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# Comparing landscape planning in England, Germany and the Netherlands

Policy contexts and three case study plans

Appendices

Alterra-report 2040 appendices  
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Rob Schröder, Dirk Wascher, Simon Odell and Chris Smith



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Comparing landscape planning in England,  
Germany and the Netherlands

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Study contracted by Natural England (United Kingdom),  
Commissioners Chris Smith & Richard Partington  
Contract reference 1/19/2008/18  
Alterra project 5235 822

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# Comparing landscape planning in England, Germany and the Netherlands

Policy contexts and three case study plans

Appendices

Rob Schröder<sup>1</sup> with cooperation of Dirk Wascher<sup>1</sup>, Simon Odell and Chris Smith<sup>2</sup>

- 1 Alterra
- 2 Natural England

**Alterra-report 2040 appendices**

Alterra Wageningen UR  
Wageningen, 2010

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## Abstract

Schröder R.R.G., D.A. Wascher (Alterra), C. Smith, S. Odell (Natural England), 2010. Comparing landscape planning in England, Germany and the Netherlands; Policy contexts and three case study plans. Wageningen, Alterra, Alterra-report 2040 appendixes. 96 blz.

This comparative study of landscape planning, within three case-studies in England, Germany and the Netherlands, has the proposed outcomes to create a mutually understood model for 'landscape planning', a catalogue of key concepts on space, landscape and planning and a proposal for further European exchange of experiences on landscape plans. The comparison of contexts and contents of landscape plans has revealed significant parallels in the purposes for which landscape planning is used and their structure and context, but with significant diversity in the practical approaches, especially in objective setting and mapping. The European Landscape Convention appears to offer valuable tools for comparing landscape planning approaches in Europe.

Keywords: landscape planning, Landschaftsplanung, landschapontwikkelingsplannen, space, landscape, green infrastructure, planning, national & regional policy context, methodology, practical approaches, European Landscape Convention, European exchange.

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Phone: + 31 317 484700; fax: +31 317 419000; e-mail: [info.alterra@wur.nl](mailto:info.alterra@wur.nl)

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Alterra-report 2040 appendixes  
Wageningen, may 2010

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# Appendix 1 Contract reference and methodology of this study

## Objectives and methodology (NE, Contract reference, Jan 09)

The objectives of this contract are:

- To gain an explicit understanding of the current system for landscape management within England;
- To compare the English approach to others within Europe via the use of the European Landscape Convention;
- To create the ability to collaborate in raising standards within landscape planning.

A detailed methodology should be proposed by the contractor and agreed at an initial briefing meeting. However for the avoidance of doubt, the contract will:

- Equate elements within English, German and Dutch landscape management planning systems to the model of the ELC, and develop a catalogue of terms;
- Identify a standard approach for investigation of individual landscape plans.
- Investigate English case studies using this approach;
- Compare English case studies to German and Dutch systems using the ELC as a model.

It is proposed to identify case studies of plans that are the lowest level prior to direct landscape management, and then trace backwards to discover the elements of the ELC model. This last link in the chain in Germany and Holland is the local level Landschaftsplan.

The methodology should be capable of being replicated.

## Methodology (Inception meeting by telephone, Apr 09)

1. We will analyse 'landscape plans' in D & NL as local or interlocal plans, as lowest level prior to direct landscape management by landowners & public services in 2 cases in Utrecht and Hessen
2. We will analyse 'spatial / land use strategies' in D & NL as regional plans on setting objectives / visions on integrated spatial development, as 1 level higher than the landscape plan in 2 case in Utrecht and Hessen
3. We will identify a 'D & NL' approach from these case studies
4. With the 'D & NL' approach we will investigate 1 English case (Norfolk coast or Hertfordshire)
  - a. Are these cases 'state of the art'?
  - b. Do we get information on the role of these plans?
5. We will compare the English, German and Dutch cases / systems using the ELC as a model as a base for benchmark. Outcomes:
  - a. Mutually understood model for 'planning of landscape management'
  - b. Catalogue of terms of key concepts / notions on space, landscape, planning, management, etc in three languages
  - c. Proposal for further European exchange of experiences on 'landscape plans' (in relation to initiative of Ilke Marschall)
- 6 We will make a short English report on the case studies and the over all outcomes of around 30 pages (incl. executive summary) and a power point on the main lessons



# Appendix 2 Field visit to England: Hertfordshire, East Herts, Harlow & Watling Chase

## Introduction

On 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> April 2009 Dirk Wascher and Rob Schröder made a visit to England to get an impression of the English planning system and how it works out in practice.



The first day Simon Odell (Hertfordshire County Council) and Christopher Smith (Natural England) showed us some sites with protected nature and landscape designations and some sites where new developments are planned.

The second day Simon Odell had arranged short interviews with planners and 'green' specialists who work on regional (County) and local (Districts East Herts and Harlow) level.

## Policy and planning system context

In our visit we got the impression that our partners were involved in finding their role in the new system of planning (Planning Act 2004). The relative new government layer of the Region East of England is getting more important with its 'Regional Plan', with a Regional Spatial Strategy and related strategies on Housing and Environment. At the other side the 'Local Plan' on space and environment is now getting the most important planning document. It is the County in between the Region and the Local Authorities (Districts) that gets less power in spatial planning. The former 'Structure Plan' on County level is no longer valid.

## Designations with conservation of nature and landscape

### Lee Valley Regional Park

The Lee Valley Regional Park was established in 1966 by Act of Parliament. This makes it probably unique in the UK. It is an enclosed river valley with high landscape values. (The notion of 'region' here is of a much smaller scale than the Region East of England and covers only parts of a District; it refers instead to the perceived value of the park to London and two counties.) The Regional Park has its own management plan (the 'Park Plan') which formulates policies on landscape, nature conservation, water and culture & heritage. The Park is an important area of 'visitor enjoyment': recreation and tourism. Remarkable is the landscape policy, aiming to "develop a positive identity for the landscape of the Regional Park: an identity that is easily recognizable and contributes to its image and function (...) by creating a coherent, unique and distinctive place in which the importance of local landscape character is recognized and protected. (...) Innovation, creativity and consistency is promoted in all areas of landscape development and maintenance."

Part of Lee Valley is the Nature Reserve (SSSI and Ramsar site) Amwell Quarry. The area is a former sand and gravel extraction site. Because of high quality development of water bodies after mineral workings it is now an important natural habitat.

#### Nature reserve Broxbourne Woods

The Broxbourne Woods is a complex of Nature Reserves with the aim of safeguarding and managing of the strongly wooded landscape. This area is one of the most valued woods in the county. The area is accessible for walking e.g. by the 'Wild wood circular walk'. Management is done by local authorities and the regional Countryside Management Service (CMS) based on a management plan. This does not explicitly include landscape objectives.

### **Designations with development of green areas and housing**

#### Watling Chase Community Forest

Community Forests is a national program from 1995 for environmental improvements around towns and cities to create attractive areas for wildlife ('woodland' and other 'green areas') with associated provision for access, leisure and education. Targets for the area Watling Chase are among others:

- Creating well designed woodland (new planting)
- Securing access to existing woodland
- Creating good quality walking, cycling, riding networks for leisure
- Securing involvement of local communities

Part of the Community Forest activities in Watling Chase is the creation of 'greenways' for sustainable access to the wider countryside. "Greenways are a network of largely car-free off-road routes connecting people to



facilities and open spaces in and around towns, cities and to the countryside. (..) These routes are intended to encourage walking and cycling, by safe, high quality routes that cater for all needs linking schools, work and leisure, as well offering a sustainable transport alternative." It is remarkable that greenways are not only for leisure, but also for school and work traffic. The Watling Chase Community Forest Plan does include many aspects of a landscape plan, however was not chosen for study because the Green Infrastructure Plan (see further) seemed more

elaborated.

#### New Town Harlow

Harlow District lies just outside Hertfordshire County in Essex. It is a 'New Town', a concentrated city with open spaces designed in 1949. It was an 'outplacement' of greater London and lies now in the Metropolitan Green Belt, where urbanisation is not allowed (see further Local Plan). The concept of concentrated houses in small neighbourhoods within a green landscape has proven to be a successful concept, although not without some issues for sustainable management and community safety.

The 'landscape-led' approach of urban design by the urbanist Gibberd has strongly shaped the Harlow urban form and was key to its relationship to the countryside. The network of open spaces (now called 'green wedges') provides playing fields, children's playgrounds, allotments and accessible natural spaces. These green spaces deliver physical and visual links from the centre of the town to the surrounding countryside. (See Green Infrastructure Plan)

At the moment the District and the County officers consider to designate space around Harlow for new housing developments. Background is the national housing policy which refers a 'call for sites' for houses in the South East and East of London in particular. Debate is now whether new sites are allowed within the Green Belt (under others Harlow) or if they should be located further away outside the Green Belt.

### **Planning documents and planning officers**

#### New town policy Harlow District: Dianne Cooper

Mrs. Cooper considers the current developing strategy to be rather strong. The typical approach is that a city contacts a developer who is in charge for both the housing and the green structure. There are of course different types of developers, but recently, they have become more sensitive for the environmental and green dimension of the planning. Mrs. Cooper is about to meet up with a developer today and will bring both the LCA and the Green Infrastructure plan as a reference.

The objective set out for growth regions is to take the opportunity of growth for 'regenerating' their cities. In the case of Harlow, there is a high proportion of social housing (many working class people) and rather small numbers of private houses. The regeneration aims at getting a better mix. But the central government will only provide the funding for achieving this (and other problems such as infrastructural problems) if the expansion is accepted.

#### Local Plan East Herts: John Careford, Claire Sime, Francesca Hill & Hazel Summerfield

Based on the Planning Act 2004 all local authorities have a 'statutory duty to produce a Local Plan for the whole of their area.' The purpose of this Plan is to guide 'the development and the use of land'. The East Herts Local Plan covers the period 2007 - 2011. The document contains 'general planning' (district wide) with strategies on environment, social matters, infrastructure and economy and 'settlement planning' (site specific) in towns and villages. It is a 'guide and tool for use by the District Council and Planning Inspectorate when determining planning applications'.

The Local Plan is based upon national and regional planning guidance. Important are the statutory Regional Planning Strategies (RSS) of East of England Region.

The chapter on Environment contains policies on 'Green Belt and Countryside'. Around 1/3 of the area of East Herts has the designation of Metropolitan Green Belt, based upon protection of the rural area. In the Green Belt, as defined on the Map,

'permission will not be given for inappropriate development unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated that clearly outweigh the harm' by such development.



As an example the planning officers told us about the proposal of three wind turbines with a height of 120 m. The planning permission has been refused (May 2008) because of:

1. the Green Belt policy: 'no very special circumstances are apparent in this case' and
2. the Landscape Character policy, the Local Plan stating that Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) 'will be used to assess development proposals which will be required to improve and conserve local landscape character.' The Council concluded that 'such development would result in significant harm to the landscape character of the surrounding area. (...) Whilst it is noted that the site is not nationally or regionally protected for its landscape quality, the area is characterised by a settled countryside of intimate scale, which I do not consider capable of supporting wind turbines of this scale.'

However in the current situation the council officers are forced to only be reactive with 'yes' and 'no', rather than anticipating, pro-active or forward-looking. In the future the aim is to be more strategic.

Landscape Character Assessment East Herts: John Careford & Simon Odell

LCA is a national method (developed by the Countryside Agency) 'for describing an area in a systematic way for identifying the features that give the locality its 'sense of place' and pinpointing what makes it different from its neighbouring areas.'

The area around Hertford and Harlow is covered by only three Joint Character Areas in the national LCA (1996), which is much too [rough] for local planning. Thus a regional (Hertfordshire County) and local typology of LCA have been developed. The East Herts LCA (2007) has got the status of Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in relation to the Local Plan. Because of this planning status the method of inventory gets its 'teeth'. Used by a local authority it (see the example above) it gets legally binding.

The use of LCA is based upon a national planning guidance. The East Herts Local Plan states: "The classification and designation of areas for their landscape values has long been part of development planning process.



However, a watershed was

reached in 1997 with publication of PPG7, which identified a move away from designating landscapes as special (...) in favour of a comprehensive approach for all landscapes." Guidance states that "local authorities should seek to enrich the countryside as a whole, not just the protected areas, and maintain its distinctive local features."

Countryside Management Service: Tony Bradford, Andy Hardstaff & Rob Rees

CMS has been founded in the early seventies in reaction to a housing development peak. One of the problems is the real estate speculation, which takes land out of production awaiting good moments for sale, which leads to degeneration of land and nature. CMS has a non-statutory role, but they are agitators with legitimacy and cooperate with legitimate stakeholders such as Groundwork, Wood Land Trust, Council, etc.

Their main points of references are the LCA and Biodiversity Action Plans. They claim to offer a holistic point of view. They need to find money from landowners as core funding when proposing or developing management schemes. They go and see people on location and offer practical help and management.

Tony talks about the example of Stevenage where they proposed already 12 years ago the massive plantation of trees, an investment that would have paid off by now, even if 70% of these areas would need to be cleared for development (5 pounds per tree).

#### Green Infrastructure Plan Harlow: Dianne Cooper & Simon Odell

The Green Infrastructure Plan is an independent study in commission of a group of local and regional officers. It develops a more strategic and proactive approach 'better integrated with efforts to manage growth and development at all spatial planning levels'. It is targeted on (urban) growth areas ('strategic growth location') and related to the Regional Spatial Strategy of 'environmental infrastructure'.

The Harlow area includes the urban area of Harlow and the surrounding rural areas like Epping Forest, River Stort and Lea Valley.

#### **Primary observations**

##### **following to field visit to England and study of English material**

1. In the new planning system (2004) in England seems to be a lack of planning documents in between the abstract 'Spatial Strategies' on regional level and the concrete designations and maps of the 'Local Plan'. In the Netherlands and in Germany such 'interlocal' spatial and landscape plans are often used to tackle problems on higher level.
2. The designation and management of nature reserves in England in our impression looks very similar to the policies on the 'continent'. There is already a lot of European research and exchange on nature management.
3. The designation and management of 'soft' protected landscapes like Regional Parks and AONBs in England are similar to the 'Nationale Landschappen' in the Netherlands and the 'Naturparke' in Germany. In these 'special areas' landscape values have to be protected, but new developments - especially for recreation and tourism - are desirable. The 'Park Plan' for Lee Valley with its elaborated policy framework on landscape seems interesting for further European exchange with comparable plans.
4. The English scheme of Community Forests looks very alike the Dutch program of 'green in and around cities'. Especially the method of the Forest Plan Review of Watling Chase (2001) is interesting to compare with Dutch methods of monitoring.
5. The development of car-free 'greenways', especially cycling routes for leisure and for work traffic, in the Netherlands is a task of the 'provinces'. There is no national law or program on that issue. Under others in Germany are many initiatives (under others from NGOs) to combine greenways with education on nature and landscape. It could be interesting to organise an exchange of experiences with the planning of 'slow and cultural ways' with English and continental officers and NGOs.
6. The work of CMS looks very alike the national Dutch 'Dienst Landelijke Gebieden' = Service for Rural Areas. Both have project managers who accompany executive projects with rural entrepreneurs, organisations and communities. There exists already a European project on exchange with such agencies, but England was not involved in that: [www.farland.eu](http://www.farland.eu)
7. The national method of LCA and the carry-over to planning decisions seems to be typical for England. In the Netherlands (and probably in Germany) the methods for description and assessment of landscapes are free and each regional and local authority (and each commercial policy adviser, commissioned by **government**) has its own methodology.
8. Also the housing policy and the designation of 'new towns' (concentrations of more than around 500 houses) in England seems to be very different from the continent. In the Netherlands and Germany these decisions are taken in national and regional spatial plans and such New towns are very exactly located on maps. There the task of local authorities is to fill in such locations and to make 'urbanism' plans with exact locations of houses, work locations and parks. We recommend making a study to compare the planning of new towns in England and the Netherlands in 2 cases (Harlow and Almere). All levels of plans (national, regional, local, town plan) could be involved.

9. We agreed with Simon Odell that the Green Infrastructure Plan of Harlow Area is the best plan to compare with the 'landscape plans' in the Netherlands and Germany. It is indeed an 'interlocal' study, but no official plan. It is a strategic and proactive approach. With these marginal notes we will make a deeper analysis of this 'plan' and compare it with the Dutch a German 'landscape plans'.
10. The Management Plan for an AONB or Regional Park could also be considered for comparison. But Lee Valley is unique and the Chilterns AONB plan is not founded on a landscape analysis, but is instead a more generic plan of strategic action.



# **Appendix 3 Comparing landscape plans; introduction**



# Comparing landscape plans

## Introduction

Rob Schröder

with Dirk Wascher, Chris Smith, Simon Odell

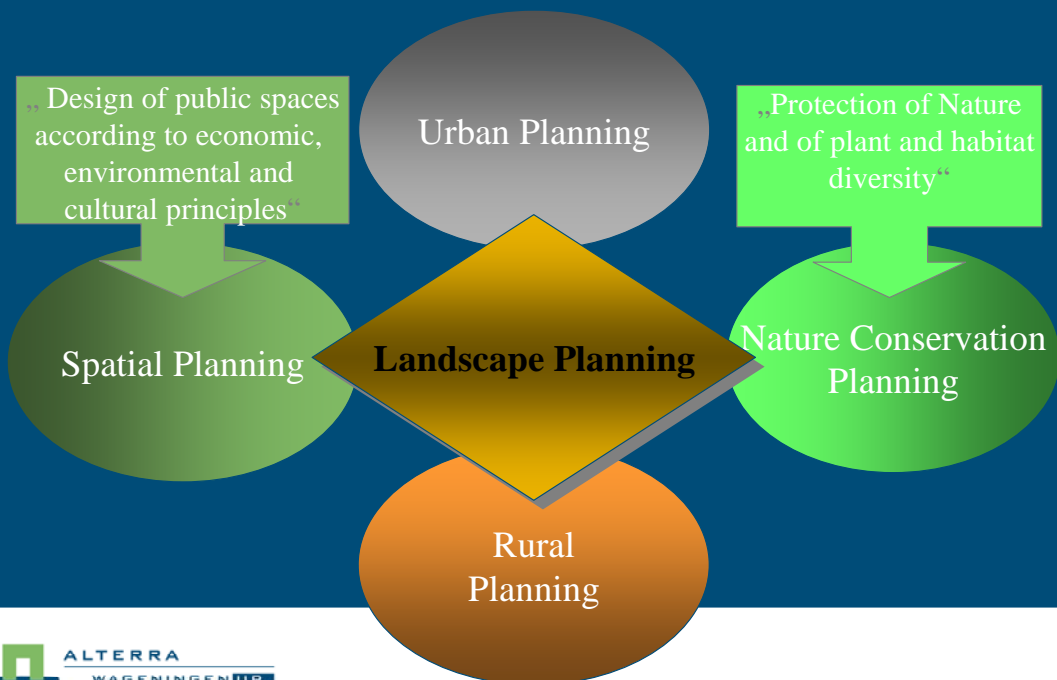


## The study: comparing landscape planning

- NE contracted Alterra to
  - compare 'landscape planning' in the Netherlands, Germany and England
  - using the European Landscape Convention
- Objectives:
  - Mutual understanding on approaches / concepts
  - Comparison
  - Collaboration in Europe



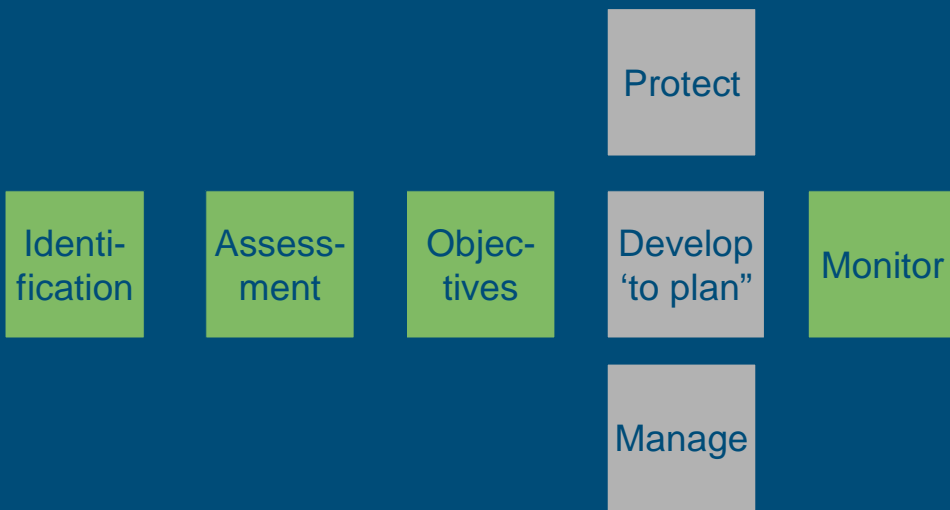
## Concepts of planning



## European Landscape Convention

- Actions of governments for landscape planning (planning cycle by Dower)
  - Identifying & assessing landscapes
  - Setting objectives
  - Actions for protecting, developing & managing landscapes
  - Monitoring
- Implementation ELC (recommendations CoE)
  - Integrate landscape in planning via landscape study
  - Specific system of landscape plans

## Planning cycle



## Governmental context: the 'planning system'



## The study: comparing landscape planning

- Method: pragmatic case study
- Presentation & discussion on recent Plans
  - NL: Landschapsontwikkelingsplan near Utrecht (LOP)
  - D / Hessen: Landschaftsplan Fulda (LPF)
  - Eng: Green Infrastructure Plan Harlow Area (GIP)
- Outline
  - Introduction Plan
  - Policy context (zoom out)
  - Landscape Plan: vision & program
  - Cases of actions (zoom in)



## Overview areas of case studies

Plan	Local authorities	Surface km <sup>2</sup>	Population density
LOP	3	160	240
LPF	1	100	620
GIP	4	30	2500



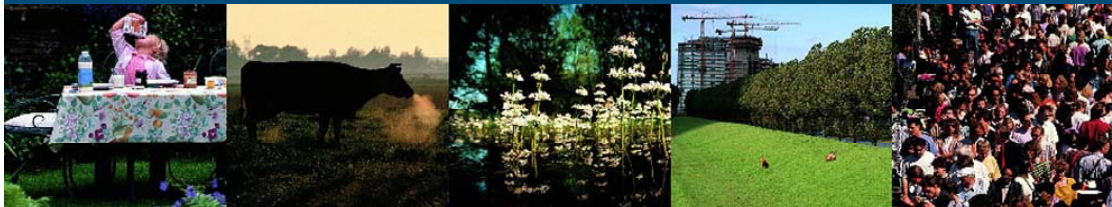
## To understand concepts and terms

- Landscape: space or view?
- Planning: development or thinking & acting?
- Land management: thinking & acting or technical management?
- Plan = formalised by government
- Study = informal report
- Scale problem: comparison of national, 'land', regional or local authority



## Analysis per case: NL, Hessen, England

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# **Appendix 4 The Netherlands: Landschapsonwikkelingsplan South West Utrecht**



# Comparing landscape plans

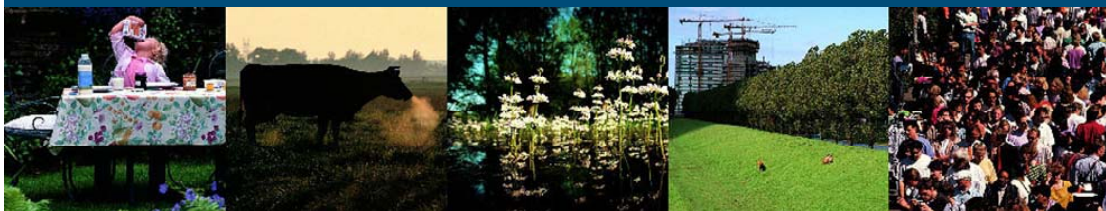
## Case study in the Netherlands

Rob Schröder  
with Dirk Wascher, Chris Smith, Simon Odell



# Zoom out, context

## NL Planning system

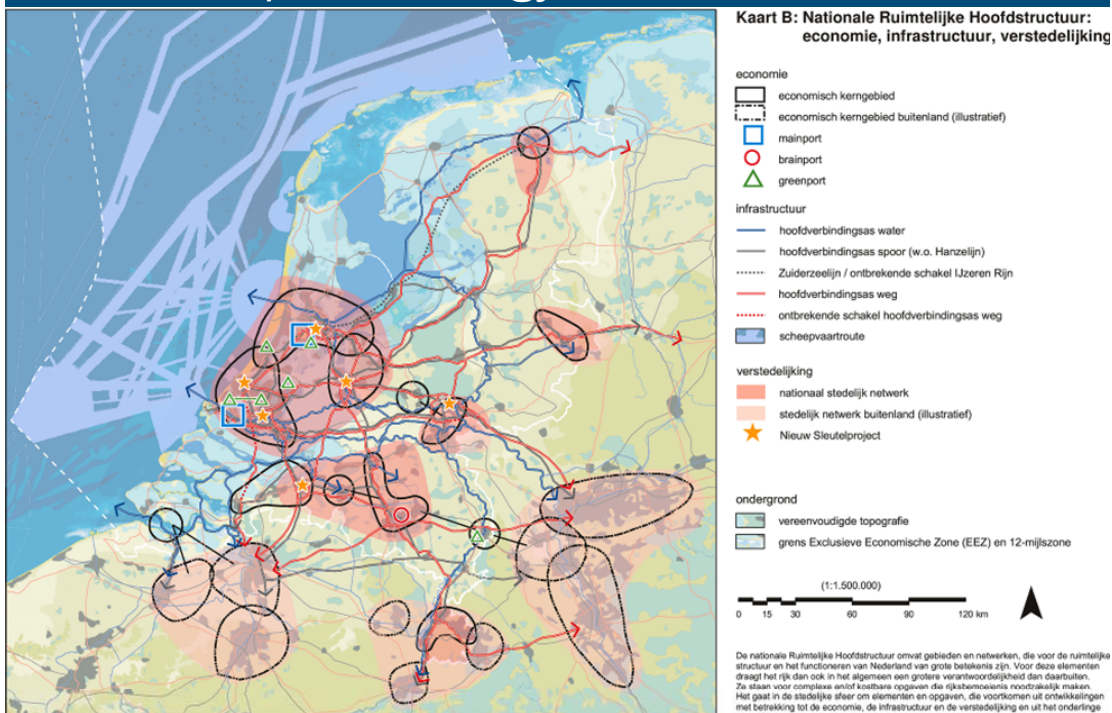


## Context: national regulations NL

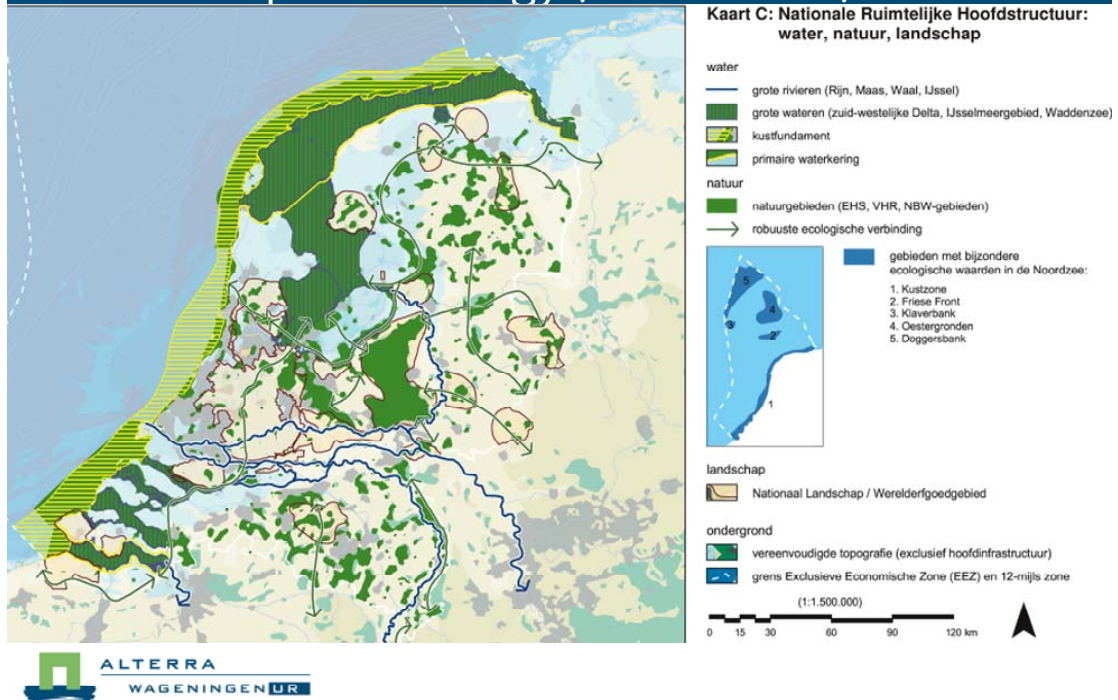
- Landscape plan = local / interlocal = voluntary
- Land use plan = local = compulsory
- National subsidy on Ls plan (60% costs)
- Conditions:
  - Content: identity & typology of landscape
  - Procedure: participation citizens, decision by local 'parliament'



## National spatial strategy (Nota Ruimte) Urban



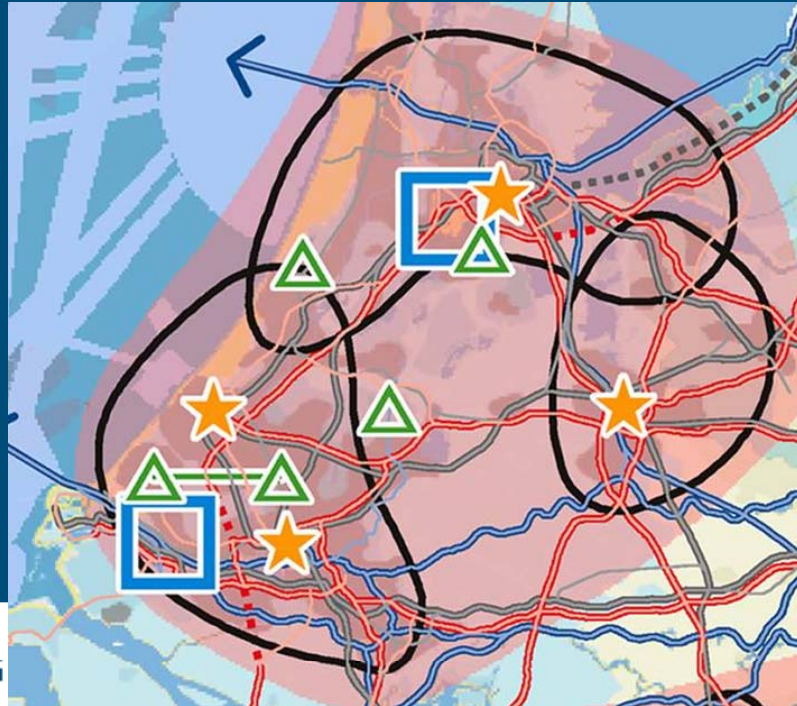
## National spatial strategy (Nota Ruimte) Rural



## National designations

- National urban network
- Economic core area
- National landscape = spatial quality, soft protected, rural development
- Nature
- Ecological connection

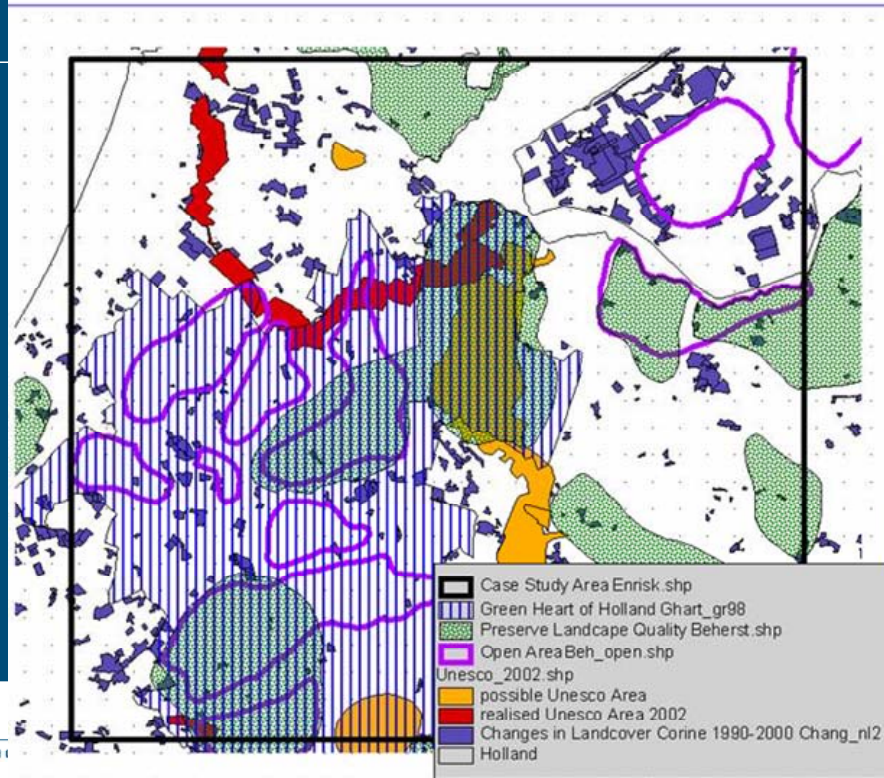
## National structure: Randstad



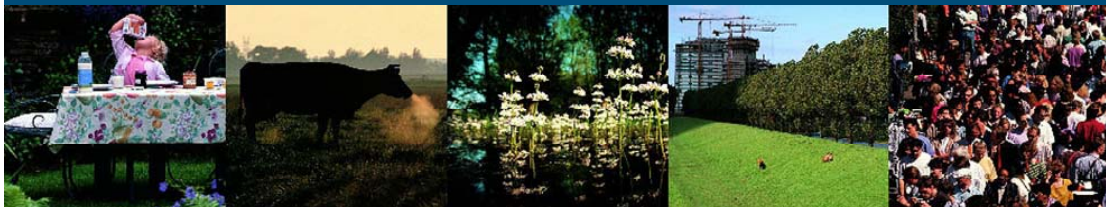
## National Landscape Green Heart



# Green Heart



## Zoom in Case landscape plan SW Utrecht



## Case in the Netherlands

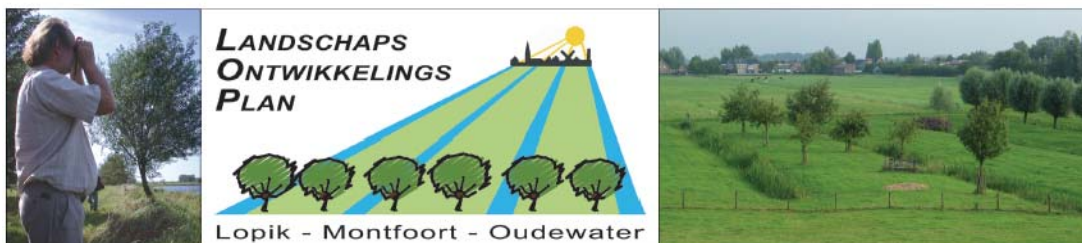
### Peat meadows South West of Utrecht

- Title: “The Green Triangle” 2005
- Commissioned by 3 municipalities: Lopik, Montfoort, Oudewater
- Made by commercial advisor: Brons Partners
- Why this plan (partnership):
  - Protection of local identity
  - Vital dairy farming
  - New developments: housing, recreation, green buffers
  - Commitment of all stakeholders



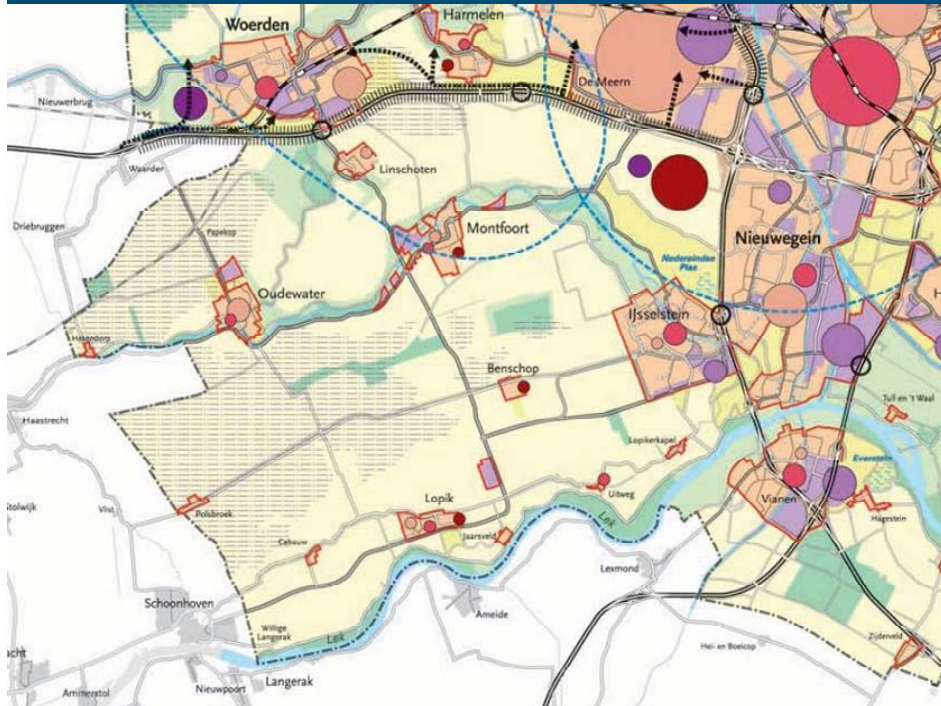
## Case in the Netherlands

- Part 1: “Landscape vision” (97 pag)
- Part 2: “Execution program” (82 pag)
- Many maps

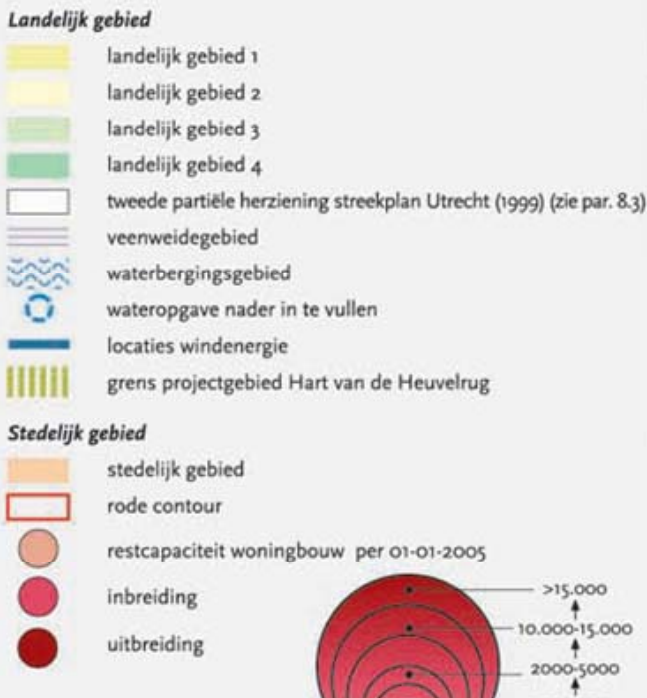




## Zoom-in: Case area in regional spatial strategy



## Legend spatial strategy Utrecht



- Rural space 3 = interwoven functions
- Rural space 4 = main function nature
- Peat meadows = maintenance soil
- Urban space

## Case Netherlands: cooperation 3 rural municipalities



## Topography: River & peat meadows



## Procedure of making Landscape plan LOP

- Participation
  - Citizens: photo contest
  - Politicians: excursions
- Decision by local 'parliaments'



## Content of 'Vision + action' plan

- Analysis of area (= identification)
- Analysis of policy (= identification)
- Assessment, qualities & threats
- Scenarios (= assessment)
- Vision (= objectives)
- Actions & projects



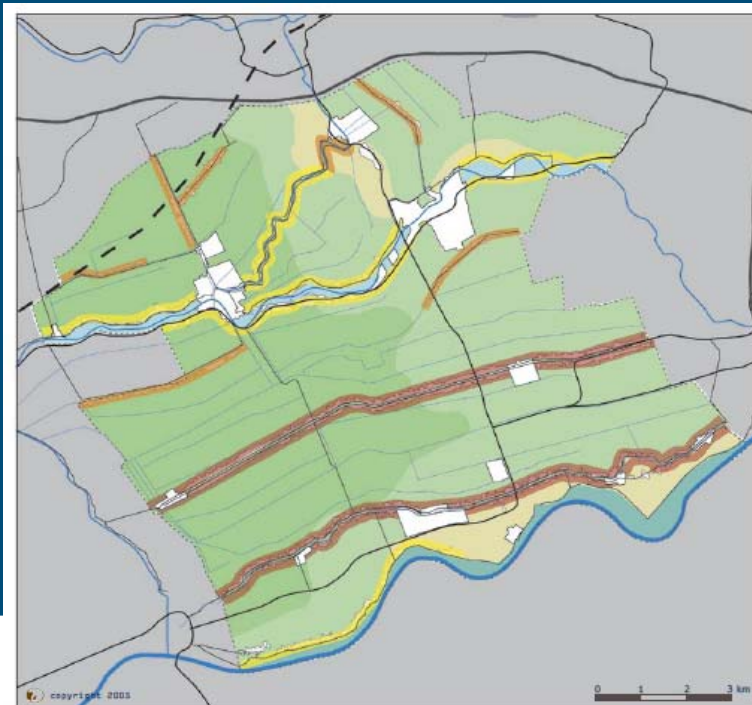
## Identification: analysis of the area

- Geology & soil
- Water system
- Cultural history
- Landscape (typology) ->
- Ecology ->
- Agriculture
- Recreation



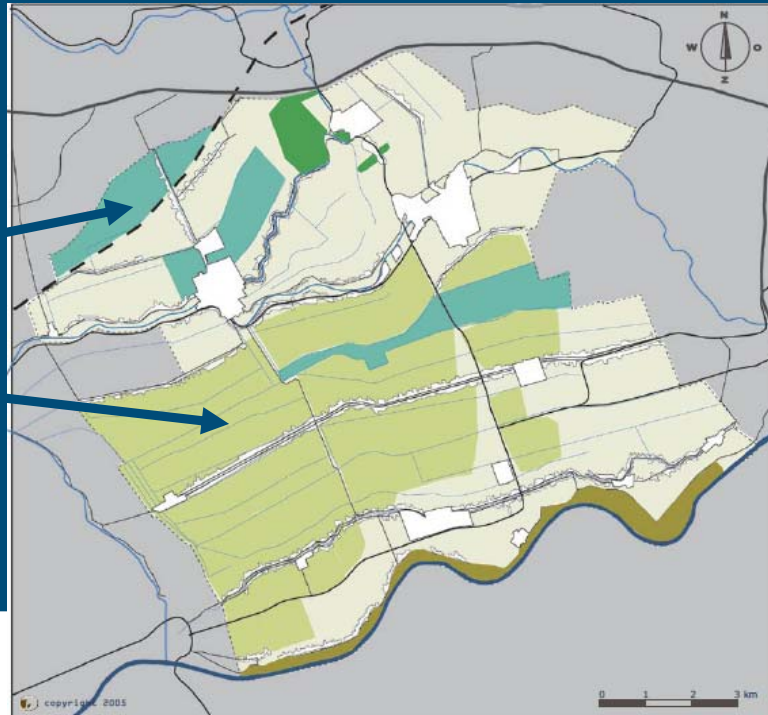
## Landscape typology

- High grounds
- Polders
- River foreland
- "Build up ribbons"



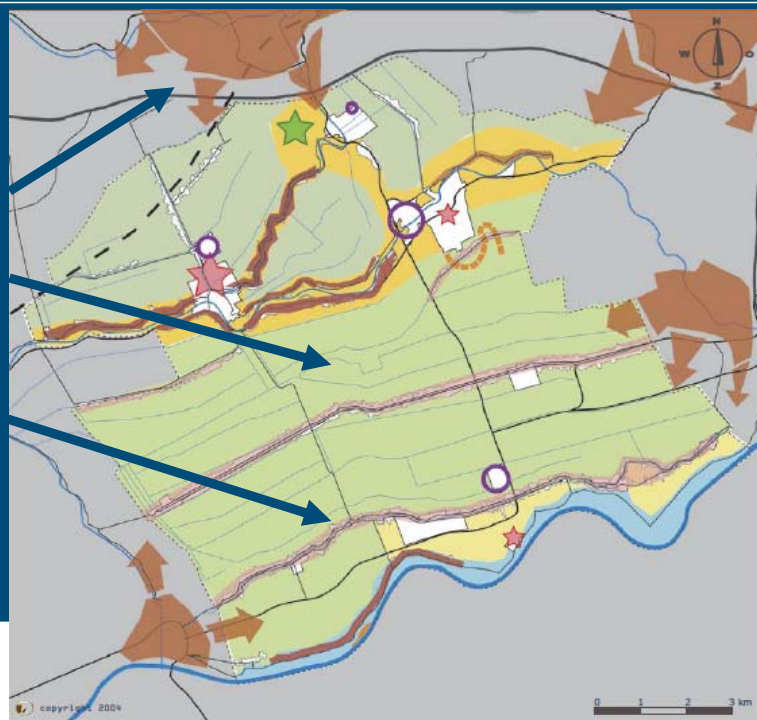
## Ecology

- Water & fen plants
- Meadow birds



## Assessment: qualities & threats

- Urban pressure
- Valuable agrarian landscape
- Historic ribbon of cultivation



## Qualities

### Kwaliteiten

	Bijzonder cultuurhistorisch waardevol agrarisch werklandschap		Waardevolle kernen
	Cultuurhistorisch waardevol agrarisch werklandschap		Zeer waardevol historisch landgoed
	Ecologisch en landschappelijk waardevolle uiterwaarden		Waardevolle aardkundige structuren
	Breed verdicht landschap van de oeverwalachtige vlakte		Autonome bedrijfsterreinen
	Verdicht landschap van de oeverwal		Opkomende stedelijke druk
	Waardevolle aaneengesloten dijklinten op de oeverwallen		
	Waardevolle aaneengesloten occupatieassen van de ontginningen		

Landschapsontwikkelingsplan  
De Groene Driehoek 2005



## Assessment: scenarios

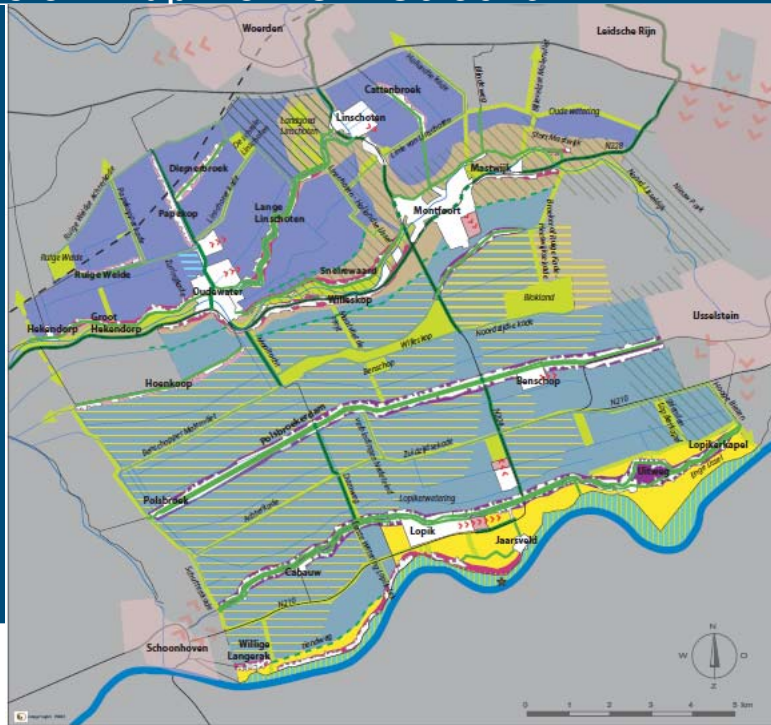
1. Autonomous development: strong agriculture & big scale landscape pattern
2. Active landscape development: 'broadened' agriculture and small scale landscape pattern
3. Landscape park: big scale changes in land use

Choice after participation stakeholders and politicians:  
mix of scenario 1 and 2
















# Objectives: Vision map LOP SW Utrecht

- More detailed than assessment



# Legend of vision map

-  **NATUUR: reservaatgebieden en verbindingen**  
behoud en ontwikkeling natuurgebieden en ecologische verbindingsores
-  **NATUUR: aandachtsgebieden weidevogelbeheer**  
behoud open landschap en uitvoeren weidevogelbeheer
-  **LINTBEBOUWING: enkelzijdig lint**  
behouden en versterken beeldwaliteit (in d. (eef)beplanting)
-  **LINTBEBOUWING: dubbelzijdig lint**  
behouden en versterken beeldwaliteit (in d. (eef)beplanting)
-  **LINTBEBOUWING: dijk lint**  
behouden en versterken beeldwaliteit (in d. (eef)beplanting)
-  **BEPLANTING: hoofdwegbegeleidende beplanting**  
behoud, herstel en ontwikkeling wegbegeleidende laanbeplanting
-  **BEPLANTING: lint- en wegbegeleidende beplanting**  
behoud, herstel en ontwikkeling boombeplanting binnen de bebouwingslinten
-  **BEPLANTING: houtkade**  
behoud, herstel en ontwikkeling dichte struik- en boombeplanting op de (voormalige) achterkaden
-  **BEPLANTING: tiendwegbeplanting**  
behoud, herstel en ontwikkeling profiel en transparante boombeplanting langs (voormalige) tiendwegen
-  **LANDSCHAP: strategisch gebied/bufferzone halfopen landschap**  
behoud, herstel en ontwikkeling halfopen landschap met recreatief medegebruik (en mogelijkheden voor nieuwe landgoederen)
-  **LANDSCHAP: strategisch gebied landgoed**  
behoud, herstel en ontwikkeling historisch landschap
-  **LANDSCHAP: ontwikkelen veenweidepark**
-  **RECREATIE: versterken/ontwikkelen landschappelijke inrichting dagrecreatieterrein**



## Detail vision map

- Strategic area
- Historic estate



## Detail vision map

- Plantation in double ribbon





## Content of action plan LOP SW Utrecht

- Conditions, tasks of municipalities
- Projects
- Priorities
- Costs
- Instruments
  - Existing = permissions & covenants
  - New = regional fund
- Financing



## Projects in action plan

- General (landscape coordinators)
- Landscape development
- Landscape protection (permissions)
- Sector projects:
  - Nature
  - Cultural history
  - Recreation
  - Agriculture
  - Water
- Communication



## Project description: case

- Title (code): meadow birds (3.4 = nature)
- Objective: better biotope
- Means: participation farmers in man. agreements
- Project leader: association nature farmers
- Stakeholders: Ls. Coordinator, other NGOs
- Costs: motivation farmers
- Financing possibilities: national agency (man.agr.)
- Explanation



# Zoom in Protection



## Protection of Estate Linschoten

- Very valuable historical site
- Nature designation
- Managed private foundation



## Protection by Land use plan on dairy farm in 'white' area

- Map with 'blocks' to build on
- Regulation of private agrarian use (water level)

# Appendix 5 Germany: Landschaftsplan Fulda



# Comparing landscape plans

## Case study in Hessen, Germany

Rob Schröder  
with Dirk Wascher, Chris Smith, Simon Odell



# Zoom out, context

## German & Hessen planning system



## Context: national regulations D

- Spatial + Landscape Planning on 4 levels
- Landscape planning (= sectorial) delivers to spatial planning (= total, integrated)
- Decentralisation: federal regulations & 'Landes' laws (Germany = federation of 'Länder')



## Context: planning on 4 levels

Planning area	Landscape planning	Overall spatial planning	Sectoral planning <sup>4)</sup>
Land (federal state)	Landscape programme <sup>1)</sup>	Federal state <sup>1)</sup> regional planning programme	Sectoral programme or sectoral plan at federal state level
Region/ administrative district, district	Landscape structure plan <sup>1)</sup>	Regional plan	Sectoral framework plan
Municipality	Landscape plan <sup>2)</sup>	Preliminary land use plan	Project plan at approval or planning determination level and/or construction plan
Part of the municipal area	Open space structure plan <sup>3)</sup>	Binding land use plan	

<sup>1)</sup> These plans have different names in individual federal states.





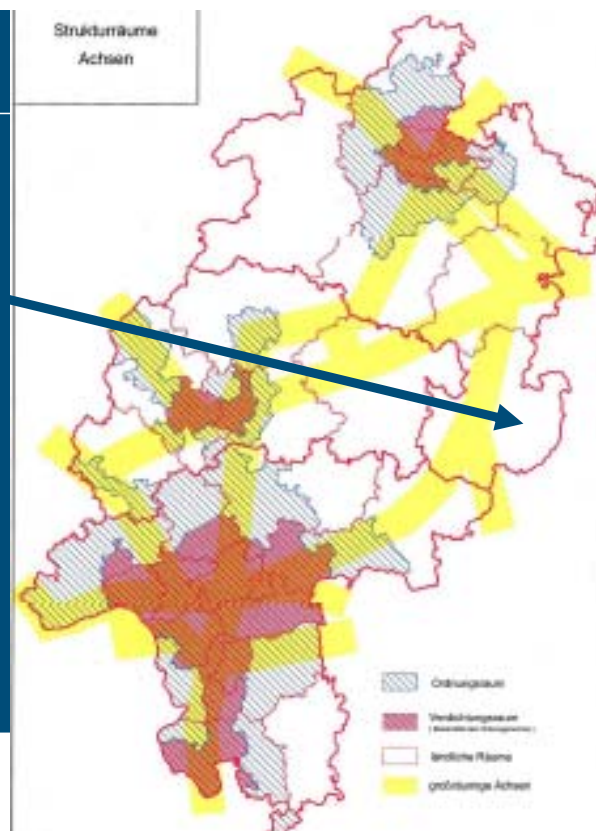
## Context: national planning system D

- Landscape plan = local = compulsory
- Land use plan = local = compulsory
- Conditions (laws):
  - Content: inventory, assessment, objectives / targets
  - Content: structure of settlement & landscape / scenery

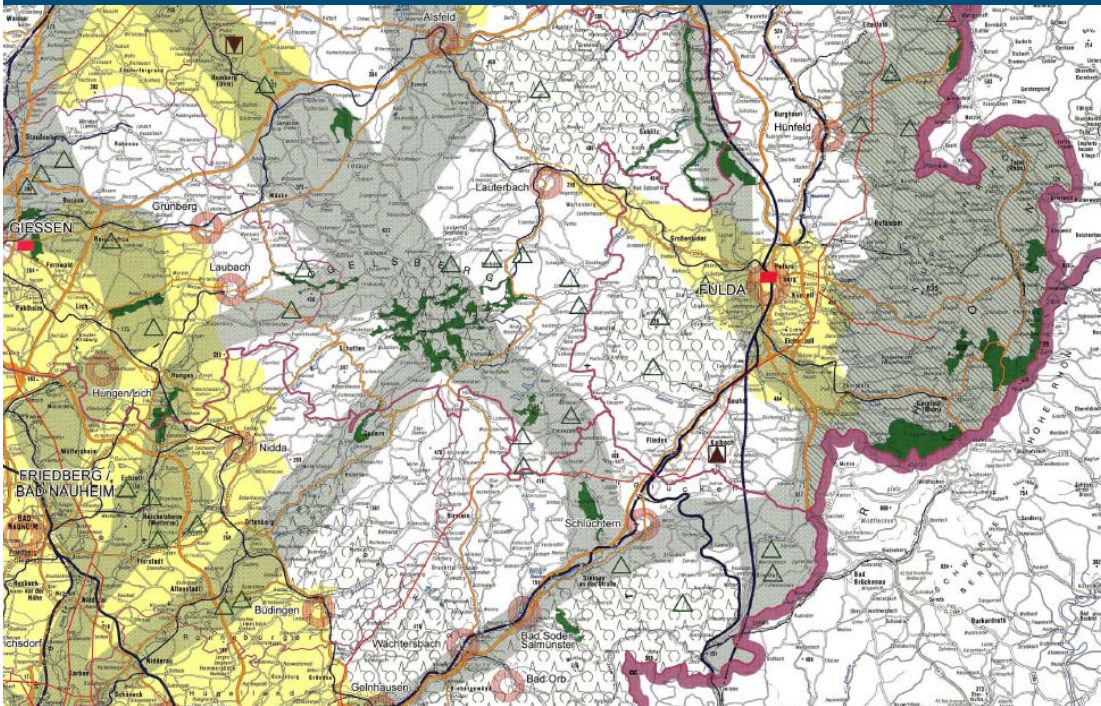


## 'Land' Hessen Spatial strategy

- Fulda
- Urban spaces
  - Planned
  - Concentrated
- Axis (transport)
- Rural space

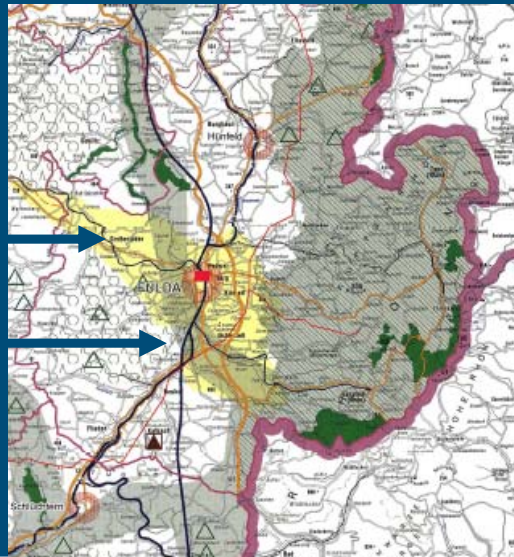


# Spatial strategy (Landes Entwicklungs Plan)

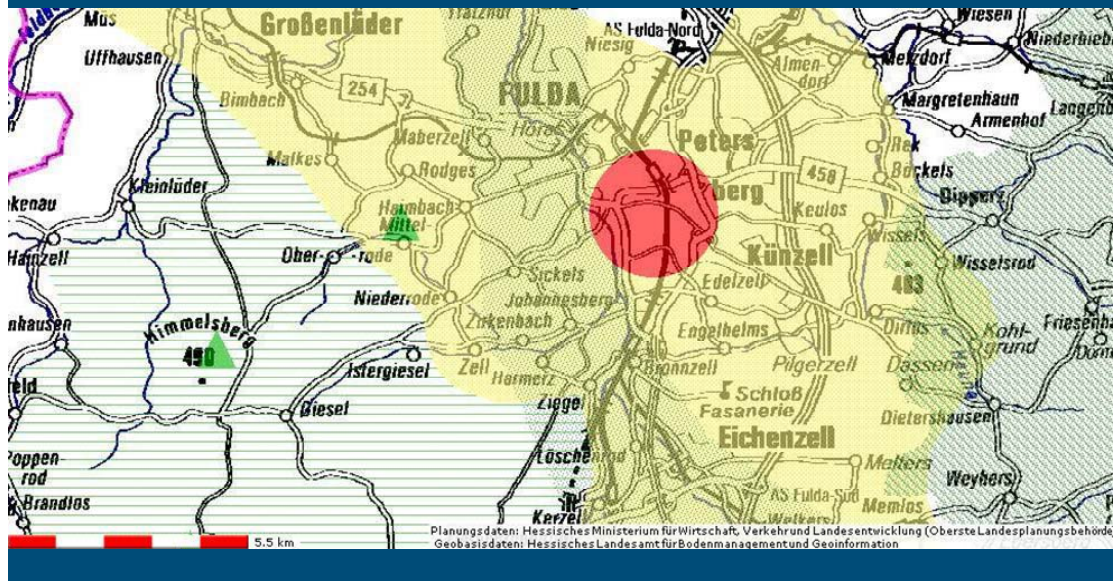


## Legend spatial strategy

- Central city
- Agrarian space
- Ecological zone
- Ecological connection

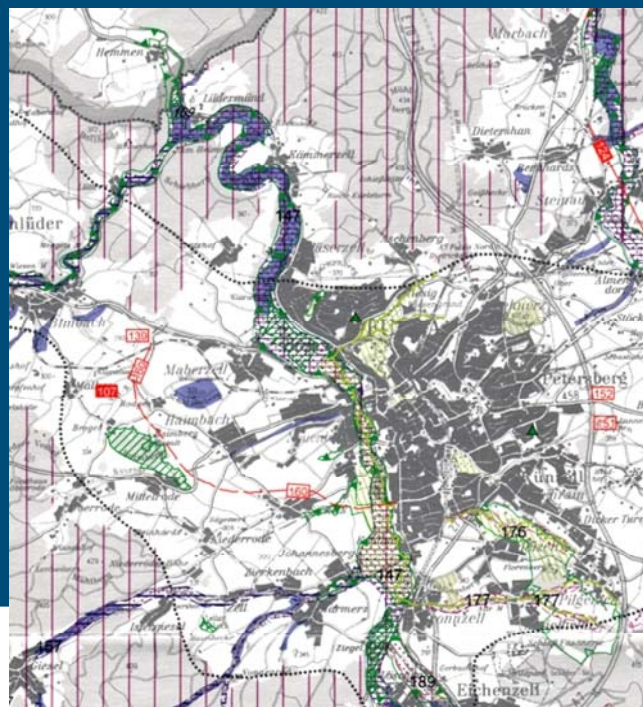


## Spatial strategy: Fulda



## Regional landscape planning: Fulda

- Ecological connection
- = Regional green zone
- = River Fulda



## Zoom in

# Case landscape plan East Hessen



## Case in Germany

### Hills in the East of Hessen

- Title: "Fulda" 2002
- Commissioned by 1 municipality: Fulda
- Made by commercial adviser: PGNU
- Why this plan:
  - Urban developments -> wish to renew the zoning plan
  - Landscape plan is compulsory
- 500 pages
- Very many, detailed maps



# Landscape plan (LPF)

## Vision and program

LANDSCHAFTSPLAN DER STADT

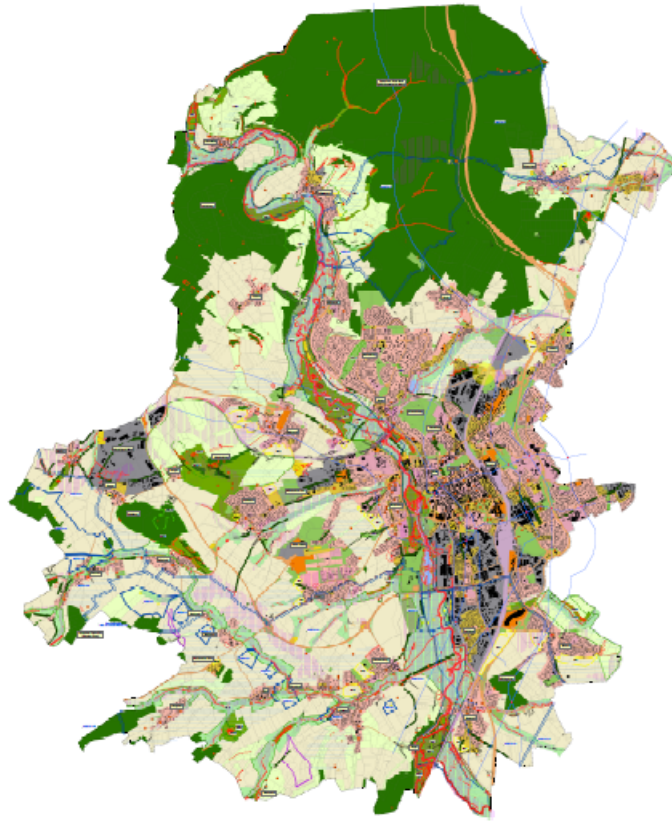


## Landscape East Hessen



## Local Landscape Plan Fulda LPF

- Town and countryside of *Gemeinde Fulda*
- Map with vision and designations



## Procedure of making the Landscape plan

- Participation: specialists, organisations
- Decision by local 'parliament'



## Content 'Vision + action' Plan LPF

- Policy context (= identification)
- History of land use (= identification)
- Inventory / analysis (=identification)
- Land use & impact (= identification & assessment)
- Assessment
- Development concept: goals & measures (= objectives & actions)
- Summary: "pin points" per area (= actions)



## Identification / analysis of landscape in LPF

- Spatial structure (geo morphology) ->
- Soils
- Water
- Climate (air & noise)
- Biotopes
- Scenery & recreation ->
- Protected sites



## Analysis of spatial structure in LPF

- Hessen Structure of Natural Spaces: Eastern mountain land
  - Vogelberg (mountain)
  - Fulda Senke (valley)
  - Fulda-Haune Tafelland (table hills)
- Landscape plan Fulda: 10 ecological – functional areas / units -> **analysis scenery**



## Analysis of scenery in LPF

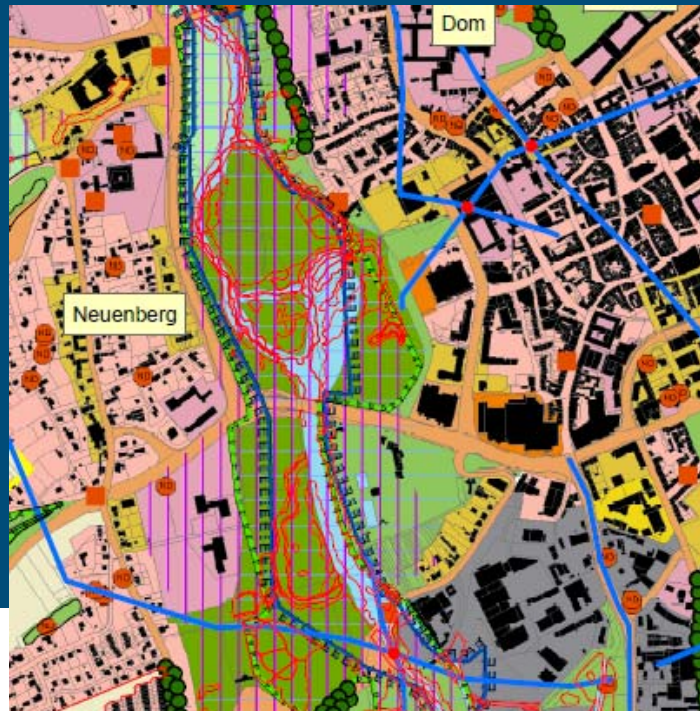
- Detailed analysis by division in ‘landscape units’:
  - Ecology
  - Landscape elements
  - View
  - Pathways
  - Attractions / remarkable sites





## Example: 'landscape unit' near old city centre

- Green axis in the city centre
- Trees
- Old river arm
- Ecological parks



## Fulda river near city



## Assessment method in LPF

- Policy goals
- Judgement: how beautiful is this area? ('unit' of cultural landscape)
  - Spatial structure (low-high, water, plants)
  - Important visual elements (cultural)
  - View axis
  - Pathways
  - Dynamics / dislocations
  - Disturbance (pollution)

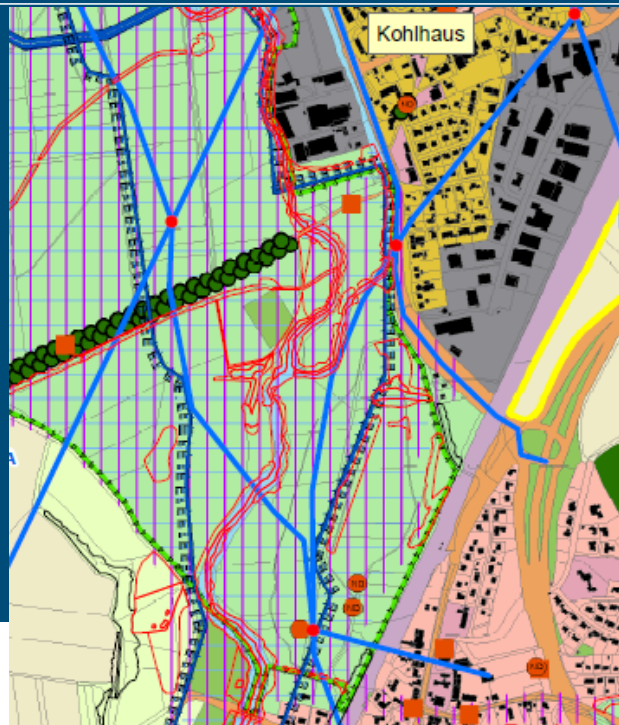


## Example: assessment 'unit' River Fulda South

- Good structure (natural river)
- Old bridge as visual element
- Views to the old city centre: towers
- Cycle paths
- No new elements
- Noise (high speed train)



## River Fulda South



## Development concept ('action plan') LPF

- Integrative perspective & goals (“Leitbild”) per area
- Measures & actions
  - Protected areas (nature, landscape)
  - Management measures: project descriptions of governmental actions
  - Demands on land use: forestry, agriculture, mining, recreation, etc
  - Execution of the landscape plan ->
- Summary: “pin points”



## Example: execution landscape plan

- Measures of the municipality
- Covenants with farmers
- Compensation of environmental impacts (e.g. new traffic road)
- National management agreements & investment programs (e.g. village renovation)
- Management of protected areas



## Summary “pin points”

- Short description of all measures
- & actions per landscape unit

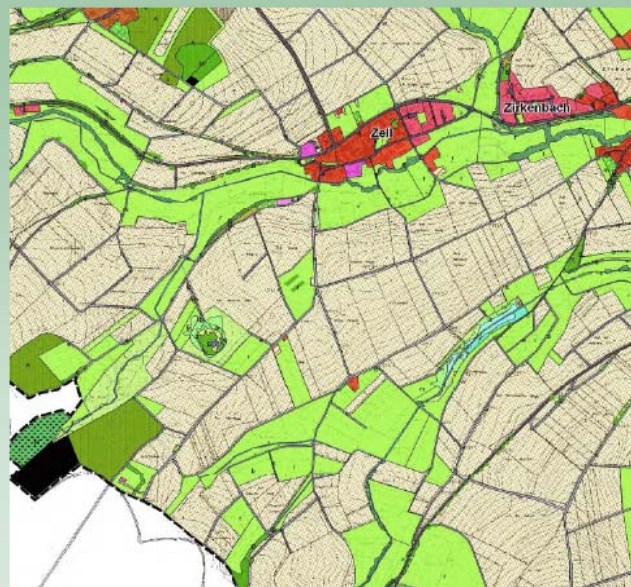


# Zoom in Protection



## Analysis of biotopes in Landscape plan

### Maßnahmenplanung



Am Beispiel  
Zeller Loch und  
Umgebung

Biotop- und  
Nutzungstypen

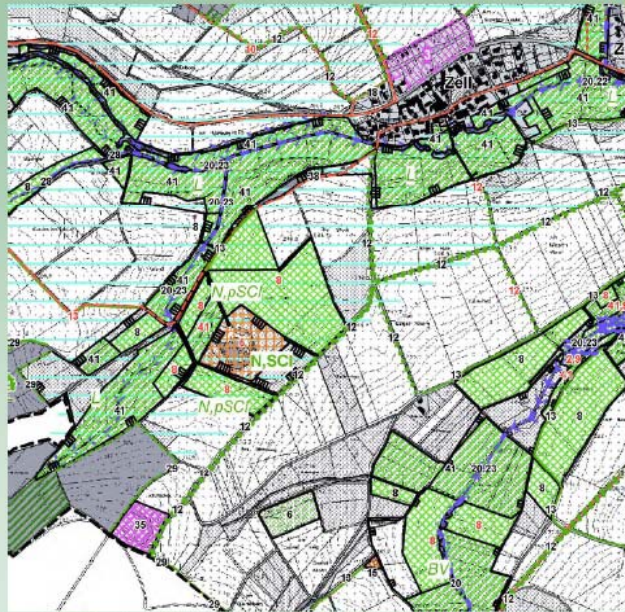


Ilke Marschall, Christoph Kress, Alexander v. Küchler

Vilm, 18.09.08

# Designations (regulations) in Land Use Plan

## Maßnahmenplanung



Am Beispiel  
Zeller Loch und  
Umgebung

Landschafts-  
pflegerische  
Entwicklungs-  
konzeption

Anlage von Grünland  
rund um das FFH-  
Gebiet und  
Grünland-  
Extensivierung



Ilke Marschall, Christoph Kress, Alexander v. Küchler

Vilm, 18.09.08



*„We must not forget that the plan can become the enemy  
of the process of planning“ (Olaf Skage 1990, 169)*

Ilke Marschall, Christoph Kress, Alexander v. Küchler

Vilm, 18.09.08



# **Appendix 6 England: Green infrastructure Plan Harlow Area**





# Comparing landscape plans

## Case study in England

Rob Schröder  
with Dirk Wascher, Chris Smith, Simon Odell



# Zoom out, context

## UK & England planning system



## Context: English planning system

- National Planning Policy Statement = guidance
  - Main principle = sustainable development including land use planning
- Regional Spatial Strategy = guidance
  - Total plan: climate change, environment (incl. landscape), housing, economy, quality of life
- Local Plan = permission on development and use of land = compulsory / statutory
  - Total plan: environment, social matters, infrastructure, economy



## English spatial strategy Urban development

- England: concentration housing and economy in Growth Areas and Growth Points
- Region East: concentration development in Key Centers



## English spatial strategy Rural space

- effective protection and enhancement of the environment (incl. landscapes)
- prudent use of natural resources
- support of traditional land-based activities and new leisure and recreation



## English spatial strategy: planning statement on landscape

- Landscape integrated in spatial planning by national policy for “sustainable development in rural areas”
  - quality and character of wider countryside (use of LCA)
  - diversity of landscapes, heritage & wildlife
  - restraint of damaging development



# Guidance on green infrastructure: Region

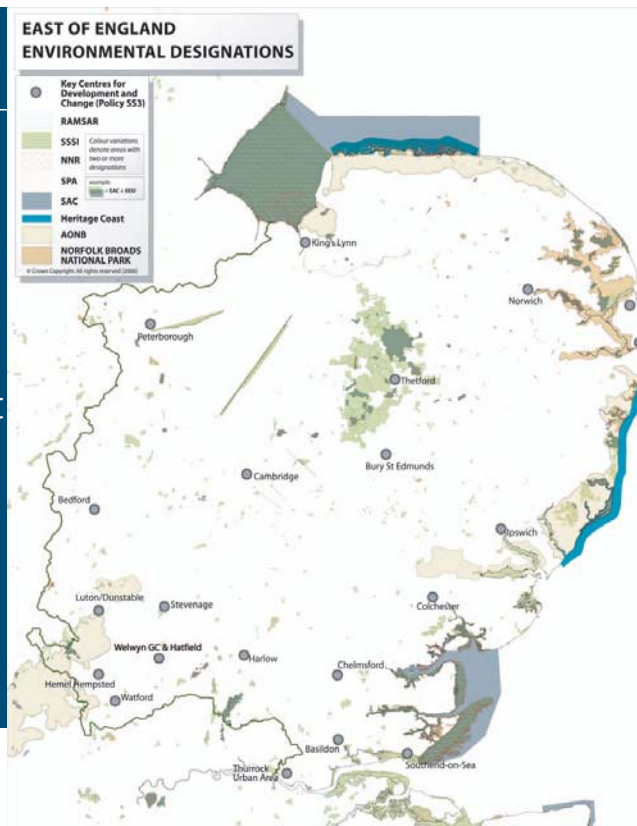
## East of England:

- Objectives
  - Quality of life: supported by green infrastructure
  - Environment: accessible multi-functional green spaces
- Environmental policy
  - Improved and healthy environment
  - Green spaces & networks for non-motorised traffic
- Spatial plans
  - “local plans should define a multiple hierarchy of green infrastructure”



## National designations

- Growth Area
- Key Center Dev. & Change
- Metropolitan Green Belt
- Nature reserves
- AONB
- National Park
- Heritage Coast



# Zoom in Green Infra Plan in Metropolitan Greenbelt



## Case in England Green Infrastructure Plan

- Title: “A green infrastructure plan for the Harlow area” 2005
- Commissioned by local & regional authorities, regional & national agencies
- Made by commercial adviser: CBA Ltd
- Why this plan:
  - Integrated environmental planning with proactive approach
  - Multifunctional landscapes and ecological & recreational networks
  - Guiding development in ‘growth area’



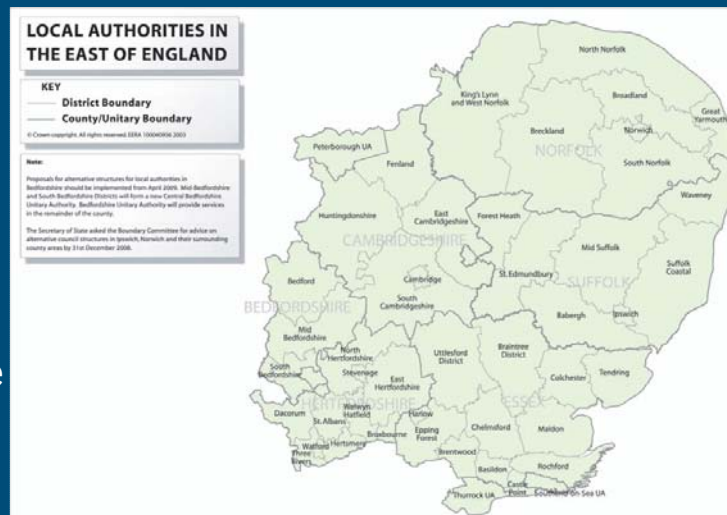
## Case in England

- Volume 1: “The green infrastructure network” (± 60 pag)
- Volume 2: “Guidelines” (± 30 pag)
- Some maps



## Case Harlow area: 4 Districts & 2 Counties

- Green Infrastructure Plan (GIP) around the town Harlow (growth area)



## Procedure of making the GI Plan

- Plan preparation process
- Participation
  - Citizens: seminar & workshop with local stakeholder groups
  - Politicians: not involved
- Decision by steering group of officers
- Next step: preparing business plan



## Content 'Vision + action' plan GIP

- Relation other plans & initiatives (= identification)
- Existing assets & opportunities (= assessment?)
- Strategic opportunities (= objectives)
- Principles for protection, enhancement & creation (= objectives)
- Delivering: projects & priorities (= actions)
- Guidelines for developments (= actions)



## Identification / analysis of area

- Topography (geo morphology) ->
  - Geology & minerals
  - Climate change (air, water)
- Ecology & biodiversity (species) ->
- Cultural history & archeology
- Landscapes (LCA) ->
- Access networks: green-, river- & parkways
- Public open spaces & destinations ->



## Identification / analysis: Topography

- Generally low lying gently undulating landscape
- Dissected by major river valleys Lee & Stort





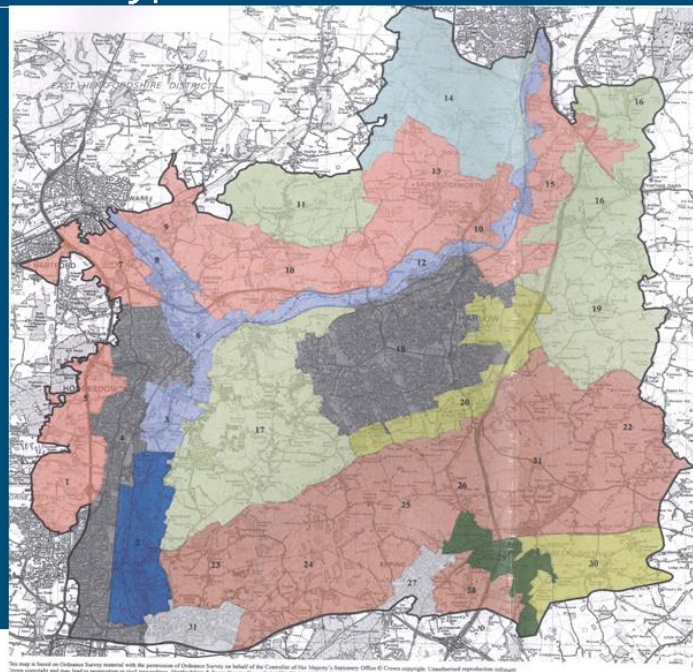
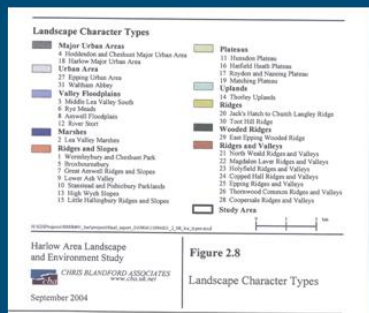
# Assessment: Landscape typology

## Land-, town- & riverscapes

- Landscape character = 'sense of place' & distinctiveness from other areas
- Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)
  - National methodology of LCA translated to local scale
  - 10 LC Types (see map)
  - 31 LC Areas
  - Townscape of Harlow Masterplan (Newtown of 1949)
  - Contrast Town – Countryside by Stort river
  - Ridges, plateaus and uplands to north of Stort river



## Landscape Character Types



## Identification / analysis: ecology & biodiversity

- Inventory of key habitats and links
- Key assets:
  - Many protected sites
  - Numerous linear landscape features -> dispersal corridors for wildlife
  - Opportunity to create wetland system in Stort Valley
  - Improvement woodlands, hedgerows and ponds



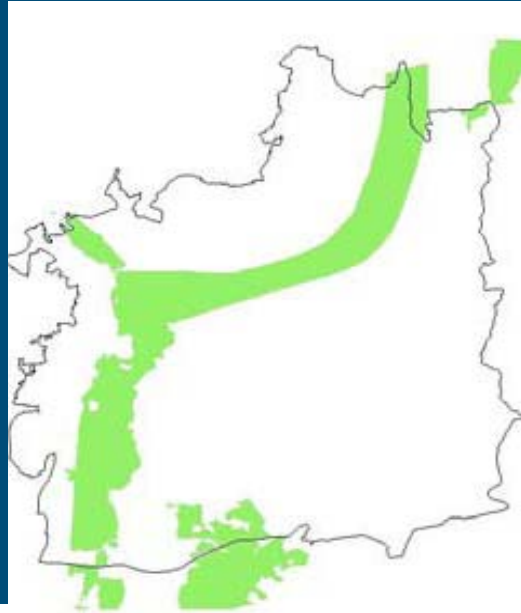
## Assessment: assets & opportunities

- Deduce of opportunities from assets
- Addition / projection of several layers
- Choice of “strategic” opportunities
  - Multifunctional parks
  - Natural spaces
  - Heritage landscapes
  - New urban landscapes (“gateways”)
  - Greenways
  - Parkways



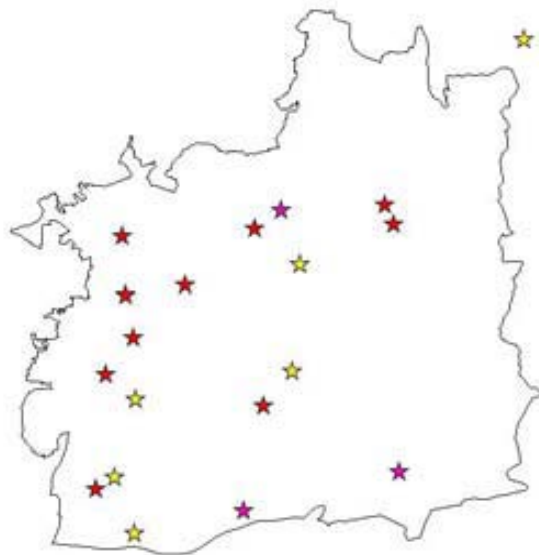
## Assessment: parks

- Strategic multifunctional parks
- New Regional Park Stort Valley



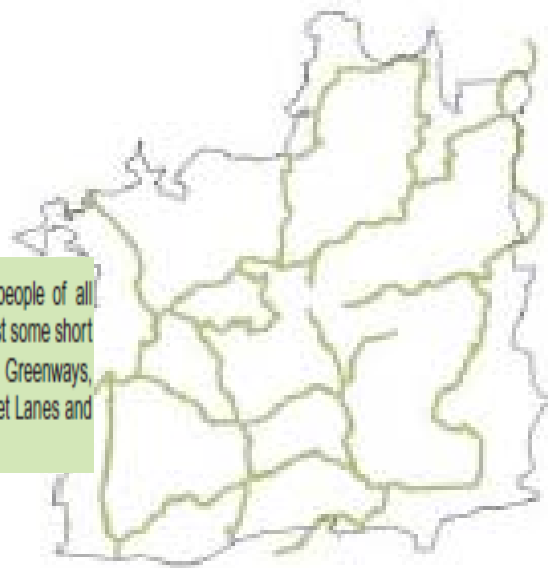
## Assessment: urban landscapes

- Strategic destinations
- Strategic gateways



## Assessment: green ways

Greenways are off-road routes, managed to enable shared use by people of all abilities on foot, bike or horseback, for commuting, play or leisure. Whilst some short sections of road may be needed to link up to the Greenway network, Greenways, unlike Quiet Lanes are essentially designed to be car free routes. Quiet Lanes and Greenway routes can be linked together to form networks of routes'.

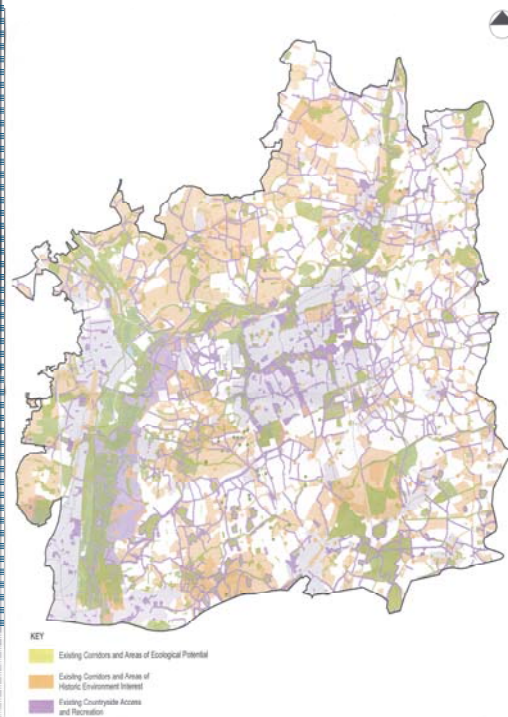


## Vision for Green Infrastructure

- Attractive, distinctive, accessible, diverse and multi-functional
- Network of green spaces, corridors and links
- To meet the social, economic and environmental needs



Vision: existing GI features:  
corridors, areas, access



## Content action plan GIP

- Principles for protection, enhancement and creation
- Delivery: projects & priorities
- Guidelines for developers and planners

## Action: principles of green infrastructure

- Overarching principles
  - Protect and enhance assets and their context: urbanism design, physical resources, biodiversity, historical & cultural assets
  - Contribute to landscape character
  - Create new access & recreational facilities
  - Secure developers contributions to new GI
  - Compensatory measures
  - High standards of design



## Action: delivering the projects

- Proactive approach of land development
- Key strategic projects in 8 project areas
  1. Harlow Town & country links
  2. Stort Riverpark
  3. Roydon etc
- Next step = business plan



## Action: guidelines for design of development

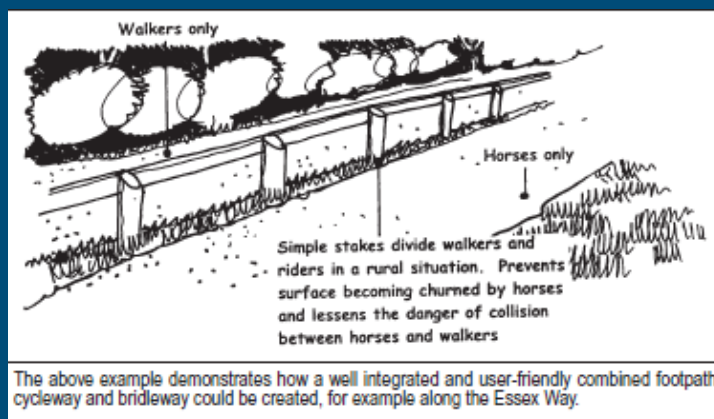
- Wildlife habitat enhancement, creation and links
- Countryside access routes
- Riverways
- Greening of road transport corridors
- Open space and recreation facilities
- New housing development
- Industrial and commercial development
- Sustainable urban drainage systems
- Development edge treatment



## Action: guidelines

### Example

- Countryside access routes
- Guidelines cover:
  - Public rights of way (footpaths and bridleways)
  - Minor roads and rural lanes



## Accessible country side





# Appendix 7 Project proposal: Best practice on landscape plans

**Project proposal (01/09/2009)**

## **PLANNING FOR LIVEABLE LANDSCAPES**

### **European exchange on experiences with landscape plans as a tool for high quality territorial development**

Rob Schröder, Alterra, Wageningen University Research  
Ilke Marschall, Fachhochschule Erfurt  
Diedrich Bruns, FB 6, Universität Kassel

#### **Problem statement and summary**

Competitiveness, attractiveness and liveability of regions are important aims of the regional / territorial policy of the European Union. This project focuses on liveability, attractiveness, and sustainability in the sense that a high level of quality of life and environment (including nature and cultural heritage) is of critical importance to citizens and for business. The importance of Liveable Landscapes has been growing with new challenges presented by the recent economic crisis, with climate change, demographic changes, etc.

The objective of this project is to learn from 'good practice' in, and to exchange experience about, planning instruments that support liveability and high quality territorial development. In most countries and regions in Europe exist a territorial or spatial plan on regional scale that describes integrated quality objectives and makes spatial designations. Operational goals and action programs are usually developed at sub-regional and local scales where 'landscape plans' are prepared by municipal authorities (individual or in partnership) or by regions.

Countries that have signed the European Landscape Convention (ELC) are recommended to develop instruments for making and implementing landscape policies. A landscape plan ('autonomous plan') or a landscape study ('as part of spatial planning')<sup>1</sup> could be such a instrument. Needing to address the theme of the quality of people's surroundings we expect more countries and regions will be starting to stimulate landscape planning. Having a high quality landscape is to be recognized "as a precondition for individual and social well-being (understood in the physical, physiological, psychological and intellectual sense) and for sustainable development, as well as a resource conducive to economic activity" (I.2, ELC Guidelines 2008).

<sup>1</sup> According to: Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (*Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 6 February 2008 at the 1017th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies*).

This project is set up to organise an intensive exchange of experiences among landscape planners and policy advisers and to develop a 'good practice' on regional territorial policy and local landscape plans. This will be done by analysing a number of cases of 'high quality' territorial strategies and 'good' landscape plans<sup>2</sup>. From this international comparison lessons and recommendations will be drawn on 'planning for liveable landscapes' in the form of guidelines and of brochures presenting good examples. These results will be disseminated to experts, practitioners, policy advisers and politicians in the involved regions.

In a workshop in 2008 planning practitioners and scientists have compared landscape plans from several countries and discovered that that 'landscape planners' in Europe could learn much from each other (Marschall 2008; Landschaftspläne in Europa; [http://www.bfn.de/0312\\_workshopberichte.html](http://www.bfn.de/0312_workshopberichte.html) ). We are now searching for project partners in 6 (minimum) to 10 (maximum) regions in Austria, England, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. Especially policy advisers from regional authorities are invited to join in the completion of this proposal. (See table 4 with project partners.)

Details of this proposal include:

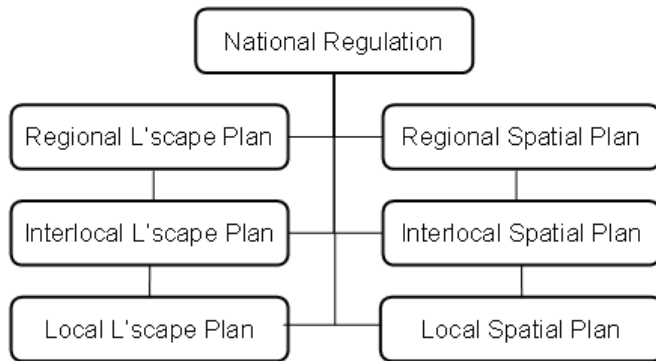
- an overview of practice of landscape planning;
- an introduction of high quality territorial policy;
- a proposal for the exchange of comparable experiences and
- an outline of a project proposal with a program of learning, results, organisation and financing.

### **The current practice of landscape planning**

In Europe, the making of 'landscape plans' usually is the responsibility of local and regional governments: examples are the 'Landschaftsplan' (Germany), 'Landschaftsentwicklungskonzept' (Schweiz), 'landschapsontwikkelingsplan' (Netherlands), and 'plan de paysage' (France). In all cases the concept of 'landscape' does not only include natural and historical values, but also scenic beauty and cultural identity. More often than not landscape planning is concerned with rural areas and with urban open space. During the process of preparing a landscape plan attention is paid to 'good governance' and to the involvement of local stakeholders and local experts in particular. The model in figure 1 illustrates how landscape plans are integrated with spatial planning.

<sup>2</sup> We take here landscape plan and study (as mentioned in the ELC recommendations) together as "plan".

## System of Landscape and Spatial Plans



**Figure 1**

*Integration of spatial and landscape planning*

Since the policy context for landscape plans is different in the various countries, the relationship between landscape planning and spatial planning is also different. In Germany a 'Landschaftsplan' is a statutory document that introduces the landscape dimension into spatial planning. Such plans include all territory, not only special areas but also every day landscapes. In France a 'plan de paysage' is a voluntary document and a cooperation of local authorities or a region ('departement') decides on preparing such plans. A French landscape plan is mainly action oriented and it relates to investment programs such as rural development. Most plans are made for special landscapes, including a 'Parc Naturel Regional'. In England the concept of landscape planning mainly relates to specially designated areas. For the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) a 'management plan' is compulsory.

Differences in practice seem to occur in the function of the landscape plan:

- is it mainly a 'vision plan'? This means the document is mainly oriented towards quality objectives and has the function to reach a common vision in a local community on the future of the landscape. This seems to be the practice in e.g. Germany;
  - or is it mainly an 'action plan'? Meaning a document with a program of governmental projects, often aiming to stimulate collaboration between public and private actors. This seems to be the practice in e.g. France.
- In many cases a landscape plan contains both aspects: a vision part with concrete goals and maps of the future spatial structure, and a program of actions on protection, development and management of the landscape.

### **Territorial or regional policy**

In 2008 the European Commission started a debate on 'territorial cohesion' as a main goal of European policy. This debate is based on experiences with territorial cooperation ('Interreg') in many countries and regions that have so called integrated regional development or spatial policy. In this field the aims of the EU and the Council of Europe are close. The goal of EU regional policy of 'harmonious development' of all European areas (Territorial Agenda 2007, Green Paper 2008) is very close to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in the European Landscape Convention.

Territorial policy, especially on a regional scale, delivers the context and guidance of landscape planning. It is a more integrated policy and contains rural and urban areas and regional development in a broad sense, such as economic development, tourism and energy production. In this project we want to work on the relation between territorial policy and landscape planning in the sense of:

- policy fields: integrated versus sectoral;
- scale: regional versus local;
- policy function: strategic objectives versus operational implementation.

A territorial policy that aims at 'liveability' is often called sustainable, 'green', or high quality. We prefer to call this concept 'high quality territorial development'. We expect such policy to be particularly applicable in areas with special landscape designations such as: Naturpark (Germany), Parc Naturel Regional (France), Regionalpark (Switzerland), Nationaal Landschap (Netherlands), Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England), etc. Such designations put a strong focus on preserving certain landscape qualities, however, the areas themselves are not intended to be 'reserves' or 'museums', but 'living' landscapes.

The challenge of implementing such policies for 'liveable, valuable' landscapes is to find equilibrium between protection and development and to apply forms of 'adapted' economic development. It would be of particular interest to learn how 'high quality' areas enter into finding this equilibrium in regions that are actively developing strategies to address the economic crisis, climate change, demographic changes, etc.

### **Exchange on comparable experiences**

This proposal on 'planning for liveable landscapes' wants to deliver analytical and methodological support to planning approaches and policy processes. It is a benchmark of good planning practices.

This project focuses on 'good practice' for high quality regional policy and landscape planning that functions as instrument of 'producing' liveable and valuable landscapes. Such cases, we expect, can be found in areas with special designations. To focus on special areas would make the policy context for landscape plans comparable (see table 1).

There are also pragmatic reasons for focusing on designated areas. In France the 'plan de paysage' can be applied anywhere, but in practice the majority is made in Parc Naturel Regional. In the UK a kind of formal landscape plan (management plan) is applied only in protected landscapes.

**Table 1***Landscape plans in special designated areas*

Nr	Nation	Region	Special status	Ls Plan
1	Germany	Hessen	Naturpark	Landschaftsplan
2	Germany	Baden-Wurt	Naturpark	Landschaftsplan
3	Netherlands	Gelderland?	Nat Landschap	Ls.Ontwik.Plan
4	Austria	Nieder AU?	?	Ls.konzept
5	Italy	Liguria?	?	Piano paesaggi.
6	France	Alsace?	Parc Nat. Reg.	Plan de paysage
7	Switzerland	?	Regionalpark	Ls.Entw.Konzept
8	UK	East Engl?	AONB	Managementplan
9	Spain	Navarra?	?	?
10	?	?	?	?

To make the exchange of experiences instructive, we want to study comparable landscape plans. We search for a certain kind of 'good practice' plans.

1. It should be broadly applied plans (no innovative experiments), which are based on a national regulation: a law, a national strategy or a subsidy regulation. Furthermore it should be 'formal' plans, which are accepted by a local authority or a partnership of local governments.
2. It should be plans of 'inter local' scale, meaning plans for a territory bigger than a single local authority. Because the scale of municipalities (Gemeinden, communes, districts) in Europe is very different, we search for plans that cover an area of around 30 by 30 kilometres.
3. It should be recent plans, not older than 2 to 6 years. In this period we expect the impact of a plan could be studied.

### **Content, procedure and impact of landscape plans**

For the comparison of landscape plans we are proposing to analyse the content, the procedure (process of making a plan) and the impact the case study plans have in terms of policy effects, awareness raising, physical changes, and others.

- a. Looking at the content of landscape plans, we found that most of them seem to have a similar main structure:
  - analysis and assessment of the landscape (structures and processes; strengths and weakness),
  - definition of quality objectives and/or of goals for the future ('vision plan'),
  - programming of actions of protection, development and management ('action plan') and
  - list of projects for implementation.

We suggest to compare the content of case study plans, to analyse where differences occur, and to search for explanations.

- b. Concerning the procedure of making a plan, and also of decision making about the landscape plan, we suggest to make an analysis of 'good governance'.
- c. And last, but not least, a 'good' plan should be implemented. We suggest to investigate which of the actions the plan proposes were adopted, which were carried out, and what the impacts of these actions have been (policy, awareness, physical, others).

In some countries official guidelines are issued on the content of a landscape plan and on the procedure of planning. E.g. in the Netherlands it is mandatory to present scenarios of future developments and to discuss

these scenarios with local politicians and stakeholders. The goal is to develop a vision on the future landscape with the involvement of the local community.

In the comparison of landscape plans we will consider the policy context ('zoom out') and some concrete cases of action or projects ('zoom in') of these plans. The policy context consists of

- national regulations on space and landscape,
- national and regional territorial strategies and
- regional investment programs on rural development, nature, tourism and others.

Local actions could be:

- land use plans (protection of valuable landscapes),
- regional development projects (e.g. on rural tourism) and
- management agreements with farmers.

### **Benchmark of good practices**

'Benchmarking' refers to a method known in strategic management with organisations that evaluate their processes in relation to 'best practice', usually within their own sector and with the aim of increasing some aspect of performance.

The main goal for this project to include benchmarking is to create a mutual learning process among practitioners and experts who are active in regional territorial policy and local landscape planning. The main questions are as follows:

1. **Territorial policy:** what could regional policy makers learn from each other concerning high quality regional development?
2. **Landscape planning:** what could local landscape planners learn from each other about landscape plans?
  - a. Content: what are 'good' plans concerning analysis, goals and actions?
  - b. Procedure: what are 'good' planning processes concerning involvement of all relevant actors?
  - c. Impact: what are 'good' plans with respect to implementation?
3. **Planning culture:** what could policy makers and landscape planners learn from each other about 'planning culture'? What are good proportions of top-down and bottom-up planning? What is the role of experts, stakeholders, citizens, civil servants and politicians?

### **Program of benchmarking**

We search for project partners in 6 (minimum) to 10 (maximum) regions. (See also table 4 with project partners.)

The outline of program (see also table 2) is:

- Intensive exchange on cases of plans in 6 – 10 regions with comparisons and mutual learning processes in 2 Analysis Groups:
  - practitioners and experts of local landscape planning and
  - policy advisers and experts of regional territorial policy;
- 2 workshops (one midterm and one final) with transfer of lessons and knowledge to a broader group of practitioners and policy advisers (around 10 per region);
- 2 conferences with knowledge transfer to a wider group of policy advisers, experts and politicians (see table 2).

**Table 2**

*Outline of program of learning*

<b>Event</b>	<b>Items</b>
Start conference	Territorial policy, Ls Plan: problem statement
Analysis 3 – 5 regions	Terr. Policy
Analysis 3 – 5 regions	Ls Plan
Midterm workshop	Terr. Policy, Ls Plan
Analysis 3 – 5 regions	Terr. Policy
Analysis 3 – 5 regions	Ls Plan
2 <sup>nd</sup> workshop	Terr. Policy, Ls Plan
Analysis: conclusions	Terr. Policy, Ls Plan, Planning culture
End conference	Terr. Policy, Ls Plan, Planning culture: results

### **Organisation of the learning process**

In our proposal the mutual learning process is intensive on the items territorial policy and landscape planning where:

- a profound, systematic comparison of plans and policies is made by a small group of practitioners and experts in **'analysis groups'** and
- a debate with a invited group of practitioners and policy advisers in **workshops** on the results of the comparison.

The learning process is extensive on the item planning culture: it is discussed with a large group of practitioners, stakeholders and politicians on 2 **conferences** at the start and the end of the project.

The analysis of **regional territorial policy** will take place in following steps:

- formation of the Analysis Group Territorial Policy (AG TP) from regional policy makers and scientists (1 person per region, who will work together during the whole project);
- literature study by the AG TP;
- presentations by practitioners of the involved regions (each information provider is involved only once);
- Midterm comparison (on half of the involved cases): presentation of lessons by the AG TP and discussion on midterm workshop;
- added comparison of the rest of the cases: presentation by the AG TP and discussion on the 2<sup>nd</sup> workshop.

The analysis of **local landscape plans** will take place in following steps:

- formation of the Analysis Group Landscape Plans (AG LP) from landscape planners and scientists (1 person per region, who will work together during the whole project);
- literature study by the AG LP;
- presentation by makers of the involved landscape plans (each information provider is involved only once);
- field visit by the AG LP and interviews with involved stakeholders and politicians;
- midterm comparison by the AG LP: presentation and discussion on midterm workshop;
- added comparison (the rest of the cases): presentation by the AG LP and discussion on the 2<sup>nd</sup> workshop.

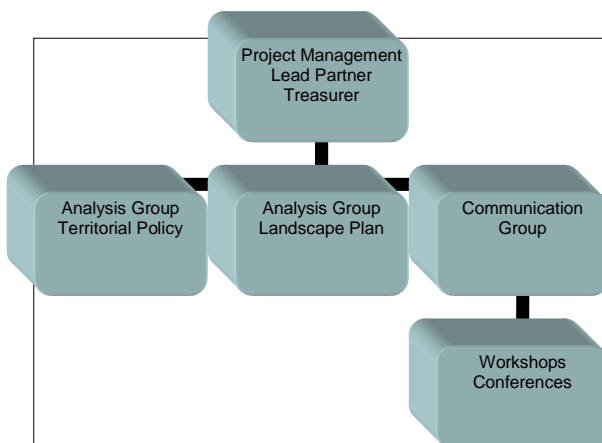
## Results of the exchange

The idea of this project proposal is that results of the analysis and from the workshops and the conferences should be practical; they should be useful for experts and policy advisers. We propose to make:

1. A brochure with good examples of high quality territorial development, including policy and projects that help enhance living and valuable cultural landscapes (for policy advisers and politicians)
  - a. Objectives and spatial designations on valuable landscapes
  - b. Territorial regional strategies on high quality development
  - c. Investment strategies and programs
  - d. Management strategies and programs
2. Guidelines for European best practice of landscape plans (for landscape experts and policy advisers)
  - a. Content: analysis / assessment, objectives, actions / projects;
  - b. Procedure: good governance, involvement of relevant actors;
  - c. Impact: policy integration, awareness raising, physical changes.

## Project organisation

The figure below shows the project organisation with an overall project management (with lead partner and treasurer), two analysis groups (who organises profound / 'deep' learning processes) and a communication group (who organises 'broad' knowledge transfer processes). Table 2 gives the number of persons per sub group.



**Figure 2**

*Project organisation*



**Table 3***Project organisation: functions and background*

<b>Content</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Background</b>	<b>Name</b>
Proj.man.	Lead Partner	Region	
Proj.man.	Treasurer	Advice	
Proj.man.	Assistent		
AG TP	Chair / Proj.leader	Region / NGO	
AG TP	Secretary	Science	
AG TP	Members: 6 - 10		
AG LP	Chair / Proj.leader	Science	
AG LP	Secretary	Practice / NGO	
AG LP	Members: 6 - 10		
Comm. G	Chair / Proj.leader	Advice	
Comm. G	Assistents: 1 - 2		

The project group as a whole consists of 21 to 31 persons.

### **Project activities and costs**

Main activities are:

- Over all project management (content, finances, internal communication);
- Meetings of the 2 Analysis Groups (preparation of content, chair of meeting, reporting);
- Meetings of Communication group (preparation of workshops and conferences);
- Participation of all project members in the workshops and conferences;
- Combination of all results and conclusions, writing of over all reports (brochure, guidelines).

At a rough estimate of the total costs of the project is

- around 400.000 Euro with participation of 6 regions and
- around 560.000 Euro with participation of 10 regions.

All costs are exclusive taxes are based on commercial rates of senior advisers (around 1000 Euro) and costs of senior civil servants (around 800 Euro). See further table 5.

### **Financing**

The project could be financed by regional authorities and by the EU via Interreg IV C or ESPON.

[PM The conditions of Interreg and ESPON will be further worked out.]

### **Partners in the project**

Following the workshop “Landschaftspläne in Europa” and some E-mail communication we found interested persons from national agencies, regional authorities, practice, science and NGOs in 7 regions (see yellow in table 4).

We search for other project partners – especially from the regions – for the further completion of the project proposal (with question mark in table 4).

**Table 4**

Project partners

Nr	Natio agency	Regio authority	Practice / Advise	Science	Non Gov Org
1	Bundesamt Naturschutz Torsten Wilke	Planungsverband Frankfurt?	PGNU Alexander von Kuchler	FH Erfurt Ilke Marschall	
2		Landesamt Natur Ba-Wü.berg Schmidt-Lüttmann?	HHP Gottfried Hage	Uni Kassel Diedrich Bruns	BHU Inge Gotzmann?
3	Dienst Landelijk Gebied Rob le Rutte?	Provinc Gelderland?	B+P Rudy Brons	WUR Alterra Rob Schröder	Ls Beheer NL GJ v Herwaarden
4		Nieder-Österreich?	KBP Thomas Knoll	Uni Wien Stöglehner?	
5		Regione Liguria?	.. Andreas Kipar?	Uni Genua Adriana Gherzi	Osservatorio Culturali Biellese Francesco la Marmara ?
6	Ministère de l'écologie etc Jean-Francois Seguin ?	Departement Vosges Steph. Gysin?		Uni Paris Luginbuhl?	
7		Kanton Zürich?	.. Hans Koeppel?	HSR Margit Mönneke?	
8	Natural England Chris Smith	AONB Norfolk Coast?		.. Marion Potschin?	Landscape Working Group Paul Walshe?
9		Regione Navarra Aldert de Vries			
10					

**Table 5**  
Project activities and costs

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Costs</b>	<b>6 Regions</b>	<b>10 Regions</b>
Project preparation LP	10	1.000	1.0000		
Project preparation Assistant	15	800	12.000		
Project preparation Treasurer	5	1.000	5.000		
<b>Total preparation</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>27.000</b>		
Formation TP Chair	5	1.000	5.000		
Formation TP Secr	5	1.000	5.000		
Preparation + meeting Chair	2	1.000		12.000	20.000
Prep + meeting + report Secr	3	1.000		18.000	30.000
Presentation practice	2	1.000		12.000	20.000
Lit + meeting Memb	2	800		9.600	16.000
<b>Total meetings TP</b>				<b>61.600</b>	<b>96.000</b>
Formation LP Chair	5	1.000	5.000		
Formation LP Secr	5	1.000	5.000		
Preparation + meeting Chair	2	1.000		12.000	2.0000
Prep + meeting + report Secr	3	1.000		18.000	3.0000
Presentation LsPlan	2	1.000		12.000	20.000
Lit + meeting Memb	2	800		9.600	16.000
Field visit + travel Chair + Secr	4	1.000		24.000	40.000
Field visit + travel Memb	2	800		9.600	16.000
<b>Total meetings LP</b>				<b>95.200</b>	<b>152.000</b>
Prep + meeting Chair CG	5	1.000	5.000		
Prep + meeting + report Ass CG	6	800		4.800	9.600
Meeting Chairs + Secr (6)	18	1.000	18.000		
Meeting Ass	3	800	2.400		
Meeting Treasurer	3	1.000	3.000		
Lit + meeting Memb TP	3	800		14.400	24.000
Lit + meeting Memb LP	3	800		14.400	24.000
<b>Total workshop mid-term (2 days)</b>				<b>62.000</b>	<b>86.000</b>
<b>Total 2nd workshop (2 days)</b>				<b>62.000</b>	<b>86.000</b>
Prep + meeting Chair CG	4	1.000	4.000		
Prep + meeting + report Ass CG	5	800		4.000	8.000
Meeting Chairs + Secr (6)	9	1.000	9.000		
Meeting Ass	1.5	800	1.200		
Meeting Memb TP	1.5	800		7.200	12.000
Meeting Memb LP	1.5	800		7.200	12.000
<b>Total start conference (1 day)</b>				<b>32.600</b>	<b>46.200</b>
<b>Total end conference (1 day)</b>				<b>32.600</b>	<b>46.200</b>
Prep end conference Chairs (3)	3	1.000	3.000		
Prep end conference Ass	3	800	2.400		
Over all report Ass (2)	6	800	4.800		
Over all report Secr (3)	9	1.000	9.000		
Over all report Treasurer	4	1.000	4.000		
<b>Total over head</b>			<b>23.200</b>		
<b>Total</b>				<b>396.200</b>	<b>562.600</b>

RS, DB 01/09/2009



# Appendix 8 Project proposal ESPON



EUROPEAN UNION  
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund  
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

**ESPON 2013 Programme**  
*The European Observation Network on Territorial  
Development and Cohesion*

**APPLICATION FORM**  
for Expression of Interest (Eoi)

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<b>Signature of the Lead Applicant</b>	
<b>Stamp</b>	
<b>Name and Position within the Lead Applicant organization</b>	Jesús Javier Ascunce Elizaga General Director for Housing and Spatial Planning
<b>Date and place</b>	The 11th of November 2009. Navarra (Spain)

## Project Application

<b>1.1 TITLE AND ACRONYM OF PROJECT IDEA</b>	
Title:	Liveable Landscapes
Acronym:	Liveland
<b>1.2 PRIORITY AXIS</b>	
Priority concerned:	Priority 2
Type of Action	2) Knowledge support to experimental and innovative actions
<b>1.3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	
<small>Please be aware that this information is automatically transferred to the website if the EoI application is successful (max.1000 characters)</small>	
Since EU regional policies are increasingly focused on harmonious territorial development, and the European Landscape Convention is stimulating the elaboration of landscape plans in many European countries, there is a growing knowledge need on how to integrate landscape and spatial planning. A first question of conceptual character is how landscape quality is defined and how it contributes to sustainable development of a region. A second, more practical question is: what is a "good" landscape plan? This means benchmarking the content, the procedures and the impacts of existing landscape plans. A third question relates to the integration of landscape plans and regional territorial strategies. How can both plans reinforce each other? And the final, most practical question is: which actions or measures have proven successful in combining landscape protection and socio-economic development?	
<b>1.4 KEY WORDS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE MAIN TOPICS</b>	
Key word 1:	Environment: Natural landscapes
Key word 2:	Culture: Cultural landscapes
Key word 3:	Economic development: Urban/regional competitiveness
Key word 4:	Territorial governance: Multilevel governance
<b>1.5 GEOGRAPHICAL AREA COVERED</b>	
1.5.1 ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL	Regional/ local
<b>1.5.2 TYPE OF TERRITORY</b>	
Type of territory 1	5) Rural areas (other than mountains, islands or sparsely and very sparsely populated areas)
Type of territory 2	1) Urban
Type of territory 3	
Type of territory 4	

## Project idea information

### 2. PROJECT IDEA INFORMATION

#### 2.1 MAIN GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS / FEATURES OF THE TERRITORY TO BE ADDRESSED

Please, provide some information on the territory to be addressed by the proposed action (refer to the information provided in section 1.5) including some considerations on its main challenges and/or potentials. (max. 2000 characters)

The project is not focussed on one particular territorial typology, since valuable landscapes exist all over Europe, as well as human interventions they are exposed to. However, the participating regions share some common characteristics: they acknowledge the value of their landscapes, they all have initiated actions in order to protect and develop the specific qualities of those landscapes, but they are also challenged by the fact that economic developments in such "living landscapes" requires an integrated territorial approach in order to balance different interests. The regions of the participating stakeholders, both regional and local governments, can be described as follows: 1) Navarra (620.000 inhabitants, 10.500 km<sup>2</sup>) is an autonomous region of Spain, with a wide variety of landscapes due to its location in three biogeographical regions of Europe.

2)Beemster (8.500 inhabitants 72 km<sup>2</sup>) is a Dutch municipality in the green space of Amsterdam Metropolis, located in a unique polder landscape, declared Unesco World Heritage. 3)The City of Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia, is located in a wider Ljubljana Urban Region (500.000 hab 2.555 km<sup>2</sup>), including regional parks, protected forests, etc. 4)Basque Country (2.125.000 hab 7.234 km<sup>2</sup>) is an autonomous region of Spain, with a polycentric urban structure intertwined with valuable landscapes. 5)Midden-Delfland (17.500 hab 50 km<sup>2</sup>) is a Dutch municipality and a rural enclave in a highly urbanized area (Rotterdam, The Hague) with the designation of regional landscape. 6)The Nordjylland Region (579.741 hab 7910 km<sup>2</sup>), Denmark, puts the case of a national park with natural landscapes, with interference of agriculture, fisheries, tourism, second homes and windmill construction. 7)City of Offenburg (80.000 hab 160 km<sup>2</sup>) is a municipality in Baden-Württemberg, situated in the Rhine valley.

#### 2.2 SCOPE AND RATIONALE OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

##### 2.2.1 MAIN KNOWLEDGE NEED (max. 5000 characters)

European and regional policies on territorial development all address the importance of sustainable development, quality of life and the protection of cultural and natural heritage, as can be read in the Territorial Agenda, the Cohesion Reports of the Commission and the Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion. At the same time, 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 goal of EU regional policies "harmonious development" of all European regions, comes very close to the central goal of the ELC. Therefore, there is a clear convergence between two different policy evolutions on European level: territorial development and landscape planning.

In many regions a long tradition of both types of planning exists. In spatial regional planning, landscape is increasingly positioned as an asset for regional development. Spatial plans often include the designation of special 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 ensures 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). These plans either contain a vision about the future characteristics of a certain landscape, or they constitute an action plan stimulating collaboration and project development.

Whilst the ELC is stimulating the elaboration of landscape plans in many European countries and regional policies are increasingly putting landscape quality as a key issue, there is a growing knowledge need on how to integrate landscape and spatial planning. First conceptual question is how landscape quality is defined and how it contributes to high quality and sustainable development of a region. Therefore, the project will particularly focus on areas where socio-economic development has gone hand in hand with successful landscape protection. The second question is: what is a "good" landscape plan? This means benchmarking the content, the procedures and the impacts of existing landscape plans. A third question relates to the integration of landscape plans and regional territorial strategies. How can both plans reinforce each other? Finally, the project aims at identifying actions or measures which have proven success in combining landscape protection and socio-economic development.

From these general questions, every region has a particular set of research needs. 1) The Government of Navarra wants to prepare a new landscape plan for the region, based on experiences elsewhere in Europe. Until now, many formal regulations and informal actions exist which have resulted into different kinds of landscape planning, which now should be articulated and improved by the new plan. 2) 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 surrounding areas. 3) The Beemster is interested in experiences with a policy of "protection by development", especially practical agreements with agrarians and developers.

4) The Basque Country is currently revising the Spatial Planning Guidelines and wants to reinforce the potential of landscape planning in the other planning instruments. The region has recently espoused the ELC, and a proposal for a Landscape Law is under development. 5) In Midden-Delfland a landscape development plan already exists, and local government is trying to implement actions in partnerships with the surrounding urbanised municipalities. From regional perspective (South-Holland), interest exists in how to stimulate project development and landscape monitoring. 6) The Thy National Park is challenged by the question of enabling a planning process involving all relevant stakeholders in order to obtain a coherent landscape development. 7) The City of Offenburg has recently made a landscape plan, according to German law, and is interested in an exchange of ideas on how to develop and protect landscapes under urban pressure.

#### **2.2.2 POLICY AND/OR METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES TO BE ADRESSED (max. 2000 characters)**

The main policy issue to be addressed is the definition of landscape quality as an asset in regional development. Although attractive landscapes are mentioned in regional plans all over Europe, no systematic analysis has been made about the definition and assessment of landscape quality in the different, European "systems and cultures" of planning. A second policy issue to be dealt with is the balance between landscape protection and social welfare and economic development: how can landscapes being protected without "locking" the area? The governments involved are very interested to know which measures are successful in protecting and developing landscapes at a (inter)local and regional level.

Methodologically, a two phase approach is proposed. The introductory part of the research exists of an inventory of existing material (ESPON and others) on valuable landscapes, their relation with the socio-economic development of the regions, and on different planning systems and cultures in Europe, and the way they integrate spatial and landscape planning. The second phase, which will constitute the main body of research, exists of a benchmarking of 5 to 8 areas. In these areas, landscape plans will be compared, both considering the wider policy context (regional territorial policies) and concrete cases of actions, measures or projects (zoom in), in order to draw conclusions about the effectiveness of certain strategies, plans, instruments and measures. The selection of cases will be based on the existence of a "good" landscape plan within a framework of territorial planning, preferably from the stakeholders' regions.

#### **2.2.3 RELEVANT ESPON RESULTS TO BE CONSIDERED (max. 2000 characters)**

ESPON studies provide the context of this study, offering an inventory of existing knowledge and data on valuable landscapes and their relation with socio-economic development of a region. Starting point will be the finalized ESPON studies on natural heritage and management, cultural heritage and identity, but also urban-rural relationships and european development opportunities in rural areas. Hopefully, the ongoing project on attractiveness of European regions and cities for residents and visitors will deliver insights in the degree of attractiveness of European regions, related to landscape quality, and certain economic drivers. Interim results from the land use study might constitute a good basis for analysis of the degree of suburbanisation of valuable landscapes.

Other ESPON studies might offer insights in the effectiveness of certain European policies, such as Territorial Cohesion Policy, Rural Development Policy or Environmental Policy. The "Good Governance" of territorial and urban policies will constitute a framework for the analysis of different planning systems and cultures, and their relation to landscape planning.

Both categories of ESPON studies are particularly useful for the first phase of the project



## **2.3 RESULTS AND OPERATIONAL USE OF THE PROJECT**

### **2.3.1 ANALYTICAL RESULTS ENVISAGED (max. 1000 characters)**

On a conceptual level, an important result is to get more insight in the way how landscape quality relates to economic development and land use pressure, including possible causal relations. A second result is a quick review of European policies and how they offer a framework to integrate landscape planning and territorial development. A third result is an overview of existing landscape planning methods ("systems and cultures") in Europe and the way they relate to regional, territorial planning. However, the most comprehensive result will be an analysis and benchmarking of the content and procedure ("good governance" aspects) of landscape plans and their impact on the integrated development of the case regions involved in the project. This analysis will be translated in "good practice examples" and a set of guidelines for the elaboration of landscape plans and a system of implementation.

### **2.3.2 EXPECTED OPERATIONAL USE OF RESULTS BY THE STAKEHOLDERS (max. 1000 characters)**

Stakeholders will focus on the application of the results in their own regions or municipalities. In some regions, the project might lead to the adaptation of their current system of spatial planning and landscape planning. In most regions, improvements can be suggested to the content and procedure of their future plans. All regions will try to improve their different type of actions and measures for landscape planning based on "good practices" which have been systematized in the project. And finally, stakeholders hope to generate a long lasting network of local and regional partners about landscape planning, development and management across Europe.

## **2.4 INVOLVEMENT OF PARTICIPATING STAKEHOLDERS**

### **2.4.1 DIRECT CONTRIBUTION FORESEEN**

Please provide information on your contribution for the successful implementation of the action (e.g. information, data, documents related to the target area) (max. 1000 characters)

All stakeholders are contributing by delivering "good" strategies, plans, cases and measures and other relevant data about their regions. They put their experiences and opinions at disposal of the researchers, by means of interviews and a regional workshop. Stakeholders define together the final selection of case studies, which might include areas from outside the stakeholders' regions and represent "best" practice. Those regions which deliver a case, will be asked to guide the researchers in their area, to provide them with the right material and key persons, and to facilitate workshops to discuss the outcome of the case study. All stakeholders will participate in a final event, in which project results will be presented and discussed. They will be asked to comment on the examples and the guidelines elaborated by the research team, and to put on paper what they will do with the results of the project in their own working environment.

### **2.4.2 DIRECT INVOLVMENT OF PARTICIPATING STAKEHOLDERS**

Please, describe who will be directly involved in the implementation of the action and how (e.g. policy makers, practitioners, local experts) (max. 1000 characters)

Every stakeholder will be represented by a coordinator. All coordinators will meet at the beginning and at the end of the project, to discuss the project methodology and work planning and the draft final report. Those stakeholders which host a case study will be in close contact with the researchers who carry out the study. The case study will, as far as possible, be integrated in existing activities of the stakeholder, in order to achieve acceptance and impact. Coordinators generally are specialistic staff (landscape and/or territorial planning) of the administrations involved. At the final meeting, in which project results are presented, policy makers will accompany the coordinators, in order to share the results amongst decision makers.

## 2.5 PROJECT GOVERNANCE

- 1) Please, provide indication on how you see the interaction of the participating stakeholder(s) with the research team undertaking the analysis and how the policy level in your territories will be involved, also in organisational terms.
- 2) Also indicate whether you envisage the involvement of any umbrella organisation/association (e.g. CPMR, AEER, Euromontana, Euroclies, etc.) in the implementation of the targeted analysis (e.g. as members of the Steering Committee). (max. 2000 characters)

The project is led by the Government of Navarra, Department of Spatial Planning. Running affairs will be dealt with by its representative. In order to have a fluid coordination with the research group, this representative will constitute a core team with a representative of one other stakeholder. Representatives of all stakeholders constitute the "stakeholders group" who guides the project, and where main decisions are taken. In principle, this group only meets two times: at the start of the project, and when the draft final report is presented. If applicable, every stakeholder organises its own case study with the research group. 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 project.

## 2.6 DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

Please describe briefly how you intend to disseminate the results of the actions and capitalise on them (e.g. organisation of local and/or joint workshops and seminars, newsletter). Please, clearly indicate if you envisage the translation of the key results into other languages. (max. 1000 characters)

An important delivery of the project is a brochure with good examples and a set of guidelines for landscape plans and their integration in regional or spatial plans. These results will be published at the end of the project, for which a budget will be reserved. Moreover, they will be presented in several forums where many landscape planners or spatial planners come together, such as the RECEP-ENELC (European Network of Local and Regional Authorities for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention). 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. Within the regions, dissemination is being organized by the stakeholders themselves. In every region, at least one final event will be organized to present not only the results within the regions, but also a comparison with the others.

## 2.8 EXPERIMENTAL AND INNOVATIVE CHARACTER OF THE PROPOSED ACTION (max. 1000 characters)

The project tries to bring together different planning cultures, between different countries, and between different disciplines (landscape and territorial / spatial planning). Moreover, the project aims at linking the European perspective with local and regional planning, defining added value of landscape quality, 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).



Alterra is part of the international expertise organisation Wageningen UR (University & Research centre). Our mission is 'To explore the potential of nature to improve the quality of life'. Within Wageningen UR, nine research institutes – both specialised and applied – have joined forces with Wageningen University and Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences to help answer the most important questions in the domain of healthy food and living environment. With approximately 40 locations (in the Netherlands, Brazil and China), 6,500 members of staff and 10,000 students, Wageningen UR is one of the leading organisations in its domain worldwide. The integral approach to problems and the cooperation between the exact sciences and the technological and social disciplines are at the heart of the Wageningen Approach.

Alterra is the research institute for our green living environment. We offer a combination of practical and scientific research in a multitude of disciplines related to the green world around us and the sustainable use of our living environment, such as flora and fauna, soil, water, the environment, geo-information and remote sensing, landscape and spatial planning, man and society.

More information: [www.alterra.wur.nl/uk](http://www.alterra.wur.nl/uk)