

LIVELAND

Liveable Landscapes: a key value for sustainable territorial development

Targeted Analysis 2013/2/22

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This report presents a more detailed overview of the analytical approach to be applied by the project. This Targeted Analysis is conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2013 Programme, partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

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1. LIVELAND general analytical approach

This inception report aims at better clarify the project analytical approach taking account of the issues risen by the ESPON evaluators and also stakeholders further considerations on the initial project proposal.

In the framework of territorial cohesion principles, regional policies in EU increasingly focus on **harmonious territorial development towards sustainability**. Highly inspired by the European Landscape Convention (ELC, 2003), landscape has become a key territorial value and a potential asset in regional development. In this context, the relation between territorial development strategies and landscape planning is a political priority addressed now by ESPON in the LIVELAND project.

In EU exist varying, historically developed governing and planning systems in relation to both landscape and spatial planning. The differences in land use decision processes due to different patterns of legal, constitutional and administrative frameworks have obvious impacts on the concept and practices in relation to landscape.

Therefore, LIVELAND aims at developing a common definition of “liveable landscapes” as an asset in regional development towards sustainability, emphasizing among other things the need for:

- “Balance between landscape protection and social welfare and economic development”
- “Improvement of governance and participation of key actors and stakeholders in the planning process”, and furthermore
- “Assess, evidence based, opportunities on how to consider and integrate landscape planning in the framework of territorial cohesion policies”.

LIVELAND as a targeted analysis project constitutes within ESPON a first attempt for a practice oriented analysis about landscape planning and territorial development in some European planning systems. Six regions are involved in the project: Basque Country (ES), Navarre (ES), Midden- Delfland (NL), Offenburg Municipality (D), Thy National Park (DK), and Ljubljana (SI). The benchmarking of “good practices” is conceived as an interactive exercise among researchers and stakeholders where a series of workshops will be organized facilitating this interaction, bringing up their specific approach of landscape and territorial planning through the exchange of experiences and giving feedback to the involved regions. The institutions configuring the project TPG are all settled in the stakeholders regions and all of them have been working in close relation to the administrations involved in the LIVELAND project.

In addition the dissemination of the results to a broader audience of practitioners, experts, policy advisors and politicians through brochures and other means of presenting good examples and experience may serve as a means of bringing the needs of merging landscape and territorial planning to their awareness.

2. Methodology and hypothesis for further investigation

In the context of this project, landscape will be considered and recognized as:

- Whatever part of the **territory as conceived by the population**, which character results from the action and interaction of natural and human factors”.
- An **essential element in the quality of life**, expressing a common natural and cultural heritage, and contributing to configure the territorial identity.
- A **dynamic element which reflects the relationship between the population and its territory** along time, and therefore, its conservation should focus on maintaining and improving its quality and diversity, integrating new elements and uses.

The LIVELAND project hypothesis is that landscape approach (classification, planning and management)- ***“could enrich and improve integrated spatial planning and urbanism in different ways, and be seen and used as an asset for harmonious territorial development and for smart, sustainable economic development”***- considering that:

- The classification of the landscape requires a global vision of the territory throughout a multi- scale approach, going beyond the merely local interests and points of view.
- Landscape planning can contribute to the process of making decisions about the most sustainable way to use the territory.
 - Improving governance and participation of key actors and stakeholders in the planning process
 - Incorporating landscape as a territorial asset and capital, a key element for territorial development within cohesion policy principles
- The identification of landscape objectives can enhance the improvement and development of both poor or abandoned areas, and landscapes of outstanding beauty.

The project has been structured in five tasks. The first task is devoted to the definition of the common theoretical project approach and refinement of the work plan. The second task aims at the description of the policy content, planning concepts and operationalization of the landscape concept. A third task consists of a baseline analysis of the state of the question in the case study regions as a basis for a benchmarking exercise to be undertaken in the forth task, understood as comparative assessment between the involved regions. Lessons learned from previous tasks will contribute to the elaboration of key policy messages and recommendations in a fifth task, on how landscape approach could enrich and improve integrated spatial planning towards successful territorial development in the involved regions and beyond at EU level.

The following figure illustrates the relationship between the different tasks that will be undertaken in the LIVELAND project.

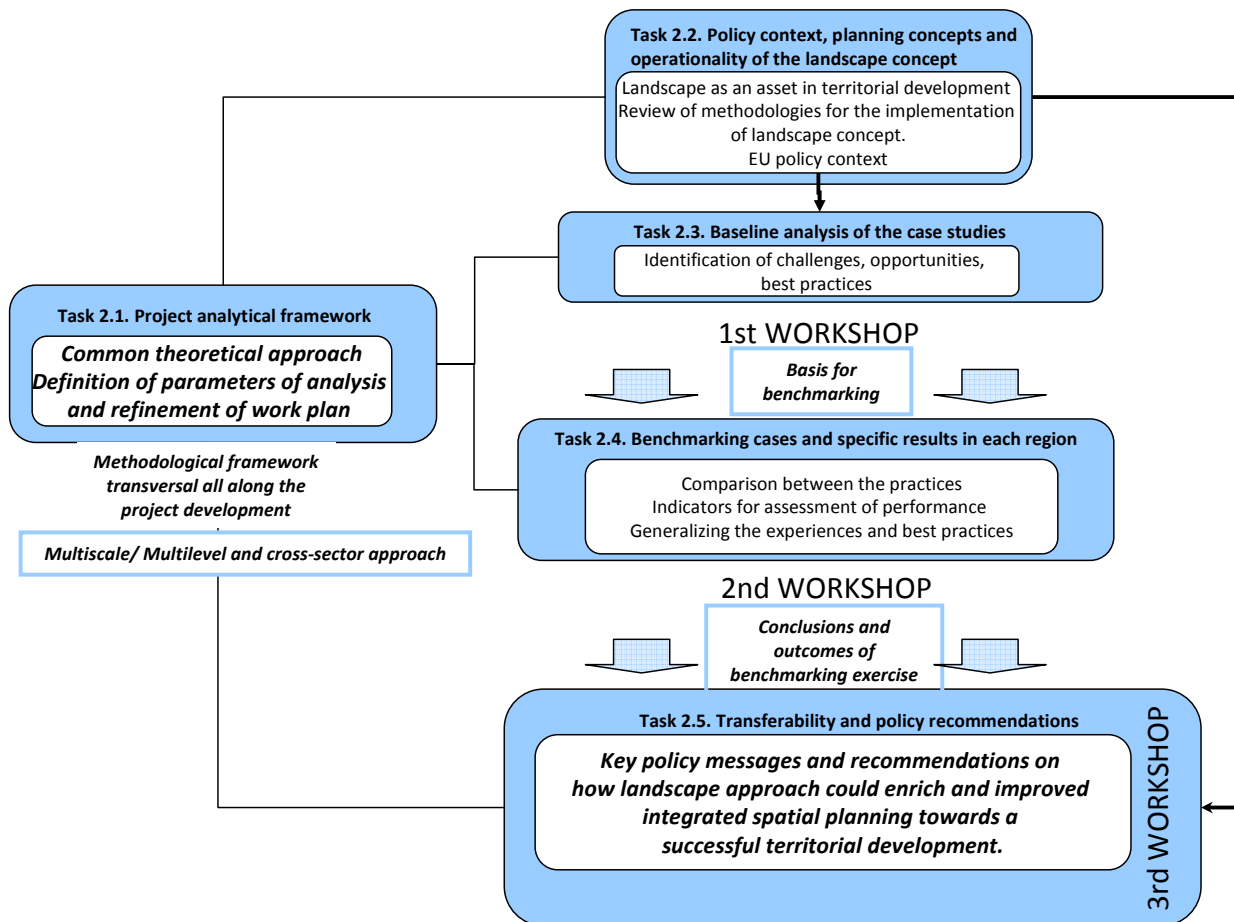


Figure 1 Organization of workpackages in the LIVELAND project

2.1. Project analytical framework

General context: The Problem Statement will address the main issues of the analysis of the case examples that will be the distinction of **stakeholder views** as reflected in the case study plans and the **experts views** that is based upon the policy making (Task 2.2) and the discussion in research and sciences.

Aims and objectives: The aim of the task is to collaboratively produce a **common analytical framework (CAF)** and refinement of the work plan, which includes:

- Common understanding and shared vision with regard to landscape contributions to liveability, among the involved stakeholder regions.
- Common model for the systematic classification and assessment of case examples; selection of parameters, criteria and indicators; identifying information needed and comparing their availability in stakeholder regions.
- Common understanding on practical applications of the analytical framework; analytical process, including tools for comparative analysis and the administering of common resources.
- Defining a format for the presentation of results.

Subtasks:

Subtask 2.1.1 Theoretical basis and analytical approach

The CAF is to be developed on a scientific theoretical basis regarding the concepts of 'landscape' as well as the concept of 'liveability'. Thus Subtask 2.1.1 research is based upon analysing recent scientific research (e.g. ESPON Project outcomes). Neighbouring disciplines input to the discussion (e.g. social sciences) is regarded as an important contribution in broadening the common understanding of the theoretical concepts. Analysis will include:

- Theories of 'Landscape Services' and 'Multifunctional Landscapes'.
- Concepts of liveability, including 'Territorial Value', 'Social Welfare', and 'Sustainable Development', with particular attention to stakeholder regions and policy directed at affecting landscape.
- Concepts of landscape contributions to liveability (based on landscape definitions from Task 2.2.), with particular attention to stakeholder regions and policy directed at managing landscape, and to the integration of landscape and regional spatial strategies.
- Summary for the purpose of conducting the analysis of case examples (Task 2.3).

The 'Targeted Analysis' has to be based on commonly agreed parameters, criteria and indicators to be applied for conducting individual and comparative investigation of case examples. It will be necessary if possible to employ operational indicators for criteria and parameters (Task 2.3 / 2.4). The 'Targeted Analysis' will be prepared focussing on:

- Specifying the 'Three Tier Approach': (1) landscape as resource (spatial quality), (2) landscape as institution, and (3) the landscape "as perceived by people".
- Specifying methodological designs: Scales, rankings and 'valorisation'; data management (with particular attention to data pertaining to information of different quality and scale);
- Specifying and 'reconstructing' the designated objectives, goals and targets for spatial and landscape development; focusing on maps and legends of desired future territorial designations on several scales;
- Impact measurement: evaluation of impacts and effects, with regard to planning instruments, actions and measures; impact criteria related to harmonious and sustainable development;
- Discussions of monitoring and indicator systems.
- Specifying the multiscale and multisectoral approach
 - Implications of planning decisions made at different scales of policy making and planning, with particular attention to regional and local scales.
 - Sectoral policy making and planning and their implications on regional and local territories, with particular attention to landscape.
- Specifying sources and resources available to be used during applying the CAF:
 - Assessment, based on policy context analysis (Task 2.2), of the overall availability of policy documents, and of their including of landscape and liveability, with reference to six case examples and stakeholder regions;
 - Data sources that are available for generating information while applying the CAF to case examples from six stakeholder regions;

- Developing a common understanding for the project resource (data, information) base and platform for resource exchange.

Subtask 2.1.2 Detailing and refining the methods for analyzing 6 case examples

This activity is meant to refine and detail the methods integrated in the CAF. It is the aim to define the **interface** to task 2.3 and 2.4 the task also aims to define detailed standards for working with the CAF on the case studies provided by the stakeholders:

- Introduction: Methods for analysing 6 case examples of ‘good practice’ from the stakeholders
 - the operational guidance and procedures of the CAF,
 - presentation of findings and results,
 - discussion and the making of recommendations.
- Operational guidance, standard procedures for the practical application of the ‘CAF’:
 - Data and information sources; locating and gathering of data and information and preparing them for the analysis of case examples (using the ‘Common Format’);
 - Analysis of case examples, with the aim of ‘Benchmarking’, including relevant policy documents (formally defined territorial and landscape ‘plans’ on regional and (inter) local scale), policy making procedures and processes (governance aspects, participatory elements):
 - context of stakeholder policies, with particular reference to concepts of landscape and liveability derived from EU, CoE, ESPON, policy and legislation of involved nations, and specifications that are valid in stakeholder regions;
 - Definitions, and their practical use, of liveability, landscape, territory, planning, and others (to be determined);
 - Content of ‘plans’ regarding
 - formal policy elements like problem statement, challenges, objectives, targets, etc
 - associated actions like regulations, subsidies, covenants, informal co-operations, etc .
 - Commitments and inspirations, to be derived from the aforementioned sources, for regional and local ‘plans’, procedures and processes that are (1) interpreting landscape as an asset in regional development and, in doing so, aiming at (2) balancing between landscape protection and social welfare and economic development, and ultimately (3) towards a harmonious territory and sustainability.
 - Analysis of landscape and spatial policy ‘good practices’ from stakeholder regions (6 case examples)
 - reconstruction of policy making procedures and governance processes (using the ‘Process Biography’ method, where processes are reconstructed and dissected for purposes of analysis);
 - Reconstruction of content of formally established ‘plans’
 - Reconstruction of formal and informal actions

- Outcomes and effects of specific measures and actions;
- European ‘mapping’ (ESPON) and the effects of implementation of European landscape policies;
- Effects of regional and local planning actions; identification of common denominators and their effects, such as terms, concepts and practice that are shared among the landscape policy makers.
- Identification of ‘lessons learnt’ from benchmarking good practices provided by the stakeholders and from ‘learning cases’ from elsewhere, with regard to the inclusion of landscape into spatial and landscape planning.
 - Identification and benchmarking of ‘good practices’;
 - Responding to stakeholder needs (what do stakeholders wish to learn?);
 - Decisions on dissemination (what will be presented to ESPON
 - Conclusions on best practices
- Policy recommendations regarding knowledge based decision making for livable landscapes, in particular through landscape and spatial planning, and their impact on regional development.

Subtask 2.1.3 Work plan schedule

A preliminary work plan for the whole project is included on chapter 6.1 of the present document. After defining the CAF a more detailed Work plan schedule will be produced.

Expected results:

- **Common analytical framework (CAF)** for project development
- **Work plan schedule**

2.2. Policy, planning and operationality of the landscape concept

General context: The **overall aim** of this task is to identify practices that have been proved successful in the integration and operationalization of landscape and spatial planning in planning systems and procedures. As illustration of good practices examples of impact on regional development where socio-economic development has gone hand in hand with successful landscape protection and management will be taken forward by means of:

- Overview of the current practice of landscape policy making
- Examples of implementation of European landscape policy
- Identification of terms, concepts and practice shared among the landscape policy makers
- Identification of concepts related to practices and procedures constituting the local, national and regional planning and management.

The Identification of the use and operationalization of the landscape concept in Europe is based on an analysis of:

- How European states (Spain, Slovenia, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany) and supra-national institutions have included ‘landscape’ into legislation and into spatially relevant policy documents.

- To what extent it has been operationalized in cross-sectoral planning methods, both in principle but first of all through practice.
- Which impact and characteristics of regional and national differences
- Involvement of public and private planning agencies and authorities
- Options for common quality standards.

Aims and objectives: The overall aims and objectives of this task are to provide an overview of the conceptual and policy framework regarding Landscape in Europe including:

- The policy context and the definition of landscape in policy documents at EU and Council of Europe
- The policy context and the definition of landscape in policy documents at the national level
- Use of landscape in ESPON reporting
- Use of landscape in reports on practical applications as well as academic discussions

In addition task 2.2 should provide an overview of the implementation of the conceptual and policy framework based on:

a) Analysis of approaches to the implementation of the landscape concept, including:

- Inventory, assessment and evaluation of the landscape concept
- Analysis of the data availability
- Applicability of the different approaches.

b) Elaboration on the policy framework reflected through:

- Spatial planning strategies and policies
- Competitiveness and attractiveness policies and strategies
- Conservation and nature protection strategies
- Implementation of the concept of multi-functionalities.

And finally c) an understanding the conceptual and policy framework through:

- How European states have included 'landscape' into legislation and into spatially relevant policy documents.
- Examples of implementation of European landscape policy
- Understanding of the relation between territorial policy and landscape planning in the sense of:
 - policy fields: integrated versus sector;
 - scale: multilevel governance and coordination;
 - policy function: strategic objectives versus operational implementation

Subtasks:

2.2.1 Landscape and territorial policy context

This subtask has its focus on the use of the landscape concept in practice through European and national Commitments, Guidelines as well as inspirations for types of plans and for regional / local strategies, and will include:

- A contextual framework for an analysis of integration of landscape and spatial planning:
 - EU and European policy context

- European Union: mainly focusing on sustainable development strategies, Territorial Agenda 2020, Europe 2020 Strategy
 - Council of Europe: European Landscape Convention guidelines and overviews
 - ESPON context
 - Project results and data.
 - Context of relevant national planning systems and traditions (D, DK, ES, NL, SI), encompassing:
 - Spatial planning and territorial development ('vision plans' on space incl. landscape)
 - Landscape planning ('operational plan'): development, protection and management of 'high values'
- A systematic analysis on landscape protection and management in European planning systems
 - An evidence based assessment of the consideration of landscape planning within territorial cohesion policies will be undertaken considering that there are no overviews at EU level

2.2.2 Methodologies for the operationalization of landscape concept

This subtask will provide an analysis of the operationalization procedures behind the national and/regional policies including:

- Options for an integration of landscape planning and territorial development
 - Identification of terms, concepts and practice shared among the landscape policy makers
 - Identification of concepts related to practices and procedures constituting the local, national and regional planning and management.
 - Exploration of responsibilities and competences for landscape planning, management and protection of landscape values.
 - Assessment on the use of ESPON data, objectives and results from relevant projects and studies

2.2.3 Policy framework

The subtask aims at outlining the overall framework for landscape related policies through relevant European and national documents with focus on:

- The current practice of landscape policy making
- The current implementation of European landscape and landscape related policies
 - Overview of context and guidance of landscape planning such as the Territorial Agenda, the Green Paper, the European Landscape Convention etc.
 - Identification of terms, concepts and practice shared among the landscape policy makers
 - Identification of practices and procedures constituting the local, national and regional planning and management.
- Identification and operationalization of the landscape concept
 - The inclusion of "landscape" into legislation and spatially relevant policy documents.

- The operationalization of the landscape concept in cross-sectoral planning methods
- Implementation of the landscape concept in formal planning structures and in practice.

A special focus throughout the subtasks will be on the relation between territorial policy and landscape planning in the sense of:

- policy fields: integrated versus sector based policies;
- scale: multilevel governance and coordination;
- policy function: strategic objectives versus operational implementation.

The main conclusions will aim at identifying the concrete contents (items, goals, measures) and procedures in regional and local planning both in relation to policies at national and supra-national levels in Europe.

Expected results:

- Definition of landscape as an asset in territorial development towards sustainability as an input for Task 2.1.
- Methodologies for the implementation of the landscape concept.
- Overview of the EU policy context with regard to landscape protection and development.

2.3. Baseline analysis of the case studies

Context: The baseline analysis will constitute the basis for the benchmarking exercise to be undertaken in task 2.4. This task outlines how the landscape concept, approaches and overall policies have been implemented in the regional and local governments (including agencies and execution boards) where the case studies are conducted.

Aims and Objectives:

- Identification of spatial characteristics & landscape types in the case studies
- Overview of spatial planning system in each region with different categories of formal plans and informal documents and actions.
- Identification of challenges and needs in each participant region and defining the ‘good practices’ which the stakeholders want to bring in
- Qualitative analysis of the relevant documents (especially plans) containing policy measures in relation to Landscape in each case study region
- Assessment and impacts of most relevant plans in each region

Subtasks:

Subtask 2.3.0 Landscape Character in stakeholder area

The first activity will be the description of the spatial characteristic and of the societal developments in the areas of the stakeholders, with focus on landscapes. It will entitle a qualitative characterization of the regions/ municipalities involved in the project from a landscape perspective by means of the analysis of: maps, names, governmental layers , geology, typology, environment, heritage, cities, population density, economic resources

(agriculture, industry, leisure), connections, traffic, slow roads, developments & expectations: population, economy.

Subtask 2.3.1 Challenges and needs of stakeholder

An inventory of challenges and needs of the stakeholders will be done. In E-mails and interviews with the governmental professionals (responsible for space and landscape) the challenges and opportunities of the area, the hot items of professional debate, the most relevant plans and programmes and the expectancy of the LIVELAND project will be discussed. The 'good practice' (preferably a formal plan) from the stakeholders and also 'learning cases' from elsewhere will be identified. Also the benchmarking will be prepared, especially identifying criteria for comparing the variety of studies, plans and actions of the stakeholders.

The results of this exercise will be presented and discussed in the 1st Stakeholder workshop (October 2012), with the aim to identify good practices and learning cases, and to introduce the grouping of the sample cases for the benchmarking procedure in 2.4.

Subtask 2.3.2 Mapping of stakeholder regions in Europe

An analysis of the situation of the stakeholders regions with regard to the key territorial themes in EU and policy discussions around the implementation of the ELC will be undertaken, aiming at answering the following research questions:

- Are the challenges of the stakeholders related to European items?
- Are the characteristics of the regions related to specific high scale ecological, geographical or economic circumstances?
- In which European areas could be found learning cases?

The good practices from the stakeholders and other potential learning cases identified as references cases will be localised on European maps to provide input for the benchmarking and identify possibilities to generalise the results of the discussion. Themes of European mapping could be: geography, landscape typology, identification of protected areas, population density, economic resources, attractiveness, connectivity and other considered relevant during the course of the project development.

Among other things, the ESPON data and projects will be used to relate the regions to the European context. The European territorial themes to be addressed could be: harmonious spatial development, sustainable, smart economic development, adaption to climate change, renewable energy, good governance and participation, mainly linked to the cohesion policy and EU 2020 strategy principles.

Subtask 2.3.3 Document analysis

The document analysis in each case study, will entitle three main exercises with regard to a) the analysis of the spatial planning systems in place, b) the identification of main sources of information and data availability and finally c) the identification of policy measures in relevant documents.

a) The essence of spatial planning system in each region (input from Task 2.2) will be assessed from the point of view of the "Planning System" *per se*, analysed with following key words:

- Applied laws and regulations
- Distribution of competences at different scales of planning framework

- Multisectoral plans at regional and local level, with regard to spatial and landscape planning; whether they would be compulsory or voluntary, vision oriented and/or action oriented
- Sectoral plans (nature, rural development, infrastructures...etc) also at regional and local level whether they would be compulsory or voluntary, vision oriented and/or action oriented
- Besides, also informal processes and actions in place

The essence of the planning system will also consider the “Planning Practice” that will be analysed with following key words:

- Territorial analysis and landscape assessment and studies developed by experts
- Processes and procedures including consultations, formal decisions linked to the formulation of plans
- Vision and strategy of plans: identification of challenges, objectives and targets for territorial and landscape protection and management
- Actions and measures include in the plan implementation program
 - Regulations = rules, designations, permits, contracts (“stick”)
 - Finances = subsidies, investments, promotion (“carrot”)
 - Cooperation = covenants, agreements, commons (“voluntary, informal”)
 - Communication = talks, consultations (“chat, informal”)
- Monitoring indicators for evaluation of the impacts derived from the implementation of the plan and also its effectiveness

Finally the “planning culture” will be analysed by means of the role of the government: strong state versus minimal state; central steering versus decentralization; and the steering culture with influence on actors that will translate into formal instruments or informal consultations and cooperation.

b) The second exercise will be the identification of main sources of information and data in each of the participant regions/ municipalities (inputs from Task 2.1)

C) The qualitative analysis of the relevant documents containing policy measures in relation to Space and Landscape in each case study region (inputs from Task 2.2) will constitute the third exercise.

Subtask 2.3.4 Interviews

As check and examination of the document analysis interviews will be held with the professional ‘plan makers’ and some experts and NGOs from each region.

Especially the impact of the plans and the planning culture will be assessed by means of in-depth interviews with stakeholders, NGOs, policy makers and practitioners in the involved regions.

Expected results:

- Case study status report for each of the participant regions, based on information provided by the stakeholders (Annex V: “inputs and expectations”).

- 1st workshop with stakeholders to validate challenges and identify further needs, opportunities, and good practices, both in each region and in external learning cases.
- Mapping at European level of stakeholder regions, landscape locations of the good practices and learning cases.
- Report of the results in each case study region to be incorporated in the benchmarking (task 2.4) and Interim Report December 2012.

2.4. Benchmarking cases and specific results in each participant region

General context: Benchmarking is a process of comparing and evaluating practices with the aim to achieve a higher level of performance, here in specific tasks of spatial and landscape planning. The benchmarking is based on the baseline analysis of the stakeholders cases where planning practices and ‘plans’ (task 2.3) are presented. Also the policy contexts (European and national), spatial planning systems and results of governmental actions are outlined for each of the regions. Out of this an analytical framework for the benchmarking procedure is generalized. In addition to the good practices from the stakeholders, “learning cases” will be taken into account, which may provide longer traditions of including landscape plans in territorial planning.

Aims and objectives: Task 2.4 aims at bringing up the specific approach of landscape and territorial planning of each region, exchange experiences and give feedback to the involved regions. It intrinsically involves a process of interaction between researches and stakeholders (professionals of planning).

The benchmarking will be done through accomplishing three goals:

1. A **comparison** between the practices of different administrative territorial entities (planning agencies of the involved local and regional authorities) in order to identify the best practices from the given cases. For this objective a common model for the systematic classification and assessment of case examples defined in the analytical framework (Task 2.1) will be used for the comparison.
2. A **tool and agenda for the stakeholders to discuss and compare their performance** at two levels:
 - Internally, aiming at providing a comparison between different practices of landscape and territorial planning within one's own organisation by evaluating own practices against the other cases and thereby acquire an important contribution to the internal knowledge management efforts.
 - Externally through testing (by the research group) and evaluation (by the stakeholders) the usability of as well the best practices as the identified indicators, indicating the options for generalizations beyond their own situations.
3. The generalizations from aim 2 are an input for the **transferability assessment and guidance** to be addressed in Task 2.5 of the project

Subtasks:

Subtask 2.4.1 Collecting input for benchmarking

The key input for the benchmarking will be the case study reports from Task 2.3 with the state of the question in each of the participant regions with an identification of sources of information, data sets, preliminary review of challenges, needs, and opportunities.

Besides 1st workshop with stakeholders in October 2012 will validate challenges and identify further needs and opportunities in each region. At this point from our view this are the issues to be generated and discussed among stakeholders in the workshop:

- Self assessment: identification of their success/strengths and failures/ weaknesses. Potentially a SWOT as a starting point of the benchmarking.
- Identification of what they find interesting in the rest of the project cases.
- Validation of external good practices, detailing what they are interested about.
- Validation of **benchmarking criteria and flow**.

Subtask 2.4.2 Parameters for analysis and comparison of regional practices

The common model for the systematic classification and assessment of case examples defined in the analytical framework (Task 2.1) will be used for the comparison. It will entitle the selection of parameters of analysis, criteria and indicators; identifying information needed and comparing their availability in stakeholder regions. This task constitutes the linkage with Task 2.3.

Subtask 2.4.3 Benchmarking of practises and impact

Based on input from task 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 the second stakeholder’s workshop (to be confirmed in the spring of 2013) is intended to serve as a key meeting place between practitioners, selected experts and the research team. The workshop will be a benchmarking exercise as well as a learning experience between practitioners and experts from the case regions and through the meeting between three different knowledge components: practical experiences of the stakeholders (including ‘planmakers’ from agencies and private advisers), general experiences of experts from the involved regions, and the overall insight generated by the research team. This would also entitle the categorization of the case studies according to similarities in the practices of making and implementing local and regional plans, which give guidance to future measures of protection, development and management of space and landscape. The comparison will be guided by relevant indicators, to describe the practices and plans, such as policy context, planning practice and planning culture (see regional analysis in task 2.3.3). A matrix for the systematization of the case studies is suggested, as an interface between Task 2.3 and Task 2.4, for the identification of challenges and needs and also best practices in the involved regions.

Parameters of analysis	Adm. scale	Geographic scale	Sector policies	Implemented planning structure/ practices	x
Methodologies of spatial analysis and assessment of landscape					
Planning processes & participation					
Planning procedures & decisions					
Vision and strategy					
Actions and measures					
Impact measurement: monitoring indicators and systems					

Table 1 Example of matrix for the systematization of the case studies

The benchmarking task is conceived as an interactive process among researchers and stakeholders

The systematization of the case studies will be prepared in desk work and used in the 1st stakeholder workshop, as a first tool for the benchmarking.

Additional learning cases are suggested, from external document analysis. The additional learning cases are not decided yet, although the involved stakeholders have already identified some reference cases.

A second tool for the benchmarking is the preparation of input for the 2nd workshop. The TPG will prepare a 'status report' (task 2.3) of the stakeholders' areas, and additionally a preliminary comparison of the 'good practices', including the comparable 'learning cases'.

Expected results:

- An overview of good and best practices of landscape and territorial planning, with focus on approaches which can serve as general inspiration for landscape planning in a territorial planning context.
- Examples of actions or measures which have proven successful in challenges of harmonious and sustainable territorial development, like for instance combining landscape protection and socio-economic development.
- Learning experience between researchers and stakeholders: input to a higher level of practice of the stakeholders and recommendations for benchmarking tools for evaluation and improvement.
- A set of indicators that can serve as a common base for comparisons and benchmarking performance in landscape and territorial planning entities.
- Appropriate indicators and examples of good practices that can serve a broader audience in the 'ESPON space'.
- A draft version of a "Guidance towards best practice in landscape and spatial planning

The above mentioned output will be important inputs to the findings and recommendations to diverse actors (task 2.5) and will be presented in the draft final report June 2013.

3.1. Transferability and policy recommendations

The transferability assessment and guidance for policy development will be addressed as a final stage of the project, generalizing the experiences, best practices and benchmarking of content and procedures of landscape and territorial planning and their impact on sustainable development as inspiration for future planning approaches (systems, planning and cultures).

Subtask 2.5.1 Synthesis of best practices, planning indicators and European policies and concepts

Inputs from Task 2.2 with regard to European policies and concepts will be included in the synthesis, along side the best practises identified in the baseline study of the case study regions in Task 2.3 and planning indicators selected during the benchmarking exercise in Task 2.4.

Subtask 2.5.2 Elaboration of recommendations for the integration of landscape and spatial planning based on lessons learned from the benchmarking exercise and will encompass:

- Recommendations to professionals in the stakeholder regions to improve their processes and performance of landscape and territorial planning
- Guidelines for its applicability to regional policy and practice in other EU regions

Subtask 2.5.3 Policy messages for EU and CoE

Key policy messages to EU (DG Regio mainly), the CoE and national authorities will be highlighted to encourage, evidence based, the incorporation of landscape in territorial planning in the framework of territorial cohesion policies.

These policy messages will be conceived as messages for rising awareness on relevant aspects, challenges and opportunities for strengthening the consideration of landscape in territorial policies towards sustainable development

Subtask 2.5.4 Identification of knowledge gaps and recommendations to future ESPON research

Key Results:

- Elaboration of recommendations for the integration of landscape and spatial planning in the involved stakeholder regions and municipalities
- Identification of potential responses to each of project cases' challenges and landscape planning status, through planning improvements
- Transferability analysis of the elaboration of recommendations for the integration of landscape and spatial planning to other European contexts
- Policy messages for ESPON and EC
- Identification of knowledge gaps and definition of links with ESPON framework
- Guidelines for the elaboration of landscape plans and their implementation

4. Landscape challenges and potentials in the participant regions and municipalities

An overview of landscape challenges and potentials in the participant regions and municipalities is described below, and a more detailed review of relevant information on case studies including main sources of information and first review of the data available to undertake the assessment in each participant region can be found in Annex V of the present report.

Basque Country

The beauty and value of the landscape in the Basque Country is well-known and its notorious for having a variety of landscapes due to its privileged location between the coast and the mountains. These rich and diverse landscapes constitute a resource and a heritage, from the environmental, economic, social and cultural points of view. However, it is also a very anthropized and particularly urbanized region, characterized by an intense and fast transformation in the last decades. The protection of the landscape has been guaranteed only indirectly, through the different planning which protects natural lands, seaside, rivers or wetlands.

Key Challenges

- Simplification and uniformity of certain areas which result in the degradation of the landscape and the risk of identity loss, mainly as a consequence of disorganized industrialization, the transport infrastructures and main modes of transportation.
- Concerning the urban areas, the concept of landscape is only associated with the protection of buildings or areas that have an architectural or historical interest.
- The Basque Country has already made several advances towards the protection and management of landscape and natural values from sector planning.
- The Basque Country is revising its Spatial Planning Guidelines and a proposal for a Landscape Law is under development inspired by the ELC with the aims to integrate landscape planning in other planning instruments.

Midden Delfland

In Midden-Delfland a landscape development plan already exists and actions in partnership with the surrounding urbanised municipalities are currently being implemented. From regional perspective, the interest is how to stimulate project development and landscape monitoring. Local and regional governments work close together.

Key Challenges

- Stimulate economic vital countryside particularly addressing the dairy sector threats and opportunities
- Strengthen spatial quality understanding What is it? How can be protect it?
- Increase connections between city and countryside not only physical and emotional ones
- Promote regional marketing and accessibility

Offenburg municipality

The city of Offenburg has recently made a landscape plan and seeks to develop and protect landscapes under urban pressure. Offenburg belongs to “Eurodistrict Strasbourg/Ortenau”, so there is already exchange on European scale. A new “Landschaftsplan” is nearly done. Concerning landscape planning, the municipality is interested in improving and learning from

the experience of other European regions and municipalities, particularly with reference to successful execution of recommended measures.

Key Challenges

- Already good instruments existing for planning and creating conceptions, but Implementation and execution of the planning conception is difficult, because there is no obligation additional to the scope of compensatory measures (environmental review for binding land-use planning is required, anything else is voluntary)
- How to give incentives to really execute good planning?

Government of Navarre

Government of Navarre wants to prepare a new landscape plan for the region, based on European experiences. To date, many formal regulations and informal actions exist which now should be articulated and improved by the new plan. The Government of Navarra is especially interested in the specification of the envisaged results concerning the "the guidelines for the elaboration of landscape plans and their implementation". These guidelines will be used for the design of the landscape plan of Navarra.

Key challenges

- A self assessment on what has been done so far, with regard to landscape planning is needed in order to identify successful actions- which part is more valuable and also deficiencies. Learning from the more experienced regions is seen crucial
- Still need to identify which approach should be used to start with a Landscape Plan: a regulatory approach? an instructive approach? a proactive approach?
- Identification of specific methodology, objectives, elements, scales, procedures, that have been proved successful

Thy National Park

Thy National Park in the Nordjylland Region is challenged by the question of enabling a planning process involving all relevant stakeholders in order to obtain a coherent landscape development.

Key challenges

- Learn and get new inspiration about combining landscape management and socioeconomic development
- Get practical information and tools

Ljubljana municipality

The City of Ljubljana is interested in methodologies for the identification of landscape potentials and the development of guidelines, aimed at bringing new arguments in the stakeholders' dialogue for the development of the Ljubljana and its surroundings. European exchange of experiences is an important motivation.

Key challenges

- How to integrate landscape in the regional spatial plan?
- What should be the role of landscape plan within spatial plan and how should it be presented?
- How to bring participatory process to the point that the plan would be acceptable for all?

5. Use of existing ESPON results relevant for LIVELAND project

The project is depending on carefully chosen qualitative data, relating to both the overall themes included in the analyses, and generalized through carefully developed indicators and typologies. As background for the analyses the project seeks to identify ways in which ESPON data could be used to reinforce the integration of landscape and spatial planning and to provide new evidence for future ESPON landscape targeted research. This will be done in two ways.

On one hand by incorporating quantitative data developed in other previous and ongoing ESPON projects such as the EU-LUPA and other project where land cover and land use characteristics are analyzed parallel with ongoing land use and land cover changes in order to identify important drivers. Especially the identification of interaction between land use change and socio-economic development processes are providing important inputs.

On the other hand by incorporating qualitative data developed in previous and ongoing ESPON projects.

In particular the following projects from the ESPON 2006 programme will be taken into account: Natural Heritage and Management (Project 1.3.2), Cultural Heritage and Identity (1.3.3), Urban-Rural Relationships (1.1.2), Rural Development Policy (2.1.3), Territorial Cohesion Policy (2.2.1), Territorial Governance (2.3.2) and Environmental Policy (2.4.1).

From the ESPON 2013 programme special attention will be paid to the EDORA –"European development opportunities in rural areas" and TeDi – "Territorial diversity" projects. In order to gain a broader perspective, contact will be made with the ongoing ESPON projects TPM - Territorial Performance Monitoring, ATTREG (on territorial capital), EU-LUPA (on land use patterns) and GEOSPECS project.

Contact will be made as well with the project TPG having reached its final stage. ATTREG will deliver insights on the degree of European regions attractiveness, based on the theoretical concept of 'territorial capital. Results from EU-LUPA project might constitute a good basis for analysis of multifunctional landscapes and the degree of suburbanisation of valuable ones. ESPON data base will be used on the characterization of the participant regions (natural, cultural and visual quality) and their performance (social attractiveness, economic growth, welfare).

In parallel to LIVELAND, another targeted analysis focusing on landscape is being undertaken: LP3LP. This targeted analysis focus on cross-border areas and aims a support the development of cross-border landscape plans. The TPGs of the two projects have got in contact already to exchange experiences during their project implementation.

An overview of the ESPON 2013 projects and its relation to LIVELAND is included in Annex IV of the present report.

6. Overview of the plan, expected outputs and deliverables and dialogue with stakeholders

6.1. Work plan

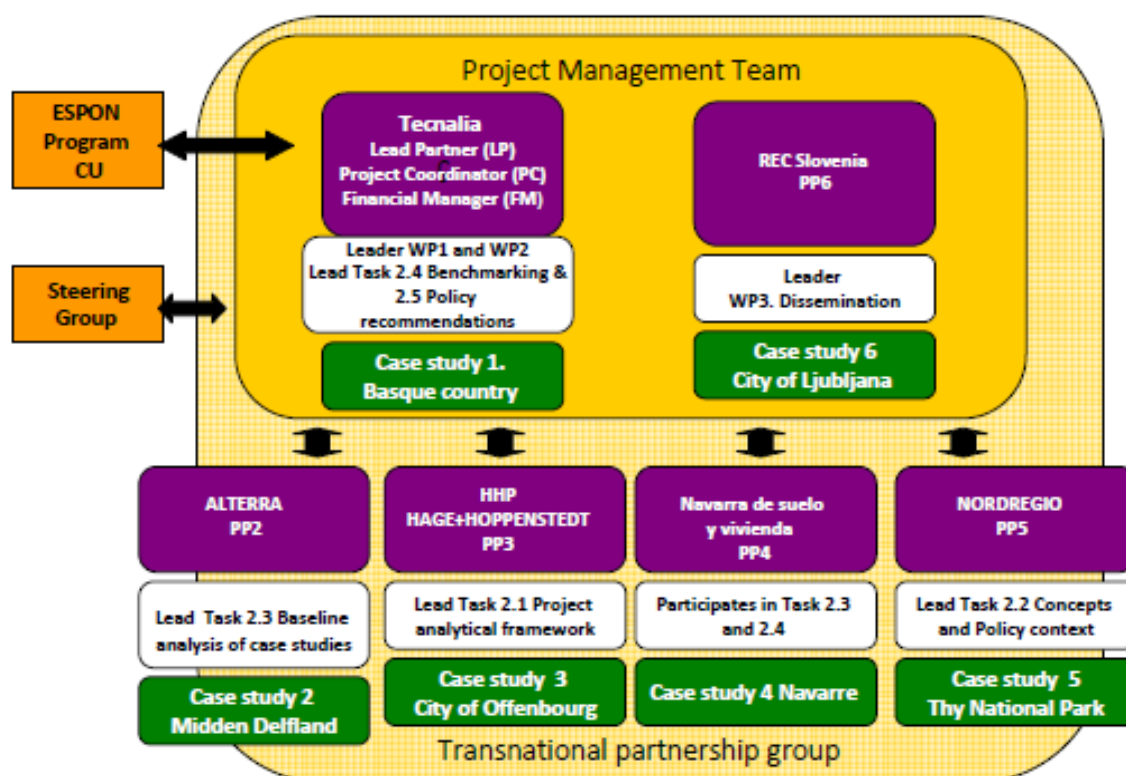


Figure 2 Project management structure

	Start date	End date	Duration
WP1. Coordination	February 2012	January 2014	23 months
WP2. Activities	February 2012	October 2013	19 months
Task 2.1 Project analytical framework	May 2012	July 2012	3 months
Task 2.2. Policy, planning and operationality of the landscape concept	May 2012	July 2012	3 months
Task 2.3 Baseline analysis of the case studies	May 2012	December 2012	8 months
Task 2.4 Benchmarking cases and specific results in each participant region	October 2012	April 2013	7 months
Task 2.5 Transferability and policy recommendations	January 2013	July 2013	7 months
WP3. Dissemination	July 2013	December 2013	6 months

Table 2 Project time plan

	2012						2013						2014					
	First half			Second half			First half			Second half			First half					
WP1. Coordination																		
WP2. Activities																		
<i>Task 2.1 Project analytical framework</i>																		
<i>Task 2.2 Policy context</i>																		
<i>Task 2.3 Baseline case study regions</i>																		
<i>Task 2.4 Benchmarking</i>																		
<i>Task 2.5 Transferability and policy recommendations</i>																		
WP3. Dissemination																		




-  Project Progress Reports
-  Project Deliveries
-  Stakeholders Workshops
-  Closing Event

Table 3 Project chronogram

6.2. Outputs envisaged by the project and overview of deliveries

Key project outputs

- An overview of the EU policy context and the context of relevant national planning systems and traditions for an integration of landscape planning and territorial development
- Insight on the way landscape planning relates to economic development and land use pressure (urbanisation and agricultural intensification) including possible causal relations
- Methodology of analysing ‘good practice examples’ and benchmarking of the content and procedure (governance aspects) of landscape plans and their impact on the sustainable development of the case regions, and choosing best practice in discussion with professionals and experts of planning from the stakeholder regions
- Examples of ‘best practices’ of landscape planning and the way they relate to regional territorial planning in the stakeholder regions
- Recommendations to professionals in the stakeholder regions to improve their processes and performance of landscape and territorial planning
- Policy messages for the relevant European (EC and CoE) and national authorities, to encourage the incorporation of landscape in the territorial cohesion and territorial planning policies
- Assessment on the use of ESPON data, objectives and results from relevant projects and studies. Identification of knowledge gaps to be covered by future ESPON projects

Stakeholder involvement

As a project within the framework of ESPON Targeted Analysis Based on User Demand, the question of stakeholder involvement is crucial. Practitioners are both contributing to defining the demands that has led to the call, but are also to be integrated throughout the project as supplies of more detailed information and practical know-how. In that connection they are expected to be critical in the process of outlining new understanding and perspectives in relation to future development opportunities and challenges, but at the same time also active in relation to the outlining of actions and potential new projects. Two groups of contributors are identified: First of all the professionals on space and landscape from the stakeholders, but in addition a group of experts who have been – and are – practitioners in relation to dealing with the problems outlined throughout the project, and thereby constituting a “Community of Knowledge Management Practitioners” (Wilensky et al, 2009) who, due to communality to the case study practitioners, constitutes a “legitimate peripheral participation” (Wenger et al., 2002) are able to supplement the stakeholder’s involvement with additional input.

With a goal of bringing up the specific approach of landscape and territorial planning of each region through the exchange of experiences and giving feedback to the involved regions, the involvement of the stakeholders include five components:

1. The stakeholder's involvement is essential throughout the project and starts off with the definition and development of the specific theme for the targeted analysis.
2. The stakeholders will provide input and play an active role by delivering strategies, plans, spatial data, cases and measures and other relevant information about their regions;
3. A comparison between the practices of different administrative territorial entities (planning agencies of the involved local and regional authorities) in order to identify examples of good/best practices will be tested and responded to from both individual stakeholders as through a more general responses from the whole group of stakeholders.
4. A series of workshops will serve as a tool for discussions among the stakeholders and the research group to compare the region's performance at three levels:
 - a. Internally, aiming at providing a comparison between different practices (methods, operations and procedures) of landscape and territorial planning within one's own organisation;
 - b. Intermediate by evaluating own practices against the other cases and thereby acquire an important contribution to internal knowledge generation;
 - c. Externally through evaluating the potential usability of the best practices for generalizations beyond their own situations.
5. Finally their comments to the generalizing of experiences and best practices of landscape and territorial planning and their impact on sustainable development in relation to future planning approaches will be important.

The precise involvement of experts has not been decided on at this point of time, but it is expected that the option of involving one or a few experts with both practical as well as more overarching experiences within the integration of landscape and territorial planning would be included in the workshop activities.

Tasks within WP2 Activities	Inception report 30 June 2012	Interim report 31 December 2012	Final report 31 October 2013 (Draft Final Report) 30 June 2013
Task 2.1 Project analytical framework	<p>This report focuses on the elaboration of the analytical framework and the research approach of the project.</p> <p>A methodological proposal for the assessment of the concept of landscape as an asset in regional development towards sustainability.</p>	Methodology for analyzing 'good practice examples' under Task 2.3	
Task 2.3 Baseline of case study regions	<p>Identification of the relevant challenges and potentials to be addressed in each of the participant regions with regard to landscape planning.</p> <p>Main sources of information and data needs to undertake the assessment in each of the participant regions.</p> <p>Review of the main documents and data sources provided by stakeholders and a first analysis of existing ESPON results that are relevant for this project.</p>		
Task 2.4 Benchmarking		<p>This report focuses on the presentation of intermediate project results. The report will include a first identification of:</p> <p>Starting the benchmarking of the content and procedure (governance aspects) of landscape plans and their impact on the sustainable</p>	<p>Definition of criteria and recommendation for the integration of landscape into spatial planning and the use of landscape as an asset for territorial development.</p> <p>Guidelines for the elaboration of landscape plans and their implementation and their link to territorial development strategies.</p> <p>Identification of knowledge gaps to be covered by</p>

Tasks within WP2 Activities	Inception report 30 June 2012	Interim report 31 December 2012	Final report 31 October 2013 (Draft Final Report) 30 June 2013
		<p>development of the case regions.</p> <p>Overview of 'good practices' of landscape planning methods and the way they relate to regional territorial planning and development.</p> <p>Insight on the way landscape planning relates to economic development and land use pressure (urbanisation and agricultural intensification) including possible causal relations.</p> <p>Assessment of the use of ESPON data, objectives and results from relevant projects.</p>	<p>future ESPON projects.</p>
Task 2.5 Transferability and policy recommendations			<p>Policy messages for the EC to encourage the incorporation of landscape in the territorial cohesion policies.</p>

Table 4 Expected outputs of the LIVELAND project by Task and by delivery

7. Structure of the project budget

		WP1 Coordination	WP2 Activities	WP3 Dissemination	TOTAL
TECNALIA	<i>Staff</i>	32886,00	51641,78	1134,00	85661,78
	<i>Administration</i>	1984,50	3887,02	79,38	5950,90
	<i>Travelling</i>	2400,00	4800,00	1200,00	8400,00
	<i>Equipment</i>				0,00
	<i>External Expertise</i>	3000,00			3000,00
	Total	40.270,50	60.328,80	2413,38	103012,68
ALTERRA	<i>Staff</i>	2646,00	39826,56		42472,56
	<i>Administration</i>	378,00	9956,64		10334,64
	<i>Travelling</i>	2400,00	4800,00		7200,00
	<i>Equipment</i>				0,00
	<i>External Expertise</i>	3000,00			3000,00
	Total	8.424,00	54.583,20		63007,20
HHP	<i>Staff</i>	2646,00	53864,38		56510,38
	<i>Administration</i>	158,76	4664,42		4823,18
	<i>Travelling</i>	2400,00	4800,00		7200,00
	<i>Equipment</i>				0,00
	<i>External Expertise</i>				0,00
	Total	5204,76	63328,80		68533,56
NASUVISA	<i>Staff</i>	2268,00	12676,35		14944,35
	<i>Administration</i>	325,08	2633,25		2958,33
	<i>Travelling</i>	2400,00	4800,00		7200,00
	<i>Equipment</i>				0,00
	<i>External Expertise</i>	3000			3000,00
	Total	7993,08	20109,60		28102,68
NORDREGIO	<i>Staff</i>	2646,00	46721,28		49367,28
	<i>Administration</i>	378,00	11680,32		12058,32
	<i>Travelling</i>	2400,00	4800,00		7200,00
	<i>Equipment</i>				0,00
	<i>External Expertise</i>				0,00
	Total	5424,00	63201,60		68625,60
REC-Slovenia	<i>Staff</i>	2268,00	19142,40	10206,00	31616,40
	<i>Administration</i>	378,00	4785,60	714,42	5878,02
	<i>Travelling</i>	2400,00	4800,00	1200,00	8400,00
	<i>Equipment</i>				0,00
	<i>External Expertise</i>			1500	1500,00
	Total	5046,00	28728,00	13620,42	47394,42

Table 5 Distribution of work packages among partners, the break down of the project's budget on the individual partners per budget line

8. Project main expected barriers

The LIVELAND project is one of the first times that ESPON offers an opportunity to study and report about landscape. This constitutes an opportunity but also a challenge itself. The institutions which configure the Transnational Working Group undertaken the research, have good preconditions to face this challenge embedded in the content related issues.

However some potential barriers for the project development have been identified:

Definition of Liveable Landscapes

One of the first activities in the project under Task 2.1 is the definition of a common analytical framework for the project development, which will include a definition of Liveable Landscapes (based on a review of landscape concepts in EU in Task 2.2).

There is potential risk of not coherent definition found in regional/ local documents and different understanding by local key players may arise.

The Transnational Project Group is fully aware that LIVELAND is a targeted analysis project and therefore vision from stakeholders should be considered. Nevertheless, a closed collaboration between researchers and stakeholders will be guaranteed at all times by the Lead Partner and all members of the Transnational Project Group, in order to avoid endless discussions and enable an effective project implementation.

Lack of data

There are no overview at EU level with regard to the consideration of landscape protection and management in European planning systems, neither a comprehensive exercise on landscape planning within territorial cohesion policies

Benchmarking exercise and data availability in case studies

One of the main difficulties for project development will be the availability of the data need and its adequateness for the purpose of the project.

The use of indicators is considered essential in undertaken the benchmarking exercise (Task 2.4).

The comparison of case studies will be guided by relevant indicators, to describe the practices and plans, such as policy context, processes and procedures to make a plan (as formalised planning instrument), content of the plan (such as goals, strategies, maps with designations and qualities), monitoring systems and impacts.

The alternative solution will be qualitative data, results of interviews of key players and local expert knowledge.

The project work plan includes frequent interactions between the different project tasks, through physical meetings, conference calls and electronic communication in order to identify emerging problems and constraints and address them immediately.

9. Orientation towards the Interim report

The work programme during the next months until the interim report due to the 31st of December 2012 will include the following:

- Definition of landscape as an asset in territorial development towards sustainability
- Methodologies for the implementation of the landscape concept
- Overview of the EU policy context with regard to landscape protection and development
- Completion of quantitative and qualitative description of case studies
- Case study status report for each of the participant regions, based on information provided by the stakeholders (Annex V: “inputs and expectations”)
- 1st workshop with stakeholders to validate challenges and identify further needs, opportunities, and good practices, both in each region and in other potential learning cases
- Definition of the methodology for analyzing ‘good practice examples’ under Task 2.3
- Collecting input for benchmarking exercise in Task 2.4
- Systematization for the analysis of the case studies, as an interface between Task 2.3 and Task 2.4, for the identification of challenges and needs and also the best practices in the involved regions.
- Report of the results in each case study region to be incorporated in the benchmarking (task 2.4)
- Assessment of the use of ESPON data, objectives and results from relevant projects.

www.espon.eu

The ESPON 2013 Programme is part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, the EU Member States and the Partner States Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. It shall support policy development in relation to the aim of territorial cohesion and a harmonious development of the European territory.

ISBN

LIVELAND

Liveable Landscapes: a key value for sustainable territorial development

Targeted Analysis 2013/2/22

Annexes to Inception Report | Version 03/July/2012



This report presents a more detailed overview of the analytical approach to be applied by the project. This Targeted Analysis is 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.

This report does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the members of the Monitoring Committee.

Information on the ESPON Programme and projects can be found on www.espon.eu

The web site provides the possibility to download and examine the most recent documents produced by finalised and ongoing ESPON projects.

This basic report exists only in an electronic version.

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Annex II	Dissemination & identification of targeted groups
Annex III	Literature review
Annex IV	Use of existing ESPON results relevant for this project
Annex V	Data sources and relevant information in the participant regions

Annex I Project Management Structure

A governance structure will be established for an effective project coordination and management. This structure also pursues enabling a proper communication flow not only within the **Transnational Partnership Group (TPG)**, but also among the TPG, the stakeholders and the ESPON Coordination Unit (CU). The TPG will work in close collaboration with the stakeholders of the six case study regions and will be represented by at least one representative in the **Steering Group (SG)**. The governance structure includes the overall management, communication flow within partners and the contacts with the ESPON Programme., as well as the monitoring of the scientific and technical progress of the entire project by means of the supervision of the achieved milestones and other non technical aspects. It also includes financial management and control. The governance structure will be confirmed with the participating organisations and the persons within these organisations, in order to clarify each partner's role, responsibilities and activities. Other tasks to be taken care of are knowledge management and other innovation related activities such as dissemination.

TECNALIA, the Project Lead Partner (LP) takes over the responsibility for management, communication, implementation and co-ordination of activities among the involved partners. The LP will act also as a **Financial Manager (FM)** and **Project Coordinator (PC)** responsible for the organisation of the project's work and acting as a driving force in the partnership in order to achieve the objectives laid down in the proposal within the foreseen schedule.. The LP will be the administrative link between the project and the ESPON programme, namely the project expert in charge at the Coordination Unit as well as the sounding board assisting the project. The LP is responsible for reporting progress to the ESPON 2013 Programme and transferring the ERDF contribution to the project partners. The LP will be the single contact point acting as principal liaison of the project with ESPON during the negotiation phase, being authorized by project partners via Memorandum of Agreement and project phase. LP as FM will be responsible for the accounts, financial reporting and internal handling of Programme financing. It would work in close contact with the partners and the first level controllers in order to enable efficient financial management of the operation.

The project considers 3 Work Packages (WP's), WP1 devoted to coordination, WP2 devoted to research activities and WP3 to dissemination. REC Slovenia, will act as **Communication Manager (CM)** leading WP3. Regularly WP meetings will be organized to discuss scientific issues and progress of the project. The WP2 is divided into tasks. The **Task Leader (TL)** is responsible for the scientific content and the progress of tasks defined within each WP.

The figure in next page graphically shows the project management structure and distribution of responsibilities between partners.

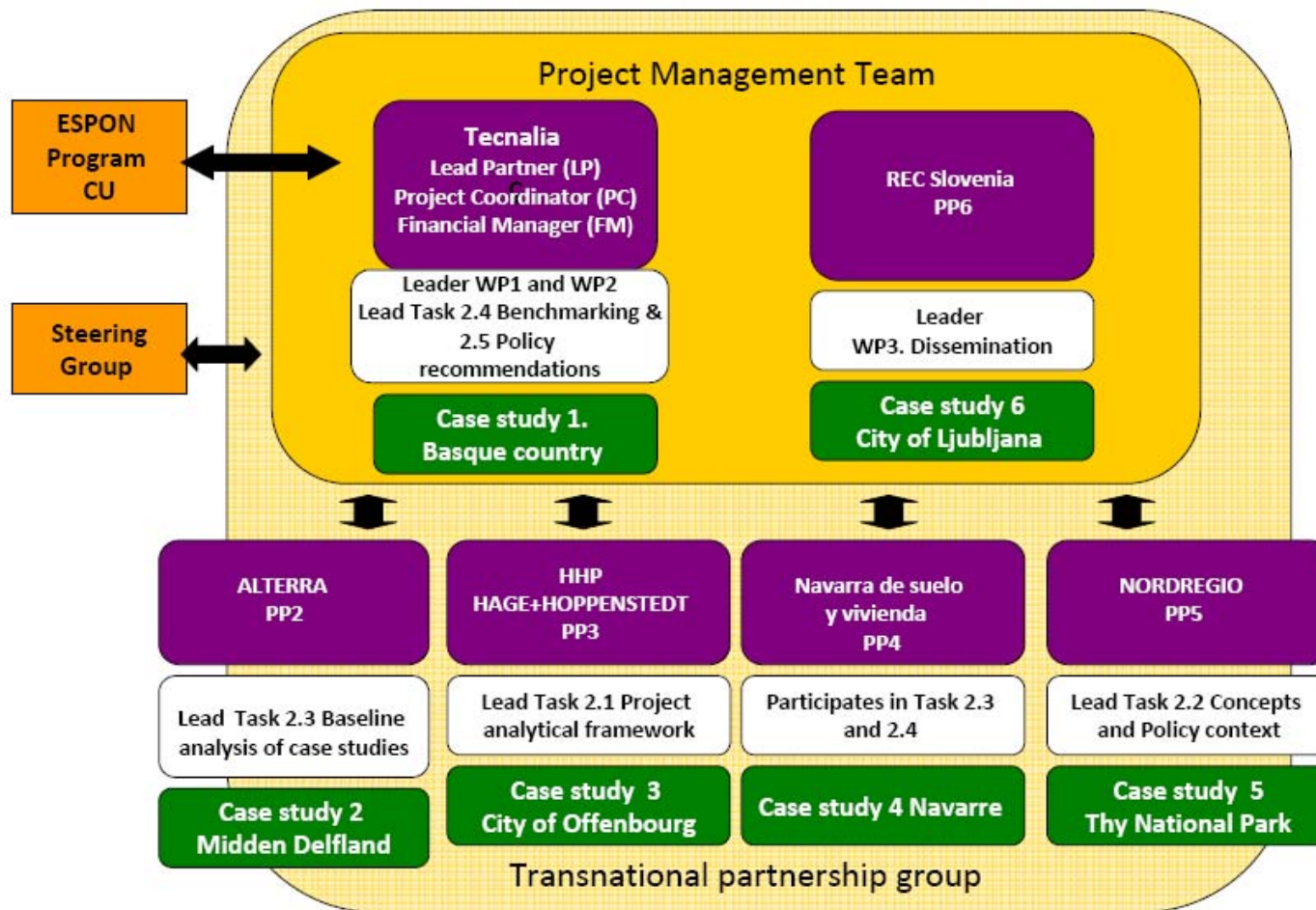


Figure 1 LIVELAND Project management structure.

Communication flow and methods. The communication flow will be bottom -up and top-down through the typical communication methods such as: meetings, videoconferences, e-mail, phone, fax etc.

Meetings have been planned for the entire project, on the following basis:

a) A **Kick-off meeting** will be organized by the ESPON CU to launch the project, with the participation of the project Lead partner and the Lead Stakeholder.

b) **First Steering Committee** meeting at the very beginning of the project, coinciding with the kick-off meeting.

This meeting will be held within 1 month of the start of the project, and will be organised by the LP. Aims: to confirm selection of the project management team and tasks responsibilities establishing a Cooperation Agreement setting mutual rights, obligations and duties between project partners; review and confirm the work plan and time schedule; Finalise project administration and financial matters; Agree venue(s) for future general meetings; Establish rapport between partners.

- To further rise awareness among the stakeholders with regard to the potential for the integration of landscape planning into spatial planning towards a more sustainable territorial development.

- To deepen the TPG's knowledge on the specific stakeholders' needs and expectations with regard to the project theme.

- To clarify concepts and approaches to landscape in different planning cultures

- Identify the relevant sources of information and data needs to undertake the assessment in each of the participant regions.

c) **Second Steering Committee meeting**, after the submission of the inception report, summarizing project outcomes and advances, establishing working plan and decide with the TPG the most suitable follow-up actions for the targeted research

d) **Third Steering Committee meeting**, after the submission of the interim report, summarizing outputs of the second workshop, clarifying project management issues, revision of working plan, validation of project outcomes and advances, establishing working plan and decide with the TPG the most suitable follow-up actions for the targeted research:

- Problems and constraints found and potential solutions.

- Agree on the follow-up actions and improvements towards the draft final report.

e) **Fourth Steering Committee meeting**, after the submission of the Draft final report, summarizing outputs of the second workshop, clarifying project management issues, revision of working plan, validation of project outcomes and advances, establishing working plan and decide with the TPG the most suitable follow-up actions for the targeted research.

Meeting arrangements: The LP will be responsible for preparing the agendas, minutes and documents for these meetings based on member input.

Reporting: The LP will be responsible for convening a progress reports with the ESPON CU every 6 months. LP will also be responsible for producing and circulating the minutes of this meeting. The co-ordinator will be in charge of collecting and reporting information to be provided by the work package co-ordinators. **Final Report:** The LP, together with the WP leader and with contribution of the task leaders, will be responsible for preparing the final project report to the ESPON CU. This will describe the achievements of the project, critically assess its operation and recommend further action, as appropriate. **Project progress monitoring:** Work package leaders will check progress by communication with the task leaders and the relationship among tasks, and will communicate this to the LP. At each milestone in the project, there will be a review of progress by the project management team (including a mid-term review of progress at months, and a review of progress at the end of the project). **Reporting:** there will be regular progress reports (every 6 months), which will contain the detailed progress of the project and the plan for the next reporting period. Audit certificates of all partners will be also reported. In addition the outputs will be sent to the EC at due time.

c) Quality assurance. To ensure the quality of outputs and the smooth running of the project, there will be a Quality Assurance Plan (QAP). This plan will contain (amongst others) all the procedures with regard to the communications between the partners, the documentation standard of all the outputs, the full detailed work plan, and any other relevant standards to conform to.

d) Audit Trails. It is the Lead Partner's responsibility to ensure an adequate audit trail which implies that the Lead Partner has an overview of: who paid, what was paid, when was paid, who verified, where the related documents are stored. Additionally, in order to set up an audit trail within the TPG, the LP with the project partners have to select the first level controllers, whose role will be the setting up of the audit trail and the validation of the expenditure both at LP's and at project partners' level.

The figure in next page graphically shows as a flow diagram the auditing process for this project.

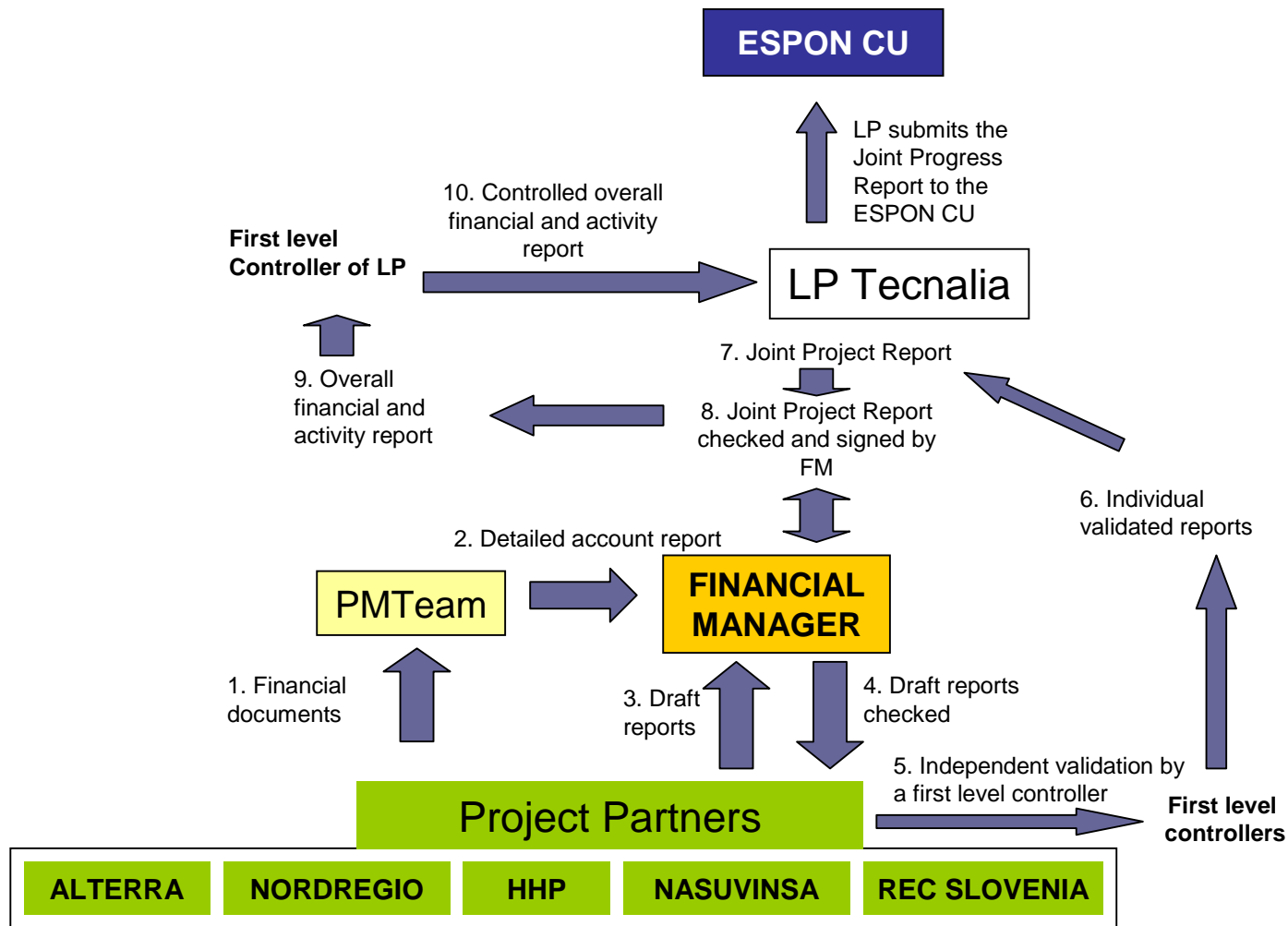


Figure 2 LIVELAND project audit trail

Annex II Dissemination & Identification of targeted groups

The overall project structure is designed to reach the dissemination results according to ESPON requirements.

The concern for dissemination and policy applications will guide the organization of the research effort throughout the entire process and, as such, will not merely be organized during the last six months of the project. This will be done by involving relevant end-users, the participant stakeholders, in the process and, as far as possible, by creating a sense of ownership with regard to the purpose, methods and outputs of the study. The main priority here is to ensure that concerned stakeholders actively use the material produced by LIVELAND in their daily work thereby undertaking – through their own embedded actions – the dissemination task.

This implies that dissemination activities will be carried out all along the project, with special emphasis in the case studies, as different partners and policy actors need to be addressed at different moments. The project partners are integrated in extensive scientific and policy-oriented networks, which facilitate the spread of relevant information on regional, national and international levels.

The coordination of knowledge management will be guaranteed by the Project Lead Partner. Partner 6 will act as communication manager being responsible for the dissemination of project results. The respective tasks leaders are responsible for managing the knowledge gathered within this project.

Dissemination activities will develop a dialogue with and among stakeholders and provide dissemination tools and dissemination channels in order to create a continuously increased awareness among the potential target audience. Awareness and dissemination activities will aim at providing information on relevant activities and results of the project. In order to ensure the success the dissemination process will be backed by existing networks in EU in order to guarantee follow up after the completion of the project.

Moreover, all LIVELAND activities will be coordinated with the dissemination activities of the ESPON 2013 Programme.

The LIVELAND communication should be led by the idea of stakeholders regions considering themselves as European role-model regions, generating policy recommendations that are transferable to other European regions. All communication measures should aim at the transferability of the project's policy recommendations to other regions and have to be translated into the partner's respective languages, resulting in multilingual printed materials serving to communicate and disseminate objectives and materials.

PROJECT DISSEMINATION PLAN

Project Dissemination Plan will define dissemination and capitalisation activities on the level of the whole project and partner's responsibilities

It will among other include:

1. Setting target audiences at project and local level, internal (project partners) and external (stakeholders and public)

Basically, two different communication approaches can be distinguished: "internal marketing" and "external marketing". While internal marketing initially appeals to internal target groups like the stakeholders involved in LIVELAND, local disseminators and decision makers using networks, newsletters, internet platforms etc., in the course of the project, external marketing addresses broader, external target groups.

LIVELAND target groups are:

1. On national and European (EU) level: Expert panels on basic issues of spatial planning, Universities and other relevant research centres as well as Managing Authorities.
2. On regional and interregional level: Politicians and decision makers as well as parts of the public which are to be informed on the issue of landscape and planning with the aim of raising their interest and integrated in the project by Local Events, pre-structured by the partner in charge for dissemination. This target group will be informed also via disseminators in several national and international planning organisations like International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP), the German Academy for Urban and Regional Spatial Planning (DASL), and the Academy for Spatial Research and Planning (ARL).
3. Scientific community: to strengthen credibility of the project and its methodological approach the contact to the scientific community will be held during the project. The contact to the scientific community is used as benchmark for the project and a link to the state of the art and state of practice. Dissemination of project results into the scientific world is provided by the means of the envisaged project reports, which will be announced by the TPG via its networks of scientists, and by international congresses to spread project results and strategies as well as to discuss open questions which could not be answered entirely throughout the project and could present further directions for research.

2. Dissemination activities

Considering this heterogeneous target group portfolio, a general question is how to efficiently convey the project's core issues, which are either rather abstract or

projected far into the future. Therefore, any communication policy has to meet two requirements:

1. Comprehensive, systematic knowledge transfer on expert level including scientific documentation of the results. The contact to the scientific community is used as benchmark for the project and a link to the state of the art and state of practice. Dissemination of project results into the scientific world is provided by the means of the envisaged project reports, which will be announced by the TPG via its networks of scientists, and by international congresses to spread project results and strategies as well as to discuss open questions which could not be answered entirely throughout the project and could present further directions for research.
2. Participatory public discussion on the planning issues including events based on best practice studies, thus bringing the development recommendations to life (infotainment).

Main activities foreseen in LIVELAND are:

1. Presenting LIVELAND and its (intermediate) results at ESPON workshops and seminars by the TPG.
2. Presenting and discussing LIVELAND results at least at one international conference or congress.
3. Attending and using of events (for instance on the occasion of Open Days, the presentation of the Practical Guide or a reader on cross-border case studies as well as to address disseminators) to disseminate the project to internal and external stakeholders.
4. Workshops and Closing Conference

The workshops organized within LIVELAND project will constitute themselves a dissemination activity to widespread project objectives, preliminary and final results, end lessons learned to end-users and administrations:

- First stakeholder's workshop October 2012
- Second stakeholder's workshop tbc 2012
- Third stakeholder's workshop tbc 2013
- Closing event of the LIVELAND project in July 2013.

It is suggested to produce an electronic newsletter to market LIVELAND in each of the workshops.

5. Final Publication at project level

The resulting guidelines and recommendations should be disseminated at EU level, through ESPON channels, which will constitute a high added value to the project since this will help to establish a good information network on landscape planning.

- is prepared in English language
- presents the results and outputs, and the potentials for capitalisation – exploitation of results in other areas and contexts
- a summary will be translated in local languages to be disseminated in partner countries

These dissemination activities include the project's outputs according to the project deliveries proposed by ESPON CU:

30 June 2012 (Inception report):

This report focuses on the elaboration of the analytical framework and the research approach of the project. It will reflect a review of the main documents and data sources provided by stakeholders and a first analysis of existing ESPON results that are relevant for this project. The report will particularly provide:

- a) A methodological proposal for the assessment of the concept of landscape as an asset in regional development towards sustainability.
- b) Identification of the relevant challenges and potentials to be addressed in each of the participant regions with regard to landscape planning.
- c) Main sources of information and data needs to undertake the assessment in each of the participant regions.
- d) First outline on how to approach the analysis of good practice examples.

31 December 2012 (Interim report):

This report focuses on the presentation of intermediate project results. The report will include a first identification of:

- a) Methodology for analyzing 'good practice examples'.
- b) Benchmarking of the content and procedure (governance aspects) of landscape plans and their impact on the sustainable development of the case regions.
 - Overview of 'good practices' of landscape planning methods and the way they relate to regional territorial planning and development.
 - Insight on the way landscape planning relates to economic development and land use pressure (urbanisation and agricultural intensification) including possible causal relations.
- c) Assessment of the use of ESPON data, objectives and results from relevant projects.

30 June 2013 (Draft Final Report):

This report presents the final results of the project and focuses on relevant conclusions and recommendations. The report will include draft final versions of all expected project deliveries.

- a) Definition of criteria and recommendation for the integration of landscape into spatial planning and the use of landscape as an asset for territorial development.
- b) Guidelines for the elaboration of landscape plans and their implementation and their link to territorial development strategies.
- c) Identification of knowledge gaps to be covered by future ESPON projects.
- d) First suggestion on policy messages for the EC to encourage the incorporation of landscape in the territorial cohesion policies.

31 October 2013 (Final Report):

This report is in principle a revision of the Draft Final Report taking into consideration final comments and suggestions from the stakeholders and end users, the ESPON Monitoring Committee, the European Commission and the ESPON Coordination Unit. Simultaneously, the datasets, maps and figures used and produced within the framework of the project should be delivered.

Irrespective of the above mentioned reports to be submitted at certain stages in the project life cycle, the TPG is expected to give presentations on the state of their research or/and the results in the framework of internal and external ESPON seminars. Therefore, when setting up the project proposal, the TPG should also allow for travel expenses for the attendance of ESPON seminars.

To ensure the consistency of a project's dissemination activities with respective activities organised at Programme level, the LIVELAND project will consider the objectives and actions of Priority 4 of the ESPON 2013 Programme "Capitalisation, ownership and participation: Capacity building, dialogue and networking", as it represents a core element in making the knowledge base of ESPON operational and used in practise, and for the preparation of effective territorial policies. The dissemination activities will use the communication channels generally available to partners involved in the project (web pages, newsletters, conferences, scientific journals), and, will also participate in dissemination events organized by the ESPON Programme, in the framework of international conferences and seminars, e.g. transnational activities of the ECP Network, events organised by the CU. An important activity regarding dissemination of the project results will consist in a individual communication (by post mail, e-mail, interview on-line, if it is possible) to concredited EU regions authorities in a wide scope, in order to spread their regional profiles, and policy recommendations, among others. The regional contact information will be extracted from some European sources as Innovating Regions in Europe (www.innovating-regions.org), Assembly of European Regions (www.a-e-r.org) and other relevant regional networks in a EU scope.

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Annex IV Use of existing ESPON results relevant for this project

Project	Thematic scope (ESPON Projects overview)	Relation with LIVELAND	Reference	Page
Targeted Analysis projects Priority 2				
LP3LP	<p>The 3 Countries Park (3LP), situated in the Euregion Meuse-Rhine, is a cross-border European landscape with high importance within its polycentric metropolitan context.</p> <p>In this project, ESPON studies and results shall be used to place this region in a European context, to identify the potential effects of EU policies and to take stock of the unique territorial potentials of this region.</p> <p>This information is envisaged to be used to formulate and establish a shared vision on the future of landscape in cross-border collaboration resulting in a cross-border landscape plan. The landscape plan will serve as a framework for regional (cross-border) policy aiming to preserve and develop the core landscape qualities in the 3LP region in a sustainable manner. The interface between the landscape plan and EU policy will provide insight on how European environmental policies and legislation can be harnessed to develop a cohesive European landscape that in turn can contribute to overall European objectives of smart, inclusive and sustainable growth.</p>	<p>This targeted analysis focus on cross-border areas and aims a support the development of cross-border landscape plans.</p> <p>The TPGs of the two projects will exchange experiences during their project implementation aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - knowledge about interface between landscape policy and EU policy - territorial capital and potentials in cross-border regions 	<p>ESPON Projects Overview by November 2011</p> <p>http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_ProjectOverview/</p>	69
TPM- Territorial Performance Monitoring	<p>Territorial development at the regional level is becoming increasingly important for effectively addressing local and regional transformations as well as challenges at the European level. However, knowledge on the specific regional consequences of macro-challenges is limited and appropriate regional planning tools are rare. The Territorial Performance Monitoring (TPM) project focuses on European and global challenges with specific regional consequences: climate change, energy supply, demographic development and globalisation. The aim is to establish knowledge on how territorial impacts of these macro challenges translate at the regional level and how to deal with these challenges effectively. It is considered important to share experiences and to exchange best practices that could be used to improve the effectiveness of how territorial strategies are implemented.</p>	<p>In puts on implementation of territorial strategies</p> <p>Participant Stakeholder Government of Navarra, Department of Housing and Spatial Planning, Spain also part of LIVELAND TPG.</p>	<p>ESPON Projects Overview by November 2011</p> <p>http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_ProjectOverview/</p>	53

TeDi. Territorial Diversity.	The Territorial Agenda, as well as the Lisbon and Gothenburg Strategies point out that the diversity of territorial potentials of regions in contributing to sustainable development, economic growth and job creation in the EU must be identified and mobilised. Not only metropolitan or major urban areas can significantly contribute towards the overall policy goals of these documents. In fact, many regions outside these areas make major contributions towards the Lisbon and Gothenburg Strategies. Against this backdrop, the overall objective of this project is to provide a better understanding of development processes in territories outside the Pentagon that are defined as insular, mountainous, sparsely populated or peripheral. The analysis aims particularly at highlighting how these territories may contribute to the achievement of overarching European objectives expressed in the Lisbon and Gothenburg Strategies.	In TeDi project, where territorial diversity is assessed, landscape is seen as a territorial specificity and as a natural, cultural and economic value. This feature is not measured as an asset directly, but some indicators and regional typologies of the project are related to the landscape concept.	ESPON (2010). "TeDi. Territorial Diversity. Final Report". http://www.espon.eu/export/sites/default/Documents/Projects/TargetedAnalyses/ESPONTEDI/TeDi_Final_Report-14-05-2010.pdf	
Applied research projects Priority 1				
EU-LUPA European Land Use Patterns	Land use has changed drastically during the last fifty years (ESA SP 2006) sometimes with important negative effects such as urban sprawl, soil sealing, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, soil degradation, floods or desertification. The type of land use change varies among different types of regions. Based on the hypothesis that socio-economic activities are reflected in land use the project understands land use as how the land is used and how it is related to socio-economic activities. This means that at a single point multiple uses can be present. Until now, land use and land use change in Europe have been mainly addressed from a thematic perspective. There is a need to integrate all these different sector views. Land use characteristics are becoming increasingly multi-functional, crossing not only sectors but also administrative borders. Thus, the objective of the project is to develop a consistent methodology for analysing comparable information about European regions and cities, based on data from different sources and at different levels. Moreover, the project aims to supply regionalised information integrating the physical dimension (land cover) with socio-economic (land use) and	Land cover and land use characteristics are analyzed parallel with ongoing land use and land cover changes in order to identify important drivers. Especially the identification of interaction between land use change and socio-economic development processes are providing important inputs. Results from EU-LUPA project might constitute a good basis for analysis of multifunctional landscapes and the degree of suburbanisation of valuable ones.	EU-LUPA ireport	51

	<p>environmental dimensions, in order to understand land use dynamics, land use changes and current land use patterns in the European territory, identifying main challenges in different types of territories, regions and cities and defining the policy recommendations to cope with the challenges.</p>			
<p>GEOSPECS- Geographic Specificities and Development Potentials in Europe</p>	<p>The EU Cohesion Policy debate has included a focus on regions with specific territorial features. The Treaty of Lisbon (2007), being in the process of ratification, mentions already some of these types of regions and territories. It states that “(...) among the regions concerned, particular attention shall be paid to rural areas, areas affected by industrial transition, and regions which suffer from severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps such as the northernmost regions with very low population density and islands, cross-border and mountain regions. (...)”.</p> <p>The Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion (2008), which launches the EU wide debate on Cohesion Policy, highlights as well the specific types of territories and regions. To better understand the strengths and weaknesses, which a specific region possesses, and to develop policies accordingly, comparable and comprehensive evidence and knowledge from a European perspective is thus in high demand for each type of region. Against this backdrop, the Green Paper holds the respective subtitle “Turning territorial diversity into strength”.</p> <p>Territories with geographic specificities are characterised not only by development challenges, but also by a series of specific assets. Such assets have been identified in numerous localities and regions; knowledge about them has also, to some extent, been compiled at the European level in studies and policy perspectives on territories with geographic specificities such as those mentioned above. However, in spite of the frequent concomitant references to multiple categories of geographic specificities in policy documents, there have been no attempts to construct a transversal discourse on why they</p>	<p>Consideration of landscape as an asset for potential territorial development.</p>	<p>ESPON Projects Overview by November 2011 http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_ProjectOverview/</p>	<p>24</p>

	are often not fully exploited, and why many areas with geographic specificities are still “lagging”.			
ESPON Data Base	For ESPON, the database is considered a central element in the programme’s scientific platform and a tool providing input for analysis based on territorial indicators. It is equally important as a tool for a continuous territorial monitoring. Against this backdrop, it is crucial to maintain, update, further develop and expand the ESPON database, resulting from the ESPON 2006 Programme.	ESPON data base will be used on the characterization of the participant regions (natural, cultural and visual quality) and their performance (social attractiveness, economic growth, welfare).	http://database.espon.eu/data	
EDORA. European Development Opportunities for Rural Areas	Rural development, in line with the Lisbon/Gothenburg Strategy, is conceived to support job creation and economic growth in rural areas in a sustainable way. Against this backdrop, this project will provide evidence on the development opportunities of diverse types of European rural areas and reveal options for improving their competitiveness. It will identify opportunities for increasing regional strengths through territorial cooperation and analyse the potential impact of climate change on the development opportunities of rural areas. (Page 14)	Landscape is valued as an important aspect of the rural development and economic processes of rural areas in EDORA project. This aspect implies the urban-rural typology assessment that could be helpful for the first steps of LIVELAND research, as its aims are to explore good practices of landscape planning and regional territorial strategies in some “living landscapes” and to benchmark the content and procedures between regions.	ESPON (2011). “EDORA. European Development Opportunities in Rural Areas: Final Report, 2nd revised . Parts A and B” http://www.espon.eu/export/sites/default/Documents/Projects/AppliedResearch/EDORA/EDORA_Final_Report_Parts_A_and_B-maps_corrected_06-02-2012.pdf	13-22
ATTREG. Attractiveness of European Regions and Cities for Residents and Visitors.	Economic analysis often focuses exclusively on the sites of production. This project focuses on the sites of consumption. Instead of looking at large manufacturing plants producing for export or at multinational headquarters, this project is looking at the impact of shops and restaurants, hotels and hospitals, doctors and post offices. Attractive, competitive and dynamic regions and cities have been a major issue for the development of respective policies. Against this backdrop, this project shall strive to achieve a better understanding of the contribution of European regions’ and cities’ attractiveness to economic performance. In addition, it shall identify the key ingredients of attractiveness in different types of territories, from vibrating city centres to tranquil rural settlements, taking into account issues such as access to services, well-being and quality of	Landscape is seen as a key issue in the attractiveness of a region, especially if we put the focus on the consumption patterns. Landscape and its quality is included on the list of indicators used on ATTREG project, as it is an environmental value, and its quality and attractiveness are potential assets. How can policy makers improve the attractiveness of their city or region and reconcile the interests of visitors with those of their residents?	ESPON (2011). ATTREG. Attractiveness of European Regions and Cities for Residents and Visitors. Draft Final Report”. http://www.espon.eu/export/sites/default/Documents/Projects/AppliedResearch/ATTREG/DFR/ATTREG_DFR.pdf	7

	life. (Page 19)	This question is unravelled in a number of interconnected research activities employing a range of research methods, from desk research into the literatures that help us pinpoint the main study dimensions, to a static spatial analysis aiming at establishing a statistical relation between regional endowments and flows attracted, to case study research (mainly of qualitative nature) looking into the causal direction of such relationships and the enabling factors in different contexts and at different scales, and finally a dynamic analysis projecting these relationships into a scenario framework aimed at offering local, national and European policymakers a consistent appraisal of the potential effects of territorial strategies characterised by different sets of policy instruments.		
ESPON Climate. Climate Change and Territorial Effects on Regions and Local Economies in Europe	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has identified the urgency for studies disaggregated to the regional and even local scale as well as a strong need for scenarios at regional and local scales to enable appropriate impact assessments. Against this backdrop, this project shall analyse how and to which degree climate change will impact on the competitiveness and cohesion of European regions and Europe as a whole. (Page 16)	In the context of climate change, some landscapes appear more vulnerable or sensitive to suffer its consequences. In the ESPON Climate project, these sensitivities are assessed in five groups (Physical, social, economic, environmental and cultural sensitivities) in which we can identify most of landscape elements (geomorphology, economic activities, cultural heritage...), for LIVELAND research.	ESPON (2011). "ESPON Climate. Climate Change and Territorial Effects on Regions and Local Economies: Final Report Executive Summary". http://www.espon.eu/export/sites/default/Documents/Projects/AppliedResearch/CLIMATE/ESPON_Climate_Final_Report-Part_A-ExecutiveSummary.pdf	1-12

Annex V Data sources and access to information on the participant regions

1. Region overview

The beauty and value of the landscape in the Basque Country is well-known and it is notorious for having a **variety of landscapes due to its privileged location between the coast and the mountains.**

These rich and diverse landscapes constitute a **resource and a heritage**, from the environmental, economic, social and cultural points of view.

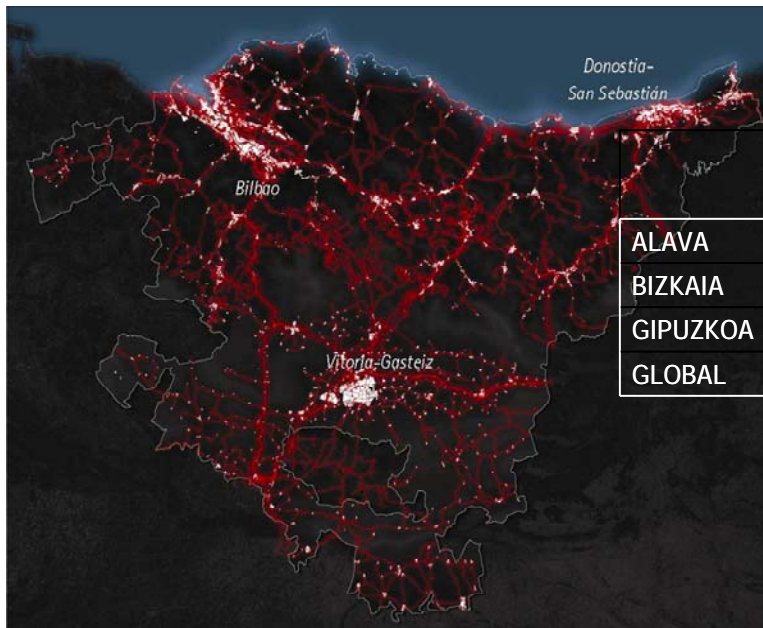
However, it is also a **very anthropized and particularly urbanized region**, characterized by an intense and fast transformation in the last decades. The protection of the landscape has been guaranteed only indirectly, through the different planning which protects natural lands, seaside, rivers or wetlands.

Nowadays the Basque Country is facing the following challenges regarding landscape:

Simplification and uniformity of certain areas which result in the degradation of the landscape and the risk of identity loss, mainly as a consequence of disorganized industrialization, the transport infrastructures and main modes of transportation.

Concerning the **urban areas, the concept of landscape is only associated with the protection of buildings or areas that have an architectural or historical interest.**

The Basque Country in numbers



	POPULATION	SURFACE	DENSITY
	inhabitants	km ²	inh/km ²
ALAVA	300.000	3.268	94
BIZKAIA	1.150.000	2.217	506
GIPUZKOA	700.000	1.977	340
GLOBAL	2.150.000	7.234	299

18,2% > 65 years old
Migration rate: 3,00%

Fuente de la imagen: Taller de Ideas (Reestudio de las DOT)

General Guidelines for the territorial planning

Directrices de Ordenación Territorial de la CAPV



15 Territorial Planning Areas:

- 6 Areas in Biscay
- 6 Areas in Guipuzcoa
- 3 Areas in Alava

Sectorial Territorial Planning:

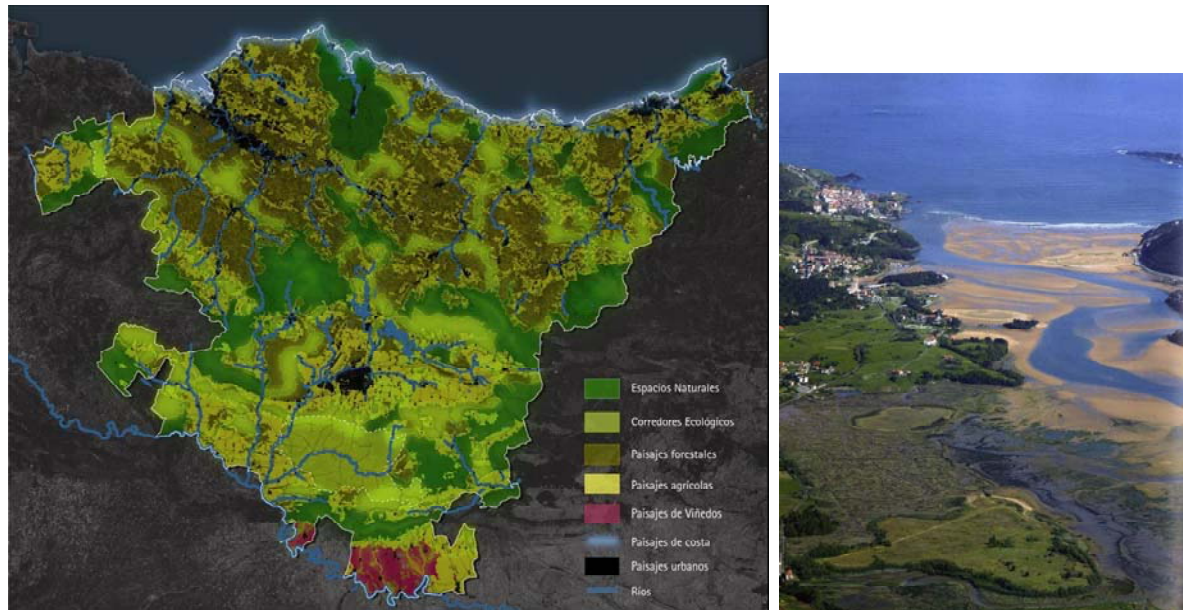
- a) For the protection of:
 - Rivers and streams
 - Wetlands
 - Coast
- b) For the basic planning of infrastructures:
 - Railway infrastructures
 - Roads infrastructures
 - Wind power energy
 - Industry Territorial Planning

Local planning of each of the 251 towns of the Basque Country

The Basque Country has already made several advances towards the protection and management of landscape and natural values from sector planning.

The protection of environment, natural resources and landscape

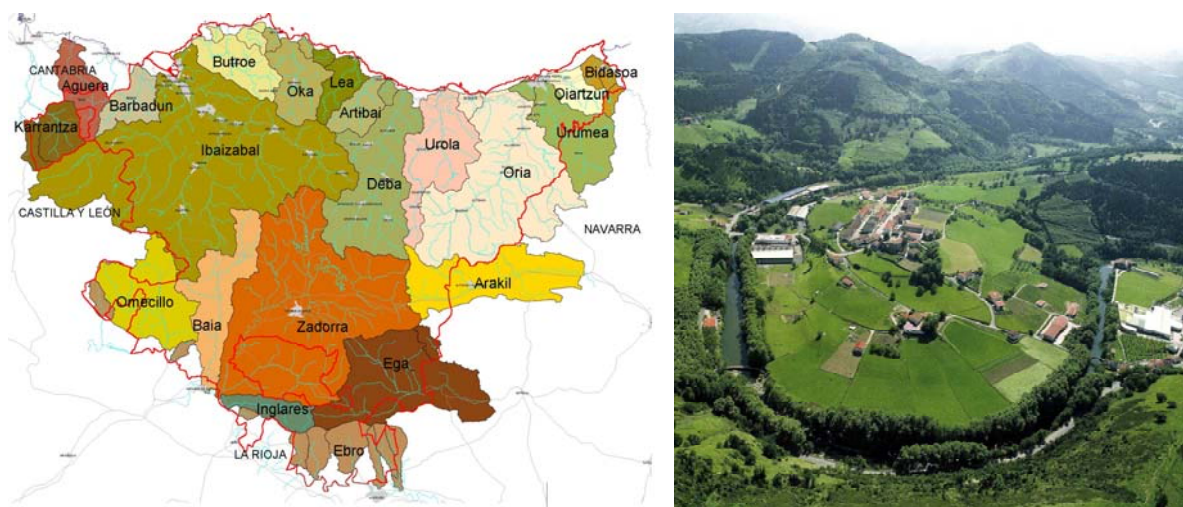
Protección del medio natural del País Vasco



Fuente de la imagen: Taller de Ideas (Reestudio de las DOT)

Sectorial Planning for the protection of rivers and streams

Plan Territorial Sectorial de ordenación de márgenes de los ríos y arroyos



- This is one example of the territorial planning that already has been approved to protect the natural values of the land.

Sectorial Planning of wetlands

Plan Territorial Sectorial de Zonas Húmedas

- The first aim of this territorial planning is to protect the wetlands that we have on our land, according to the value that each place has.



Sectorial Planning for Wind Energy

Plan Territorial Sectorial de Energía Eólica



2. Provision of data sources and access to information

Spatial Planning Guidelines

http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/r49-565/es/contenidos/informacion/dots/es_1165/indice_c.html

Territorial Partial Plans

http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/r49-565/es/contenidos/informacion/ptp/es_1167/indice_c.html

Territorial Sector Plans

http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/r49-565/es/contenidos/informacion/pts/es_1161/pts_c.html

Geo Euskadi Spatial Data Website

<http://www.geo.euskadi.net>

Sustainable development Strategy EcoEuskadi 2020

<http://www.ecoeuskadi2020.net/>

Environmental Framework programme 20011-2014

http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/r49-5832/es/contenidos/plan_programa_proyecto/3pma/es_pma/3pma.html

Draft Law of Protection, management and planning of Landscape in the Basque Country
(project approved on 24th January 2012)

http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/r49-565/es/contenidos/normativa/ley_paisaje/es_ley/informacion_publica.html

Landscape Catalogues corresponding to the following functional areas:

Laguardia (Araba), Zarautz-Azpeitia (Gipuzkoa) and Balmaseda-Zalla (Bizkaia)

http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/r49-cpaisaia/es/contenidos/informacion/paisaia_2011/es_paisaia/adjuntos/2011_paisaia_inicio/catalogos_presentacion.pdf

Catalogue of singular landscapes in the Basque Country

http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/r49-u95/es/contenidos/inventario/paisaje/es_catalogo/indice.html

Eustat Regional Statistic information

<http://www.eustat.es>

3. Identification of relevant references

From the perspective of the Basque Country the key references with regard to landscape planning and integration within Spatial planning is:

CATALUÑA (Spain)

.- (2005): “Ley 8/2005, de 8 de junio, de protección, gestión y ordenación del paisaje de Cataluña”, en *Diari Oficial de la Generalitat de Catalunya* nº 4407, de 16 de junio de 2005.

.- (2006): “Decreto 343/2006, de 19 de septiembre por el que se desarrolla la Ley 8/2005, de 8 de junio, de protección, gestión y ordenación de paisaje, y se regulan los estudios e informes de impacto e integración paisajística de Cataluña”.

OBSERVATORIO DEL PAISAJE

.- (2008) DOGC n.º 5219 de 19.09.2008 [de aprobación definitiva del Catálogo de Paisaje de las Tierras de Lérida](#)

.- (2010) [Edicte de 28 de maig de 2010, sobre una Resolución del consejero de Política Territorial y Obras Públicas de aprobación definitiva del Catálogo del Paisaje del Campo de Tarragona](#).

.- (2010) Edicte de 16 de julio de 2010 de *aprobación definitiva del Catálogo del paisaje de las Tierras del Ebre*.

.- (2010) Edicte de 30 de noviembre de 2010, sobre la Resolución de aprobación definitiva del Catálogo del paisaje de las Comarcas Gerundenses).

GALICIA (Spain)

Observatorio Galego do territorio

<http://observatoriogalegodoterritorio.es/http://observatoriogalegodoterritorio.es/>

4. Further definition of expectations in the project

The Basque Country signed its adhesion to the **European Landscape Convention (ELC) in July 2009**.

A proposal for a new **Landscape Law** has been launched and it is now in the parliament pending approval.

This law, inspired by the ELC, aims at **giving “landscape” legal entity and integrating landscape into planning instruments**

The Basque Country is **revising its Spatial Planning Guidelines**.

LANDSCAPE LAW (currently under approval)	
What is	Reference framework for the definition and implementation of landscape policies
What for	Legal recognition of landscape and the instruments for its planning and management
INSTRUMENTS	<p>For Landscape protection, management and planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CATÁLOGUES: Analyze and evaluate landscapes in each of the functional areas and define quality objectives. ■ GUIDELINES: Legally incorporate the landscape quality objectives into territorial planning. ■ ACTION PLANS: For implementation of specific measures. ■ STUDIES OF LANDSCAPE INTEGRATION <p>For organization and awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape Observatory. ■ Awareness raising mechanisms and the integration of landscape in educational programmes.

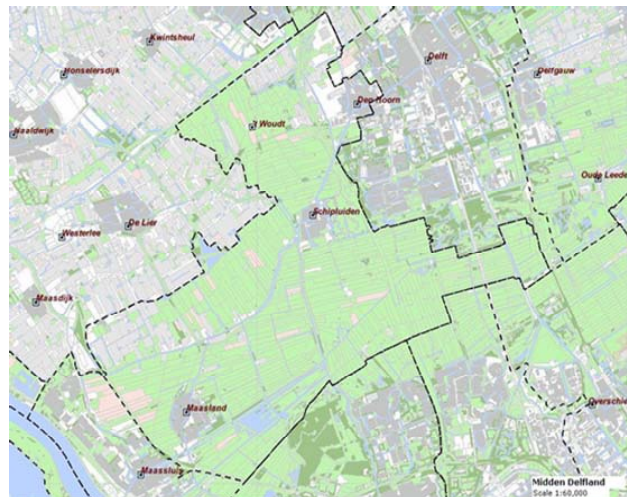
The key Needs and expectations of the Basque Country with regard to the LIVELAND project outcomes are:

- Sharing experiences and good practices with regard to landscape evaluation, planning and management:
 - Methodologies for evaluation and characterization
 - Processes: public participation, institutional coordination
 - Procedures: integration in spatial planning
- Identify criteria for effective integration of landscape into other planning instruments
- Inputs for the regulatory development of the future law

Midden-Delfland

1. Region overview

Midden-Delfland is an agricultural and historical peat land (scape) surrounded by the densely populated The Hague Rotterdam metropolitan area. It's characterised by green meadows, dairy farms, small villages, dike ribbon development through the years and recreational infrastructure (foot, bike, water). This type of landscape is explicit in the centre of the Midden-Delfland area, in the periphery of the area a recreational landscape is dominant, although inspired by the peat land landscape. Old cultural-historical farms are everywhere



Midden- Delfland in numbers:

Municipality of Midden-Delfland

- 18.000 inhabitants
- 3 villages, 2 hamlets
- Cittaslow (since 2008)

Facts of Midden-Delfland area:

- 6,500 ha
- Peatland area with cultural-historical heritage (farms, hamlets)
- Recreation area
- Nature area
- 60 dairy farmers : 40 million kilogrammes of milk
- Province of South-Holland
 - 3,5 million inhabitants
 - Rotterdam Harbour, The Hague Legal Capital, Greenport Westland (greenhouses)

On local scale there exists a 'inter-local' landscape development plan, called '*Landschapsontwikkelingsperspectief Midden-Delfland 2025*'. It's made by six municipalities and the waterboard Delfland. It's not a legal plan, but a policy plan. It's not an informal plan, because it's determined by the councils of the municipalities involved. It's active since 2009. The plan is based on a vision for the Midden-Delfland area, called '*Gebiedsvisie Midden-Delfland 2025*'. The plan is made by an interactive and participative process, whereby institutions and stakeholders were invited to work together with landscape professionals / advisors (Bosch Slabbers Tuin – en Landschapsarchitecten, www.bosch-slabbers.com).

The most important targets are

- Improvement contrast city – countryside, improve quality of the fringes of the area close to the urban areas
- Improvement connection Midden-Delfland with larger surroundings, the city
- Improvement agricultural central area (quality, economic perspective and identity)
- Improvement in use of recreational functions, on land and on water

The Province of South Holland is protecting and re-enforcing the quality of the landscape in different ways.

The Dutch regional governments, 'the provinces', are the authorities which are responsible for the spatial planning from a regional perspective. Their task is to balance different interests at a regional level. Their main tool is the 'Provinciale Structuurvisie or PSV'. The PSV is a policy document that describes the ambitions of the province for the near (2020) and the far future (2040) and translates these ambitions in a spatial planning map and implementation strategy by policy measures and projects. The provincial spatial planning map (figure 1), indicates which land uses, developments and activities are allowed or desired where, and where certain developments and activities are excluded. Local municipalities have to match their more detailed spatial plans to the provincial spatial plan. The spatial planning map is supported by a provincial law (Verordening Ruimte) exactly stating what is and what is not allowed for the different legend items on the map.

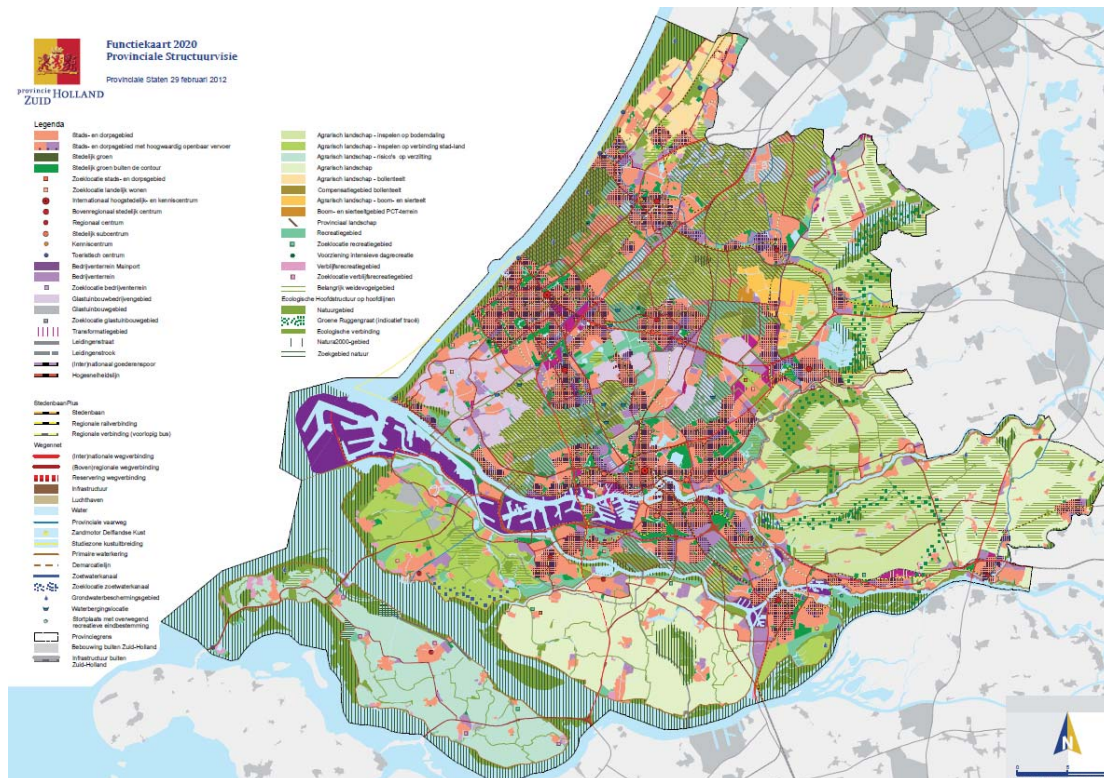


Figure 1: the provincial spatial planning map indicating which land uses, developments and activities are allowed or desired where

However directing spatial developments only by including and excluding developments has two disadvantages:

1. Making a set of rules to in- or exclude developments is a ridged instrument to guide spatial planning. There is always the one exception to the rule.
2. A desired development can still be carried out in such a way that it violates the specific characteristics of an area.

Therefore a map of landscape characteristics is included in the PSV. The map articulates landscape structures which are considered of key importance to characterize a certain area.

Examples are typical landscape patterns, village structures or characteristic networks such as waterways and roads. Municipalities, developers, and the province have to take the characteristics as indicated on the map into account when developing new projects. The landscape character map, as a tool, is a product of the Province of South Holland itself. Other provinces in the Netherlands are developing their own tools and strategies to encourage quality developments.

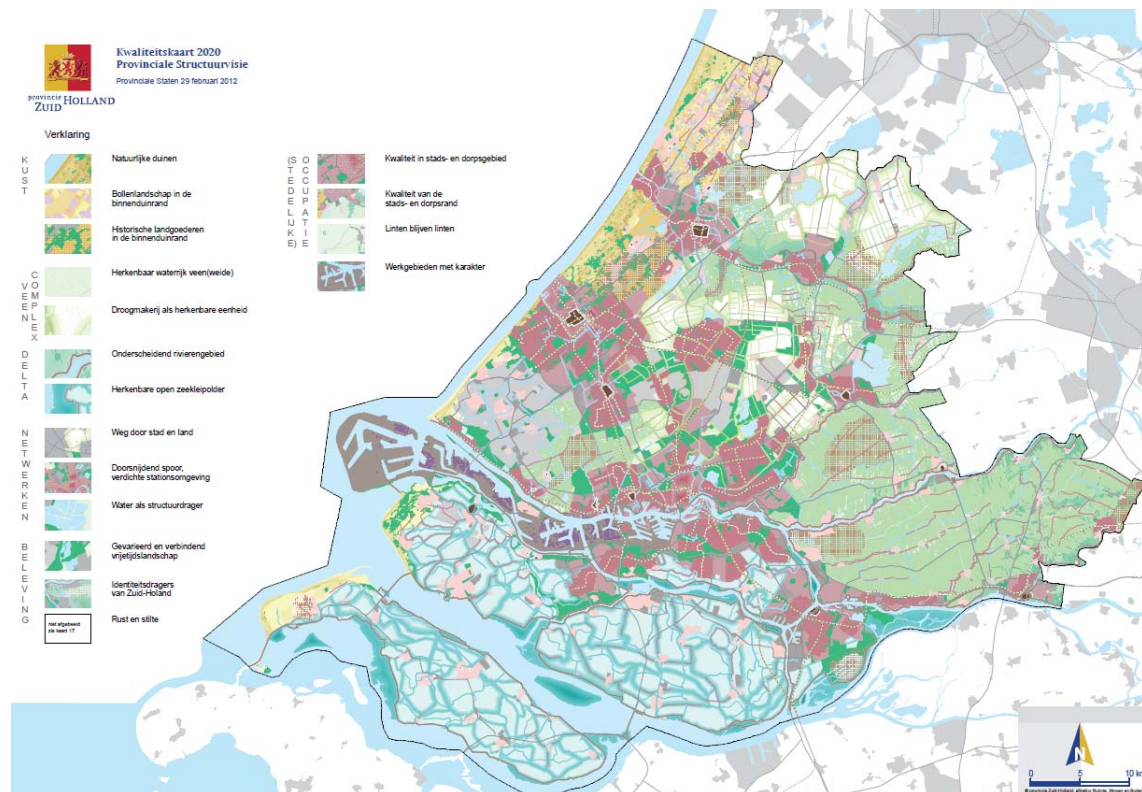


Figure 2: The landscape character map articulates landscape qualities which are considered of key importance to a certain area.

Local municipalities have their own planning tool to ensure a quality development, called an image plan. An image plan describes the planned spatial dimensions and visual appearance of a development. A project needs to be carried out according to its image plan. Between the image plans of the local government and the quality map of the province is a big difference in scale and abstraction level. When zooming in on local level the abstract qualities as indicated on the quality map need to be concretized at local level (figure 3).

verschillende schalen in beeld



Figure 3: The gap between the local Image plan and the provincial landscape character map is bridged by the 'guideline for spatial quality', a policy document developed by the province in collaboration with the local municipalities.

To assist local governments in the translation between the landscape character map and their image plans the province has invited the local governments to work together per sub region on an interpretation document, the 'guidelines for spatial quality'. These guidelines consist of detailed maps of key landscape characteristics, their descriptions at sub regional level and suggestions on how new developments can be realized while not hampering or even re-enforcing the spatial quality of the region.

For example in the sub region of Midden-Delfland the landscape character map states that the structure of historical elongated villages should remain intact. When zooming in on the sub region different types of historical elongated villages can be found: villages along dikes, villages along canals and villages in the middle of the polder landscape. The guidelines for spatial quality for Midden-Delfland distinguishes between these different types and describes their characteristics and their differences. It also provides suggestions on how these characteristics can be preserved best or even reinforced when working on new developments (figure 4). Suggestions are:

- Architecture can be modern, but should match the direction and architecture of existing houses.
- Viewpoints from the road to the hinterland
- Planting indigenous trees
- etc.



Figure 4: The guidelines for spatial quality are not restricting new developments but guiding these developments in such a way that local spatial quality is not hampered or even reinforced.

The guidelines will be developed in collaboration with the local communities and will become policy documents for the province itself that need to be taken into account when developing new provincial projects. Local municipalities are invited to adopt the guidelines as well as part of their policy instruments, but are not obliged to do so. They also may develop their own quality instruments.

2. Provision of data sources and access to information

In total 17 guidelines will be created covering the whole of South Holland. 2 guidelines are finished. A movie and the documentation of the spatial quality guideline 'Midden-Delfland' can be found on <http://www.zuid-holland.nl/contentpagina.htm?id=91943>.

Landscape planning instruments

- Provincial regional plan and regulations (legal plan)
- Municipal development plan (legal plan)
- Spatial vision Hof van Delfland (policy plan)
- Landscape Development plan Midden-Delfland (policy plan)

More general information on spatial planning by the province of South Holland can be found on <http://www.zuid-holland.nl/structuurvisie>

3. Identification of relevant references

Suggested additional learning cases are: additional learning cases, e.g. Barcelona metropolitan area and Kassel

4. Further definition of expectations in the project

The municipality of Midden-Delfland and the province of South Holland are working close together as 'co-stakeholders' within the LIVELAND project (although the municipality of Midden-Delfland is the formal stakeholder). Both, the municipality as the province, are interested in the working relations between local and regional governmental level in other regions. Are there formal, or many informal relations? Are those relations working? For example: how does the Basque Region and Navarra working together with their local governmental partners? But also: in what way is Ljubljana working together with its neighbouring governmental partners?

The Midden-Delfland Municipality joins the Cittaslow international network of municipalities that strive to improve the quality of life. In the Basque region Mungia and Lekeitio are also Cittaslow. How are these two municipalities regarded, as exceptional for the region, or maybe as the first with many to come? And what's the reason for that?

In Midden-Delfland, a marketing strategy is recently launched to promote the landscape of Midden-Delfland/Hof van Delfland in the Rotterdam The Hague metropolitan area. In what way do other regions promote their landscape? Is it a public or private initiative?

The development of a certain landscapes needs private investments. In what way is the private sector mobilised in other regions? The public actors in the Netherlands always stresses the importance of private investors, but public-private partnership

within landscape development is not business as usual as it may seem in the urban development. Different/similar in other regions, which lessons can be learned?

What can be learned from other regions regarding programming public budgets and raising funds for landscape activities?

In Midden-Delfland, or in the Netherlands in general, landscape planning is rooted or institutionalised in the spatial planning or physical planning system. Landscape policy plans in general, and the Landscape Development plan of Midden-Delfland, must have their formal implementation via the municipal spatial plan. How is it organised in other regions? Are there regions with a spatial planning system of their own, not connected with the spatial planning system? What are possible advantages/disadvantages?

In the Netherlands in general the province puts guidelines for spatial planning, and the local municipalities are supposed to respect them while making their spatial plans. The province of South Holland therefore consults its municipalities, in both a formal and informal way. How is it done in other regions? is it effective? does it work?

Provincial guidelines used to be very sharply defined, e.g. the maximum m³ of buildings. At the moment, a tendency is visible last years to give municipalities more freedom to put these rules by themselves. Comparable or different with other regions?

also: policy makers and governmental leaders lately prefer to speak about spatial quality, and not so much about rules and regulations within the spatial planning. Comparable/different with other regions? How do other regions protect their spatial quality?

The important economic sector in the rural area of Midden-Delfland, the dairy sector, has some difficulties or disadvantages in competing for the 'world market' compared to other regions in the Netherlands, or Europe. But, still, the sector is very important for guarding the landscape. What about the perspectives of the agricultural sector regarding this challenge, for instance around Bilbao, Ljubljana, Offenburg? Relatively high average prices of a square acre of farmland is an important factor regarding the future factor of the sector in MD: therefore growing of existing farms is not necessarily profitable. Ergo: farms perish in the end (?) . Are instruments in other regions, other than the spatial planning system thinkable or available to tackle this problem.

In general, the overall challenge is to protect and to develop a vast green Midden-Delfland area / agricultural landscape to improve quality of life and a economic attractive or inviting economic climate for business and companies in the metropolitan area The Hague Rotterdam.

Specific challenges:

- How to facilitate the dairy sector its role as a keeper or bearer of the landscape
- How to improve spatial quality
- How to organise and/or improve cooperation between relevant public institutions
- How to improve the relation/connection between city and landscape/countryside

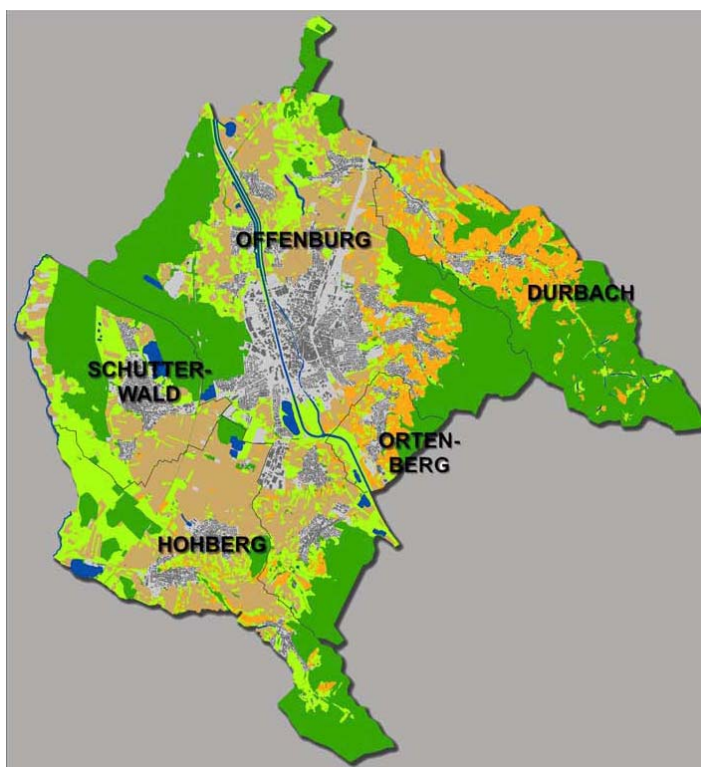
Offenburg Municipality

1. Region overview

The city of Offenburg is located in the southwest of Germany between Karlsruhe and Freiburg, very close to the French border, just 20 km to the southeast of Strasbourg. Situated in the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg, it belongs to the administrative district of Freiburg/Breisgau and is the “regional centre” of the rural district Ortenaukreis. Offenburg has eleven component localities with around 60.000 inhabitants and stretches over an area of 8.000ha.

The planning association / body for the municipality is called

‘Verwaltungsgemeinschaft Offenburg’ (Association of administrations Offenburg). This Association includes Offenburg and the four surrounding municipalities: Durbach, Schutterwald, Ortenberg and Hohberg. In total the planning area covers 16.000 ha and has 80.000 inhabitants.



The planning area of Offenburg is characterised by a variety of landscapes:

- The lower terrace of the upper Rhine valley in the west with the river plains of Schutter and Kinzig
 - Diluvial gravel slopes
 - Lowlands and swampy wetlands
 - high groundwater levels in the river plains of Schutter and Kinzig
- The “Vorbergzone” which is the characteristic edge of the Rhine valley
 - Hilly transition zone between Rhine valley and Black Forest
 - Little tree cover; jointed by various streams
 - Cultivation of wine and fruit on the hills, depending on slope and exposition
 - Very attractive residential location with a variety of traditional and modern building styles

- The Black Forest
 - Domes of granite and gneiss at about 450-800 m above sea level
 - Vegetation consists mainly of oak and beech forest

Economy:

Offenburg is the commercial centre of Mittelbaden and its industrial and commercial areas cover about 550 ha. Currently there are approximately 35.000 jobs in the area. Furthermore, the city serves as the main marketplace to 270.000 people living in its rural hinterland.

Traffic:

Offenburg possesses very good traffic/transport connections. It is located nearby the motorway A5 which is one of the main north-south axis between Frankfurt and Basel. The city is also connected to the high speed rail network (stop for ICE trains). Apart from these excellent train connections, public transport is based on city-buses and regional buses. Lastly, Offenburg has a very good cycle path network and 20% of the urban traffic relies on the bike.

Tourism:

Due to its interesting landscape setting, Offenburg is also a tourist destination. The city provides 1.050 sleeping accommodations in 19 hotels. On average 135.000 overnight stays are counted per year with an average duration of 1.6 days per guest.

These factors, which demonstrate the economic importance of the region, put substantial pressures on land development and the landscape in particular. Therefore, the challenges for landscape development and management in the future include the following:

- further need for development land for residential and industrial areas,
- increase in traffic volume, which requires adaptation of infrastructure
- intensification of agricultural land use in certain areas
- increasing noise pollution and landscape fragmentation

To meet these challenges and to have a strategy for landscape management, the VG Offenburg has commissioned / developed a landscape plan. Landscape planning makes use of a modular system and the process is still going on.

The landscape plan is the main planning instrument of nature conservation, landscape management and planning for recreational uses at the local level. It presents a conception for the long-term development of Offenburg's landscape and nature. The landscape plan for Offenburg has been developed alongside the general land-use plan.

The landscape plan is a written document and various maps and is structured as follows:

- Identification of the characteristic qualities of the municipality's landscape; analysis and assessment of the landscape concerning the following aspects:
 - o scenic beauty;
 - o cultural assets;
 - o recreational potential;
 - o geology and hydrology;
 - o quality of biotopes, habitats and protected areas
 - o climatic factors
- Aims and objectives of nature and environmental conservation
- Definition of objectives (Leitbild) on how to develop it so as to guide future changes in the landscape
- Determination of the requirements and measures of nature conservation and landscape management for the planning area to implement the "Leitbild"

2. Provision of data sources and access to information

Legal foundation for landscape planning:

- Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG)
- Conservation legislation of the federal states (Baden-Württemberg NatSchG)

Systematic landscape and land-use planning structure in the region:

- Landscape programme (Land Baden-Württemberg)
<http://www.fachdokumente.lubw.baden-wuerttemberg.de/servlet/is/92454/>
- Listing of legally protected biotopes (Land Baden-Württemberg)
<http://www.lubw.baden-wuerttemberg.de/servlet/is/62122/>
- Regional planning with environmental objectives; Regionalverband Südlicher Oberrhein 1995 with subsequent supplements to specific topics
<http://www.region-suedlicher-oberrhein.de/de/regionalplanung/index.php>
- Landscape master plan (Region southern upper Rhine)
<http://www.region-suedlicher-oberrhein.de/de/regionalplanung/landschaftsrahmenplan/index.php>
- Land-use plan of the Association of administrations Offenburg; Vögele und Gerhard 2009
<http://www.offenburg.de/html/flaechennutzungsplan.html>
- Landscape plan of the Association of administrations Offenburg (still in process of reconciliation); Hage und Hoppenstedt Partner
<http://www.offenburg.de/html/landschaftsplan.html>
- List of strategic objectives of the Municipality of Offenburg 2011

Informal studies and planning by the Association of administrations Offenburg:

- Conception to create a network of biotopes (open county and forest)
- Listing of other valuable biotopes, which are not covered by the official listing of the legally protected in Baden-Württemberg

General information about the area:

- City of Offenburg www.offenburg.de
- Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg (Office for statistics) www.statistik-bw.de

Other:

- Landscape planning in Germany http://www.bfn.de/0312_landsch_planung.html

3. Identification of relevant references

The main reference is the landscape plan for the region of Offenburg with all its components.

In addition to the written plan, 23 maps illustrate the analysis and valuation of the current situation. They cover the following topics:

- Survey of existing uses
- Landscape / People / Recreation
 - o Landscape changes and development of settlement patterns
 - o Open space connections and barriers
 - o Visual assessment of scenic beauty
 - o Cultural assets
 - o Monuments
 - o Recreational opportunities
- Geology and soil
 - o Soil types
 - o Analysis and evaluation of soils regarding their potential for agricultural uses, water retention, filter functions, natural plant communities
- Water and hydrology
 - o Groundwater situation and sensitivity of groundwater bodies
 - o Condition of watercourses and standing water bodies
 - o Potential of the landscape for retention
 - o Water conservation areas
- Climate / Air
 - o Important areas for climatic compensation
 - o Fresh air corridors and barriers
 - o Cold and fresh air source areas
- Biotopes and species

- Assessment of importance for nature conservation
- Nature reserves
- Environmental stresses
 - Noise
 - Harmful substances
 - Dissection of the landscape and visual impairments

The conceptions of measures for nature conservation and landscape management are divided into three topics:

- Recreation, provision and network of open spaces, landscape perception
- Protection of nature and landscape qualities
- Remediation, improvement of natural balance



4. Further definition of expectations in the project

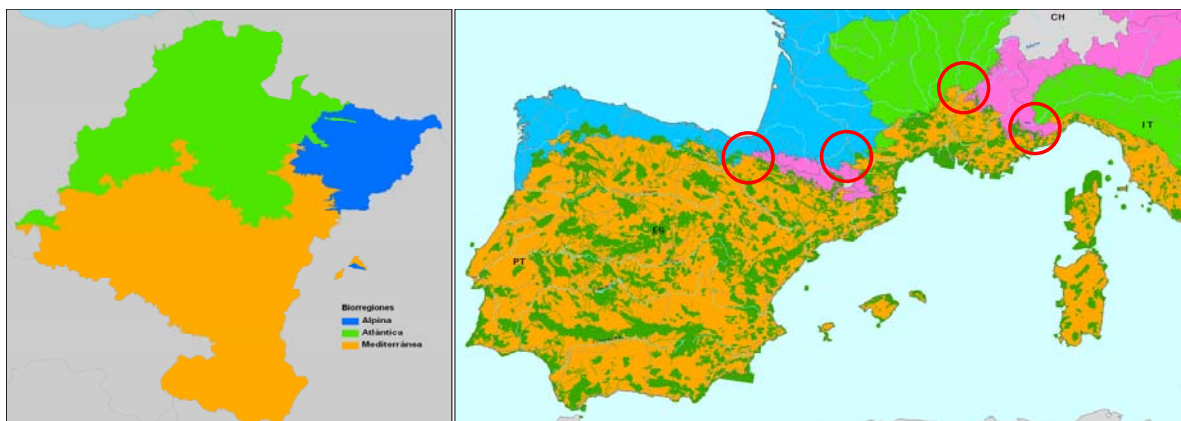
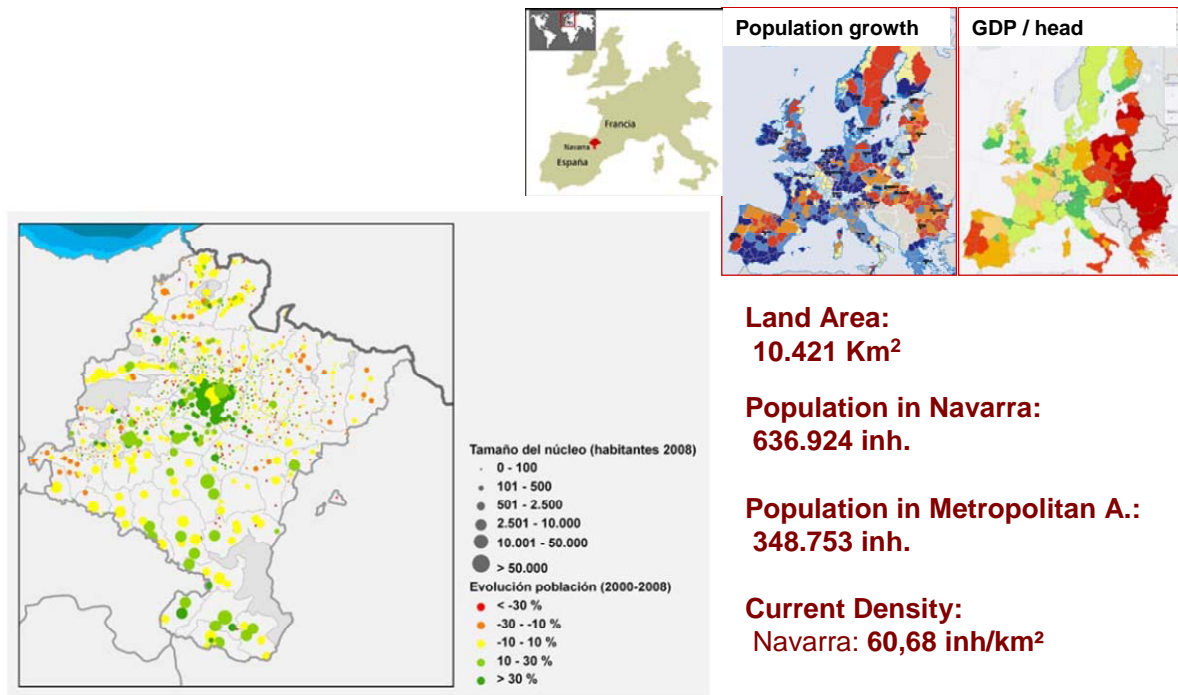
One of the main motivations for the region of Offenburg to participate in the LIVELAND project is to be involved in an exchange of experience about environmental planning in regions with various other demands. We are particularly interested in the reconciliation of strong economic development with the preservation of natural resources and beautiful landscapes with rich cultural heritage. How can sustainable development that takes account of both these aspects be achieved?

Another important motivation, which is related to the above-mentioned point, is the challenge of how to develop, maintain or recover awareness in the population for the need for sustainable development. On this aspect we are especially interested in an exchange of experience about different approaches to civic participation.

Finally we are looking for an exchange of ideas and experience on the topic of plan implementation and execution. While this project partner is equipped with good instruments for planning and creating conceptions for landscape management, the question of implementation is always a challenging one. In Germany there is no obligation additional to the scope of compensatory measures. The binding land-use plan is required to undergo an environmental review, but the implementation of the measures proposed in the landscape plan is mainly/purely voluntary. How can incentives be given to execute really good planning?

Navarre Region

1. Region overview



Great landscape and ecological diversity, thanks to the confluence of 3 bioregions (not very common in Europe)

- Atlantic
- Alpine
- Mediterranean

2. Provision of data sources and access to information

1. Relevant sources of information and data availability

- OTN www.observatorioterritorialdenavarra.es
 - Compilation of all the plans
 - Territorial Indicators System
- IDENA (Spatial data Infrastructure) idena.navarra.es
- SIUN (Planning Information System) siun.navarra.es

2. Information about data and information that will be made available

- **Regional Strategy Indicators System:** System of indicators that aim to evaluate the guidelines of the regional strategy. The aim of this indicators system is to draw periodically the advances of Navarra on these themes: cultural and natural heritage; urban system; communications, transports and infrastructures; and coordination.
- **Land use:** SITNA (geodata portal Navarra), SIOSE (national land use mapping programme).
- **Land use plans:** SIUN (information system on planning documents in Navarra).
- **Environment:** Navarra's Air Quality Observatory, Department of Environment.
- **Economy, Social issues, ...:** Navarra's Statistics Institute.

3. Documents provided as stakeholders

.- Estrategia Territorial de Navarra

http://www.nasursa.es/es/OrdenacionTerritorio/Estrategia_Documentacion.asp

.- Planes de Ordenación Territorial de Navarra

http://www.nasursa.es/es/OrdenacionTerritorio/Planes_Ordenacion_Territorial.asp

.- Plan Moderna. Modelo de desarrollo económico de Navarra.

<http://www.modernanavarra.com/>

.- Estrategia Navarra para el Cambio Climático y su Plan de Acción por el clima de Navarra 2008-2012

<http://www.parlamento-navarra.es/UserFiles/File/BOP/B2011029.pdf>

.- Programa de Desarrollo Rural de Navarra 2007-2013

http://www.navarra.es/home_es/Gobierno+de+Navarra/Organigrama/Los+departamentos/Desarrollo+Rural+y+Medio+Ambiente/Acciones/Planes+especificos/Programas+de+Desarrollo+Rural+de+Navarra/Programa+de+Desarrollo+Rural+de+Navarra+2007-2013/Documento+del+Programa+de+Desarrollo+Rural+2007-2013.htm

.- Programa de desarrollo rural sostenible 2010-2014 (ámbito nacional)

<http://www.mapa.es/es/desarrollo/pags/Ley/ley.htm#art2>

http://www.nasursa.es/es/ObservatorioTerritorialNavarra/Proyectos_Desarrollo_Territorial-PDRS_2010-2014.asp

.- Programa de Desarrollo Rural Sostenible en Navarra

http://www.navarra.es/home_es/Gobierno+de+Navarra/Organigrama/Los+departamentos/Desarrollo+Rural+y+Medio+Ambiente/Acciones/Planes+especificos/PDRSostenible/Pograma+de+Desarrollo+Rural+Sostenible+2010-2014.htm

.- Plan del Pirineo

<http://www.desarrollopirineo.com/>

.- NAVARRA (1996): “Ley Foral 9/1996, de 17 de junio, de Espacios Naturales de Navarra”, en *Boletín Oficial de Navarra* nº 78 de 28 de junio de 1996.

.- NAVARRA (1998): “Decreto Foral 230/1998, de 6 de julio, por el que se aprueban los Planes Rectores de Uso y Gestión de las Reservas Naturales de Navarra”, en *Boletín Oficial de Navarra* nº 100 de 21 de agosto de 1998.

.- NAVARRA (2004): “Decreto Foral 360/2004, de 22 de noviembre, por el que se declara Paisaje Protegido el espacio denominado Montes de Valdorba y se aprueba el Plan de Uso y Gestión del mismo”, en *Boletín Oficial de Navarra* nº 152 de 20 de diciembre de 2004.

- Few practical cases of landscape exist as figure protected by specific norm.

.- NAVARRA (2005): “Ley Foral 14/2005, de 22 de noviembre, del Patrimonio Cultural de Navarra”, en *Boletín Oficial de Navarra* nº 141 de 25 de noviembre de 2005.

- Reference to the figure of " Cultural Landscape "

.- NAVARRA (2005): Aprobación de los **Planes de Ordenación Territorial de Navarra (POT)** publicado en el [BON nº 145 de 21 de julio de 2011](#) . Incluye Anexo PN9. Paisaje.

3. Identification of relevant references

1. Conventions and official documentation of reference

.- COMUNIDAD EUROPEA (1999): *Estrategia Territorial Europea*. ISBN 92-828-7654-3.

- Fundamental relation between natural, cultural heritage and territorial sustainable development.

.- CONSEJO DE EUROPA (2000): *Convenio Europeo del Paisaje*. Florencia, 20 de octubre de 2000.

.- Recomendación CM/Rec (2008)3 del Comité de Ministros a los Estados miembros sobre las orientaciones para la aplicación del Convenio Europeo del Paisaje.

.- CONSEJO DE EUROPA (2006): *Paysage et développement durable : les enjeux de la Convention européenne du paysage*. ISBN 92-871-5988-2

- Corpus of reference as for analysis, inventoried and management of landscape in Europe.

2. Practical cases of Reference

CATALUÑA (Spain)

.- (2005): “Ley 8/2005, de 8 de junio, de protección, gestión y ordenación del paisaje de Cataluña”, en *Diari Oficial de la Generalitat de Catalunya* nº 4407, de 16 de junio de 2005.

.- (2006): “Decreto 343/2006, de 19 de septiembre por el que se desarrolla la Ley 8/2005, de 8 de junio, de protección, gestión y ordenación de paisaje, y se regulan los estudios e informes de impacto e integración paisajística de Cataluña”.

.- OBSERVATORIO DEL PAISAJE

.- (2008) DOGC n.º 5219 de 19.09.2008 [de aprobación definitiva del Catálogo de Paisaje de las Tierras de Lérida](#)

.- (2010) [Edicte de 28 de maig de 2010, sobre una Resolució del conseller de Política Territorial y Obras Pùblicas de aprobaci3n definitiva del Cat3logo del Paisaje del Campo de Tarragona](#)).

.- (2010) Edicte de 16 de julio de 2010 de *aprobaci3n definitiva del Cat3logo del paisaje de las Tierras del Ebre*).

.- (2010) Edicte de 30 de novembre de 2010, sobre la Resolució de aprobaci3n definitiva del Cat3logo del paisaje de las Comarcas Gerundenses).

The Catalogues of Landscape are interesting tools that allow knowing the landscape and his values, the factors that explain it how it evolves depending on the current economic, social and environmental dynamics and finally what type of sustainable landscape is wished and how to obtain it.

UNITED KINGDOM

Practical treatment of the overlap of the multiple relations that come together in the landscape: economic, tourist, creative, environmental, etc.

.- THE COUNTRYSIDE AGENCY AND SCOTTISH NATURAL HERITAGE (2002): “Landscape character assessment guidance for England and Scotland”.

.- ENGLAND HERITAGE: *Historic Landscape Character*.

.- ENGLAND HERITAGE (2009): *European Landscape Convention – The English Heritage Action Plan for Implementation*.

SWITZERLAND

Estrategia suiza para el Paisaje. *Paisaje 2020*.

CONCRETE CASES AND GUIDES OF IMPACT

It is a question of establishing a BdD on bibliography, manuals and practical cases of landscape treatment in fish farming, agriculture and agrarian constructions, Areas of Economic Activity, photovoltaic Head offices, Wind farms and other head offices of energetic production, Infrastructures of telecommunications, road Infrastructures and urban development Planning ... In a similar way to:

4. Further definition of expectations in the project

1. Summary

In Navarra, the spatial planning system has just been completed covering the whole territory. The spatial planning tools take landscape into account, but no specific landscape plans or projects are made yet. There are formal regulations including landscape concepts and principles, and also informal actions that are being done, but the Government of Navarra envisages preparing a landscape planning programme for the region, based on European experiences, in order to articulate and improve the actions on landscape that are taking place and should be implemented.

The Government of Navarra is especially interested in the specification of the envisaged results concerning **“the guidelines for the elaboration of landscape plans and their implementation”**. These guidelines will be used for the design of the landscape plan of Navarra.

At the request of the guideline 72 of the **Territorial Strategy of Navarra** which refers to the need to "develop a policy to protect and enhance the landscapes of Navarra", **the Spatial Planning Plans (POT)**, propose the development of a **Landscape Plan** and the creation of specific legislation on the subject.

Nowadays, there are different areas that has been studied and acted on the landscape; the prime example is the **Atlas of Landscapes of Spain**, which is the basis for deepening the inventory of landscapes. Also, there are partial and review works in various reports (as in the Town Planning Regulations), it has been analysed environmental impact studies that require and have made some study of intervisibility and quality using GIS. In addition, the **figure for Protected Landscapes** that express protection of the landscape exist in Navarra.

In general, at this moment, **the needs of Navarra** in relation to the theme **of landscape** are:

- Identify those sites which, because of its relevance, must be requested as unique protection.
- **Establish criteria** to ensure extensive protection and not a reductionist view.
- To identify places and environments, due to a serious deterioration of natural values and features of its historical humanization should be restored landscape.

The future **Landscape Plan** that Navarra is demanding should contain the definition of landscape quality objectives for the protection, management and planning landscape as the European Landscape Convention advised. Citizen participation should be promoted from this phase of work.

Then, it will be necessary to develop a **catalogue of landscapes** (natural and cultural or humanized), identifying landscape units, elements and significant milestones from the already landscape identified in the Spanish Atlas. In addition there should be a value analysis, possibilities and opportunities, characteristics, status, threats and pressures transforming them.

Finally it will be necessary to establish **criteria and measures** related to landscape, which should be adopted by the plans, programs and interventions with a territorial impact, to

develop landscape integration criteria established in the POT for studies on the incidence of plans and projects in the landscape.

2. Government of Navarra's motivation for participating

- **Implement the Spatial Strategy of Navarre:** (D72): "Develop a policy to protect and improve the landscape of Navarre".
 - Landscape as territorial capital for rural areas: quality of life and promotion of economic activities.
 - Landscape as a source of identity and territorial cohesion: the need to promote a culture of appreciation for the landscape itself.
 - Possibilities of public and private investments for the conservation and quality landscape design.
 - Hazard-risk identification: tendency to pseudo urbanization, agricultural changes, and new land uses (leisure, energy, etc).
- **Developing the Landscape Plan of Navarra specified in the Subregional Plans.**

(-) Weakness.

- It has not been done a defined approach from the regional planning point of view. It is necessary to discover it during the project, in order to continue working on this approach in the future.

(+) Strength.

Potential for the integration of landscape planning into spatial planning towards a more sustainable territorial development.

- Formal planning instruments already adopted.
- There are references to the landscape in several laws:
 - Regional Law 14/2005 of 22 November, CULTURAL HERITAGE IN NAVARRA: definition of the concept of cultural landscape. There is none declared yet.
 - Regional Law 9/1996 of 17 June, THE NATURE SPACES IN NAVARRA: definition of protected landscape.
- Strong regional competencies in spatial planning and land use: also on the local level
- Related administration units: good relations among Spatial Use / Environment / Culture.
- Predominantly rural Region, with many areas in where the landscape is (almost) the only territorial capital.

3. Government of Navarra's Expectations

The Government of Navarra is interested in using the results of the project, specially the **guidelines for the elaboration of landscape plans and their implementation**. These guidelines should be supported by the experience from the regions already having a landscape plan, pointing out the SWOT analysis of those plans, underlining the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and treats of them, and being clear and concise, kind of a road book for the design and implementation of a landscape plan.

Specific needs and expectations

- Realize what we have done so far, which part is more valuable, where is our starting point. To learn from the regions with more experience.
- Which approach -regulatory, instructive or proactive- should we use to start with a Landscape Plan:

- Which specific methodology, objectives, elements, scales, procedures.

Thy National Park

1. Region overview

Regions and municipalities in Denmark

- 5 regions
- 98 municipalities

Thy National Park is situated in Thisted Municipality in northwestern Denmark

- The State, regions and municipalities have planning authority
- Thy National Park has no authority



What is a Danish national park?

In Denmark, national parks are a somewhat new phenomenon. The first national park, located in Thy, was opened in August 2008. Before the opening there was a long democratic process, in which the local community has contributed with knowledge and involvement, has been taken place.

Establishment of the national parks is based on broad local support. Each national park will have a decentralised management, consisting of a board, a national park council and a secretariat. The board and its chairman are to be appointed by the Danish Minister for the Environment. As much as possible, all members of the board will have close affiliations to the national park area.

The board must prepare a plan for the operation and development of the national park. The local community will be asked to participate in this process. Development of the national parks will take place over a number of years, and will be based on voluntary agreements and local support.

What does a Danish national park hold ?

A Danish national park holds some of Denmark's most unique and valuable nature areas and landscapes. These are areas of importance to the Danes, but they are also given and will receive international attention and significance. National parks also

include areas which have already been nominated as international nature protection areas (NATURA 2000 areas). The aim is for Danish national parks to display the most important types of nature in Denmark. The forests and the open countryside with cultivated fields, grazing and hedgerows will be included together with small villages and urban communities. A national park may cover both land and sea.

The Danish national parks are not museums. People live, work and stay in the Danish national parks. Parts of the national parks are privately owned.

The individual national parks will have broadly differing contents, and therefore it would be a good idea to look up the information about every national park, in which you are interested, to find out exactly what can be experienced there.

What is allowed in Danish national parks ?

Anyone can move around a national park free of charge. However, there may be guided tours for which you must pay. The same rules and laws apply inside the national parks as apply outside the national parks. It will not always be clear where a national park starts or ends; there are no fences around the Danish national parks. More information can be obtained at the local tourist agency.

The aim is for Danish national parks to cover the most important nature types of Denmark.

National Park Thy is representing the dune landscape in Denmark



The west of Thy has been designated as the first Danish national park. The National Park, Thy stretches for an up to 12-kilometer-wide belt along the Jutland west coast from Agger Tange in the south to Hanstholm in the north. It is an enormous and unspoiled natural area totaling 244 km².

The main habitat types in the national park is dunes along the coast, coastal dune heathlands, dune plantations and the large lakes.

The National Park is a coherent natural area for people, plants and animals. At Hanstholm game reserve, located north in the National Park, more than 30 different species of bird breed, and the otter has found sanctuary in the lakes of the protected area. Agger Tange - in the southern part of the National Park - is one of Northern Europe's most important resting areas for numerous flocks of water birds. Tangen has been designated as an international bird protection area.

The weather and nature is constantly shifting in National Park, Thy, ranging from lashing wind full of salty sea air by the coasts to mild breezes in the wet, steaming forest floor. But irrespective of how you move around in the park, you can sense the grandeur of the area. There are high in the sky in National Park Thy.

Facts on Nationalpark Thy:

58% of the area is protected by law

13% is game reserves

63% is protected habitats

53% of the area is protected by Nature-2000.

25% of the area is privately owned and include coastal dune heathlands, farmland and lakes.

National Plan is a document that describes the national park status and how the national park areas in the future must be protected, developed and managed, for example:

- Which areas should be protected and how?
- How to preserve, protect and communicate the cultural heritage values?
- How and where do we accommodate outdoor recreation and tourism?
- How and where will the agriculture and forestry and other business grow or be phased out?

2. Provision of data sources and access to information

<http://www.miljoportal.dk/> : The Danish Nature & Environment Portal

<http://www.danmarksnationalparker.dk/Thy/> :Thy National Park

<http://www.thisted.dk/> : Thisted Municipality

<http://www.naturstyrelsen.dk/> : Danish Nature Agency

<http://www.naturstyrelsen.dk/Planlaegning/> : Planning in Denmark

<http://nationalparktv.blogspot.dk/> :Thy National Park TV

3. Identification of relevant references

It is relevant to study the developing of the two other Danish National Parks: Wadden Sea National Park and Mols Bjerger National Park.

More important even to examine the "national parks" which have not yet been established because of public resistance.

Another study topic might be urban planning in Denmark, where public involvement has been an important instrument.

Additionally, the Thy National Park has knowledge about the development of foreign national parks in England, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Holland, France, Italy, Estonia, Latvia, USA and others.

4. Further definition of expectations in the project

More generally:

- Tools for future planning – particularly how to manage/juggle multifunctional land use which include for instance tourism, recreation, economic development and nature protection.
- General learning from other cases as well as from our own case through having an outside view on what we actually do.

On general planning issues:

- Analyze the challenges and possible advantages of combining the formal municipal and regional plans with more voluntary/indicative plans and guidelines for the inclusion of landscape in land use and municipal/regional planning.
- Explore how to more specifically deal with land use/landscape changes that are located outside of the area in question but which have great impact on the land use/functionality/attractiveness of the area

- Look into if - and if so how – it is possible to quantify the impact of the new plans?

More specifically on the issue of stakeholder and citizen participation:

- Look into how manage when there are various groups that have interest in/strong opinions on the landscape/land use changes, including local actors as well as regional/national administrations and national/international interest organizations:
- Who has the right to decide on the landscape?
- And how to handle discrepancies between differing opinions?
- Analyze how to determine who we are planning for, and thus who are to be involved in the planning process:
 - local actors?
 - Stakeholders?
 - ‘the ‘public good’,?
 - whoever shows an interest?
- Should all inputs and interests be treated with the same ‘weight’?
- If comparing a case with lots of stakeholders and public participation in the process and one with none in the LiveLand project, is there a way to measure the impact of involving the stakeholders and public in the planning process? [probably these ‘measures’ are soft factors such a less friction when implementing landscape/land use changes but are there other aspects?]

1. Region overview

The area of Ljubljana urban region (LUR) covers the central part of Slovenia and comprises 26 municipalities, including the metropolitan area of Ljubljana. It is located at the junction of Alpine and Dinaric-Karst region. At its northern part the area extends to the Alps while in the east it touches even Sub-pannonian world.

Steep slopes in the north pass to the extensive basin in the central part; while in the south high karst plateau borders the area. A dense network of watercourses is formed by the Alpine rivers in the north and Karst streams in the south. Many water flows are often flooded; the Karst areas are characterized by underground systems.

59% of Ljubljana urban region is covered by the forests, which are situated mainly on the slopes and in the steep areas. Among other land uses the agricultural landscapes prevail (22% of meadows and 7% of fields). Built up areas cover around 7%.

The natural environment is relatively well preserved and includes a wide variety of habitats: karst and mountain meadows, extensive orchards, bogs and swamps, forests, water springs and river banks. The region has many areas with ecological values important for the conservation of different habitats and as habitat for many rare and endangered plant and animal species.

46% of the land in Ljubljana urban region is identified as of high conservation value and covered with different protection regimes. Out of these, 27% of the area is protected as ecologically important, while Natura 2000 areas cover 22% of the area. In addition to Natura 2000 areas and ecologically significant areas there are four landscape parks and one regional park declared or proposed within the area of LUR.

Spatial planning in Slovenia is determined in Spatial Planning Act (see below) which recognises three levels of planning: national, regional and local. National and local levels of planning are well established and include also landscape planning as part of the preparation procedure, regional planning on the other hand is not being used. Reason for absence of regional level of planning is in Slovenian governance model where regions are merely statistical and development entities with no elected body which could adopt regional plan. Spatial Planning Act foresees procedure of adopting regional plan in all local communities (municipalities) within region, but procedure is so complicated and time consuming that none of 12 Slovenian regions has adopted such plan. Lack of regional spatial planning is causing problems and delays in planning of strategic infrastructure since gap between very general national Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia and very detailed local spatial plans is large and national sectoral plans are not coherent.

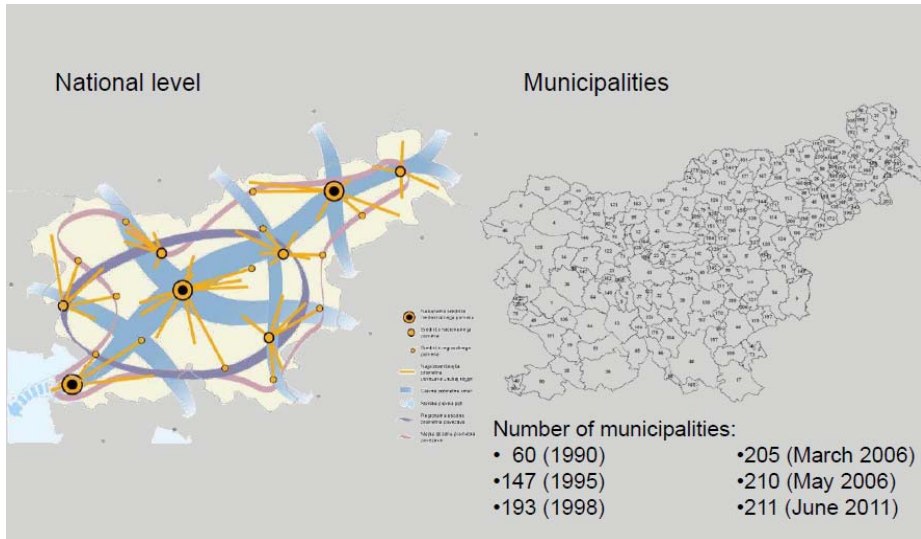
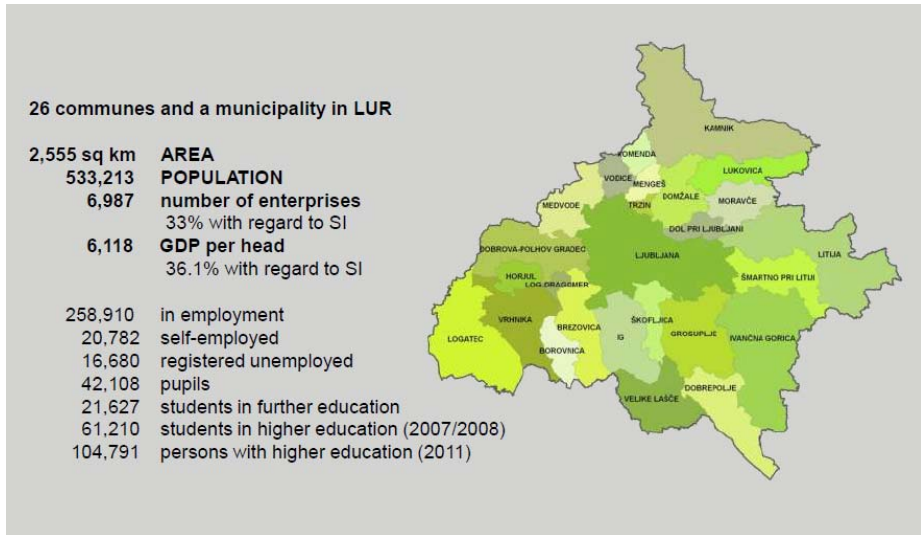
Concerning the development of rural area and landscape the absence of regional level of planning is working as a problem. This might not be an issue in the past but

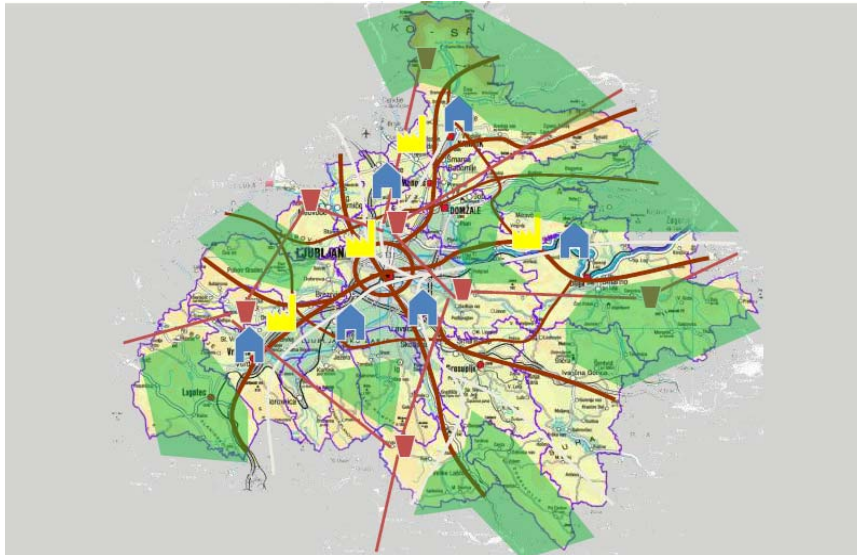
starts to be an obstacle in the frame of sustainable development model that is searching for development opportunity in the exact areas of higher landscape value. In addition to that Slovenia ratified and accepted European Landscape Convention and people do highly value its landscape. In last decade the first attempts of landscape management plans are practiced with management plans for landscape parks which are formal institution of nature protection in Slovenia. The rest of landscape is managed in more or less questionable, usually narrow sided, ways from neglecting to intensive farming. Common policies of management are crossing the municipality borders with many difficulties.

Ljubljana urban region prepared Expert basis for regional spatial plan which also includes general landscape plan, but the plan was never officially accepted and also not enough communicated with stakeholders. No matter to that this means that the most developed national region is recognising its landscape as underused development opportunity and further efforts must be done to effectively and more productively communicate this with local community, residents and other specific stakeholders.

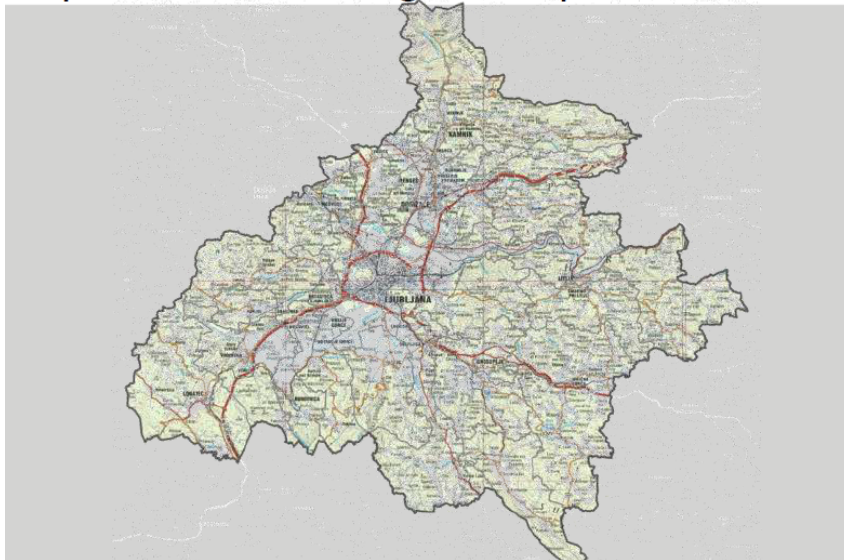
With current legislation and governance model, best solution would be to start a process of preparation that would lead to informal spatial development plan which would engage local stakeholders from the early beginning and would reach the agreement by participation. Landscape offers many opportunities that include agriculture but reaches far beyond it. Opportunities that lie in landscape are strategically important for further development of the region and further attempts to activate them in necessary.







Expert Basis for Regional Spatial Plan



2. Provision of data sources and access to information

Expert bases for regional spatial plan for the Ljubljana Urban Region

(Strokovne podlage za pripravo regionalnega prostorskega načrta Ljubljanske urbane regije)

<http://rralur->

prostor.uirsi.si/dokumenti/Dogodki/delavnice/Javne%20delavnice%20z%20razvojnimi%20dele%C5%BEniki%20v%20regiji/5.Gradivo%20za%20delavnico.pdf

Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia

(Strategija prostorskega razvoja Slovenije)

http://www.espon-interstrat.eu/admin/attachments/SPRS_eng.pdf

Policy planning in Slovenia

(Politika urejanja prostora v Sloveniji)

<http://www.mzip.gov.si/fileadmin/mzip.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/politika-upro.pdf>

Spatial Order of Slovenia

(Prostorski red Slovenije)

<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=2004122&stevilka=5064>

The strategy of protecting the landscape in Slovenia

(Strategija varstva krajine v Sloveniji)

http://books.google.si/books/about/Strategija_varstva_krajine_v_Sloveniji.html?id=45ILOQAACAAJ&redir_esc=y

Regional Distribution of Landscape Types in Slovenia

(Regionalna razdelitev krajinskih tipov Slovenije)

<http://www.arhiv.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/prostor/pdf/studije/s3krajina.pdf>

Sectoral legislation, which defines the landscape:

Spatial Planning Act

(Zakon o prostorskem načrtovanju)

http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r05/predpis_ZAKO4675.html

Nature Conservation Act

(Zakonu o ohranjanju narave)

http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r00/predpis_ZAKO1600.html

Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage

(Zakon o varstvu kulturne dediščine)

http://www.unesco.org/culture/natlaws/media/pdf/slovenia/slovenia_culturalheritageact_2008_slvorof.pdf

Laws that indirectly deal with the landscape

Construction Act

(Zakon o graditvi objektov)

http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r00/predpis_ZAKO3490.html

The Forest Act

(Zakon o gozdovih)

http://www.zgs.gov.si/fileadmin/zgs/main/img/PDF/ZAKONI/1_z_ogozdovih.pdf

Agriculture Act

(Zakon o kmetijstvu)

http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r09/predpis_ZAKO4869.html

3. Identification of relevant references

Expert basis for Managing Public Transportation in the Region: informal plan for development public transport in Ljubljana Urban region witch was well communicated and accepted as informal development strategy of the region. It determined our vision and many on-going project have origin in this stud, trying to achieve common goals.

Spatial plan for Goteborg region (Sweden): Goteborg went thru long process of changing the processes and content of regional planning. From very detailed obligatory plans in last century seventies to more general, but well communicated plan in place today. Public participation process can be accepted as good practice.

4. Further definition of expectations in the project

The stakeholder is facing with preparation of the Regional spatial plan. Expert basis for the regional spatial plan are prepared already.

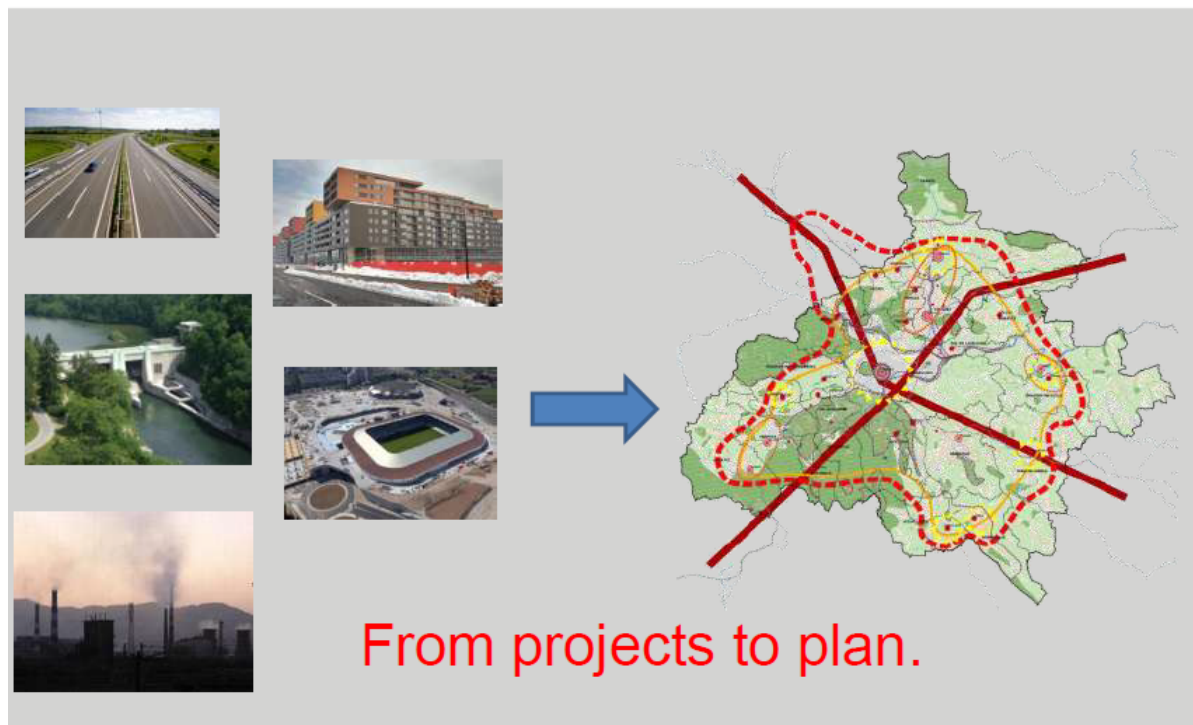
The main question from the stakeholder's point of view is: **How to integrate landscape in the regional spatial plan?** Specifically: what to defend on the side of the landscape, whom to involve, how to find "defender" (for example transport and energy sectors make the pressure, but the landscape does not have direct advocacy).

What should be the role of landscape plan within spatial plan and how should it be presented? Which level of treatment (details) is the most suitable – what can be prescribed at the regional level and where should local self-government start?

How to bring participatory process to the point that the plan would be acceptable for all?

Searching for good examples of landscape plans witch where well accepted with relevant stakeholders and general public. How the landscape plans where developed and presented to people, and how development opportunities where recognised and agreed on.

What we have...



What we need...



www.espon.eu

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