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**COMMON METHODOLOGY FOR  
LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT**  
in line with  
**EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE  
CONVENTION**

**Asti**  
**October, 2007**



# STEPS of COMMON METHODOLOGY

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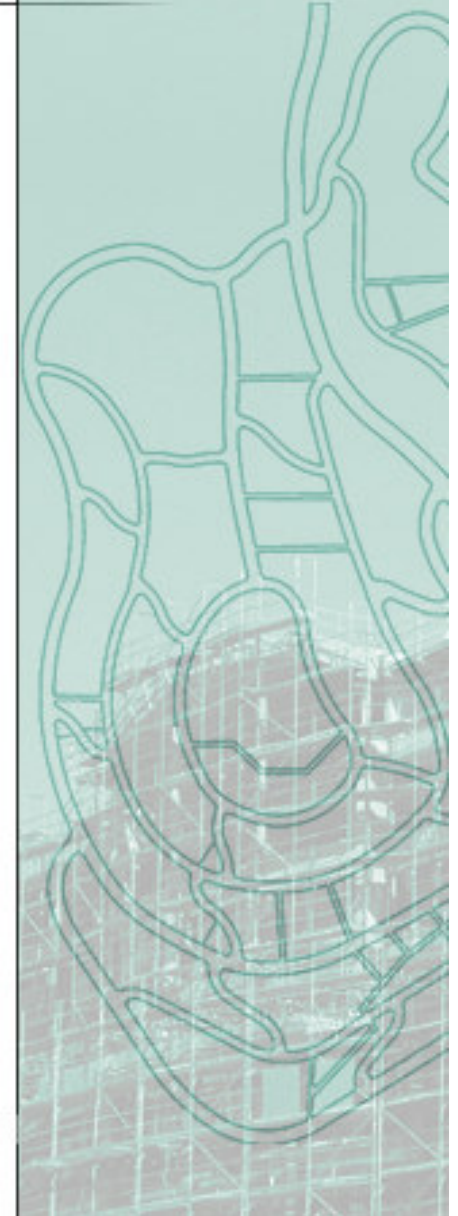
*.....as those were decided in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting (14 &15 May) in Kozani in line with the European Landscape Convention:*

**Step 1: Identification of the Landscape**

**Step 2: Governance**

**Step 3: Tools and Policies**

**Step 4: Monitoring and Assessment**



## STEP 1

# “IDENTIFICATION OF THE LANDSCAPE”



# STEP 1

## IDENTIFICATION OF THE LANDSCAPE

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### Aim

**Description of the area as it is perceived by people as a result of the interaction of natural and/or human factors.....**



**.....description of the area in terms of all possible cultural, ecological, natural, environmental, social, economical factors**



# Problems with environmental alterations

*.....which threaten landscape and ecological balances*

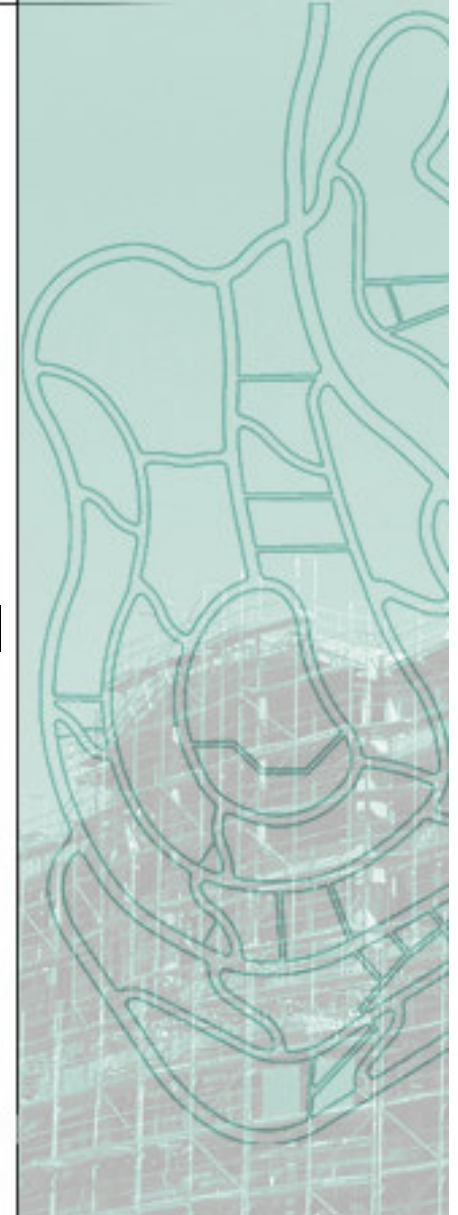
- **Urban development**
- **Tourist Development**
- **Housing Development**



# Landscape Analysis in line with ELC



- **Comune di Asti: “landscape report”**
- **Talamanca de Jarama: “landscape units”**
- **Bracciano e Martignano: “environmental analysis”**

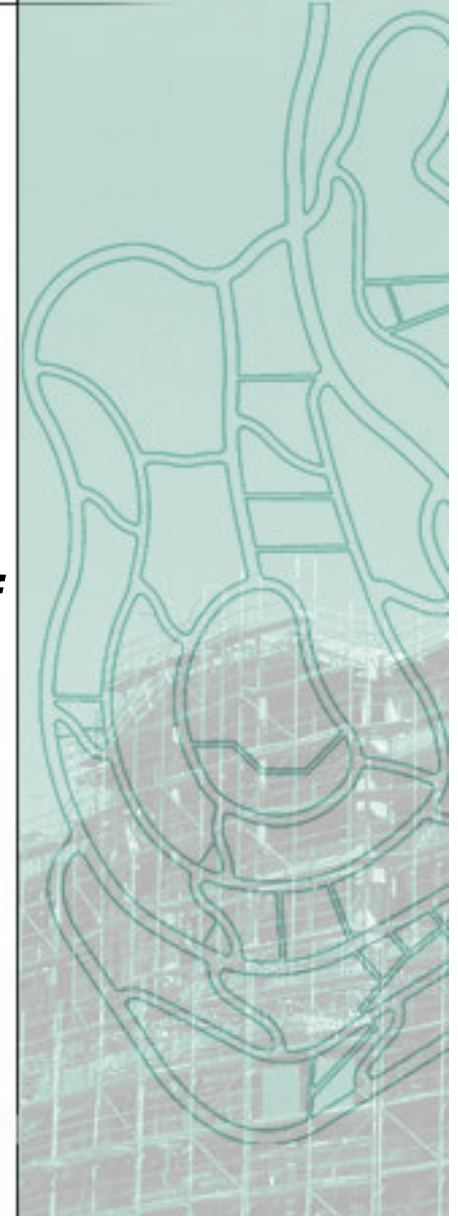


# Landscape Analysis in line with ELC



## Comune di Asti: “landscape report”

***“through appropriate documentation, is supposed to account for both the area status (landscape framework and intervention) prior to the performance of the expected works, and the planning characteristics of the interventions, as well as the areas status after the intervention in the clearest and most comprehensive way”.***



# Landscape Analysis in line with ELC



## Comune di Asti: “landscape report”

### Aim:

- To provide information on (a) ecological factors, (b) settlement – related factors, (c) perceptive factors and (d) elements with a high landscape value, through a descriptive analysis of the existing situation and mapping.
- To create the basis for the formulation and thorough implementation of the interventions through assessment of the parameters that define landscape quality.

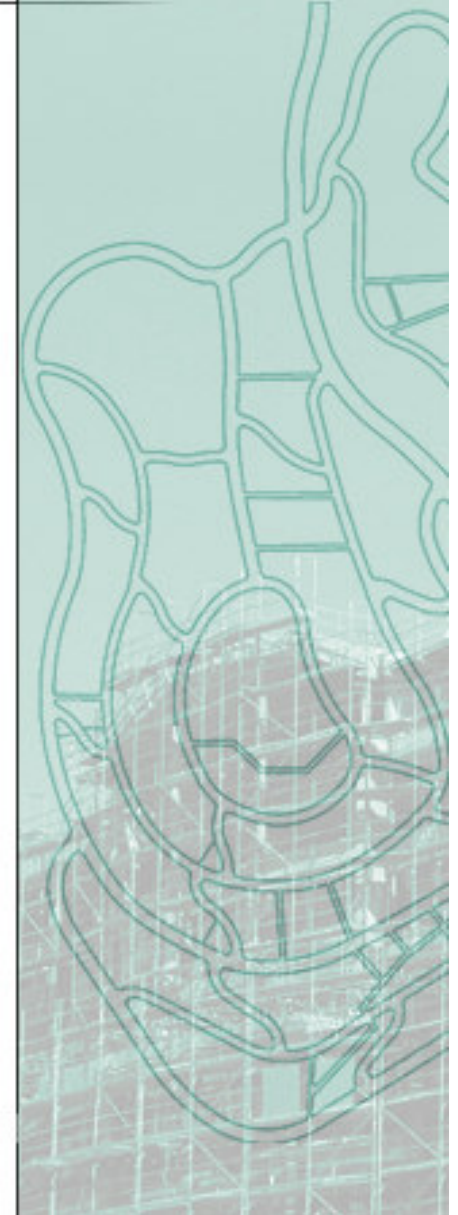


# Landscape Analysis in line with ELC



## Talamanca de Jarama: “landscape units”

- 1) Identification of landscape units and
- 2) Analysis and diagnosis of landscape units



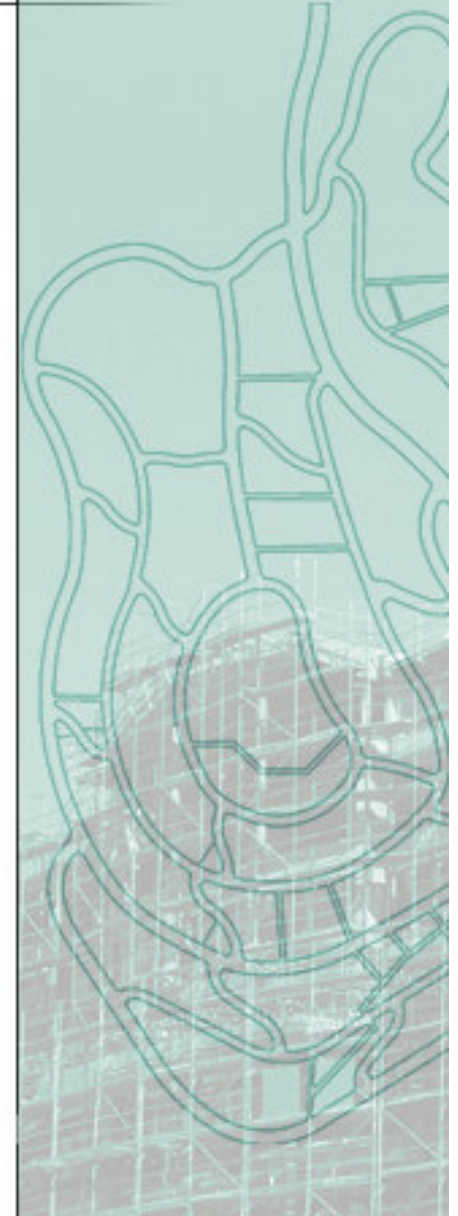
# Landscape Analysis in line with ELC



## Bracciano: “environmental analysis”

**The Ecological Network is going to be based on:**

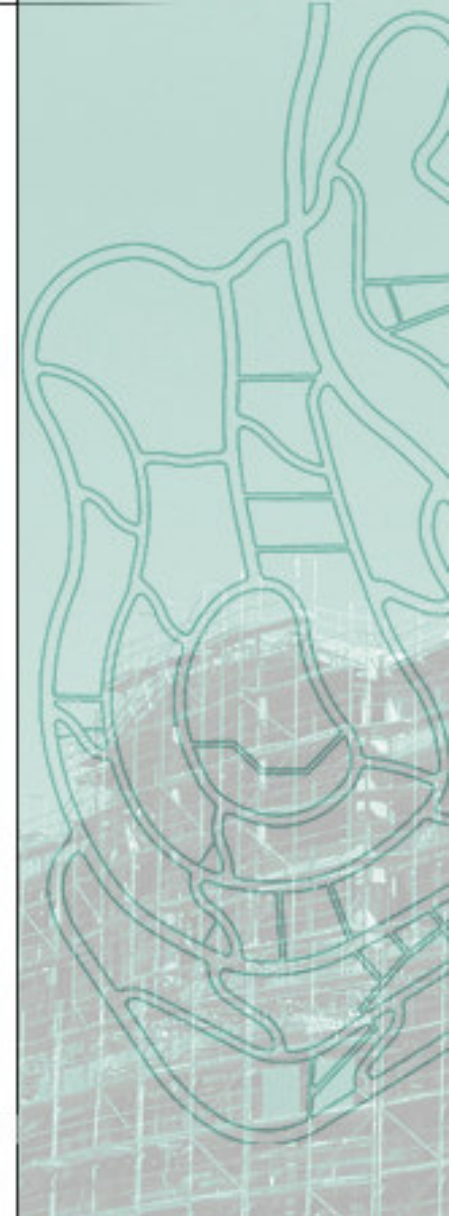
- (a) the analysis of existing elements for the establishment of the environmental network,**
- (b) the identification of areas under safeguard regulation,**
- (c) the analysis of fauna and flora and**
- (d) the identification of environments to be restored and intervention typologies.**



# Landscape Analysis in line with ELC



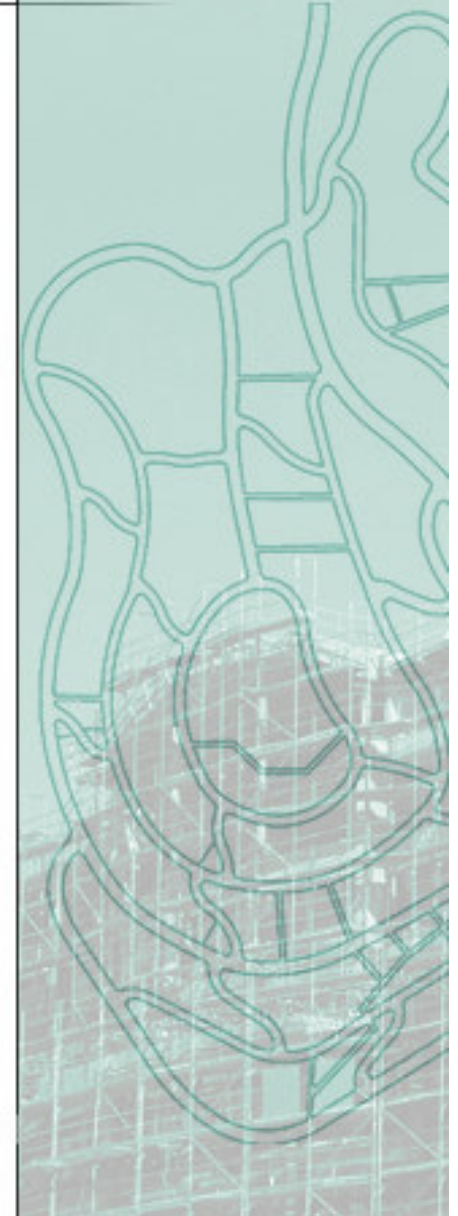
- **Step 1** can be **enriched** with other procedures / methods while those already described can be improved through the **exchange of experiences**.
- In any case, **the identification of the landscape** in an integral way, in accordance to the ELC should come before any intervention in it.



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## STEP 2

# “GOVERNANCE”



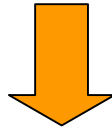
## STEP 2 GOVERNANCE

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### Aim

**Identification of the agencies involved in planning and management of landscape which is**

**“the result of the action and interaction of natural and human factors”**



**Coordination and cooperation of all the parties involved**



## **STEP 2**

# **GOVERNANCE**

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**Step 1 and Step 2 of the Common Methodology can be developed in a parallel way since the aim in both cases is landscape identification:**

- **in Step 1 in terms of “characteristics”**
- **and in Step 2 in terms of governance.**



# Common Problems

*....recognized in the process of implementing sustainable landscape management:*

1. Inadequacy of the legislative framework
2. Lack of proper organisations
3. Insufficiency of the existing planning tools
4. Insufficiency of funding
5. Low public awareness
6. Numerous planning tools and development policies, conflicts of interests

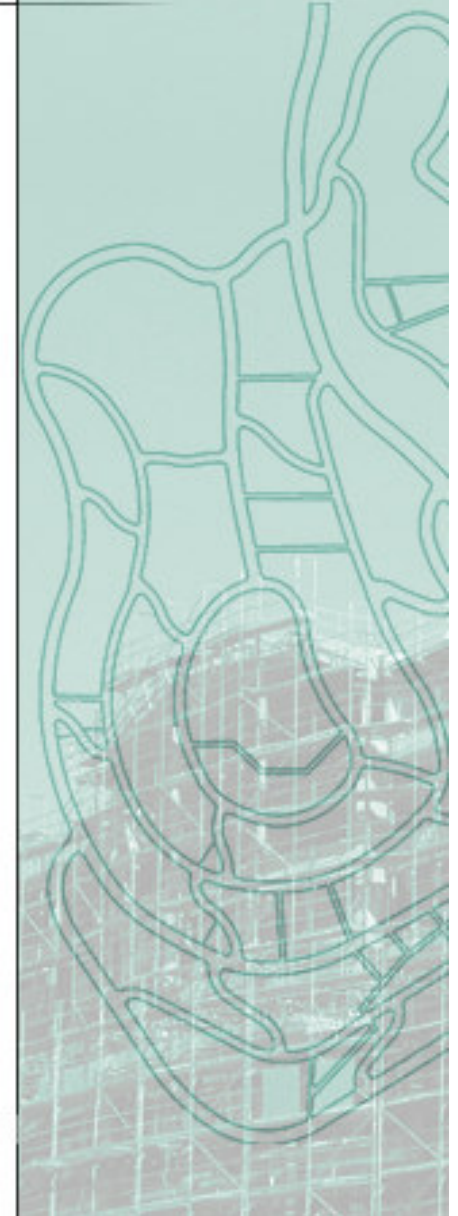


1. Inadequacy of the existing planning tools to protect effectively the landscape
2. Numerous planning tools – conflicts of interests
3. Low public awareness on landscape protection and its importance



## STEP 3

# “TOOLS AND POLICIES”



# STEP 3

## TOOLS AND POLICIES

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### Aim

**Coordination of all the parties interests / entities involved**

**Bracciano:**

### **Local Ecological Network**

***“the framework constituted by the LEN could contribute to the coordination among the entities and provide a common strategy”***



# STEP 3

## TOOLS AND POLICIES

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### Aim

**“procedures for the participation of the general public” (article 5, par. c, ELC)**

**“awareness among the civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes” (article 6, par. a, ELC)**

**Talamanca de Jarama:**

### **Civil Participation Processes**

***“every citizen must certainly play a part in preserving the quality of the landscape”***



# STEP 3

## TOOLS AND POLICIES

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### Aim

Implementation of Specific Tools

### Bracciano

Construction of a **grid** to produce **guidelines** for future development within the Ecological Network approach for **lakeshore management**



# STEP 3

## TOOLS AND POLICIES

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### Aim

**Implementation of Specific Tools**

**Comune di Asti**

**Guidelines for sustainable architecture  
and SB 100 system to promote housing  
interventions in rural areas**



# STEP 3

## TOOLS AND POLICIES

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### Aim

Implementation of Specific Tools

**Talamanca de Jarama**

**Tourist development based on civil participation processes through:**

- (a) identification and classification of landscape units
- (b) definition of criteria for the establishment of uses and activities and
- (c) introduction of planning and management tools for each landscape unit



# STEP 3

## TOOLS AND POLICIES

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### Aim

Implementation of Specific Tools

**DEPEPOK S.A.**

**Development of a new settlement in line with its surroundings through:**

- (a) an operational regulation,
- (b) planning and design principles,
- (c) energy specifications



## STEP 4

# “MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT”



## STEP 4

<b>Monitoring and Assessment for sustainable landscape management</b>	
<b>Braccianoe Martignano</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Indicators on the state of the environment and the effectiveness of the lakeshore management plan</li><li>- Field surveys</li></ul>
<b>Comune di Asti</b>	Structured forms to evaluate the planning process
<b>Talamanca de Jarama</b>	Agenda 21
<b>DEPEPOK S.A.</b>	New departments to monitor the settlement's development



## COMMON METHODOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

*Constantly Defined and Enriched through the Exchange of Experiences*



<p><u>Step 1</u> Identification of landscape</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪“<b>landscape report</b>” (Asti)</li> <li>▪“<b>landscape units</b>” (Talamanca de Jarama)</li> <li>▪“<b>environmental analysis</b>” (Bracciano)</li> </ul>
<p><u>Step 2</u> Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Identification of <b>Problems</b>, such as:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.inadequacy of the existing planning tools to protect effectively the landscape</li> <li>2.numerous planning tools - conflicts of interest</li> <li>3.low public awareness on landscape protection and its importance</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<p><u>Step 3</u> Tools &amp; Policies</p>	<p>With regard to the <b>methodological approach</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪“<b>Ecological Network Approach</b>” that (a) recognises the unity of the environment, (b) overcomes problems of lack of coordination of the many planning tools and policies that interact in an area resulting in conflicts of interests and (c) permit the implementation of clearly priorities (Bracciano)</li> <li>▪“<b>Public participation approach</b>”: to involve the public in the definition of landscape and the appropriate protecting measures (Talamanca)</li> </ul> <p>With regard to <b>specific tools</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Construction of a grid to produce guidelines for future land use development (Bracciano)</li> <li>▪Guidelines for sustainable architecture and SB100 system (Asti)</li> <li>▪Classification of landscape units, criteria for the establishment of uses and activities, introduction of planning and management tools for each landscape unit (Talamanca)</li> <li>▪Operational regulation, planning and design principles, energy specifications for housing construction in line with the landscape (DEPEPOK)</li> </ul>
<p><u>Step 4</u> Monitoring and assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪<b>Indicators</b> on the state of the environment and the effectiveness of the lakeshore management plan (Bracciano)</li> <li>▪<b>Field surveys</b> (Bracciano)</li> <li>▪Structured <b>forms</b> to evaluate the planning process (Asti)</li> <li>▪<b>Agenda 21</b> (Talamanca)</li> <li>▪<b>New departments</b> to monitor the settlement’s development (DEPEPOK)</li> </ul>





**Thank you for your  
attention!**

