Landscape management and the European Landscape Convention in Sweden

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ELC in Sweden

- Implementation work is not primarily within the governemental level
- Responsibility is mainly on independent agencies directed by the Government,
- Key role by Swedish national heritage board since 2006
A changing population – From participant to spectator

• Participant in the landscape
• Spectator in the landscape

• Change in the landscape

• Year 1900
• Year 2000
Landscape management in a changing world – a shift of energy paradigm

- Muscle as force
- Fossil fuel as force
- Renewable energy as force

Land use %

*1950

*2050

*Time
Landscape focus on the future

• ELC can create tools for landscape problems and peoples surroundings that we cannot handle today
Landscape management – priority?

Degraded (focus)

everyday

outstanding (focus)
Steering mechanisms …

- Legislation, guidelines, policy
- Economy, taxes, support money
- Information, Internet
- Monitoring, data collection
- Surveillance, follow up and analysis
- Education
- Research

Ideal heritage as in 1885?
Multifunctional approach to landscapes

• The same actions must not be applied to the same landscapes
Where agriculture is intensified
- the quality of the surrounding becomes poor
Where forestry is intensified - the quality of the surrounding becomes poor
The new aim given by ELC:
feelings and quality of the everyday life

Explanatory report:
“21. Europe’s populations want policies and instruments affecting national territory to take account of their wishes regarding the quality of their surroundings.

To improve future landscapes
There is no "landscape policy" in Sweden 2012

Example:
- Agriculture policy
- Forestry policy
- Regional policy
- Transport policy
- Urban planning
- Heritage conservation
- Nature conservation
Identify challenges and opportunities

• Important to link the ELC to hot issues on the political agenda (climate, energy policies, financial crisis etc)
• Keep track of the political landscape & drivers of change
• Keep up with the European and Nordic co-operation
Abandoned cultural landscape
pasture and moorland

Moorland 1915

Woodland 2004

Haga dolmen, Bohuslän, Internet photo service at the National Heritage Board
Limitations – what ELC can do, and not?

- Not private ownership
- Only official policy –
  - Carrot and stick
- State owned land
- Private land
All can do something for the implementation of the ELC

• Parliament and government – decide policy and legislation

Authorities apply policy on state, communal and regional level

Common people and NGO:s are the foundation of policy
National coordination group

- Equal responsibility by concerned authorities
- State coordinating group:
  - National Heritage Board (chair)
  - Environmental Protection Agency,
  - National Board of Housing, Building and Planning,
  - Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
  - Board of Agriculture,
  - Forestry Agency,
  - Transport Administration,
  - County Administrative Boards
Until now two working groups under the coordination group

- Strategic platform & Landscape forum conference
- Landscape Award
Safeguarding a long-term commitment

• Ratification – an important mile stone, YET it is no time to lean back and rest!
• A successful implementation of the ELC needs to be fueled with an ongoing discussion regarding its aims and provisions
• Active communities in support of the Convention is crucial (both European, national and local)
• Thank you for listening
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