stands out for its diversity landscapes, that are valuable but also vulnerable to anthropological pressures.</p> <p>The coastline of the region is occupied by a series of mountain reliefs responsible for its steep and sharp profile. However, most of its skylines have been completely rebuilt in height, due to the high tourism demand during summertime, which broke the traditional architecture and structure in nearby urban areas. In general, all urban landscapes within this region have different morphologies, uses, volumes and colours - each one of them have their own character, identity and purposes, according to the changing needs of society. When it comes to its agricultural landscapes, there a few that constitute homogeneous features of great size, due to the region's relief, urban expansion and the construction of infrastructures that cross the territory but, within these landscapes, there are also vineyard areas with old plaster of dry stone walls, as well as some wineries with an architectural interest. The region of Comarques Gironines has also different mountain chains that converge together, which somehow breaks the territory's relief. This configuration gives a series of very diversified landscapes, by alternating considerable mountain ranges with valleys and more or less extensive lowlands.</p>
	<p>Current landscape dynamics</p> <p>Comarques Gironines Landscapes are highly diversified and so, they include very different realities and dynamics. The transformation of the landscape is evident in the change of land use - the most notable feature is the decline of agricultural areas. This can be justified due to the growth of urban centers and peripheries, at the expense of agricultural and forest lands. Also, the low incomes and the lack of investment from and of agricultural exploitation led to the abandonment of crops in urban peripheries and mountain regions. Meanwhile, the colonization of spontaneous vegetation in abandoned fields greatly compensates for the loss of forest land, due to urban development.</p>
	<p>SWOT Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – STRENGTHS: great variety of landscapes with its own character; existence of protected spaces, under different protection figures, which generally have high ecological, aesthetic, cultural, social and symbolic values; geomorphological singularities that add added value to landscape environments of great relevance and quality; historic nuclei of towns and cities, generally well preserved and that accumulate a great diversity of cultural, historical, aesthetic and identity values; presence of various agricultural and agroforestry structures of great interest due to their productive value; ... – WEAKNESSES: fluctuations in the housing and agricultural market; uncontrolled growth of the suburban fabric that ended up affecting the original morphology of many cities of the region; construction of large golf courses that create a denaturalized image of the territory; urban expansion within the coastline; lack of green corridors and spaces that are fully viable connectors that favor ecological flows; existence of a large and diverse set of buildings isolated on non-urban land, linked to agricultural activity or services; homogenization of the landscape due to the loss of open spaces and the increase in the surface occupied by scrubland and woods; ... – OPPORTUNITIES: great diversity of landscapes and wide variety of natural, historical, aesthetic, social, productive, symbolic and spiritual values as an opportunity for tourism; existence of landscapes which are increasingly rooted in the collective identity sentiment of the population that contribute to its improvement and enjoyment by the citizens; existence of the European Charter for sustainable tourism of the Alta Garrotxa; rehabilitation of abandoned neighbourhoods through improvement plans; ... – THREATS: destruction of natural spaces, acoustic and light pollution; construction of road and rail infrastructures that can fragment the landscape, negatively affect the flows of social and ecological connectivity; loss of the traditional agricultural landscape; aging population; climate change; disappearance of wetlands; loss of quality of rivers and riverside forests; deterioration of landscape values; ...

Identification and Evaluation	<p>Landscape Units</p> <p>In total, the County of Gironna has 26 landscape units.</p> <p>Several methodologies were taken into account while defining the County of Girona's units that could lead to the establishment of units based on its geographic distribution and others with a general character, by separating what is different and keeping what is the same in a group. The homogeneity of an area is relative, since it depends on the scale of work and, therefore, it was necessary to find landscape discontinuities at a smaller scale and identify its internal diversity, as they show their own character that were distinguished from the surrounding landscapes. In the delimitation of its landscape units, it was more important consider an area with its own characteristics rather than the extreme precision in the limits. And so, this process is integrated within a method that has the following phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Integration in a Geographic Information System; – Validation through the statistical analysis of the main components and the analysis of clusters; – Incorporation of the information regarding the visibilities, the historical dimension, the dynamics, the sense of the place and the expert knowledge of the territory; – Initial delimitation of the units; – Incorporation of the contributions obtained in the process of citizen participation; – Final delimitation of the landscape units of the Comarques Gironines.
	<p>Local scale</p>
	<p>LOCAL CASE-STUDY. Landscape Plan of Cervera</p>
	<p>Description of the Landscape</p> <p>Located at an altitude between 500 and 600 meters in Terres de Lleida county, the city of Cervera is dominated by a slightly wavy relief, where small hills oftenly appear. This is due to the presence of soft materials (for example, clays), on which harder materials were assimilated. Also, the landscape is characterized by the presence of open-cast mines where plaster was exploited throughtout time. In the valley is where urban landscapes and agricultural crops - specifically, irrigated land crops of cereals and vegetables - are settled. On the other hand, forest areas are located on the edge of urban areas, close to linear infrastructures (roads, highways), predominantly in higher slopes.</p>
	<p>Current Landscape Dynamics</p> <p>Cervera is characterized by the dominance of large communication channels, namely, by highways and railways that connect Lleida to Barcelona. This plays a predominant role in the landscape, as they exercise significant pressure associated with urban and industrial development.</p>
	<p>SWOT Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – STRENGTHS: high variety of natural environments; high diversity of landscapes; presence of water landscapes and riverside forests; existence of historical/ cultural elements inside and outside the old town of Cervera; existence of dry stone wall in rural landscapes; aesthetic values, such as the seasonal chromatic changes in cereal croupes; tourist interest; presence of symbolic and social values; – WEAKNESSES: presence of infrastructure that fragment the territory and prevent access to the surrounding landscapes; presence of elements that break the landscape skyline; use of inappropriate materials in housing construction that do not respect the surrounding landscape; lack of integration of the industrial landscape; – OPPORTUNITIES: promotion of routes and viewpoints that enhance the landscapes values of urban and rural environments; disclousure of activities or events aimed at cultural heritage, environment and landscape; – THREATS: landscape fragmentation; homogenization of the landscape; deteoration of urban and rural architectural and cultural heritage; deteoration of water landscapes.

	<p>Landscape Units</p> <p>This plan does not define landscape units at local scale - it follows the provisions from the Landscape Catalogue of Terres de Lleida, by locating the city of Cervera in the intersection of Costers de La Segarra, Alt Sió and Secars de Beliares i D'Ondara landscape units. Instead, it specifies in detail the most relevant aspects and characteristic features of the Cervera landscape (soil use, natural elements, human activities, by identifying and mapping its dynamics and values.</p>
<p>Landscape Quality Objectives</p>	<p>National scale</p>
	<p>Incidence of Territorial Management Instruments</p> <p>General Territorial Plan of Catalonia (PTGC)</p> <p>The Landscape Catalogues of Catalonia</p>
	<p>LQO-CAT-1. Well-maintained, managed and ordered landscapes, regardless of their typology (urban, peri-urban, rural or natural) and their character;</p> <p>LQO-CAT-2. Integrate existent landscapes and newer ones that dynamize the inevitable territorial transformations without losing their idiosyncrasies;</p> <p>LQO-CAT-3. Promote heterogeneous landscapes, which reflect the richness and diversity of Catalan landscapes and move away from homogenization;</p> <p>LQO-CAT-4. Guarantee harmonious, endearing landscapes that prevent clutter and fragmentation;</p> <p>LQO-CAT-5. Enhance unique landscapes;</p> <p>LQO-CAT-6. Maintain landscape referents and values: tangible and intangible (ecological, historical, aesthetic, social, productive, symbolic and identity);</p> <p>LQO-CAT-7. Respect landscapes' legacy of the past;</p> <p>LQO-CAT-8. Promote landscapes that transmit tranquility, free of dissonant elements, discordant sounds and light and olfactory pollution;</p> <p>LQO-CAT-9. Protect landscapes that can be enjoyed without endangering natural or human heritage and its idiosyncrasy;</p> <p>LQO-CAT-10. Promote social diversity within the landscape that contribute to the social well-being of the population.</p>
	<p>Regional scale</p>
	<p>REGIONAL CASE-STUDY. Comarques Gironines Region</p>
	<p>LQO-CG-1. Design urban settlements with an orderly growth, respectful of its uniqueness, with sharp perimeters, dimensioned in accordance with real needs and that does not compromise the values of the landscape of the surrounding areas;</p> <p>LQO-CG-2. Enhance entrances to the urban centers that are neat and projected in relation to the surrounding landscape, with some wooded ramps recovered and restructured as elements that characterize the landscape;</p> <p>LQO-CG-3. Ensure integration of linear infrastructures (road and rail networks, power lines, etc.) in the landscape, to improve the interconnection of the territory without compromising ecological and social continuity and permeability with respect to its environmental and landscape characteristics.</p> <p>LQO-CG-4. Guarantee well-integration of specialized areas for industrial, logistical, commercial, leisure or other tertiary uses, located in non-preferred or well-known visual areas, taking into account its surrounding environment; plus, redesign its facade treatments and the constructive typologies, so that they respect the identity and patrimonial spaces of the populations where they are located.</p> <p>LQO-CG-5. Integrate wind and photovoltaic parks in the landscape in relation to their configuration elements, taking into account the impact on extensive visual or panoramic basins on outstanding landmarks;</p> <p>LQO-CG-6. Protect parasols of cypress trees and hedges as structural elements that are characteristic of the rural heritage of the Plana de l'Empordà and the Empordanet-Baix Ter;</p> <p>LQO-CG-7. Rehabilitate system of hydraulic channels and infrastructures, as a configurable and structuring element of the landscape;</p> <p>LQO-CG-8. Preserve river landscapes of the Muga, Fluvià, Ter and Tordera, as landscape identifiers and connectors, plus, leisure and social enjoyment spaces;</p>

<p>Landscape Quality Objectives</p>	<p>LQO-CG-9. Protect wetlands that are well managed and revalued as landscape-forming elements, while enhancing their natural, pedagogical and leisure values;</p> <p>LQO-CG-10. Guarantee well-integration of urbanizations areas in the landscape, so that their visual impact is minimized and their image is valued;</p> <p>LQO-CG-11. Preserve beaches and sand dunes on the Girona coast, that are managed according to their urban, semi-urban or natural characteristics;</p> <p>LQO-CG-12. Preserve valuable traditional rural constructions (farmhouses, cutlery, huts, walls of dry stone, etc.), where their maintenance and the well-integration of new constructions with volumetries, materials and coatings of the site will be promoted;</p> <p>LQO-CG-13. Promote well preserved natural landscapes, with landscape quality that are ecologically viable and which combine agricultural activity, natural resource extraction and tourism and enjoyment;</p> <p>LQO-CG-14. Preserve the agricultural landscape of the plains of Empordanet-Baix Ter, La Selva, Valls d'Olot, Plana de l'Empordà, etc., in which guarantee the diversity of elements that characterize and give it their own identity;</p> <p>LQO-CG-15. Enhance some singularities and geomorphological sets (volcanoes, cliffs, coves, cliffs, hills, etc.), preserved as landscape elements, revalorizing their character and contact with the environment;</p> <p>LQO-CG-16. Disclosure itineraries and viewpoints that emphasize the most relevant panoramic views and allow them to discover and interact with the diversity and nuances of the landscapes of the Comarques Gironines;</p> <p>LQO-CG-17. Preserve and revalue scenic landmarks and backgrounds that remain as visual and quality reference points of reference;</p> <p>LQO-CG-18. Preserve a maritime façade that maintains the landscape identity of each place, the values and the natural, historical, cultural and ethnographic elements of the first coastline (natural spaces, paths of round, lighthouses, buildings of modernist style and colonial, seafront, port facilities).</p>	
	<p>Local scale</p>	
	<p>LOCAL CASE-STUDY. Landscape Plan of Cervera</p>	
	<p>LQO-C-1. Rehabilitate and value urban landscapes while preserving their historic nuclei and improving the quality of life of citizens;</p> <p>LQO-C-2. Reinforce the character and identity of urban spaces by facilitating the transition accesses between these spaces and their surrounding landscapes;</p> <p>LQO-C-3. Promote the values and diversity within agrarian landscapes, by preserving its traditional structure and rural architecture of dry stone.</p>	
	<p>National scale</p>	
	<p>Landscape Strategy - No Incidence of Legal Decrees</p> <p>CATPAISATGE2020</p>	
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Setting up the territorial instruments above-mentioned, envisaged in the Landscape Law no. 8/2005, was essential for the consolidation of Catalonia's landscape policies. Analysing, identifying and cataloguing landscapes, which lead to the definition of objectives for its protection, management and planning, allowed the search for a new approach aimed at the implementation, monitoring and financing of those same objectives. Under the slogan "Country, Landscape, Future", CATPAISATGE2020 strategy seeks to emphasize on the importance of values, research and communication. It is structured into the following lines of research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INTERNATIONALISATION FROM SINGULARITY: to make known, at international level, the diversity and richness of Catalonia's landscapes - as a common collective heritage - and its evolution, both in the way they develop their identity as in the way they reinvent themselves, in an attempt to guarantee a 	<p>Climate Change and Energy | Energy Plan and Climate Change in Catalonia 2012-2020</p> <p>Collaborative plan between the Ministry of Business and Employment and the Ministry of the Territory and Sustainability.</p> <p>The topic "Consolidation and improvement of the strategies for the evaluation of the potentials of renewable energies and the saving and energy efficiency in Catalonia", measure "5.8.5.8. Coordination and structuring of the Catalan energy planning strategies with the forest, waste, hydraulic, territorial and landscape planning of the Generalitat de Catalunya", recognizes the following objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Landscape Planning: improve the landscape catalogs in order to minimize the potential obstacles to the territorial implantation of energy facilities that use renewable energy sources and the development of the necessary transport and distribution networks to ensure the guarantee and the quality of the electric supply to citizens and companies throughout the Catalan territory".

<p>Implementation</p>	<p>better organized territory, more suited to the character of the place. This is in accordance with the fact that landscapes that keep reinforcing and develop their identity are more likely to prosper than others that have lost this quality;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – LIVING AND PRODUCING IN QUALITY SURROUNDINGS: the quality of the landscapes is an indicator of the country's cultural and maturity level, of the population's well-being and of a community's sense of belonging. It also facilitates the competitiveness of its territories, by attracting innovative companies or qualified work force and, contributes for quality local production; – LANDSCAPE, CREATIVITY AND STRATEGIC SECTORS: the landscape quality and singularity have a positive impact on transmitting an idea, concept or product through cinema, publicity, gastronomy, fashion and so on. When included in tourism, agriculture and forestry policies, the more successful it is the strategy developed for these sectors; – LANDSCAPE AND THE LOCAL WORLD: disclosure a consensus in which landscapes contribute for the growing of local development, in terms of its economic perspective but also identity and quality of life; – THE CREATION OF NEW BENCHMARK LANDSCAPES: convert ordinary, anodyne landscape into places of reference with which population can identify and establish a dialogue, through landscape project designs; – LANDSCAPE, VALUES AND COMMUNITY: landscape can contribute for the reconfiguration and transition towards a model of collective values (cohesion, cooperation, integration, tradition and innovation, tranquillity, beauty, and so on) that reinforce the social fabric and dignify the community; – LANDSCAPE, EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENURSHIP: landscape generates economic opportunities and becomes an agent for creating employment in sectors linked to the territory (agriculture, education, environment); – CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY AND LANDSCAPE: landscape as a first-class indicator for understanding the effects of climate change, imagining future scenarios, and designing adaptation strategies such as the use of renewable energies; – RESEARCH AND INNOVATION AS GROWING VALUES: provides a comprehensive response to some of the new global changes while it also reinforces the potential for entrepreneurship development and the creation of employment in various sectors; 	<p>Ecology and Biodiversity Strategy of the Natural Heritage and Biodiversity of Catalonia 2011-2020</p> <p>Strategic planning document that defines the road map of nature conservation policies in Catalonia until 2030. It is an essential document that implements in Catalonia what was established on the Convention of Biological Diversity of the United Nations of 1992, on the 2011-2020 Plan that unfolds it and on the 2020 Strategy on Biodiversity of the European Union. It is structured on the basis of six guiding principles, which define the priorities of the Government's action to conserve nature and to curb the loss of biodiversity in Catalonia: the knowledge and management of information on natural heritage; the conservation of the habitats, the species and the ecological processes; the reorientation of the territorial model; the integration of sectoral policies; the administrative structure and the legal framework, and; the social implication.</p> <hr/> <p>Education City, Territory, Landscape ("Ciutat, Territori, Paisatge")</p> <p>Promoted by the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Territory and Sustainability and the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, its an educational project aimed at pupils and teachers of secondary schools in Catalonia that raise awareness to the need to preserve landscape values and understand the action of humans on natural surroundings.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES: Update the knowledge of secondary students and teachers about the territory of today's Catalonia; promote sensitization towards the landscape, as an important component of the natural and cultural heritage of our country and, therefore, of our collective identity.</p> <hr/> <p>Infrastructure Plan of Transport Infrastructures for Catalonia 2006-2026 (PITC)</p> <p>This plan aims for the implementation of road networks, rail networks and related logistics that are necessary for Catalonia within the time horizon of 2026. For the development of this Plan, preliminary and informational studies will be carried out in order to guarantee the compatibility between new infrastructures with the preexisting landscape, taking care of their proper integration with agricultural activities and the network of roads and livestock roads.</p> <hr/> <p>Nature Conservation and Protection Spaces of Natural Interest Plan (PEIN)</p> <p>This plan aims for a protected natural spaces system that is structured and endowed with consistency, in order to preserve biodiversity and natural heritage. It must fulfill its role as a tool for planning natural and cultural resources. Planning this system includes relations between the different units and categories in the protected natural spaces, as well as with other categories and regional plans. Thus, PEIN establishes the network of protected natural spaces with the</p>
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Implementation	<p>– EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION: communication is a crucial key-aspect for better understanding of landscape issue - know how to communicate its features and values, increases landscape education's efficiency.</p>	<p>aim of conserving the geological heritage, habitats and ecosystems that are most representative and best conserved in Catalonia.</p> <p>Other Special Plans to protect the environment and the landscape are often associated with a special protection plan by which standards for protecting and planning the territory are established.</p>
		<p>Rural Development | Rural Development Programme of Catalonia 2014-2020 (PDR)</p> <p>Results of the implementation of rural development strategies and directives on the European Union, at national and regional level. It is also the main instrument available to the Government of Catalonia to implement a structural policy aimed at the rural world, with special attention paid to the agricultural sector.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES: Increase the agricultural and forestry sector's ability to compete; improve the environment and rural settings; improve the quality of life in rural areas and promoting diversification in the rural economy; develop local capacities to create employment and diversification; ensure consistency for the programme and complementarity among the different EU instruments.</p>
		<p>Tourism | Strategic Tourism Plan for Catalonia 2018-2022 (PETC)</p> <p>The Strategic Tourism Plan for Catalonia 2018-2022 undertakes 28 initiatives, following seven lines of action: offer an exceptional touristic experience; conquer and retain the right costumers; attract the necessary investments; make a smart tourism; improve the competitive conditions of the destination; improve tourist management of the territory and its development; reforming the organization, management and governance.</p>
Regional scale		
Landscape Directives of Catalonia		
<p>Elaborated by the Ministry of Territory and Sustainability, with the collaboration of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, the Landscape Directives are guidelines based on the Landscape Catalogues, as they incorporate normatively the proposed quality objectives, criteria and actions into the Territorial Partial Plans (PTP).</p> <p>Thus, Landscape Directives distinct from the Territorial Partial Plans, since they focus on the visual perception of the territory with associated values as a landscape concept, in which its componements have their own instruments for protection, management and planning. By recognizing legally the importance of space functionality, environmental sustainability, protection and enhancement of heritage, it gives obligatory guidelines for other territorial management instruments also considerate all provisions directly related to landscape, in greater detail. And so, in the assessment of the landscape elements, the following values must be taken into consideration: aesthetic, visual, social, symbolic and economic. The Landscape Directives of each Territorial Plan are based on the following provisions from the Landscape Catalogues:</p>		

Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – General provisions, which are based on the set of landscape components that are applicable to all Landscape Catalogues, such as geomorphology, water, agriculture, scenic backgrounds, urban extension, isolated constructions, linear infrastructures, specialized areas, degraded spaces, viewpoints and itineraries; – Specific provisions, which are based on the specific landscape units, landscape quality objectives, measures and actions of the each Landscape Catalogue, as they directly constitute the content of the Landscape Directives. <p>When it comes to its relationship with other territorial instruments, landscape units are appropriate areas that have potential for more detailed landscape planning at urban scale, for example, through Municipal Urban Plans (POUM). In urban plans where at least one landscape unit is included, if there is any contradiction between instruments, the provisions that transcend from the municipal scope will prevail.</p> <p>I. Landscape Integration Strategies</p> <p>Landscape Directives and other instruments can establish integration strategies for the new elements to be built in the landscape, depending on the characteristics of the construction and its surrounding landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Harmonization/ Contextualization: when the construction is a positive or neutral element in the landscape, it seeks to establish coherence between pre-existing elements and new ones by referencing guidelines that allow the observer to establish a logical relationship between both elements; – Concealment/ Mimicking: when the construction is a negative element in the landscape, several tricks can be applied - hide totally or partially or camouflage by means of the repetition of existing patterns on the site (chromatic, material, formal), of so that the isolated perception of the elements is not evident; <p>Singularization/ Monumentalisation: when the construction is a special landscape element of interest, new relationships between elements can be established by the use of contrast as an expressive resource, as a way to give them protagonism.</p>	
	Landscape Policy - Incidence of Legal Decrees	
	Comarques Gironines Landscape Directives	
	The Comarques Gironines Landscape Directives results of the integration of landscape provisions as stated in the Landscape Catalogue of Comarques Gironines, plus, the content of the previously approved PTP of this region, into one normative text.	
	Measures, Actions and Guidelines of the Landscape Quality Objectives	
	From the Landscape Catalogue of Comarques Gironines	From the Landscape Directives of Comarques Gironines
LQO-CG-1: 13 measures and 4 actions; LQO-CG-2: 8 measures and 7 actions; LQO-CG-3: 23 measures and 9 actions; LQO-CG-4: 15 measures and 4 actions; LQO-CG-5: 25 measures and 2 actions; LQO-CG-6: 7 measures and 4 actions; LQO-CG-7: 10 measures and 2 actions; LQO-CG-8: 18 measures and 5 actions; LQO-CG-9: 8 measures and 2 actions;	LQO-CG-1: 6 guidelines; LQO-CG-2: 5 guidelines; LQO-CG-3: 8 guidelines; LQO-CG-4: 5 guidelines; LQO-CG-5: 4 guidelines; LQO-CG-6: 3 guidelines; LQO-CG-7: 6 guidelines; LQO-CG-8: 5 guidelines; LQO-CG-9: 2 guidelines;	

	<p>LQO-CG-10: 13 measures and 2 actions; LQO-CG-11: 8 measures and 5 actions; LQO-CG-12: 18 measures and 4 actions; LQO-CG-13: 8 measures and 2 actions; LQO-CG-14: 13 measures and 3 actions; LQO-CG-15: 8 measures and 1 action; LQO-CG-16: 8 measures and 6 actions; LQO-CG-17: 7 measures and 4 actions; LQO-CG-18: 13 measures and 8 actions.</p>	<p>LQO-CG-10: 2 guidelines; LQO-CG-11: 2 guidelines; LQO-CG-12: 3 guidelines; LQO-CG-13: 1 guideline; LQO-CG-14: 2 guidelines; LQO-CG-15: 2 guidelines; LQO-CG-16: 5 guidelines; LQO-CG-17: (no guidelines) LQO-CG-18: 5 guidelines.</p>
<p>Transversal Measures (TM) and Actions (TA) from the Landscape Catalogue of Comarques Gironines</p>		
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>TM-CG-1. Promote the creation of supramunicipal management figures that aim for the collaborative management between different administrations; TM-CG-2. Develop instruments that allow consensus between the different political, economic and social agents of Comarques Gironines responsible for the landscape management, planning and protection; TA-CG-2.1. Develop Landscape Charts in the municipalities of Comarques Gironines; TM-CG-3. Guarantee adequate citizen participation mechanisms in future decision-making processes that affect landscape; TA-CG-3.1. Include presentation of infographic visual information and modeling techniques that facilitate comprehension in the different participation procedures; TM-CG-4. Incorporate the evaluation of the intangible elements of the landscape in participation procedures at local level, since they are more easily perceived by the inhabitants or the visitors of a territory; TM-CG-5. Promote education on landscape values, as a mechanism to raise awareness about the need for landscape management, planning and protection; TA-CG-5.1. Use the Landscape Catalogues as an awareness-raising mechanism; TM-CG-6. Protect and value the intangible heritage (traditional techniques of land work, stories, songs, landscape painting) linked to the landscape and to its identity; TM-CG-7. Reinstall active management of non-visual landscape (for example, acoustics) by identifying non-visual landscape features.</p>	
<p>Local scale</p>		
<p>Landscape Policy - Incidence of Legal Decrees</p>		
<p>The Landscape Plan of Cervera</p>		
<p>Framed within the context of the Landscape Catalogue of Terres de Lleida, the Landscape Plan of Cervera results of the collaboration between the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, the City Council of Cervera and its agents. Aimed at local scale, this plan fulfils in detail the philosophy, methodology and provisions of the Landscape Catalogue by also following one of the CATPAISATGE 2020 scopes of action, which is the promotion of local approaches in the implementation of landscape policies. And so, it expresses the desires of the population on how their landscape should be perceived, in terms of its protection, management and planning.</p>		
<p>Methodology - by the end of 2014, various local agents were summoned to participate in a total of three work sessions, most of them cultural and environmental/ nature conservation entities, plus, neighbourhood associations. They made their contributions and, after a participatory discussion, a final landscape diagnosis was agreed upon. As a result of this process and during the later stages of the elaboration of this landscape plan, several values, weaknesses and strengths were identified and incorporated into the plan.</p>		

Implementation	<p>I. Plan of Action</p> <p>As it results of a commitment that aims for a higher quality landscape and, therefore, for a better quality of life to the whole population, this plan defines the necessary actions to be executed by the local entities responsible for achieving the desired quality objectives. For the establishment of an implementation process that is efficient and reliable, all the 23 actions are organized according to a layout that considers the type of action (can be operational, regulatory or related to management); its relation to other actions from different or same objective; map, photo and details of where the action will be implemented and; the responsible agents for its execution and financing.</p> <p>In addition, all actions follow a evaluation matrix that somehow answers the necessary criteria for its execution, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – DEFINE PRIORITIES: indicates whether the action is more or less urgent to implement; – DEFINE TIME HORIZON: indicates how long it will take to execute the action and it is classified into 3 categories - short-term (takes less than a year), medium-term (takes between one to two years) or long-term (takes more than two years); – DEFINE COSTS: indicates how much the implementation of the action will cost and it is classified into 3 categorias - low-budget (less than 2000€), medium-budget (between 2000€ to 10000€) or high-budget (more than 10000€); – DEFINE MAINTENANCE COSTS: indicates how much it will cost to maintain or to endure the executed actions (per year) and it is classified into 3 categories - low-maintenance (less than 2000€ / year), medium-maintenance (between 2000€ / year to 10000€ / year) or high-maintenance (more than 10000€ / year); – DEFINE DIFFICULTY LEVEL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION: indicates what how easy or difficult it is to carry out the proposed actions; – DEFINE IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY: results of the combination of the previous items in order to determine a implementation process of the actions, starting with those that have a high strategic qualification.
	<p>Actions for LQO-C-1. Rehabilitate and value urban landscapes while preserving their historic nuclei and improving the quality of life of citizens</p>
	<p>LQO1-A-1.1 Define na integral plan for the urban nucleus of Cervera;</p> <p>LQO1-A-1.2 Prepare and signaling plan of the urban nucleus of Cervera;</p> <p>LQO1-A-1.3 Rehabilitate the various spaces and elements of the urban of the urban nucleus of Cervera;</p> <p>LQO1-A-1.4 Preserve the various spaces and elements of the urban of the urban nucleus of Cervera;</p> <p>LQO1-A-1.5 Maintain the high valuable profile of the urban of the urban nucleus of Cervera;</p> <p>LQO1-A-1.6 Promote the values of the urban of the urban nucleus of Cervera;</p> <p>LQO1-A-1.7 Value viewpoints of the landscape of the municipality.</p>
	<p>Actions for LQO-C-2. Reinforce the character and identity of urban spaces by facilitating the transition accesses between these spaces and their surrounding landscapes</p>
	<p>LQO1-A-2.1 Restore the Les Forques hill;</p> <p>LQO1-A-2.2 Revalue rural-urban accesses to Cervera;</p> <p>LQO1-A-2.3 Maintain the access of the urban center;</p> <p>LQO1-A-2.4 Remove the obsolete electrical wiring;</p> <p>LQO1-A-2.5 Integrate or restore landscape farms and cutlery;</p> <p>LQO1-A-2.6 Prepare a guide to landscape integration in the industrial zone of western access to Cervera.</p>
	<p>LQO-C-3. Promote the values and diversity within agrarian landscapes, by preserving its traditional structure and rural architecture of dry stone</p>

	<p>LQO-A-3.1 Create an inventory of ethographic heritage related to the landscape of dry stone;</p> <p>LQO-A-3.2 Elaborate new municipal decrees on the management of the rural landscape;</p> <p>LQO-A-3.3 Prepare a guide on good agricultural practices;</p> <p>LQO-A-3.4 Prepare a landscape integration guide for urban gardens of the municipality</p> <p>LQO-A-3.5 Restore and maintain rural historical-architectural heritage;</p> <p>LQO-A-3.6 Prepare a pilot plan for the restoration of the riverside forest;</p> <p>LQO-A-3.7 Elaborate a comprehensive signposting plan for the rural landscape;</p> <p>LQO-A-3.8 Minimize landscape scenic impacts in the rural environment.</p> <p>Transversal Actions (TA)</p> <p>TA-C-1. Start a Programme of continuous training, dissemination and monitoring of the landscape plan;</p> <p>TA-C-2. Introduce the thematic landscape of the municipality in the educational curriculum.</p>
<p>Financing</p>	<p>Financing - Incidence of Legal Decrees</p> <p>Law no. 8/2005 of June 8th, on landscape protection, management and planning (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia no.4407 - 16.06.2005) - Fund for Landscape Protection, Management and Planning</p> <p>This financial instrument – created under the Landscape Act 8/2005 – is responsible for the implementation of defined actions that contribute for landscape improvement. Its budget is financed by the Government (Ministry of Territory and Sustainability), private or public authorities, entities and companies. The financing is dedicated to public bodies, non-profit-making entities and individuals of a private nature, who have the power to carry out landscape actions. In terms of regulation, this instrument indicates the procedure of participation, the financed programmes and percentages to be applied, the content of the projects and other requirements. However, there are no more further details about its implementation and management procedures.</p> <p>Still, the Government of Catalonia has financed for training landscape specialists. This support has been channelled in three ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Through financing its own training initiatives; 2) Through joint collaboration with other institutions or organisations; 3) Organisation of the School of Public Administration Course on Landscape Management.
<p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Implementing an array of landscape indicators in Catalonia justifies the evaluation of policies carried out by the Generalitat; the inspection and update of the Landscape Catalogues through a preparation of reports and; the effectiveness of the proposed landscape quality objectives, since they are intentioned to monitorize the landscape state and its evolution in the framework of sustainable development. The Landscape Observatory has prepared ten indicators, that are more like ideas open and subject to discussion, since it is an entity that desires to create knowledge, as new methodologies and approaches are debated in search of a monitoring model. The following list shows the landscape indicators proposed by the Landscape Observatory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transformation - which is the analysis of the landscape changes (appearance, natural and cultural characteristics, values); 2. Diversity - related to the evolution of the richness of landscape layouts; 3. Fragmentation - as the process of splitting into pieces the continuity and coherence of a landscape; 4. Economic value - which is the capacity of a landscape to convert its features into productive resources; 5. Knowledge - which reflects the level of recognition and interaction of an landscape based on population's experience;

	<p>6. Satisfaction - which evaluates the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the population towards its surroundings;</p> <p>7. Sociability - related to social relations and dynamics, generated by and in relation to the landscape,</p> <p>8. Communication - as an approximation of the communitative dimension of a landscape;</p> <p>9. Conservation - which includes monitoring public policies and private actions in the field of landscape protection, management and planning and;</p> <p>10. Legislation - which evaluates the degree to which territorial instruments have been implemented to evaluate their real contribution to public policies in landscape protection, management and planning.</p> <p>These indicators, although simple, are rigorous in the way it describes the reality of Catalonia's landscapes, allows the disclosure of information related to legal acts for protection, management and planning of the landscape and, also, permits the search for flexible solutions. Furthermore, takes in consideration the evaluation of the policies' effectiveness at all territorial levels and; focuses on communication efficiency when informing the general public about landscape features and characters in an understandable way, which facilitates the definitions of objectives and measures in public participations. Needless to say that when applying any array of landscape indicators they must be consistent and follow the temporal evolution of the political making-decision process of the country.</p> <p>Still, there are no more further details about a methodology for a monitoring process.</p>
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Table 14 - Inventory Table of the Case Study of Catalonia, Spain (CLARA COSTA, 209)

- **The Case-Study of Spain: Autonomous Community of the
Balearic Islands – Mallorca**

Model of Governance: Just like the Autonomous Region of Catalonia, the self-governing region of the Balearic Islands has its own legislation, when it comes to land-use and spatial planning policies. Particularly, any policies aimed at landscape are object of attention in public policies, both by the Regional Government of the Balearic Islands, by the Council of the Island of Mallorca and its city councils. In this case, landscape is regulated in a secondary way in this legislation, as a component with contributory functions in environment protection, cultural heritage and urban planning policies. Yet, landscape is mentioned as a part of an end goal, generally involving the establishment of limitations on property rights¹¹⁵.

Landscape Approach: Mallorca is the first of the Balearic Islands to elaborate a specific and coordinated strategy that aims to safeguard landscape values, the improvement and requalification of degraded landscapes while considering citizens' interpretation, involvement and participation in landscape matters. The landscape strategy addresses on the process management of territorial changes adjusted to the landscape character and to the objectives aimed at environmental, economic and social cultural development. This approach desires to reinforce landscape as a driving force for territorial management that strengthens local development and ensures the identity and quality of sites, particularly, through the execution of the Mallorca Spatial Plan (PTIM) within the framework of the Spatial Planning Directives (DOT) of the Balearic Islands.

The recognition of landscape natural dynamics in spatial planning tools and sectoral policies and the need to carry out actions that aim for its protection, management and improvement, inevitably lead to the territorial planning that respects the landscape synergies throughout its evolution. This justifies why landscape is not envisaged within the legal framework of the Balearic Islands, since spatial management and planning instruments have already the capacity of controlling and orienting many of the processes that can either lead to the loss of character or the quality of the landscape. This requires a higher commitment and cooperation between the different administrative levels that act in the territory, in order to promote a landscape policy that relies on its values while depending on political will and technical capacity for this purpose. Thus, the integration of provisions and directives from the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in spatial planning regimes without having a landscape law

¹¹⁵ Council of Mallorca | Fundamentals of a Landscape Strategy for Mallorca (http://ochronaprzyrody.gdos.gov.pl/files/artykuly/5468/3_dobra_praktyka_krajobrazowa_MAJORKA_ENG.pdf)

does not justify political inaction in the matter. In a way, this approach is not much different from Catalonia's, as it also integrated landscape directives into its spatial management regime, through the Territorial Partial Plans. Yet, it should be noted that Catalonia adhered to the Florence Convention eight years before the Balearic Islands and so, with the envisagement of the Landscape Act of 8/2005 and its tools, they quickly respond to the Convention's provisions. On the other hand, the inclusion of landscape objectives merely in spatial planning tools without a landscape law might be a more appropriate response in the case of the Balearic Islands towards a more cohesive and non-redundant legal framework within its government while it prevents potential bureaucratic processes.

The Council of Mallorca attempts to justify the importance of landscape conservation and management through the fundamental task of guiding and harmonising the transformations in its socio-economic developments. Although the strategy itself does not detail the schedule of its measures and action, it follows long-term guidelines that must be considered when extending its execution for the years to come. First, the protection of certain landscapes that are highly valued and estimated, in which is recognised within spatial and urban planning or in other figures derived from sectoral legislation – environment, cultural heritage – provisions. Secondly, the promotion of initiatives that aim for the requalification and improvement of degraded elements, areas or landscapes. Thirdly, the recognition of landscape within policies of territorial impact – such as, tourism, infrastructure, energy, plus, agriculture and forestry – through obligatory measures in compliance with the sectoral provisions, as recommendations whose execution escapes its competence. And finally, the promotion of landscapes that are accessible for everyone to participate, observe and enjoy. These lines of action, in which were taken into consideration when delimitating landscape units at insular level, aim to improve landscape assessment and management, as an important element of its inhabitants' identity while contributing to images that make Mallorca so attractive as a tourist destination.

Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands – Mallorca (MAL)
Territorial Legal Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Organic Law no. 1/2007 of February 28th on the Reform of the Statute of Autonomy of the Balearic Islands: landscape is subject of Article no.23 (“Environment”) and Article no.24 (“Tourism Activity and Primary Sector”); – Law no. 1/1991 of January 30th of 1991 on Natural Spaces and Urban Development Regime of the Areas of Special Protection of the Balearic Islands; – Law no. 6/1997 of July 8th of 1997 on Rustic Soil of the Balearic Islands – Law no. 12/1998 of December 21st of 1998 on the Historical Heritage of the Balearic Islands – Law no. 6/1999 of April 3rd of 1999 on Territorial Planning Guidelines of the Balearic Islands and Tax Measures – Law no.1/2000 of March 9th of 2000 on the modification of the Law no. 1/1991, of January 30th of 1991, of natural spaces, by which the scope of some areas of special protection is extended – Law no. 14/2000 of December 21st of 2000 on Spatial Planning; – Law no. 5/2005 of May 26th of 2005 on the Conservation of Spaces of Environmental Relevance – Law no. 2/2006 of March 10th on the Reform of Law no.12/1998 of December 21st on the Balearic Historic Heritage – Law no. 11/2006 of September 14th on the Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments in the Balearic Islands – Law no. 10/2010 of July 27th of 2010 on Urgent measures regarding certain Infrastructures and Equipment of General Interest in matters of Spatial Planning, Urban Planning and Investment Promotion; – Law no. 7/2012 of June 13th of 2012 on Urgent Measures for Sustainable Urban Planning; – Law no. 8/2012 of July 19th of 2012 on the Tourism of the Balearic Islands; – Decree-Law no. 1/2016 of January 12th on urgent measures in urban matters – Law no. 12/2016 of August 17th of 2016 on the Environmental Evaluation of the Balearic Islands – Law no. 12/2017 of December 29th of 2017 on the Urban Planning of the Balearic Islands – Law no. 9/2018 of July 31st, by which modifies the Law no. 12/2016, of August 17th of 2016, of environmental evaluation of the Balearic Islands – Law no. 3/2019 of January 31st of 2019 on the Agrarian of the Balearic Islands – Law no. 18/2019 of April 8th of 2019 on the Safeguard of Immaterial Cultural Heritage in the Balearic Islands
Territorial Management Instruments
PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Territorial Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mallorca Spatial Plan (PTIM): it is the general instrument for the management of the territory of Mallorca that transcends the strictly municipal area, by indicating urban settlements, the activities carried out on the territory, the uses to which it is intended, the creation of common services for municipalities and measures to improve the quality of life and protect the natural environment; • Sectoral Master Plans (PDS): management plans that follow the territorial directives of the Autonomous Community defined in Chapter V of the Spatial Planning Law of the Balearic Islands (LOT) and regulate the planning, execution and management of the general systems of infrastructure, equipment, services and resource exploitation activities.

Scope Specific measures	Protection Policies	Management Policies	Planning Policies	Sectoral Policies
<p>Authorities and Entities</p>	International scale			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Partnerships at Global Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO World Heritage – Partnerships at European Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Europe 			
	National scale			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of the Balearic Islands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Ministry of Economic Model, Tourism and Labor; Ministry of Education, University and Research; Ministry of Environment and Territory; Ministry of Mobility and Housing; Ministry of Presidency, Culture and Equality; Ministry of Transition and Productive Sectors • Ministry of Environment and Territory: General-Directorate of Natural Spaces and Biodiversity; General-Directorate of Waste and Environmental Education; General-Directorate of Water Resources; General-Directorate of Territory and Landscape; Balearic Commission of the Environment – Government of the Council of Mallorca <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Culture, Heritage and Linguistic Policy; Department of Economic Promotion and Local Development; Department of Mobility and Infrastructure; Department of Sustainability and Environment; Department of Territory; Department of Tourism and Sports • Department of Territory: Insular Direction of Territory and Landscape; Insular Direction of Urban Planning – Professional Associations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association of Geographers of the Balearic Islands (CGIB); Official Association of Architects of the Balearic Islands (COAIB) – Universities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of the Balearic Islands – Landscape Observatories (Underdevelopment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observatory for Counseling, Monitoring and Management of the Landscape Policy of Mallorca (Observatori d'Assessorament, Seguiment i Gestió de la Política del Paisatge de Mallorca) 			
	Local scale			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Council of Mallorca <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Council (Ajuntament) - 53 counties in Mallorca 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern and Contemporary Art Museum of Palma (ES Baluard)
<p style="text-align: center;">Awareness Raising</p>	<p>Conferences and Seminars</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conference "Landscape protection and Spatial Planning" (Jornada "Protecció del Paisatge i Ordenació del Territori") - 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised by the Government of the Balearic Islands, the Council of Mallorca and the Official Association of Architects of the Balearic Islands (COAIB); • Seminar on the duties and obligations derived from the adhesion to the European Landscape Convention, in order to incorporate the legal recognition of the landscape as a foundation for territorial and urban planning, highlighting the balance made on the positive and negative aspects that have affected the application of the landscape strategies and policies based on the mentioned Convention; • Aimed at elected members, professionals, landscape technicians and citizens. – Conference "Riverside Landscapes in Periurban Environments" ("Jornada sobre paisatges de ribera als entorns periurbans") - 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised by the Government of the Balearic Islands, the Council of Mallorca and the Official Association of Architects of the Balearic Islands (COAIB); • Conference on the possibility of establishing new planning guidelines for riverside landscapes in periurban environments, through the development of useful management strategies to cohesion and structuring the territorial potentials of these hydraulic systems; • Aimed at elected members, professionals, landscape technicians and citizens.
	<p>Websites</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of the Balearic Islands (Govern Illes Balears): http://www.caib.es/govern/ – Government of the Balearic Islands - Juridicial Portal (Govern Illes Balears - Normative): http://www.caib.es/sites/institutestudisautonomics/ca//normativa-8165/ – Council of Mallorca (Consell of Mallorca): https://www.conselldemallorca.cat/ – Council of Mallorca - Culture and Heritage (Consell of Mallorca - Cultura i Patrimoni): https://web.conselldemallorca.cat/ca/cultura-i-patrimoni <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Mallorca - Historical Heritage (Consell of Mallorca - Patrimoni Històric): https://web.conselldemallorca.cat/ca/patrimoni-historic – Council of Mallorca - Economy and Occupation (Consell of Mallorca - Economia i Ocupació): https://web.conselldemallorca.cat/ca/economia-i-ocupacio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Mallorca - Tourism (Consell of Mallorca - Turisme): https://web.conselldemallorca.cat/ca/turisme • Council of Mallorca - Smart Island Mallorca (Consell of Mallorca - Smart Island Mallorca): https://smart.conselldemallorca.cat/ – Council of Mallorca - Environment (Consell of Mallorca - Medi Ambient): https://web.conselldemallorca.cat/ca/medi-ambient <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Mallorca - Waste Management (Consell of Mallorca - Gestió de Residus): https://web.conselldemallorca.cat/ca/gestio-de-residus • Council of Mallorca - Stone Paths (Consell of Mallorca - Camins de Pedra): https://caminsdepedra.conselldemallorca.cat/ – Council of Mallorca - Infomallorca (Consell of Mallorca - Informallorca): http://www.infomallorca.net/ – Council of Mallorca - Urbanism and Territory (Consell de Mallorca - Urbanisme i Territori): https://web.conselldemallorca.cat/ca/urbanisme-i-territori <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Mallorca - Territory (Consell de Mallorca - Territori): https://web.conselldemallorca.cat/ca/territori • Council of Mallorca - Landscape (Consell de Mallorca - Paisatge): https://web.conselldemallorca.cat/ca/paisatge • Council of Mallorca - Roads (Consell de Mallorca - Carreteres): https://web.conselldemallorca.cat/ca/carreteres 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Mallorca - Urbanism (Consell of Mallorca - Urbanisme): https://web.conselldemallorca.cat/ca/urbanisme • Council of Mallorca - Sa Dragonera Natural Park (Consell of Mallorca - Parc Natural de Sa Dragonera): https://www.conselldemallorca.cat/dragonera/index.php • Tramuntana Mountains of Mallorca - UNESCO World Heritage (Serra de Tramuntana of Mallorca - Patrimoni Mundial UNESCO): http://www.serradetrabantana.net/ca/ <p>– Modern and Contemporary Art Museum of Palma (ES Baluard): https://www.esbaluard.org/</p> <p>– Normative of the Government of the Balearic Islands (CAIB): https://www.caib.es/sites/institutestudisautonomics/ca//normativa-8165/</p>
<p>Training and Education</p>	<p>Multidisciplinary training for Authorities, Entities and Professionals</p> <p>– Conference "Renewable Energies, Territory and Landscape: Challenges and Alternatives" (Jornades "Energies Renovables, Territori i Paisatge: Reptes i Alternatives") - 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted by the Government of the Balearic Islands, the Council of Mallorca and the Official Association of Architects of the Balearic Islands (COAIB); • Conference on the relationship between renewable energy infrastructures, territory and landscape, and the consequences that improper implementation of these can have on the territory, especially on rustic soil, affecting the productive model of the primary sector and the landscape; • Aimed at elected members, landscape technicians and energy business professionals. <p>– Conference "Territory and Tourism: Tourist Stays in Houses" (Jornada "Territori i Turisme. Les Estades Turístiques en Habitatges") - 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted by the Council of Mallorca and the Official Association of Architects of the Balearic Islands (COAIB); • Seminar on the impact of the new modality of tourist accommodation in homes while reflecting on the social, economic and territorial implications during the writing process of the Tourism Intervention Plan of Mallorca (PIAT); • Aimed at elected members, landscape technicians, academic communities and tourism sector professionals.
<p>Identification and Evaluation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Island scale</p> <p>Description of the Landscape</p> <p>The landscape of Mallorca Island is known for its diverse and unique landscapes that form part of the identity of its inhabitants, as well as contributing to images of the island that make so attractive as a tourist destination. The variety of physical, ecological and cultural features that form part of them are highlighted by dry-stone structures and elements, the network of country roads, and the traditional structure of settlements, from large rural estates and traditionally built farmhouses to the towns and villages of Mallorca's plain. Mallorca's landscape also has another basic characteristic that lends it added value and deserves special attention, namely, the excellent conditions of visibility and easy access to different parts of the island, ensuring that in coastal and inland areas, one can enjoy the diversity of its landscapes on different scales, from panoramic views to close-ups filled with subtle nuances and explanatory potential.</p> <p>Current Landscape Dynamics</p> <p>The visibility and movement of the landscapes of an island of modest dimensions, intensively populated, adds to the presence of a very important number of visitors and tourists who seek, precisely, the contact with some of the most valued landscapes, both in the coast and in the mountain areas. Yet, the vulnerability of Mallorca's landscape values, both natural and cultural, is a consequence of the dynamism of certain economic and territorial processes with a high degree of landscape importance while unsustainable, particularly those linked to residential and tourist facilities, to the infrastructures of various types and large equipment. In some parts of the territory, especially in those of dominant agroforestry, the vulnerability of the landscape usually obeys to processes of abandonment of agricultural and forestry activities, that it is necessary to promote with a new approach that takes into consideration the multiplicity of functions and services that these landscape contribute to society, from productive to environmental.</p>

	<p>Landscape Units</p> <p>The Atlas of the Spanish Landscapes - <i>El Atlas de Los Paisajes de España</i> - served as a general reference for the delimitation and characterisation of Mallorca's landscapes. Although its scale is far less detailed than other spatial planning instruments and its aim is merely descriptive, the Atlas reflects the diversity of Mallorca's landscapes, describing a rich, complex mosaic made up of 19 landscape units grouped into five types of landscapes. It is one of the best examples of scenic diversity in the atlas if we take into consideration the limited size of the island in comparison with other mainland areas with big scenic contrasts.</p> <p>Based on the general cartography referred above, the Mallorca Spatial Plan synthesises at a smaller scale the island's wide diversity of landscapes in a total of 9 landscape units that encompass big stretches of land with uniform scenic and environmental characteristics. These units are also the result of grouping together some thirty smaller areas with a more carefully defined specific landscape. In the plan, these areas come under two different systems of protection, depending on their values.</p>
<p>Landscape Quality Objectives</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Island scale</p> <p>Incidence of Territorial Management Instruments</p> <p>Mallorca Spatial Plan (PTIM)</p> <p>LQO-1. Improve knowledge, training, awareness-rising and public participation in landscape matters</p> <p>LQO-2. Implement landscape protection, management and planning through the Island of Mallorca Spatial Planning Plan</p> <p>LQO-3. Incorporate landscape dimension in all sectoral policies and instruments aimed at landscape</p> <p>LQO-4. Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes with special cultural interest</p> <p>LQO-5. Promote public access to the landscape and its interpretation</p> <p>LQO-6. Encourage international cooperation in landscape matters, with the State General Administration and Autonomous Communities</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Island scale</p> <p>The Landscape Strategy of the Island of Mallorca aims to overcome the habitual approach of the exclusive landscape guardianship of the urban, environmental and historical-cultural heritage legislation, and that, without prejudice to the protection necessary for certain landscapes of high interest addresses the management and regeneration of all kinds of landscapes, as a way of qualifying public policies and the territorial processes that define the daily life environment of the population. Its actions meet the criteria established by the Balearic legislation and the Island Spatial Plan of Mallorca (PTIM), by adopting an integrative landscape concept, capable of covering the social, environmental, cultural and economic dimensions.</p> <p>The Landscape Strategy of Mallorca results of the profound and critical study of the basic legislation of the Spanish State and the Balearic Government in the field of landscape, plus, other basic norms of spatial and urban planning, rural development and strategic environmental evaluation that have taken care of the landscape in one way or another. It gives insights on envisaging landscape protection, management and planning in territorial development policies.</p> <p>Methodology - the document is divided into two blocks: the first one constitutes the strategy itself, its objectives and measures while the second one sets out on international treaties and instruments that fundament the conceptualization and safeguarding of the landscape, its approaches and objectives.</p> <p>Essentially, the Landscape Strategy of Mallorca results of the profound and critical study of the basic legislation of the Spanish State and the Balearic Government in the field of landscape, plus, other basic norms of spatial and urban planning, rural development and strategic environmental evaluation that have taken care of the landscape in one way or another. It gives insights on envisaging landscape protection, management and planning in territorial development policies and tools, particularly, the Mallorca Spatial Plan (PTIM).</p>

Measures and Actions for LQO-1. Improve knowledge, training, awareness-rising and public participation in landscape matters
<p>LQO1-M-1. Promote knowledge and landscape assessment through an institutional (tools and necessary studies)</p> <p>LQO1-A-1.1. Reinforce the technic-administrative structure of Mallorca Council on landscape;</p> <p>LQO1-A-1.2. Elaborate atlas or catalogues and studies on landscape;</p> <p>LQO1-A-1.3. Define manuals on good landscape practices and implement landscape awards;</p> <p>LQO1-A-1.4. Create a landscape technical office or a observatory;</p> <p>LQO1-A-1.5. Support and promote legislative initiatives on landscape;</p> <p>LQO1-A-1.6. Create a digital archive of images;</p> <p>LQO1-M-2. Develop actions aimed at training and education</p> <p>LQO1-A-2.1. Create educational guidebooks and other didactic material;</p> <p>LQO1-A-2.2. Promote and disclosure other educational initiatives aimed at landscape;</p> <p>LQO1-A-2.3. Invest in workshops for technical support on landscape matters.</p>
Measures and Actions for LQO-2. Implement landscape protection, management and planning through the Island of Mallorca Spatial Planning Plan
<p>LQO2-M-1. Incorporate the European Landscape Convention</p> <p>LQO2-A-1.1. Integrate the European Landscape Convention landscape definition in the Island of Mallorca Spatial Planning Plan (PTIM);</p> <p>LQO2-A-1.2. Integrate the European Landscape Convention provisions for landscape protection, management and planning in the Island of Mallorca Spatial Planning Plan (PTIM);</p> <p>LQO2-A-1.3. Promote the right of access and enjoyment of the landscape;</p> <p>LQO2-M-2. Protect rural, urban and coastal landscapes</p> <p>LQO2-A-2.1. Safeguard rural landscapes, in terms of zoning and regulation;</p> <p>LQO2-A-2.2. Protect urban landscapes within its territorial context;</p> <p>LQO2-A-2.3. Promote Paisatge urbà interior and municipal planning;</p> <p>LQO2-A-2.4 Promote coastal landscape management;</p> <p>LQO2-M-3. Include landscape management and integration in territorial changes processes</p> <p>LQO2-A-3.1. Ensure landscape integration of new residential and turistic development;</p> <p>LQO2-A-3.2. Create conditions for landscape integration in rustic soil;</p> <p>LQO2-A-3.3. Ensure landscpae integration of equipment;</p> <p>LQO2-M-4. Plan degraded and obsolete landscapes at the supramunicipal level</p> <p>LQO2-A-4.1. Design rehabilitation and restoration projects for improvement of daily landscapes in periurban and tourist environments;</p> <p>LQO2-A-4.2. Ensure territorial an ecological connection of valuable landscapes.</p>

Measures and Actions for LQO-3. Incorporate landscape dimension in all sectoral policies and instruments aimed at landscape

- LQO3-M-1. Incorporate the landscape in Historical-Cultural Heritage policies;
 LQO3-A-1.1. Manage landscapes with Assets of Cultural Interest (BIC);
 LQO3-A-1.2. Interpretate the relationships between cultural assets and landscape;
 LQO3-A-1.3. Promote landscapes of high cultural interest;
 LQO3-A-1.4. Encourage traditional construction techniques with dry stone;
 LQO3-A-1.5. Catalogue unique ethnological elements of dry stone;
- LQO3-M-2. Incorporate the landscape in Agriculture and Rural Development policies;
 LQO3-A-2.1. Ensure denominations of origin and protected geographical indications within landscape;
 LQO3-A-2.2. Conserve landscape components within rural development;
 LQO3-A-2.3. Promote the creation of agricultural parks and rural landscape management;
 LQO3-A-2.4. Encourage the sponsorship of certain landscapes;
- LQO3-M-3. Incorporate the landscape in Environment policies;
 LQO3-A-3.1. Promote environmental education and landscape
 LQO3-A-3.2. Integrate landscape provisions in protected areas and farms of the Council of Mallorca;
 LQO3-A-3.3. Ensure landscape integration and interpretation on routes and trails;
 LQO3-A-3.4. Execute environmental training and landscape programmes
- LQO3-M-4. Incorporate the landscape diversity and quality in Tourism policies;
 LQO3-A-4.1. Promote landscapes with tourist interest;
 LQO3-A-4.2. Integrate landscape provisions in intervention plans for tourist areas;
 LQO3-A-4.3. Preserve landscape and nature values in tourist areas;
 LQO3-A-4.4. Define landscape criteria and reclassification of degraded tourist areas;
 LQO3-A-4.5. Prepare Special Landscape Plans
- LQO3-M-5. Incorporate the landscape qualification and integration in Infrastructure policies;
 LQO3-A-5.1. Include landscape provisions in the Sectoral Master Plan (PDS) of Road Network;
 LQO3-A-5.2. Implement projects for landscape improvement of roads and accesses to urban nuclei;
 LQO3-A-5.3. Design roads that are integrated in the landscape and favour its contemplation;

Implementation	<p>LQ03-M-6. Incorporate the landscape integration in Commercial Equipments policies;</p> <p>LQ03-A-6.1. Diagnose landscape impacts of commercial facilities;</p> <p>LQ03-A-6.2. Define landscape integration measures for the implementation of equipments;</p> <p>LQ03-A-6.3. Ensure landscape quality of the commercial infrastructure;</p> <p>LQ03-M-7. Incorporate the landscape integration in Extractive Activities policies;</p> <p>LQ03-A-7.1. Include landscape provisions Sectoral Master Plan of Quarries of the Council of Mallorca (PDSF);</p> <p>LQ03-A-7.2. Delimitate mining areas where landscape natural dynamics are endangered;</p> <p>LQ03-A-7.3. Prioritize restoration of quarries with higher landscape impact;</p> <p>LQ03-A-7.4. Define special regulation of the activity in the Serra de Tramuntana;</p> <p>LQ03-M-8. Incorporate the landscape integration and planning in Energy policies;</p> <p>LQ03-A-8.1. Landscape aptitude on an island and municipal scale for renewable energies</p> <p>LQ03-A-8.2. Design "Landscape Incidence Reports" when implementing photovoltaic and wind energy infrastructure;</p> <p>LQ03-A-8.3. Promote technical and design solutions to mitigate landscape impacts;</p> <p>LQ03-M-9. Incorporate the landscape integration and planning in Waste Management policies;</p> <p>LQ03-A-9.1. Promote planning of storage and waste management areas</p> <p>LQ03-A-9.2. Ensure coherent arrangement of the free space system in the scope of the Area of Landscape Intervention of Son Reus (AIP II) of the Island of Mallorca Spatial Planning Plan (PTIM);</p> <p>LQ03-M-10. Incorporate the landscape dimension and cooperation in Hydraulic policies;</p> <p>LQ03-A-10.1. Ensure landscape intervention for the treatment of water courses and wetlands;</p> <p>LQ03-A-10.2. Incorporate hydraulic policies towards landscape improvement and reclassification;</p> <p>LQ03-A-10.3. Correlate landscape with the hydraulic public domain;</p> <p>LQ03-A-10.4. Recognise the importance of landscapes associated to hydraulic irrigation and drainage networks;</p> <p>LQ03-M-11. Incorporate the landscape in Economy policies.</p> <p>LQ03-A-11.1. Introduce landscape provisions in the economic management instruments;</p> <p>LQ03-A-11.2. Incorporate measures of landscape integration for the execution of works of infrastructures and equipment on rustic soil;</p> <p>LQ03-A-11.3. Encourage restitution of urban law actions to contemplate the landscape adaptation of the surroundings;</p> <p>LQ03-A-11.4. Incorporate landscape requirements in the calls for grants</p>
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<p>Measures and Actions for LQO-4. Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes with special cultural interest</p> <p>LQO4-M-1. Integrate and coordinate treatment of the protection, management, planning and public use of the Serra de Tramuntana; LQO4-A-1.1. Ensure treatment of the Serra de Tramuntana in the Island of Mallorca Spatial Planning Plan (PTIM); LQO4-A-1.2. Apply the "Landscape Impact Assessment" in the Serra de Tramuntana; LQO4-A-1.3. Promote the Serra de Tramuntana Consortium;</p> <p>LQO4-M-2. Safeguard and promote public use of landscapes of cultural interest LQO4-A-2.1. Characterise landscapes of cultural interest; LQO4-A-2.2. Design management plans for landscapes of high cultural interest; LQO4-A-2.3. Prepare a guide for landscapes of special cultural interest.</p>
<p>Measures and Actions for LQO-5. Promote public access to the landscape and its interpretation</p> <p>LQO5-M-1. Integrate and coordinate thematic routes on Historical Heritage matters; LQO5-A-1.1. Create a territorial network for easier landscape access; LQO5-A-1.2. Include patrimonial itineraries in the Island of Mallorca Spatial Planning Plan (PTIM); LQO5-A-1.3. Insert landscape information and interpretation in thematic routes; LQO5-M-2. Ensure landscape integration of the road network, its contemplation and interpretation. LQO5-A-2.1. Create and inventory of landscape roads in the Island of Mallorca; LQO5-A-2.2. Design and/ or adapt the new and existent viewpoints; LQO5-A-2.3. Create parking areas; LQO5-A-2.4. Provide physical and digital interpretation material for landscape viewpoints.</p>
<p>Measures and Actions for LQO-6. Encourage international cooperation in landscape matters, with the State General Administration and Autonomous Communities</p> <p>LQO6-M-1. Presence of the Consell de Mallorca in the follow-up to the European Landscape Convention; LQO6-A-1.1. Participate in international conferences and seminars promoted by the Council of Europe</p> <p>LQO6-M-2. Integration in all kinds of landscaping cooperation networks; LQO6-A-2.1. Foster technical cooperation of landscape projects with the city councils;</p> <p>LQO6-M-3. Promotion by the Consell de Mallorca of networks and cooperation initiatives to strengthen landscape policies. LQO6-A-3.1. Disclosure technical conferences with the collaboration of the academic communities; LQO6-A-3.2. Promote associative networks for the development of landscape policies; LQO6-A-3.3. Promote of the networks of territory custody; LQO6-A-3.4. Support other projects or networks for landscape development.</p>

Table 15 - Inventory Table of the Case Study of the Island of Mallorca, Spain (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

- **The Case-Study of Switzerland**

Model of Governance: The Swiss model of governance is a Confederation and its characterised by the two basic principles of federalism and subsidiarity. Switzerland is divided into 26 cantons (states), which one of them with their own constitution and, although they are sovereign, their sovereignty is limited by the Federal Constitution. Each canton is subdivided into communes. Within these three political levels – Confederation, cantons and communes – there is a separation of the legislative, executive and judicial powers. Particularly, the communal autonomy is guaranteed by a cantonal law¹¹⁶.

The main executive competences are divided between the Confederation and the cantons. The Confederation performs the tasks assigned to it by the Federal Constitution and undertakes only the tasks which the cantons cannot perform alone (subsidiarity principle) or which require uniform regulation by the Confederation. The cantons exercise all rights which are not assigned to the Confederation. According to the *Swiss Landscape Design* (Switzerland, 1997), the protection of nature and landscape has been envisaged in law as an addressed task to the whole society. The cantons, the communes and the Confederation must set an example to federal services, citizens, environmental protection organisations, as well as research centres. Citizens have a major role in these issues, since they are the supreme sovereign of the country and, therefore, the supreme political authority – they can directly influence government activities through initiatives and referenda.¹¹⁷

Landscape Approach: Switzerland has a long tradition in environmental research, monitoring, education and high public motivation to support landscape research. And so, when the European Landscape Convention (ELC) was assigned by its participant parties in the year 2000, Switzerland had already a solid policy for the protection and management of their landscapes within its legal framework, which was quite visionary at the time. Since the 19th century, the development of nature observation studies on climatology, radiation and landscape resources became a major contributor in public awareness of environmental and landscape issues. The diverse climate, physiographic and cultural elements that characterise the Swiss landscapes gained a commonly accepted value in cementing the identity and lifestyle of the country's inhabitants.

¹¹⁶ European Commission – Euydice | Switzerland (https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/political-social-and-economic-background-and-trends-115_en)

¹¹⁷ European Commission – Euydice | Switzerland (https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/political-social-and-economic-background-and-trends-115_en)

However, during the second half of the 20th century, the Swiss landscapes were highly threatened by demographic and economic pressures that were jeopardising its quality and natural dynamics. As a counter-response, the rectification of the Federal Act of July 1st of 1966 on the Protection of Nature and Landscape (NLP – identification number: CC 451) reflected the effort from the confederation, in the combat of such pressures, by evoking the cultural perception of nature, cultural heritage and landscape as driving forces for territorial development. The recognition of landscape in the legal framework encouraged new research and training on landscape and cultural heritage protection. It also allowed the emerge of a system of values based on the perception of citizens strengthened bottom-up planning participation, as people started to speak up on their point of views. This led to the interest on financial investment in small-scale landscapes aimed at biotope conservation while respecting its values and assets.

The appreciation of landscape and nature as almost indistinguishable terms is interpreted as a poem that is expressive and significant in its own way, for its combination to form a whole. As poetry book, the swiss landscape policies stand out for its ambitious vision and content towards the investment of new studies on the analysis, characterisation, monitoring and financing provisions.

Switzerland (SWTL)
<p>Territorial Legal Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Federal Act of July 1st of 1966 on the Protection of Nature and Landscape (NLP – identification number: CC 451) – Federal Act of June 22nd of 1979 on Spatial Planning (Spatial Planning Act, SPA – identification number: CC 700) – Federal Act of October 4th of 1991 on Forest (Forest Act, ForA – identification number: CC 921.0) – Federal Act of April 29th of 1998 on Agriculture (Agriculture Act, AgricA – identification number: CC 910.1) – Federal Act of October 1st of 2010 on Water Retaining Facilities (Water Retaining Facilities Act, WRFA – identification number: CC 721.101)
Territorial Management Instruments
TERRITORIAL AND SECTORAL PLANS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Territorial Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At National level: Territorial Concept Switzerland (contains common strategies to co-ordinate the territorial sustainable development of the confederation at the national, cantonal and local level and it is prepared jointly by the three levels of government) • At Cantonal level: Structure Plans (contains detailed objectives for the spatial development at the canton level and provides inter-sectoral co-ordination among spatially relevant policies) • At Municipal level: Land Use Plans (implements spatial planning regulations at the municipal level) • At Municipal level: Special Land Use Plans (for areas that require more specific planning regulations or regulations that deviate from the general Land Use Plan) – Sectoral Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At National level (high-potential agricultural areas, transport, electricity grid, nuclear waste storage, military)
LANDSCAPE TOOLS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aimed at Landscape Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Development Plan (CEP): arising as a result of the voluntary initiative of local administrations or the various stakeholders, its a voluntary participative territory planning tool which reflects the aspirations of the regional or municipal community with regard to their landscape in terms of ecology and aesthetics, while establishing management and planning measures, plus, actions that need to be carried out to highlight the landscape. Aiming for important changes in the landscape, it can have a positive influence in the territorial planning process, such as reviewing a master plan or a local development plan; preparing or executing of ecological network projects or regional tourism strategy. In terms of content, it includes a diagnosis of the intervention area; intended ambitions; the stakeholders responsible for its implementation; the participation processes taken into account; monitoring and evaluation models, plus; a description of its budget and funding resources. – Aimed at Landscape Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swiss Landscape Monitoring Programme (LABES): monitoring programme uses around thirty indicators to document the physical quality of the landscape and its subjective perception. Surveys of the physical aspects are largely based on data assessments collected by the Federal Statistical Office (FSO).

Scope Specific measures	Protection Policies	Management Policies	Planning Policies	Sectoral Policies
<p>Authorities and Entities</p>	International scale			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Partnerships at Global Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); – Partnerships at European Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Environment Agency (EEA) 			
	National scale			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of the Swiss Confederation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Council: Federal Department of Home Affairs; Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research; Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC) • Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC): Federal Office of Civil Aviation, Federal Office of Communications, Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV), Federal Office for Spatial Development (ODT), Federal Office of Transport, Federal Roads Office, Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate, Swiss Federal Office of Energy) – Professional Associations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federation of Swiss Landscape Architects and Landscape Designers (BSLA)¹¹⁸ – Universities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH, Zürich); University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Western Switzerland (HES-SO, Geneva); University of Applied Sciences of Eastern Switzerland - Rapperswil School (FHO-HSR, Rapperswil-Jona) – Academic Research Centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Centres of Competence in Research (NCCRs – ETH, Zürich) – Associations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swiss Academy of Natural Sciences (SCNAT); Swiss Parks Network; Swiss Foundation for Landscape Protection (SLS); Forum Landscape (Forum Landschaft); Pro Natura; Swiss Federation of Tourism (STF); Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research (WSL); Swiss Alpine Club (SAC) – Landscape Observatories/ Laboratories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference of Nature and Landscape Protection Officers (KBNL); Federal Commission for the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage (FCNC) 				

¹¹⁸ Federation of Swiss Landscape Architects and Landscape Designers | <https://www.bsla.ch/it/>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Commissions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference of Nature and Landscape Protection Officers (KBNL); Federal Commission for the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage (FCNC)
Awareness Rising	Publications
	From the Swiss Confederation (DETEC) - Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV)
	<p>(NOTE: The Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV) has more than 50 publications on landscape topic, in german, french, italian and english. The following list only contains the ones published in English)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – From <i>Environmental miscellanea</i> series: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Fragmentation in Europe: Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV); European Environment Agency (EEA). 2011. Landscape Fragmentation in Europe. Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV); European Environment Agency (EEA). (Environmental miscellanea). Number: UD-1046-E • Respecting Wildlife in the Natural Outdoors: Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV), Swiss Alpine Club (SAC). 2015. Respecting Wildlife in the Natural Outdoors. Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV), Swiss Alpine Club (SAC). (Environmental miscellanea). Number: UD-1027-E • Urban Sprawl in Europe: Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV); European Environment Agency (EEA). 2016. Urban Sprawl in Europe. European Environment Agency (EEA); Bundesamt für Umwelt. (Environmental miscellanea). Number: UD-1098-E • The Swiss Parks: Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV). 2019. The Swiss Parks - Small Wonders of the World. Swiss Confederation - Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC). (Environmental miscellanea). Number: UD-1050-E – From <i>Environmental studies</i> series: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swiss Environmental Domains: Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV). 2010. Swiss Environmental Domains. Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (Environmental studies). Number: UW-1024-E – From <i>Non-specialist publications</i> series: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of Landscape Fragmentation in Switzerland: Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV). 2007. Degree of Landscape Fragmentation in Switzerland - Quantitative analysis 1885-2002 and implications for traffic planning and regional planning. Condensed version. Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV). (Non-specialist publications). Number: DIV-8409-E • Landscape 2020: Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV). 2003. Landscape 2020 - Guiding Principles for Nature and Landscape. Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (OFEFP). (Non-specialist publications). Number: DIV-8407-E
	Conferences and Seminars
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Natural Diversity in the Settlement Area - Baden, 2015 – Sustainable Built Environment Conference - Zurich, 2015 – Annual Meeting 2016 "New Deal: Landscape Quality as a Joint Task" - Ittigen, 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting on landscape change and social challenges towards the protection and safeguard of landscape qualities as an existential basis of welfare and well-being in the long term; 	

<p>Awareness Rising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion and proposal of "New Deal" reforms: the reform of the contemplation, reform of the negotiation, reform of the experience; • Aimed at academic researchers, landscape professionals, elected members and other interest parties <p>– Annual Meeting 2016 "New Deal: Landscape Quality as a Joint Task" - Ittigen, 2016</p> <p>– Language Compass Landscape and Environment: Language as a Guide to a Sustainable Approach to Nature and Landscape – 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted by the Forum Landscape, Language Compass Landscape and Environment and the Center for Development and Environment of the University of Bern (CDE); • Meeting and discussion on the importance of language in dealing with nature and landscape; • Event open for public <p>– ECLAS Conference 2016: Bridging the Gap - Rapperswil, 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted by the European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools (ECLAS), University of Applied Sciences of Eastern Switzerland - Rapperswil School (FHO-HSR) and Forum Landscape; <p>– What, How, Where, How Much? Building Outside the Construction Zone – 2016</p> <p>– 1st Swiss Landscape Congress¹¹⁹ – Luzern, 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted by Forum Landscape • Conference summed up into three topics: "Landscape Understanding: Where do we come from?", "Driving forces and processes: who does what?", "Visions and design: where do we want to go?" • Aimed at professionals that have landscape responsibilities in its designing, protection and management.
	<p>Websites</p>
	<p>– Government of the Swiss Confederation – Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC): https://www.admin.ch/gov/en/start/departments/departement-of-environment-transport-energy-communications-detec.html</p> <p>– Forum Landscape: http://www.forumlandschaft.ch/events</p> <p>– Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH, Zürich): https://ethz.ch/en.html</p>
	<p>Social Network</p>
	<p>– Facebook</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research (WSL) – https://www.facebook.com/pages/Swiss-Federal-Institute-for-Forest-Snow-and-Landscape-Research-WSL/ <p>– Instagram</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of the Swiss Confederation: @ch.switzerland • Switzerland Tourism: @myswitzerland

¹¹⁹ 1st Swiss Landscape Congress, 2018 | http://landschaftskongress.ch/#Ueber_uns

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Twitter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swiss Academy of Natural Sciences (SCNAT): https://twitter.com/scnatch
Training and Education	Multidisciplinary training for Authorities, Entities and Professionals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Practical Course "Maintain Road Embankments efficiently and use their Ecological Potential" - Langenthal, 2016 – Practical Course "Cramp and Fight Against Invasive Problem Plants" - Aarau, 2016 – Course "Project Management Nature by Environment" – 2016
	Landscape Architecture courses for Students
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – First Degree in Landscape Architecture: University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Western Switzerland (HES-SO, Geneva), University of Applied Sciences of Eastern Switzerland - Rapperswil School (FHO-HSR, Rapperswil-Jona); – Master's Degree in Spatial Development and Landscape Architecture: University of Applied Sciences of Eastern Switzerland - Rapperswil School (FHO-HSR, Rapperswil-Jona)
Identification and Evaluation	National scale
	<p>Description of the landscape</p> <p>The Swiss landscapes are worldwide known for their aesthetic values. Although it's a relatively small country, it contains an unusual diversity of landscapes and topographic elements, that are recognisable for its grouping into three major areas – the Jura and Alpes mountain ranges and a central plateau (Mittland) in between. Switzerland is situated in the centre of the Europe's hydrographic basin and it is the source of many major rivers. Here, the soil quality varies within small areas, due to the geologic conditions and the relief and so, the exploitation of large-scale crop farming is done in limited space. Cattle raising is the main primary activity and the income from dairying amounts to more than two-thirds of all agricultural value. The natural and man-made sceneries within the Swiss landscapes are appreciated for its ecological and cultural values. The promotion of such unique features brought a significance boost to tourism, as the main activity and source of revenue.¹²⁰</p>
	<p>Current landscape dynamics</p> <p>During the second half of the 20th century, profound economic, cultural and social changes marked the Swiss landscapes as never before. As a result, Switzerland has lost some characteristic features and habitats near-natural state for fauna and flora, especially in all ecologically important or extensive biotopes. A fundamental tendency to loosen the pressure on nature and landscape is not yet apparent, as its remains are still exposed to very strong pressures. In the face of the rapid pace at which nature and the landscape are changing, it is essential to identify trends that will have a significant impact for the next few years. Efforts and initiatives are being redoubled to protect all life bases, animals and plants as biota, as well as the landscape as a living space. However, there is the risk of insufficient consideration of the public interest in nature and landscape protection, management and use, as a task addressed to the whole society.</p>
	<p>Landscape Units</p> <p>At national scale, landscape identification and characterization is not based on the delimitation of units, but on landscape types. The highly variable climate and heterogeneous topography of the country, plus, its cultural conditions dictate identity and lifestyle within Swiss landscapes. And so, it is possible to recognize 3 different physiographic regions as the main landscape types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jura Mountains - one of the most fruitful places for technical, cultural and societal innovation, where valleys and slopes are used mainly for arable farming and the higher regions are primarily for grazing; - Central Plateau - where most of the population lives, shows high environmental quality, due to the numerous landscape and nature protection activities ("small-scale landscaping") at local scale, and; - Alps - has tourism as the major source of income, it is characterized by its land use segregation, shows intense use of highly profitable land and abandonment of areas with low income, plus, shows loss of cultural identity in its urban settlements, due to the permanent and temporary migration of people.

¹²⁰ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Switzerland>

National scale	
Landscape Quality Objectives	Natural Landscapes and Free Evolution
	LQO-1. Recognize presence of large protected areas in which priority is given to nature; LQO-2. Provide spaces designed for a free evolution of nature, even close by of the cities; LQO-3. Allow that the dynamics of nature take its course in places where economic reasons prevent the continued exploitation of the ground;
	Traditional Landscapes and Heritage
	LQO-4. Preserve high mountain regions; LQO-5. Guarantee preservation or visibility of the regional characteristics of the forest, in order to fulfill its functions; LQO-6. Protect the natural and cultural uniqueness of the landscapes and preservation of the characteristic rural landscapes, as well as the species that live there; LQO-7. Ensure sustainable transformation of the landscape with the capacity for adaptation of human beings, animals and plants;
	Biotopes and Species
	LQO-8. Create ecological compensation surfaces that complement natural habitats and relate them, as well as buffer zones for protected areas and flood retention areas; LQO-9. Manage forest reserves and its diversity of species and landscapes; LQO-10. Promote a network of protected biotopes as a fundamental structure to maintain the diversity of species and the environment;
	Resources
	LQO-11. Safeguard quality soil for sustainable agricultural exploitation; LQO-12. Avoid growing on waterproofing soil;
	Housing and Infrastructures
	LQO-13. Develop dense urbanization in certain areas, without damaging soil and in already constructed environments; LQO-14. Promote presence of non-built spaces between urban agglomerations, with a clearly visible transition to the urban peripheries; LQO-15. Define implementation and layout of constructions that respect the natural and landscaping context;
	Relation with the Landscape
	LQO-16. Promote citizens' quality of life in the landscape in which they live; LQO-17. Disclosure public participation procedures, in order to involve the population in the organization of their vital environment; LQO-18. Ensure landscape accessibility for everyone;
	Water and Life
	LQO-19. Preserve quality of water courses and the presence of its native species, depending on their natural distribution; LQO-20. Guarantee sufficient width area for rivers and water courses; LQO-21. Promote good flow of water courses, with slip and trawling regimes as natural as possible; LQO-22. Ensure natural or semi-natural arrangement of water courses and their banks;

	<p>Buffer Spaces</p> <p>LQO-23. Develop urban areas that takes into account the need for relaxation and meeting by providing free spaces;</p>	
Landscape Quality Objectives	<p>LQO-24. Promote natural and seminatural spaces that offer relaxation and discovery to all citizens' senses;</p> <p>LQO-25. Ensure that everyone has an oasis of calm near his home</p>	
	<p>Local Conditions and Diversity of Uses</p>	
	<p>LQO-26. Ensure that all agricultural exploitations offer the required ecological benefits and that an important part is practiced organic farming;</p> <p>LQO-27. Promote organic farming in mountain regions based on quality products, benefits of public interest and complementary activities;</p> <p>LQO-28. Guarantee that the economic benefits are adapted to the characteristics of the landscape and the capacity of the ecosystems;</p>	
	<p>Site Quality and Characteristics</p>	
	<p>LQO-29. Design infrastructures and buildings that respect nature and landscape;</p> <p>LQO-30. Preserve biotopes as irreplaceable elements of the landscape;</p>	
	<p>Ecological Revalorization</p>	
	<p>LQO-31. Insert networked and diverse compensation spaces within built environments;</p> <p>LQO-32. Promote forests' natural character and its distinct edges.</p>	
	National scale	
	Implementation	<p>Landscape Policy - Incidence of Legal Decrees</p> <p>Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation - Federal Law on Territorial Planning</p> <p>The Swiss Landscape Design (Conception «Paysage Suisse»), approved by the Federal Council on December 19th 1997</p> <p>As an instrument that does not generate any laws, the Swiss Landscape Design results from the implementation of Federal policies and tasks within the activities of the Swiss Confederation, for nature and landscape protection, in harmony with sectoral policies affecting landscape. Defines mandatory objectives for the competent authorities and proposes measures to achieve them. In other words, it is an approach to planning, interlacing different agents, landscape development policies and directives and Ministerial activities.</p> <p>This concept was developed in accordance with Article no.13 ("Conceptions and Sector Plans") of the Federal Law on Territorial Planning, which states the following Confederation's responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carries out basic studies and establishes necessary sectoral designs and plans, by aligning those activities that affect the organization of the territory; - Collaborates with the cantons and informs them in good time about its sectoral plans, as well as its construction projects. <p>Methodology - under the motto "Partnership for the Landscape", the current Federal Office for the Environment of the Swiss Confederation (OFEV) started the preparatory work for this policy in 1992. During the following years, objectives and measures were elaborated, in cooperation with the federal offices concerned to landscape, and later submitted for public consultation. Federal and cantonal nature and landscape protection services, universities and other participants were able to contribute actively in its development, by defining management tools conceptions for nature and landscape protection. After being presented at several International conferences related to environment and landscape protection, the Federal Department of Home Affairs (DFI) launched a second consultation procedure concerning the "Conception «Paysage Suisse»", by informing organizations, national federations and political parties, and asking for their collaboration. The population was invited to participate by announcement in the press and in the Federal Gazette in February 1997. The results of the Office's position paper, the consultation procedure and the call for public participation as well as the comments of the federal offices concerned at the second consultation, were then included in the policy.</p>

	<p>Thus, the Swiss Landscape Design expresses the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the consideration of the interests of nature, the landscape and the cultural heritage in the activities of the Swiss Confederation that have a spatial impact; - Encourage a harmonious evolution of the landscape and in line with the principles of sustainable development; - Promote dialogue between partners concerned with the execution of tasks of the Confederation, in order to shorten procedures and reduce the costs of project planning; - Inform to the Cantons the measures defined by the Confederation at medium term, in the field of nature protection, landscape and culture. 	
Implementation	Issues for Landscape and Nature	
	<p>1. Measures for Natural Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural landscapes - safeguard the diversity, beauty and uniqueness of the landscapes and its natural elements; - Free evolution - safe the free spaces for the spontaneous development and for the dynamic of natural phenomenons; - Water and life - valorize the water within the landscapes; - Biotopes and species - guarantee the existence of permanent biotipes, its native fauna and flora, plus, restore biotipes. <p>2. Measures for Cultural Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural traditional landscapes - ensure the management of the traditional landscapes, preserving its diversity, uniqueness, beauty, history and meaning; - High-valued cultural assets - safeguard the rural traditional landscapes, its spaces, monuments, agglomerations with historical and cultural importance; - Compensation spaces - conserve and create diversed compensation spaces; - Relationship between Man and Nature - consolidate the relationship between Man and Nature, the landscape and its cultural assets. <p>3. Measures for Sustainable Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local conditions - preserve and encourage the use of adaptable renewable resources; - Minimal injuries - minimize landscape impact, reduce its consumption in favour; - Limited resources - conserve the non-renewable resources by controlling its use and consider alternative materials; - Construction - minimize the construction of properties, infrastructures that restringe ecological dynamics. <p>4. Measures for Careful Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site characteristics - preserve and enhance the peculiarities and quality of the site during normal use and in case of damage; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federal Construction (7 measures) 2. Energy (7 measures) 3. Sports, Leisure and Tourism (7 measures) 4. National Defense (5 measures) 5. Agriculture (7 measures) 6. Civil Aviation (7 measures) 7. Nature, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Protection (total - 18 measures) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bases and Inventaries/ Biotopes and Species Protection (8 measures) b. Confederation Tasks (3 measures) c. Interdisciplinary Aspects and Public Information (7 measures) 8. Territorial Planning (6 measures) 9. Regional Development Policies (7 measures) 10. Transports (9 measures) 11. Forests (7 measures) 12. Watercourses Management (9 measures) 13. Use of Hydraulic Force (3 measures)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leisure - conserve and valorize transition zones, vital environments and constructive elements of the landscape; - Diversity of exploitation - safeguard and promote diversified forms of exploitation; - Ecological valorization - enhance the agricultural and urban landscapes that are in great demand to increase the ecological potential and quality of life 	
<p>Landscape Strategy - Incidence of Legal Decrees</p> <p>Landscape 2020</p>	
<p>The Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (OFEV) promotes the Landscape 2020 Strategy as an assigned task required by the Federal Council that reconciles the Federal Constitution principle of sustainable development and landscape evolution. This project is based on the European Landscape Convention from a cross-cutting perspective which took into account all types of landscapes. It results from a scientific, cultural, social and economic approach to the landscape, which is considered from a two-fold dimension: on one hand, its an object modelled physically, and on the other hand as a cultural object valued according to the representations and preferences of the population. Taking into account the Swiss Landscape Design (following the "Nature, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Protection" sectoral measure 7.08 - "Develop and disseminate the basics and knowledge of sustainable landscape development"), it specifies its measures that can not be directly implemented, presenting the visions of what should be the evolution of the landscape over the next twenty years.</p> <p>Methodology - officialy defined in detail as part of the Swiss Landscape Design, this strategy was carried out in collaboration with representatives of specialised organisations of the state and the cantons, as well as with researches and experts in the field. After several meetings between these authorities and entities, the idea of a desirable landscape was gradually defined, which led to the design of a set of 9 criteria and 35 indicators that allowed landscape evolution to be characterized through the lens of sustainable development, by recognising two different focal points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from a territorial perspective: preserve landscape equilibrium for future generations, taking into account that the uses and activities affecting landscape are carried out with respect fo the resources' long-term multifunctionality without definitely excluding other possible uses; - from a social-cultural perspective: enhance social and emotional aspects of society's relationship with landscape, which is to say that landscape is presented as an ensemble of natural and physical elements that transmit meanings and feelings. <p>Afterwards, guiding principles were defined and used as a technical point of departure for decision-making, plus, assessing measures, projects and practices that impact the landscape by the federal service responsible for nature and landscape protection. Thus, the Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV) presents a basis for a comprehensive "Nature and Landscape" policy that complies with the objectives pursued by sustainable development, which is structured as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Division into 8 fields of action which cover the entire interface between landscape and sustainable development; - Each field of action is followed by priority measures; - These measures are presented in intended results, commentary, approaches and instruments. 	

Implementation	<p>Measures for Landscape and Land Use (LU)</p>
	<p>M-LU-1. Pursue sustainable landscape management for forests and fields through an integrated land use policy M-LU-1.1. Intended Results: address in a differentiated way, according to their regional aspects, the natural and socio-economic processes that are modifying the use of the soil and the forest area; M-LU-1.2. Approches and Instruments: OFEV is committed to develop decision-making tools in collaboration with the cantons aiming for a forest policy, respectful to nature and landscape and harmonized with other territorial policies of the Confederation, while ensuring that sectoral approach is replaced by an integrated land use policy.</p> <p>M-LU-2. Adopt near-natural silviculture in all forested areas and promote forest reserves M-LU-2.1. Intended Results: the principles of natural silviculture are applied to the entire forest area, in which 10% are forest reserves; M-LU-2.2. Approches and Instruments: by developing forest policy measures, the Confederation encourages natural silviculture on the entire exploited forest areas, through a financial equalization model, plus; considers the integration of this areas into the ecological network, ensuring close coordination with agriculture policy instruments and consistency with the National Ecological Network (REN).</p> <p>M-LU-3. Promote sustainable landscape management in agriculture and alpine farming M-LU-3.1. Intended Results: all services provided by operators in the production of high quality goods are recognized at fair value and meets specific niche markets plus; the benefits and costs of agricultural activities, which are consistent with nature and landscape, are taken into account by the instruments of agricultural policy; M-LU-3.2. Approches and Instruments: OFEV will support ecological services that aim for good agricultural practices, while encouraging quality labels, in which products are subject to instruments of quality control, plus; increase nature and landscape benefits in priority protected areas.</p> <p>M-LU-4. Implement ecological compensation measures in agriculture M-LU-4.1. Intended Results: all ecological compensation surfaces meet the quality criteria of the Ecological Quality Ordinance (EQO) and are arranged in networks - emphasis is placed on ecological and agricultural zones; M-LU-4.2. Approches and Instruments: OFEV strives to implement instruments and criteria in order to improve the effectiveness of federal contributions in the management of agricultural, ecological areas and its content, specially watercourses, groundwater and forests edges.</p>
	<p>Measures for Landscape and Territorial Policies (TP)</p>
	<p>M-TP-1. Intensify cooperation in spatial planning policy M-TP-1.1. Intended Results: converge territorial development, nature and landscape protection in a sustainable and unified policy, plus; identify in time land use conflits related to nature and landscape; M-TP-1.2. Approches and Instruments: OFEV will support the Federal Office for Spatial Development (ODT) in the search of new planning instruments that aim for better cooperation between the Confederation and its cantons in implementing nature and landscape policies in territorial development, while answering major challenges of its management.</p> <p>M-TP-2. Incorporate the nature and landscape dimension into the new federal agglomeration policy, in particular, to develop a plan for open spaces M-TP-2.1. Intended Results: connect vacant spaces within urban and peri-urban fabric into a network, plus; develop a green infrastructure through participatoy process; M-TP-2.2. Approches and Instruments: OFEV will ensure the integration of vacant spaces into the urban policy of the Confederation while encouraging public participation for its planning, to make the population aware of the importance of nature and cultural heritage values for the agglomerations' identity.</p>

	<p>M-TP-3. Develop a concept for landscape, sport and tourism</p> <p>M-TP-3.1. Intended Results: guarantee the well-integration of new leisure, sports and tourism facilities, in respect for the specificities of ecosystems (particularly in mountainous regions) and its connection to the public transport network;</p> <p>M-TP-3.2. Approaches and Instruments: development of a global sustainable tourism strategy concept already existing between the various sectorial policies, plus; disclosure of basic studies, recommendations and innovative examples of ecotourism and sport activities respectful of nature and landscape. OFEV compromises to regulate the practice of sport in natural areas on the base of conventions on the management of the sites concerned and integrate leisure and tourism into the landscape evolution concepts.</p>
	<p>Measures for Landscape and Watercourses (W)</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>M-W-1. Allow watercourses sufficient space</p> <p>M-W-1.1. Intended Results: all the streams need to have sufficient space so they can fulfil all their functions - the ones located in priority protection zones must have a wider width to meet the specific needs of the protection of species and environment, plus; buffer areas that ensure the functionality of the stream;</p> <p>M-W-1.2. Approaches and Instruments: OFEV strives to integrate the main ideas on Swiss rivers into a national water policy which will harmonize the objectives and their implementation in an integrative approach, with the support of the various actors from the cantons and municipalities, to make them aware of modern watercourses management.</p> <p>M-W-2. Ensure that the requirements specified in the Guiding Principles for Watercourses concerning natural or near-natural hydrological regimes are fulfilled</p> <p>M-W-2.1. Intended Results: all the streams have a sufficient flow and a thrust regime as natural as possible, even when they are used for hydropower generation - sufficient water remains and the residual flows are adequate;</p> <p>M-W-2.2. Approaches and Instruments: OFEV will carry out the residual flow of the watercourses' influenced sections by taking water samples and reevaluate objects in inventories of national importance (especially alluvial areas), plus; setting out guidelines when granting concessions for hydraulic energy use.</p> <p>M-W-3. Highlight and enhance the value of waterbodies as key elements in cultural landscapes</p> <p>M-W-3.1. Intended Results: preserve watercourses as a significant element in nature and landscape that fulfils ecological functions, while being recognized by the population for its natural, cultural and recreational values;</p> <p>M-W-3.2. Approaches and Instruments: Implement a protection and development concept, raise public awareness and training Programmes on their ecological and cultural importance.</p>
	<p>Measures for Species and Natural Environment (SNE)</p>
	<p>M-SNE-1. Preserve landscape features that bear witness to the earth's history (geotopes)</p> <p>M-SNE-1.1. Intended Results: the valuable geotopes benefit from an adequate protection at the federal level;</p> <p>M-SNE-1.2. Approaches and Instruments: inventory geotopes of national importance, develop protection strategies and raise awareness on its significance.</p> <p>M-SNE-2. Develop a plan defining organizational aspects and setting priorities for species protection</p> <p>M-SNE-2.1. Intended Results: the state of knowledge and priorities for future action are formulated and implemented through a strategy for the protection of species;</p> <p>M-SNE-2.2. Approaches and Instruments: implement species protection concepts, actions plans into a strategy for biodiversity, by defining the priority species to be protected and support the measures taken by the cantons in this area, plus; ensure the long-term maintenance of the species databanks, such as collections from museums, botanical and zoological gardens, through a solid network.</p>

<p>Implementation</p>	<p>M-SNE-3. Pursue national and international biotope protection efforts M-SNE-3.1. Intended Results: all biotopes of national importance are protected by federal law; M-SNE-3.2. Approaches and Instruments: mapping natural environments in Switzerland and update work in progress of amphibian breeding sites, grasslands, dry pastures and alluvial areas, by drawing up and carry out new federal inventories, plus; implement the Esmerald Network on protected areas in non-European countries, as a complement to the EU's Natura 2000 network.</p> <p>M-SNE-4. Promote nature and landscape parks M-SNE-4.1. Intended Results: define legal bases governing the creation, selection, recognition and promotion of nature and landscape parks and other large protected areas, in cooperation with the cantons and regions; M-SNE-4.2. Approaches and Instruments: create the legal conditons necessary for the promotion of new categories of natural and landscape parks; study new instruments to finance and ensure the long-term existance of regional nature parks; submit, subject to the approval of the cantons concerned, the candidature of objects meeting the criteria of the Ramsar Convention or UNESCO World Heritage, and; develop a management plan for protected areas, following international guidelines.</p> <p>M-SNE-5. Enhence near-natural habitats in settled areas M-SNE-5.1. Intended Results: the diversity of fauna and flora within urban environments invites new and various forms of contact with nature; M-SNE-5.2. Approaches and Instruments: OFEV will promote the protection and development of natural habitats adapted to urban conditions and their networking through the built fabric.</p> <p>M-SNE-6. Complete and implement the National Ecological Network project M-SNE-6.1. Intended Results: connect habitats that play an important role for biological and landscape diversity, including stream banks and forest reserves; M-SNE-6.2. Approaches and Instruments: implement REN studies by harmonizing it with regional projects for the networking of agricultural and ecological compensation areas and for the designation of forest reserves, plus; verify its integration in the cantonal master plans.</p> <p>M-SNE-7. Improve the permeability of transport infrastructures with respect to biological exchanges M-SNE-7.1. Intended Results: the fauna can pass unhindered through the important faunal corridors identified in Switzerland; M-SNE-7.2. Approaches and Instruments: OFEV strives to develop a concept to remove obstacles and points of conflict that are blocking faunal corridors, as part of routine road rehabilitation works, while studying inexpensive solutions allowing the passage of wildlife.</p>
	<p>Measures for Landscape and Man: Perception and Experience (PE)</p> <p>M-PE-1. Promote a more conscious perception of nature and landscape M-PE-1.1. Intended Results: the perception of nature and landscape is encouraged through all senses, especially in the urbanized environment, where green spaces are developed in response to the needs of the population for leisure and relaxation and in other landscapes of interest, which are maintained or restored for recreation and ecotourism purposes; M-PE-1.2. Approaches and Instruments: establish awareness-rising mechanisms, educational material and training courses to promote nature and landscape perception and experience, particularly its heritage and touristic values. In addition, OFEFP strives to encourage the preservation of landscapes against sound pollution.</p>

M-PE-2. Elaborate principles for landscape development and enhancement by rewarding good examples, plus, intensify education and training efforts

M-PE-2.1. Intended Results: the constructions and installations respect the natural and historical context of the sites, and do not hinder the reading of the history of the landscape;

M-PE-2.2. Approaches and Instruments: formulate concrete landscape quality objectives based on the peculiarities of the different landscapes, its deficits and potentialities, and take them into account when planning, approving and carrying out construction projects, plus; apply the tools and knowledge available in terms of aesthetics, landscaping and landscape requalification. OFEV compromises to improve the ecological and landscape integration of buildings by proceeding from the beginning of the procedure to a methodical evaluation of the landscape, by instituting a landscape support for the projects and showcase innovative solutions and good examples.

M-PE-3. Create incentives for sustainable management and built elements of the cultural landscape

M-PE-3.1. Intended Results: promote the sustainable protection of built heritage;

M-PE-3.2. Approaches and Instruments: OFEV strives to set quality objectives and develop initiatives models for sustainable management of architectural heritage, such as synthesize the existing inventories of historical and archeological monuments and sites, plus, encourage the training of experts in the protection of contemporary monuments, in order to reinforce the carried out tasks of the Confederation.

M-PE-4. Promote quality of life in residential environments

M-PE-4.1. Intended Results: notions of quality and uniqueness of the daily living environment are recognized in town planning, which results in improvements in the quality of life;

M-PE-4.2. Approaches and Instruments: OFEV introduces the theme of nature and landscape as part of the Confederation's new agglomeration policy, by promoting ecological compensation measures in the urban environment and improve its appeal for leisure and recreation.

Measures for Participation (P)

M-P-1. Improve awareness-raising and public education efforts

M-P-1.1. Intended Results: raise interest in nature and the landscape - also in the daily living environment;

M-P-1.2. Approaches and Instruments: launch a communication Programme to inform and sensitize the population and the administration to the themes of nature, landscape and built heritage.

M-P-2. Strengthen participatory planning instruments, such as Landscape Development Concepts and Agenda 21 and promote cooperative forms of landscape management

M-P-2.1. Intended Results: policy coherence is ensured by developing participatory instruments, through the provision of the necessary knowledge, targeted information and financial incentives;

M-P-2.2. Approaches and Instruments: encourage the implementation of the "Landscape Evolution Design" as a planning method that coordinates with other nature and landscape protection measures, by setting up training modules and promoting community work through awareness-raising initiatives.

Measures for Instruments and Resources (IR)

M-IR-1. Improve the coherence of public subsidies allocated to landscape impact policies

M-IR-1.1. Intended Results: for the formulation of plans and Programmes as concrete projects, federal grants are only allocated if they are compatible with the interests of nature and landscape. Based on performance contracts, the implementation of "Landscape 2020 - Guiding Principles" strategy is then monitored, while verifying its effects and suitability of the objectives pursued;

M-IR-1.2. Approaches and Instruments: OFEV strives to verify the coherence between the sectoral and landscape policies, in respect to the principles of sustainable development, while monitoring the execution, effectiveness and relevance of its measures. In addition, it compromises to pursue with financial aids in the field of nature and landscape in collaboration with the cantons, through the institutionalization of the Swiss Landscape Fund (FSP), as they are applied for the implementation of "Landscape 2020 - Guiding Principles" strategy.

	<p>M-IR-2. Investigate the impact of current institutional arrangements (for example, property law) on the landscape</p> <p>M-IR-2.1. Intended Results: public interests related to the landscape resource are taken into account in weighing interests against competing uses of nature and landscape;</p> <p>M-IR-2.2. Approaches and Instruments: study the effects of institutional regimes for the use and protection of land-use resources, plus, draw recommendations and validate them in pilot projects.</p> <p>M-IR-3. Analyse and develop the use tradeable certificates and quotas as new instruments in the area of nature and landscape</p> <p>M-IR-3.1. Intended Results: create economic instruments, such as negotiable quotas or certificates, that are capable of conserving natural and landscape resources is being explored;</p> <p>M-IR-3.2. Approaches and Instruments: formulate quota and certificate proposals based on scientific studies (economics, political and social sciences), then assess their feasibility and impact.</p> <p>M-IR-4. Promote labels for nature and landscape friendly products and services</p> <p>M-IR-4.1. Intended Results: labels that encourage sustainable management of nature and landscape;</p> <p>M-IR-4.2. Approaches and Instruments: develop a list of suitable labels in collaboration with the cantons and institutions, using the criteria used by existing organizations or by formulating new ones, plus; create and organize the awarding of a Swiss Landscape Award in close collaboration with partners.</p> <p>M-IR-5. Use raw materials, energy and other resources in a sustainable way</p> <p>M-IR-5.1. Intended Results: the consumption of non-renewable materials and energy is compensated with the use of alternative technology and resources;</p> <p>M-IR-5.2. Approaches and Instruments: OFEV strives to create conflict arbitration and situation assessment instruments at the interface of environmental and territorial development policies, for example, develop a concept for wind energy in Switzerland.</p> <p>M-IR-6. Fulfill international responsibilities</p> <p>M-IR-6.1. Intended Results: federal policy in the field of "nature and landscape" takes into account its impact on the natural and cultural heritage of foreign countries;</p> <p>M-IR-6.2. Approaches and Instruments: OFEV will enforce environmental standards for the extraction and production of imported energy and raw materials.</p>
	<p>Measures for Research and Prospectives (RP)</p>
	<p>M-RP-1. Establish early-warning systems and introduce monitoring and performance reviews for priority tasks</p> <p>M-RP-1.1. Intended Results: define measures and Programmes for emerging phenomena that influence nature and landscape, and verify its effects through monitoring;</p> <p>M-RP-1.2. Approaches and Instruments: OFEV will develop a forward-looking Programme to identify transformation process occurring in nature and landscape, at the level of sectoral policies with landscape impact, when evaluating the environmental quality of the tasks performed by the Confederation.</p> <p>M-RP-2. Support applied research on landscape issues</p> <p>M-RP-2.1. Intended Results: applied research and information exchange between research and practice, necessary for the implementation of the Federal Law for Nature and Landscape Protection (LPN) is regularly updated;</p> <p>M-RP-2.2. Approaches and Instruments: specifically encourage research on nature and landscape perception, landscape transformations and their socio-cultural implications, landscape impacts of institutional regimes, ethical issues and other topical issues.</p>

M-RP-3. Promote education and training of competent authorities and specialists

M-RP-3.1. Intended Results: specialists and competent authorities in all areas of landscape impact receive targeted courses that awaken or increase their sensitivity to the needs of nature and the landscape.

M-RP-3.2. Approaches and Instruments: support the cooperation between the various training institutes by introducing Programmes, projects and measures of OFEV.

Landscape Strategy (Update) - Incidence of Legal Decrees

OFEFP Landscape Strategy, approved by the Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV) on April 8th of 2011

Following the principles defined in the Swiss Landscape Design and the Landscape 2020, this document stipulates the outlines of a policy that better integrates all the objectives to be pursued in landscape matters. As an update of this legal instruments, that takes into account the changing dynamics of the landscape; new knowledge and working methods, it aims for a better coordination of this instruments and activities of the various sectoral policies, to ensure that the landscape is used in a sustainable way. It defines a strategic component with general goals, as well as transversal objectives necessary to achieve them. Thus, it will be concretized at the operational level through fields of action, following quality and performance objectives.

The cantons are responsible to ensure the coordination of the relevant instruments at cantonal level and make landscape policy an essential field of action in their master plans. For the municipalities, this task is part of the development of the assignment plans. The work is done at regional level on landscape quality and the resulting objectives is of great importance in this respect.

I. General Objectives - expresses ambitions for a desired landscape

- Landscape evolution is done in respect of its identity: its characteristics, diversity and values must be maintained even as the landscape evolves;
- Landscape benefits are better perceived and sustainably preserved: its a territorial asset and an element of identity; in which the capacity for regeneration of natural resources can develop.

II. Transversal Objectives - its implementation takes place within the framework of the fields of action, through the elaboration of various methods of application. Its outcomes are:

- All the actors concerned must have a common and global conception of the landscape as well as the information necessary to act wisely;
- Landscape specialists and the actors concerned are made aware of the landscape values and its preservation throughout the evolution of the landscape;
- Political, administrative and professional leaders must have knowledge of the landscape and the essential aspects of its evolution;
- Adoption of political achievements and international cooperation in landscape issues;
- Ensure the inclusion of various processes and objects that overlap and are taking place in parallel with OFEV's landscape policy.

III. Strategic Axes - reinforce an integrated policy for landscape

- Promote a landscape policy more coherent: all policies, strategies and Programmes must take into account and apply it with the help of appropriate instruments;
- Enhance the importance of landscape in activities of the Confederation: any planning, construction, use and modification of structures for which the Confederation grants a concession must respect the identity of the landscape in which they take place;
- Focus on landscapes that have a particular value: preserve landscapes of national importance, such as wetlands, UNESCO World Heritage sites and biotope artifacts;
- Consolidate and improve landscape services: quality of services is guaranteed and improved as it benefits from the landscape.

<p>Implementation</p>	<p>IV. Fields of Action - each one of them are accompanied by a description of the concrete services to be provided by the Federal Office for the Environment; define quality objectives indicating the minimum requirements that these benefits must fulfill, plus, the available instruments for its implementation and; the entities and stakeholders responsible for its concretization.</p> <p>FA-1. Promote a coherent landscape policy</p> <p>FA-2. Make the activities of the Confederation compatible with the protection of the landscape</p> <p>FA-3. Promote landscapes with special value</p> <p>FA-4. Ensure and improve landscaping services</p> <p>FA-5. Develop objectives for landscape quality and evolution</p> <p>FA-6. Ensure knowledge management and communication</p> <p>FA-7. Ensure research and monitoring</p>
<p>Monitoring</p>	<p>LABES - The Swiss Landscape Monitoring Programme</p> <p>Developed by the Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV) and in line with the Landscape 2020 strategy, this Programme measures the evolution of the landscape using periodically identified indicators, which takes into account both the physical quality of the landscape and its subjective perception. Monitoring landscape quality since 2007, LABES fulfills an obligation defined in the Federal Law on Nature and Cultural Heritage Protection, which requires that the Confederation and cantons keep the authorities and the general public informed about the state of nature and landscape in Switzerland. Based on the DPSIR framework (Driving-force, Pressure, State, Impact, Response), this Programme is measurable and sensitive to external change; comprehends physical and cultural characteristics; its participatory in character and; embedded in financially feasible frameworks - due to potential financial cuts, temporal and spatial coverage indicators are based on routinely gathered data sources. Thus, LABES monitoring Programme is based on four-pillar landscape framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical aspects of the landscape; - Landscape perception, in terms of evolutionarily determined dimension; - Landscape perception, in terms of culturally determined dimension; - Land use (physical and cultural landscape changes). <p>Background - LABES Programme recognizes the existence of only a few systematic landscape observation Programmes, mostly due to lack of long-term financing in the development of a time series but, above all, the gradual change of the landscape character and the complex interplay of physical, visual and cultural elements of landscapes unable the implementation of a methodology that deals with processing information that also enhances people-landscape interactions. Still, this monitoring Programme considers good case examples that somehow overcome these challenges, such as the Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) from the United Kingdom; indicators aimed at European and regional level from Italy, plus; pilot studies from the Neatherlands and from nordic countries. Thus, LABES is theoretically consistent with the current ecosystem goods and service concept dynamics that influence Switzerland's landscapes, while it recognizes landscapes theories aimed at evolution, monitoring and assessment.</p> <p>I. Landscape Indicators</p> <p>The set of landscape indicators can be derived from two sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land cover data, satellite images, census statistics and digital maps; - Surveying respondents' perceptions on different landscapes, through a standardized questionnaire that indicates how important each landscape assessment concept is to them.

Monitoring	Operationalization of the physical and land-use indicators
	<p>LOW_INT. Low Management Intensity - comprises all land uses that show low human impact;</p> <p>LIGHT_E. Light Emissions - measures how much light is emitted on globe's surface;</p> <p>RECR. Accessibility of nearby Recreation Areas - measures how much area around settlements is suitable for recreation purposes;</p> <p>Items that indicate the degree of urbanization and human disturbance on the landscape:</p> <p>FRAG. Fragmentation - quantifies the degree to which the possibilities for movement of wildlife in the landscape are interrupted by barriers;</p> <p>URB_PERM. Urban Permeation - measures the area of settlement, how dispersed the buildings are and how many people are living or working in these buildings.</p>
	Operationalization of the landscape perception (evolutionarily determined dimension) indicators
	<p>Based on theories dealing with the relationship between landscape structure and perception, it respects to the driven perception of the physical features of a location, regardless of the time variable. Its concepts for measuring are:</p> <p>CPLX. Complexity - depends on the diversity of land use and landscape elements;</p> <p>COHE. Coherence - indicates whether the diversity of landscape elements fits together, if its orderly, if people can discern distinctive areas;</p> <p>LEGI. Legibility - describes the degree of orientation in a landscape;</p> <p>MYST. Mystery - refers to a scene that encourages people to explore more and to move deeper to obtain additional information.</p> <p>- Complexity and Mystery are related to the needs of humans to explore the landscape;</p> <p>- Mystery and Legibility require additional interpretations by people.</p>
	Operationalization of the landscape perception (culturally determined dimension) indicators
	<p>Items that have effects of context and meaning, by showing positive connotation with landscapes that embedded in the collective memory of people. Its concepts for measuring are:</p> <p>DIST. Spatial dimension of Distinctiveness - landscapes that have a distinct, recognizable and consistent pattern of elements that makes one landscape different from another;</p> <p>CONT. Temporal dimension of Distinctiveness - indicates what degree the landscape elements in an area remind people of culturally or ethically important places;</p> <p>AUTH. Authenticity - refers to sense of place studies, genuine character of landscape elements;</p> <p>FASC. Fascination - describes the capacity of the landscape to generate intense interest;</p> <p>BEAU. Beauty - refers to landscape aesthetics that is predominantly driven by cultural meanings.</p> <p>II. Statistical Analysis</p> <p>The full set of landscape indicators are listed according to its DPSIR type, spatial resolution (district, municipality, grid, line feature and polygon feature), data sources (topographic maps, inventories, census). Within this set, 9 indicators are not included for statistical analysis, since its spatial database is inadequate or have been generated only once with no intention for a time series.</p> <p>Still, the indicators that are up for statistical analysis - through correlation matrices, principal component analysis, and cluster analysis - show variable resolutions (vector, raster data) at municipal level but its values are averaged per district, in order to harmonize extreme values to relatively equal areas. And so, this indicators are analyzed according to the following rules:</p>

- Measurable indicators (lines and polygons) of a certain landscape feature are proportional to the area of the district, avoiding random measure placement;
- Landscape perception indicators - Complexity, Coherence, Legibility, Mystery, Distinctiveness in spatial/ temporal dimensions, Authenticity, Fascination and Beauty - are based on questionnaire data, in which people's responses to each of the statements that characterized them were averaged through a calculation of "Likert Scale" values (strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree);~

III. Results

Statistical Analysis' result shows that there's a weak correlation between physical and perception landscape indicators, which suggests that "sense of place" is rather disconnected from Swiss geography, because the Districts belonging to the same cluster are not randomly distributed in geographic space, since it corresponds largely to the biogeographic regions of Switzerland plus; there is no clear geographical pattern could be detected when clustering the districts into 5 clusters based on the perception indicators.

Still, these results contributed largely for the reduction of the landscape indicators items into a high informative set, since it became clear that sets with more than 30 indicators are at the upper limit of what a national survey is capable of maintaining, in terms of costs and expertise. Thus, the indicators that have a broad informational content to measure many aspects of the development of landscapes and the ones that have a unique informational content to measure specific aspects of its development, were selected. In the course of this assessment, indispensable innovative indicators were identified:

- LIGHT_E (Light Emissions): perception of night landscapes decreased as light emissions increased, plus, show negative effects on nocturnal animal species;
- CPLX (Complexity), LEGI (Legibility) rank highest, followed by COHE (Coherence) and MYST (Mystery):the higher the percentage of protected landscapes within the municipality, the more positive are these perceived landscape structure indicators;
- AUTH (Authenticity): describes the genuine character of the landscape elements, by defining a gradient that indicate the lowest values in fast-growing suburban communities and the highest values in rural areas, plus, cities with historical buildings and modern landmarks.

When applying this monitoring system, critical aspects were taken into account. These topics should be taken in consideration when applying the indicator system to other regions:

- Statistic methods: help to identify correlated broader indicators and others with specific sectoral information, by revealing a dominant urban-rural gradient, in which the indicator selection is capable of picking up this pattern;
- Sophisticated geo-spatial analysis: could lead to a more nuanced understanding of rural and urban landscape properties and preference patterns;
- Implementing indicator sets at regional scale: it could be interesting for reflecting on specific socio-economic environments but, at the same time, it would be difficult to concretize since the membership of municipalities in one of the urban, rural, periurban areas is dynamic overtime, not to mention that its an unnecessary discretization of data;
- Perception indicators database: exclusively based on people's mental image of places in their home municipality - using visualisations such as photographs or videos have great potential in local planning but for a national survey it would be financially impracticable since different locally-adapted questionnaires would have to be generated;
- Participatory planning culture: landscape managers need to have the willingness to understand and accept that there is both an expert and a lay view, which is equally important in landscape assessment;
- Data availability and temporal limitations: the monitoring process is achievable if its database (land use surveys, topographical maps, census data) is secured for decades. For a reliable assessment, other data from non-repeted surveys should be use with great caution. The use of repeated measurements is a must, since they will show how the landscape has changed, but also whether the perception of these changes is constant throughout time or varies with society's change of values;
- Selection of a core set of indicators: prioritize indicators that not only allow the assessment of specific aspects, but also capture many aspects of the development of landscapes - "umbrella indicators", based on literature surveys, statistical considerations and expert knowledge. It should be noted that its possible to monitor the landscape at lower costs by prioritizing indicators, which doesn't mean that a full set is not needed but in the case of strong financial cuts, a smaller set can contain a high, yet reduced information content.

	<p>- Temporal/ spatial and thematic coverage: for spatial representativeness, statistical analysis showed that the indicator set is suited to depict the regional-scale landscape pattern and measure its heterogeneity.</p> <p>OFEV published the first series of LABES indicators in 2010. This was followed 3 years later by a publication on indicators for the landscape perception by the population. The current report, compiled in 2017, present the latest data and links with the physical-material aspects of the landscape, according to the population. The Swiss Landscape Monitoring predicts a second-time assessment in 8 to 10 years.</p>
<p>Financing</p>	<p>The Swiss Landscape Fund - Incidence of Legal Decrees Federal Decree of May 3rd, 1991, on the Provision of financial assistance for the protection and management of traditional rural landscapes</p> <p>The Swiss Landscape Fund is a financial aid created in 1991, on the occasion of the 700th Anniversary of the Swiss Confederation, that finds its application at municipal and supramunicipal scales, whenever is the will to safeguard and manage a traditional rural landscape at risk due to abandonment, its natural and cultural values, while assisting regional and local initiatives that need direct financial aid the least bureaucratic possible. The aims of this fund are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect, maintain or restore traditional rural landscapes; - Guarantee and promote forms of culture and land use that are traditional and that respect the area; - Protect, maintain, restore or recover historical buildings and other natural and rural landscape features; - Provide information on the need to protect and maintain the landscape <p>Initially created for a period of 10 years, this instrument has been periodically extended throughout the last two decades. Its role was enhanced when in 2012 the Federal Council nominated the commission responsible for managing the fund as a supervising body under the Confederation, which increased the autonomy of commission members. The fund itself is financed with contributions from the Confederation and; from voluntary contributions from public and private parties (cantons, municipalities; companies and individuals), which have made possible to carry out projects. It can grant initiatives credits that managers can use for the implementation of their project, by filling the financial shortcomings that are not covered by the grants of public hand and for them to become economically independent in the future.</p> <p>The beneficiaries can be private and public bodies, such as associations, foundations, individuals; entities, municipalities and cantons. For they to apply for this instrument, they must report the aims of the project, plan and calendar the actions, stipulate the expenses, the financial planning and the amount requested. Then, the committee responsible for project's evaluation proposes to the plenary commission (composed by 13 members elected by the Government) a final decision, in order to become immediately effective. In the evaluation process, the following items are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have positive, determined and long-lasting effects on the landscape; - Contribute to the conservation of traditional rural landscapes at risk; - Involve the use of local resources (agriculture, crafts, local materials, etc.); - Support the local population; - Become an exemplary initiative. <p>By providing financial incentives for individual and voluntary initiatives, it increases local and regional bodies' willingness to take initiatives themselves. It also fosters synergy between farming, tourism, construction sector, traditional crafts and trades, by welcoming regional economic aid that helps to create employment in disadvantaged areas. In a way, this financial tool leads to a "snowball effect", in which encourages investors to put much larger amount of money into the regions concerned. Some projects financed by the fund have attracted a volume of landscape investments that triples the quantity initially invested by the public tool.</p>

Table 16 - Inventory Table of the Case Study of Switzerland (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

- The Case-Study of the Netherlands

Model of Governance: The Netherlands is a constitutional monarchy, meaning that the position of the monarch is laid down in the Constitution. The monarch and the ministers together constitute the government.¹²¹ Particularly, local governments are laid down on provincial and municipal administrations. Each municipality (*gemeenten*) is run by a directly elected council that is presided over by a mayor, who is appointed by the national government and its members, of which are elected by and form the council. Although they are autonomous, the municipalities cooperate with each other, by following provisions from national and provincial ordinances. The country is divided into 12 provinces and their administrative system has the same structure and electoral process as the municipal government. The main functions of the provinces include oversight of the municipalities within their borders¹²².

When it comes to its land-use policies, in the years after the Second World War, a top-down planning approach was followed, in which all levels were involved within specific tasks. Instruments such as zoning maps and regulations offered the national government the possibility of preventing undesirable forms of land use, though the statement of prohibitions in development control planning. Long-term protection and promotion of landscape values are integrated into the spatial planning system as a bridge towards the multifunctional land use planning that is strengthened through the cross-sectoral partnership between various ministries while taking into consideration the dynamics of society, decentralised implementation, citizen participation and cooperation between public and private actors¹²³.

Landscape Approach: The characteristics of the Dutch landscape policies can be synthesised into several topics. First, it should be noted that the main spatial planning instruments with landscape provisions have been executed since the 1980s and they are complemented by sectoral policies, especially with the ones aimed at nature protection. Indeed, landscape has been playing an important part of the more than a hundred-year-long tradition of spatial planning and land-use management,

¹²¹ https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/political-social-and-economic-background-and-trends-53_en

¹²² <https://www.britannica.com/place/Netherlands/Transportation-and-telecommunications#ref278513>

¹²³ <https://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/cms/publicaties/PBL%20-%20Lessons%20learned%20from%20spatial%20planning%20in%20NL%20-%2020181108%20-%203279.pdf>

combined with the development of the cadastre¹²⁴. Part of its territory is “land reclaimed from water”, as a preventive measure in the mitigation of sea-level raising. The construction of new land is a mirror image of the men-effort in the development of landscapes that are highly appreciated for its agricultural value. The Dutch policy has two definitions for landscape, that have to do with the physical and social aspects of planning and management of land – one that follows a broader perspective, according to the provisions of the European Landscape Convention (ELC), and other that is more restrictive, in which refers to quality of these new open-space rural lands.

Overall, the Dutch policy recognises the difficulty in linking landscape with spatial quality, as several attempts were made, leading to very different projects throughout history. Although they were integrative, it was clear that the cooperation between ministries was need. The implementation of memorandums facilitated the strict partnership in high-level administration while aiming for less bureaucratic processes. For instance, memorandums aimed at spatial development and cultural heritage acknowledged the tension between preserving and planning landscapes as a social and physical challenge, as they required for stronger policies and practice to work together.

The rectification of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) allowed the expression of the social movement power in definition of Dutch landscape policies, with the signing of the Landscape Manifesto. Created within the context of administrative deregulation and decentralisation, it contributed for the coordination and control of landscape policies based on the consensus broad. The Dutch landscape strategy, Landscape Agenda, takes into consideration the importance of cooperation between national, regional and municipal levels towards the achievement of a more cohesive and participative policy. Yet, it is recognised that tangible results of the landscape policies have little weight when compared to the influence of the economic or urban sectors in its configuration, since they have way more instruments.

¹²⁴<https://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/cms/publicaties/PBL%20-%20Lessons%20learned%20from%20spatial%20planning%20in%20NL%20-%2020181108%20-%20203279.pdf>

The Netherlands (NTL)				
Territorial Legal Framework				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Law of July 26th of 1957 on Agriculture (Overheid Wettenbank Gazette – identification number BWBR0002252); – Law of April 8th of 1971 on Agricultural Quality (Overheid Wettenbank Gazette – identification number BWBR0002755); – Law of October 20th of 2006 on Spatial Planning ((Overheid Wettenbank Gazette – identification number BWBR0020449) – Law of May 22nd of 2008 on the implementation of the Spatial Planning Act (Overheid Wettenbank Gazette – identification number BWBR0023913); – Law of December 9th of 2015 on Cultural Heritage (Overheid Wettenbank Gazette – identification number BWBR0037521); – Law of December 16th of 2015 on Nature Protection (Overheid Wettenbank Gazette – identification number BWBR0037552) 				
Territorial Management Instruments				
NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL SPATIAL PLANS ¹²⁵				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National, Provincial, Municipal Structural Vison Plans (Spatial Planning Act,1965 – 2008 Amendment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Key Planning Decisions, Provincial, and basic Structure Municipal Government Plans were all replaced by Structural Visions (<i>Structuurvisie</i>), which describe the spatial developments they expect as well as how these developments will be directed or implemented. Spatial Visions are related to strategic policies, set forth the basic principles of spatial policies, as well as the mode of execution of the policies. • Particularly, National and Provincial Structural Visions are internal guidelines and are not binding on lower level governments. – At National level: the state focuses on subjects that are of importance to the entire country, such as improving accessibility. These national interests are set down in the Spatial Vision on Infrastructure & Spatial Planning (SVIR); – At Provincial level: provinces focus on provincial interests, for example, landscape management, urbanisation and the preservation of green spaces. Provincial interests are set out in the provincial spatial visions; – At Municipal level: municipalities are responsible to set appropriate spatial planning regulations based on their knowledge of the local situation. 				
Scope	Protection	Management	Planning	Sectoral
Specific measures	Policies	Policies	Policies	Policies
Authorities and Entities	International scale			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Partnerships at Global Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations – Partnerships at European Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Europe, CIVILSCAPE 			

¹²⁵ https://www.mlit.go.jp/kokudokeikaku/international/spw/general/netherlands/index_e.html

National scale	
Authorities and Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of the Netherlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV); Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy (EZ or EZK); Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OCW); Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport; Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management; Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations • [Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment (VROM) – no longer exists] – Entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Company for the Preservation and Management of Industrial Heritage (NV BOEI); National Service for Archaeology, Cultural Landscape and Built Heritage (RACM) – Professional Associations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netherlands Association for Garden and Landscape Architecture (NVTL) – Universities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amsterdam Academy of Architecture (Amsterdam); Delft University of Technology (Delft); HAS Den Bosch University of Applied Sciences ('s-Hertogenbosch); Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences (Leeuwarden); Wageningen University and Research (Wageningen) – Academic Research Centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wageningen University and Research (Wageningen) – Associations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Knowledge Cooperation (<i>Groene Kennis Cooperatie</i>); LandschappenNL; <i>Staatsbosbeheer</i>; Dutch Cultural Landscape Association (VNC); <i>Natuurmonumenten</i> – Observatories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Observatory of the Netherlands (<i>Landschapsobservatorium</i>)
Awareness Rising	<p>Conferences and Seminars</p> <p>(NOTE: Due to the lack of information on past landscape conferences and seminars that occurred in the Netherlands, this section only references the upcoming events on this matter)¹²⁶</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – International Conference on Urban Landscape Architecture – November 2019 (Amsterdam, Netherlands) – International Conference on Soil Formation, Landscape Evolution and Ecological Patterns – December 2019 (Amsterdam, Netherlands) – International Conference on Topographic Mapping and Landscape Monitoring – December 2019 (Amsterdam, Netherlands) – International Conference on Sustainable Landscape Architecture and Energy Efficient Landscape Design – January 2020 (Amsterdam, Netherlands) – International Conference on Landscape Architecture and Landscaping – January 2020 (Amsterdam, Netherlands) – International Conference on Innovative Building and Landscape Designing – May 2020 (Amsterdam, Netherlands) International Conference on Landscape Planning and Architecture – May 2020 (Amsterdam, Netherlands) <p>Websites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of the Netherlands – Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV): https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-agriculture-nature-and-food-quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL): https://www.pbl.nl/

¹²⁶ <https://www.conferenceindex.org/conferences/landscape/netherlands>

<p>Awareness Raising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of the Netherlands – Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy (EZK): https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-economic-affairs-and-climate-policy – Government of the Netherlands – Ministry of Education, Culture and Science: https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-education-culture-and-science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Service for Cultural Heritage (RCE): https://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/ – Government of the Netherlands – Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport: https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-health-welfare-and-sport – Government of the Netherlands – Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management: https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-infrastructure-and-water-management – Government of the Netherlands – Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK): https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-the-interior-and-kingdom-relations – Netherlands Association for Garden and Landscape Architecture (NVTL): https://www.nvtl.nl/en/ – Staatsbosbeheer: https://www.staatsbosbeheer.nl/ – LandschappenNL: https://www.landschappen.nl/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LandschappenNL – Regional Funds: http://www.streekfonds.nl/ – Natuurmonumenten: https://www.natuurmonumenten.nl/ – Dutch Cultural Landscape Association (VNC): https://www.nederlandsicultuurlandschap.nl/ – The Dutch National Green Fund (<i>Nationaal Groenfonds</i>): https://www.nationaalgroenfonds.nl/english – Association of Funds in the Netherlands (Fin): https://www.verenigingvanfondsen.nl – Dutch Gazette Database (<i>Overheid Wettenbank</i>): http://wetten.overheid.nl/zoeken
<p>Training and Education</p>	<p>Multidisciplinary training for Authorities, Entities and Professionals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climate Adaptation Course in Urban Areas – 2020¹²⁷ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted by the Wageningen University and Research • Six-day course with lectures and seminars; provides analysis and design assignments, partly at home and partly in a design studio; • Covers topics such as the basic knowledge of urban climate (temperature, wind and water); mapping urban climate - analysis techniques and data; climate adaptation: small-scale measures (home and neighbourhood) and; climate adaptation: large-scale interventions in urban planning • Aimed for urban planner, spatial planner with affection for design, landscape architect, architect professionals <p>Landscape Architecture courses for Students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – First Degree in Garden and Landscape Architecture: Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences (Leeuwarden)¹²⁸; – First Degree in Spatial and Environmental Planning: HAS Den Bosch University of Applied Sciences ('s-Hertogenbosch)¹²⁹ – First Degree in Landscape Architecture and Spatial Planning: Wageningen University and Research (Wageningen)¹³⁰ – Master's degree in Landscape Architecture and Planning: Wageningen University and Research (Wageningen)¹³¹ – Master's degree in Landscape Architecture: Amsterdam Academy of Architecture (Amsterdam)¹³²;

¹²⁷ <https://www.wur.nl/nl/show/Cursus-Klimaatadaptatie-in-stedelijke-gebieden-1.htm>

¹²⁸ <https://www.hvhl.nl/studeren/opleidingen/bachelor/Tuin+en+landschapsinrichting>

¹²⁹ <https://www.hasuniversity.nl/study-programmes/spatial-and-environmental-planning-den-bosch>

¹³⁰ <https://www.wur.nl/nl/Onderwijs-Opleidingen/Bachelor/BSc-opleidingen/BSc-Landschapsarchitectuur-en-Ruimtelijke-Planning.htm>

¹³¹ <https://www.wur.nl/en/Education-Programmes/master/MSc-programmes/MSc-Landscape-Architecture-and-Planning.htm>

¹³² <https://www.bouwkunst.ahk.nl/en/study-programmes/master-in-landscape-architecture/>

	– Master's degree in Architecture, Urbanism and Building Sciences: Delft University of Technology (Delft) ¹³³
Identification and Evaluation	National scale
	<p>Description of the landscape</p> <p>The Netherlands is a very flat country that is partly at, or below sea level¹³⁴. Its weather is influenced by a mild, maritime climate with rainy periods that occur throughout the whole year¹³⁵. The Dutch coastal lowland landscape is characterised by the existence of countless windmills that pump out water, in order to mitigate the impact of high-level floods that were destructive and would devastate the country¹³⁶. Additional water infrastructure was implemented within the Delta Project Plan during the 1960s, through the construction of a large series of outer sea-dikes, and inner canal and river dikes, pumping stations designed to control and protect ground water levels¹³⁷. The Dutch landscape is also known for its polders, which are man-made hills in the former coastal zone that result from the excavation of rich peat deposits, as an effort to prevent floods by raising the level of land below sea level. These areas, rich in fertile soils, served as a great source for crop production and for the development of the agriculture, as an important activity in the country. In a way, landscapes in the Netherlands are all man-made cultural landscapes. They are often considered to represent important public goods and are interpreted as a living, dynamic heritage¹³⁸</p>
	<p>Current landscape dynamics</p> <p>Since the World War II, the Netherlands has been a highly industrialised country occupying a central position in the economic life of Western Europe. Economic development has been consciously stimulated by government policy, and state subsidies have been granted industry and services toward the relatively underdeveloped areas, especially in the north. Grants have also been provided for the decentralisation of large metropolitan centres, as they are now becoming economic and cultural centres. The modern urbanisation construction during the 20th century allowed the search of newer housing and greater living space in the suburbs, new residential quarters of rural settlements, and new towns. Agricultural activities are still important in the Netherlands, although it accounts for a small percentage of the national income and labour force, it remains a highly specialised contributor to Dutch exports.¹³⁹</p>
	<p>Landscape Units</p> <p>The Dutch landscapes are subdivided into types based on different properties. Like a landscape unit, a landscape type is a spatial unit where the physical condition (relief, soil and water), the mining history and / or the characteristic spatial arrangement of landscape elements are the same. Such properties contribute greatly to the identity and attractiveness of the landscape. The classification used here is based on physical-geographical properties.¹⁴⁰</p>
Landscape Quality Objectives	National scale
	TASK.1 Create conditions for careful use of space
	<p>LQO-1. Maintain balance between city and countryside</p> <p>LQO-1.1 Define clear rules for maintaining the balance between city and countryside;</p> <p>LQO-1.2 Create more green space for people;</p> <p>LQO-1.3 Promote innovation, design and quality;</p> <p>LQO-1.4 Strengthen heritage.</p>

¹³³ <https://www.tudelft.nl/en/education/programmes/masters/architecture-urbanism-and-building-sciences/msc-architecture-urbanism-and-building-sciences/>

¹³⁴ <https://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/europe/netherlands/nland.htm>

¹³⁵ <https://www.amsterdam.info/netherlands/geography/>

¹³⁶ <https://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/europe/netherlands/nland.htm>

¹³⁷ <https://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/europe/netherlands/nland.htm>

¹³⁸ <https://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/cms/publicaties/PBL%20-%20Lessons%20learned%20from%20spatial%20planning%20in%20NL%20-%2020181108%20-%20203279.pdf>

¹³⁹ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Netherlands/People#ref35863>

¹⁴⁰ <https://www.clo.nl/indicatoren/nl1005-landschapstypologie>

Landscape Quality Objectives	TASK.2 Involve landscape of and for everyone
	<p>LQO-2. Increase commitment of citizens and companies to landscape</p> <p>LQO-2.1 Promote partnership in thinking;</p> <p>LQO-2.2 Promote partnership in action;</p> <p>LQO-2.3 Promote contact with citizens.</p>
	TASK.3 Invest in sustainable landscape funding
	<p>LQO-3. Increase economic attraction and sustainable funding</p> <p>LQO-3.1 Clarify funding requirements for the landscape;</p> <p>LQO-3.2 Have citizens and businesses help pay for the landscape;</p> <p>LQO-3.3 Explore new and adapt existing - Common Agricultural Policy, Nature Management Programme - constructions for investments in the landscape.</p>
Implementation	National scale
	Landscape Policy - Incidence of Legal Decrees
	Western Netherlands Planning Memorandum (Nota Westen des Lands, 1958)
	As a forerunner of the published series of national spatial planning policies, this document mentions the creation of National Buffer Zones as an essential tool in national planning and one of the most successful in the Dutch policies, due to its efficiency in landscape protection, planning and development.
	Throughout the last decades, the content and scope of this tool has changed, from monofunctional buffers that seek to prevent urban sprawl from causing towns and cities grow together to multifunctional areas for agriculture, nature development and leisure. The existing 10 buffer zones are becoming increasingly important for everyday recreation and for providing green space close to the city, and so, its character and value are highly recognized nowadays.
	Landscape Policy - Incidence of Legal Decrees
	Landscape Memorandum (Nota Landschap, 1992)
Establishing the foundations of the Netherlands' current landscape policy, this document defines landscape as "the visible part of the world that is determined by interaction between of nature and man", while it puts forward the main objectives of stimulating conservation, restoration and development of a high-quality landscape, which identity and sustainability are the leading characteristics. And so, landscape quality - understood in aesthetic, ecological and economic terms - is defined as the most important aspect of landscape policy. Based on the principle of functional segregation, that purposes a clear separation between low-dynamic functions - associated with long-term stability of land use, such as forestry, nature protection and water retention - and high-dynamic functions, exposed to market regimes and technological developments. This principle is a characteristic associated internationally with Dutch nature and landscape policy.	
Therefore, with the implementation of this memorandum, the definition and delimitation of landscape types and assessments have become decisive instruments despite the fact that landscape assessment in the Netherlands has already formed part of spatial and regional planning for a long time.	
Landscape Policy - Incidence of Legal Decrees	
Belvedere Memorandum (Nota Belvedere, 1999)	
This document was a collaborative initiative promoted by the Dutch government, that aimed to safeguard, develop and restore cultural and historic identity as a determining factor in the future of spatial design in the Netherlands, for which the Government created appropriate conditions. Here, cultural heritage was no longer regarded as something which stands in the way of new developments, but rather provided	

	<p>an opportunity to inspire and add value to new plans for urban and rural areas. And so, archeological-historical values were seen as resources for: conservation, innovation and design; experiencing and expressing identity, plus; inspiration, for creativity and story telling.</p> <p>Based on the principle of preservation through development by protecting cultural heritage and increasing spatial quality, it established a 10-year implementation Programme that aimed for a change of mentality of implementation practice while described a budget and the necessary tools for its action. Some of its measures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of maps, such as then the National map of Cultural Historical Values of the Netherlands - Long-term and widely dispersed training programmes, to stimulate projects at all levels of society - University chairs and subsidies, to promote teaching and research at an academic level <p>Thus, the Belvedere Memorandum showed a way of thinking and acting, not through laws or regulations but by seeing spatial development a self-evidence and using cultural heritage within that development, so both could benefit. As restored cultural heritage gains a new purpose, making it functional again, it vitalizes the area and creates more funding opportunities to other places. Applications were assessed for their relevance on a national, regional and local scale, plus, for their value as a project which that generate experiment or knowledge. Needless to say, the collaboration between public and private entities was a must. Until 2009, it subsidized training courses, tools and manuals and more than 400 projects. Still, an extensive evaluation was carried out to ascertain the achievements and remaining challenges under this approach - the report states that the Belvedere policy needs further development in order to become fully integrated within all target groups, for them to coordinate tasks to be fulfilled.</p>
Implementation	<p>Landscape Policy - Incidence of Legal Decrees</p> <p>Spatial Planning Memorandum (Nota Ruimte, 2004)</p>
	<p>As another collaborative initiative that reinforces the cooperation between ministries, it introduces the concept of "integral spatial development" as a new planning concept that deals with several related issues, including integration, transparency, openness and participation. This allowed that formerly protected natural areas were gradually opening to recreational use and needs of citizens, as nature protection was broadened to cultural landscape development. And so, it recognizes that tension between preserving and developing landscapes is being acknowledged as a social and physical challenge, which requires new policies and practice.</p> <p>Within this memorandum, the government outlined twenty areas in total that showed "core qualities", in other words, an unique combination of natural, cultural and historical values. These areas, that were later delineated in detail by the provincial governments concerned, are known as National Landscapes (nationale landschappen) and they differ in appearance and in its core qualities. This status implied that authorities would give extra attention to its preservation and management, as financial means were available for this purpose.</p>
	<p>Landscape Policy - Incidence of Legal Decrees</p> <p>Landscape Manifesto (Landschap Manifest, 2005)</p>
	<p>Created within the context of administrative deregulation and decentralisation in the Netherlands, this manifesto expresses the power of social movement in defining national landscape strategies. Published within the framework of European Landscape Convention, it was rectified by more than forty agents, between non-governmental organizations, ministries, administrations and various entities. This manifesto, that works to create a broad, public-private financial foundation for landscape restoration and development, has its main propose the disclosure of measures and activities that increase social awareness, improve landscape quality and accessibility and promote international cooperation, according to the following basic principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The landscape is for everyone and for everyone; - Easy access to the landscape needs and aesthetics is an important aspect of development; - The new management actions must ensure landscape quality; - The landscape must be integrated ecologically, economically, socially and culturally; - Landscape is a phenomenon that goes beyond borders.

Implementation	<p>Landscape Strategy - Incidence of Legal Decrees</p> <p>Landscape Agenda (Agenda Landschap, 2009)</p>
	<p>The National <i>Agenda Landschap</i> promotes policies and transformations to protect, plan and manage all types of landscapes, starting from the study of its social appreciation. Following the Belvedere, the Spatial Planning and the Landscape Manifesto Memorandums, in response to the demands of society, it establishes a landscape strategy until 2020, with the objective of making the landscape an outstanding factor in the country's policies with the collaboration of the agents involved. It seeks to stimulate the creation of a landscape with quality that is attractive both for citizens and for economic agents, by identifying financial resources, instruments and responsibilities for its implementation, according to the following tasks:</p> <p>TASK.1 Create conditions for careful use of space – refers to the necessity of setting up new rules and innovative, balanced solutions to increase recreational opportunities offered by the built areas and green spaces, in order to prevent cluttering of the landscape;</p> <p>TASK.2 Involve landscape of/for everyone – people involved with the landscape have a role to play in thinking, taking action and paying for its protection, management and planning - cooperation between civil-society organizations, citizens and businesses is a must and so, investing in the green living environment and ensure its maintenance will make it more attractive to everyone;</p> <p>TASK.3 Invest in sustainable landscape funding – funding for landscape consolidation and management can come from the government and private entities through donations, gifts and contributions, although they often receive insufficient return of their investments. It is something that cannot be taken for granted since some of the landscape elements, such as ponds or hedgerows, are no longer used for their original function, plus; those who benefit from the landscape are often not the ones who bear the costs of maintaining it. And so, in order to solve this imbalance, the government has created at national level a Task Force that give recommend on sustainable funding while new approaches ways are being explored at regional level.</p> <p>Fundamentals of the National Landscape Agenda: Landscape Appreciation and the Dutch Landscape Funding Task Force</p> <p>For the definition of objectives and measures towards a desired landscape, an evaluation on the social appreciation of the Dutch landscape was made in 2006. This study aimed to assess citizens' perception in order to describe the degree to which Dutch society appreciates the landscape of their place of residence, according to the following methodology¹⁴¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Elaboration of a GIS model that combines physical-morphological features with aesthetic quality data. – Selection of 15 photos that represented the physical aspects that condition social perception – Evaluation of the perception of features was done by the study sample (group of citizens), through interviews <p>As a result, the study described factors that influenced the most the perception of citizens – social (age, income, origin) and physical (naturalness, unity, historic identity). This allowed for the elaboration of the mentioned GIS model, in order to measure the “Degree of Attraction” of the Dutch landscapes, by following “quantity of natural areas”, “landscape spontaneous naturalness”, “historic identity”, “height of the relief”, “quantity of water” and “unity” criteria, as the aesthetic quality data. The landscape received a score of 7,3 out of 10¹⁴².</p> <p>The Interview results were essential for the scoring of landscape quality and, thus, for the elaboration of a strategy, as a starting point. They also reflect the citizens' concern in the management and planning of landscapes at local level. The continuous growth of industrial states, large-scale livestock farms, railways and highways could jeopardise the quality of their own surroundings. Bearing this concern in mind, the Government elaborated a strategy that focuses on “corporate social responsibility”, in which citizens, organisations, public and private entities must come together and take into action initiatives that favour landscape perception and appreciation. As the main guidelines of the Landscape Agenda, the abovementioned tasks aim to achieve one central objective – a landscape score of 8,0 out of 10 in 2020¹⁴³.</p>

¹⁴¹ https://books.google.pt/books?id=-peGK4W91eQC&pg=PT27&dq=european+landscape+convention&hl=pt-PT&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiQw_GApcXkAhWH2hQKHRh5A5wQ6AEIQTAD#v=onepage&q=netherlands&f=false

¹⁴² <https://www.parlementairemonitor.nl/9353000/1/j9vvij5epmj1ey0/vi0f9vb04tzs>

¹⁴³ <https://www.parlementairemonitor.nl/9353000/1/j9vvij5epmj1ey0/vi0f9vb04tzs>

Implementation	<p>In addition, for its execution, the Landscape Agenda takes forward the objectives set out in the government policy programme "Working together, living together", which highlights the importance of sustainable spatial planning in the country, plus; the policy and administrative relationships as set out in the Spatial Planning Memorandum (Nota Ruimte) and the Agenda for Living Countryside. It also takes into consideration the guidelines from the report "Landscape Deserves Better!" (<i>Landschap verdient beter!</i>), designed by the Dutch Landscape Funding Task Force¹⁴⁴. The Dutch Landscape Funding Task Force was created by the Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LVN) in 2008 for a 4-month period and they were responsible for reporting and advice the Ministry on the possible financing structures for investments in the landscape, the support for and the critical success factors of the most promising financing structures and the process of implementing the forms of financing¹⁴⁵. The recommendations of the report "Landscape Deserves Better!", as stated by the Task Force, were included in the provisions of the landscape strategy¹⁴⁶:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve the quality of the landscape and make the agricultural cultural landscapes more accessible for recreation; – Central Government and Provinces must create funds for cohesion and continuity in financial resources that tie with local initiatives and resources: – New, profitable developments within agricultural cultural landscapes, such as housing, contribute to landscape measures ('red for green'). Governments must also compensate for damage to the landscape by constructing their own infrastructure projects. <p>In response to the collaboration between the Central Government and its Provinces, the implementation of the Landscape Agenda addresses for the management and development of the Dutch landscape, in favour of social interests and protection of its values. The Agenda reflects on the common responsibility of governments, entities and civil society towards the better management and planning of the landscape¹⁴⁷.</p>	
	Actions of the Landscape Agenda	PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT ARE MENTIONED WITHIN THE STRATEGY
	<p style="text-align: center;">ACTIONS FOR TASK.1 CREATE CONDITIONS FOR CAREFUL USE OF SPACE</p> <p>LQO-1.1 Define clear rules for maintaining the balance between city and countryside</p> <p>LQO1.1-A-1. 2009 (by VROM/ LNV, provinces and municipalities): Lanch pilots for detailing core qualities at local level;</p> <p>LQO1.1-A-2. Spring 2009 (by VROM): Promote Symposium on Building in National Landscapes;</p> <p>LQO1.1-A-3. 2009-2013 (by Staatsbosbeheer/ LNV): Restoration management by Staatsbosbeheer in National Landscapes;</p> <p>LQO1.1-A-4. 2010 (by VROM, provinces and municipalities): Complete the study of simplification of area categories;</p> <p>- 2009 (by VROM/ LNV): Create spatial planning framework for areas with a green recreational function;</p> <p>LQO1.1-A-5. 2010 (by LNV/ VROM): Promote integral policy evaluation of National Landscapes, according to Cooperation Agenda for an Attractive Netherlands.</p>	<p>Spatial Planning | Cooperation Agenda for an Attractive Netherlands</p> <p>This Agenda results of the cooperation agreements between the Ministries of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment; Economic Affairs and; Agriculture, Nature Management and Food Quality with the Association of Provincial Authorities and the Association of Netherlands Municipalities, as they set out their vision through an instrument for the implementation of spatial planning policy. Made on urban development, industry parks, landscapes, removal of unwanted paving, spatial quality and wind energy, the agreements cover spatial planning policy themes which play a role in tackling the cluttering of the open landscape and careful use of the available space.</p> <p>MEASURES: Give direction to spatial developments through the core qualities of the National Landscapes, through the detailing of the core qualities; organise symposium on building in National Landscapes; maintain and manage the landscape and heritage elements within National Landscapes; overcome obstacles that prevent the implementation of a landscape policy, spatially and financially; simply spatial planning framework for green recreation areas.</p>

¹⁴⁴ Agenda Landschap

¹⁴⁵ <https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0024049/2008-06-27>

¹⁴⁶ <https://www.natuurnet.nl/thema/artikel1831.html>

¹⁴⁷ <https://www.parlementairemonitor.nl/9353000/1/j9vvij5epmj1ey0/vi0f9vb04tzs>

Implementation	<p>LQO-1.2 Create more green space for people</p> <p>LQO1.2-A-1. 2008 (by VROM/ LNV, provinces and business community): Decision on expanding National Buffer Zones and initiate public-private implementation partnerships;</p> <p>LQO1.2-A-2. 2009 (by VROM): Exploration of Green Key Projects;</p> <p>LQO1.2-A-3. 2009 (by LNV): Incorporate link between nature and landscape in the terms of reference for the interdepartmental policy survey on nature.</p>	<p>Spatial Planning | Green Key Projects</p> <p>Focused on the urban peripheries and the surrounding zones, these large-scale projects are aimed at strengthening green assets, cleaning up the landscape, increasing the recreational amenity value and improving the accessibility of the countryside from the cities. It also contributes to an economically attractive settlement and business climate for new investments. MEASURES: Study of Key Projects in the Randstad conurbation - Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht cities - for the period after 2020; evaluate study to assess its effectiveness; establish Green Key Projects in areas where there is a major conflation of spatial planning challenges, the spatial dynamic is high and there is extensive cluttering of the landscape.</p>
	<p>LQO-1.3 Promote innovation, design and quality</p> <p>LQO1.3-A-1. 2009-2012 (by VROM): Subsidise innovative and specific projects via the Innovation Programme for an Attractive Netherlands to improve the green space near cities;</p> <p>LQO1.3-A-2. 2010 (by LNV/ OCW): Introduce Landscape Protocols that serve as a starting point for the quality standards to be set for area development;</p> <p>LQO1.3-A-3. March 2009 (by the municipalities): Government will give municipalities an opportunity to take advantage of the present subsidy scheme for Landscape Development Plans (LPDs)</p> <p>LQO1.3-A-4. 2010 (by LNV, municipalities): Create new landscape quality incentive schemes for municipalities, aimed at implementation and integration,</p> <p>LQO1.3-A-5. (by LNV, provinces, municipalities and civil-society organisations): Explore possibilities offered by Landscape Impact Analysis;</p> <p>LQO1.3-A-6. 2010 (by LNV, VROM, provinces): Encourage integration of landscape quality in area development;</p> <p>LQO1.3-A-7. 2010 (by LNV, VROM, provinces): Start a programme for unwanted buildings;</p> <p>LQO1.3-A-8. 2009 (by Chief Government Architect, National Advisor for the Landscape): promote building at local style - the National Landscape Advisor will be asked to draw up model designs for things, such as cattle sheds in rural areas.</p>	<p>Infrastructure | A Good View of the Netherlands</p> <p>This strategy pays attention to the quality of the motorway environment, by taking the landscapes as a starting point. MEASURES: Encourage provinces to formulate structural visions while designating locations that require additional protection due to the value of its surrounding landscape; list national motorways panoramas located in the National Landscapes and safeguard the landscape view by identifying its core qualities in detail.</p>
	<p>LQO-1.4 Strengthen heritage</p> <p>LQO1.4-A-1. 2009 (by OCW/ RACM): Prepare a "Heritage Asset Map" to be compared at different scales and make it accessible to policymakers and decision-makers;</p> <p>LQO1.4-A-2. 2009 (by OCW/ RACM): Modernisation of built heritage conservation, with a shift in emphasis from building to areas.</p>	<p>Nature Conservation | National Buffer Zones</p> <p>MEASURES: Invest in National Buffer Zones, Metropolitan Parks, designated areas for recreation around the cities and regional green spaces; create more buffer zones between towns and cities to reinforce the balance between built-up and open green areas in urban networks, as they enable provinces and municipalities to successfully preserve and develop green recreational areas; select new buffer areas according to the following criteria - location in an urban network, recreational need, high urbanisation pressure; promote public-private partnerships for the implementation of new buffer spatial plans.</p>

<p>Implementation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ACTIONS FOR TASK.2 INVOLVE LANDSCAPE OF AND FOR EVERYONE</p> <p>LQO-2.1 Promote partnership in thinking LQO2.1-A-1. 2009-2010 (by LNV, VROM, provinces, municipalities and citizens): Promote involvement of citizens in policy formulation with an experiment;</p> <p>LQO-2.2 Promote partnership in action LQO2.2-A-1. 2009-2010 (by LNV, provinces, municipalities, civil society organisations, citizens, farmers, other entrepreneurs): Support ten pilot projects for social initiatives; LQO2.2-A-2. 2010 (by LNV, NME): Involve young people more in the landscape; LQO2.2-A-3. 2009 (by LNV, OCW, civil society organizations): Increased scope for community internships aimed at landscape maintenance; LQO2.2-A-4. 2009 (by LNV, VROM, EZ, recreation entrepreneurs): Set up Recreation and Space innovation programme, make research capacity available; LQO2.2-A-5. 2009 (by LNV, VROM, citizens, provinces, municipalities, water authorities): Map out contribution of more accessible landscape in current projects and consultation of citizens on the accessibility of these areas; LQO2.2-A-6. (by LNV, provinces, farmers): Encourage multifunctional agriculture (for example, health landscapes or edible landscapes) by linking the objectives from the Landscape Agenda to the work of the Multifunctional Agricultural Task Force, as the main responsible for helping with the further professionalisation and upscaling of multifunctional agriculture; LQO2.2-A-7. (by LNV, farmers): Strengthen functional agrobiodiversity, as it will restore economic significance to arable field edges, for example; LQO2.2-A-8. (by LNV, VROM, provinces, farmers, recreation entrepreneurs): Implement at least 42 pilots in the area of sustainable enterprise.</p>	<p>Sustainable Development | A Culture of Design Introduces protocols for guaranteeing early input of designs that can reinforce the role of the commissioning party. MEASURES: develop protocols for landscape as a starting point for the quality of standards to be set in area development processes; role out protocols to other government services, such as the Investment Budget for Rural Areas (ILG); in particular - update the existing partnership between the Government Service for Sustainable Rural Development (DLG) and the Department of Public Works and Water Management, when it comes to the quality of the road network and surrounding environment. Thus, provinces and municipalities will be able to apply for support in developing the integral visions for the motorway environment.</p>
	<p>LQO-2.3 Promote contact with citizens LQO2.3-A-1. 2009 (LNV/ VROM, provinces, civil society organisations): Start communication campaign aimed at making citizens and businesses aware of how they can influence the landscape and at prompting them into action;</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage | Farm and Landscape Project Collaborative project between the Dutch National Fund for Rural Areas, National Restoration Fund and the National Company for the Preservation and Management of Industrial Heritage that promotes the preservation of typical farms and their surroundings. MEASURES: Find solutions for the preservation and use of buildings in the local style, but also on deriving inspiration for new developments.</p>
		<p>Public Participation | Alternatives Ways of Working - Working from the Outside to the Inside, New-style Participation, Policy for Citizens programmes MEASURES: Improve the existing participation systems by setting up experiments in which citizens and public authorities work together and think about the landscape in new ways, at local and regional level - for example, through 3D visualisations.</p>

<p>Implementation</p>	<p>LQO2.3-A-2. 2008 (by LNV/ VROM, provinces): Communication campaign aimed at informing residents, businesses and recreationalists about National Landscapes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ACTIONS FOR TASK.3 INVEST IN SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE FUNDING</p> <p>LQO-3.1 Clarify funding requirements for the landscape</p> <p>LQO3.1-A-1. 2009 (by provinces, LNV/ VROM): Map out funding requirement for maintaining or where necessary restoring the landscape;</p> <p>LQO3.1-A-2. 2009 (by provinces, LNV/ VROM): Investigate possibilities for creating provincial landscape funds;</p> <p>LQO3.1-A-3. 2009 (by National Fund for Rural Areas, LNV): Investigate possibilities for management of area funds;</p> <p>LQO3.1-A-4. 2009 (by National Fund for Rural Areas, LNV, VROM): Set up national co-funding construction;</p> <p>LQO3.1-A-5. 2009 (LNV/ VROM, Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis - CPB): Advice on optimum mix of instruments;</p> <p>LQO3.1-A-6. 2009 (by VROM/ LNV, provinces): Investigate possibilities for giving provinces the power to prevent minorities from blocking projects;</p> <p>LQO3.1-A-7. (by LNV/ VROM, provinces): Dissemination of knowledge on investing in the landscape.</p>	<p>Leisure and Recreation | Innovation Programme for Recreation and Space</p> <p>It is a strategic dialogue that aims to establish future government policy on recreation, focusing on its relationship with the quality of the surrounding environment.</p> <p>MEASURES: Support pioneers from the recreation sector in their investment in landscape and nature; provide an attractive, high-quality environment, enabling entrepreneurs to retain their clients for longer and charge for landscape uses, thus, instead of being consumers of the landscape, businesses in recreation sector are increasingly acting as producers of landscape quality; ensure accessibility of recreation: encourage the establishment and consolidation of green areas near cities; increase recreational function of the National Landscapes, within the framework of ILG; prevent and rectifying disruption caused by linear infrastructure in recreational areas.</p>
	<p>LQO-3.2 Have citizens and businesses help pay for the landscape</p> <p>LQO3.2-A-1. 2009 (by LNV/ Fin): Consider extending existing fiscal instruments for the landscape;</p> <p>LQO3.2-A-2. 2009 (by VROM, Fin, LNV): Broad study of planning levies.</p> <p>LQO-3.3 Explore new and adapt existing - Common Agricultural Policy, Nature Management Programme - constructions for investments in the landscape</p> <p>LQO3.3-A-1. 2009 (by LNV): Detailing the value of landscape as set out in the Outline Sketch on the Future of European Agriculture Policy up to 2020;</p> <p>LQO3.3-A-2. 2010 (by Provinces): Take decision on broadening landscape management in new provincial regulations for nature and landscape management;</p> <p>LQO3.3-A-3. 2008-2011 (by LNV, VROM, pilot areas): Produce results on the new funding constructions for the landscape in pilot areas;</p> <p>LQO3.3-A-4. 2008-2011 (by LNV, pilot areas): Share knowledge and experience gained with the submitted projects through a Community of Practice.</p>	<p>Leisure and Recreation | Report of the Dutch Landscape Funding Task Force</p> <p>The report concentrates on landscape quality and recreational accessibility in the countryside and natural areas. Proposes a different approach in guaranteeing and strengthening the quality of the landscape, based on the existing governmental instruments. Still, it recognizes spatial planning tools inadequate</p>

Monitoring	National scale
	Agricultural Cultural Landscape Monitoring Network (<i>Meetnet Agrarisch Cultuurlandschap</i>)
	<p>The Agricultural Cultural Landscape Measurement Network is an independent system of its own information collection by the provincial landscape management organizations. The monitoring network has been running since 2010 and set up as a sustainable monitoring network for the management and maintenance of landscape elements. The results of the monitoring network are compiled annually.</p> <p>In this monitoring network, the state of the green landscape elements is monitored on a random basis in 110 areas throughout the Netherlands. These areas cover an area of 60,000 hectares and are spread over the landscape types in the Netherlands, taking into consideration the different dynamics.</p> <p>The measurements take place every 5 years according to a fixed methodology, which is described in a field guide. Among other things, the type of element, the size, species, the share of the elements in the landscape, the condition, management status, possible threat are recorded. Condition is a measure of the vitality of the landscape elements. The monitoring network distinguishes 3 classes: (1) very healthy, (2) obvious defects and (3) a lot of mortality (> 30% of the vegetation or branches died)¹⁴⁸</p>
Financing	National scale
	Investment Budget of Rural Areas (ILG)
	<p>The abovementioned landscape strategy recognises this financial aid was created under the objectives from the <i>Agenda for Living in Countryside</i>, a rural development programme adopted in 2004 that specifies policy tasks for the economic, ecological and socio-cultural aspects of rural life. This landscape funding was largely channelled through the government, although private individuals also contributed for the landscape management, maintenance and restoration. The European Union, the Dutch government (Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment; Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management), the provincial authorities, the water authorities and municipalities all contributed to this budget. Investment and conservation measures for agriculture, nature, recreation, water and infrastructure contribute directly or indirectly to the landscape, involving a great deal of money: more than 3 000 000 000 € was spent on rural area development. This arrangement, however, ended in 2013 and provides no future opportunities for co-financing. From 2007 to 2013 this budget was spent on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 000 000 € per year: Investment in National Landscapes; Financing of land consolidation obligations (woodland and landscape) - available for the generic landscape policy, mainly for process support, monitoring, communication and project finance, plus; for sustainable living environment, to be used for communication and citizen participation, landscape restoration and landscape designs in ILG consolidation projects; - In addition, part of this financial resource was used for setting out the actions defined in the Landscape Agenda.
	The Dutch National Green Fund (<i>Nationaal Groenfonds</i>) ¹⁴⁹
<p>The Dutch National Fund for Green Investments is an institution that aims for the development of a green quality living environments. It provides services in the fields of financing management and public support, through the strict cooperation between organisations, associations, public and private entities that enable the conservation of nature and the investment on large-scale landscapes. In the search of the most appropriate financial model for each project, this National Fund takes into consideration the exchange of knowledge and expertise on management processes in order to achieve a more efficient organisation towards profit maximisation. Every investment is made to ensure that ecology and economics are more strongly connected, in respect to the relationship between citizens and their surroundings.</p> <p>The institution collaborates in financing programmes, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Investments in sustainable energy projects for processing natural residual materials, such as manure digesters and grass pressing machines – Investments in climate adaptation and greenery in the city, such as green roofs – Allotment with room for nature and recreation 	

¹⁴⁸ <http://www.landschapobservatorium.nl/vrijepagina/meten-en-monitoren>

¹⁴⁹ <https://www.nationaalgroenfonds.nl/english>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pre-financing of the acquisition of pieces of land – Nature development on private property by landowners or farmers <p>Landscape Funding at Provincial level¹⁵⁰</p> <p>The Dutch National Green Fund, in collaboration with LandscapesNL, facilitates the execution of regional funds in all provinces in the Netherlands, that support the implementation of projects (design) and the management of the landscape by generating financial resources, both public and private. Particularly, the following example describes the landscape funding model from the province of Flevoland.</p>
	<p>REGIONAL CASE-STUDY. FLEVOLAND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT FUND</p>
	<p>The Flevoland Landscape Management is a non-profit organisation devoted to landscape management and development of natural, urban and rural areas in the province of Flevoland. It aims to obtain private funding for regional landscape improvement through investment programmes promoted by the Foundation. For instance, the Flevoland Regional Fund, which gets financial aid from the National Postcode Lottery¹⁵¹, it is a good example of landscape funding partnership in the Netherlands.</p> <p>Although it does not possess any land, this foundation promotes the development of small-scale sustainable projects – that can be aligned with the current legal framework or are instrumental in the design of new public policy – and its implementation throughout the province. It collaborates with farmers, private landowners, companies, other landscape foundations, regional and municipal authorities, organisations that promote the conservation of green areas, plus, local volunteers. In all its investments, the Flevoland Landscape Management Foundation is continuously searching for new ways of funding resources and taking an active role to promote sustainable initiatives while striving to ensure the conservation of natural, landscape and cultural character of the province.</p> <p>The submitted projects must fulfil a series of conditions, based on the basic premise that they aim for strengthening the fundamental qualities of the territory. They can apply for the investment programmes, up to 100% of the costs, but funding submissions must be made before the start of the project.</p> <p>This Foundation itself results from a collaborative initiative by pro-nature and landscape associations – <i>Hetflevo Landschap</i>¹⁵² and <i>Landschapsbeheer Flevoland</i>¹⁵³ – has as its main financial contributor three Flevoland branches of Rabobank¹⁵⁴, which is a cooperative Dutch bank that invests in the Food and Agricultural sector. The bank has become a key driver for the landscape fund of Flevoland, through Rabo Regional Account (<i>Rabo Streekrekening</i>), which is managed by provincial authorities, companies and organisations. They have free access to withdraw or deposit money, on which the bank pays them interest at market rate. In addition to the market interest paid to the account holders, Rabobank pays a daily supplement directly to the Regional Fund, which is equivalent to 5% of the total amount of interest paid on all accounts. If desired, the account holders can also make the same gesture and donate to the Regional Fund 5% to 100% of the interest. This kind of partnership can lead to other forms of contribution or donations from the participants in the funds. And so, account holders of the Regional Rabobank Fund are effectively donating money for landscape without spending it.</p>

Table 17 - Inventory Table of the Case Study of the Netherlands (CLARA COSTA, 2019)

¹⁵⁰ <http://www.streekfonds.nl/>

¹⁵¹ The Dutch Postcode Lottery was founded in 1989 to support charitable causes. Provides sponsorship for 92 organisations working on behalf of social care and the environment, as they receive an annual contribution from the lottery over a 5-year period. The permanent beneficiaries who receive one million euros or more on an annual basis from the Postcode Lottery, contribute 10% of this sum to what is known as the Dream Fund, which is a financial aid for large projects based on particular areas of initiative: development and human rights; nature and environment and; social cohesion.

¹⁵² <https://www.flevo-landschap.nl/over-ons/organisatie>

¹⁵³ <https://www.landschapsbeheerflevoland.nl/organisatie-landschapsbeheer-flevoland/organisatie.html>

¹⁵⁴ <https://www.rabobank.com/en/about-rabobank/profile/index.html>

c. Comparison of Case-Studies

CASE-STUDY	SCALE	AR		TE		IE	LQO				IMP					TOTAL (15)	
		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14		C15
AND	N	[law]															13/15
HUNG	N	[const.]															11/15
IRL	N	[law]															12/15
PT	N																11/15
	R (ARA)	[const.]															12/15
	L (PCC)																12/15
CAT	R	[law]															14/15
	L	[const.]															14/15
MALL	I	[const.]															11/15
SWT	N	[law]															15/15
NETHER	N	[law]															15/15
	TOTAL (12)	10/12	12/12	12/12	10/12	10/12	10/12	12/12	12/12	12/12	9/12	9/12	10/12	11/12	5/12	4/12	

Table 18 - Comparison of Case-Studies (CLARA COSTA, 2019).

LEGEND

Specific measures of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) – Awareness-Raising (AR); Training & Education (TE); Identification & Evaluation (IE); Landscape Quality Objectives (LQO); Implementation (IMP)

Case-Studies – Andorra (AND); Hungary (HUNG); Ireland (IRL); Portugal (PT); Catalonia (CAT); Mallorca (MALL); Switzerland (SWT); Netherlands (NETHER)

Scale of Incidence – National (N); Regional (R); Local (L); Insular (I)

Criteria for Comparison – Landscape Provisions in the Constitution [const.] OR Existence of a Landscape Law [law] (C1); Existence of Awareness-Raising Campaigns (C2); Existence of Training Courses (C3); Existence of University Courses (C4); Definition of Landscape Units OR Types (C5); Landscape Provisions in Territorial Management Instruments OR Existence of Landscape Tools (C6); LQO aimed at Protection (C7); LQO aimed at Management (C8); LQO aimed at Planning (C9); Mention of Sectoral Programmes/Plans within the Landscape Policy/Strategy (C10); Existence of a Landscape Policy (C11); Existence of a Landscape Strategy (C12); Existence of a Plan of Action (C13); Existence of a Financial Fund exclusively for Landscape (C14); Existence of a Monitoring Array (C15).

Answers – YES (in green); NO (in red)

d. Evaluation of Case-Studies

CASE-STUDY	SCALE	AR			TE	IE	LQO		IMPL			TOTAL (10)
		I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	I7	I8	I9	I10	
AND	N	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	+
HUNG	N	+	-	+	-	-	++	-	NO DATA	NO DATA	+	-/+
IRL	N	+	+	+	+	++	+	-	NO DATA	NO DATA	--	+
PT	N	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	NO DATA	NO DATA	--	-
	R (ARA)		-	+	+	++	+	+	NO DATA	NO DATA	--	+
	L (PCC)		+	+	+	++	+	-	NO DATA	NO DATA	-	+
CAT	R	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	NO DATA	NO DATA	-	+ / ++
	L			++	+	+	+	++	NO DATA	NO DATA	-	+
MALL	I	+	+	+	+	-	++	+	NO DATA	NO DATA	--	-/+
SWT	N	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	++	++
NETHER	N	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++

Table 19 - Evaluation of Case-Studies (CLARA COSTA, 2019).

LEGEND

Specific measures of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) – Awareness-Raising (AR); Training & Education (TE); Identification & Evaluation (IE); Landscape Quality Objectives (LQO); Implementation (IMP)

Case-Studies – Andorra (AND); Hungary (HUNG); Ireland (IRL); Portugal (PT); Catalonia (CAT); Mallorca (MALL); Switzerland (SWT); Netherlands (NETHER)

Scale of Incidence – National (N); Regional (R); Local (L); Insular (I)

Indicators for Evaluation – Cooperation at International Scale (I1); Cooperation at National, Regional and Local scales (I2); Public Access to Information on Landscape Matters (I3); Training & Education Effectiveness (I4); Public Participation in Decision-Making Processes (I5); Landscape Provisions in Sectoral Programmes/Plans (I6); Efficiency of Territorial Management Instruments (I7); Efficiency of the Plan of Action (I8); Efficiency of the Monitoring Array (I9); Efficiency of the Financial Fund exclusively for Landscape (I10).

Answers – [--]: Indicator that is not mentioned/executed and affects the quality of the implementation; [-]: Indicator that is poorly executed or poorly understandable; [+]: Indicator that is mentioned and has potential for improvement; [++]: Indicator that is very effective and strengthens the Policy and/or Strategy

- **Comparison and Evaluation: Results**

When it comes to the comparison of results, it is noted that all case-studies follow most of the provisions from the European Landscape Convention (ELC) successfully. Yet, only a few have monitoring and financial arrays for landscape management. This result is not surprising, since the Convention itself does not detail much on these topics and it addresses to its participant parties the responsibility of defining the most appropriate array, according to their political and socio-economic context. This also reflects the fact that the participant parties, specially its Central Governments, show difficulties in the distribution of money or in the design of budgets for landscape, since it is still a secondary priority. And so, the lack of financing is, without a doubt, one of the greatest weaknesses in the execution of a landscape policy and/or strategy.

Among the mentioned case-studies, Switzerland and the Netherlands stand out for fulfilling all the criteria items. Taking into consideration the analysis of its instruments, objectives and strategies, this can be justified by their long tradition in landscape research. Catalonia has also a great score, which can be justified by its efforts in applying the European Landscape Convention. The approach adopted by these three cases and how successful they turned out to be, inspired most of the policies and strategies of the proposed National Landscape Policy for Portugal.

Although the execution of policies is addressed in distinct scales, the Island of Mallorca and Hungary have the same score. This may be justified by the fact that they have recent landscape policies. It is expected to see clearer performance differences between both, once they execute monitoring phases. Ireland has also a recent landscape strategy at national level. However, its final score is slightly better than Mallorca or Hungary because Ireland has already a solid landscape policy at regional and local levels. Another case with the same score as Ireland is Andorra, which has the highest score when it comes to the efficiency of the monitoring plan (Indicator 9), due to the elaboration of annual reports that describe the achievements and challenges in executing landscape strategies at local level.

In comparison to all the mentioned case-studies, Portugal has the lowest score. Mostly, due to the poor execution of landscape polices at national level. Nevertheless, both the regional and local case-studies from Azores (ARA) and Paredes de Coura county (PCC), respectively, have potential to become better developed strategies and somewhat contribute to the strength of a national landscape for the country.

e. Guidelines and Challenges of a Landscape Policy

In conclusion of the analysis, comparison and evaluation of the case-studies, a set of ten guidelines was defined based on the stipulated criteria and indicators from the previous stages. The following items are, essentially, observations made on the ELC's content in which points out suggestions that are meant to be transversal to all the ELC's parties and to bear them in mind when designing, adapting and integrating their own landscape policies, according to their political, socio-economic and cultural context.

- **Directive no.1: Promote cooperation at International scale**

The European Landscape Convention (ELC) defines as its main objective the protection, management, and planning of European landscapes by means of national measures¹⁵⁵. All participant parties share this responsibility within their policies and legal instruments and so, in the search of the most adequate methodologies for better accomplishment of the desired objective, the exchange of experiences between the signatory countries is crucial. Experiences may include awareness-raising campaigns; multidisciplinary training and education courses; strategies that enhance landscape matters through the definition of quality objectives; viable operational approaches, plus; monitoring processes and financial instruments that concretise all the proposed objectives. Under these circumstances, signatory parties are invited to participate in annual meetings that promote the exchange of knowledge on the ELC's achievements at international, national, regional and local levels, where they reunite and discuss on a specific topic related to the Convention¹⁵⁶. In addition, the participant parties are required to fill in an inquiry on how they applied the specific measures of the Convention into their own political context. Through the European Landscape Convention Information System (ELCIS), participants submit their answers while disseminating publicly their policies on the landscape¹⁵⁷.

The promotion of landscape protection, management, and planning at European scale is also done by associations and non-governmental organisations. These entities, to name a few – Association of European Schools of Planning (AESOP); CIVILSCAPE; European Academy for the Culture of Landscape (PETRARCA); European Association for Local Democracy (ALDA); European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools (ECLAS); International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA); UNISCAPE; among others – collaborate with the participant parties through the disclosure of

¹⁵⁵ ELC - Explanatory Report, chapter 1, article 3 (18.06)

¹⁵⁶ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/workshops> (0707)

¹⁵⁷ Site elcis

awareness-raising activities and public participation tools, plus, in the development of landscape plans and programmes. In the definition of landscape policies at all levels, the collaboration with European entities shows an enormous potential, as they contribute for the disclosure of new approaches and methodologies. The same can be stated, for instance, with entities from other parts of the globe that also recognize landscape in their field of action, through the rectification of the European Landscape Convention 2016 amendment. The now named Council of Europe Landscape Convention allowed other non-European States to apply the values and principles formulated in the Convention if they so desire.

Since the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, it became more aware that landscape is a universal value that brings significance to our identity and culture, but also a resource that satisfies our basic needs. And so, the participant parties must take responsibility in defining a policy that conciliates both conditions. International cooperation reflects a global concern on landscape protection, management, and planning thus, the dissemination of more appropriate and efficient methodologies in policy-making processes is, therefore, essential.

- **Directive no.2: Improve cooperation at National, Regional and Local scales**

The cooperation between the mentioned scales is an extremely important factor that can determine the efficiency of the landscape policy. For starters, elected members, authorities, entities and other parties from the different and same administrative levels must acknowledge landscape into their own policies and everyday life. And so, everyone must take responsibility for the protection of the landscape's natural and cultural features. This common objective must prevail in our own individual interests since landscape results of a cause-effect relationship, in which human action directly impacts people's quality of life throughout time. Thus, to ensure synchronization and perpetuation of values, in the name of collective identity and heritage, all scales must follow the same principles and objectives when it comes to landscape protection, management, and planning. And for that, top-down and bottom-up approaches should be considered when formulating a landscape policy.

On one hand, top-down approaches are the ones that follow directives from National level to Local level. It rectifies the responsibility of the State to instil in its associated entities, professionals and stakeholders – including civil society – the idea that the change of approach in land-use and landscape is urgent and necessary, in order to reconcile our interests with its protection, management, and planning. And so, the State must create clear lines of authority, standard principles, and objectives for

all levels, in order to facilitate monitoring quality and streamlining actions while achieving goals on time. And so, through this approach, national-level landscape policy addresses tasks and goals for lower-levels to complete and achieve them.

The ministries or departments that are responsible for defining these tasks and goals – often referred in programmes or plans or in other legal regimes – break them down into compositional subsystems in order to gain insight into the smaller aspects that make up a larger system. Within these subsystems, the tasks that require a higher strength of action, are fragmented into small tasks and then handed them down to lower-level authorities. This does not mean that the division of tasks and goals should follow exclusively a vertical flow, by only addressing them to lower-levels. On the contrary, entities and authorities from the same scale should also cooperate in order to execute the desired state's ambitions. The implementation of tasks and goals is more efficient, the more authorities, entities, professionals participate and contribute to its concretisation.

Furthermore, top-down approaches follow a hierarchy of action when applying programmes or plans. When they are aimed at the regional level, regional governments or authorities must adapt higher-level provisions according to their context, distribute them to other same-level entities and address them to lower-level stakeholders. And so, the same logic is applied when they are aimed at the local level. In theory, this concept fulfils this general objective, which is improving cooperation at national, regional levels. However, in order to guarantee its effectiveness in a practical way, monitoring and financial criteria must be included. For instance, the creation of committees with members from national, regional or local authorities, entities and professionals is essential, as they make the backward-looking approach easier to follow while evaluating the implementation's status of the proposed tasks and goals, through regular meetings or reports. When it comes to funding, the top-down methodology seeks for the right amount of investment and budget allocation for certain entities execute certain tasks. This justifies why the creation of a strategic plan of action is so important, as it details the implementation of ambitious tasks and makes easier to manage and allocate the initial budget.

The Inter/intra-cooperation in top-down policies increases its performance in elaborating directives or guidelines and addressing them at lower-levels. Contributions from various participants, with different interests and points of view, lead to a more transversal and consensual policy. Therefore, when a challenge arises, it gains a more rapid response in the establishment of solutions.

On the other hand, bottom-up approaches are the ones that follow directives from Local level to National level. It recognises civil society, local entities, and authorities as the main agents that know more about their surrounding landscape. During decision-making processes, individuals with different backgrounds offer a unique perception in the identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats and; in the definition of the most appropriate goals, tasks, and operational models, in order to fulfil a common interest – improve citizen's quality of life. And so, the collaboration between local parties gives them the freedom to experiment new approaches and studies for the achievement of that main objective while it aims for a more interested and informed society. Therefore, local power should not be underestimated just because of its scope of action. On the contrary, as higher-level governments trust the local parties to execute its general directives, the intra-cooperation at local scale works as laboratory of democracy, where they contextualize generic guidelines, according to their own perception on collective identity. As different perspectives arise, the more dynamic and transversal the policy becomes.

Once more, inter/intra-cooperation between scales reveals to be extremely important, as it raises awareness on these perspectives while they multiply and create a pieced-together system. However, it should be noted that cooperation at a local or regional scale, particularly interlocal or interregional cooperation, is crucial in the operationalisation of task and goals, in order to ensure accurate reflections of data. When designing programmes or plans aimed at these scales, especially between neighbouring areas, there must be complementarity of information that results of a compromise from all parties. Avoiding the repetition of nearby services or equipment, for instance, decreases conflicts and disagreement during decision-making processes in the long term, while it prevents potential rivalries between both.

The cooperation between all scales can be guaranteed if there are two complementary approaches that follow opposite directions under the same objective, which improves the efficiency and performance of a policy. Nevertheless, the real challenge is on how to ensure that national-regional-local cooperation is following its purposes in a transparent way – are the responsible actors obeying their functions? Or are they somehow corrupted? Committees must be impartial when assessing the performance of the policy, without following any political interest that may influence or jeopardise the achievement of its goals. In this sense, local parties have also the power to test the viability of the all-scaled policy, by evaluating the quality of decision-making tools. Experiences have been made at this level, namely the public participation and monitoring through sortition democracy, which is based on the random selection of citizens to populate assemblies or fill political positions, sortition aims for an

informed, fair and deliberative setting¹⁵⁸. Yet, efforts are being made in the search of wider evaluation strategies that adequate the most within the political and cultural contexts and go beyond scales.

- **Directive no.3: Promote awareness-raising events on landscape matters**

In the definition of a landscape policy aimed at the national scale and/ or any other levels, participant parties have made efforts on theoretical or legal issues that follow integrally the ELC's recommendations. Not all these efforts were ideal, in sometimes cases due to its incoherency or contradiction issues between them. Still, these are internal political factors that show potential for improvement and can be relatively easy to solve. However, the same cannot be stated in the implementation of practical steps that somehow compromise the operationalisation of the whole policy. One of the reasons why this happens is the poor underestimation or poor understanding of landscape problems by society. For starters, people assume that politics it is an exclusive issue address only for politicians when, in fact, it is what every citizen can practice in their everyday life – by going to events, giving their opinion in decision-making meetings and, therefore, becoming more autonomous. Furthermore, they show a lack of interest when it comes to landscape issues, since it is a concept that it is not completely internalized in our society in general – the idea of landscape as an expression of our collective identity and values, that needs to be invested, protected and, above all, accessible for everyone, in order to guarantee quality of life. In other words, the concept of landscape as a timeless human right recognized by its significance.

Thus, the main challenge is on how to captivate people towards landscape issues. There are many conferences, seminars, and workshops that, in a way, try to reach out for people to participate and discuss on landscape issues. The promotion of landscape through awareness-raising campaigns is an excellent opportunity for international, national, regional and local sponsors join forces, as they aim for the exchange of knowledge between the participant parties, including civil society. However, these mechanisms do not seem to be enough to capture entirely someone's attention on the importance of landscape. There are several reasons that might justify this response of indifference, it could be due to communication approaches that are now considered to be outdated and uninteresting or; due to the application costs of the event, which only invites a more exclusive public-target or; due to the lack of diversity of places of intervention, that enable other locals to participate. And so, there are make it or break it factors that influence directly the efficiency of any awareness-raising activity that seeks for

¹⁵⁸ https://www.sortitionfoundation.org/what_is_sortition (details described in item 1.5)

people's attention. Therefore, knowing how to communicate objectives, intentions, and standards while expecting a specific response from the public target, is essential. Several techniques can be applied in order to achieve this ideal. For instance, addressing all kinds of people – regardless age, social or economic status, origins, academic curriculum or any other background – to participate in face to face meetings, landscape activities, and decision-making processes, could bring a new sense of belonging to a community that cares about their opinions, hopes and expectations. As the acknowledgement of the audience's identity emphasizes their need for validation and empathy from others, this would increase the idea of landscape as collective identity, as a common heritage within people, by becoming more engaged in getting to know about their surroundings.

Awareness-raising performance also implies the improvement of its communication through other means, such as the internet, social media, television, radio, and so on. Particularly, social media has gained an important role in today's world, as it increased the instant connection between people on a global scale. Sharing our interests, giving opinions or comments on different subjects and inviting others to participate never seem to be so easy as it is now. And so, as it reaches out for people – again, regardless of their background – the search for common principles and values reinforces the sense of belonging to a community and collective identity. Thus, social media has enormous potential for disclosure events, activities and social gatherings related to landscape. Nevertheless, it must be properly managed and used – when it is overused, awareness-raising in landscape matters can lead to a counter-response, which can decrease in popularity within people.

Through this means of communication, other strategic approaches can be tested, in order to captivate attention to landscape issues. People have instinct reactions when something is left unsaid or causes disruption in our brains and so, visual or textual references that somehow trigger this type of behaviour increases people's curiosity in figuring out by any means possible whether it signals a threat or a positive development. People dislike uncertainty and have a strong memory for incomplete tasks and thoughts so, when advertising or pitching for landscape events and activities that require adherence by the public, for instance, the speaker must break expectations by showing disruptive images or asking unexpected questions and also, by not giving away too much information to the audience. People are easily impressed by the unexpected plus mystery and so, it is better for them to have something to talk about, have the need of getting to know more and reach out for additional information rather than the feeling that the energy has died.

- **Directive no.4: Invest in training and educational courses**

As it was mentioned in previous objectives, top-down and bottom-up approaches implies the addressing of guidelines from higher-levels and its execution from lower-levels. Awareness-raising mechanisms come from a top-down directive that requires interest from landscape agents and the civil society to participate in decision-making meetings. Other similar mechanisms that follow a higher directive are training courses specifically addressed to elected members, technicians, and professionals that have landscape responsibilities.

A way to ensure that top-down guidelines are been applied properly by the mentioned public-target is through the promotion of periodical high-quality specialist multidisciplinary training courses in landscape appraisal and operations. Professional organisations concerned with regional planning, environment, heritage, agricultural land use, tourism, industry, construction work or infrastructure are invited to join into a deliberative setting on the current and new interdisciplinary approaches for landscape development. Addressed to all scales, this type of awareness-raising mechanism gives to the participant parties the opportunity to discuss other emergent directives and operation models, in the search for most appropriate goals and tasks. But most importantly, training courses aim to teach all elected members and intervenient agents about landscape matters.

Education is a key factor for the exchange of knowledge and development of critical thinking within people. The sooner people recognize landscape as an essential element for their collective identity and heritage – in fact, for their existence –, the easier it is for them to express their desires on what they want for future landscapes. And for them to reach those conclusions by themselves, people must be educated and trained from an early age, through workshops, school and university courses on landscape subjects. Yet, such ambition might take years or even decades to be culturally accepted within society, since teaching landscape matters is still a challenge in some of the ELC's parties.

And so, the main purpose of training and educational courses on landscape matters is for civil society, elected members, professionals, private and public sectors become more aware on landscape protection, management, and planning; develop their arguing capacities in decision-making settings and; become more autonomous in taking the landscape policy into their own hands.

- **Directive no.5: Implement public participation in decision-making processes**

As a result of a higher directive addressed at the local scale, public participation invites all citizens to express their wishes on the desired landscape. Several procedures can be taken into action, in order

to address the maximum of people as possible towards a consensus in landscape characterisation, evaluation, objectives, and monitoring. At the European scale, there is no recognized participatory approach in the area of landscape and so, it is the responsibility of the ELC's participant parties to find out which are the best ways to achieve this ambition. Public participation is a transversal issue and so are its techniques, therefore, the dissemination of methodologies through the cooperation between states, reveals to be essential to bridge this existent gap. Procedures may include telephone interviews, opinion studies, consultations via internet and social media, interviews with agents and experts, workshops, information sessions, among others. However, regardless of the approach, this tool reflects on how citizens no longer wish to be a passive spectator of transformations in their nearest surroundings, but leading agents in decision-making towards the development of higher-quality landscapes.

For starters, in public participation meetings, people must address their own landscape – what are its current values? What are its current dynamics? – in order to characterise and evaluate its status. This is based on landscape perception, which results in the emotional connection that people have with certain places. Different perspectives are discussed on its strengths, weaknesses, potentialities and threats during awareness-raising events, training and education courses, in the search of a unanimous objective towards landscape protection, management and planning. And so, public participation meetings are an excellent opportunity to exchange experiences on what goals should be considered in order to achieve the desired landscape and how they would be executed. People commit themselves to accomplish these goals, by defining the most appropriate tasks and the responsibility for its operation. They also have an important role in monitoring this whole process, through the description of its higher achievements and difficulties, in order to improve its execution.

Thus, the scope of participation is extremely wide and takes in very different stages of decision-making, from the implementation of policies, strategies and plans to the identification and assessments processes. However, in terms of its effectiveness, it still falls short of what was expected. It might be due to several reasons, namely: the poor training of elected politicians in holding an open two-side debate; the mistrust of public debate in political crisis, that could rise controversial social issues or challenge planning projects which are more profitable for certain groups in society or; the absence of individual well-being, as they no longer recognise themselves in a landscape that has been transformed by decisions in which they have not been involved. Local controversies can jeopardize landscape quality and accessibility, bringing to the fore the issue of private and public ownership and the interests of different categories.

As mentioned before, sortition democracy could be an interesting approach to contour these divergences since it gives a once in a lifetime opportunity to random citizens assume responsibility for the implementation of better and fairer policies with the help of equals. Thus, it shows great potential in public participation. In most cases, the selected people do not have any background in politics but, it has been proven from past experiences that they normally take their duty very seriously since it is kept in their minds that any decision they make will have an impact in society¹⁵⁹. Furthermore, they have more freedom in decision-making approaches than an actual elected member, as they are not corrupted by any political interest that may influence their performance. Exposing publicly a clean image of their intentions, randomly selected people get recognition for its credibility, by becoming more aware of citizens' opinions. Common citizens seek for the need of validation and empathy so, the relationship of randomly selected groups with others would be mutual, in a way that there would be no reluctance to enter in debates and speak and; no fears of going against the interest of one or other dominant group in local society. Once more, a new sense of belonging to a community would arise and the idea of landscape as a collective identity and heritage would grow within people.

The implementation of public participation procedures in decision-making processes at local level bridges the ambitions and interests from citizens and current policymakers that intervene in landscape development. Local parties identify any higher-level guideline or directive that has the potential for improvement, in order to facilitate the execution of certain tasks or the achievement of certain goals. Therefore, the address of suggestions and insights that follows an integrated and impartial vision in their implementation policy, leads to more viable and reliable higher-level procedure.

- **Directive no.6: Insert landscape quality objectives in sectoral policies**

The relationship between democracy and landscape reflects the demands of an increasingly complex and diverse society. Throughout time, these demands tended to be higher in terms of standards, as they seek for a better quality of life and sense of well-being. Until here, there are no arguments against these demands, since human beings have the right and freedom to get access to high-quality living. However, when considering how they achieve these requirements, that is a whole new perspective.

Landscape elements have different time rhythms and cycles that somehow lead to its evolution and transformation, which are not only highly praised for its value of the whole, but vital for the function of

¹⁵⁹ Filme "TOMORROW"

complex and balanced dynamics. The natural components of the landscape – whether it is water, soil, fauna or flora – are also vital for human's quality of life and well-being. However, are there specific ways to exploit landscape resources without threatening their fluxes? To answer this question, the landscape should be understood as a constantly changing reality that is depended on direct and indirect anthropological actions. These actions have a transversal impact in all landscapes, and they are a game-changer when it comes its perception since it can easily increase or decrease the quality of its elements, values, significance, thus, it can either enhance or jeopardize citizen's well-being.

On a broader scale, the landscape is being operated by high-level sector-based entities that are responsible for implementing policies that benefit from it, such as agriculture, forestry, tourism, among others. Yet, not all of them reflect on its dynamics very deeply since landscape, especially at the local level, is often under attack from the dispersed growth of urban development and infrastructures resulting from regional policies that are usually poorly designed or explained. Other examples include extensive agricultural exploitation, the destruction of forest plots or the contamination of soils or waterlines. Demographic and economic changes of society result in constant pressure on land-use, which is a limited resource and, consequently, on nature and landscape. When implementation a sectoral policy, it is important to measure its ratio of investment. This is, understand if the policy achieves desirable developments but, at the same time, prevent undesirable effects on the landscape, short to long term. To know its worth, outcomes must result in the compromise between sector-based point of views with the society's demand for something of its own: the local landscape. Essentially, it is all about the reaching of a bliss point. Although this term is often referred in the food industry¹⁶⁰, in the implementation of a landscape policy, a bliss point is reached when there is a common consensus within people on how comfortable and satisfied they feel with their surrounding landscapes and how much it improved their own sense of well-being and quality of life in general. Landscape shows high-quality when its dynamics are in perfect sync while creating desire for public and private sectoral entities to invest. Simultaneously, they must watch over for its protection, management and planning

¹⁶⁰ Bliss point is a concept developed by psychologist and market researcher Howard Moskowitz, in which it refers to the optimal level of salt, sweet and fat in a processed food that keeps people wanting it more, without losing appetite. When it is done in the right way, this combination triggers the rewards centres in people's brain, giving them a little dopamine kick, which keeps the cycle going. (<https://www.mnn.com/food/healthy-eating/stories/what-bliss-point>)

in their policies, in order to not affect its quality and values. In other words, for the bliss point feeling to last, sectoral agents must find the right approach and the optimal level of investment, in order to keep them wanting more. This generates a cyclical process that acknowledges landscape evolution and transformation, its impact on citizens' quality of life and, above all, it respects its dynamics and value of the whole.

According to Mallarach, for the implementation of any sectorial policies, several principles must be considered in order to meet the challenge of balanced spatial development. The Principles of Systemic Sustainability¹⁶¹, although applied in favour of environment preservation, they can be adopted in order to achieve landscape protection, management and planning at all scales:

Principle of Precaution	The environmental impact or, in this case, the landscape impact of every policy, plan or programme must be evaluated before implementation. Any project that causes severe damage that is irreversible and cannot be appropriately compensated, must not be cooperated with.
Principle of Responsibility	Individuals or sectoral entities must predict and face the consequences of their own actions – who contaminate the ecosystem must pay for its damage, short to long term, while others who contribute for environmental, landscape and society well-being will be repaid.
Principle of Intergenerational Equity	Sectoral policymakers must decide and act, keeping in mind the well-being of future generations and not the current.
Principle of Responsible Consumption	In respect to environmental dynamics and landscape resources, it encourages for citizens' better living by consuming less and penalizing waste, to make the transition to a cyclical model of the economy, in continuous renewal and regeneration.
Principle of Environmental Information and Information Transparency	Following the provisions of Aarhus Convention, aims for the promotion of honest, transparent and clear information, based on the monitoring of the quality of the landscape environment and its ecosystems in relation to human health since they are inter-dependent.

¹⁶¹ Principles of Systemic Sustainability for spatial planning – by Josep Maria Mallarach i Carrera (16072019, RCR arquitectes workshop, OLOT)

Therefore, the integration of landscape and environment in the political agenda reinforces social organisation in the search of the best weigh-ins towards landscape and management of public space. As it was mentioned before, recognizing the importance of linking emotions to places and address them values can contribute to a better-designed policy, that enhances the identity of local landscapes and benefits from it. The acknowledgement of landscape in law is important for creating awareness on landscape issues, for its integration in sectoral policies and, above all, for the definition of a landscape policy. Yet, it should be noted that landscape should be understood as a driving force for social-economic development, not a sectoral activity itself.

- **Directive no.7: Address landscape in spatial planning management tools**

Territory and Landscape are two complex concepts that are not easy to distinguish neither to use in an adequate way, especially by the public administration, professionals and the general public. The territory is a delimited area or the physical support with an attributed use or activity, as it follows a specific function or set of functions, while the landscape is a dynamic system that reflects the interactions between natural and human elements, that gives the land a specific configuration, character and value. Although distinctive, they are inevitably interconnected, as territorial spatial planning will always affect the fluxes within landscape by transforming it, helping to preserve it or to damaging it.

The current spatial management framework has a general tendency to follow a two-dimensional approach when designing objectives or tasks for the territory and fails to consider time rhythms and cycles that somehow lead its evolution and transformation. As a third referential for spatial development, the acknowledgement of the landscape through the definition of quality objectives in sectoral policies and in territorial management instruments lead to a good opportunity of giving legislative force to these objectives, since it provides mandatory standards. This may be helpful for managing and monitoring their execution since spatial planning tools and land-allocation are usually associated with the development, monitoring and assessment authorities. It also facilitates public participation during technical preparation and decision-making targets while it encourages the genuine practice of citizenship and dialogue between elected members, agents and civil society for the joint adoption of quality objectives towards a territory with high-quality. By sharing their own perception of their surroundings, citizens contribute for the better design of planning tools, in the search of social, economic and environmental objectives for the territory at all scales.

Once more, this proves that top-down and bottom-up approaches are essential for the overall efficiency of spatial planning tools. The better executed is the strategy at lower scales, the higher are the chances of a well-designed strategy of programmes and plans at all levels.

- **Directive no.8: Describe operational approaches and schedules for the implementation of a landscape strategy**

When setting goals and mobilising resources to execute the actions for the desired landscape, the entities responsible for the definition of a strategy must considerate a sequence of steps towards its achievement. Following a bottom-up tactic, operational approaches of higher-level general directives are better applied at the local level, since it is the most immediate level of political and administrative management, responsible for the most detailed and specific spatial decisions. It is also the most immediate level of public participation in planning policy, both to defend legitimate individual interests and to protect common or general interests from civil society, local entities and authorities. They are the ones who recognise instinctively their own landscape – their perception results of a sensorial experience that they have with their surroundings, as they connect emotions to places and attribute them values, and a sense of inclusion and acceptance arise throughout time. Local-level agents have the knowledge on how their landscape dynamics can be identified, characterised and analysed. Therefore, they have the power to draw up plans that best describe their desires when it comes to its development.

Within the exchange of ideas, comes the definition of objectives and measures that somehow try to reconcile citizens' interests in favour of the landscape. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that the significant shifts in the economy and society lead to more rapid changes in the landscape and so, they must take early decisions in advance. As mentioned above, for the achievement of tasks, a sequence of steps must be taken that generally begins with the desired end and works backwards to the current status. These steps must take into consideration the responsible bodies for its implementation, the predicted schedule and financial means for its execution. All these items describe the operational approach of a landscape strategy. Described in the plan of actions, the operational approach includes different types of action that improve the overall performance of a strategy towards an ambitious landscape. For each specific task, a time horizon must be followed – in short-term, medium-term or long-term – to ensure its implementation on schedule, depending on how difficult it is to execute it. However, there are several constraints due to financing that can compromise its scheduling and, consequently, the efficiency of the strategy. Therefore, it is important that plans of action organise their

proposed tasks according to its priority of execution while predicting its costs and potential financial cuts that may prevent it.

Local-scale planning issues can differ on the size of agglomeration, type of environment, plus, on its social, economic and cultural dynamics. These are factors that influence the desires from civil society, local entities and authorities towards a specific landscape configuration and features, whether the determination of land use or the identification of natural and heritage features. Strategies and plans of actions that are enriched by the systematic consideration of key landscape elements, public participation and a more institutional consultation, while keeping in mind its supervision, revision and monitoring, are more likely to succeed as spatial tools that are continuously updated and amended. This way, local level coordination of actions is essential for strengthening higher-level policies, in defence of high-quality surroundings and living.

- **Directive no.9: Implement landscape monitoring arrays at all administrative levels**

For every policy, monitoring stages are demanded the supervising of actions in progress, to ensure they are on course or on schedule in meeting the objectives. In landscape planning, the monitoring of perceived changes in its evolution is necessary to learn from past experiences, to reassess implemented measures and to enhance trust in administrative managers and institutions. Monitoring a public interest phenomenon requires quantitative indicators to provide the public with the most accurate information possible. As an important condition for democratic verification, the selection of the core set of indicators needs to be considered to understand on how feasible the monitoring will be during the process of plan implementation: the choice of indicators must occur by consensus and the final system must be developed using a participatory process.

However, the application of indicators for landscape monitoring, in a meticulous and detailed way, appears to be a challenge since it considers quantitative and qualitative aspects from the physical, social, cultural and perceptual dimensions at all administrative levels, which makes it a very complex process. As different landscape indicators arrays were integrated, structured and applied throughout European countries, a set of systemic transversal criteria is, yet, to be found. Still, as landscape matter seems to be a common field of interest in technical and normative development, this shows a variety of approaches for landscape evaluation that, methodologically, can be very objectifiable. Developing a standard system of indicators is a necessary step to provide credibility to the outcomes of planning choices – the organisation of information should take the form of a georeferenced database, in order

to facilitate calculating and selecting the most appropriate data sources. Thus, a monitoring array plays a major role in landscape assessment.

When it comes to landscape monitoring, most of the participant parties of the European Landscape Convention are still looking for reference values to effectively assess its landscape conditions and determine whether observed developments can be considered positive or negative which, as mentioned above, remains to be challenging. Nevertheless, there are arrays that were a successful attempt to establish a national monitoring programme. For instance, the Swiss Landscape Monitoring System, known as LABES programme, developed by the Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV) of the Swiss Confederation. It measures the evolution of the landscape by using periodically identified indicators and taking into consideration the physical quality of the landscape and its subjective perception by the local population. According to its discussion of results, several points of more general character were recognised to be important for parties who are interested in applying the Swiss system into their context, to take into consideration:

Promotion of participatory planning settings	Landscape experts must have the willingness to accept a lay view from citizens in landscape assessment that is equally important
Data availability and temporal limitations	The efficiency of the monitoring process is achievable if the database – predominantly taken from land-use surveys, topographical maps – is secured for decades;
Selection of a core of indicators	Based on statistical considerations and expert knowledge, monitoring arrays must have a high-informative set of indicators that can capture many aspects of the development of landscapes – referred as “umbrella indicators” – and a set of others that include specific assessments. The prioritisation of criteria can be done through statistical methods, such as correlation analysis;
Representative temporal/spatial and thematic coverage of the indicator set for the area under consideration	For spatial representativeness, the indicator system is suited to depict landscape pattern at a regional scale and measure its heterogeneity. However, it is unclear to know how landscape variability can be displayed at lower levels. Furthermore, emerging thematic sets on emerging topics related to sectoral activities – energy, health, infrastructure – have not been covered in the indicator system.

Particularly, the Swiss Landscape Monitoring Programme addresses provisions on potential financial cuts that may affect the implementation of indicators – and, consequently, the performance monitoring process – through the definition of high-selective, yet, the reduced information content of the indicator set. It also identifies innovative indicators that were indispensable for monitoring, namely the light emissions in the perception of nocturne landscapes; the authenticity of urban and rural landscape elements and; the complexity, legibility, coherence and mystery of a perceived landscape structure. Although the criteria set is specified in the evaluation of Swiss landscapes, the monitoring programme gives transversal indicators that can be applied by other participant parties.

Spatial planning tools that take into action landscape directives are easier to monitor and evaluate. Monitoring stages are essential for the evaluation of the policy's outcomes at all administrative levels, facilitates the definition of objectives and measures in political making-decision process and improves performance targets. The use of repeated measurements through a system of indicators will show how the landscape has changed, but also whether the perception of these changes is constant throughout time or varies with the society's change of values.

- **Directive no.10: Create financial funds for landscape protection, management and planning**

The implementation of practical steps that somehow affect the execution of the whole landscape policy was already mentioned with the poor underestimation or poor understanding of landscape problems by society. However, there is another reason that also justifies its inefficient action, which is the lack or absence of financing, especially from the government as the main contributor. Efforts have been made in landscape investment by some of the ELC's signatory parties - through plans, Programmes and other strategies - and they were praised for its inclusion into their own policies. Yet, the most efficient landscape funds come from countries that have high annual gross domestic product values and, where culturally there is a consensus in investing in landscape protection and development. At European level, there are financial programmes from European Union – namely European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)¹⁶² or the Cohesion Fund¹⁶³ - that aim to strengthen economic and social cohesion, through the correction of imbalances between its regions¹⁶⁴ and, thus, recognised as major contributors for territorial development within its parties, particularly at regional and local levels.

¹⁶² https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/funding/erdf/ (1207)

¹⁶³ https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/funding/cohesion-fund/ (1207)

¹⁶⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/funding/erdf/ (1207)

When it comes to landscape funding, the main challenge is on how to appeal the state, its multiscale authorities and public or private sectors for them to come together and make it a priority in their intervention policies. Once more, there are ways to capture their attention and persuade them to do it so when it comes to these issues, one of which is the concept of reward. It is believed that feelings of pleasure and desire are much more aligned with anticipation plus motivation and so, by exemplifying benefits that they can experience or visualize after doing something in exchange, gives them a sense of purpose and self-satisfaction. Potential investors must be aware that, by providing money in favour of landscape protection, management and planning, they are contributing for better accessibility to higher-quality landscapes. This way, the landscape gets recognition for its significance and values – could be cultural, productive, recreational, natural, and so on – while enhancing a common sense of belonging within people and, consequently, improving their quality of life. They also must understand that it takes time to achieve a desired high-quality landscape. Nevertheless, timeline issues should not be interpreted as a preventive factor but more as a proof that landscape is worthy of long-term investment. Therefore, it is important to persuade potential investors to join in and create a landscape funding regime, sufficiently effective to take into action small baby steps towards higher achievement.

Conclusion

Although the mentioned directives contribute for the definition of a well-designed instruments, it should be noted that not all policies are perfect. As it was mentioned above, there are obstacles that might slow up the implementation of the strategy or, in some cases, prevent the execution of some tasks. Nevertheless, it is important that any policy – whether aimed at the landscape or a sectoral activity – predict and forecast potential difficulties towards better efficiency of its actions. Some efforts can be made in order to overcome these same obstacles, especially when considering financial cuts from the central government, for instance. Well- explained policies, strategies, programmes and plans are the ones that are more transparent in describing its intentions, its performance and its challenges. And so, communication is a key factor that not only strengthens the policy itself, but it also appeals the interest from the whole public, as they become more aware of what is happening around them. Particularly, the proposed National Landscape Policy of Portugal identifies several making or breaking points that may compromise its performance, such as: the underestimation and poor understanding of landscape problems within elected members and civil society; the absence of investment models for landscape financing, especially from the Central Government as its main contributor; the lack of proper evaluation of specialist training and education effectiveness aimed at professionals, technicians and higher-

degree students; the non-inclusion of quality objectives for landscape protection, management and planning in sectoral instruments and; the lack of efficiency of monitoring processes when evaluating top-down/ bottom-up cooperation between administrations and entities from all levels.

Attempts can be made in order to minimize or prevent the mentioned obstacles. Essentially, it comes down with the political will from elected members, civil society and other agents that have responsibilities in landscape management and planning. On one hand, administrations from the Central Government must not cooperate with the execution of measures that affect negatively landscape natural dynamics, favour potential bureaucratic approaches that compromise landscape spatial developments or, for instance, take into action unweight provisions that feed potential rivalries between neighbouring municipalities. At the same time, civil society must gain interest and become aware of their political rights in the agreement or disagreement of high-level decisions. This would imply an introspective assessment of the inter-scale cooperation within the country, in order to identify its weaknesses while searching for solutions that potentialize its improvement.

Proposal of a National Landscape Policy for Portugal: Description of the Landscape Quality Objectives

Annex C

C. Proposal of a National Landscape Policy for Portugal: Description of the Landscape Quality Objectives

This Annex describes in detail the referenced objectives of the present report, *Chapter V – Landscape Quality Objectives of the National Landscape Policy for Portugal*. Each objective is described in four topics: *Intended Vision*, which is the purpose of the objective; *Scale of Incidence*, this is, the administrative level in which the objective will be implemented; *Responsible actors*, which indicates the entities, as mentioned in the last chapter, responsible for its execution and; *Sectoral Landscape Directive*, that indicates the sectoral activity or activities in which the objective is addressed at lower levels, as a mandatory landscape directive.

However, it should be noted that the proposed objectives are aimed for do not describe much on its operational approach. And so, for the elaboration of an official National Landscape Policy, it invites the competent authorities for the detail of its measures and tasks, as well as having the political will to take them into action.

- **Quality Objectives aimed at Awareness-Raising of Landscape**

- a) Elaborate well-explained policies that follow landscape directives and take into consideration the opinions and perspective of citizens

Intended Vision
The implementation of tools related to landscape protection, management and planning or sectoral activities that affect the territory include public participation procedures in the design and monitoring of its provisions while gaining recognition and acceptance from the general public.
Scale of Incidence
National, Regional, Intermunicipal and Municipal levels
Responsible Actors
Central Government (responsible for the promotion of public participation and consultation processes, elaborating and executing the policies); State entities (responsible for collaborating with Central Government on the elaboration of programmes and plans); Civil society and private sectors (responsible for participating in public consultation processes)
Sectoral Landscape Directive
Addressed in all sectoral activities

Table 20 - Description of the Landscape Quality Objective a)

- b) Disclosure awareness-raising events sponsored by State and private entities or any other regional or local entity that have landscape responsibilities and addressed them to the widest public as possible, through means of communication

Intended Vision

The promotion of awareness-raising events is done in different cities and locations in prevention of potential partial interests and advertised through adequate means of communication, depending on the place and audience. The promotion of free or charged event is done while taking into consideration the financial status of the public target.

Scale of Incidence

Municipal level

Responsible Actors

State and private entities, regional and local entities that work on landscape matters (responsible for promoting and participating on awareness-raising events; civil society (responsible for participating in these events)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in all sectoral activities

- c) Promote at a National and International level the provisions and content of the National Landscape Policy

Intended Vision

The National Landscape Policy of Portugal is promoted through a website that disclosures annual landscape awards, conferences, seminaries, workshops, programmes, plans, publications, academic research studies and projects on landscape planning and development while identifying the agents responsible for its execution

Scale of Incidence

International, National, Regional, Intermunicipal and Municipal levels

Responsible Actors

Central Government, State entities, Committee of the National Landscape Policy (responsible for the dissemination of the provisions and content of National Landscape Policy of Portugal)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in all sectoral activities

- d) Promote landscape development and protection at the international level, through effective methods of partnership, engagement and agreement between public authorities, NGOs, the general public, voluntary organisations.

Intended Vision

Promote the exchange of knowledge at supranational level through the participation of national, regional and local entities with landscape responsibilities in the European Landscape Convention organisations RECEPT-ENELC for local and regional authorities; UNISCAPE for universities and CIVILSCAPE for civil society organisations

Scale of Incidence

International, National, Regional, Intermunicipal and Municipal levels

Responsible Actors

Central Government, State entities, Landscape Associations, Universities/ Academic research groups (responsible for engaging landscape protection, management and planning within their responsibilities)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in all sectoral activities

- **Quality Objectives aimed at Landscape Training and Education**

- e) Promote periodical training courses on nature, land-use and cultural heritage for elected members, competent authorities, technicians, academic researchers and associations from regional and local levels.

Intended Vision

Agents with landscape responsibilities are provided with technical aid from professional associations and state entities, through the establishment of inviting settings for discussion and decision-making processes on national programmes, plans and measures aimed to be implemented at lower levels.

Scale of Incidence

Municipal level

Responsible Actors

Spatial and Urban Planning Observatory (OOTU), entities from the Committee of the National Landscape Policy (responsible for the promotion and teaching of training courses)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in all sectoral activities

- f) Promote courses on landscape protection, management and planning to private sectors and owners, responsible for its impacts.

Intended Vision

Private sector must be aware on the needs of nature, heritage and landscape and invest in landscape funding, for the implementation of projects that enhance good protection, management and planning practices towards its high-quality.

Scale of Incidence

Municipal level

Responsible Actors

Spatial and Urban Planning Observatory (OOTU), entities from the Committee of the National Landscape Policy, in collaboration with the Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (CCDRs) (responsible for the promotion and teaching of training courses)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in all sectoral activities

- g) Promote strict cooperation between universities and professional entities, in order to increase awareness on landscape responsibilities outside the academic nuclei.

Intended Vision
Academic students are taking part of mandatory internship programmes promoted by landscape companies, enterprises and research centres during first degree courses. Implementation of a pilot-programme that test the performance of internship protocols that invite academic students to pursue its studies at master level – professional landscape companies and enterprises would hire students for a certain amount of years, and in exchange they would have to pay for a partial or full masters' scholarship.
Scale of Incidence
National level
Responsible Actors
Committee of the National Landscape Policy, particularly the General-Directorate of Education (responsible for the creation and dissemination of scholarships), IEFP – Institute of Employment and Training (responsible for the formal execution of scholarships contents and procedures), cooperation between Professional Associations, Universities, plus, landscape companies and enterprises (responsible for providing internship opportunities)
Sectoral Landscape Directive
Addressed in Education policy

- h) Elaborate a didactic guide on the education of landscape for primary schools.

Intended Vision
Children from 6 to 12 must recognise their own surrounding while being aware of the importance of nature, landscape and cultural heritage that contribute to high-quality living, sense of belonging and well-being aimed at younger citizens, as they are the future policymakers. Such accomplishment is based on the implementation of a didactic guideline as a compulsory tool in all public and private schools and integrate within a subject in its plan of studies, that can be adapted to older students as long-term measure.
Scale of Incidence
National level
Responsible Actors
Central Government (responsible for the elaboration and execution of a policy aimed at education), in collaboration with the Committee of the National Landscape Policy, particularly the General-Directorate of Education (responsible for the including education of landscape within the policy)
Sectoral Landscape Directive
Addressed in Education policy

- **Quality Objectives aimed at Landscape Identification and Evaluation**

- i) Invite academic researchers and experts to explore and study new methodologies on landscape identification, characterisation and evaluation processes.

Intended Vision
Researchers and experts work together for the study on landscape dynamics and impacts from social-cultural transformations; for the study of monitoring approaches at regional level and; for the designing of mandatory landscape tools, such as the Landscape Catalogues of Continental Portugal, the Landscape Catalogue of the Autonomous Region of the Azores, the Landscape Catalogue of the Autonomous Region of Madeira
Scale of Incidence
National and Regional levels
Responsible Actors
Central Government/ Republic Assemblies of the Autonomous Regions (responsible for the validation and execution of landscape tools aimed at regional level), academic research groups, in collaboration with professionals and the Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (responsible for the elaboration of the Landscape Catalogues)
Sectoral Landscape Directive
Addressed in all sectoral activities

- j) Create non-political parties composed by random citizens, following the principles of sortition democracy. The sample selection would be based on local census data aimed at citizens older than or equal to 18-years-old. Each neighbourhood would be represented by one party, responsible for the following functions, at this level

Intended Vision
Civil society must be able to express freely their opinions on landscape identification, characterisation and for the definition of quality objectives when submitted to participation techniques from random selected groups. Insights on local development from citizens are considered for the elaboration and annual monitoring of plans aimed at local scale. Random selected groups are the meeting point between citizens and local authorities.
Scale of Incidence
Municipal (Neighbourhood) level
Responsible Actors
City Councils (responsible for promoting and taking into action sortition democracy procedures), Civil Society, in collaboration with professionals (represented by a sample of random citizens, they are responsible for applying participation techniques), INE – National Institute of Statistics (responsible for providing census data), Professionals and Academic Research Groups (responsible for providing technical aid to random citizens in charge of the participatory procedures)
Sectoral Landscape Directive
Results of the participatory procedures must be addressed in all sectoral activities.

- k) Protect classified natural areas while acknowledging the tension between preserving and developing landscapes, in order to invest in its management and development while safeguarding its significant features.

Intended Vision
Identify core qualities, described as a unique configuration of natural, cultural and historical values in classified protected areas included within the National System of Protected and Classified Areas and rectified by means of the Protected Areas Spatial Planning Programmes (POAP) for cultural landscape development. Promote recreational use, management and protection within these areas while guaranteeing the financial aids for this purpose.
Scale of Incidence
National and Regional levels
Responsible Actors
Nature and Forest Conservation Institute, Portuguese Agency of Environment (define generic core qualities within the selected areas), Academic Research Groups, in collaboration with professionals (responsible for detailing core qualities at Regional level and include them in territorial management instruments), Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (responsible for promulgating detailing tasks)
Sectoral Landscape Directive
Addressed in Environment and Nature Conservation, plus, Spatial Planning policies

- l) Follow the principle of preservation through development, by safeguarding and restore cultural heritage elements and increase spatial quality

Intended Vision
Public and private entities work together for the financial support of heritage and archaeological infrastructure, plus, historical gardens that are valued for its relevance at a local scale and are at risk of abandonment. The promotion of studies on its core qualities, training programmes and university courses on this concept increases its field of action, by revitalising the area of the urban or rural surroundings and preserve them in the long-term.
Scale of Incidence
Regional and Municipal levels
Responsible Actors
Central Government/ Republic Assemblies from the Autonomous Regions and General-Directorate of Culture Heritage (responsible for promoting preservation through development principle at lower levels while encourage potential investors to finance projects), Regional-Directorate of Culture, in collaboration with Academic Research Groups (responsible for the elaboration core qualities map), Regional-Directorate of Culture (responsible for taking into action applied projects), Local authorities, entities and civil society (responsible for submitting projects that need restoration)
Sectoral Landscape Directive
Addressed in Cultural Heritage, Spatial Planning policies

- m) Ensure visual integration of infrastructure – housing; buildings for recreation, agricultural and forestry activities; road and rail networks; wind turbines; photovoltaic panels; lightning poles; transmission towers – in order to prevent territory fragmentation and visual quality damages

Intended Vision

The implementation of infrastructure takes into consideration citizens' will and ambitions on not jeopardising the quality of local landscapes. Its design respects soil use, natural values and dynamics, plus, the use of appropriate materials that better integrate and respect its surroundings while promoting the use of renewable sources. Particularly, for road, energy and lightning infrastructure, guideline plans with design solutions must be elaborated, for the study of pre-existing landscape values, its preservation and recovery.

Scale of Incidence

Regional level

Responsible Actors

Committee of the National Landscape Policy, in collaboration with professionals (responsible for providing technical aid to private sectors on infrastructure implementation); Academic Research Groups (responsible for the elaborating of guideline plans on landscape integration of infrastructure); Civil Society (responsible for participating in the elaboration of infrastructure-related policies, by giving opinions through public consultation processes)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in Energy, Infrastructure, Spatial Planning and Transport policies

- **Quality Objectives aimed at Landscape Management**

- n) Promote landscape management for forests and agricultural plots, taking into consideration nature and socio-economic current dynamics and needs

Intended Vision

The exploitation of native species for wood, paper production in forest areas is done through financial equalisation models or fiscal benefits that revitalise near-nature silviculture practices, allied with the use of technological gear (for instance, drones) during management and monitoring. This requires the strict cooperation between private sector enterprises and other owners that also have responsibilities in forest management. Development of forest and agricultural plots must follow higher-directive provisions from the Regional Forest Planning Programme (PROF), National Ecological Network (REN) and National Agricultural Network (REN)

Scale of Incidence

Regional level

Responsible Actors

Entities from the Committee of the National Policy in collaboration with Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (responsible for providing technical aid to private sectors and owners that intervene in forest and agriculture), Academic Research Groups (responsible for studying potential approaches in forest and agriculture management that are appealing for investment), private sectors and owners (responsible for take into action higher-level directives)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development policies

- o) Implement ecological compensation measures in forestry and agriculture, in order to mitigate the impacts of its development on biodiversity and ecosystem services

Intended Vision

Sectoral entities must predict and face the consequences of their own actions, by paying for any damage in land-use through the restoration of its natural values. Compensation measures are applied in protection of watercourses, groundwater and forest edges, as they contribute for the effectiveness of agriculture, forest, ecological areas management and its content;

Scale of Incidence

Regional level

Responsible Actors

Entities from the Committee of the National Policy in collaboration with Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (responsible for providing technical aid to private sectors and owners that intervene in forest and agriculture), private sectors and owners (responsible for taking into action higher-level directives)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development policies

- p) Promote the community management of wasteland

Intended Vision

Local associations and administrations are exclusively responsible for the management of registered wasteland available for lease, acquired by the General-Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development. These entities have the competences wasteland management practices, as they are provided with technical aid from specialised entities. They also have the autonomy for the promotion of any social, environmental and economic activity – for instance, forestry or agricultural exploitation – on ceded wasteland, only if they get a prior authorization by the State.

Scale of Incidence

Intermunicipal or Municipal level

Responsible Actors

Nature and Forest Conservation Institute (responsible for the wasteland identification survey); General-Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (responsible for the wasteland identification survey and setting up a cadastral regulation for wastelands); BALADI (responsible for teaching wasteland management through intensive courses, in cooperation with Nature and Forest Conservation Institute and General-Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development); wasteland management local entities (main responsible for managing wastelands at local level)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in Environment and Nature Conservation, plus, Forestry policies

- q) Create a trademark of the various micro-enterprise initiatives, for the promotion of local and regional agri-food production

Intended Vision

Disclosure of high-quality goods recognised at fair value that are subject to instruments of quality control and meet specific niche markets. The collaboration between producers from micro-companies that strive individually and, collectively, add value to the economic sector of the region aim for the promotion of responsible consumer habits, sustainable management good practices and entrepreneurship, with respect to landscape and territory identity.

Scale of Incidence

Regional level

Responsible Actors

Regional-Directorates of Agriculture and Fisheries, in collaboration with Central Government/ Republic Assemblies from the Autonomous Regions (responsible for dynamizing the brand, manage budgetary resources assigned to it, plus, the different actions that are carried out, in order to disseminate its values and contents)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in Agriculture and Rural Development policies

- r) Establish periodical inventories of waste, abandonment of earth, stones and vehicles, pollution of rivers and ponds – known as “black spots” – and define a plan of action towards its elimination

Intended Vision

Citizens are responsible for monitoring their own landscape, by filling out complaints with the description of “black spots” that have a negative impact on soil use, environment and landscape dynamics. This task is done through an open-source online map platform for real-time monitoring of “black spots”, which allows the public consultation of the inventoried spots, by clicking them, knowing the associated information and the state towards its elimination (ongoing, on hold, resolved).

Scale of Incidence

Municipal or Intermunicipal scale

Responsible Actors

Civil society (responsible for the creation and upload of complaints) and City Councils (responsible for the creation of an open-source platform and elimination of “black spots”)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Provisions must be addressed in all sectoral activities

- s) Promote the community management of vacant spaces at the local scale, in order to reintegrate them in the urban tissue

Intended Vision
Cooperation at neighbourhood level for the lease and management of vacant plots that are inserted in Planning and Management Operating Units (UOPG) for future urban development, according to the Municipal Spatial Planning Plans, and have potentialities for temporary recreational spaces. Citizens have the political will in the design of low-budget projects that are easy to implement, but also easy to dismantle, that attribute a new function to these areas, in respect with existing soil use, while taking into consideration its participant stakeholders and the resource allocation needed. The inclusion of self-financing measures within its management plan is encouraged, as it contributes for the relief of its income and management costs;
Scale of Incidence
Municipal (neighbourhood) level
Responsible Actors
City Council (responsible for landing the vacant plot) and Civil society (responsible for the management proposal of the vacant plot)
Sectoral Landscape Directive
Addressed in Spatial Planning policies

- **Quality Objectives aimed at Landscape Planning**

- t) Strengthen green assets, increase the recreational amenity value and improve the accessibility of the countryside from cities

Intended Vision
Collaboration between public and private entities with landscape responsibilities in the implementation of green infrastructures at a regional level, according to the Regional Structure of Environmental Protection and Valorisation (ERPVA) and at the local level, according to the Municipal Ecological Structure (EEM) spatial planning policies. With respect to landscape elements and dynamics, promote the design of green and blue infrastructures in order to safeguard biological structure, improve landscape connectivity – especially in peri-urban, industrial and coastal areas – and well-being of citizens.
Scale of Incidence
Regional and Intermunicipal or Municipal levels
Responsible Actors
City Councils (responsible for including measures on the Municipal Ecological Structure implementation within its field of action), professionals, in collaboration with private sectors (responsible for the design of the green infrastructure, as it result of a compromised agreement that favours the development of sectoral activities while following landscape protection, management and planning directives), Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (responsible for providing technical aid in its implementation)
Sectoral Landscape Directive
Addressed in Infrastructure, Environment and Nature Conservation and Spatial Planning policies

- u) Promote high-quality landscapes through well-designed pathways, cycleways and highways without damaging its surroundings

Intended Vision
The promotion of the surrounding landscapes is done through the design of linear infrastructure. For the enhancement of its visual values, viewpoints, services and equipment network, cultural and natural routes are included, in order to invite people for visit. The strict cooperation between municipalities must be reflected in the design of linear infrastructure, for higher advertising of local landscapes while preventing potential rivalries.
Scale of Incidence
National, Regional and Municipal levels
Responsible Actors
Infrastructures of Portugal (responsible for the monitoring of the design of linear infrastructure done by private sectors), City Council (responsible for promoting their local landscapes through linear infrastructures), Tourism of Portugal (responsible for promoting Portuguese landscapes associated with linear infrastructure)
Sectoral Landscape Directive
Addressed in Infrastructure, Spatial Planning and Tourism policies

- v) Adapt design solutions on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, in order to mitigate the impact of climate changes

Intended Vision
The use of materials and chemical fertilisers that somehow contribute for the emission of greenhouse gas emissions or contaminate the soil, groundwater and watercourses must be strictly prohibited. In the meantime, measures must be taken for favouring pedestrian fluxes within highly dense urban areas – for instance, the design of shared streets with 20/ km speed limit.
Scale of Incidence
Regional and Intermunicipal or Municipal levels
Responsible Actors
Academic Research Groups (responsible for studying the most appropriate solutions in climate change mitigation), City Councils (responsible for taking into action provisions for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, aimed at the local scale)
Sectoral Landscape Directive
Addressed in Climate Change, Environment and Nature Protection, Spatial Planning, plus, Transport policies

- **Quality Objectives aimed at Landscape Monitoring**

- w) Summon up periodical meetings with a Committee of the National Policy

Intended Vision

Landscape monitoring at national level is done by a committee responsible for the execution of the proposed National Policy, through periodical meetings with regional and local administrations, plus, public and private sectors, in order to evaluate its implementation status. During assessment stages, technical aid for good execution practices must be provided to lower level policymakers, towards the better performance of the Landscape Policy. The committee discloses the assessment results to the Spatial and Urban Planning Observatory (OOTU) and Central Government, every two years.

Scale of Incidence

National level

Responsible Actors

Spatial and Urban Planning Observatory (responsible for monitoring the performance of the territorial management instruments), Committee of the National Landscape Policy (responsible for overseeing the implementation and monitoring processes of the National Landscape Policy while summoning up meetings with all the participant agents)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in all sectoral activities

- x) Implement a monitoring array through systematic landscape observation, based on the perspective of physical and cultural elements related to landscape identity, sensations, biological richness, particularities or land use

Intended Vision

Landscape monitoring at regional level is done through satellite images, Geographic Information System (GIS), plus, survey inquiries filled in by citizens. Based on this database, a high-informative monitoring array must be created and tested in order to evaluate the status of the landscape while taking into consideration potential financial cuts.

Scale of Incidence

Regional level

Responsible Actors

Academic Research Groups, in collaboration with professionals (responsible for the elaboration of a monitoring array for each region, including the Autonomous Regions), National Institute of Statistics (responsible for elaborating the survey inquiries), Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (responsible for technical support and for validating the Regional Landscape Monitoring Programmes)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in all sectoral activities

- y) Include monitoring criteria at the local scale when elaborating a Landscape Plan of Action

Intended Vision

Landscape plans aimed at lower levels must describe its operational approach while taking into consideration public participation and decision-making procedures, for its implementation and monitoring, as they

contribute with insights towards its better performance. The exchange of knowledge between municipalities on implementation and monitoring approaches on these tools is encouraged.

Scale of Incidence

Intermunicipal or Municipal level

Responsible Actors

City Councils (responsible for the elaboration of the operational approach and for the monitoring report), Civil society (responsible for the elaboration of landscape quality objectives through participatory techniques, as well as giving insights on the implementation of the landscape plan of action during monitoring stages)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in all sectoral activities

- **Quality Objectives aimed at Landscape Financing**

- z) Create a financial fund for landscape protection, management and planning

Intended Vision

Local and regional landscape that are at risk of abandonment must be managed, safeguarded and planned. Financial aids must be combined into one fund exclusive for the preservation of landscape ecological, natural, cultural resources and dynamics. It must be borne in mind that capitalising in well managed landscapes invites for other future investments towards its development.

Scale of Incidence

Regional and Municipal level

Responsible Actors

Central government, private sectors and other potential investors, either regional and local entities or individuals (responsible for providing money for landscape protection, management and planning)

Sectoral Landscape Directive

Addressed in all sectoral activities

As mentioned above, landscape investment and funding are essential for the achievement of programmes and plans that respect its dynamics and assets. The present report proposes the creation of a landscape fund and addresses its responsibility specifically for the competent authorities that have the knowledge and criteria to implement such task. Although the proposal itself does not details on the operational approach of a potential financial aid, it takes into the consideration two case-studies of financial programmes from the participant parties of the European Landscape Convention (ELC), as they set an example of transversal partnership between landscape agents and monetary entities:

aa) *The Swiss Landscape Fund (Switzerland, 1991): A National Level Directive*

How can the National Landscape Policy adapt this case-study into its political context?

- By promoting overall cooperation between private and public sectors, authorities and entities, as the main contributors for landscape financing;
- By disseminating awareness-raising campaigns aimed at potential investors – for instance, private sectors and individuals – that have landscape responsibilities or interests in its management, to convince them its worth of investment;
- Disclosure seminars and workshops for elected members, technicians and civil society, for them to understand the importance of finance for landscape.

bb) *Flevoland Landscape Management Foundation (The Netherlands, 1986): A Regional Level Directive*

How can the National Landscape Policy adapt this case-study into its political context?

- By promoting regional cooperation between private and public sectors, authorities and entities that have landscape responsibilities;
- Through the implementation of a Regional Landscape Funding Programme with the financial aid from *Santa Casa de Misericórdia* Lottery, as they would also provide sponsorship for beneficiaries that work on behalf of environment and landscape quality;
- By creating a Regional Savings Account, managed by regional and local authorities, plus, other public and private entities in charge for its protection and management, with the support of *Crédito Agrícola* Bank, as they would adopt a similar saving system for account holders to donate money for landscape.

Working at the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia: Description of Tasks

Annex D

D. Working at the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia: Description of Tasks

a. Research on Promoted Highways, February of 2019

At the request of the Landscape Observatory, a research was done on car/ motorcycle routes (roads, highways) that were intentionally promoted or disclosure for its landscape integration, at European scale:

“Highway Routes in Europe

- *RouteYou – online community platform with a wide set of routes from around the world (www.routeyou.com)*
- *Portugal*
 - *The N2: The Route 66 of Portugal: <http://www.rotan2.pt/>; <https://www.facebook.com/Rotaen2/>; RouteYou: <https://www.routeyou.com/en-pt/route/view/5196091/touring-motorcycle-route/the-n2-the-route-66-of-portugal>*
 - *RouteYou: Motorroute through the Parque Natural de Sintra- Cascais - <https://www.routeyou.com/en-pt/route/view/4415416/touring-motorcycle-route/motorroute-through-the-parque-natural-de-sintra-cascais>*
 - *Rota dos Templários (in Portuguese) - <https://quilometroinfinito.com/rota-dos-templarios-passeio-de-moto/>*
 - *Estrada Atlântica (in Portuguese) - <https://quilometroinfinito.com/estrada-atlantica-portugal-de-moto/>*
 - *N222: The best route to drive in the world (in Portuguese); <https://quilometroinfinito.com/estrada-n222-pinhao-regua/>; <https://observador.pt/especiais/n222-melhor-estrada-do-mundo-portuguesa/>*
- *England*
 - *A1 East of England strategic study: stage 3 report - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a1-east-of-england-strategic-study-stage-3-report>*
 - *Adventures on the Great North Road – British Heritage Travel - <https://britishheritage.com/adventures-on-the-great-north-road>*
- *Ireland*
 - *The Ring of Kerry - <http://www.theringofkerry.com/>*

- Scotland

- *RouteYou: North Coast 500* - <https://www.routeyou.com/en-gb/route/view/3681807/touring-motorcycle-route/north-coast-500-route>

- France

- *RouteYou: Route des Grandes Alpes* - <https://www.routeyou.com/en-fr/route/view/2049305/touring-motorcycle-route/route-des-grandes-alpes>;
- *RouteYou: Loire* - <https://www.routeyou.com/en-fr/route/view/4743302/touring-motorcycle-route/loire>;
- *RouteYou: Forest of Argonne motor route* - <https://www.routeyou.com/en-fr/route/view/5534213/touring-motorcycle-route/forest-of-argonne-motor-route>;
- *La Route Napoléon (in French)* - <http://www.route-napoleon.com/>;
- *Dangerous Roads: Col de Turini* - <https://www.dangerousroads.org/europe/france/95-col-de-turini-france.html>;
- *Route Nationale 7 em Provence* - <https://www.provence7.com/symbole-7/nationale-7/>;
- *Route Nationale 7* - <http://routenationale7.blogspot.com/>;
- *Route Nationale 7: L'ancienne route des vacances* - <https://www.place-des-vacances.com/dossier-thematique-route-des-vacances-62.html>;
- *Route Nationale 6* - <http://nationale6.com/>;
- *Sur ma route... RN6: Les Rondeurs du Morvan (I)* - http://www.surma-route.net/nationale_6/n6_1.html

- Switzerland

- *RouteYou: Grand Tour of Switzerland (Genève-Zurich)* - <https://www.routeyou.com/en-ch/route/view/4275023/touring-motorcycle-route/grand-tour-of-switzerland-geneve-zurich>;
- *My Switzerland: Furka Pass* - <https://www.myswitzerland.com/es/furka-pass.html>

- Germany

- *The Sunny Side of Germany: Tourist Routes (access to several links)* - <https://www.tourism-bw.com/Book-a-Break/Tourist-Routes>
- *Brian's Guide to Getting Around Germany – National Transport: The Autobahn* - <http://www.gettingaroundgermany.info/autobahn.shtml>

- *Autobahn-atlas: Website of the German Autobahn network - http://autobahnatlas-online.de/index_e.html*

- *Romania*
 - *Romania's Scenic Drives - <http://romaniatourism.com/scenic-drives-romania.html>*
 - *Welcome to Romania: Road DN7C (interactive map of sights) - https://www.welcometoromania.eu/DN7c/DN7c_Harta_Objiective_e.htm*

- *Italy*
 - *Amalfitana Coast - <https://www.amalficoast.com/>*
 - *RouteYou: Along the amazing Amalfi Coast - <https://www.routeyou.com/en-it/route/view/4767260/touring-motorcycle-route/along-the-amazing-amalfi-coast>*
 - *Guide Dolomiti: The Great Dolomites Road - <https://www.guidedolomiti.com/en/great-dolomites-road/>*
 - *Roads to Drive: Grande Strada delle Dolomiti - <http://roadstodrive.com/grande-strada-delle-dolomiti/>*
 - *Passo Stelvio - <https://www.stelvio.net/english/>*

- *Norway*
 - *Norwegian Scenic Routes - <https://www.nasjonaleturistveger.no/en/routes>*

Of the collected data, the Portuguese's National Road 2 (EN-2) – which connects Faro to Chaves – stands out for its awareness-rising campaigns, through events and social media.

- b. Teaching Landscape to Architect, Geography and History students, March of 2019

The Landscape Observatory of Catalonia was required to participate in a European educational project on teaching landscape to academic students. The task was to list the main international treaties and conventions, particularly the European Landscape Convention (ELC) and its provisions, that contributed to the research on landscape matters and the implementation of policies aimed at landscape:

“List of Contents on Landscape Matters

International Institutions – participants, objectives

- *United Nations (UN)*
- *United Nation Environment (UNEP)*
- *ICOMOS*
- *IUCN*
- *NGO's – for environment issues (WWF, Greenpeace)*

European Institutions – participants, objectives

- *Council of Europe*
- *European Union*
- *IFLA*
- *NGO's – for landscape issues (Uniscape, Civilscape)*

Conventions, Regimes and Instruments

- *1964: The Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites*
- *1965: ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites)*
- *1971: Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as a Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar)*
- *1972: United Nations Conference on Human Environment (Stockholm); UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris)*
- *1979: Council of Europe Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne)*
- *1981: Florence Charter on Historic Gardens (ICOMOS-IFLA)*
- *1983: 6th European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial and Regional Planning (CEMAT); Torremolinos Charter: was important to define a strategy for spatial planning at regional scale and Awareness Raising to better sedimentation of Europe's identity*
- *1985: Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada)*
- *1992: Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro), Agenda 21; Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (revised); inclusion of "Cultural Landscape" category into the Paris Convention of 1972;*
- *1993: Mediterranean Landscape Charter: landscape conservation and management as an awareness for ecological and historical landscape values*

- 1994: European Environmental Agency publishes “Europe’s Environment: The Dobbris Assessment”: expresses the hope that the Council of Europe will take the lead in drawing up a European Convention on Rural Landscapes; 1st Plenary Session on the Council of Europe’s Congress of Local and Regional Authorities (CLRAE)
- 1995: Publication of “Parks of Life: Actions for Protected Areas in Europe” by IUCN
- 1996: Council of Europe Pan-European Strategy for Biologic and Landscape Diversity
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- 2011: Biodiversity Strategy 2020
- 2016: Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development
- 2018: European Year of Cultural Heritage

The Importance of the European Landscape Convention

- *Definitions, Scope, General and Specific Objectives;*
 - *Example of case-studies – territorial management tools, landscape policies and/ strategies:*
-
- ✓ *Switzerland: Concept “Paysaige Suisse”, Landscape 2020*
 - ✓ *The Netherlands: Belvedere Policy, Agenda Landschap*
 - ✓ *Finland: Cultural Environment Strategy*
 - ✓ *Portugal: Architecture and Landscape National Policy*
 - ✓ *Catalonia: Landscape Catalogues, CATPAISATGE 2020*
 - ✓ *Andorra: National Landscape Strategy of Andorra*
 - ✓ *...”*

c. The European Landscape Convention Information System (ELCIS) Report of Catalonia, April-June of 2019

At the request of the Landscape Observatory, a review and update were made on the ELCIS' report of the Autonomous Region of Catalonia, which was previously filled out by the Observatory in 2013. It should be noted that the content of the 2013 report contributed highly for the inventory of Catalonia's case-study. The final version was submitted in June.

d. International Symposium: Landscape, Agriculture and Women ("*Simposi internacional: Paisatge, Agricultura i Dona*") - Cartoixa d'Escaladei (Priorat), May 9th – May 10th of 2019: A Brief Report¹⁶⁵

Organised by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, this International Symposium offered a two-day experience of the landscape of the county of Priorat. Located in the province of Tarragona, Priorat is known for its disparate relief, where mountain ranges, vineyards and olive groves dominate the landscape. The small village of La Cartoixa d'Escaladei hosted this seminar about agricultural landscape values, profitable models, co-operative projects that empower women while it gave insights on the concept of governance towards new relationships with the political and institutional powers in these places. The subjects that were up for discussion were the following:

- **The values of landscape: small-scaled agriculture** – speech on the development of small-scale agricultural model, that are highly relevant for its traditional, coherent and faithful relationship to the land;
- **The landscape values of Priorat**: intervention on the twelve years of work on the UNESCO World Heritage candidacy that enable public participation and discussion about the future of their local landscape, through planning projects and educational programmes;
- **A new management model and new ways of governance**: discussion on a mainstream management model, in which all the stakeholders are represented and in a horizontal way, that involves learning a new distribution of roles, specially the granting of power to the citizens.
- **Agroecology**: intervention on the concept that deals with the ecologic, socio-economic and political perspective in an integrated way. It includes definitions such as biodiversity, recycling nutrients, resilience against climate change, diversity and synergies. It combats the current agricultural

¹⁶⁵ <http://pad.catpaisatge.net/summary/?lang=en>

exploitation model – the excessive use of insecticides and pesticides, insufficient budgets destined to agriculture or agricultural crops, etc;

- ***Empowering women in the agricultural world***: exchange of experiences from around the world in which women are the central hub of the agricultural world. It highlighted the empowerment of women based on agricultural activity, their task in transmitting knowledge, the management and economic independence it offers them, the family health they get from it, the environmental respect with which they work, etc;
- ***The Land Banks***: intervention on the management of abandonment land in rural areas;
- ***Sustainable Tourism***: discussion on the need to manage tourism flows and its “carrying capacities”, in order to avoid potential pressures. Local participation and awareness are determinant factors in the governance of tourism towards the sustainable development of territories.

Above all, the seminar aimed to create links between landscapes, initiatives and projects from all over the world that work towards the recognition of these agricultural models, their feasibility, and the safeguarding of the irreplaceable biocultural capital that they represent.

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