

Mapping Cultural-Historic Landscapes?

The Landscape Planning Perspective

by D.M. Wascher, Alterra, Wageningen



Overview

- Landscape *between the* Institutions
- EEA Project Traditional Agricultural Landscapes
- Landscape Planning
- ELC Project 'Benchmarking'
- EC Project 'geoland2'
- Landscape Character as the *Missing Link*
- NL Project '*SUSMETRO*'
- Recommendations

Landscape Definition

“An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.”

(ELC, Council of Europe 2000)

ELC - Article 5

- to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings...;
- to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning ...;
- to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities....;
- to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with impact on landscape.

INSPIRE

- Data collected only once and kept where it can be maintained most effectively
- combine seamless spatial information from different sources across Europe and share it with many users
- information collected at one level/scale to be shared with all levels/scales;
- Geographic information needed for good governance at all levels should be readily and transparently available .
- Easy to find, use and acquire geographic information that is available

Landscape definition

Counseling & Promoting
Landscape as a Sense of Place
(Council of Europe)



Mapping & Collecting
Landscape as a Type of Place
(European Commission)

EEA Project

*Traditional Agricultural Landscapes
in Europe*

Wascher, 2008

FAO definition for Globally Important Agriculture Heritage Systems (GIAHS) :

Traditional agriculture is an indigenous form of farming, result of the co-evolution of local social and environmental systems that exhibit a high level of ecological rationale expressed through the intensive use of local knowledge and natural resources, including the management of agro-biodiversity in the form of diversified agricultural systems.

Altieri (2002)



'lemon gardens' ("giardini di limoni") - in the Italian southern peninsula sorrentina-amalfitana



'Via Appia', Rome (Photo: Wascher 2002)



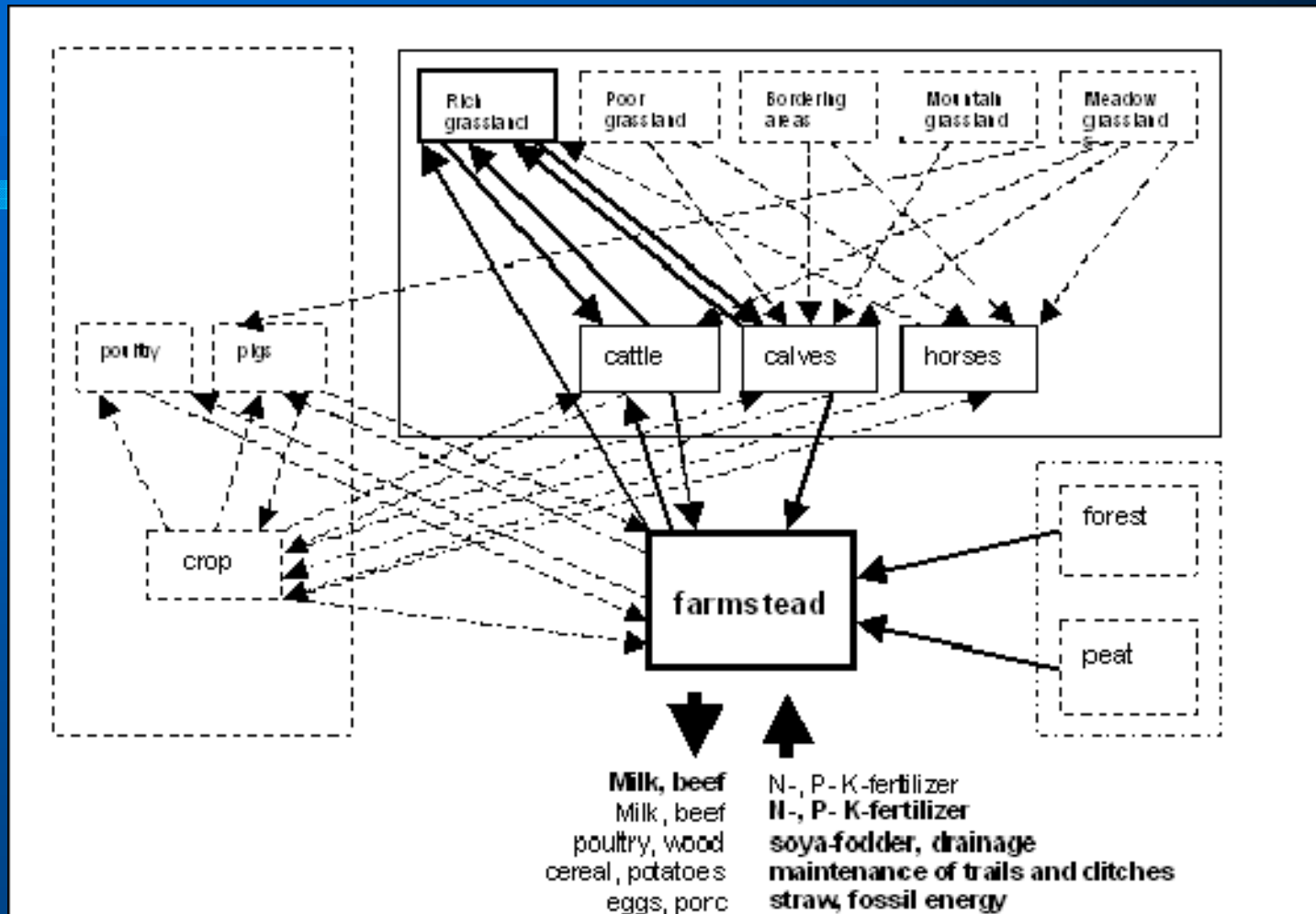
Cornflower field on Carpathian mountains (Photo: Michaël Pontégnie, 2002)



Portuguese Montado systems near Evora (Photo: Wascher, 2004)



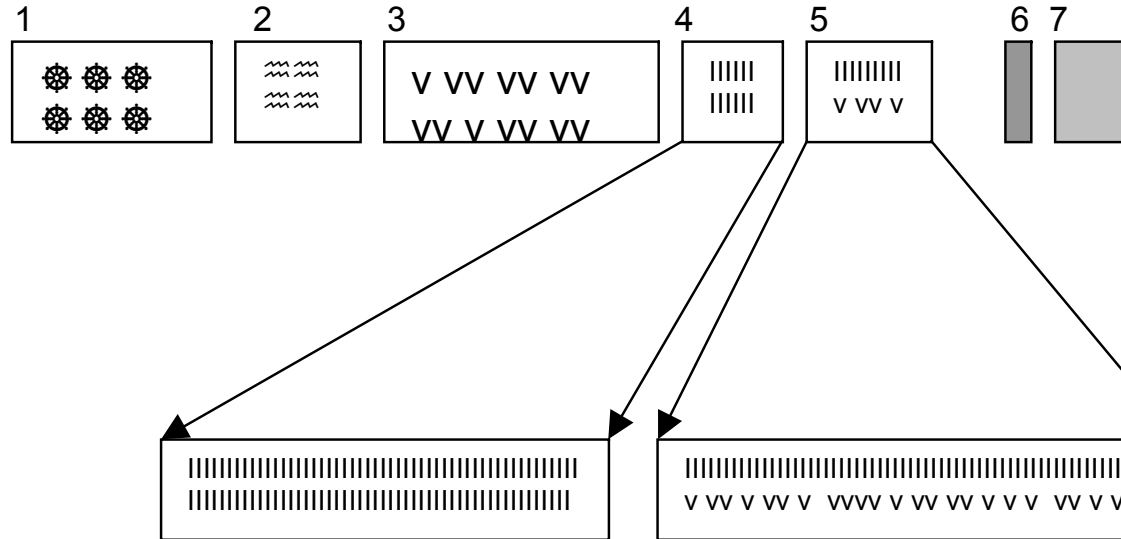
Agro-forestry in South-western Portugal (Photo: Wascher, 2004)



Change of agricultural systems in the Loisach-Kochelsee Fens (Germany) 1959 - 1987

1959

size of farmstead: 20,3 ha
average field size: 0,8 ha



1987

size of farmstead: 46,1 ha
average field size: 3,2 ha

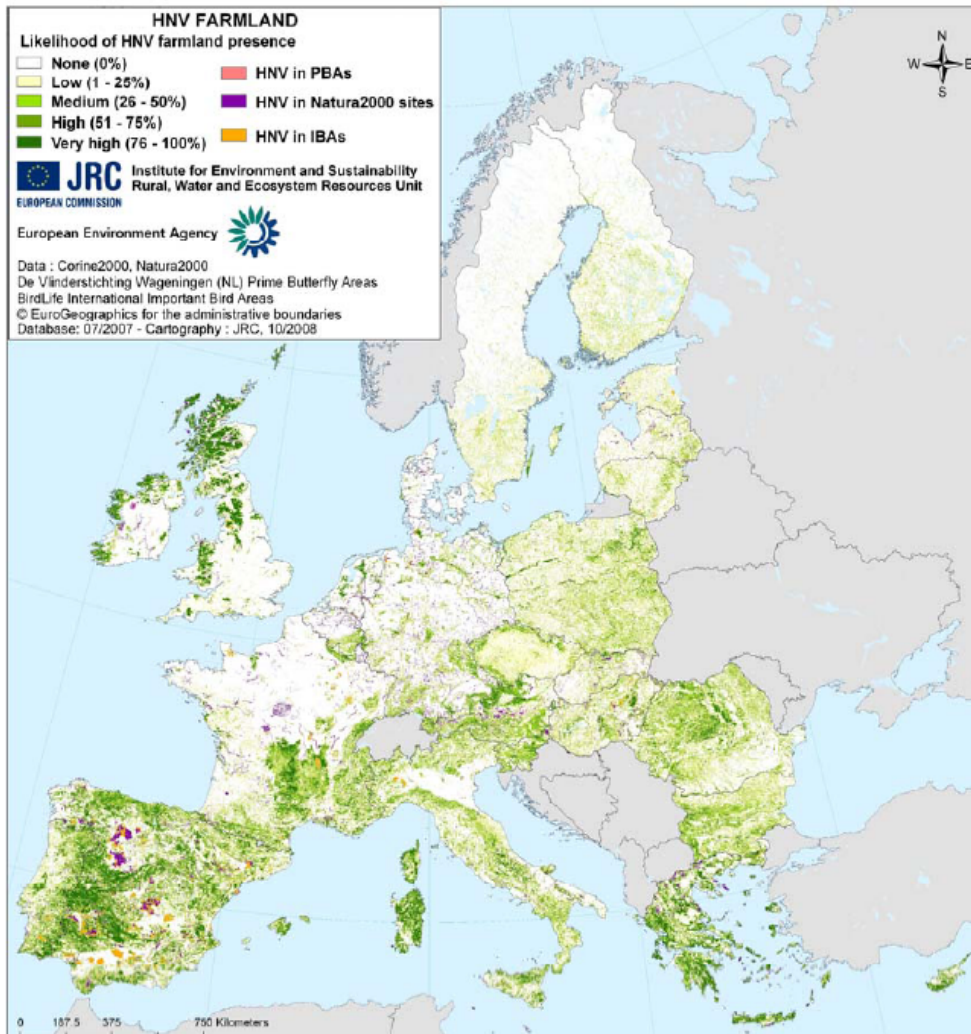
- 1 litter meadows
- 2 grassland, uses 1 time per year
- 3 grassland, uses 2 times per year
- 4 grassland, uses 3 times per year
- 5 grassland, uses 4 times per year
- 6 potatoes
- 7 cereal

*Change of land use in the Loisach-Kochelsee Fens
(Germany) 1959 - 1987*

Criteria for TAL

- Grassland management is of greater importance than cereal and crop production.
- Subsistence farming is still of central significance.
- Resource and material flows are still forming closed circuits.
- Agricultural production is mixed (livestock, grassland, crops, and horticulture) and combined with different forms of forestry, allowing benefiting from a variety of local site conditions.
- This is frequently reflected in a regionally specific structure of land use parcels and landscape elements.

HNV & TAL



High Nature Value Farmland

Type 1: Farmland with a high proportion of semi-natural vegetation.

Type 2: Farmland dominated by low intensity agriculture or a mosaic of semi-natural and cultivated land and small-scale features.

Type 3: Farmland supporting rare species or a high proportion of European or World populations.

Project definition for TALs:

Traditional agricultural landscapes are considered as results of farming methods, technologies and structures dating back to the historic as well as to the more recent past. Though frequently associated with low-input, small-scale, family-operated (subsistence-style) and diversified land management of high aesthetic value and low environmental impact, many different forms of traditional agricultural landscapes have existed and continue to exist, including a wide range of highly intensive agricultural systems of no or low sustainability or nature value.

Landscape Planning

„Design of public spaces according to economic, environmental and cultural principles“

Urban Planning

„Protection of Nature and of plant and habitat diversity“

Spatial Planning

Landscape Planning

Nature Conservation Planning

Agri-Envirnomenta
Planning








Germany: Landscape & Spatial Planning



Planning level	Spatial Planning Instruments	Landscape Planning Instruments	Working Scale
Federal State	Federal State Development Programme	Landscape Programme	1: 500 000 1: 200 000
Region/ Sub-Region (“Landkreis”)	Regional Plan Short-Distance Plan (“Nahbereichsplan”)	Landscape Framework Plan	1: 50 000 1: 25 000
Municipality/ part of the ‘Landkreis’	Zoning Plan	Landscape Plan	1: 10 000 1: 5 000
Part of the Municipality	Construction Plan	Green Structure Plan	1: 2 000 1: 1 000 1: 500
Sector Administration (regional, municipal and object level)	Technical Plan	Accompanying Landscape Adjustment Plan	Different scales depending on the level

Germany: Landscape Framework Plan Fulda



Flächen mit rechtlicher Bindung für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege

-  Naturschutzgebiet - Bestand
-  Naturschutzgebiet - Planung, Nr. s. Kap. 2.1.1.1, Teil 2
-  FFH - Gebiet (vom Land Hessen gemeldet) flächenhaft, Fläche < 2 ha
-  Landschaftsschutzgebiet - Bestand flächenhaft (ohne Innenabgrenzung), Fläche < 2 ha
-  Landschaftsschutzgebiet - Planung (ohne Innenabgrenzung)



Flächen für den Biotopverbund und die Biotopentwicklung

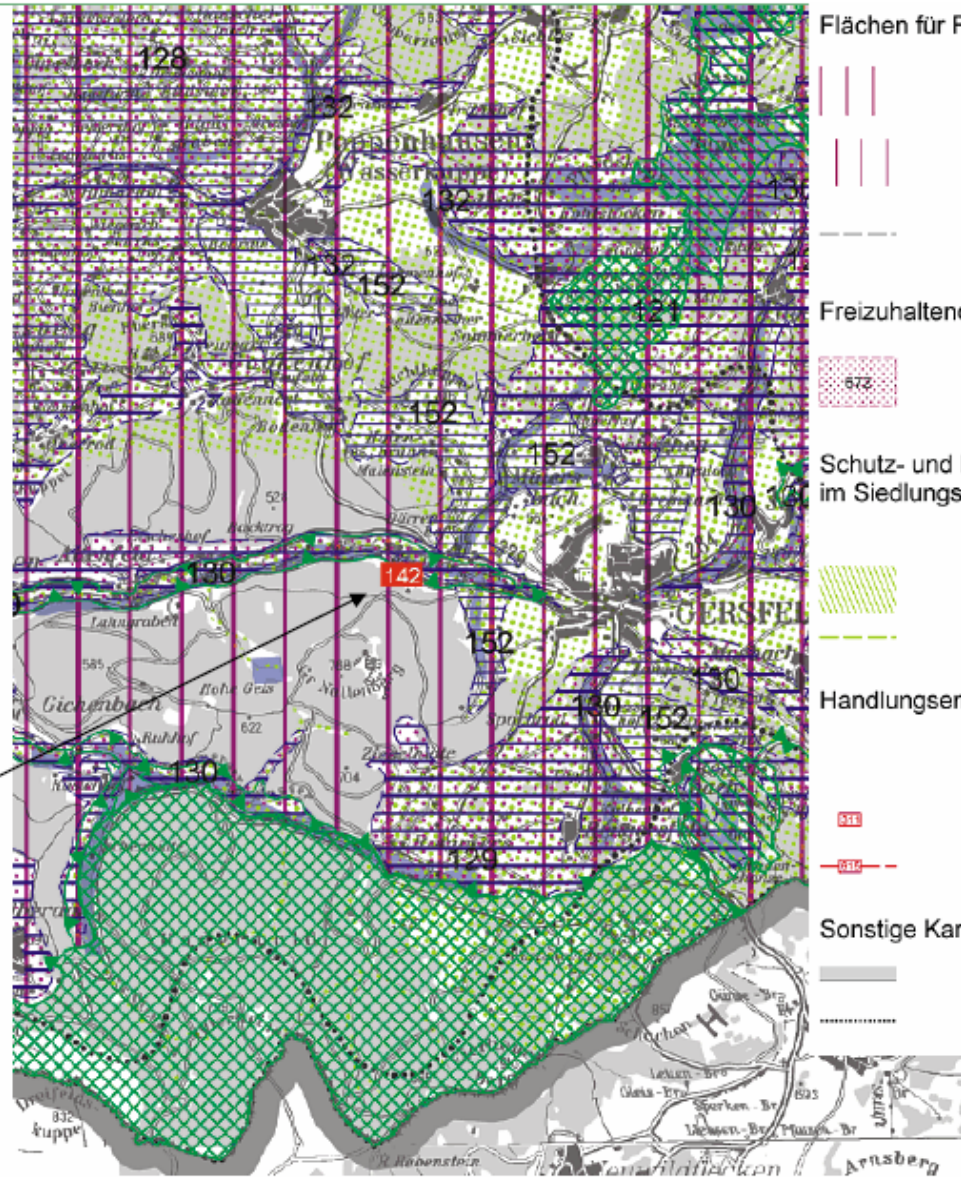
-  Raum für den Biotopverbund Magerrasen, Bergwiesen, Heiden, Fließgewässer
-  Fläche des regionalen Biotopverbundes Magerrasen, Bergwiesen, Heiden

Flächen mit Beeinträchtigungen des Naturhaushaltes




-  Bestehende Beeinträchtigung des Naturhaushaltes, Nr. s. Anhang zu Kap. 3, Teil 2 flächenhaft
-  linienhaft

Flächen mit besonderer Bewirtschaftung oder Pflege

-  Pflegefläche des Regionalen Landschaftspflegekonzeptes
-  Pflegeraum Landschaftsbild, 1. Priorität, Nr. s. Anhang zu Kap. 2.5, Teil 2






Flächen für Freizeit und Erholung

-  Raum mit herausragender Bedeutung für die landschaftsbezogene Erholung
-  Raum mit besonderer Bedeutung für die landschaftsbezogene Erholung
-  Hauptachse eines Freiraumsystems für die landschaftsbezogene Erholung



Freizuhaltende Flächen

-  Freizuhaltender Raum aus Gründen des Landschaftsbildes, Nr. s. Anhang zu Kap. 2.5, Teil 2



Schutz- und Entwicklungsflächen im Siedlungsbereich

-  Hauptachse für Schutz und Entwicklung im Siedlungsbereich
-  flächenhaft
-  linienhaft

Handlungsempfehlungen zu Eingriffsvorhaben

-  Bereich mit zu erwartender Beeinträchtigung des Naturhaushaltes; Nr. s. Anhang zu Kap. 3, Teil 2 flächenhaft
-  linienhaft

Sonstige Karteninhalte

-  Regierungsbezirksgrenze
-  Grenze der naturräumlichen Haupteinheit




















Germany

Landscape Plan


Fulda



Germany Landscape Plan Fulda


- A**  12 Anlage/Komplettierung von Baumreihen/ Alleen
- A**  13 Anlage von Hecken (- = ohne Bäume; .. = lückig mit Altgras)
- A**  14 Gehölzsukzession (Initialpflanzungen nur in den Auen)
- A**  15 Anlage von Feldgehölzen mit breiten Kraut- und Staudensäumen
- A**  16 Anlage extensiv genutzter Streuobstwiesen aus heimischen Hochstamm-Obstsorten
- A**  17 Anlage von Streuobstwiesen - Suchraum, in dem ca. 25% der Fläche aus Streuobstwiesen bestehen sollte
- A**  18 Anlage/Komplettierung von Ortsrandeingrünungen (auch bei Einzelgebäuden im Außenbereich)
- A**  19 Erhalt und Pflege von Kleingewässern
- A**  20 Strukturgüte verbessernde Maßnahmen: Grabentaschen, Uferabflachung - Förderung der natürlichen Dynamik im Zuge der Unterhaltung
- A**  21 Umwandlung naturfermer Stillgewässer in naturnahe Stillgewässer mit Flachufern und Röhrichtzonen, Amphibientauglichkeit herstellen oder ggf. verbessern
- A**  22 Ufergehölzpflanzung zur Erhaltung weitgehend geschlossener Säume, Nutzungsextensivierung im Uferstrandstreifenbereich (beidseits 10m), keine Grabenräumung; Entwicklungsziel Gehölzsaum, Röhricht, Großseggenried, Feuchtbrache
- A**  23 Anpflanzung einzelner Ufergehölze (locker, Abstand ca. 30 m, überwgd. Weidenstecklinge), Nutzungsextensivierung im Uferstrandstreifenbereich (beidseits 10m), keine Grabenräumung; Entwicklungsziel lockerer Gehölzsaum, Röhricht, Großseggenried, Feuchtbrache
- A**  24 Wiederanschluss von Altarmen an die Fulda
- A**  25 Rückbau von Wehren und anderen Migrationshemmnissen
- A**  26 Anlage von Fischaufstiegshilfen oder Sohlgleiten
- A**  27 Rückbau von Ufer- und Sohlbefestigungen, Profilausformungen; naturnahe Laufgestaltung
- A**  28 Entrohrung und/oder Revitalisierung von verrohrten bzw. stark verbauten Fließgewässern (inkl. Anpflanzung von Ufergehölzen)
- A**  29 Anlage bzw. Entwicklung stufiger Waldränder mit vorgelagerten Kraut- und Staudensäumen
- A**  30 Flächen für standortgerechte Waldneuanlage

Falls der Flächenzugriff nicht zu erreichen ist, können diese Maßnahmen auch in der unmittelbaren Umgebung realisiert werden.

 Biotopverbundnetz mehr als Schutzziel im Rahmen der S Unterschutzstellung § 12 HENatG durch werden.

Städtebauliche Planur










 Geplanter Straßen

 Geltungsbereiche mit B-Plan-Nummern Ein-/Durchgrünungen

Eine differenzierte Darstellung geschützten Biotopen Teilkarte B. Dort sind auch Flächen

Bestandsdarstellung

Zusammenfassung der Biobereichen rechtswirksam gestellte Sollzustand als I

-  Wald, Gebüsch, F
-  Streuobst
-  Gewässer
-  Röhricht, Hochst
-  Grasland, Brache
-  Acker, Gartenbau Abgrabungen
-  Öffentliches Grün Friedhöfe
-  Siedlungsflächen
-  Straßen, Wege, F

Landschaftsbild und Naherholung

Raumeinheiten



Grenzen der Landschaftsbildeinheiten
Nummer entsprechend unten stehender
Tabelle



Grenzen der Landschaftsbild-Untereinheiten
Nummer entsprechend unten stehender
Tabelle

- 1 Fuldaaue
- 1.1 Südliche Fuldaaue bis Johannesberg
- 1.2 Fuldaaue im Stadtbereich
- 1.3 Fuldaaue von Horas bis Lüdemünd
- 2 Kuppenlandschaft des westlichen Fuldaer Beckens
- 2.1 Hangbereich südlich von Johannesberg
- 2.2 Zirkenbach/Zell bis Istergiesel
- 2.3 Ackerbaulich geprägte Hochlagen zwischen Zirkenbach/Johannesberg und Maberzell
- 2.4 Schulzenberg, Halmberg und der Talraum
- 2.5 Rodges - Besages - Maikes
- 2.6 Raum von Maikes über Oberrode bis zum Gieselall B 254 - Trätzhof
- 2.7
- 3 Kuppenlandschaft zwischen Eichenzeller Höhe bis zum Geisküppel
- 3.1 Eichenzeller Höhe bis Röhlingsberg
- 3.2 Ackerbaulich geprägte Flächen bei Edeltzell
- 3.3 Geisküppel und Ronsbachaue
- 4 Siedlungsnahes Offenland Fulda-Nord
- 4.1 Horasbachaue
- 4.2 Ackerbaulich geprägte Flächen bei Niesig und Lehnerz
- 5 Offene Hochflächen bei Bernhards und Dietershan
- 6 Ackerbaulich geprägte östliche Fuldatalhänge
- 7 Staatsforst Fulda-Nord
- 8 Waldflächen Am Schießberg
- 9 Kernstadt Fulda mit direkt angrenzenden Stadtteilen
- 10 Ländliche Stadtteile

Landschaftsbildqualität

- sehr hoch
- hoch
- mittel
- nachrangig

Stadtbildqualität

- hoch
- mittel
- gering

Ortsbildqualität (gesamter Ort)

- hoch

Freizeit und Erholung



Naherholungsgebiete der Stadt Fulda

- 1: Frauenberg
- 2: Fuldaaue
- 3: Gerlos
- 4: Schulzenberg
- 5: Geisküppel



Aussichtspunkte

- 1: Vom Naturdenkmal am Schulzenberg über Halmberg und den Talraum
- 2: Vom Halmberg über den Talraum
- 3: Vom ehemaligen Fluggelände über das westliche Stadtgebiet
- 4: Von der L 3418 auf die Kernstadt
- 5: Von der Alten Heerstraße nach Bronnzell
- 6: Vom Röhlingsberg nach Westen und Nordwesten
- 7: Vom Sauerberg (3 Lärchen) aus nach Norden
- 8: Vom Frauenberg über die Kernstadt bis nach Neuhof
- 9: Vom Aschenberg über die nördliche Kernstadt und die Fulda- Aue
- 10: Kämmerzeller Warte
- 11: Lüdemünder Warte
- 12: Von der K 116 bei Trätzhof über die Kernstadt und in die Rhön
- 13: Vom Ortsrand Dietershan nach Bernhards
- 14: Nördlich von Bernhards nach Marbach und zur Haune
- 15: Von Oberrode Sportplatz nach Norden



Bedeutende Bauwerke
(Beschreibung siehe Text)



Wanderwege
(E3: Europäischer Fernwanderweg)



Radwege
(R1 - R3: Hessische Fernradwege)



Sportplatz



Spielplatz, Spielfläche



Waldfreizeitgelände (Spiel- und Liegewiese, Grillplatz)



Schutzhütte



Segelfluggelände

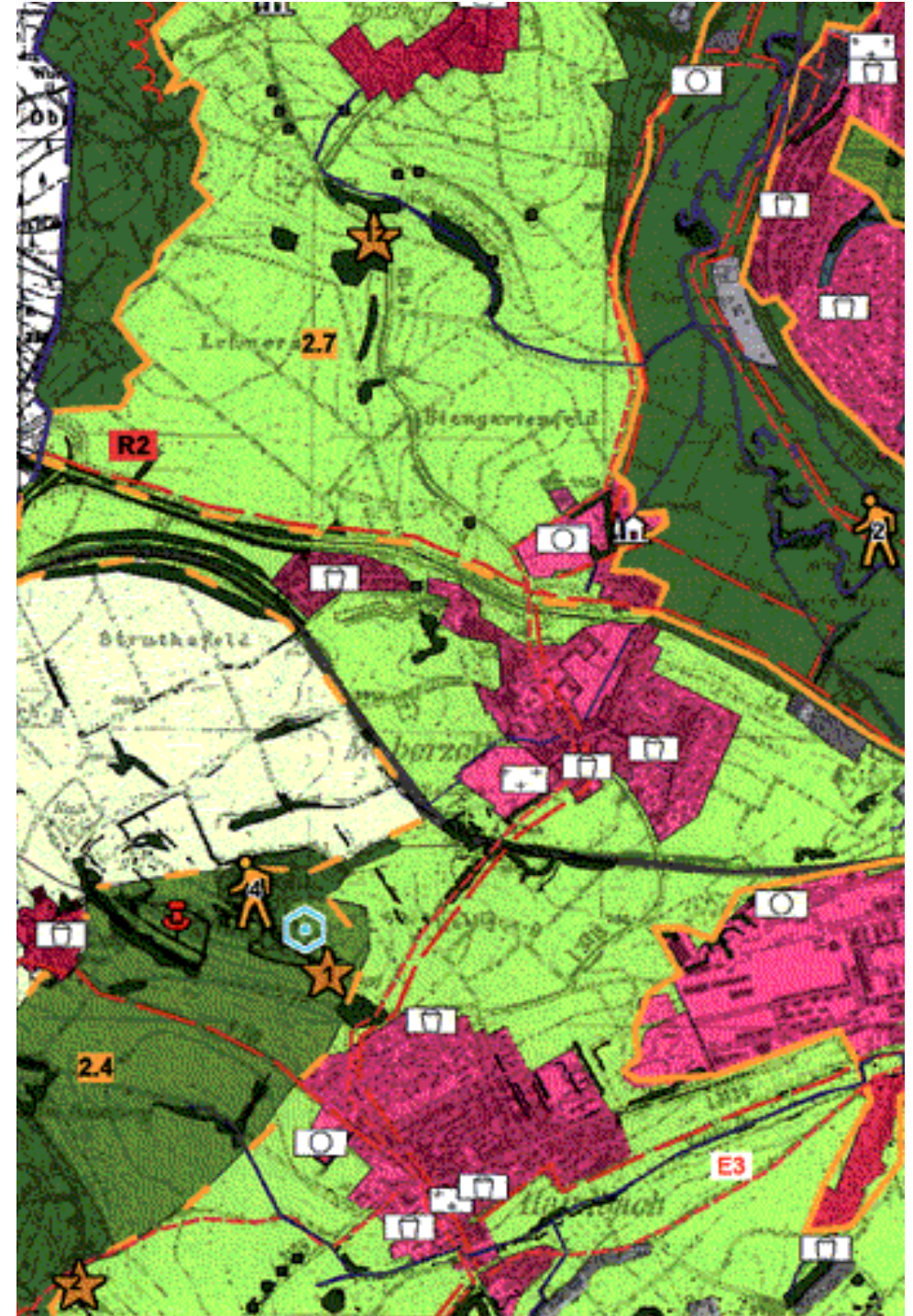


Friedhof

Beeinträchtigungen

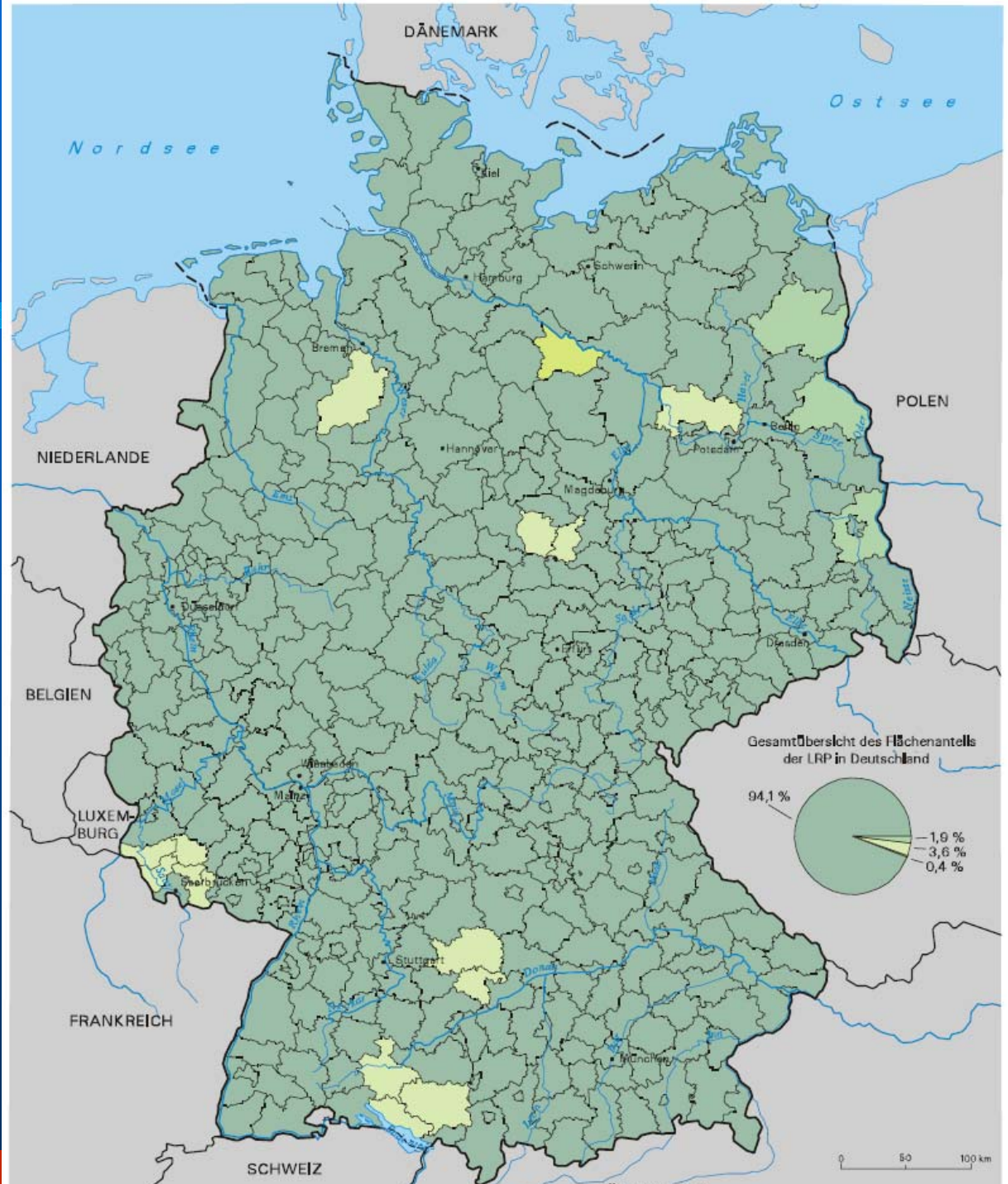


Stark befahrene Straßen, Bahnlinien
mit beeinträchtigender Wirkung aus Sicht
des Landschaftsbildes

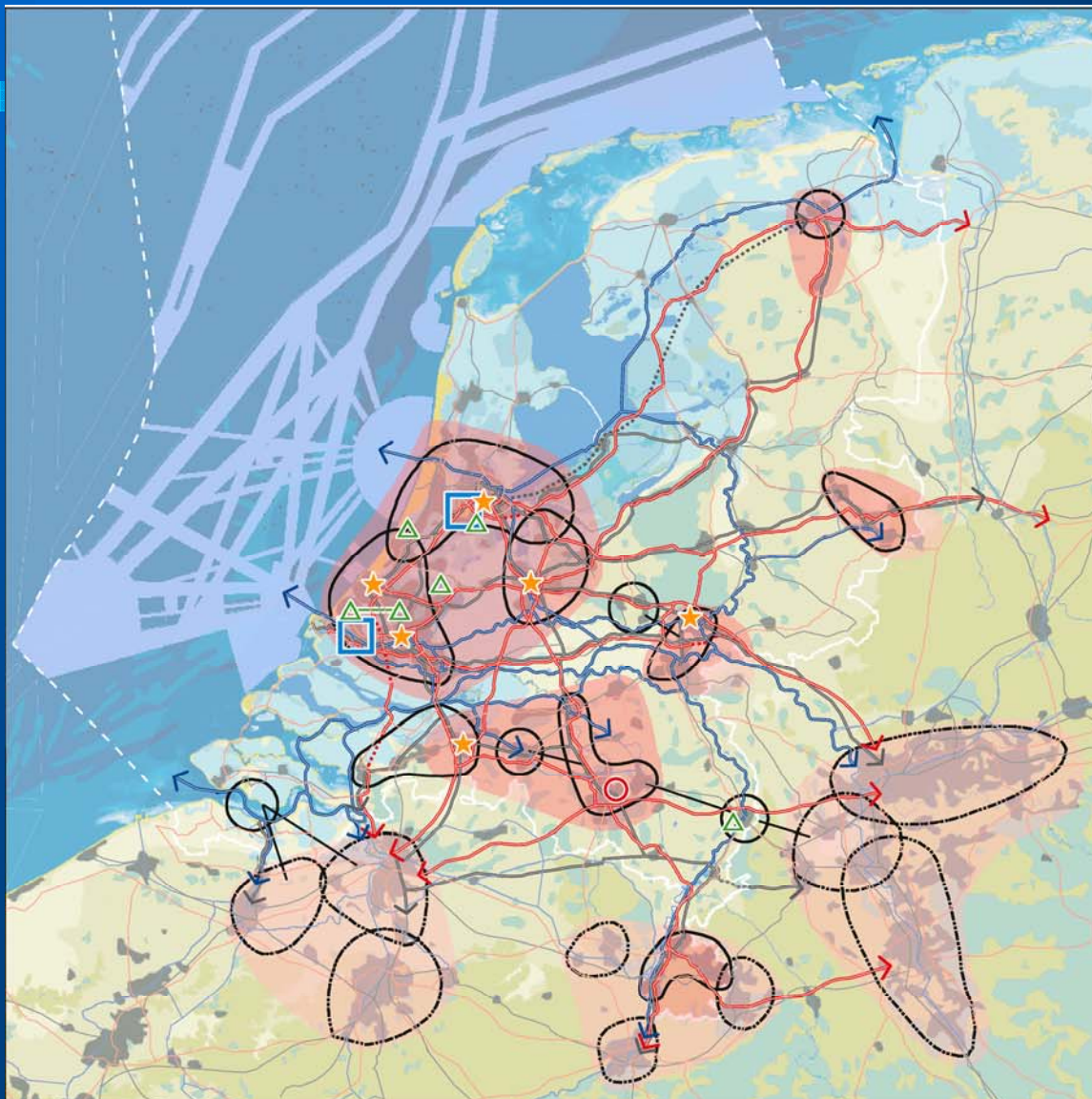


Germany: LRP implementation 2004

- LRP abgeschlossen
- LRP für Teilbereich im Plangebiet in Bearbeitung 2)
- LRP in Bearbeitung
- keine LRP



NL: National spatial strategy



Kaart B: Nationale Ruimtelijke Hoofdstructuur: economie, infrastructuur, verstedelijking

economie

- economisch kerngebied
- economisch kerngebied buitenland (illustratief)
- mainport
- brainport
- greenport

infrastructuur

- hoofdverbindingas water
- hoofdverbindingas spoor (w.o. Hanzelijn)
- Zuiderzeelijn / ontbrekende schakel IJzeren Rijn
- hoofdverbindingas weg
- ontbrekende schakel hoofdverbindingas weg
- scheepvaartroute

verstedelijking

- nationaal stedelijk netwerk
- stedelijk netwerk buitenland (illustratief)
- Nieuw Sleutelproject

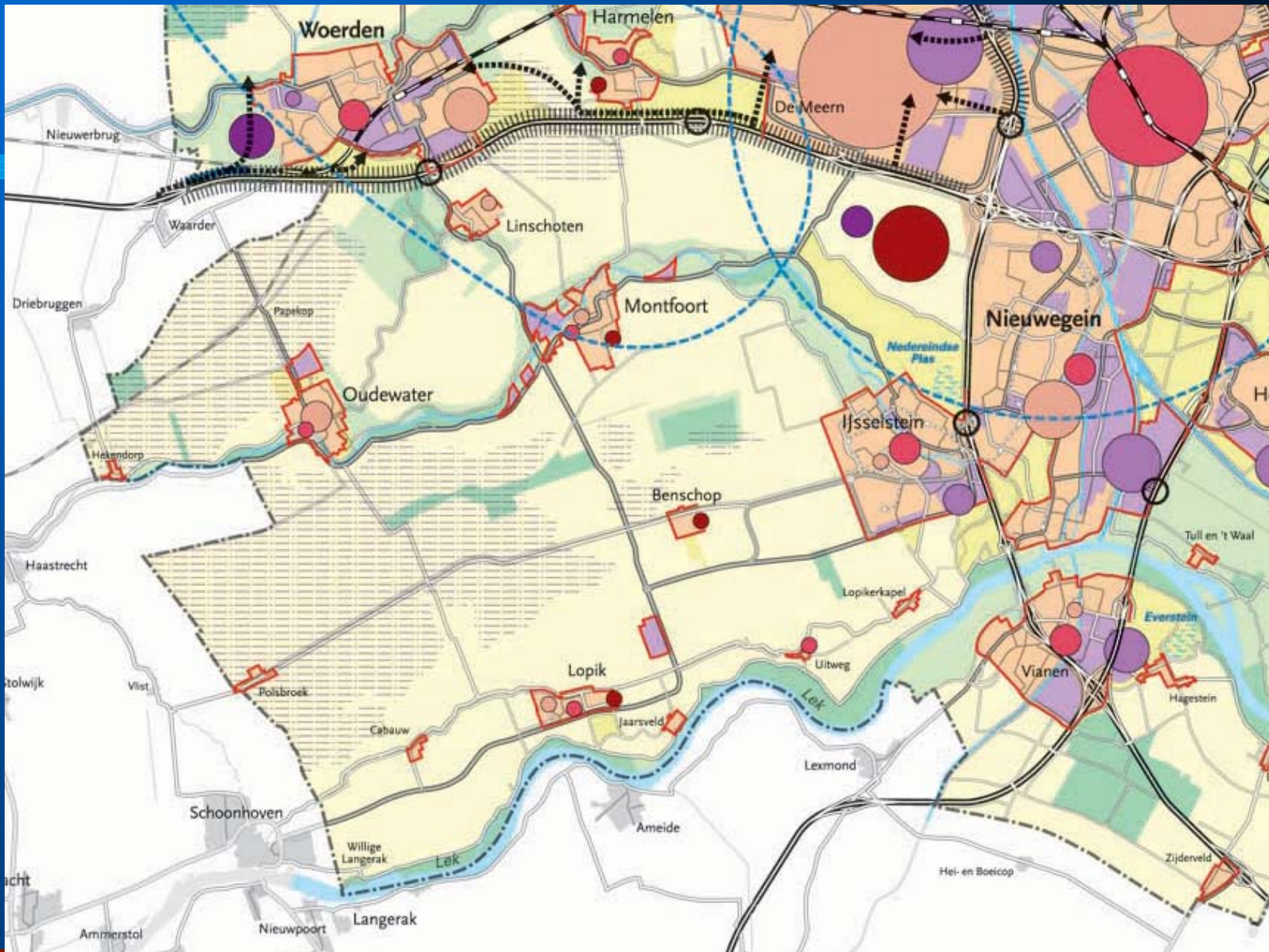
ondergrond

- vereenvoudigde topografie
- grens Exclusieve Economische Zone (EEZ) en 12-mijlszone



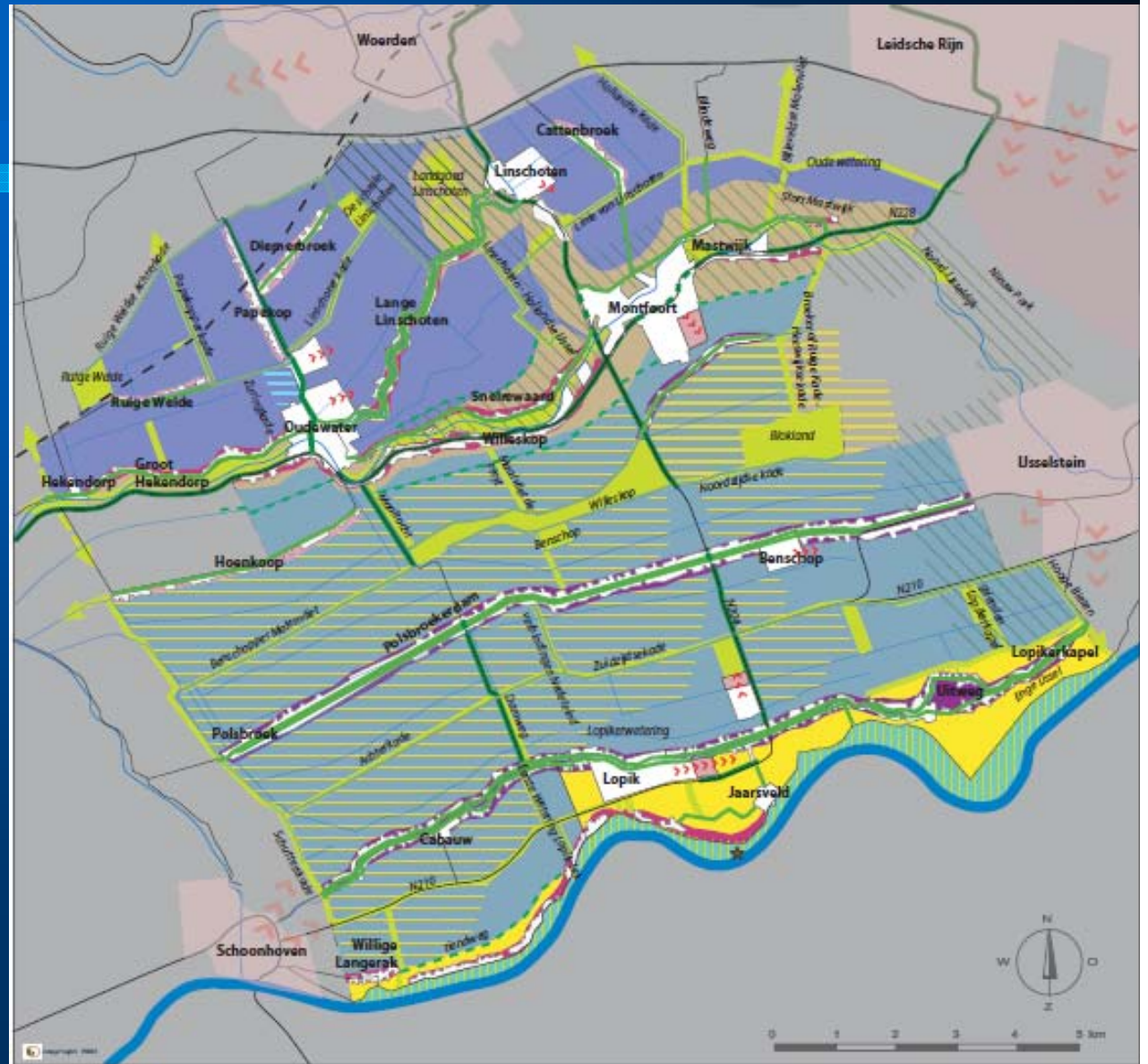
De nationale Ruimtelijke Hoofdstructuur omvat gebieden en netwerken, die voor de ruimtelijke structuur en het functioneren van Nederland van grote betekenis zijn. Voor deze elementen draagt het rijk dan ook in het algemeen een grotere verantwoordelijkheid dan daarbuiten. Ze staan voor complexe en/of kostbare opgaven die rijksbemoedening noodzakelijk maken. Het gaat in de stedelijke sfeer om elementen en opgaven, die voortkomen uit ontwikkelingen met betrekking tot de economie, de infrastructuur en de verstedelijking en uit het onderlinge

NL: Regional Spatial Strategy – Utrecht

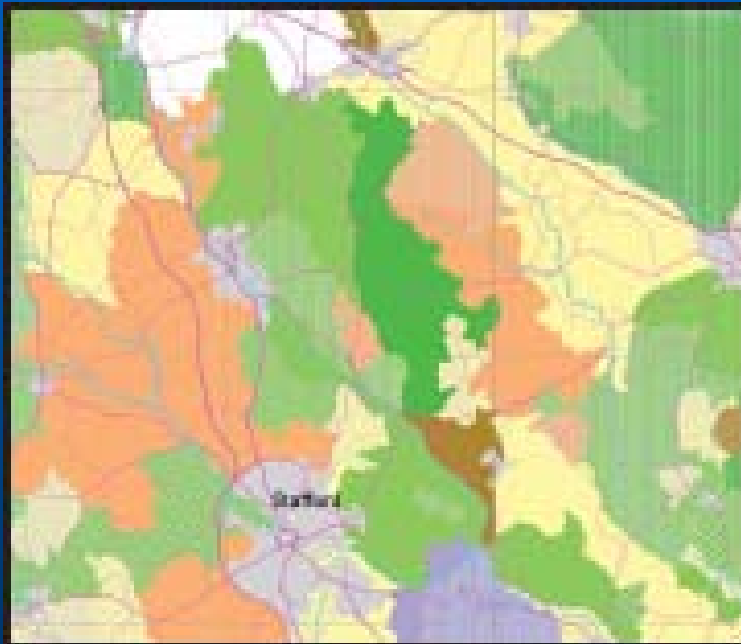


NL: Landscape Development Plan (LOP)










Lopik
Montfoort
Oudewater



England: Staffordshire Landscape Policy Zones map (extract)

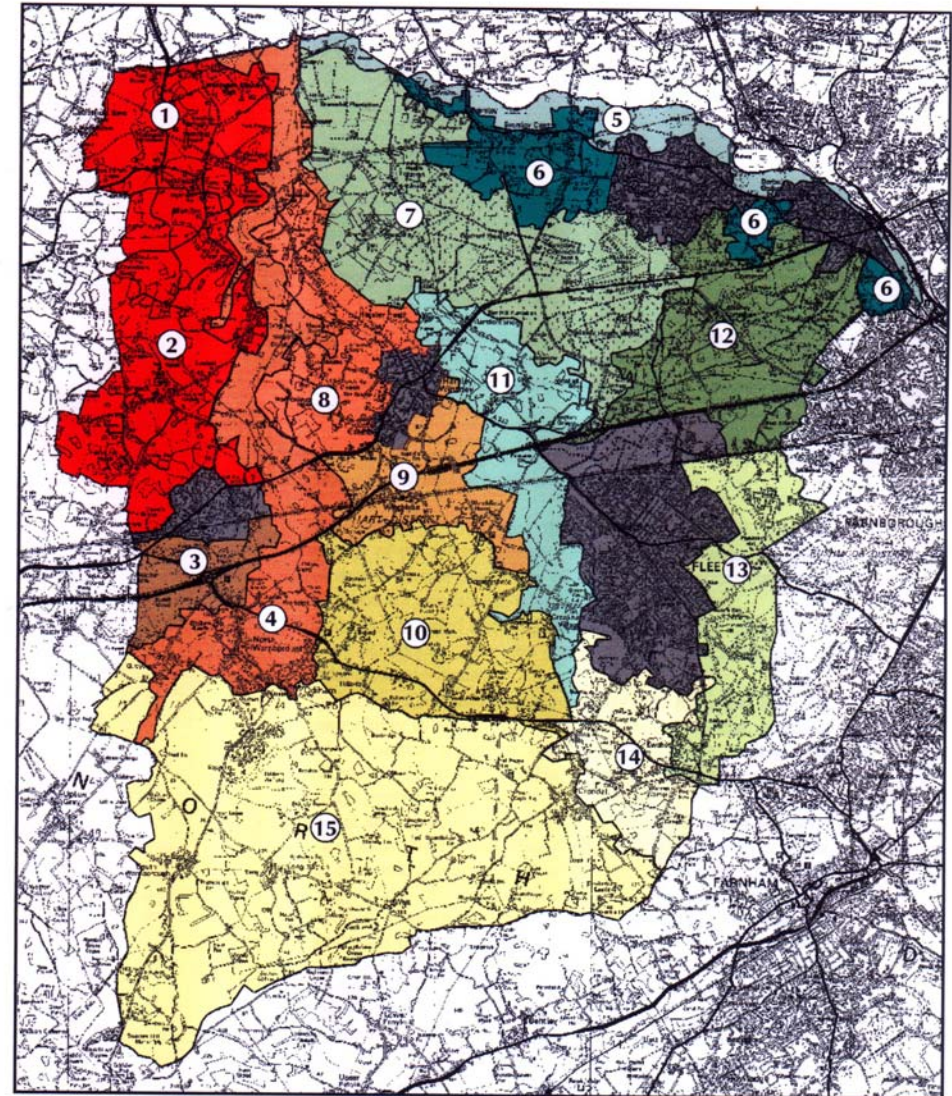


Landscape policy objectives

-  Landscape regeneration
-  Landscape restoration
-  Landscape enhancement
-  Landscape maintenance
-  Active landscape conservation
-  Areas of highest landscape sensitivity
-  Landscapes at risk of rapid loss of *(existing)* character and quality
-  Area of outstanding natural beauty
-  Areas of built character

England: Character-based development plan policies

Hart District



Key

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 Wellington | 5 Blackwater Valley | 9 Winchfield | 13 Tweseldown |
| 2 Tilney | 6 Firgrove | 10 Dogmersfield | 14 Redlands |
| 3 Bartley | 7 Bramshill | 11 Hart Valley | 15 Hart Downs |
| 4 Whitewater Valley | 8 Hazeley/ West Green | 12 Minley | |



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:25 000 map with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office.
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Figure 5

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Benchmarking Landscape Policy in NW-Europe

Country	Landscape & Spatial Planning Schemes	Key instruments (regional)	Strengths	Weaknesses
Netherlands	<i>Landscape Quality Agenda Nature for People, People for Nature (LNV) National Spatial Strategy</i>	<i>Landscape Development Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (Streekplan) VINEX (1990) Bestemmingsplan</i>	<i>Protection of specific sensitive sites; Concentration of urban development</i>	<i>Developers play significant role; ongoing landscape cluttering;</i>
NRW/DE	<i>Landscape Programme 1:200 000 to 500 000 National Spatial Development Plan</i>	<i>Landscape Framework Plan, Landscape Plan (1:5000 – 10 000), Green Space Dev.Plan Regional Strategy, General Zoning Plan, Building Zoning Plan</i>	<i>Strong integration between spatial and landscape planning; sectors cooperate well; landscape plan is binding in NRW</i>	<i>Bureaucratic-political system is rather slow; strong influence of local/regional politicians</i>
England/UK	<i>English Regional Planning Guidance Town and Countryside Planning Act (1990)</i>	<i>Regional Spatial Strategies Local Development Framework</i>	<i>Based on scientific approaches; LCA part of spatial planning</i>	<i>Only recommendations</i>
Flanders/BE	<i>Integrated area-specific approach 'spatial structural planning'</i>	<i>Basis: Landscape Atlas, tools: (i) protection, (ii) subsidies, (iii) heritage landscapes in RUPs</i>	<i>Atlas widely used, embedded in spatial planning, participatory, subsidiarity,</i>	<i>No practical experience yet, little cross-sector cooperation</i>
France	<i>Spatial Coherence Scheme</i>	<i>Landscape Atlas Landscape Plan (Groups of Municipalities)</i>	<i>Good examples for management plans</i>	<i>Landscape planning still rather isolated.</i>

EC Project

geoland²

geoland²
CIS Agri-Environmental Indicators
'Landscapes'

Wascher, D.M. , Hazeu, G. van Eupen, M. & van Doorn, A. 2010



EC Project geoland2

CIS AgriEnv aims at providing indicators on the basis of state-of-the-art HR remote sensing data allowing to:

- Assess both the beneficial and the harmful pressure of agriculture on the environment,
- Assess the impact of agriculture on water, soil, **landscapes** and biodiversity,
- Address both the European, national and regional scales.

Service AE-06: Agricultural land use changes as driving force for sustainability – Landscape (Service manager Alterra)						
Changes of landscape closedness/openness per region	Percentage/size of Landscape Closedness vs Landscape Openness per LANMAP2 units determined by the presence/absence of forest vegetation, thereby influencing the degree of openenn/closedness. Built-up (urban) are considered to contribute to "closedness".	High-risk areas inside EU-08, EU-09, EU-10, EU-15 (total 6.000 km ²)	Administrative/hydrographical/landscape (LANMAP2) units according to users'	2009 - 2011	Every 2 years	SAGE, geoland, GSE Land and BOSS4GMES for the development of the LMCS
Changes of land use diversity per landscape unit	Shannon index on landscape diversity for agricultural land use per LANMAP2-unit by tracking the evolution of indices of agricultural land use diversity as well as of selected landscape elements.	High-risk areas inside EU-08, EU-09, EU-10, EU-15 (total 6.000 km ²)	Administrative/hydrographical/landscape (LANMAP2) units according to users'	2009 - 2011	Every 2 years	SAGE, geoland, GSE Land and BOSS4GMES for the development of the LMCS
Changes of landscape heritage functions per landscape unit	Land use change characteristics in and adjacent to protected areas (IUCN Categories 4-6) and NUTS2/3 regions with high tourist visitor numbers	High-risk areas inside EU-08, EU-09, EU-10, EU-15 (total 6.000 km ²)	Administrative/hydrographical/landscape (LANMAP2) units according to users'	2009 - 2011	Every 2 years	SAGE, geoland, GSE Land and BOSS4GMES for the development of the LMCS



Agri-Environment Core Information Service **Policy Document**

Towards an Operational GMES

LANDSCAPE OPENNESS

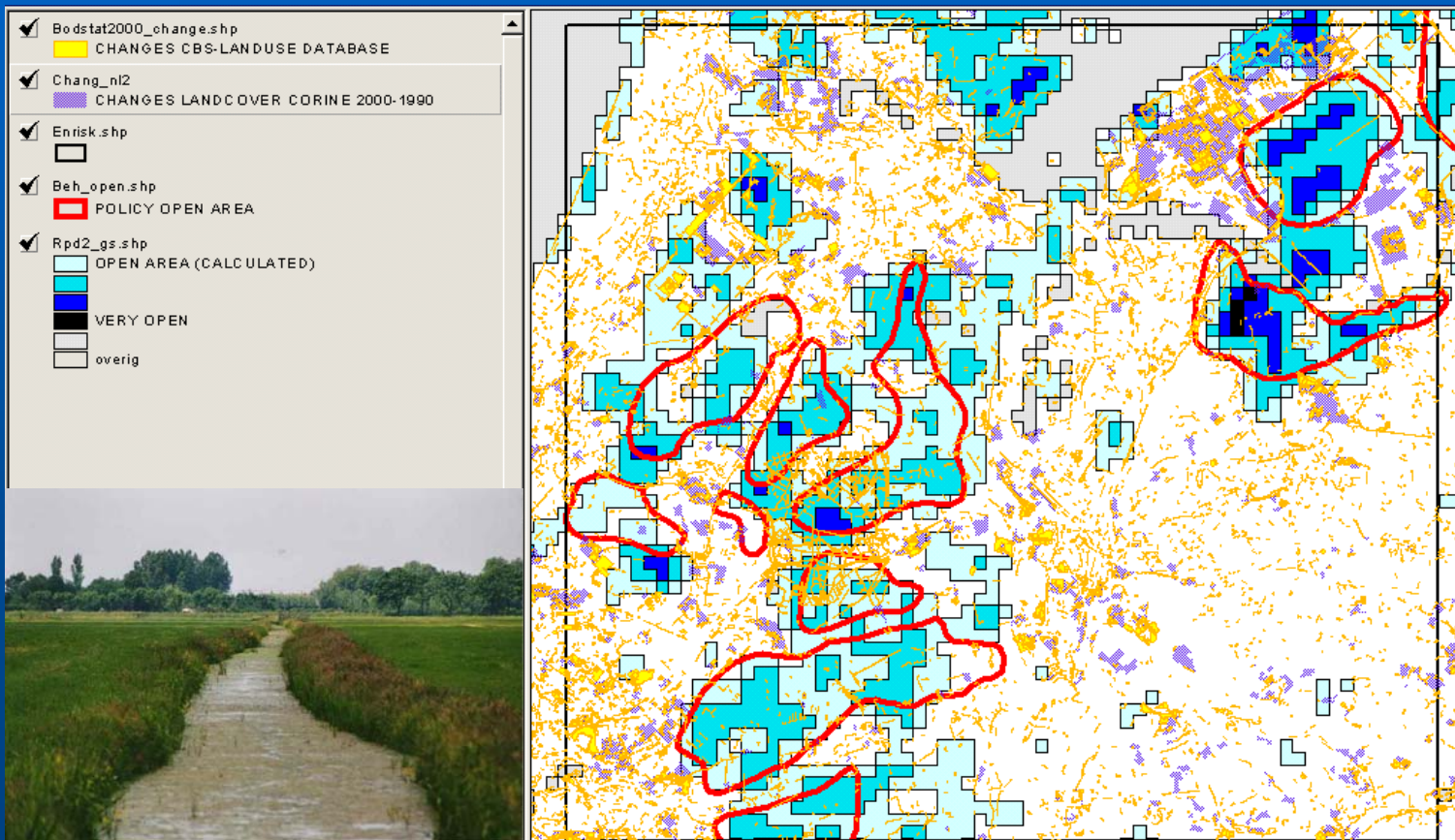
Land Monitoring

Core Service

Indicator title: **Changes of landscape closedness/openness per region**



geoland



Openness 1990-2000 (CBS-database & Image 2000)



Agri-Environment Core Information Service *Policy Document*

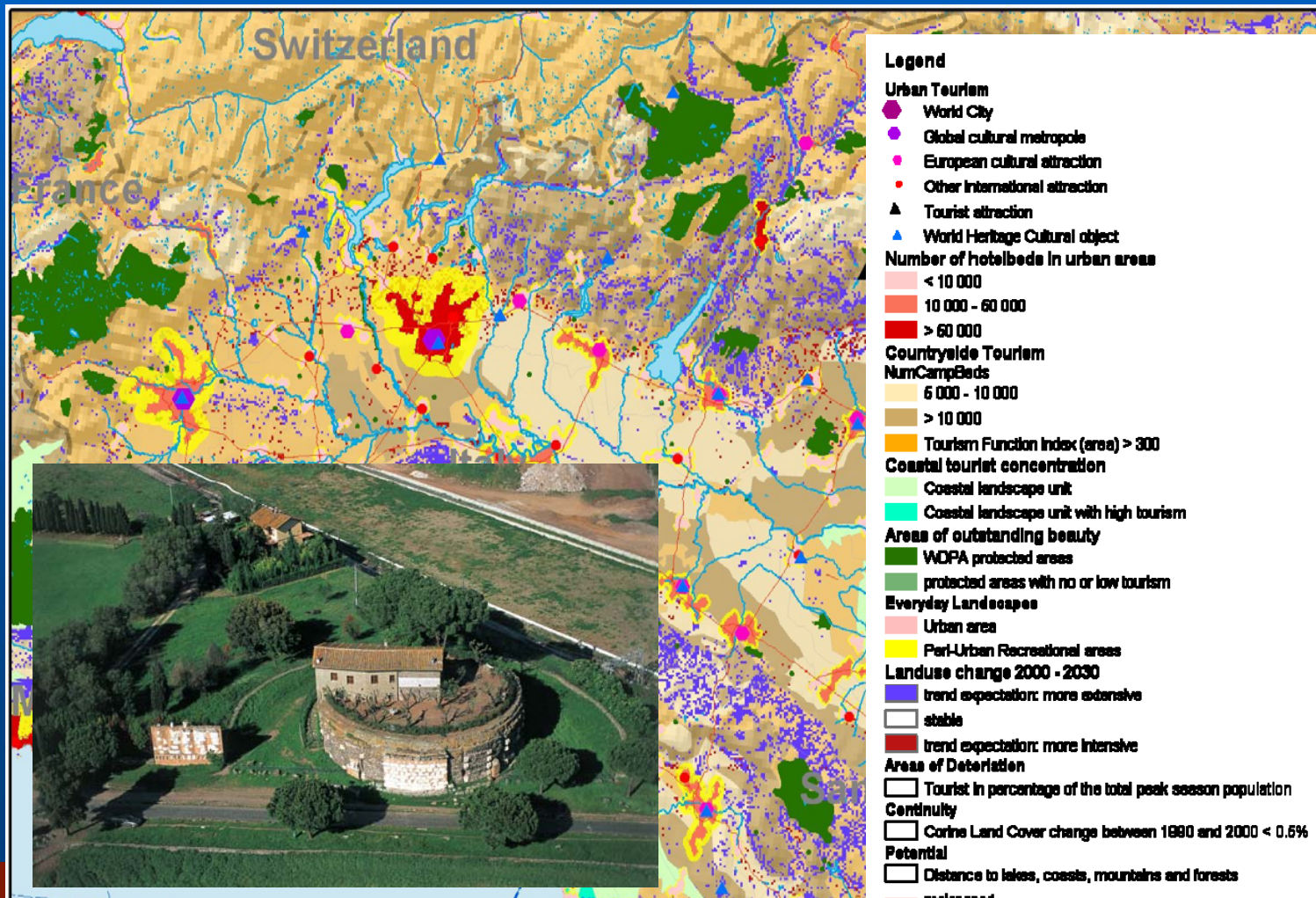
Towards an Operational GMES
Land Monitoring
Core Service

LANDSCAPE HERITAGE

Indicator title: Changes of landscape heritage functions per landscape



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Agri-Environment Core Information Service **Policy Document**

Towards an Operational GMES
Land Monitoring
Core Service

LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY

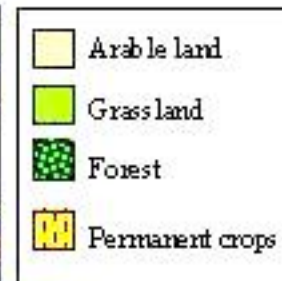
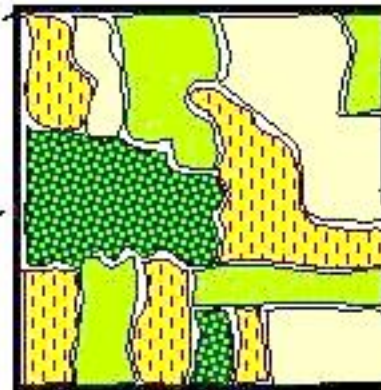
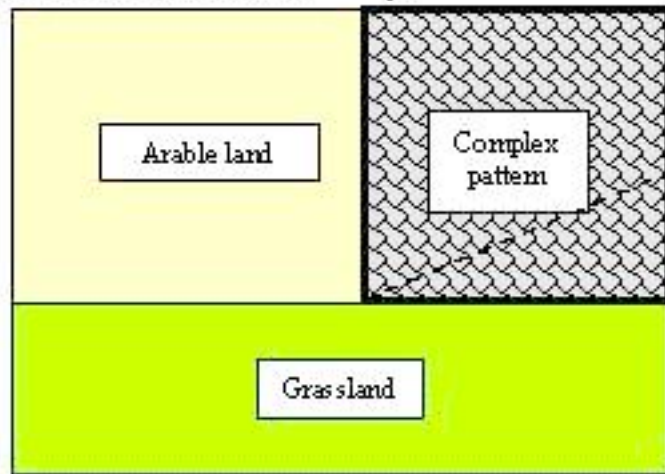
Indicator: Changes of land use diversity per landscape unit



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Corine Land Cover



Landscape Character as the Missing Link

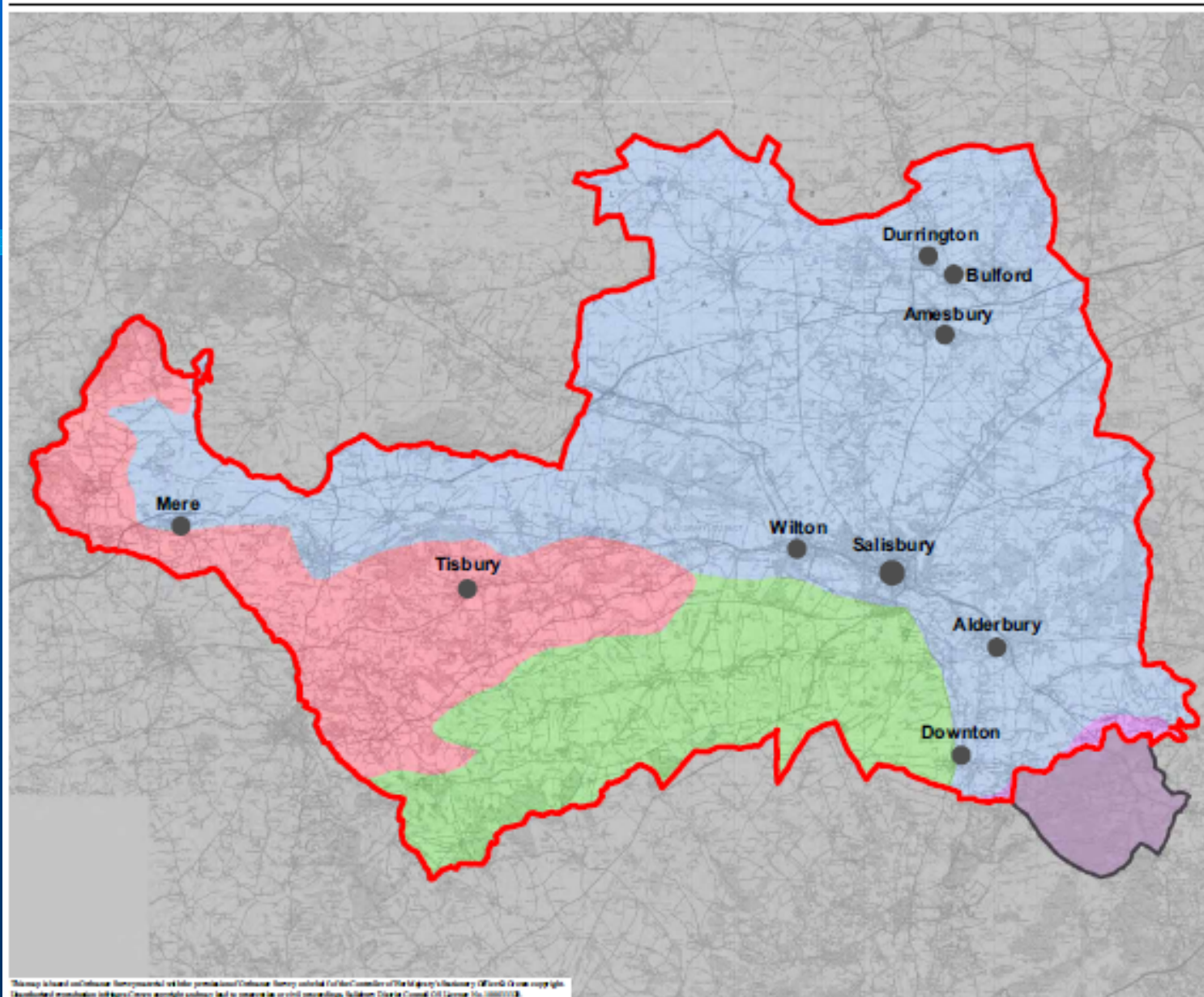


Landscape Character as the Missing Link

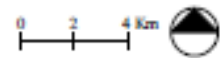
Landscape Character is a distinct and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.

Landscape Character Assessment is a way of identifying, classifying and mapping areas of distinctive character on the basis of holistic principles. As such, it can be a measure of *integration* and a reference for *modelling future landscapes*

Landscape Character Areas are pieces of land where biophysical conditions, historical and/or cultural processes have been recognised as cartographically defined territorial entities.



- KEY**
- 131 New Forest
 - 132 Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs
 - 133 Blackmoor Vale and the Vale of Wardour
 - 134 Dorset Downs and Cranborne Chase
 - Study Area Boundary
 - New Forest National Park within Salisbury District



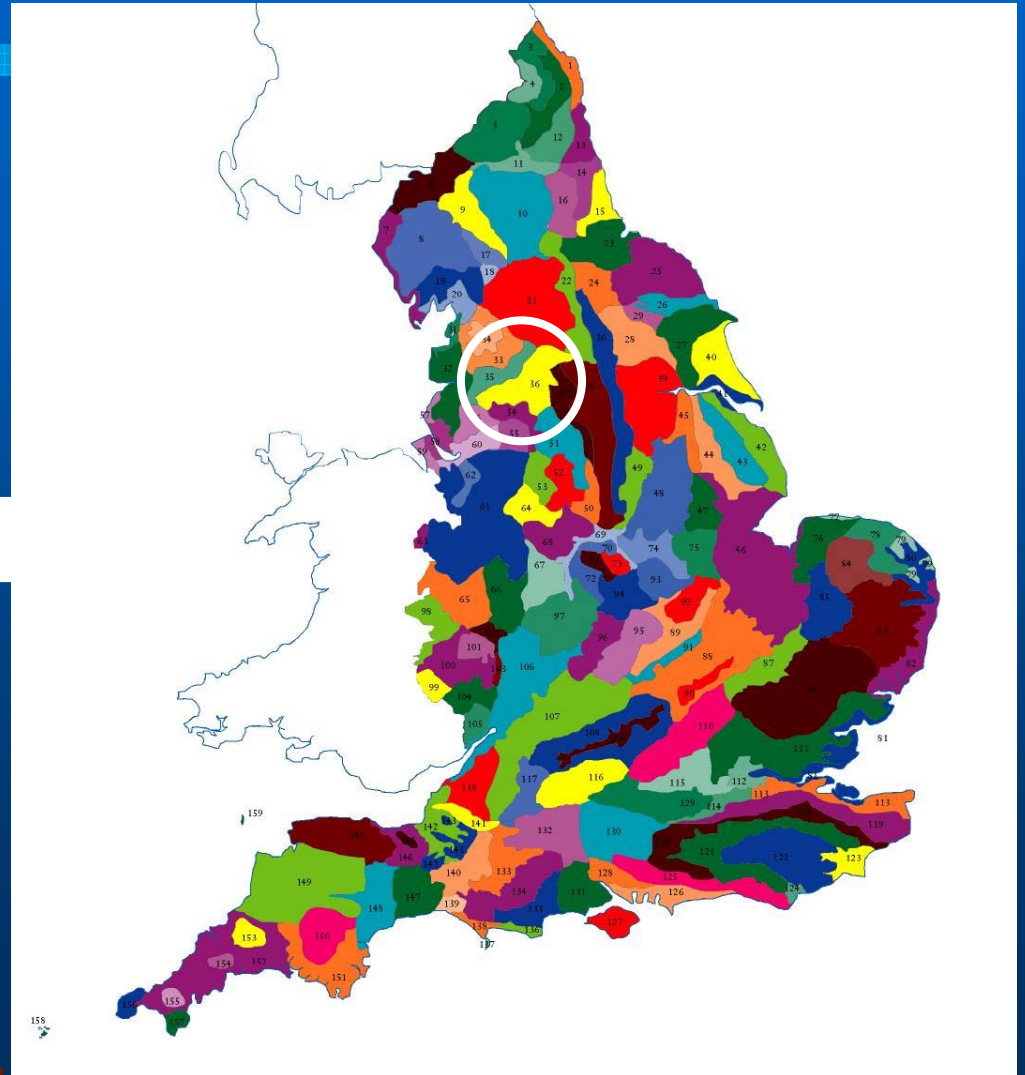
This map is based on Ordnance Survey data and is reproduced with the permission of Ordnance Survey under the terms of the Ordnance Survey Licence. All other content is the property of the authors. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the authors.

FIGURE 3.1
 JOINT CHARACTER AREAS
 IN THE STUDY AREA

Concepts & tools: mapping

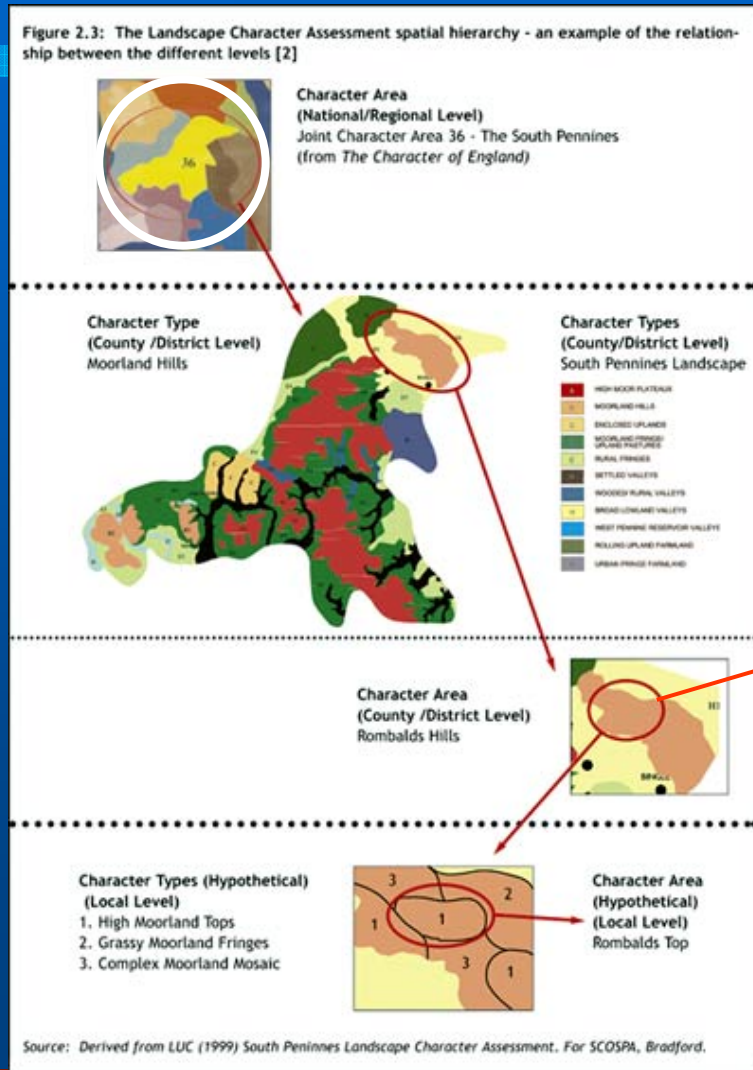
English Landscape Character Areas

**Character Area
definitions/
descriptions based
on biophysical and
cultural factors**

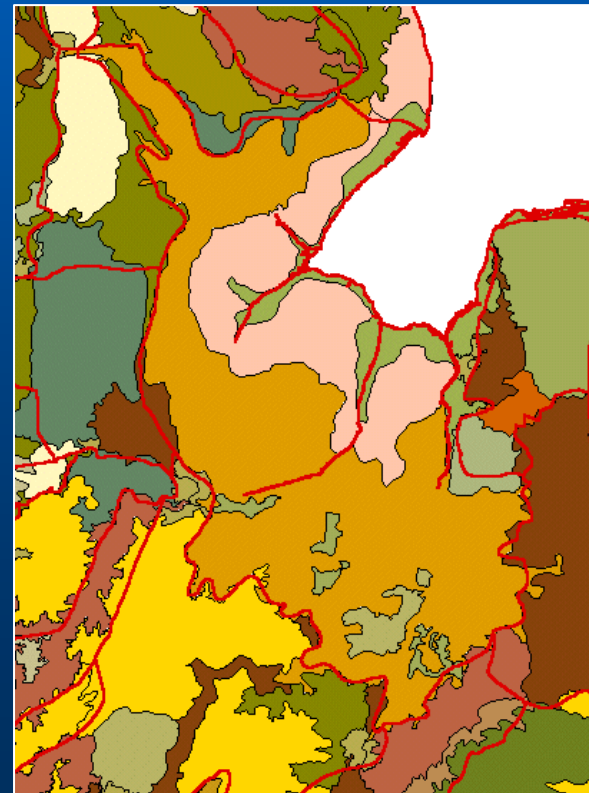


Concepts & tools: mapping

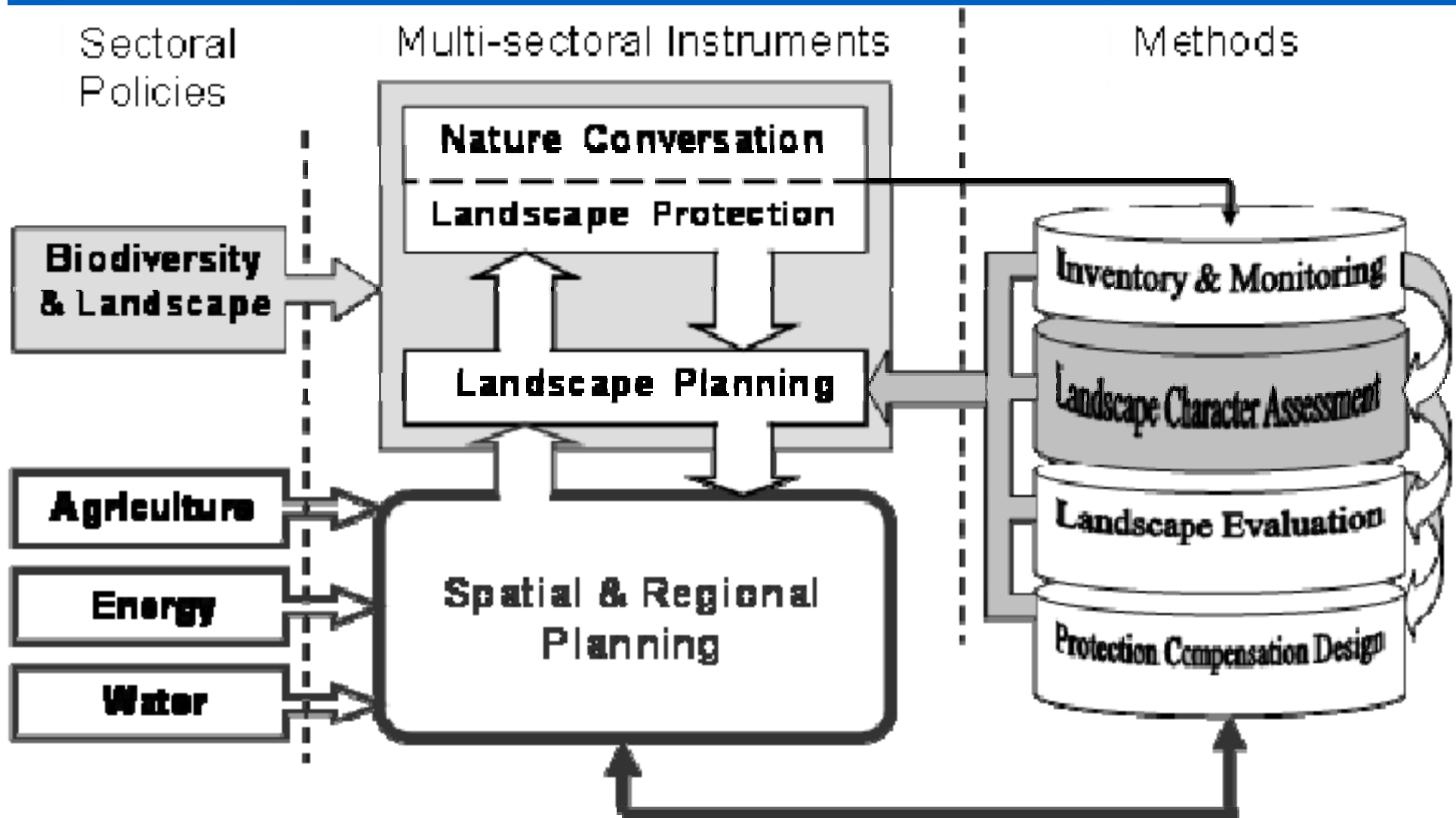
Figure 2.3: The Landscape Character Assessment spatial hierarchy - an example of the relationship between the different levels [2]



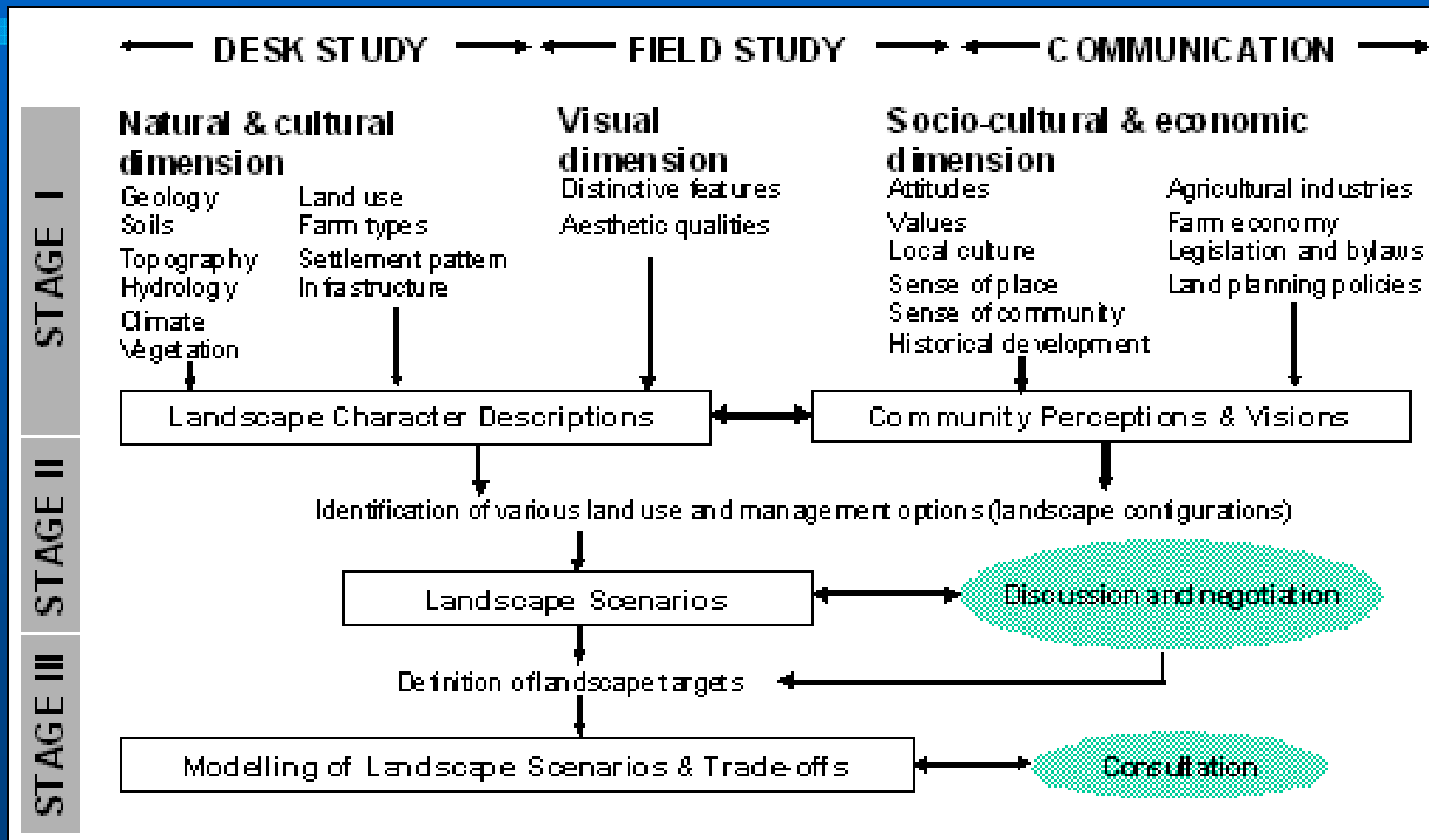
- New national landscape typology
- Systematic framework and approach linking scales
- Decision support



LCA in Planning



LCA - Method



Recommendations

- 1. Make national spatial references available for INSPIRE.** INSPIRE needs to take up the existing national and regional data sets deriving from spatial and landscape planning. Already now, several countries offer interactive websites.
- 2. Make use of INSPIRE-based European data such as CORINE, geoland2 or thematic layers (e.g. HNV) for regional assessments.** Only this can ensure that supra-regional and supra-national aspects are taken into account in landscape and regional planning.
- 3. Make use of LCA techniques as part of regional planning.** This allows to build region-wide consensus regarding landscape identity and future planning goals.



THANK YOU