

## Appendix E: Analysis of Tullamore Conference Papers in the context of the ELC Requirements

Conor Newman, Chairman, The Heritage Council	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Makes reference to the new draft national Monuments Act, which contains provisions for the designation of historic landscapes and provides a comprehensive list of qualities enjoyed by them (e.g.) association with events, persons or ideas of importance.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	Need to clarify the meaning of 'landscape' – it has become a potential source of ambiguity and confusion. Significance of landscape “as perceived by people”.
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	Landscape management does not just refer to iconic landscapes but refers to the principle of participation in informed decisions that affect quality of life of all on this island; a democratisation of spatial planning that is by the people and for the people.
	Art. 5.d	Integration	Emphasis on the convergence of culture and nature and the need to manage our landscapes in an integrated fashion.
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	Relates back to philosophers and the dissemination of thinking through media including, art, literature and performing arts.
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Makes reference to the Heritage Council’s Village Design Statements (VDSs) and Landscape Characterisation programmes and projects.
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	<i>"Sadly, if there is one lesson that history teaches us it is how seldom different cultures learn from one another. Mutual respect is a principle that all too often falls foul of the rough and tumble of international commerce".</i>
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	Makes reference to the Green Infrastructure philosophy. As above, also refers to the fact that mutual respect is all too often a principle that falls foul of the rough and tumble of international commerce.

European Landscape Convention		
Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Refers to the Act 8/2005 for the protection, management and planning of the landscape of Catalonia- it gives Catalan landscapes legal protection and establishes the corresponding instruments to confront the challenges and guarantee the quality of the landscape. The <i>Act of Catalonia (8/2005)</i> provides the government with instruments for legal recognition of landscape values and to promote actions for its preservation and improvement e.g. Landscape Catalogues and Landscape Directives.
Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	Definition in legislation covers <i>all</i> landscapes.
Art. 5.c	Public Participation	In preparing the Catalogues, mechanisms of public and social participation are envisaged for all the phases of preparation of the Catalogues (e.g. through working sessions and wide-ranging questionnaire).
Art. 5.d	Integration	
Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	One of the principle objectives of the Landscape Observatory is to increase the knowledge that Catalan society has of its landscape (e.g. they created a documentation Centre open to the general public). They have two collections of books and three electronic newsletters.
Art. 6.B	Training and Education	The Landscape Observatory organises seminars, courses, exhibitions and conferences, as well as publications and specific programmes of information and training on landscape policies. In conjunction with the Government of Catalonia, the Observatory has prepared teaching material for use in compulsory secondary education under the title ' <i>City, Territory and Landscape</i> '.
Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	Landscape catalogues, prepared by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, are a new instrument for the introduction of landscape targets into town and country planning and cross-sectoral policies in Catalonia, and in this way adopt the principles and strategies of action established in the European Landscape Convention promoted by the Council of Europe.
Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	Landscape Catalogues define the various types of landscapes in Catalonia, identify their values and state of preservation, and propose the quality objectives, which need to be met.
Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Landscape Catalogues: prepared by Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, these new instruments provide landscape targets for planning and sectoral policies in Catalonia. Landscape Directives: have a regulatory nature that incorporates the proposed landscape quality objectives in the town and country zoning plans.
Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	Through their web links they keep fully informed on, and share, new and emerging policies & programmes.
Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	The Landscape Observatory aims to stimulate scientific and academic collaboration in landscape matters, and exchanges of work and experiences between specialists and experts from universities and other academic and cultural institutions. The Observatory has established contacts on an international scale and plays an active part in the RECEP-ENELC, where the principle objectives are to encourage and exchange of experiences and methodologies on landscape matters.

Val, Kirby, Natural England	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Has clearly defined Policy & Legislative framework allowing UK Government to ratify.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	Natural England has adopted the ELC's definition of landscape.
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	
	Art. 5.d	Integration	Act as co-ordinator for U.K Government response – working with English Heritage and others in Wales & Scotland.
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	Paper identifies the challenge of quantifying the 'value' of the landscape.
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	Has character assessment on National scale – now mainstreamed in public policy.
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Natural England produced a <i>Character of England Landscape, Wildlife and Cultural Features Map in 2005</i> - subdivided England into 159 no. National Character Areas. Produced Implementation Framework for England and Action Plans.
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	

Monica Luengo, ICOMOS- IFLA	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	The World Heritage Convention became the first international legal instrument to recognise and protect cultural landscapes, with its three well-known categories: clearly defined landscapes designed and created intentionally by man, organically evolved landscapes and associative cultural landscapes.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	<i>"the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites is taken to mean the preservation and, where possible, the restoration of the aspect of natural, rural and urban landscapes and sites, whether natural or man-made, which have a cultural or aesthetic interest or form typical natural surroundings"</i> .
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	
	Art. 5.d	Integration	
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	Paper makes several references to Parties assessing the quality of the landscape and taking account of the 'value' assigned to them. <i>"The authenticity of our cultural resources lies in the identification, evaluation, and interpretation of their true values as perceived by our ancestors in the past and by ourselves now as an evolving and diverse community... The comprehensive cultural value of our heritage can be understood only through an objective study of history, the material elements inherent in the tangible heritage, and a deep understanding of the intangible traditions associated with the tangible patrimony"</i> .
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	<i>"Measures taken for the safeguarding of landscapes and sites should be both preventive and corrective..."</i>
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	The Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage 2 was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972. Currently, 184 no. nations have ratified the World Heritage Convention, and 878 no. sites in 140 no. countries had been placed on the World Heritage List. There are currently 890 no. World Heritage sites (689 no. cultural, 176 no. natural, and 25 no. mixed properties).
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	

John Walsh- Bere Island Conservation Plan	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	The process of developing the plan to the final document took from the 22nd September 2000 to the 18th of June 2003, included comprehensive public participation events.  The development of the <i>Bere Island Conservation Plan</i> can be characterised as a bottom-up process, in which islanders effectively created a greater role for themselves in the process.
	Art. 5.d	Integration	Policies from the plan were adopted by Cork County Council for the 2003 local area plan (LAP) and were also used for the other West Cork Islands.
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	The Bere Island Heritage Centre opened in July 2009 and the official opening will be on the 4th of August 2010.
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	The community of Bere Island has embraced this opportunity to document and plan for the future development of their island's unique human, natural, and cultural resources, and to ensure their future role as a viable and vibrant island community.
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	The Bere Island Project Group, in conjunction with the Heritage Council and Cork County Council prepared a conservation plan. The aim of the Conservation Plan was to assist the community in planning its future while protecting their heritage. Throughout the process of the development of the plan the island community were kept informed of discussions on the proposal through the circulation of meeting notes and through meetings, at which their support was also sought, before funding for the Conservation Plan was pursued.
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Quote taken from ESIN Interreg project which uses the Bere Island Conservation Plan as a best practice example: <i>"Empowering a small community to make a plan for its own future with the means for implementing it. The fate of most plans developed by a community without outside help is the shelf. The sustained involvement of the outside agencies as well as the financial support to employ a coordinator to implement the plan helps to ensure the plan is more than a paper exercise"</i>
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	Over the last number of years the Plan has been used as a best practice example in two European projects ESIN, which carried out 18 case studies across small islands of Europe and ISLA which was a transnational project which studied the role of government and stakeholder consultation to deal with island issues, including island tourism, and the cultural and natural landscape of islands.

Michael Davoren- Burren	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	
	Art. 5.d	Integration	
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	The LIFE Project is holistic in its approach and gives recognition and value to the farming community, allowing them to become architects of their own destiny.
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	Teagasc, National Parks and Wildlife, (NPWS) and Burren IFA came together as equal partners to apply for EU funding through the LIFE programme. In 2005, Dr Michéal O'Briain from the Nature and Biodiversity Unit of the Directorate General responsible for Environment in the European Commission stated that he viewed the Burren LIFE Project as a 'blueprint' for ensuring living rural communities in priority habitats and he noted that the Project was already a powerful tool in terms of the ongoing policy debate on the future of the Burren. Dr O'Briain noted that the 'Partnership Model' developed between the NPWS, Teagasc and the IFA was one of the best models of partnership that he had witnessed. It was an example for others to follow. The farming community of the Burren were leading the way in terms of conservation farming in Ireland.
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	Burren LIFE Project' (a five year project) researched and implemented a range of 'farming for conservation' practices'. Burren farmers contributed the ideas, skills, and physical work on the ground, and the time required to implement the team's findings.

Frank Nugent- Irish Upland Council	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Since the Irish Upland Forum's inception in 1995, there have been many political and socio-economic changes at local, national and EU level. Progress has been made in the resolution of some of the issues identified at the Galway conference through changes in various farm policies, LEADER initiatives, and publication of the National Countryside Recreation Strategy, while new issues and challenges have emerged.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	The local consultation process for the 'Challenges, changes and opportunities' research project is being undertaken in order to obtain a comprehensive view of the upland issues within each geographic area from various perspectives. Ideas on the future of the upland economy, how farm incomes can be maintained, improved or supported, how community living can be enhanced, and how challenges of integration are best resolved are being explored with the local people. The findings will be presented at public workshops. The IUF's view is that the process required to achieve successful sustainable management of upland areas must be based on the involvement of fully inclusive locally based partnership fora.
	Art. 5.d	Integration	
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	Paper acknowledges that the same piece of upland is viewed in different ways by different people depending on their perspective, interest, and lifestyle. This difference in perspective is what we must be aware of, learn to understand, and respect in our desire to create sustainable management systems.
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	IUF commissioned the 'Challenges, Changes and Opportunities in the Irish Uplands' research project, which commenced in February 2009. The project is currently zoning in on three upland areas: North Sligo / North Leitrim uplands, The Comeragh Mountains in County Waterford, and The Twelve Bens and Benchoonas of north-west Connemara.
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Paper discusses some of the constraints to successful implementation of a management plan- <i>"Within the participatory planning structure each stakeholder group primarily pursues its own goals. Problems arise when the pursuance of one stakeholder group's goals is at variance with others"</i> .
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	

Bernard Guiheneuf- Director, Parc de Briere	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	The law allowing the establishment of the French Regional Parks was published in 1967 and the first Park was established in 1969.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	The Regional Nature Parks project requires extensive consultation bringing together all elected members, NGOs, the services of the State, the residents leading to validation by Central Government through the Regional Government. Significance of the Charter and its ongoing review.
	Art. 5.d	Integration	Regional parks integrate all aspects of sustainable development in their work.
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	Clear role to promote awareness and encourage others to do so.
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	Carried out through an area, a contract and a project.
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Objectives supported by National Regional and Local Finance and participation.
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information (e.g. research)	

Heather Thomson- Parks Canada	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Designated as a National Historic Site of Canada, as a Canadian Heritage River, and as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Council of Europe in Florence Italy in 2000 and came into force in 2004. In Canada, various organisations including Parks Canada and the National Capital Commission were developing frameworks and definitions at that time that could be applied to the Canadian context.
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	Canadian Heritage Rivers System operates in a spirit of cooperation and public support, as opposed to one using regulatory mechanisms. However, through the public engagement that led to the designation in 2000, many important initiatives were launched to support improved stewardship of the waterway.
	Art. 5.d	Integration	
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	Paper makes several references to opening dialogue on landscape values- Beginning in 2008, a new initiative called the Rideau Corridor Landscape Strategy has gradually been taking shape. A wide range of partners are committed to this Strategy to develop a coordinated approach to sustainable planning; to serve as a foundation for cooperation between First Nations, municipal, provincial, federal governments and others; and to raise awareness about the values of the Rideau Canal corridor and promote new ways of thinking about development.
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	Working in partnership across organisations and opening dialogue on the values of the waterway and its landscape has prompted an initiative called the Rideau Corridor Landscape Strategy. This Strategy represents both the culmination of collective effort over many years and a new opportunity to forge a sustainable future for the landscape of the Rideau Corridor.
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	In 2000, a Commemorative Integrity Statement was developed for the canal as a management tool. It articulated values both on the canal lands and those beyond Parks Canada's jurisdictional borders, recognising that the historical landscape contributed to the site's national significance. Beginning in 2008, a new initiative called the Rideau Corridor Landscape Strategy has gradually been taking shape. A wide range of partners are committed to this Strategy to develop a coordinated approach to sustainable planning.
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	

Ian Jardine and Simon Brooks, Scottish Natural Heritage	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	<i>National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000</i> . Scotland learned from, but did not simply duplicate, the established approach in England and Wales. The main statutory designation to protect landscapes in Scotland is the National Scenic Area. There are 40 no. NSAs, identified in the late 1970s.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	One key audience for Scotland's Landscape Charter are the public, and the increasing prominence given to their role provides challenges for organisations like SNH. Also makes reference to PlaceBook Scotland project (a web-based project covering Scotland's landscape and a sense of place)
	Art. 5.d	Integration	Scotland's Landscape Charter.
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	In 2006, Scottish Natural Heritage established the Scottish Landscape Forum. This brought together a group of public and non-governmental bodies with a common interest in the future wellbeing, management, and use of Scotland's landscape resource.
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	Paper discusses the establishment of Scotland's Landscape Charter. The Charter is intended as a prompt to encourage interest and activity. It provides a framework to which any individual, community or organisation can refer if they value the quality of their landscapes, and want to see practical steps taken to safeguard or improve it, with high quality development, located in the right place.
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	One project that is seeking to deliver a range of objectives is the Central Scotland Green Network, now identified as a national project in the National Planning Framework. The aim is to achieve a step change in environmental quality across central Scotland, with its largely industrial past. It aims to deliver a more attractive physical environment that will encourage investment and economic growth, improve the quality of life of local residents, increase opportunities for physical activity and recreation, and enhance biodiversity.
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Scotland-wide coverage of landscape character assessments (LCAs), provide a systematic analysis of our landscapes. Also, in 2005, SNH published its Landscape Policy Framework, a statement of approach that set out four principles in line with the Convention's approach: 1. Scotland's landscapes are a shared responsibility; 2. All landscapes deserve attention; 3. Landscapes will continue to change; and 4. Landscapes deserve greater care.
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information (e.g. research)	SNH commissioned a study of good practice from countries implementing the ELC, undertaken by ICPL in Aberystwyth.

Gerry Boyle- Director, Teagasc	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Refers to Cross Compliance, Disadvantaged Area Payments, Natura 2000, and forestry and agri-environmental schemes- <i>"Lessons can and have been learned from past policies resulting in undesirable landscape effects. Headage payments, for example, encouraged overstocking of sheep on upland peatlands, which resulted in overgrazing, loss of vegetation, and soil erosion"</i> . A major impact of the Rural Environment Protection Scheme (REPS) when introduced in July 1994 was the protection of hedgerows. Hedgerows and drains on all farms receiving direct payments may soon become protected as landscape features under GAEC.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	
	Art. 5.d	Integration	Teagasc has had significant positive influence on the development of quality farm buildings. Controlled by planning law and encouraged by grant aid, progress has been made in recent years encouraging building design, colour, and landscaping in tune with the locality.
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	Research has shown REPS to have been directly instrumental in protecting both known and previously unrecorded archaeological features (Sullivan, 2006) and through its training courses has increased awareness of archaeological features amongst planners and farmers alike.
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Paper refers to a report for The Heritage Council which recommended that LCAs be used as a targeting and monitoring framework for REPS (Martin and Farmer, 2006)
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	Teagasc has an influence on the landscape through its Farm Advisory and Training Services and through its Research Programme. Research at Johnstown Castle in Wexford and the Rural Economy Research Centre in Athenry generates new technology and policy information to support the competitiveness and sustainability of Irish agriculture and to enhance the landscape and quality of life in rural Ireland. Examples of Teagasc Best Practice projects are the Lough Melvin Project in Leitrim and the Agricultural Catchments Programme. Researchers and advisers working closely with farmers at catchment scale facilitate the sharing of information and experience, thus speeding up knowledge dissemination and maximising its impact.

Dr Mary Kelly- EPA	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Paper discusses the reform of CAP- farmers now have an incentive to focus more clearly on exploiting market-driven farming opportunities, including the production of energy crops (e.g. oilseed rape, cereals, hemp (annual crops) and willow, miscanthus, and reed canary grass (perennial crops). Also refers to the EU Biofuels Directive (2003/30/ EC)- sets a target of replacing 5.75 % of all transport fossil fuels (petrol and diesel) with biofuels by 2010. The intended effect is to disallow fuels produced on land 'with recognised high biodiversity value', such as forests and nature protection areas (CEU, 2003). The paper also highlights the effects of the pilot tax relief schemes for selected resorts (In 2006 approximately 60 % of the population were living in the coastal zone, that is, less than 10 km from the coast). Paper also refers to SEA directive requirements.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	
	Art. 5.d	Integration	Greater Dublin Area needs land use guidance and appropriate zoning if it is going to achieve a more sustainable form of development in the period up to 2025. This guidance needs to be integrated in to planning policy. Paper refers to NSS and states that Spatial planning is strengthened by the integration of plans at national, regional, and local levels. To achieve these goals it will be necessary to confront the pressures exerted at local level and ensure that local planning decisions are in line with regional planning guidelines adopted by regional authorities.
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	Paper refers to NSS and the need for local planning policies to be consistent with the objectives of both national and regional planning frameworks- makes specific reference to rural settlements.
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Identifies the main outcomes of the REPS scheme- encourages farmers to enhance the environment through a range of actions including reduced use of fertilisers and pesticides, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, as well as improved water quality. The Forest Service is implementing Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) with a view to ensuring sustainably managed forests. The Code of Best Forest Practice sets out best practice in all stages of the forest management cycle.
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	Information on land cover is mainly derived from a series of spatial datasets provided as part of EU initiatives and national research projects- (e.g. CORINE and MOLAND datasets).

Shaun Quinn- Fáilte Ireland	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	<i>"While our planning system is meant to provide us with a degree of control over factors which we can influence, the truth is that we are currently managing landscape change in a piecemeal fashion, and our landscape is too important an economic asset to allow this to continue...The introduction of the European Landscape Convention almost ten years ago, was intended to enable us to deal with landscape change in a more conscious and plan led fashion."</i>
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	Highlights the difficult task to secure public understanding and support for landscape: use of "Why we go on holiday slide?".
	Art. 5.d	Integration	See first point above.
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	Fáilte Ireland hosts the EDEN competition in Ireland. The theme this year was 'Tourism and Protected Areas' and the objective was to highlight tourist destinations which are based upon a protected area and in which the local community has developed a vibrant tourism offering without compromising the quality, character and distinctiveness of the protected area.
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	Research carried out by Fáilte Ireland on the assessment of County Development Plans found that no two local authorities use the same methodology in identifying, designating, and mapping their scenic landscapes, scenic routes and their views and prospects.
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	During the summer of 2009, Fáilte Ireland has been undertaking primary research in our main markets to try to better understand how our visitors wish to engage with our landscape.
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Fáilte Ireland has been an active participant in Comhairle na Tuaithe which has sought to find a resolution to the issue of public access to land- 1,200 farmers in a walks scheme, through which they receive a payment to maintain walks. Fáilte Ireland has developed 130 looped walks as part of a Looped Walks Programme which is currently in its third year of operation. Advocates implementing the recommendations of the Feasibility Study to Identify Scenic Landscape in Ireland
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	Over the last 15 years, Fáilte Ireland has also published two significant reports dealing with tourism and landscape. The first, which was published by Bord Fáilte in 1996, in partnership with An Taisce, is entitled Tourism and the Landscape: Landscape Management by Consensus. The second report, published by Fáilte Ireland in 2007 is a Feasibility Study to Identify Scenic Landscapes in Ireland. The research found that no two local authorities use the same methodology in identifying, designating, and mapping their scenic landscapes, scenic routes and their views and prospects.

Dr Caro-lynn Ferris, Countryside Activities Network	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	Fundamental in reaching recreational potential
	Art. 5.d	Integration	Trails require integration in to landscape and in to wider economic policy objectives
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	Paper considers how recreational trails can 'add value' to landscapes and the importance of good planning and design in this process.
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Cites the footpath management work done by the National Trust in the Mourne as an excellent example of work which has 'added value' to the landscape. Also draws attention to where poorly conceived management can be detrimental to the landscape
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	Paper refers to research undertaken by QUB involving geomorphological and hazard mapping illustrating stability along the Giant's Causeways paths.

Pat Gallagher, Offaly County Council	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Paper cites Section 10 of the <i>Planning and Development Act, 2000</i> , which prescribes that a mandatory objective in a County Development Plan is for <i>'the preservation of the character of the landscape... including the preservation of views and prospects and the amenities of places and features of natural beauty or interest'</i> . Schedule 1 of the Act allows a discretionary objective within Development Plans for 'Preserving the character of the landscape, including views and prospects'.The 2000 Act provides for designation of areas by way of a Special Amenity Area Order – for example Howth Head. The order can include objectives for the preservation and enhancement of the character of the area or for the prevention or limitation of development. Section 204 of the 2000 Act provides for the designation of Landscape Conservation Areas which can in the first instance de-exempt development which otherwise would not require planning permission but whose prime aim is to preserve special landscapes. Ministerial regulations are required to bring such de-exemptions into place and there are no Landscape Conservations Areas in place as yet.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	Paper discusses the issue of ownership of the landscape and ownership of landscape protection policies- cites the examples of Kilcormac and Pullough VDS - <i>"The challenge therefore for projects such as landscape studies is to secure an outcome, (for example effective policies/actions) and to secure ownership"</i> .Paper advocates a top-down National Landscape characterisation, which would provide the framework for bottom up LCAs- this approach would increase buy-in from local authorities.
	Art. 5.d	Integration	
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	Paper notes that, when adjoining local authorities are undertaking landscape characterisation and policy decisions, the 'value' apportioned to a landscape straddling administrative boundaries may be considerably different on either side of the boundary thus making integrated bottom-up policy making difficult.
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	Paper discusses the potential outputs of the proposed NLS - It is necessary that such a protection framework would provide a universal method of assessing 'what' landscapes are present within individual local authority areas. The resulting work by the local authorities would then be essentially an exercise of characterisation and therefore value free. The national framework would also need to give a national picture of 'how valuable' the different landscape types are and this will be value laden and therefore more difficult politically. The final step is to make judgements about sensitivity and capacity and consistent application at local authority level will be dependent on clear and strong national landscape guidance.
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Discusses the role of Local Authority Heritage Plans (non-statutory) as potential instruments for identifying landscape assets. Offaly has taken the approach of looking at landscape character types, rather than a full-blown LCA. These landscape types are identified in the County Development Plan as bogs, uplands, river callows etc.- this was viewed as a "pragmatic approach in the absence of a national solution".
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	

Colin Murphy- Wicklow Uplands Council	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	The founders of the Wicklow Upland Council were inspired by Local Agenda 21 Principles: ' <i>...governments should invite non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to be involved in making policies and decisions on sustainable development...'</i> '; ' <i>NGOs...will require significant additional funding to help them contribute to sustainable development...</i> '
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	Paper makes reference to the need for a working definition of 'Landscape'.
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	Paper discusses the difficulties and constraints surrounding on the quest to find consensus on landscape management matters.
	Art. 5.d	Integration	
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	Touches on the need to maintain excellent and open means of communication.
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	Wicklow Uplands Council works with local schools and youth programmes.
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	Differing views on how landscape is to be managed, and by whom, are issues that the Wicklow Upland Council must address.
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	Wicklow Uplands Council has committed itself to engaging in a number of programmes and projects around visitor activity and tourism, most recently, contributing to the development of the <i>County Wicklow Outdoor Recreation Strategy</i> . This studies how outdoor recreation activity can be developed and managed in ways that maximise the economic, social and health benefits for local residents and visitors, whilst <u>minimising negative impacts</u> .
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Frustrated by lack of resources and lack of long-term structural security to do work.
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	Maintains links with EUROPARC.
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	

Dr Loreto Guinan- Meath County Council	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Paper sets the context of the Tara-Skryne Landscape Management Framework in the context of the ELC, the <i>Planning and Development Acts 2000-2009</i> and the <i>County Meath Development Plan 2007-2013</i> .
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	This pilot project is being carried out in consultation with the local community and stakeholders.
	Art. 5.d	Integration	In March 2007, Meath County Council adopted the County Development Plan 2007-2013, which proposed to designate 'the historic Tara Skryne area as a 'Landscape Conservation Area' under the provisions of Section 204 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2000</i> .
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	Phase 2 of the project includes: 1. Raising awareness & understanding of the Tara-Skryne Landscape; 2. Consultation and engagement with the local community and stakeholders in a participative manner; 3. Establishing a project website to publicise the project, interface with the public and stakeholders and report on progress; and 4. Identifying benefits to partners arising from designation in the economic, social and environmental spheres of activity.
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	One of the key objectives of the pilot Tara-Skryne project is to agree, after consultation, the criteria to define the character and values of the Tara-Skryne Landscape.
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	This 'pilot' project will implement the policies and objectives of the <i>County Meath Development Plan 2007-2013</i> and can be considered as part the emerging National Landscape Strategy (NLS) committed to in the Programme for Government 2007-2012. The experience gained and the issues arising will provide a central input into the development of this strategy.
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	In 2005, the Heritage Council proposed that the designation of a Landscape Conservation Area for the Tara Skryne Landscape under the provisions of Section 204 of the <i>Planning and Development Act, 2000</i> offered the 'opportunity to develop a model with national application in the introduction of a national landscape strategy'.
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	The paper cites the work of the Discovery Programme- The programme sought to introduce a range of modern non-invasive survey techniques and to bring together historians, anthropologists, archaeologists, linguists and literary critics in an interdisciplinary approach.

Terry O'Regan- Landscape Alliance Ireland	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Legislation needs to be indicative rather than prescriptive. It needs to empower and enable  The legislation, strategies and instruments put in place to implement the Irish National Landscape Strategy should endeavour in accordance with the spirit of the Irish constitution to address the concerns of citizens individually and communally with regard to landscape.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	That in the ELC people are central to the definition of landscape.
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	Participation, awareness-raising, and engagement with landscape must take place in parallel with legislation, regulation, and research. Encourages the use of the 'Landscape Circle' as a community resource and effective participative planning tools.
	Art. 5.d	Integration	Paper advocates the use of the 'Landscape Circle' to encourage people to appreciate the wonderful diversity of the local landscape and to use the information gained to engage in more creative planning processes and lead to us construct more interesting and stimulating motorways, settlements and spaces.
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	The Landscape Circle template specifically addresses the need for awareness raising.
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	Very important to undertake training and education at a local level.
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	The LAI 'Marking Progress' template is an initiative to encourage implementation of the European Landscape Convention throughout Europe where we assign values to the articles requiring action within the convention. Article 5 and Article 6 are seen as the most critical measures in the ELC.
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	Introduces the concept of the 'Landscape Circle'- a simple scoping tool to assist communities, individuals, groups and researchers in undertaking landscape studies.

Dolan et al- University College Cork	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Paper emphasises the significance of Art 10 EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC- which encourages the establishment of corridors between designated conservation areas. In 2006 the NRA published ' <i>A Guide to Landscape Treatments on National Road Schemes</i> ' which espoused national policy in relation to landscape planning and design for national road schemes. Since this time, an ecological landscape design approach has been deployed which integrates the principles of landscape architecture and landscape ecology in an effort to address the retention and restoration of landscape quality, as per the European Landscape Convention and the EU Habitats Directive.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	
	Art. 5.d	Integration	
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	The NRA has adopted the certification process that is in place for the Native Woodland Scheme in order to ensure that Irish indigenous plant material would be utilised on national road schemes in tree and shrub treatments.
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	The SIMBIOSYS project, which commenced in April 2008, involves multidisciplinary research across three Irish research institutions: University College Cork (UCC), Trinity College Dublin (TCD) and University College Dublin (UCD) and focuses on the sectoral impacts of bioenergy crops road landscape treatments and aquaculture on biodiversity. Ninety roadside sites are being sampled on the N21, N22, and the N25 road networks along a 305km long East to West transect of the Island of Ireland; from Tralee, Co. Kerry to Rosslare in Wexford.

Andrew Cooper, University of Ulster	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Bemoan lack of meaningful ICZM policy and plan.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	Highlights what a “coastal landscape” consists of.
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	
	Art. 5.d	Integration	
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	Highlights significance of coastal landscape in public mind including iconic coastal features such as the Giants Causeway.
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Advocates the proactive approach to coastal management by utilising proper land-use zonings and improved enforcement of County Development Plan policies in ROI and Area Plans in Northern Ireland.
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	Need to highlight threats to significant cultural heritage sites.

John Landy- Coillte	European Landscape Convention		
	Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	1980s saw an increase in afforestation in the private sector in response to European Union and Irish Government financial incentives for farmers and other investors.
	Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
	Art. 5.c	Public Participation	Coillte has a landscape policy aimed at landscape protection and enhancement through its management practices, which include participation from the general public, local, and regional authorities Forest Service through the consultation process in the Forest Management Plan.
	Art. 5.d	Integration	Landscape planning is fully integrated into each Forest Management Plan taking into account environmental, social, and economic policies as outlined in Part D, Article 5 – General Measures.
	Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	
	Art. 6.B	Training and Education	District foresters within Coillte began receiving training 15 years ago in forest landscape design from Simon Bell, a recognised forest landscape architect. Courses are run every autumn with Simon Bell on new aspects on design. These courses include policy, protection, management, and planning.
	Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	Coillte, with a view of improving its landscapes, identifies Landscape Units, assesses the characteristics of each, and outlines objectives, opportunities, and constraints.
	Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	Landscape quality objectives are consulted on during the Forest Management Plan review process. Once the final Forest Management Plans are agreed by all, these plans incorporating landscape design will be implemented.
	Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	
	Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	
	Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	



European Landscape Convention		
Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Paper provides the background policy context to the ELC and addresses the objectives of the Convention.
Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
Art. 5.c	Public Participation	Contracting parties to the ELC undertake to encourage public participation in the decision making processes that affect the landscape.
Art. 5.d	Integration	
Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	Makes reference to the Council of Europe Landscape Award - the award will be conferred for the first time in October 2009.
Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	The paper makes reference to " <i>mobilising those concerned in order to reach a better knowledge of landscape, guiding the work of landscape identification and evaluation through exchanges of experience and methods between the Parties at a European level</i> ".
Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	Paper stresses the need to define quality objectives for the landscape, which have been identified and evaluated, after in-depth consultation with the public.  <i>"While each citizen should of course contribute to preserving the quality of the landscape, it is the responsibility of the public authorities to define the general framework in which this quality can be secured".</i>
Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	Measures taken since the Convention was drafted include Recommendation CM/Rec (2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers of Member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the ELC.
Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	Makes reference to co-operation at international level in catering for the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes. The Council of Europe organises this co-operation through the Conferences on the ELC and the meetings of the Workshops of the implementation of the ELC.
Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	

European Landscape Convention		
Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Should target a spatial pattern where people and nature move with sufficient spatial separation to sustain the essential “Emerald Network”.
Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	Emphasises we are dealing with all landscapes and particularly urban, peri-urban and coastal.
Art. 5.c	Public Participation	
Art. 5.d	Integration	Emphasis placed on the landscape ecology approach and the importance of not declining with land uses in compartmentalised way.
Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	Proposals considered provide a richness of living, working and recreational activities for people.
Art. 6.B	Training and Education	
Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	
Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	
Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	The approach put forward has application in new planning in and around our major cities.
Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	Draws attention to international principles and guidelines from landscape ecology for moulding the land.
Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	Summarises the case study of Barcelona’s Ring-Around-the -City.

European Landscape Convention		
Art. 5.a	Policy/ Legislation	Existing planning laws take into account the protection of landscape but can be over-restrictive in some areas, e.g. there have been many instances where wind farm developments have been refused or curtailed as a result of over-zealous planning officials. Local authorities should decide in a fair and balanced way what developments are appropriate in each of their areas. The sustainable rural housing guidelines (2005) go a long way to protecting the rights of farmers who wish to build in their own locality, particularly for sons and daughters. The Programme for Government contains a commitment for a landscape management strategy for the country. IFA contends that this must not be part of legislation but must be part of an overall strategy through planning and also through farm schemes.
Art. 5a/b	Definition of landscape	
Art. 5.c	Public Participation	Highlights that consultation and collaboration is by far the best approach to dealing with any concerns that interest groups have regarding the landscape, e.g. attempts to introduce an UNESCO site in the Clonmacnoise area have fallen <i>“flat on its face, mainly due to the fact that there was no consultation”</i> whereas with the Burren Life Project, the management strategy is having a significant landscape impact and the involvement of local farmers has been crucial to its success.
Art. 5.d	Integration	
Art. 6.A	Awareness-raising	Stressed that the vast majority of farmers have huge pride, interest and sincerity about the history, heritage and future of the areas where they live and they welcome a shared love of the countryside and all its beauty. Farmers acknowledge and respect that wider society have an opinion and input in relation to landscape management.
Art. 6.B	Training and Education	Highlights that one of the main concerns in planning over the last number of years has been the tendency towards urban character being part of any planning application. It is vital that all local authorities would have expertise in rural planning development issues.
Art. 6 C	Identification and Assessment	Recent attempts to introduce the National Parks concept on private land will be counterproductive and will be resisted by landowners. The development of National Parks in Ireland has been focused on State-owned land. This approach should continue in the future.
Art. 6 D	Landscape Quality Objectives	Landscape management should primarily engage the people who are using the land and encourage better planning and development through incentives.
Art. 6.2.E	Implementation	
Art. 7	International Policies and Programmes	Looking at the EU dimension of landscape management, it is important to note that the land laws of most EU Member States vary. However, the CAP is a support mechanism, which can be used effectively for landscape management, and measures like REPS, Disadvantaged Areas and indeed the Single Farm Payment, all have an element of landscape management within them, which recognises farmers' roles as a protector and guardian of the countryside.
Art. 8	Mutual Assistance and Exchange of Information	

