

SPECIFICATION

ESPON Targeted Analysis Based on User Demand 2013/2/22
LIVEABLE LANDSCAPES:
a key value for sustainable territorial development
(LIVELAND)
(2012-2013)

(o) Targeted analyses within the ESPON 2013 Programme

The ESPON 2006 Programme provided integrated analysis and long-term spatial scenarios which enriched the European policy debate and knowledge base. Tying in with the achievements of the previous programme period, the ESPON 2013 Programme continues conducting applied research on European territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion. At the same time, a new type of projects is carried out in the form of targeted analyses based on specific demands expressed by stakeholders and making use of existing ESPON results.

The priorities describing the work-programme of the ESPON 2013 Programme are structured in four strands:

1. Applied research on territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion: Evidence on European territorial trends, perspectives and policy impacts

The applied research projects will create information and evidence on territorial challenges and opportunities for success in the development of regions. Cross-thematic applied research will be a major activity integrating existing thematic analysis and adding future analysis of new themes. Territorial impact studies of EU policies will be another focus under this priority.

2. Targeted analysis based on user demand: European perspective on development of different types of territories

This priority responds to a clear demand of practitioners for user and demand driven actions within the ESPON 2013 Programme. By convening an analytical process where ESPON findings are integrated with more detailed information and practical know-how, new understanding of future development opportunities and challenges may arise, which could be transformed into projects and actions.

3. Scientific platform and tools: Territorial indicators and data, analytical tools and scientific support

The scientific platform and analytical tools built up within the ESPON 2006 Programme will be maintained and further expanded. New actions shall be undertaken to develop current achievements and make use of existing indicators, data and tools.

4. Capitalisation, ownership and participation: Capacity building, dialogue and networking

Under this priority, actions are foreseen that will make the evidence and knowledge already developed operational through raising awareness and involving stakeholders in the results and practical application of them.

Targeted analyses under Priority 2 enable stakeholders to obtain customised and up-to-date information on their particular territorial context and opportunities for development which can be used for policy development. Given the targeted focus of these projects on specific territorial entities, targeted analyses will contribute to the use of ESPON results in practise and to the involvement of policy makers, practitioners and scientists in a joint synergetic process.

(i) General objectives of targeted analyses under Priority 2

The general objectives of targeted analyses within the ESPON 2013 Programme are the following:

- Provision of evidence and knowledge based on ESPON results on the strengths and weaknesses of individual regions and/or larger territories seen from a European perspective, or a global context, giving European regions the option to compare themselves to other regions and hereby finding competitive advantages for development and cooperation.
- Improvement of the usefulness of ESPON results by testing new, experimental and innovative options such as (1) analysis of themes of interest for groups of regions, partly based on case studies, (2) methodological frameworks for translating territorial development goals and policy aims into concrete actions and (3) technical, methodological and analytical support to territorial planning processes and spatial programming and visions.
- Provision of analytical support and evidence based on ESPON results on thematic priorities in cooperation with other Structural Funds Programmes.

The aim is to carry through targeted analyses in partnership with policy makers and/or practitioners showing an interest in gaining awareness of European evidence, information, experience and/or knowledge on common challenges related to their territorial and/or urban development.

The individual targeted analysis shall support better informed policy decisions by:

- Integrating ESPON findings with more detailed information and practical know-how, either from a territorial part of Europe or from a sector authority.

- Contributing to a sound knowledge of territorial development perspectives/trends through new understanding of future development potentials and challenges for the respective territorial and/or urban development.

This project shall contribute to these objectives during its implementation by ensuring a close cooperation and partnership with the stakeholders who expressed their need for this targeted analysis.

(ii) Types of Action under Priority 2

Projects under Priority 2 can have different foci and accordingly vary in their content. In order to have a clear distinction between the various possible project orientations, each project needs to be clearly allocated to one of the following types of action:

1) Integrated studies and thematic analysis

This type of action is foreseen to follow a “traditional” analytical approach using existing results of ESPON applied research and other studies. The analysis can integrate several themes relevant for certain types of territories, regions and/or cities or they can be less comprehensive in the approach by focusing on one or a few themes.

The main objectives are:

1. To provide added value for territorial development of specific types of territories¹ by offering new comparative insight and understanding on territorial potentials and challenges from a European perspective;
2. To ensure that other (similar) types of territories/regions can benefit from the output of the analysis.

2) Knowledge support to experimental and innovative actions

This type of action clearly allows for the implementation of projects that differ from the mainstream of the ESPON 2013 Programme by being more experimental and/or innovative in character. It is in a way a laboratory for developing ways of meeting main territorial challenges that Europe is confronted with.

The objectives are:

- a) To support experimental and innovative actions carried through in partnership with stakeholders with European knowledge on territorial structures, trends, perspectives and policy impact;
- b) To provide methodological support to experiments and innovative efforts.

3) Joint actions related to other Structural Funds Programmes

¹ Types of territories codified for the territorial dimension, include urban, rural-mountains, rural-islands, rural-area (sparsely and very sparsely populated), rural-other, former external border, area dependant on fisheries, outermost regions, transnational cooperation areas, cross-border cooperation areas and interregional cooperation areas (as listed in the ESPON 2013 Programme, p. 9).

The joint actions related to other Structural Funds Programmes take a geographical starting point in the area covered by these programmes, be it transnational, cross-border, interregional, regional or urban territories. The content of these actions can be integrated and thematic analyses or they can be experimental and innovative of nature (as described above). A main prerequisite is that they are justified by supporting Structural Funds Programme implementation.

The objectives are:

- a) To provide information and analyses on the European position of these areas, their comparability with other similar areas, and their potentials and challenges, useful for Structural Funds Programmes (regional, cross-border, transnational, interregional and urban);
- b) To provide methodological support for strategic processes, including visions and scenarios for spatial development and planning.

Independent of the type of action, each project should have a European perspective (i.e. supporting the understanding of the wider European context), a clear transferable character and a concrete implementation part, focusing on specific territories.

The analytical approach can provide integrated, cross-thematic analyses, study individual themes or sectors, or focus on a specific type of territories. At any rate, ESPON findings shall be integrated and supplemented with more detailed information and practical know-how, either from a territorial part of Europe or from a sector authority. Analysis can include/be based on case studies. The geographical coverage will normally have a more limited territorial coverage than the entire European territory.

(iii) Scope and rationale of the targeted analysis

EU regional policies are increasingly focused on harmonious territorial development towards sustainability. In this framework, the European Landscape Convention (ELC, 2003) is stimulating the elaboration of landscape plans and calling for its integration within spatial planning, considering landscape as a key territorial value. However, the relation between territorial development strategies and landscape planning is a political priority still uncovered by ESPON.

This project aims to explore good practices of landscape planning and regional territorial strategies in some 'living landscapes' and to benchmark the content and procedures between regions. The aim is also to identify successful measures in combining landscape management and socio-economic development and to give guidelines and recommendations. 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.

Main characteristics of the territory to be addressed

Landscapes reflect variations in the uses of land, which often compete for the same resource. But they also reflect the coexistence of multiple territorial functions such as

ecological, economic, cultural, historical and aesthetic. This coexistence constitutes an important challenge for the regional policies.

The participating stakeholders which territories will be at the core of the targeted analysis represents both regional and local governments and are the followings:

- Basque Country (pop. 2 125 000, 7.234 km²) is an autonomous region of Spain, with a polycentric urban structure intertwined with valuable landscapes.
- Municipality of Offenburg (pop. 60 000, 80 km²) located in Baden-Württemberg, in the Rhine valley Germany.
- Midden-Delfland (pop. 17 500, 50 km²) is a Dutch municipality (in the province of South-Holland) and a rural enclave in a highly urbanized area (Rotterdam, The Hague) with the designation of regional (provincial) landscape.
- Navarra (pop. 620 000, 10.500 km²) is an autonomous region of Spain, with a wide variety of landscapes due to its location in three biogeographical regions of Europe.
- Thy National Park, located in the Nordjylland Region (pop. 579 741, 7910 km²), Denmark, with natural landscapes, interference of agriculture, fisheries, tourism, second homes and windmills.
- The City of Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia, is located in a wider Ljubljana Urban Region (pop. 500 000, 2.555 km²), that includes regional parks, protected forests, etc.

Although a wide range of landscapes could be identified all over Europe, the participating regions in this project share some common features:

- They acknowledge the value of their landscapes;
- They all have initiated actions in order to protect and develop the specific qualities of those landscapes;
- They are also challenged by the fact that economic development in such “living landscapes” requires an integrated territorial approach to balance different interests.

In particular, in relation to the thematic scope of the targeted analysis, the main challenges of the stakeholders’ territories can be describe as follows.

Basque Country

The Basque country signed its adhesion to the European Landscape Convention in July 2009 and it is currently involved in launching a proposal for a Landscape Law which establishes as its main goal the protection of the landscape in order to preserve its environmental, cultural, social and economic values in a sustainable framework. The beauty and value of the landscapes in the Basque Country is well-known and it has a notorious variety of landscapes due to its privilege location between the coast and the mountains. 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. Therefore is nowadays facing the following challenges:

- Simplification and uniformity of certain areas which lead to the degradation of the landscape and the risk of identity loss, mainly derived from disorganized industrialization, the transport infrastructures and main communication axes
- Concerning the urban areas, the landscape is only referred throughout the protection of buildings or areas that have an architectural or historical interest. As a result, one of the most important targets of the new law will be not only to guarantee the protection of the environmental or natural values of our rural landscape, but also to provide a way to recover and improve the landscape in urban areas in which the impact of the urban development has destroyed its cultural values.

In such context, it is important for the Basque Country to know others experiences and practices regard to landscape planning and management reflecting a balanced relationship between social needs, economic development and environmental quality while respecting people's perception and identity.

The city of Offenburg

The municipality of Offenburg with its association of administrations around shows a large variety of landscapes. Therefore the region is popular as a holiday or recreation area, but also as residence. Additional, the industrial sector is extending with benefits on the one hand, e.g. keeping and creating jobs, and disadvantages on the other hand, such as land consumption and environmental stress. The municipality seeks to keep local prosperous firms to maintain good economic development, but it also seeks to preserve natural resources and typical landscape, e.g. as a form of cultural identity. Also affected is agriculture because of increasing land consumption of fertile soil. The population is still increasing, so there are concurrent spatial uses which have to be brought into balance.

Midden-Delfland

As regional landscape in the province of South Holland (Netherlands), is one of the last green and rural communities situated very central within a polycentric urban network (southern part of the Randstad).

Global aim is to position Midden-Delfland better within that context by working on a new balance between protecting and developing the area further as added value for the quality of live and the identity for the urban network. The vision behind this aim is to develop Midden-Delfland further as 'Metropolitan Landscape'.

Government of Navarra

In Navarra (Spain, NUT II and III), 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.

Thy National Park in the Nordjylland Region

Thy/ Mors region is challenge by the aspect of multifunctional landscapes as the following activities are taking place.

The region houses the first Danish national park. Even though the region is mainly rural, with Mors as one of the most intensive producing areas in Denmark, the interaction with major cities not only in Denmark but also in Germany is obvious due to this region being among the most attractive places during summer. Besides a large number of renewable energy producers are settled in the area.

The City of Ljubljana

The city has a powerful history, cultural traditions and spatial characteristics thus has a major influence on life in the city and is also a strong factor in its economic and social development. The main challenge is finding new development opportunities based on extensive management of spatial planning.

In this context the City of Ljubljana is interested in the identification of landscape potentials for the development of the Ljubljana and its surroundings.

Thematic scope for the targeted analysis

European and regional policies on territorial development all address the importance of harmonious development, cohesion, sustainability and the protection of cultural and natural heritage, as is stated in the Territorial Agenda and the Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion. During recent years most European countries have signed the European Landscape Convention (ELC), calling for the protection, management and development of all landscapes and for the integration of landscape and spatial planning. The ELC defines landscape as “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. It recognizes that landscape “constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation” and responds “to the public’s wish to enjoy high quality landscapes and to play an active part in their development”. The definition of landscape used by the ELC and the definition of territory used by EU regional policy come very close.

In spatial planning, being the natural instrument of territorial development, landscape is increasingly positioned as a key asset. Spatial plans often include the designation of ‘special’ or ‘softly protected’ landscapes such as Naturpark (Germany), Parc Naturel Regional (France), Nationaal Landschap (Netherlands) or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England). Some regions have adopted laws or regulations which ensure the consideration of landscape elements in the entire region. On the other hand, there is a wide spectrum of landscape plans in different countries, like the Landschaftsplan (Germany) or the Plan de Paysage (France). All these plans contain a vision about the future characteristics of a certain landscape and most of them also constitute an action plan stimulating collaboration (between all involved public and private actors) and project development.

The EU regional policies and the ELC share the goal of ‘harmonious development’. A clear convergence of the two different policy evolutions at European level, territorial development and landscape planning is foreseen. However, further knowledge analysis is needed on how to assess and integrate landscape and spatial planning towards sustainable territorial development.

Back to 1999 the European Strategy for Sustainable Development call for a long term sustainability of the Europe’s land use and established three main objectives:

1. Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship;
2. Securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge; and
3. Sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage.

In line with the three fundamental goals of the European policy

- Economic and social cohesion;
- Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage; and
- More balanced competitiveness of the European territory.

Since then sustainable territorial development is addressed in the European political agenda.

The EU Strategy for Sustainable Development (2009) stated that sustainable development is linked to a successful management of land use.

Sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage; trans-European risk management including the impacts of the climate change; strengthen ecological structures and cultural resources as the added value for development are on the core of the Territorial Agenda of the European Union (2007).

Landscape allows better governance in the territorial planning facilitating the involvement of different agents in the planning process, and also being able to cover planning gaps in certain spatial scales where planning instruments do not exist, such as the intermediate scale in Denmark.

In terms of competitiveness landscape constitutes one of the key elements which determine the attractiveness of a territory, being a crucial part of its capital. It could be also argued that an improvement in spatial planning and management leads to an improvement of territorial cohesion.

Land use change patterns constitute a driving force for the evolution and current status of landscape. On the other hand, the enhancement of spatial planning instruments with the incorporation of landscape planning could become a mechanism for a better control of the evolution of land uses.

Objectives of the targeted analysis

The targeted analysis will address four main general conceptual building blocks:

1. *Explore how “landscape” has been considered in the participant regions.*

The aim of this analysis is to identify good practices of integration of landscape and spatial planning and analyse the impact on the regional development. The project is therefore envisaged to focus particularly on areas where socio-economic development has gone hand in hand with successful landscape protection and management.

2. *Define criteria for the integration of landscape and regional spatial strategies.*

A benchmarking of the content and the procedures of the relevant plans will be undertaken.

3. *Identify actions or measures which have proven success in combining landscape protection and socio-economic development.*

4. *Analyse available ESPON data and results could be used to reinforce the consideration of landscape as an asset for territorial development.*

In addition, the targeted analysis is expected to address the following policy issues:

- Developing a definition of landscape as an asset in regional development towards sustainability. Until now ESPON has not made a systematic analysis about landscape protection and development in European ‘planning systems’ (ESPON 2006 Governance).
- Balance between landscape protection and social welfare and economic development.
- How landscape approach (analysis and assessment) could enrich and improve integrated spatial planning and urbanism in different ways and be seen and used as an asset for economic development:
 - The evaluation of the landscape requires a global vision of the land throughout an interregional scale, going beyond the local interest and point of view.
 - The analysis of the landscape can be the support to motivate the improvement and development of poorer or abandoned areas.
 - The assessment of the landscape can contribute to the process of making decisions about the most sustainable way to use the land.
- Improvement of governance and participation of key actors and stakeholders in the planning process
- Assess, evidence based, how to consider landscape planning in the framework of territorial cohesion policies.

The above issues shall be analysed taking into account the specific framework and needs of the stakeholders regions:

- 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- Government of Navarra 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 guidelines for the elaboration of landscape plans and their implementation". These guidelines will be used for the design of the landscape plan of Navarra.
- 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.
- 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.

On a more practical level the governments involved in the project are interested in identifying successful measures for protecting and developing landscapes at a (inter)local and regional level to be used as an asset for sustainable territorial development.

Methodologically, a two phase approach is proposed:

1. Assessment of the context on concepts, data and integrated quality approaches (ESPON knowledge based and others) and their relation with the socio-economic development in the involved regions
2. Benchmarking of the 6 case studies focusing on the territories of the stakeholders involved. In these areas landscape plans (on inter-municipal scale) will be compared, considering the wider policy context (planning culture and systems), and concrete actions, measures or projects (zoom in), in order to: a) draw conclusions about the effectiveness of certain strategies, plans, instruments and measures and b) formulate recommendations.

The territories of the stakeholders provide a good combination of different criteria for the case studies:

- Level of competences of the authorities involved:
 - National public authorities or agencies
 - Regional authorities with a parliament (region, province, at least 1 level higher than local)
 - Metropolitan

- Local authorities with a parliament (municipality, lowest level of government)
- Existence of recent (between 2 to 6 years old) and formalised policy documents/plans:
 - A regional spatial or territorial plan (integrating several sector policies)
 - An interlocal or local landscape or ‘green’ plan (on at least nature, cultural heritage, identity and leisure)
- Spatial planning systems and traditions for a balanced and completed benchmark

The case studies shall reflect these different characteristics and consider how, for a successful implementation, aspects such as the complexity of the governance aspects in the different types of territories and in particular the different distribution of competencies among the administrative levels².

The stakeholders intend to use the ESPON knowledge base in order to place their approach in a European context. Germany and the Netherlands state that landscape approach is traditionally part of their ‘integrated comprehensive’ planning culture. It seems now to be combined with the ‘urbanism’ tradition (in Spain). Various ESPON studies provide the context of this study, offering existing knowledge and data on different territorial dynamics, regional socio-economic development, spatial development strategies and policy implications.

Finalized ESPON studies will be explored in order to draw the conceptual framework for integrating landscape quality and sustainable development in different planning systems. In particular the following projects from the ESPON 2006 programme shall 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) shall be consulted.

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 ATTREG (on territorial capital), EU-LUPA (on land use patterns). Contact will be made as well with the ESPON CLIMATE 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. Interim 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 will be implemented: LP3LP. This targeted analysis focus on cross-border areas and aims at

² This is particularly true for the two regional territories.

support the development of cross-border landscape plans. The TPGs of the two projects are asked to exchange experiences during the project implementation.

(iv) Implementation methodology and project governance

Partnership in the project implementation is vital in order to achieve useful results. This applies to both, the partnership between the ESPON Programme and stakeholders, as well as between the team of researchers (TPG) and the stakeholder representatives.

Stakeholder involvement is essential throughout the project's life-cycle and starts off with the definition and development of the specific theme for the targeted analysis.

During the implementation phase of the targeted analysis, stakeholders will play an active role by:

- delivering strategies, plans, spatial data, cases and measures and other relevant information about their regions:
 - E.g. topographical and socio-economic data (GIS-information)
 - E.g. Data about ongoing and planned projects
 - E.g. Data about governance and financial agreements made
- giving access to information relevant for the project
- steering and guiding the work of the TPG
- putting their experiences and opinions at disposal of the researchers, by means of interviews and regional workshops
- commenting on the examples and the guidelines elaborated by the research team
- forecasting the implementation of the project results in their own working environment.

Stakeholders hosting a case study will be in close contact with the researchers who undertake the study and will integrate the project task in their day to day activities, in order to achieve acceptance and impact.

Project management & working structures

A governance structure has been established aiming at bringing stakeholders together and increasing the applicability of the knowledge generated.

Mutual learning process is suggested by means of involvement of all stakeholders in driving the research and ensuring that participant demands are listened and fulfilled when feasible.

The following project management structures are established to ensure a coherent and intensive work process among all partners of the LIVELAND project:

1. **Leader Stakeholder:** The project is lead by the Basque Government through the Regional Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning, Agriculture and Fisheries. Running affairs will be dealt with by its representative. The Basque Government will act as interlocutor between ESPON CU and the Project TPG.

2. **Participant Stakeholders** are:

- The City of Offenburg,
- Midden-Delfland Province,
- The Government of Navarra,
- Thy National Park and
- Ljubljana municipality

They will involve their local experts, practitioners and policy makers in the project. They will all contribute to data gathering, definition of methodologies, validation and dissemination of results.

Each stakeholder will be represented by a coordinator, generally expert staff of the administrations involved.

3. **TPG** Transnational Project Group which will undertake the research
4. **Lead partner**, research organization leading the TPG.
5. **Steering Committee** Representatives of all stakeholders, Lead partner and ESPON CU will constitute the Steering Committee, which will guide the project and where main decisions will be taken. The Steering Committee shall meet at the start of the project, 3 times during the project implementation for guiding and commenting interim project deliveries and when the final report is presented. The number of meetings, tentative dates and locations are agreed upon at the project's kick-off meeting. If pertinent, every stakeholder could also organize its own meeting with the research group.

The role of the Steering Committee is:

- To discuss and give feedback to project reports and provide guidance to the TPG for the next steps of project implementation.
 - To discuss and agree upon dissemination activities, particularly after the finalisation of the analytical work by the TPG.
6. **Stakeholder Workshops** will be held during the project development in specific moments corresponding with key milestones. The participants in the workshops will be the Steering Committee and representatives from all TPG partners, with the aim of validating and receiving feedback from the stakeholders' side to the project outputs and proposals provided by the TPG.

In addition links will be established with the RECEP-ENELC (European Network of Local and Regional Authorities for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention) to consider their involvement in the networking and in dissemination of the project results.

Project-level interaction: Meetings, seminars & workshops

A number of meetings and workshops will be organised during the project development. As far as possible those events should be coordinated in time and locations to minimize

costs and increase effectiveness. In principle the Steering Committee and the TPG of the project should meet at the following moments:

1. Starting of the project:

- 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.
 - 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.

2. After the delivery of the Inception report:

- a) **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
- b) **First Stakeholder Workshop** right after the Second Steering Committee meeting:
 - Review common methodology for the benchmarking of the context on concepts, data and integrated quality approaches (ESPON knowledge based and others) and their relation with the socio-economic development in the involved regions.
 - Discuss and agree on the relevant challenges and potentials to be addressed in each of the participant regions with regard to landscape planning.

3. After the delivery of the Interim report:

- a) **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.
- b) **Second Stakeholder Workshop** right after the Third Steering Committee meeting for exchange experiences and open a discussion on the following issues:

- Results from benchmarking exercise, on the quality and usefulness of the intermediate results achieved.
- Forward request of additional information and data needs to the concerned stakeholders.
- Content towards the draft final report.

4. After the delivery of the Draft final report:

- a) **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.
- b) **Third Stakeholder workshop** right after the Fourth Steering Committee meeting, to discuss draw conclusions towards the final report.
- c) **Closing LIVELAND event**. The Steering Committee and the whole TPG will take part in the final event. .In addition the event shall be made also accessible for a wide range of interested agents. This event will have the following aims:
 - Assess, evidence based, the consideration of landscape planning within territorial cohesion policies.
 - Dissemination of project results.
 - Presentation of policy messages and recommendations at EU level.

(v) Envisaged results of the targeted analysis

The project is envisaged to deliver the following results:

- An overview of the EU policy context and possibilities in relevant planning systems for an integration of landscape planning and territorial development
- Assessment on the use of ESPON data, objectives and results from relevant projects and studies
- 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
- Insight on the way landscape planning relates to economic development and land use pressure (urbanisation and agricultural intensification) including possible causal relations
- Overview of ‘good practices’ of landscape planning methods and the way they relate to regional territorial planning and development
- Policy messages for the EC to encourage the incorporation of landscape in the territorial cohesion policies
- Identification of knowledge gaps to be covered by future ESPON projects

The results obtained will emphasize the value of landscape as a crucial element for territorial development and provide evidence for future ESPON research projects. The project should promote a common understanding and shared vision with regard to landscape among the stakeholders and generate a long lasting network of local and regional partners across Europe. On an operational level, the project will deliver the following results:

- Recommendations for the integration of landscape within the spatial planning
- Guidelines for the elaboration of landscape plans and their implementation

Stakeholders will focus on the application of the results in their own regions or municipalities, trying to improve their systems planning and financial instruments, governance-tools based on “best practices”. In some regions, the project might lead to the adaptation of their current system. In most regions, improvements will be suggested to the content and procedure of their future plans, such as: a) criteria and guidance for landscape and spatial quality; b) new financial constructions for landscape management by farmers, other rural entrepreneurs and rural dwellers c) procedures of stakeholder involvement and social learning.

(vi) Stakeholders' envisaged use of the targeted analyses

The project tries to bring together different planning cultures, between different countries and between different disciplines (landscape assessment and planning, territorial development and spatial planning). Moreover, the project aims at linking the European perspective on landscape and harmonious development with local and regional planning, defining added value of landscape protection, planning and management, and translating this added value to practical examples and a set of guidelines for the elaboration of landscape plans and tangible systems for their implementation (actions and monitoring).

The participant stakeholders are interested in using the results of the project, specially the guidelines for the elaboration of landscape plans and their implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of the existing planning for future update of the landscape plan and new strategies for problems e.g. in execution of the planning and in the development of territorial development strategies.

These guidelines should be supported by the experience from the regions already having a landscape plan and should result in a kind of a road book for the design and implementation of a landscape plan by supporting the SWOT analysis of those plans, underlining the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and treats of them, and being clear and concise,.

Dissemination activities will mainly focus on strengthening landscape as a key asset of territorial development as well as on the benchmarking of good practices showing successful landscape planning. The results will be disseminated through various types of platforms such as the websites of participant stakeholders, newsletters, press conferences and press releases to local media, brochures of good practices and a set of guidelines at the end of the project in English and in the local languages of participating stakeholders. The translation into local languages will be implemented by the stakeholders.

Moreover, the results will be presented by the stakeholders on forums of landscape planners or spatial planners, such as the RECEP-ENELC holding the Basque Country the vice-presidency at the moment, and some professional networks meetings, as platform for disseminating and double checking the results of the project. At European level, the intention exists to present the results to DG Regio in order to reflect on the inclusion of landscape planning as an issue within territorial cohesion policies.

Specific dissemination will involve tailor-made workshops for policy makers and for personnel involved in territorial development.

The time-schedule for the LIVELAND project, could be summarized as follows:

- First stakeholder's workshop (May 2012)
- Second stakeholder's workshop (October 2012)
- Third stakeholder's workshop (April 2013)
- Closing event of the LIVELAND project (April 2013). In this final seminar the project results will be presented and discussed with professionals and policy makers. In this way the results will be shared amongst decision makers.

Final schedule has to be discussed and planned in the project kick-off meeting.

(vii) Outputs and timetable

The project is expected to start in February 2012 and shall deliver the following four reports throughout the lifetime of the project:

- **Inception Report:** May 2012

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.

- a) The report will particularly provide a methodological proposal for the assessment of the concept of landscape as an asset in regional development towards sustainability.
- b) Methodology for analyzing 'good practice examples'.
- c) Identification of the relevant challenges and potentials to be addressed in each of the participant regions with regard to landscape planning.
- d) Main sources of information and data needs to undertake the assessment in each of the participant regions.

- **Interim Report:** October 2012

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

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

- **Draft Final Report: April 2013**

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.
- a) First suggestion on policy messages for the EC to encourage the incorporation of landscape in the territorial cohesion policies.

- **Final Report: July 2013**

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.

(viii) Budget for the targeted analysis

The maximum available budget for the targeted analysis is of 379.796,09 EUR. Proposals exceeding this amount will not be considered.

The amount will include all costs for the TPG for completing the project including all travel expenses and the attendance at the ESPON Seminars (taking place twice a year in June and December - June 2013 included) and Steering Group meetings as well all the events mentioned above.

Travel cost in relation to the dissemination events organised by the stakeholders and not mentioned above and or for which participation of a representative of the TPG would be requested by the stakeholders will be covered by the latter.

ESPON projects are generally conducted in partnership of several bodies from at least three EU Member and Partner States (from three different countries taking part in the ESPON 2013 programme).

(ix) Existing access points

The access points listed below serve the purpose of providing the TPG with useful information for preparing a proposal.

ESPON project reports:

ESPON 2006 Programme:

- 1.3.2 Territorial trends of the management of the natural heritage
- 1.3.3 Impacts of cultural heritage and identity
- 1.1.2 Urban-rural relations in Europe
- 2.1.3 Territorial impact of CAP and Rural Development Policy
- 2.2.1 Territorial effects of structural funds
- 2.3.2 Governance of territorial and urban policies
- 2.4.1. Territorial trends and impacts of EU Environment Policy

ESPON 2013 Programme:

- EDORA – European Development Opportunities in Rural Areas
- TeDi – Territorial diversity

The following ESPON 2013 projects could also be considered:

- ATTREG – Attractiveness of European Regions and Cities for Residents and Visitors
- EU-LUPA – European Patterns of Land Use
- ESPON CLIMATE – Climate Change and Territorial Effects on Regions and Local Economies in Europe

All available at www.espon.eu

Documents provided by stakeholders:

Basque Country

- Spatial Planning Guidelines: http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/r49-565/es/contenidos/informacion/dots/es_1165/indice_c.html
- Sustainable development Strategy EcoEuskadi 2020: <http://www.ecoeuskadi2020.net/>
- 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
- Environmental Framework programme 20011-2014: http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/r49-5832/es/contenidos/plan_programa_proyecto/3pma/es_pma/3pma.html
- Geo Euskadi Spatial Data Website: <http://www.geo.euskadi.net>

The city of Offenburg

- Amended nature protection law 2002
- Federal Nature Conservation Act
- Baden-Württemberg Federal State Development Plan
- Environmental data from Land Baden-Württemberg / Regierungsbezirk Freiburg / Ortenaukreis;
- Land use plan and related landscape plan of Municipality of Offenburg;
- Landscape plan (Landschaftsplan 2011) and related Land use plan (Flächennutzungsplan 2009) of the association of Administrations Offenburg
- Regional Development Plan (Regionaler Raumordnungsplan) with related landscape structure (Landschaftsrahmenplan) plan of Regionalverband Südlicher Oberrhein / Freiburg (1995, working over at the moment) and related sectoral planning, e.g. demands by climate change
- Federal State Planning (Landesentwicklungsplan Baden-Württemberg 2002)
- Federal State Development Report (Landesentwicklungsbericht Baden-Württemberg 2005)

Midden-Delfland

- The province of South Holland has designated as ‘Provincial Landscape’ (regional landscape) in the new territorial strategy (spatial structure vision). This status is also to be seen as replacement of the former national protection.
- Several plans for Midden –Delfland (the regional territorial strategy and the local landscape plan) are ready now.

- New projects and instruments are in the making (as an area-profile to steer on the spatial quality of the area).

Government of Navarra

- Estrategia Territorial de Navarra: http://www.nasursa.es/es/OrdenacionTerritorio/Estrategia_Documentacion.asp
- Planes de Ordenación del Territorio 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/>
- Regional Strategy Indicators System: System of indicators that aim to evaluate the guidelines of the regional strategy.
- 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.

Thy National Park in the Nordjylland Region

- Kommuneplan Thy
- Nordjylland region development plan: http://www.rn.dk/NR/rdonlyres/46389D16-8094-4195-8C4E-1FB826318AA4/0/NorthDenmarkRegion_RegionalDevelopmentPlan2007.pdf

- Business development Strategy: http://www.rn.dk/NR/rdonlyres/37A7FD8A-7C17-4E18-A89B-B4B78E3C6A74/0/NorthDenmarkRegion_BusinessDevelopmentStrategy20072010.pdf

The City of Ljubljana

- 2007 – 2013 Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region <http://www.rralur.si/en/development-documents/rdp-lur-2007-2013/>
- The Implementation Plans for the Regional Development Programme for the Ljubljana Urban Region 2007 -2013 <http://www.rralur.si/en/development-documents/implementation-plan-2007-2009/>
- Regional Spatial Plan <http://www.rralur.si/en/projects/spatial-plans/>
- Comparative Assessment of the Economic State of the Lubljana Urban Region with a Description of Trends http://www.rralur.si/fileadmin/user_upload/projekti/Prostor/dokumenti/strokovnePodlage/SPRPN%20LUR_ekonomski%20vidiki_analiza%20stanja_2.pdf