

LP3LP

Landscape Policy for the Three Countries Park

Targeted Analysis 2013/2/21

Atlas of Maps | 31/12/2013

(Revision | 31/03/2014)

This report presents the draft final results of a Targeted Analysis conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2013 Programme, partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

The partnership behind the ESPON Programme consists of the EU Commission and the Member States of the EU27, plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Each partner is represented in the ESPON Monitoring Committee.

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This basic report exists only in an electronic version.

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A) Analytical Maps showing the 3LP Territory in its European Context

In this first part, analytical maps showing the 3LP territory in its European context are presented. First, regarding the divergence of landscape-conceptions throughout Europe, including the tri-national region of the 3LP, second regarding its geomorphological/historical context, third a map shows other CBPMR that have been used as a base for comparison with the 3LP, finally a map shows the polycentric cross-border structure in terms of morphological urban area (MUA) and functional urban area (FUA).

Map 1 - 3LP - European Landscape Convention and Landscape Policies

Throughout Europe, two major conceptions of landscape emerge: the Culturalist (or aesthetical) conception where the territory is seen as the result of interaction between men and nature that brings our historical, aesthetic and symbolic values of a landscape. The second is the Naturalist (or functionalist) conception and is more related to natural sciences (including geographical, environmental and eco-biological sciences). The focus is made on functioning of ecosystems.

Two dimensions are superimposed on this information:

- Whether the notion of landscape has a long tradition and was early taken into account in the national planning practice or, on the contrary appears late and is not considered as a major issue.
- Whether landscape management is strongly or poorly integrated into regional / town planning policies and cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies.

Map 2 - 3LP in the N-W European Geomorphological and Historical Context

The 3LP is in the middle of an ancient and densely populated area that can be considered as part of the historic backbone of Europe. Permanent settlement started in the period of 4500 BC on the loess grounds. The Roman era has seen a development of agriculture in the area. It then became the centre of the empire of Charlemagne between 750 and 850. During the 12th and 13th centuries, important commercial flows took place between Northern Italy and Flanders. In the course of the 16th century parts of the 3LP region began to specialize in agricultural production (development of the bocage landscape in the 'Pays de Herve'). The treaties of Vienna (1815) and London (1839) divided the 3LP region over three nation states, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium. During the 19th century, coal mining developed around Liège and in the Northern part of the 3LP landscape. The rest of the 20th century is mostly marked by the disappearing of dichotomy between rural and urban areas both in terms of morphology of space and life styles.

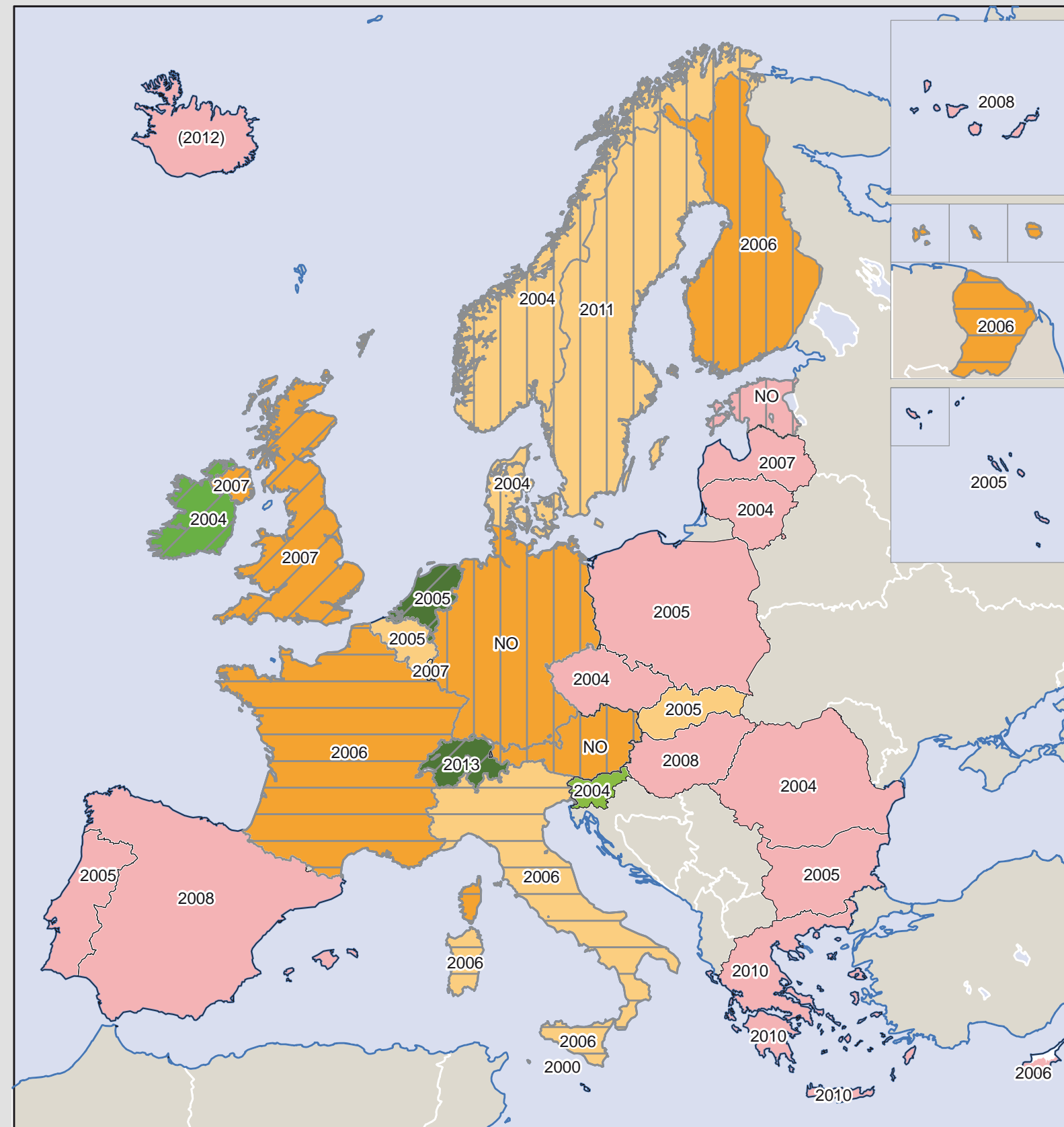
Map 3 - 3LP and other comparable CBPMR and Non-Cross Border Polycentric Parks

The different components of the landscape identity are to be compared to other regions in Europe. Choice is made to compare the 3LP with other cross border polycentric metropolitan regions (CBPMR) in line with the METROBORDER project findings. Each of those CBPMRs has several urban cores forming the morphological urban area (MUA) and several functional areas (FUA). Two cases, even though they do not show a cross border situation, are of interest: Upper Veluwe (NL) and Central Tuscany Agricultural Park (IT). Each shows a polycentric organization of cities in relation with an open rural area.

Map 4 - Urban Typology Euroregio MAHHL

Maastricht / Aachen / Heerlen / Hasselt / Liege cities are forming a polycentric cross-border structure called MAHHL. They are seen as an employment core - the morphological urban area (MUA) - surrounded by a labour pool formed by several functional areas (FUA). That labour pool is defined as a set of municipalities that send workers (generally more than 10%) to the MUA.

MAP 1 - 3LP - EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION AND LANDSCAPE POLICIES



Legend

Apparition of landscape in national policies

	Late	Early
-		
+		

Integration of landscape in sectoral policies (integrated landscape policy)

No data

Traditionally culturalist conception

Traditionally naturalist conception

Traditionally naturalist/culturalist conception

No data

2012 Date of entry into force of European landscape convention

(2012) Date of signature of European landscape convention

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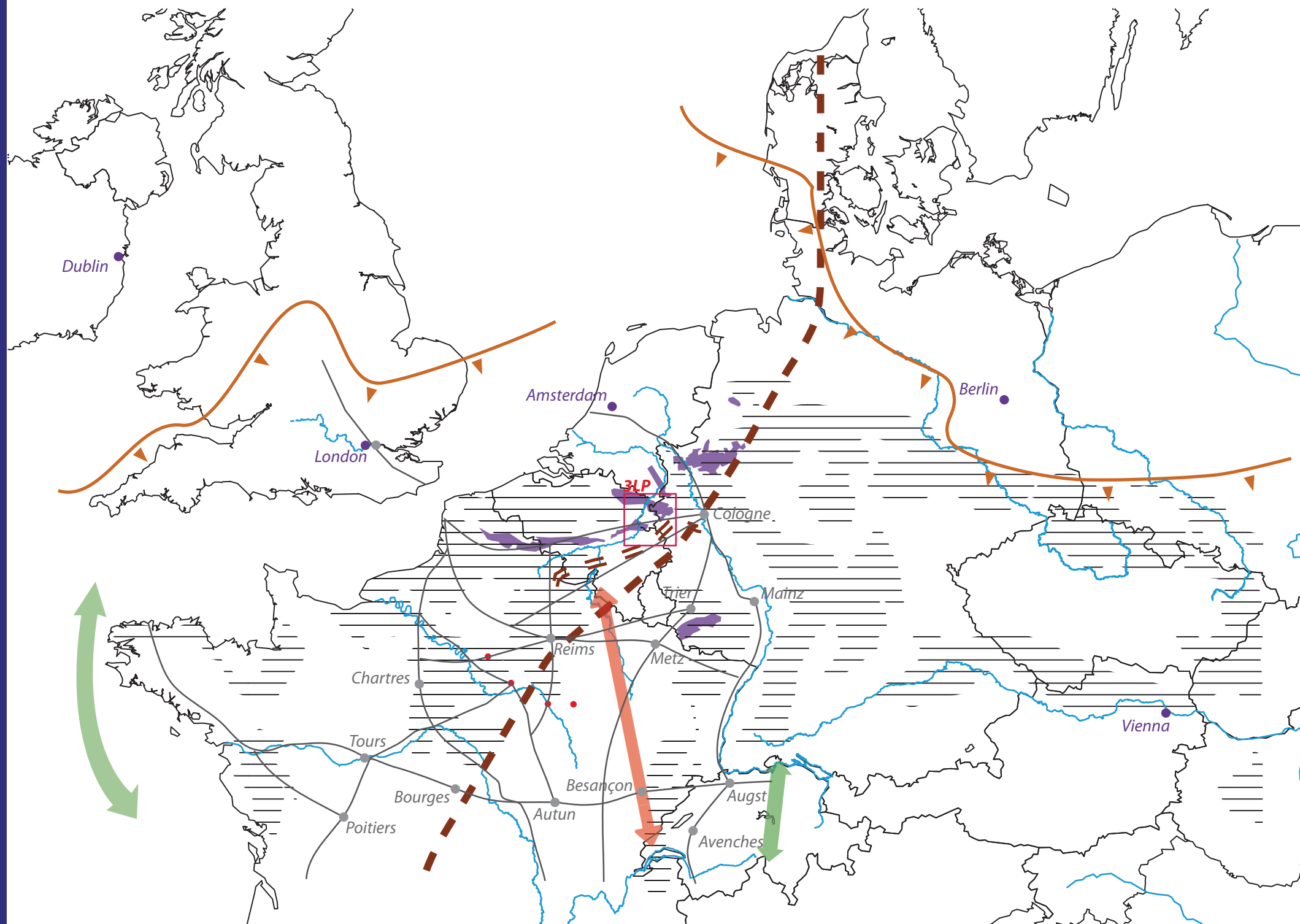


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Regional level: NUTS 0
Source: ESPON project LP3LP, RWTH/WUR/IGEAT
Origin of data: Treaty Office on <http://conventions.coe.int>
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MAP 2 - 3LP IN THE N-W EUROPEAN GEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT



Legend

NATURAL ELEMENTS

- Rivers
- Limit between atlantic and continental biogeographic areas
- Limit between plains of NW Europe and Ardennes-Eifel
- Maximum extension of last glaciation (20 000 years)
- Main deposits of loess (fertile soil)

ROMAN EMPIRE

- Roman road
- Main cities during Roman Empire

MIDDLE AGE (12th-13th centuries)

- Commercial route between Northern Italy and Flanders
- Champagne fairs

13th-14th CENTURIES

- New commercial routes : Gibraltar (sea route) and Saint-Gothard (1237)

COLONIAL EMPIRES (16th century)

- Main cities in 16th century (Paris, Venice, Napoli = 100 000 inhabitants)

EVE OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (18th century)

- Main cities in 18th century
- Coal mining areas in Belgium, Netherlands, Germany and Northern France

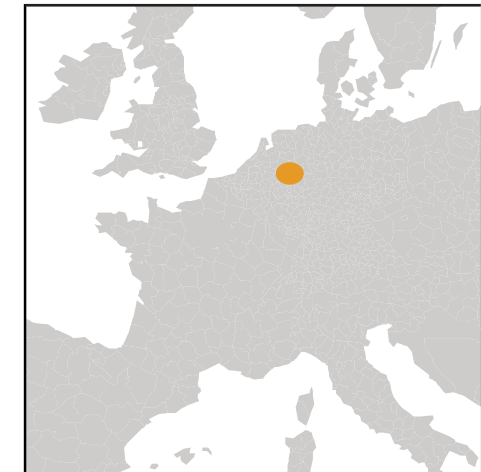
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Source: ESPON project LP3LP, RWTH/WUR/IGAT
Origin of data: European Loess Map from 2007, Dagmar Haase/UFZ

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MAP 3 - 3LP, OTHER COMPARABLE CBPMR AND NON-CROSS BORDER POLYCENTRIC PARKS



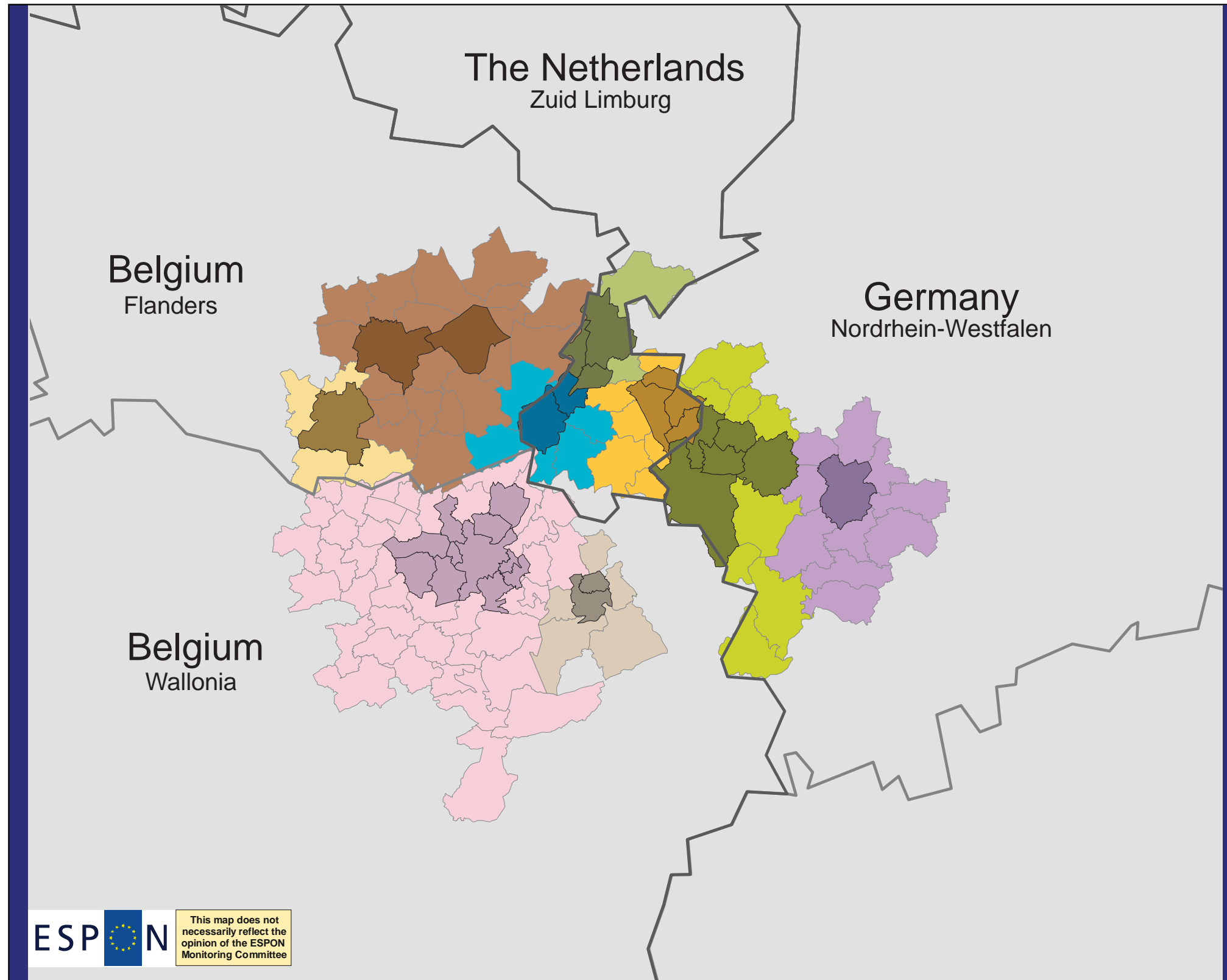
Legend

-  CBPMR - Fonctionnal Urban Area (FUA)
-  CBPMR - Morphological Urban Area (MUA)
-  Hoge Veluwe
-  Central Tuscany Natural Park



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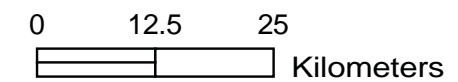
**MAP 4 - URBAN TYPOLOGY
EUROREGION MAHHL**



Legend

	MUA	>	FUA
Aachen			
Düren			
Geleen			
Hasselt-Genk			
Heerlen			
Liège			
Maastricht			
Sint-Truiden			
Verviers			
NUTS 0 border			
NUTS 1 border			

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Source : ESPON project LP3LP, RWTH/WUR/IGEAT
Origin of Data: ESPON 1.4.3, ESPON Metroborder

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B) Analytical Maps of the 3LP Territory

In this part we present the Analytical maps of the 3LP territory, (GIS data synchronized by the TPG). A short description of the maps follows below. These maps have served as underlying layers, e.g. for the landscape perspective or the thematic strategies, however it is hoped that they will also serve more broadly for the future development of the 3LP and other cross-border initiatives that take the physical dimension of territory into account.

Map 5 - Base map

Showing major cities of the 3LP area and a selection of landcover types (forests and pastures). Note e.g. the fragmented river corridors, urbanization patterns in Belgium or the coal belt stretching from Aachen to Heerlen, or the dominance of pastures and forests in the Southern part of the 3LP.

Map 6 - Topography

This map provides similar informations at greater detail.

Map 7 - Aerial map

Here, the “varied green character“, as it is one of the 5 core qualities of the 3LP, becomes evident. Note also e.g. the larger patches of the agricultural open field landscapes: The Jülicher Börde in the North-east or the Haspengouw in the South-west. These areas emerged at the location of fertile loess soils.

Map 8 - Elevation

Here, the “diversified relief“, as it is one of the 5 core qualities of the 3LP, becomes evident. Note e.g. the river valleys and plateaus, but also the smaller scale elements like the landfills in the “Aachen - Heerlen - Genk - Hasselt“-coal belt.

Map 9 - Slopes

This map is created from Map 8 and was used for finding appropriate areas for the landscape perspectives 2nd principle „Forest on steep slopes“.

Map 10 - Water system

Showing a variety of subwatersheds of the Maas River Basin, going across national borders. However, note also that not all rivers shown on the map are belonging within the Maas River watershed.

Map 11 - Land Cover

This map shows clearly the high diversity of different land cover types within one region.

Map 12 - Historical map

Showing the status of the 3LP territory around ca. 1850, at the advent of the first industrial revolution. Note e.g. the amount of pastures next to streams and the village patterns scattered throughout the landscape - avoiding the flood plains.

Map 13 - Cultural heritage

The amount of cultural heritage within the region is impressive and difficult to grasp across borders, since inventories are usually made according to specific national or even regional standards. This map provided one of the starting points for the „Cultural Heritage and Access Strategy“ of the 3LP.

Map 14 - Natural heritage

Especially showing „Natura 2000“ areas within the 3LP. The majority of these protected areas crosses the 3LP in a North-West - South-East direction, representing an important European ecological corridor and opportunities to improve it.

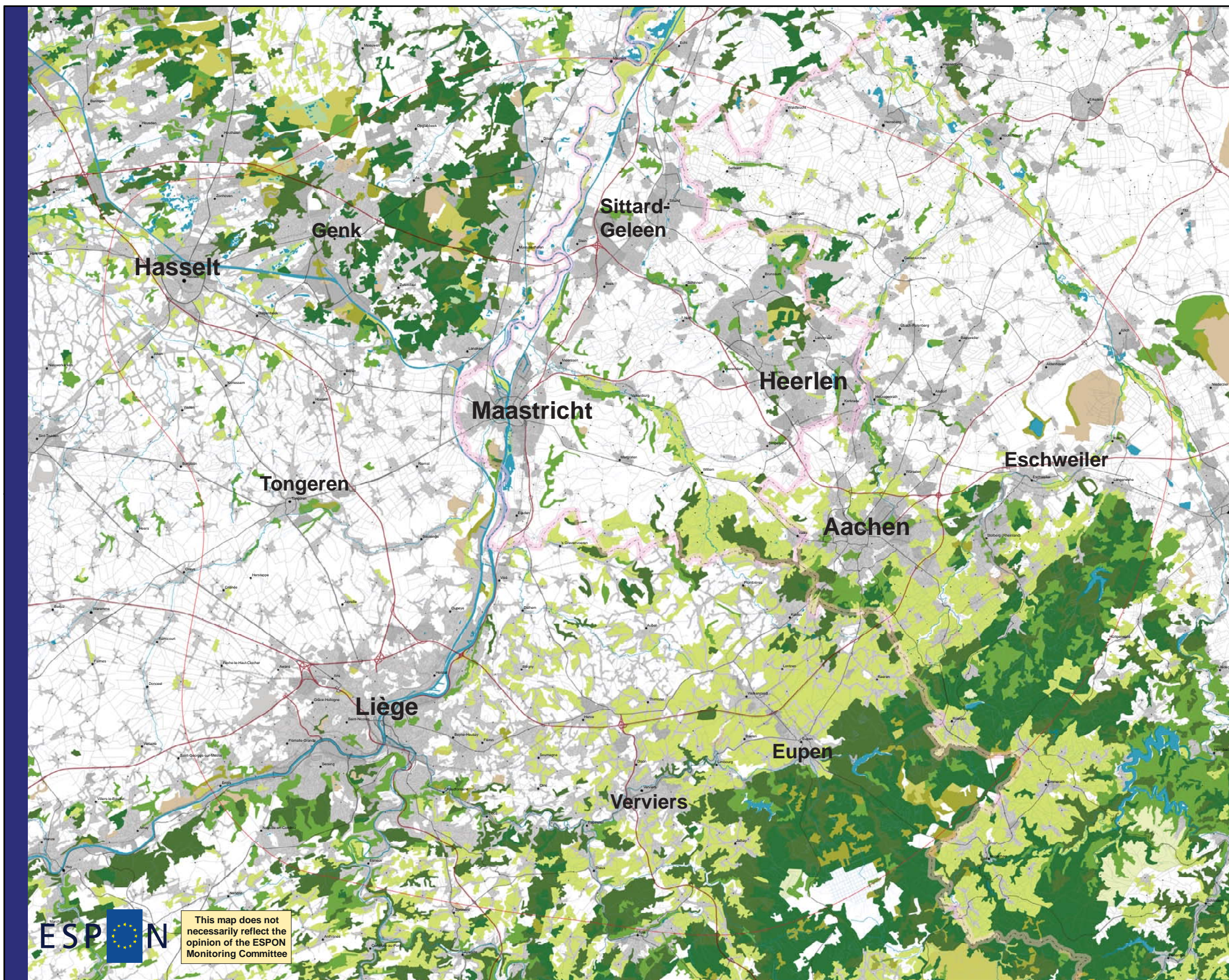
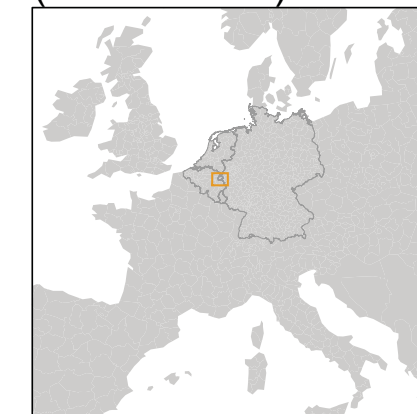
Map 15 - Regional stakeholder initiatives in the 3LP

The 3LP is a pioneer of cross-border landscape approaches. This is demonstrated by this map (certainly not all cross-border regions in Europe would show such an amount of initiatives if drawing the same map).

Map 16 - Land Ownership in the Städteregion Aachen (DE) part of the 3LP

This map reveals that most of the proposals brought forward by the LP3LP project would happen on privately owned land.

**MAP 5 - BASE MAP
(2006 - 2012)**



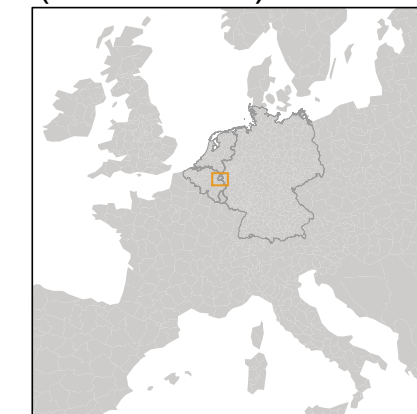
Legend

- National boundaries
- Project boundaries
- Municipalities
- Railroads
- Motorways
- Main roads
- Roads other
- Waters
- Industrial**
- Industrial or commercial units
- Mineral extraction sites
- Vegetation forested**
- Green urban areas
- Broad-leaved forests
- Mixed forest
- Coniferous forest
- Transitional woodland-shrub
- Vegetation agricultural**
- Pastures
- Natural Grasslands
- Vegetation wetlands**
- Moors and heathland
- Inland marshes
- Urban**
- Continuous urban fabric
- Discontinuous urban fabric
- Airports



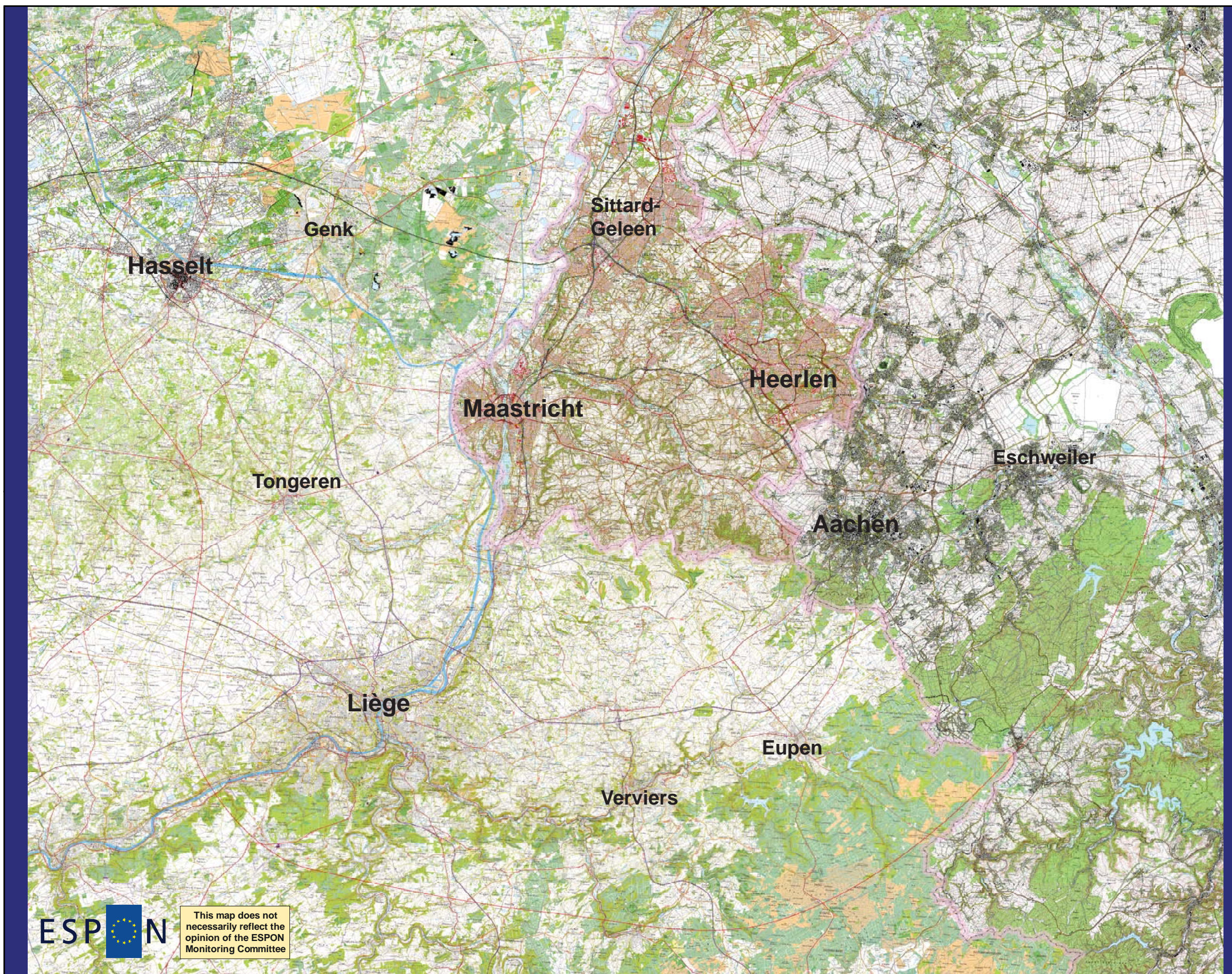
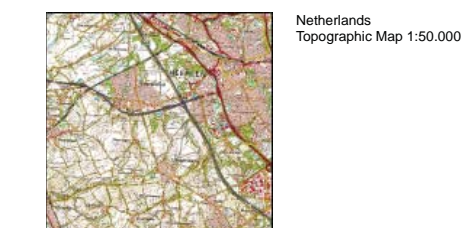
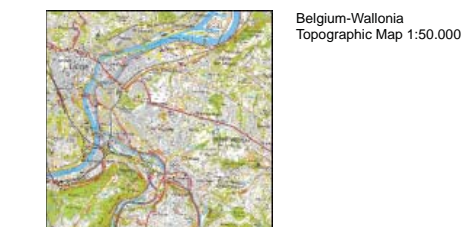
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**MAP 6 - TOPOGRAPHY
(2001-2012)**



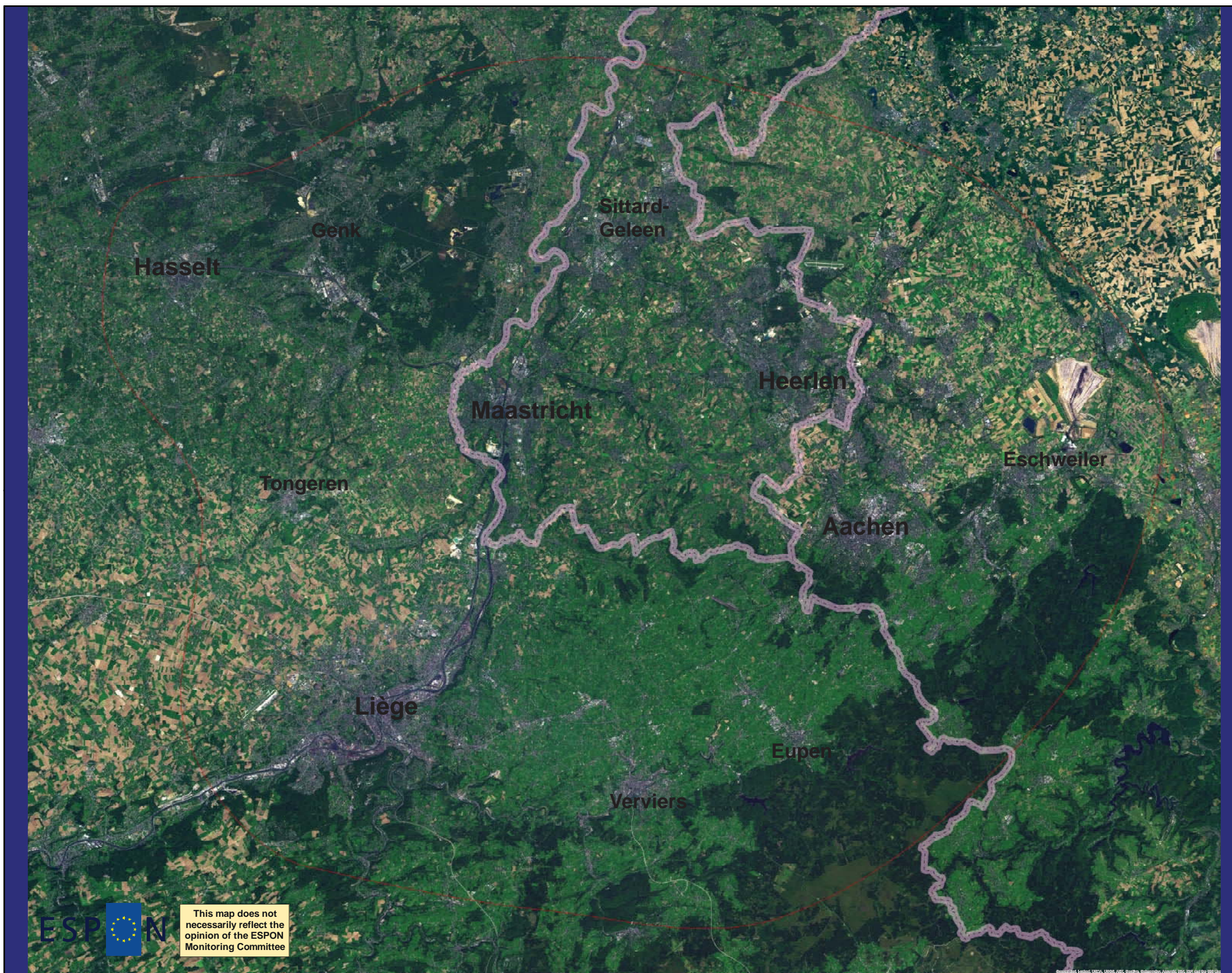
Legend

- National boundaries
- Project boundaries



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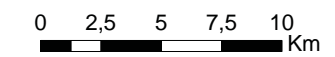
MAP 7 - AERIAL MAP



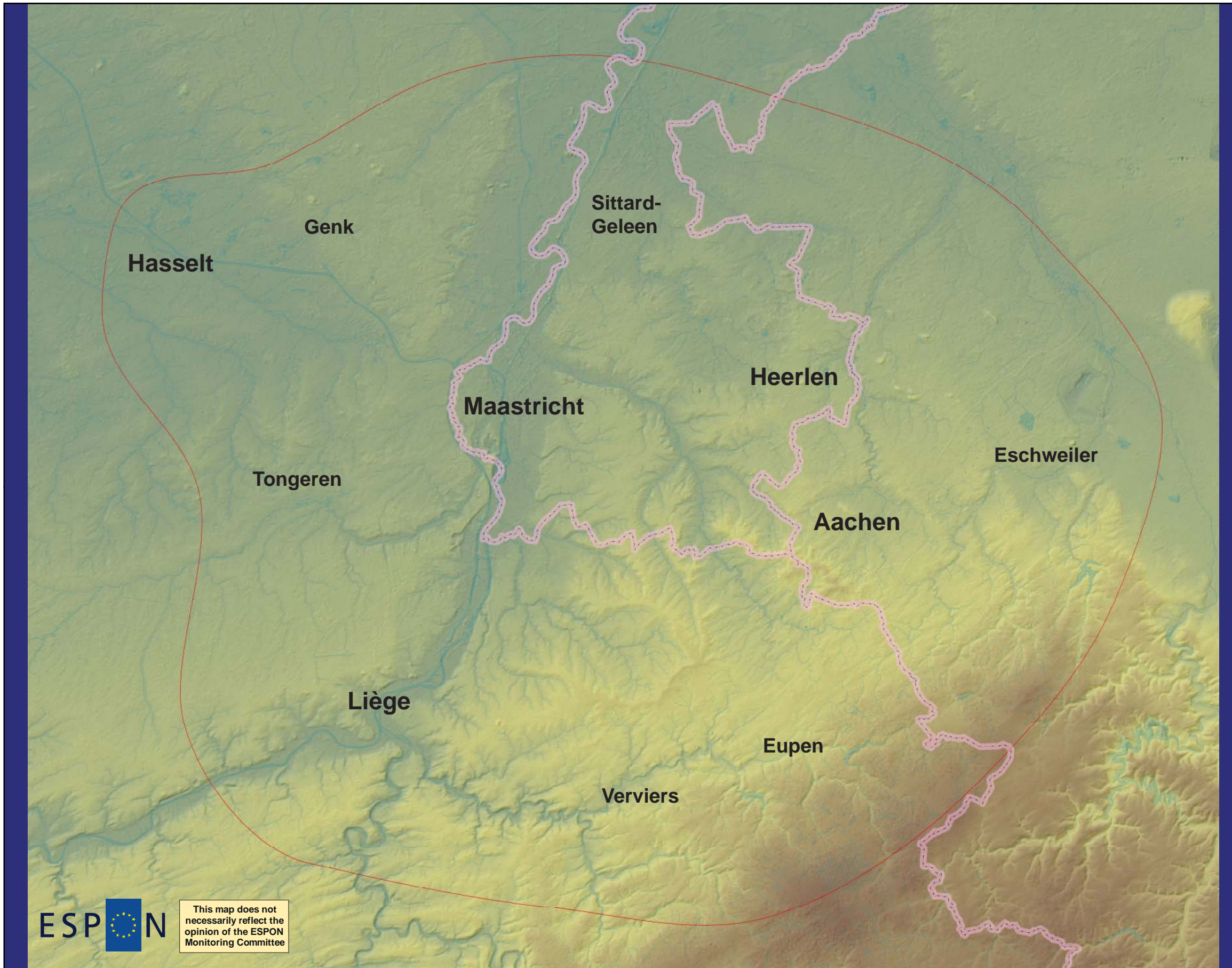
Legend

- - - National boundaries
- Project boundaries

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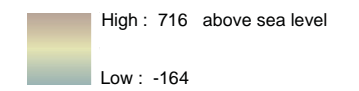
MAP 8 - ELEVATION



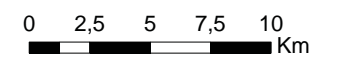
Legend

- - - National boundaries
- Project boundaries
- Water system

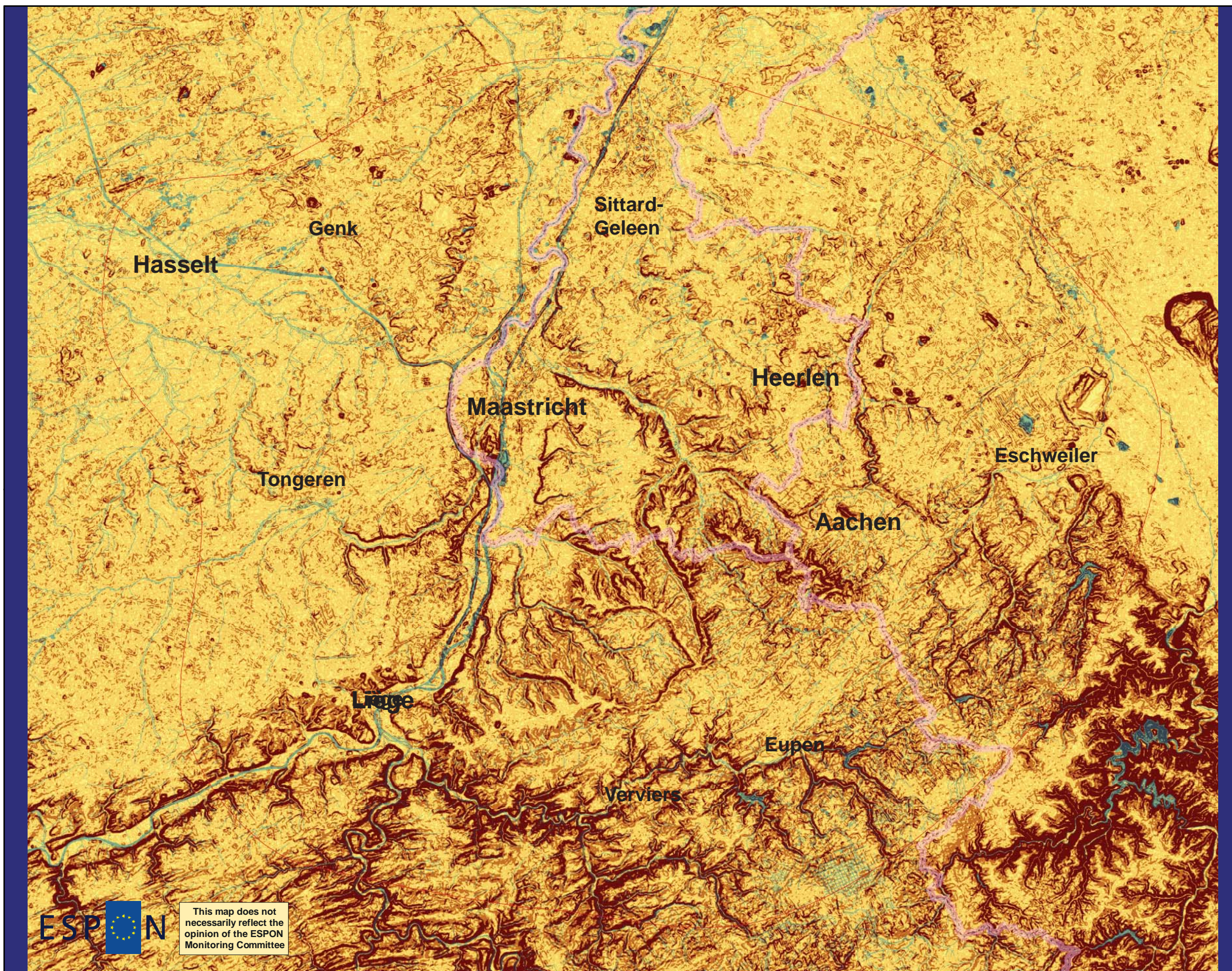
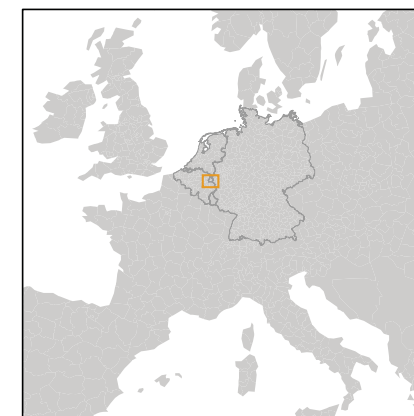
Elevation



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MAP 9 - SLOPE



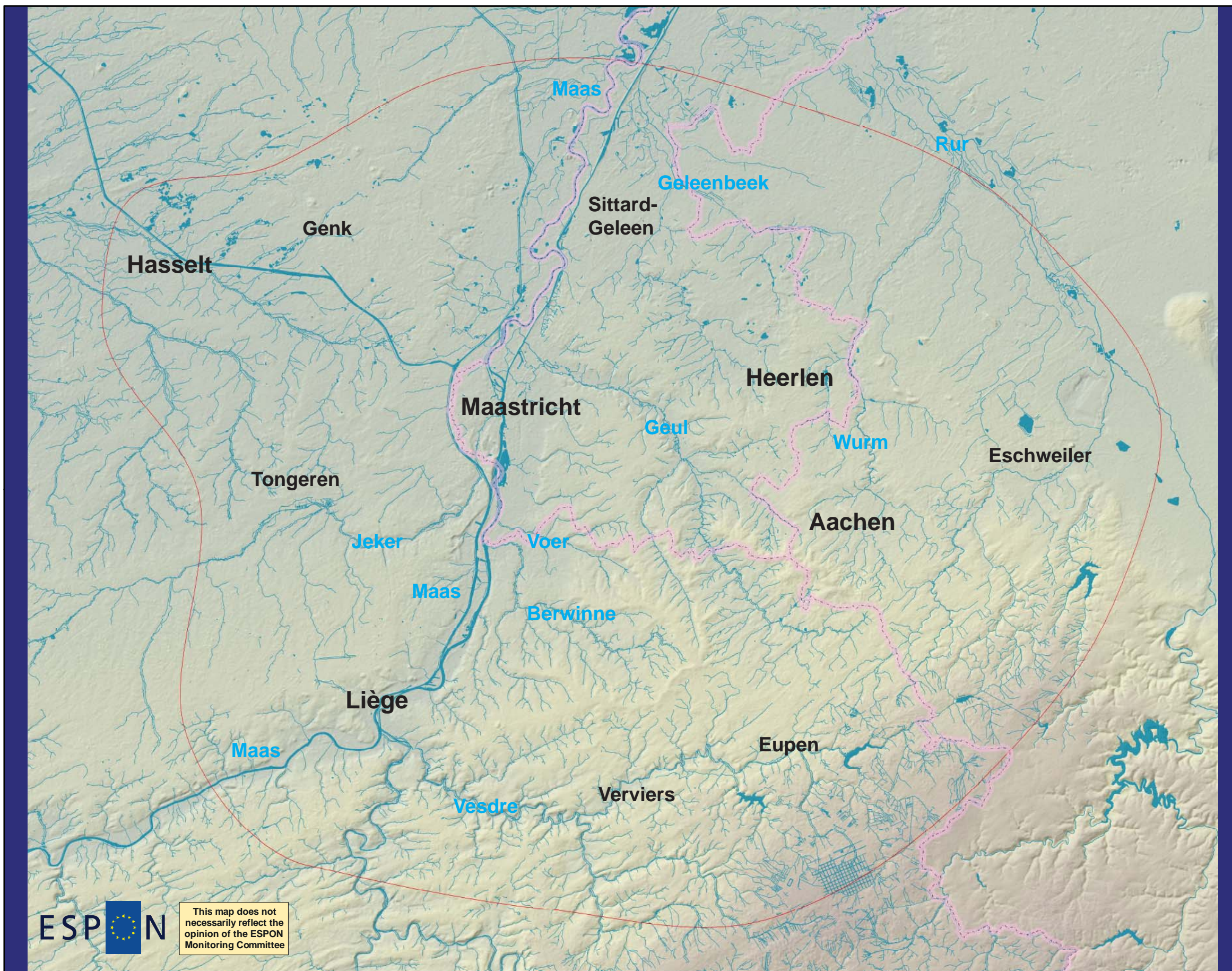
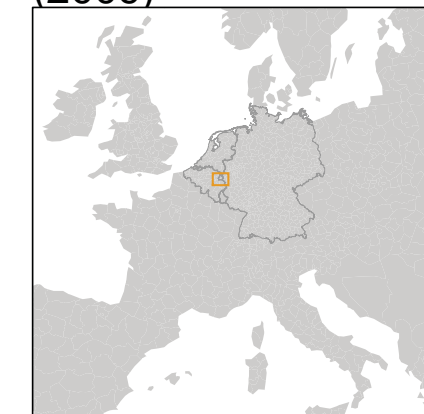
Legend

- National boundaries
 - Project boundaries
 - Water system
- Slope**
- 0 - 1 Degree
 - 1 - 4
 - 4 - 8
 - > 8

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**MAP 10 - WATER SYSTEM
(2009)**



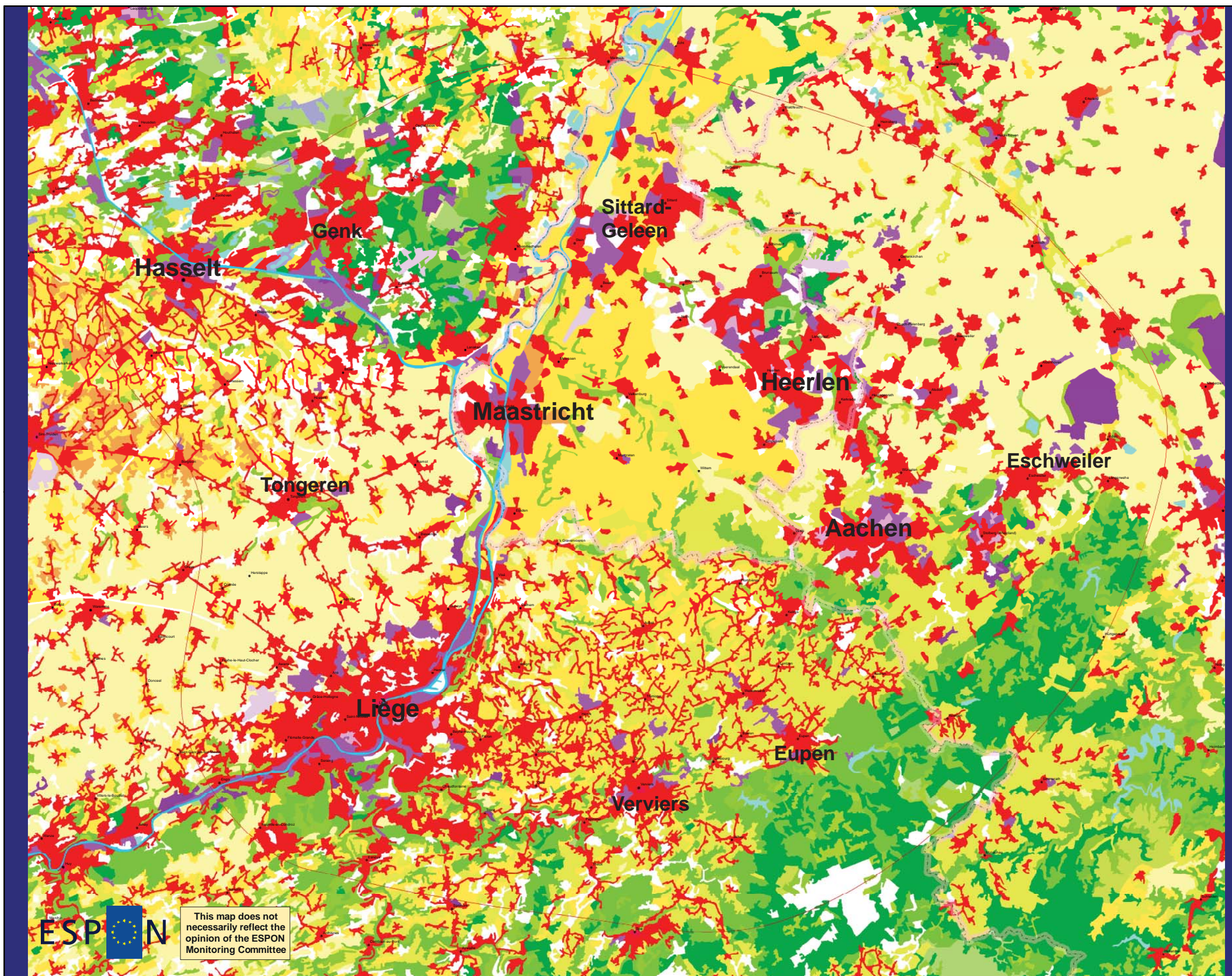
Legend

- - - National boundaries
 - Project boundaries
 - Water system
 - Basin boundaries
- Elevation**
- High : 716 above sea level
 - Low : -164

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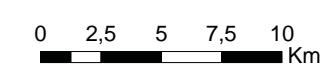


[MAP 11 - LAND COVER



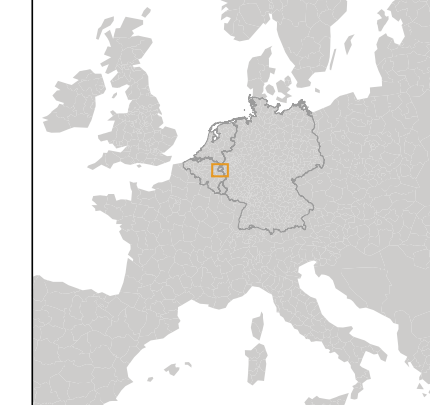
Legend

- National boundaries
- Project boundaries
- Waters**
- Water courses
- Water bodies
- Industrial**
- Industrial or commercial units
- Mineral extraction sites
- Vegetation forested**
- Green urban areas
- Broad-leaved forests
- Mixed forests
- Coniferous forests
- Transitional woodland-shrubs
- Vegetation agricultural**
- Fruit trees and berry plantations
- Permanently irrigated land
- Non-irrigated arable land
- Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation
- Complex cultivation patterns
- Pastures
- Natural grasslands
- Annual crops associated with permanent crops
- Vegetation wetland**
- Moors and heathlands
- Inland marshes
- Urban**
- Continuous urban fabric
- Discontinuous urban fabric
- Airports





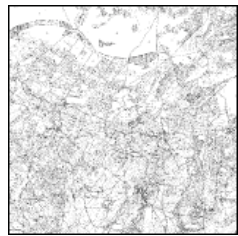



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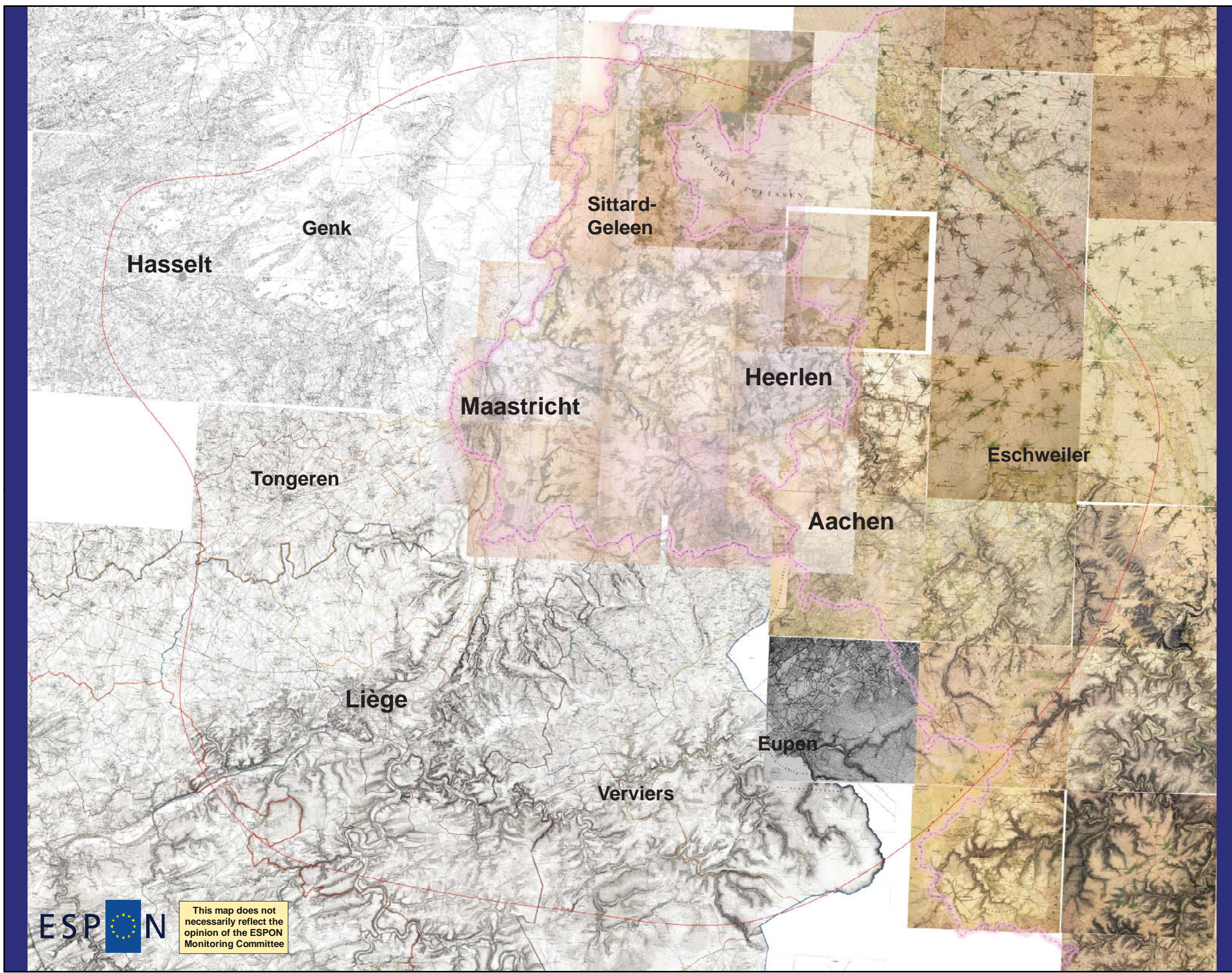
**MAP 12 - HISTORICAL MAP
(1850 - 1880)**



Legend

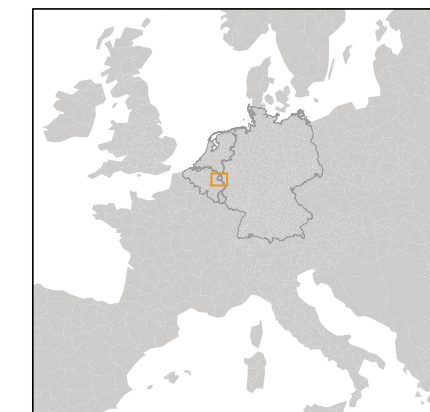
-  National boundaries
-  Project boundaries

	Belgium-Flanders Topographic map of Belgium de Ph. Vandermaelen 1850-1855
	Belgium-Wallonia Topographic map of Belgium de Ph. Vandermaelen 1850-1854
	Germany Preußische Uraufnahme 1880
	Netherlands Historic map 1850



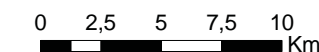
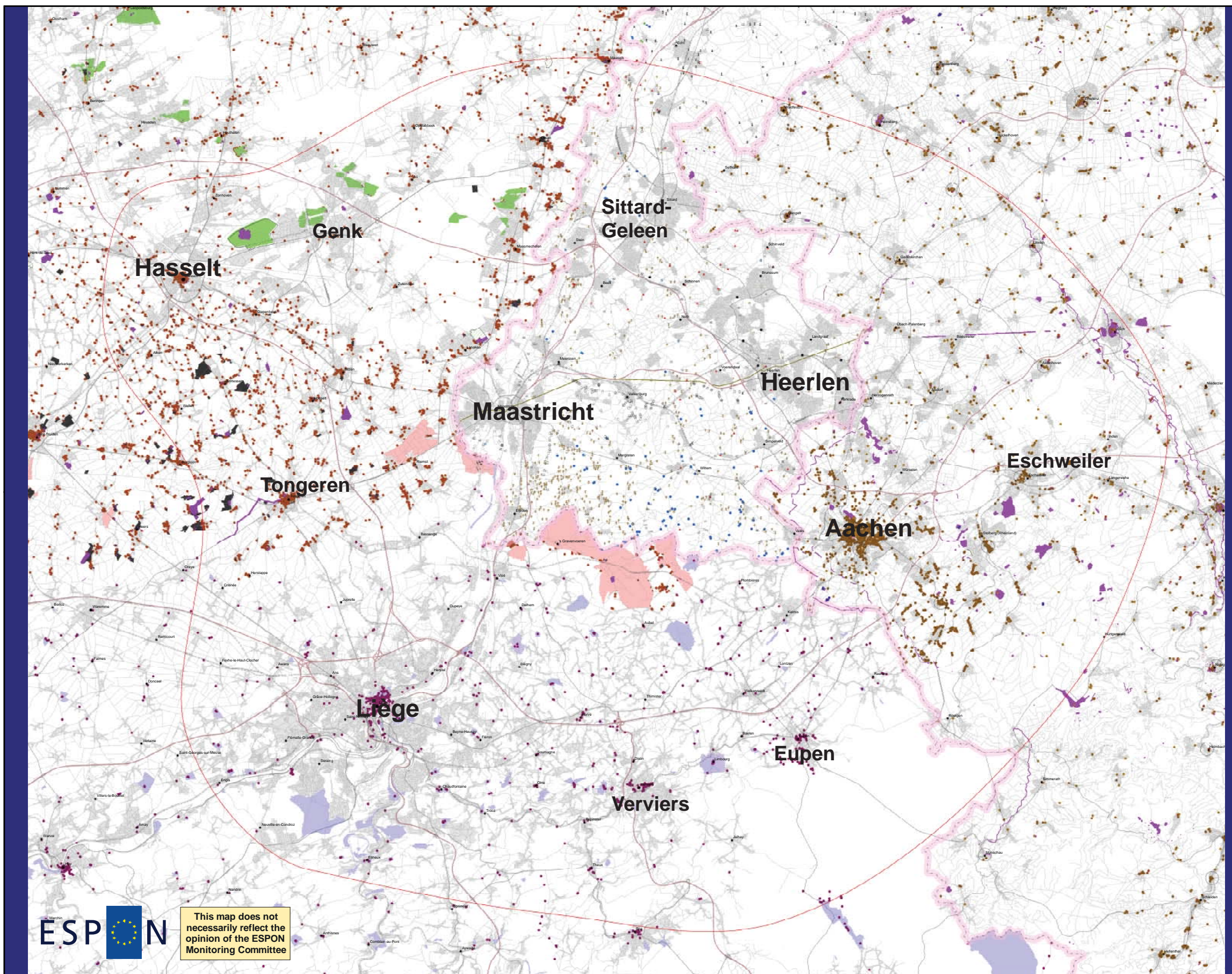
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MAP 13 - CULTURAL HERITAGE



Legend

- National boundaries
 - Project boundaries
- Germany**
- historic city and village cores_ATKIS2008
 - other building_ATKIS2009_51009_p
 - historic ensemble_ATKIS2009_51007_p
 - SCHUTZ_KULTUR_ATKIS2009_51007_I
 - BAUDENKMAELER_LVR_2010
 - BURGEN_LVR_2010
 - BODENDENKMAELER_LVR_2010
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Belgium-Wallonia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC_PAT_MONUMENTS • BC_PAT_ENS_ARCHI • BC_PAT_PROTECT • BC_PAT_SITES • BC_PAT_SITES_ARCHEO • PAT_EXC_ENS_ARCHI • PAT_EXC_SITES_ARCHEO | <p>Belgium-Flanders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protected arch_zone protected landscapes • protected monuments • protected town and village views • protected "anchors" • architectural wholes • relicts |
|---|--|



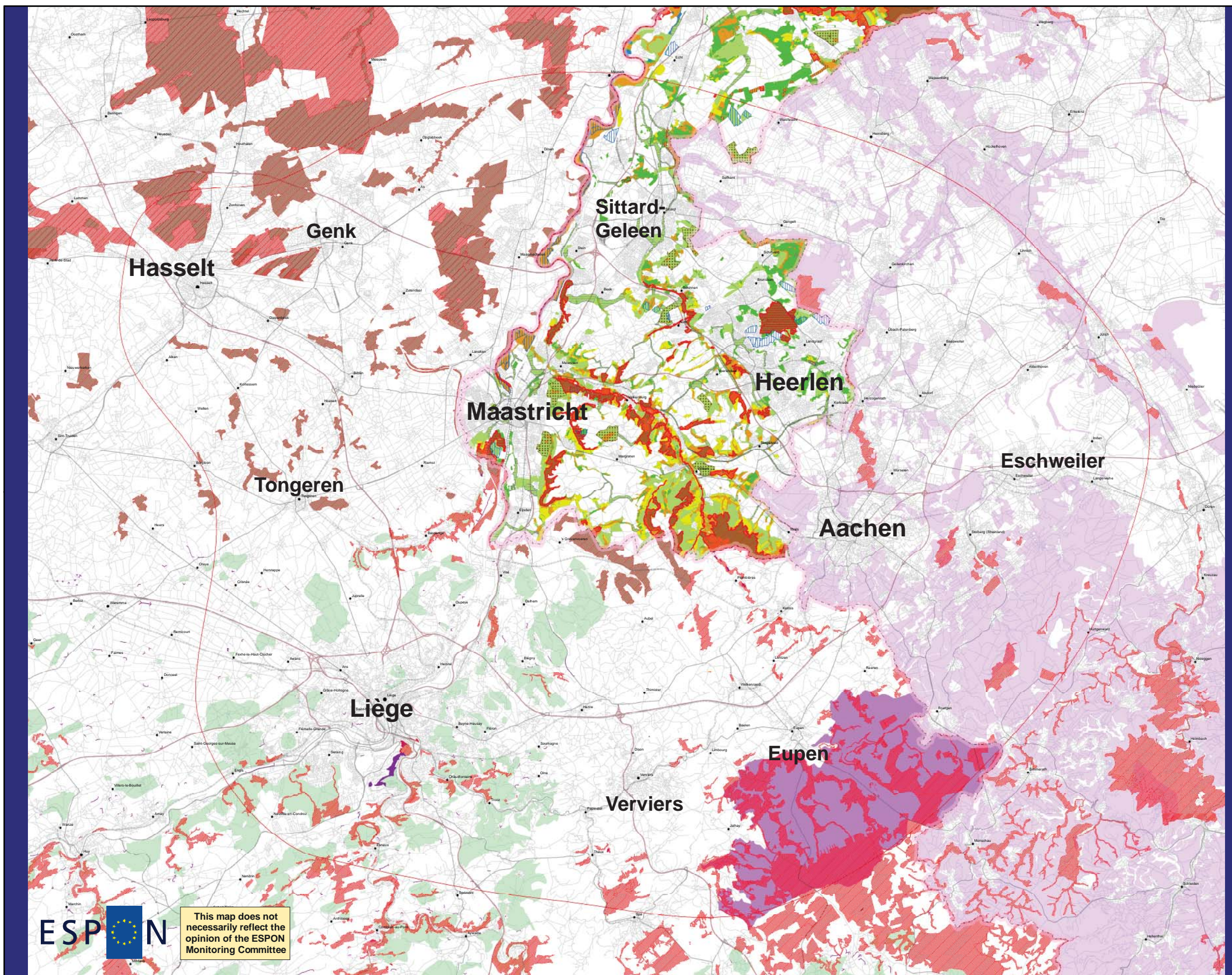
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MAP 14 - NATURAL HERITAGE



Legend

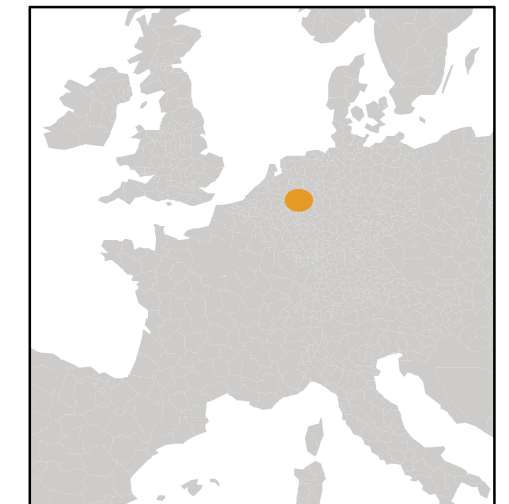
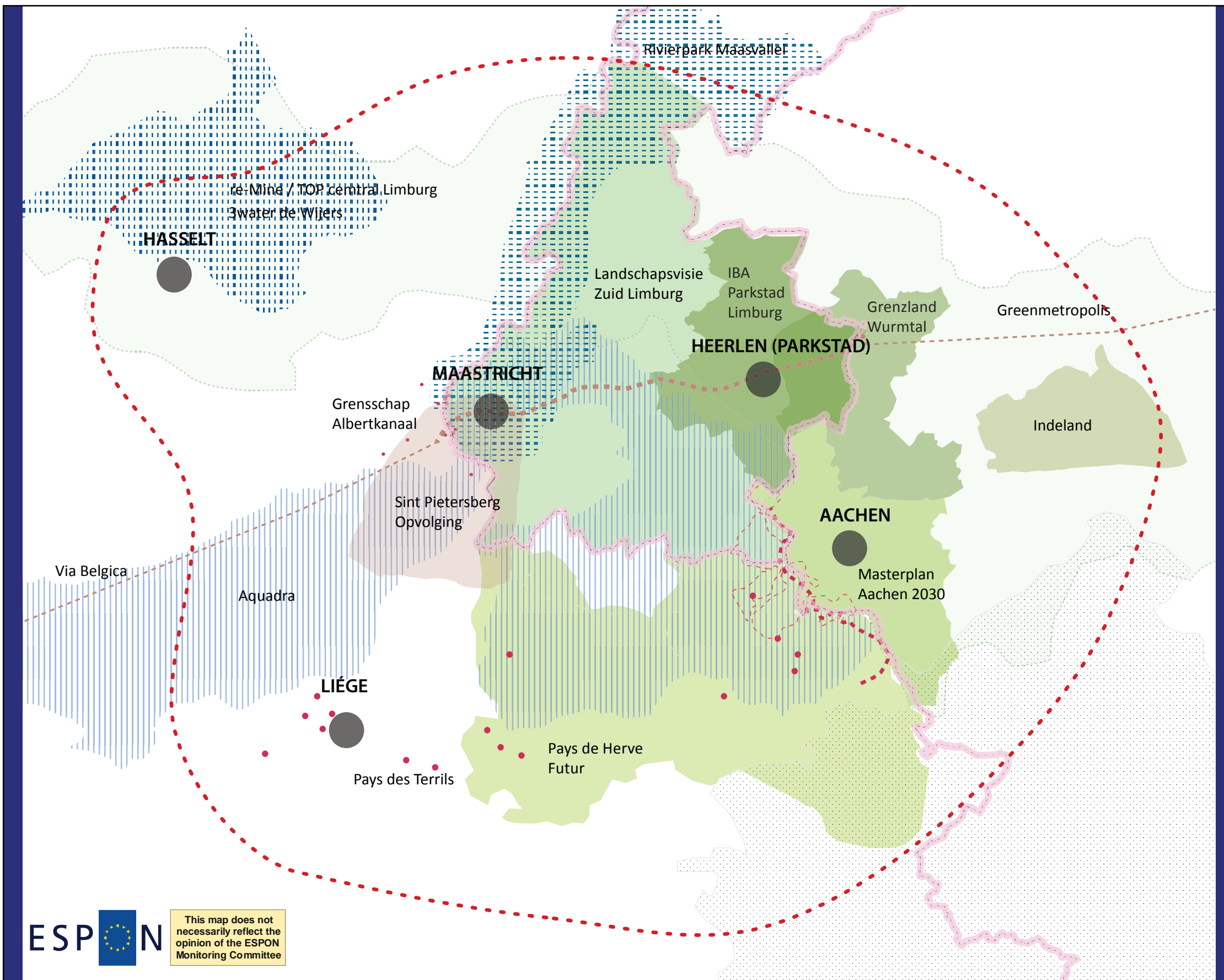
- National boundaries
- Project boundaries
- European Economic Area**
- Natura 2000 (EEA)
- Germany**
- Bird sanctuary
- Flora fauna habitat
- Nature reserve
- Natural park
- Landscape protection area
- Belgium-Wallonia**
- Perimeter of landscape interests
- Point and line of sight
- Humid zone of biological interest
- Cave of scientific interest
- Natural reserve
- Natural park
- Belgium-Flanders**
- Vogelrichtlijngebieden
- Habitatrictlijngebieden
- Gebieden met recht van voorkoop,
- Gebieden van het VEN en het IVON
- VEN en IVON - Gebied met recht van voorkoop, VEN-gebied
- Netherlands**
- Ontgrondingen
- Speciale beschermingszone VHR en vastgestelde Natura2000-gebieden
- Hamsterkermeelgebieden
- Bescherm- en staats-natuurmonumenten
- Landbouw in robuuste verbinding
- Zoekgebied ecologische verbinding
- Ecologische verbindingzone
- Ecologische Hoofdstructuur (P1)**
- Ecologisch water
- Bos- en natuurgebied
- Nieuwe natuurgebied
- Beheersgebied
- Overige functies in de EHS
- Provinciale Ontwikkelingszone Groen



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MAP 15 - REGIONAL STAKEHOLDER INITIATIVES IN THE 3LP



Legend

- green tones PROJECTS INTEGRATING SECTORS
- blue tones PROJECTS MAINLY WATER RELATED
- red tones PROJECTS MAINLY CULTURAL HERITAGE/TOURISM RELATED

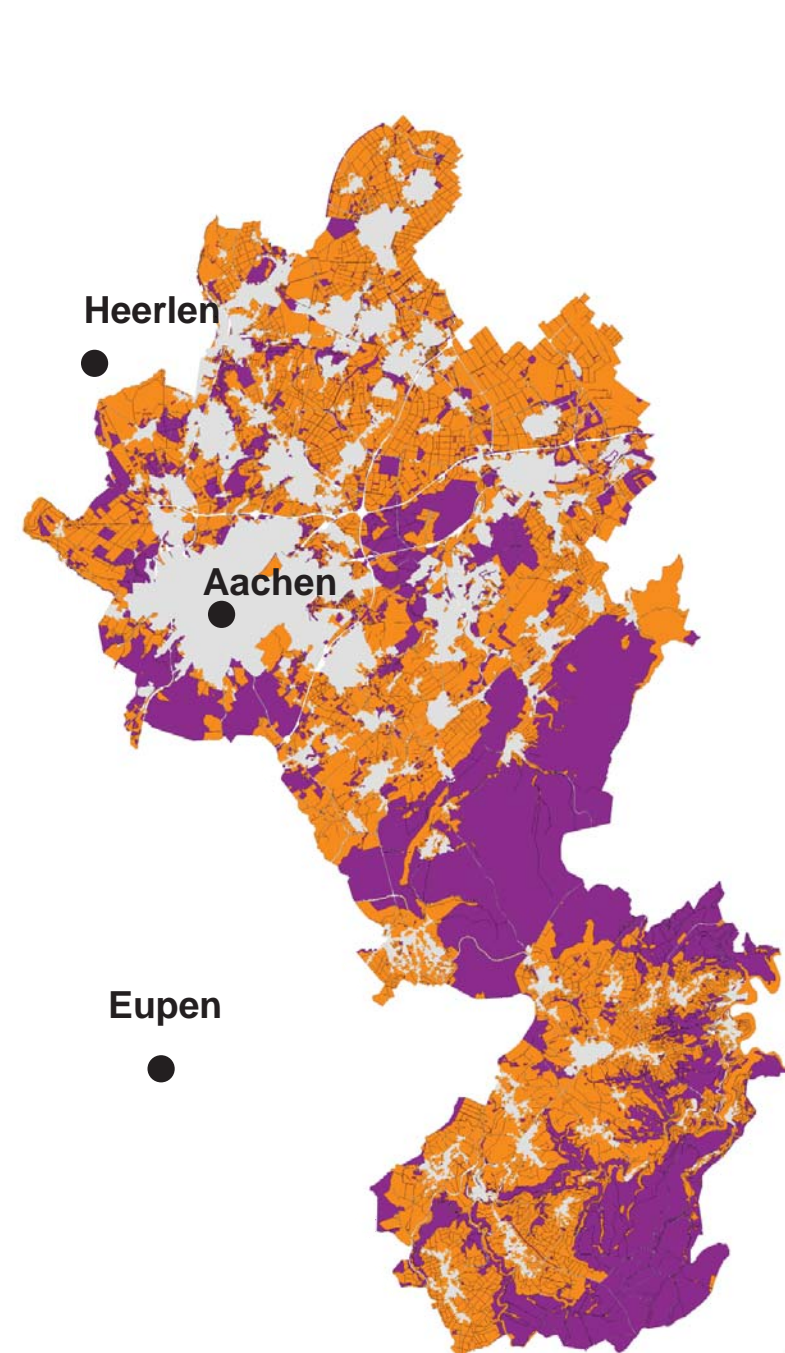
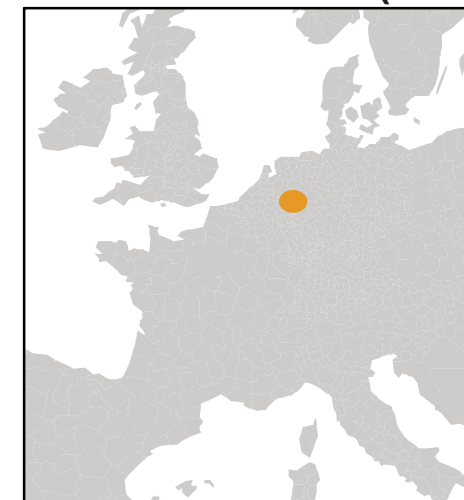
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Origin of data: websites of stakeholders (LP3LP own elaboration)

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**MAP 16 - LAND OWNERSHIP
STÄDTEREGION AACHEN-
PART OF THE 3LP (2013)**



Legend

- PRIVATE LAND
- PUBLIC LAND
- URBAN AREA
(NOT TAKEN INTO A COUNT)

0 5 10 km

ESPON **N**
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DATA OVERVIEW - USED FOR GIS MAPS OF THE 3LP

Title of map	Additional information	Country	Origin of data	Scale	Year
Topographic map		Belgium-Wallonia	SPW	1:50.000	2001
		Belgium-Flanders	Province of Limburg (BE)	1:50.000	N/A
		Netherlands	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:50.000	2011
		Germany	Bezirksreg. Köln	1:50.000	2012
Elevation		European-wide data	NASA (ASTER)	NTS	2011
Water System	Water bodies	Belgium-Wallonia	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
		Belgium-Flanders	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
		Netherlands	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
		Germany	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
	Streams	Belgium-Wallonia	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
		Belgium-Flanders	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
		Netherlands	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
		Germany	Bezirksreg. Köln	NTS	2012
Land Cover	Various types (19 used)	European-wide data	EEA (CORINE)	NTS	2006
Traffic Infrastructure	Streets	Belgium-Wallonia	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
		Belgium-Flanders	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
		Netherlands	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
		Germany	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
	Railroads	Belgium-Wallonia	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
		Belgium-Flanders	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
		Netherlands	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
		Germany	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:5.000 (recommended)	2009
Natural heritage	Natura 2000	European-wide data	EEA	1:100.000	2012
	various classifications	Belgium-Wallonia	SPW	NTS	2008-2012
	various classifications	Belgium-Flanders	Province of Limburg (BE)	NTS	2006-2012
	various classifications	Netherlands	Province of Limburg (NL)	NTS	2012
	various classifications	Germany	LANUV NRW	NTS	2012
Cultural heritage	various classifications	Belgium-Wallonia	SPW	NTS	2008-2012
	various classifications	Belgium-Flanders	Province of Limburg (BE)	NTS	2006-2012
	various classifications	Netherlands	Province of Limburg (NL)	NTS	2012
	various classifications	Germany	KULADIG	NTS	N/A
Historical maps	Vandermaelen map	Belgium-Wallonia	SPW	1:20.000	1850-1854
	Vandermaelen map	Belgium-Flanders	Province of Limburg (BE)	1:20.000	1850-1855
	Topkaart 1850	Netherlands	Province of Limburg (NL)	1:20.000	1850
	Preußische Uraufnahme	Germany	Bezirksreg. Köln	1:25.000	1880
National Boundaries		BE-NL-DE	Manual drwg. By TPG (own elaboration)	NTS	2012
Adm. Boundaries	various classifications	Belgium-Wallonia	Province of Limburg (NL)	NTS	2009
	various classifications	Belgium-Flanders	Province of Limburg (NL)	NTS	2009
	various classifications	Netherlands	Province of Limburg (NL)	NTS	2009
	various classifications	Germany	Province of Limburg (NL)	NTS	2009
Aerials		global data	World Imagery	NTS	2012

C) Maps of the 3LP Landscape Perspective

In this part we present the maps of the 3LP Landscape Perspective. Next to the maps that are shown in the main report we have included 3 extra maps. A short description of the maps follows below, the structure of the landscape perspective and the full text explaining the perspective can be found in the main report.

Map 17 - Landscape structure

This map represents the existing physical landscape structures that guide the location of the guiding principles. It consists of the main geomorphological and urban structures, like valley floors, steep and gentle slopes, plateaus and build up areas.

Map 18 - Regional identities

The regional identities map shows the 15 different sub-areas in the 3LP landscape. These areas are distinctive and are perceived in the 3LP region as distinctive areas. The map illustrates the many cultural differences throughout the 3LP area, that will have its influence on the place based solutions and implementation of the landscape perspective.

Map 19 - Guiding principles

The 13 guiding principles aim to guide decisions on a smaller scale in order to preserve, maintain and enhance the core qualities of the 3LP landscape. The application of the guiding principles is mainly guided by the existing landscape structure (map 1), all guiding principles will have to be elaborated into place based solutions that include cultural differences and local spatial demands and developments.

Map 20 - Green blue framework

The green blue framework shows the structures that will emerge throughout the 3LP landscape when the guiding principles related to green en blue elements in the landscape (guiding principles 1–8) are applied. Parts of these structures already exist.

Map 21 - Urban open space framework

The urban open space framework shows the application of the guiding principles related to building and slow traffic networks (guiding principles 9-13). This framework intends to create conditions for the preservation and enhancement of the 3LP core landscape qualities, the development of the green blue framework, and the ability to visit, explore and enjoy the 3 LP landscape qualities.

Map 22 - Overall landscape framework

In this map the green blue framework and the urban open space framework are combined in one map, it represents the overall landscape framework that is proposed in the landscape perspective.

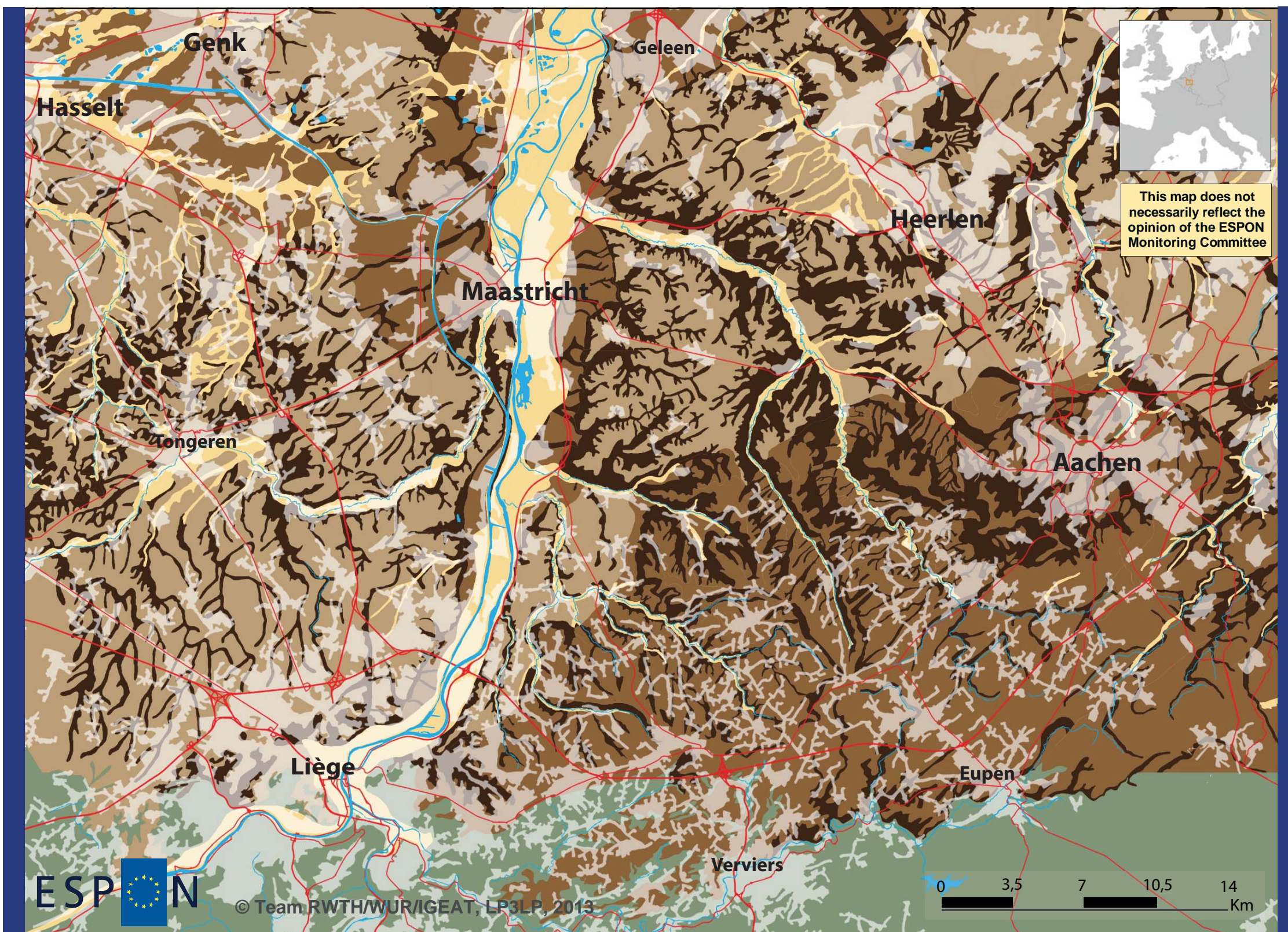
Map 23 - Guiding principles per area

This map shows the 15 identified regional areas with the range of guiding principles that are applicable in that area. It shows which of the guiding principles should be included in the development of local, place based solutions in the sub-areas.

Map 24 - Unifying guiding principles

Some of the guiding principles are more strict in their application than others. The (re-) wetting of valley floors throughout the 3LP landscape is expected to have some, but relatively little variation due to cultural differences (the differences will occur due to difference in soil, hydrological circumstances etc.). Whereas the improvement of urban-rural accessibility for slow traffic can have many variations and needs more local interpretation.

MAP 17 - LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE



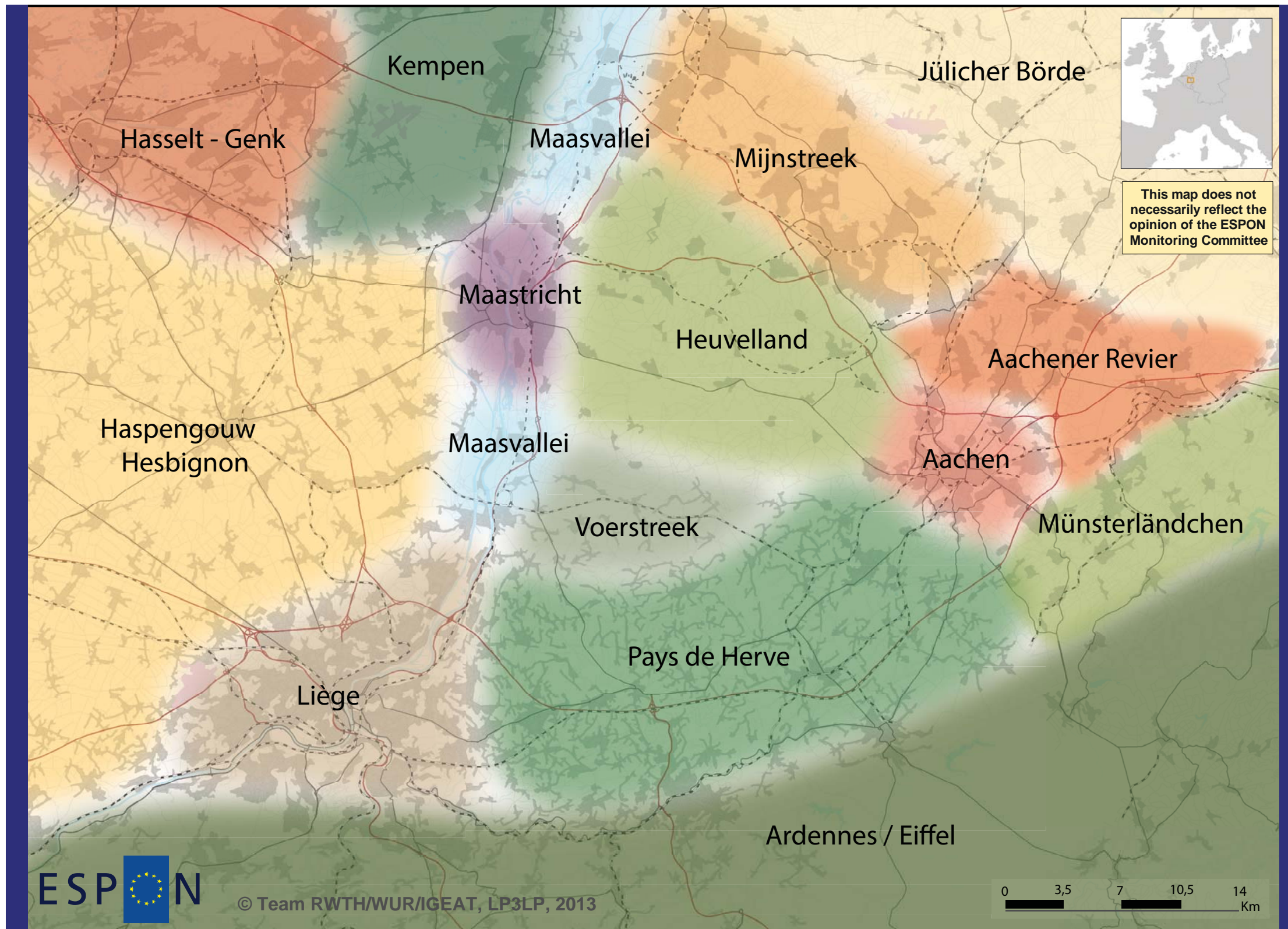
- river and valley floors
- gentle slopes
- plateau areas
- steep slopes and dry valleys
- Ardennes - Eifel massif
- urban areas
- major roads
- rivers, canals, streams

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Local level: LAU 2/not to scale
Source: LP3LP, team RWTH/WUR/IGEAT

Origin of data: Taken Landschaftsplanung 1992, EuroStreets/Geodan BV 2009, CORINE/EEA 2006

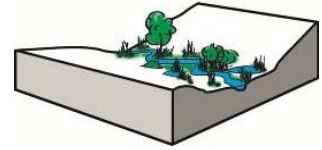
MAP 18 - REGIONAL IDENTITIES



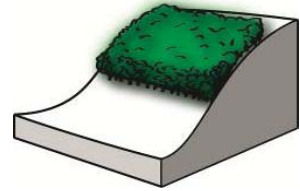
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Local level: not to scale
Source: LP3LP, RWTH/WUR/IGEAT
Origin of data: EuroStreets/Geodan BV 2009, CORINE/EEA 2006

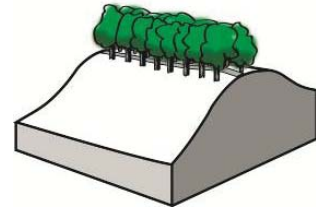
MAP 19 - GUIDING PRINCIPLES



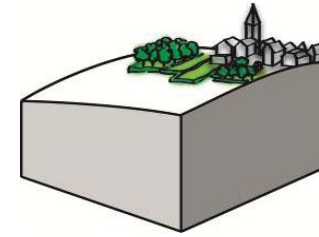
wet valley floors



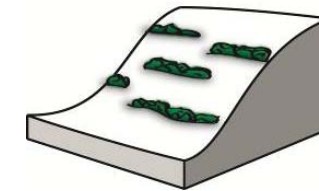
forest on steep slopes



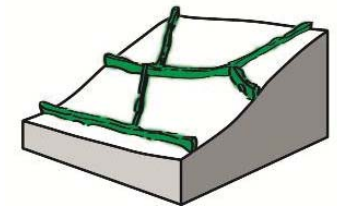
emphasise high ridges



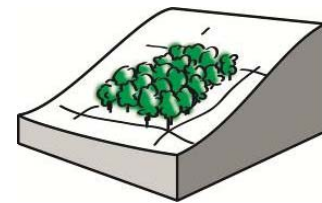
green village fringes



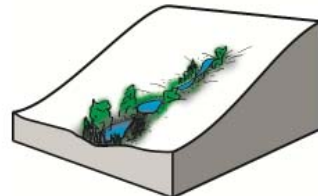
restore strip lynchets



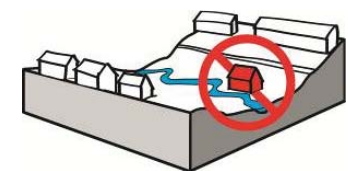
(re-)develop hedge structures



(re-)develop standard orchards



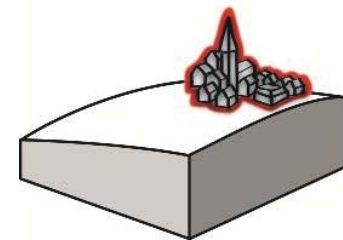
restore springs and sources



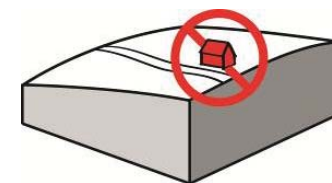
landscape based restructuring of urban areas



urban-open space accessibility for slow traffic



building fitting village structure and silhouette



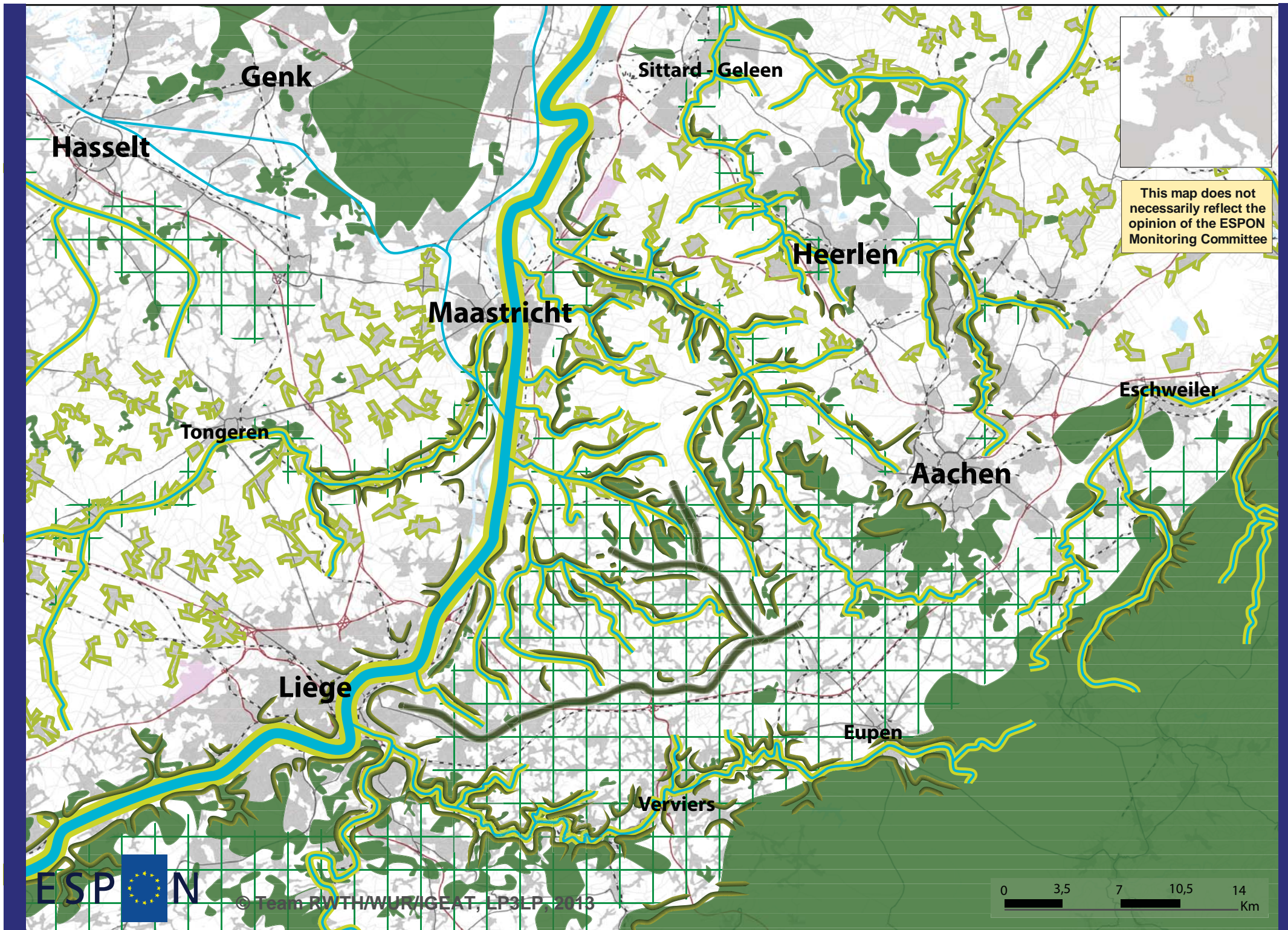
restricted building


















Improved access to heritage and nature sites for slow traffic

Source: LP3LP, RWTH/WUR/IGEAT

MAP 20 - GREEN-BLUE FRAMEWORK

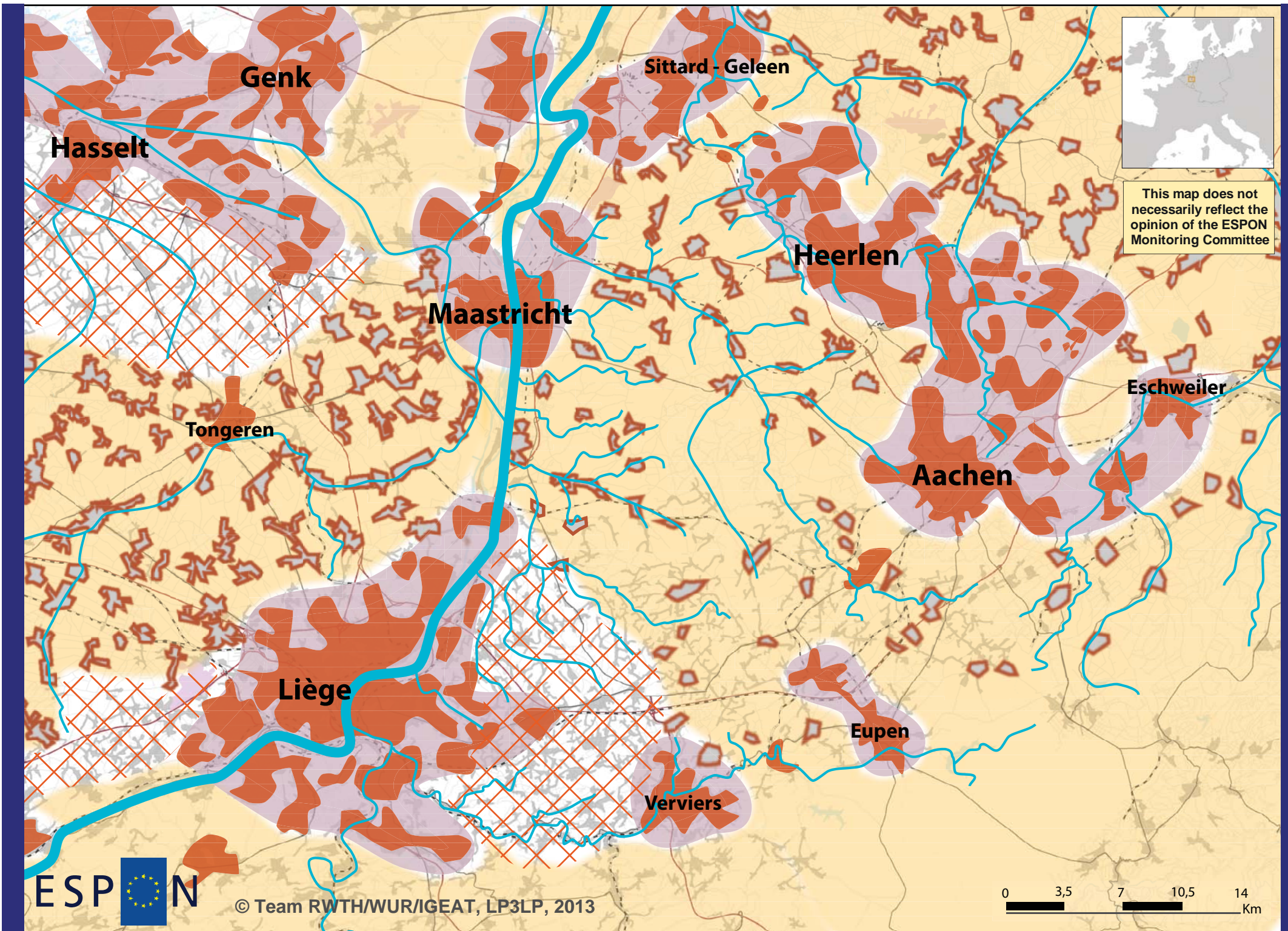














-  valley floors:

wet valley floors
-  steep slopes:

forest on steep slopes
-  ridges:

emphasise high ridges
-  plateau villages:

green village fringes
-  small scale elements:

restore strip Lynchets

(re-)develop hedge structures

(re-)develop standard orchards

restore springs and sources
-  rivers, canals, streams
-  forest

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Local level: not to scale
Source: LP3LP, RWTH/WUR/IGEAT
Origin of data: EuroStreets/Geodan BV 2009, CORINE/EEA 2006

MAP 21 - URBAN-OPENSOURCE FRAMEWORK

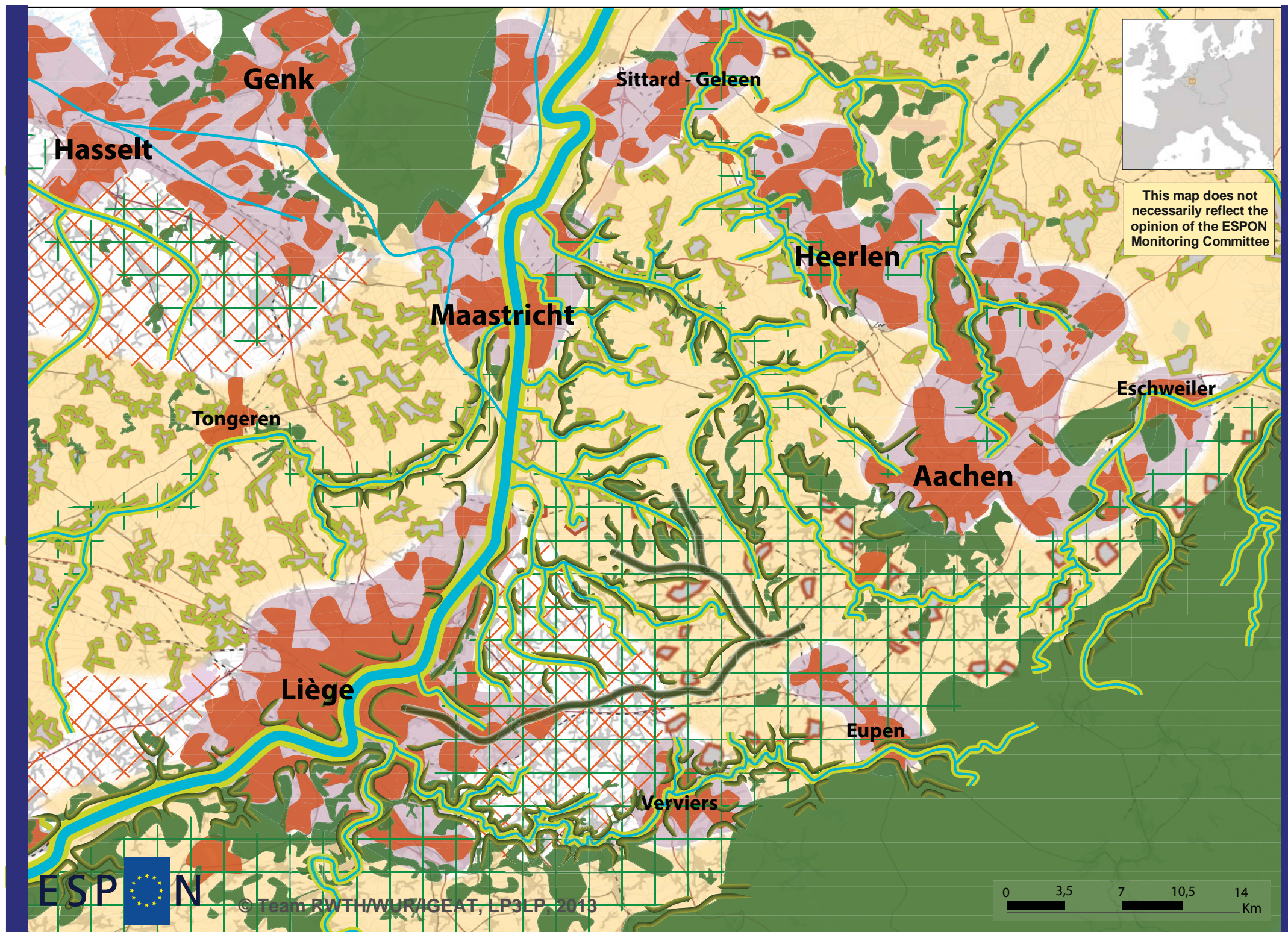


- 
urban areas:

landscape based restructuring of urban areas
- 
suburban areas:

landscape based restructuring of urban areas
- 
urban - rural edge:

urban-open space accessibility for slow traffic
- 
villages:

building fitting village structure and silhouette
- 
rural areas:

restricted building

Improved access to heritage and nature sites for slow traffic
- 
rivers, canals, streams


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Local level: not to scale
Source: LP3LP, RWTH/WUR/IGEAT
Origin of data: EuroStreets/Geodan BV 2009, CORINE/EEA 2006

MAP 22 - OVERALL LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK (MAPS 20 AND 21 COMBINED)

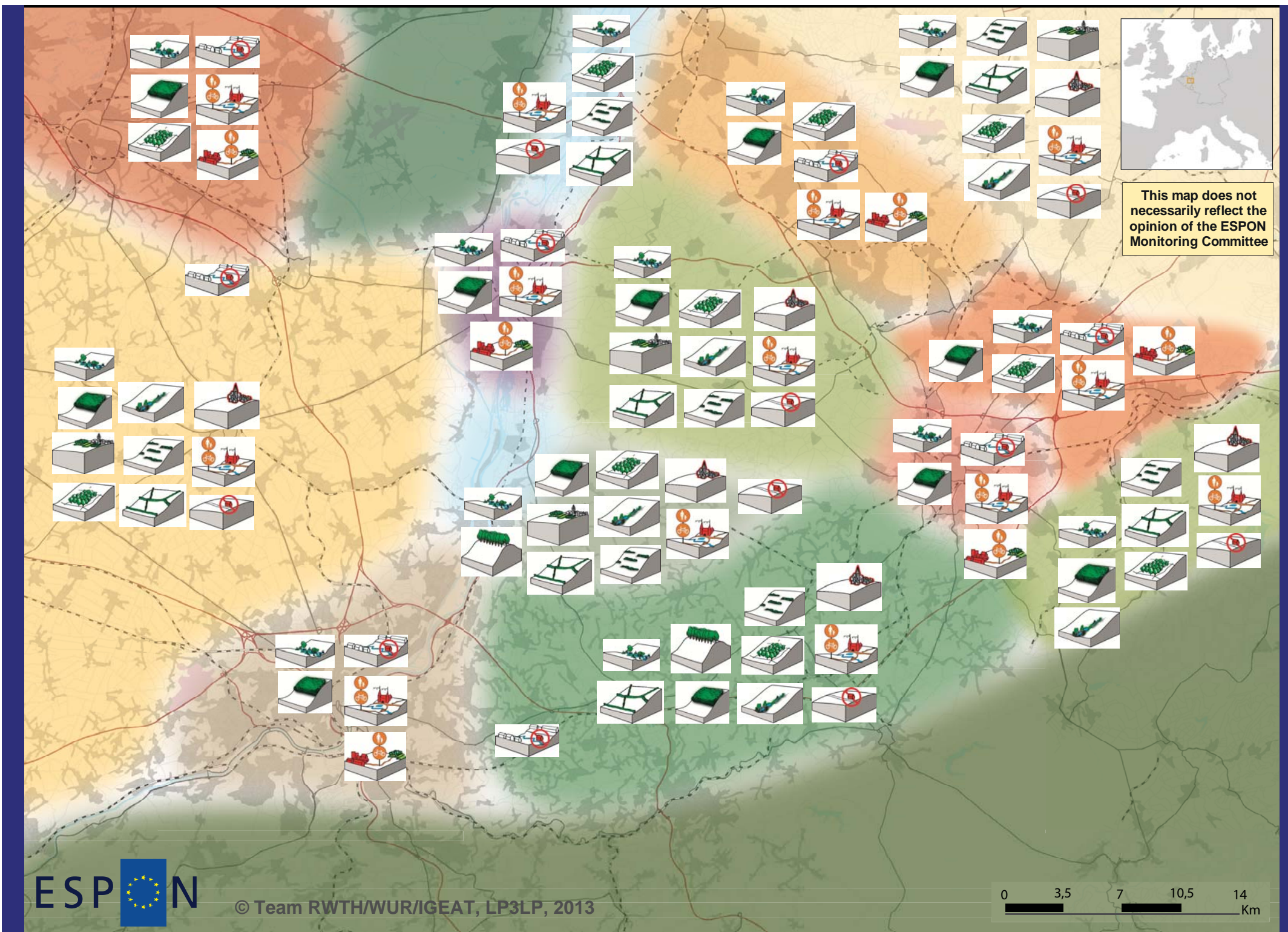


- valley floors:
- wet valley floors
- steep slopes:
- forest on steep slopes
- ridges:
- emphasise high ridges
- plateau villages:
- green village fringes
- small scale elements:
- restore strip lynchets
- (re-)develop hedge structures
- (re-)develop standard orchards
- restore springs and sources
- urban areas:
- landscape based restructuring of urban areas
- suburban areas:
- landscape based restructuring of urban areas
- urban - rural edge:
- urban-open space accessibility for slow traffic
- villages:
- building fitting village structure and silhouette
- rural areas:
- restricted building
- Improved access to heritage and nature sites for slow traffic
- rivers, canals, streams
- forest

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Local level: not to scale
Source: LP3LP, RWTH/WUR/IGAT
Origin of data: CORINE/EEA 2006

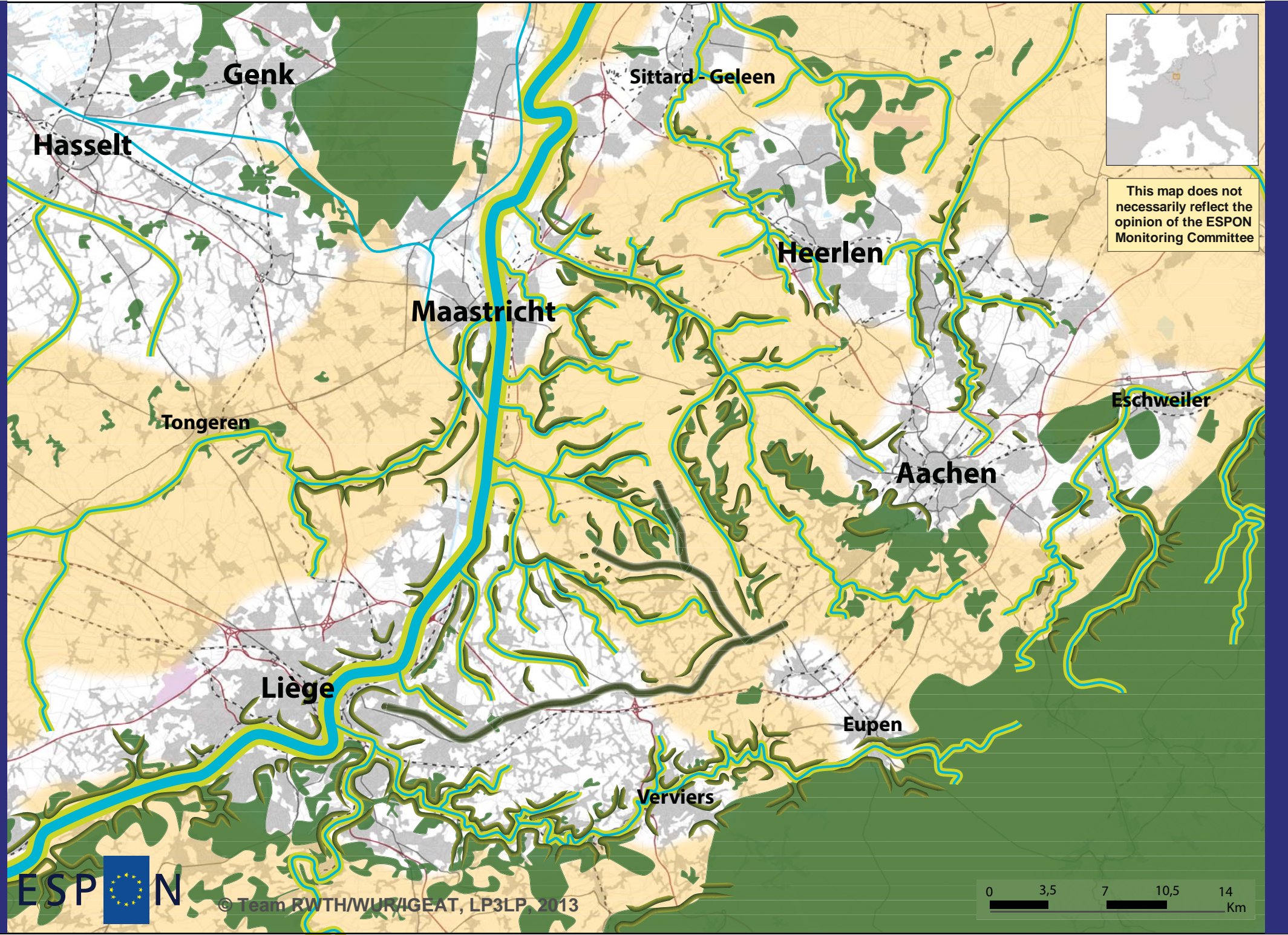
MAP 23 - GUIDING PRINCIPLES PER AREA




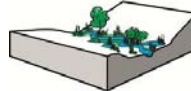









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Local level: not to scale
Source: LP3LP, RWTH/WUR/IGEAT
Origin of data: CORINE/EEA 2006

MAP 24 - UNIFYING GUIDING PRINCIPLES

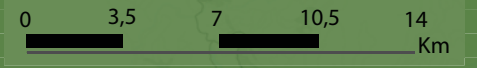


This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee

-  valley floors:

wet valley floors
-  steep slopes:

forest on steep slopes
-  ridges:

emphasise high ridges
-  rural areas:

restricted building
-  rivers, canals, streams
-  forest



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Source: LP3LP, RWTH/WUR/IGEAT
Origin of data: CORINE/EEA 2006

D) Maps of the 3LP Thematic Strategies

In this part we present the maps of 3 thematic strategies, (for the fourth on related to Green Infrastructure, please see Map 20). A short description of the maps follows below, the full text explaining the thematic strategies can be found in the main report.

Map 25 - Cultural heritage and accesibility strategy

Major objective of this strategy is to valorize cultural heritage and to enable informational, emotional and sustainable physical access to 3LP landscapes and heritage sites. A pilot project can be e.g. a virtual '3LP Landscape information platform'.

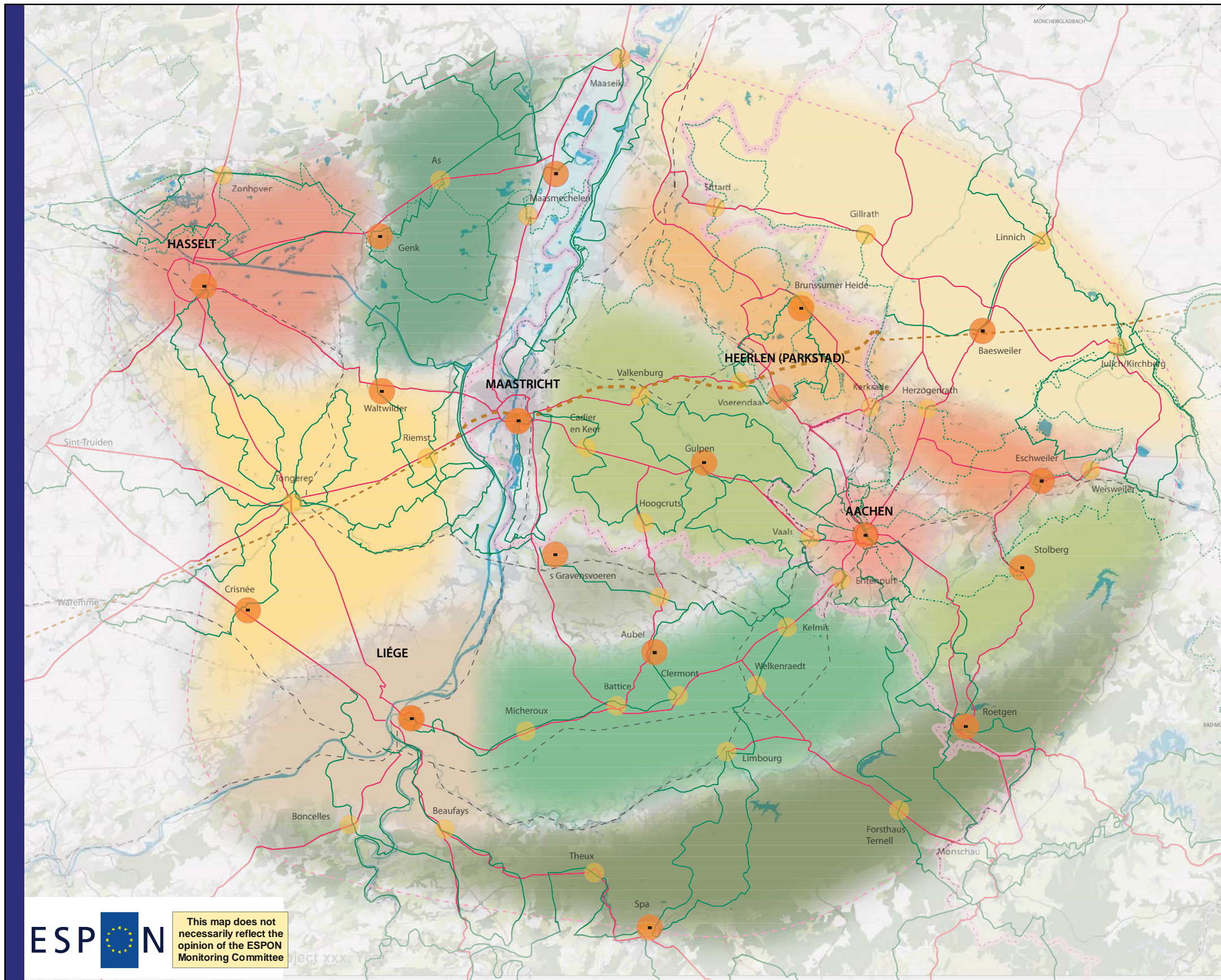
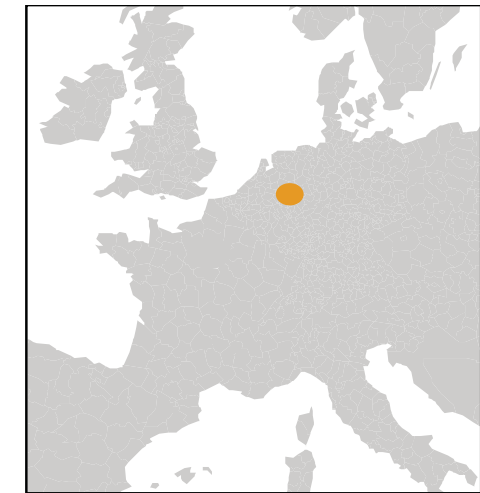
Map 26 - Complementary biomass strategy

This strategy aims at introducing the use of complementary bioenergy crops, production practices and technologies, which yield ecosystem services and landscape quality as added value. Pilot projects can be e.g. related to agroforestry in open field landscapes, and hedge cultivation in rather pasture related landscapes (incl. *bocage*).

Map 27 - Quality production strategy

Here the objective is to encourage and support farmers and other land users to simultaneously co-produce high-quality products and quality landscapes. A pilot project could be a PES-scheme for transboundary ecosystem services (PES = Payments for Ecosystem Services), projects related to regional quality labels or the development of urban-agricultural parks can follow.

MAP 25 - CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ACCESSIBILITY STRATEGY



LEGEND

- access hubs (proposal)
- old countryroads (existing)
- major cycling routes (existing)

0 5 10 km

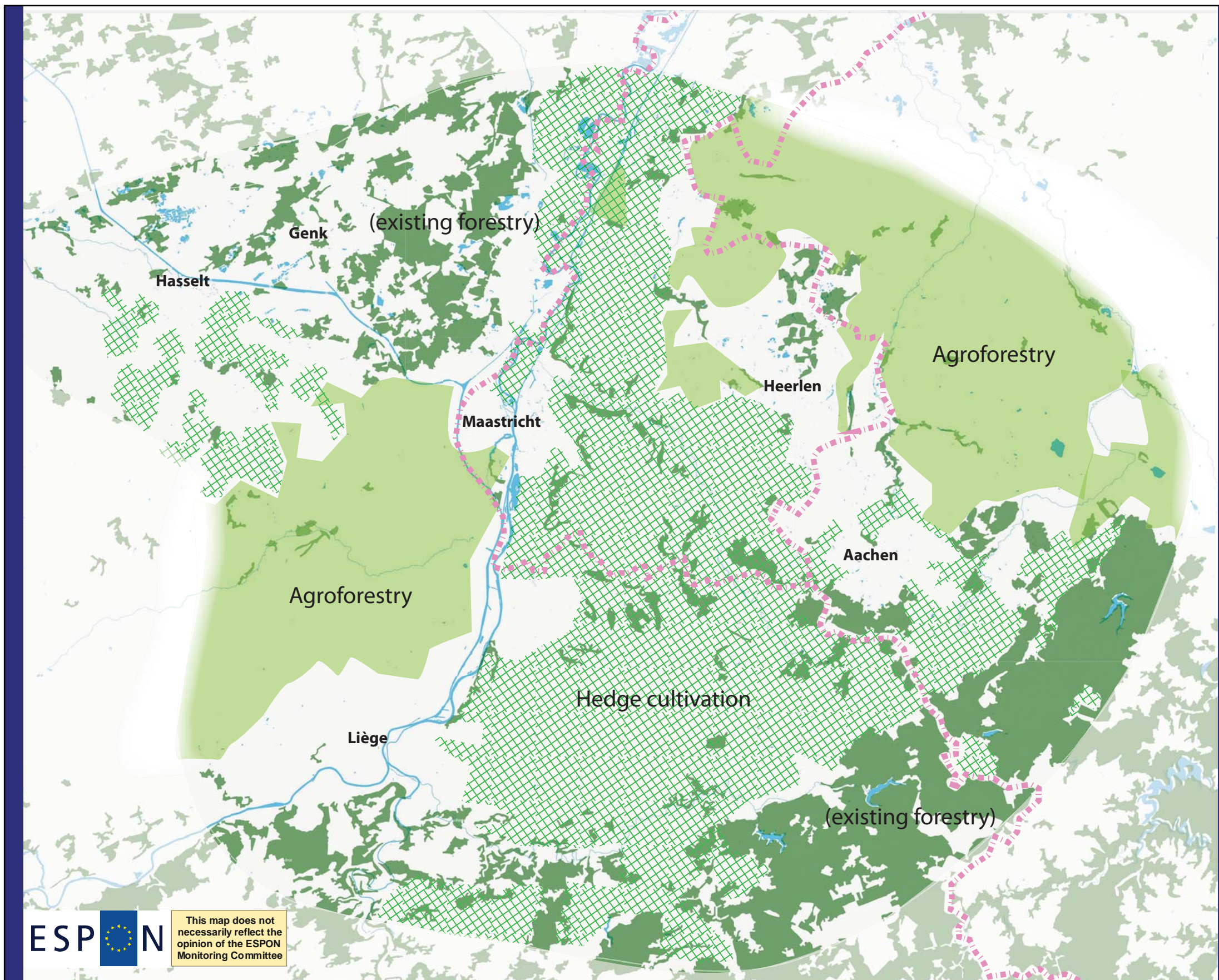
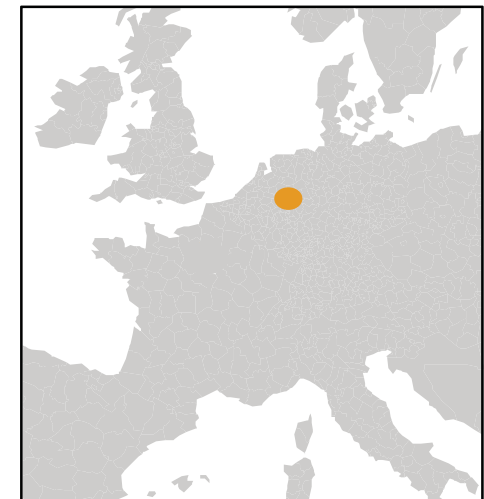
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Source: ESPON project LP3LP, RWTH/WUR/IGEAT
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MAP 26 - COMPLEMENTARY BIOMASS STRATEGY



LEGEND

- Agroforestry
- Hedge cultivation,
Agro-wood contour strips,
Effluent treatment plantations
- existing forestry
(low to no additional biomass potential)

0 5 10 km

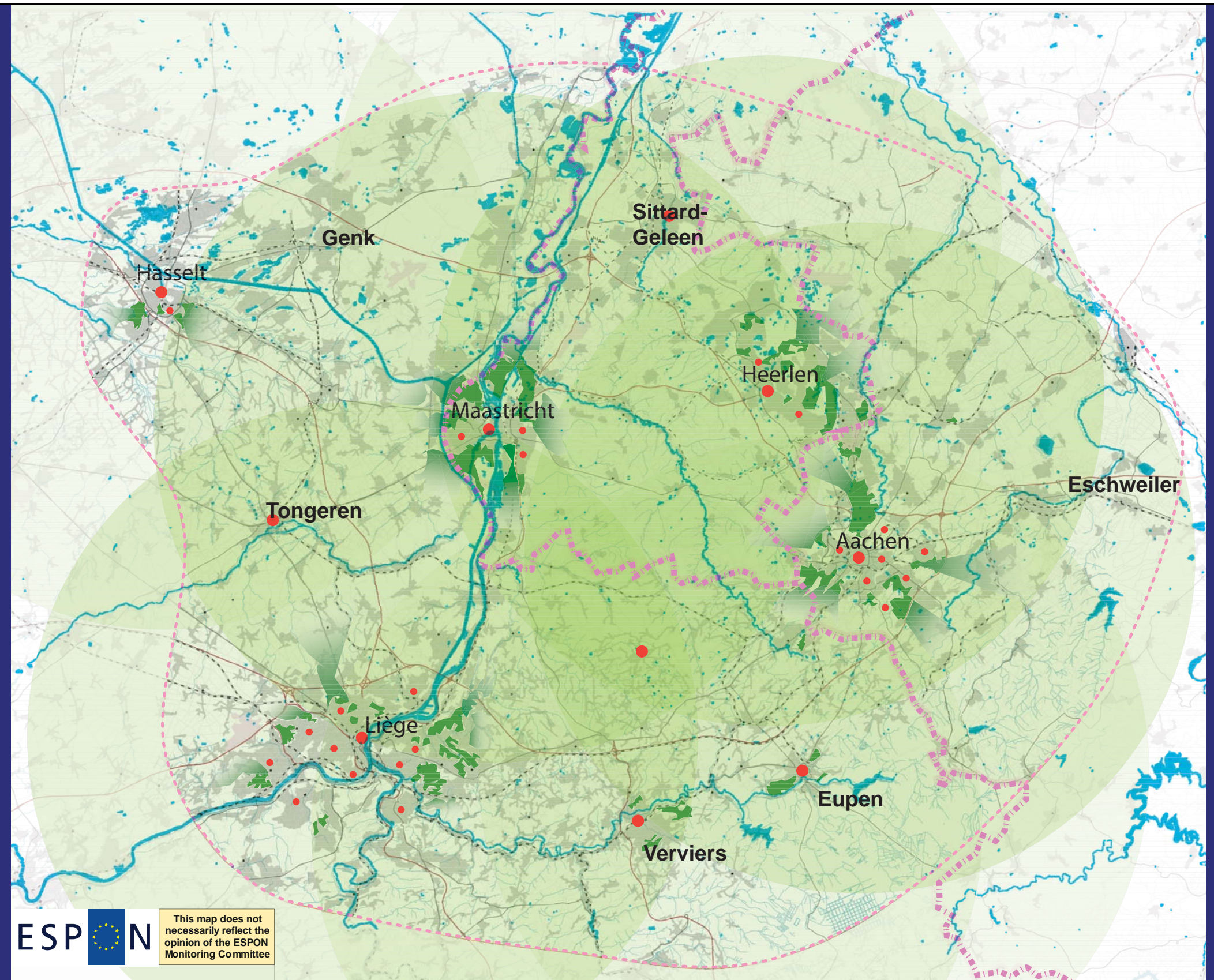
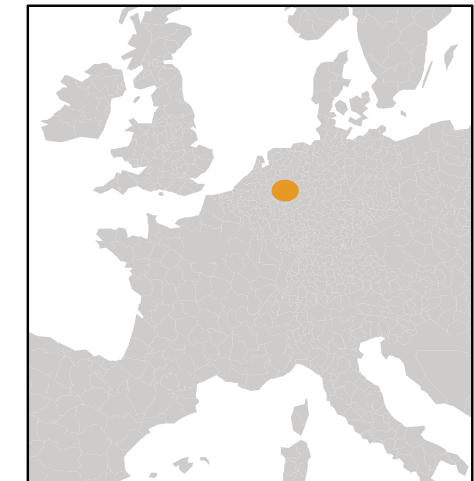
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MAP 27 - QUALITY PRODUCTION STRATEGY



LEGEND

- ca. 25km distances to cities „short retail connections“
- Urban-Agricultural parks
- Local markets/retailers (indicative assumptions)
- Urban Areas

0 5 10 km

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