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Priority landscapes in Brudzeń Landscape Park conservation plan

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Abstract: *Priority landscapes in Brudzeń Landscape Park conservation plan.* The implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Poland requires the identification and landscape assessment in the form of a landscape audit made for each region (voivodeship), as enshrined in the Act on Spatial Planning and Land Development. The Act assumes that as part of landscape audit within regional parks priority landscapes as well as zones of landscape protection will be indicated. There are methodical tools prepared by the Ministry of the Environment to realize both main landscape audit elements – the instruction and the recommendations. Currently (at the end of 2018) no region of the audit is yet to be found, and the newly adopted conservation plans for regional parks enforce, in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act reference to both priority landscapes and zones. This article presents testing of the methodology proposed by the Ministry of the Environment for determining priority landscapes (the instruction) and landscape protection zones (the recommendations). The reference field was the conservation plan for Brudzeń Landscape Park (BLP) located in the Masovian Voivodeship. An attempt to implement particularly the Instructions and identify priority landscapes in the BLP conservation plan proved to be not fully possible. The analyzes carried out in the BLP call for the opinion that apart from the current landscape, it is necessary to take into account other than land use features of the environment that determine the specificity of the landscape – mainly terrain, additionally the catalog of current types of landscapes should be open. Tools prepared by the Ministry of the Environment – still need to be refined.

Key words: landscape convention, priority landscapes, landscape audit

INTRODUCTION

The main message of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) is to encourage action to improve landscape quality. The convention (2000) pays special attention to issues related to protection, and proper landscape management. The ELC commits the signatory countries to take action to establish and implement landscape policy. The manner and scope of implementation of specific measures in individual European countries is diverse. Simensen et al. (2018) have identified over 40 different spatial landscape characterization methodologies used in European countries. This is to a large extent dependent on the previously used tools of landscape protection and planning (Solecka et al. 2018). In Great Britain the landscape character assessment (LCA) procedure is applied since 2002 (Tudor 2008), the National Landscape Strategy of Hungary was adopted in 2017. In Germany, for example, the ELC has not yet been ratified. It is mainly connected

with an efficiently functioning planning system based mainly on the preservation, protection and management of the existing landscape. It is subject to a detailed assessment on the basis of which the directions and potential forms of landscape protection are defined, as well as the possibilities of development and implementation of construction investments (Auhagen et al. 2002, Berliner... 2006). In Poland, only 10 years after the ratification of the ELC, actions have been taken to implement landscape protection instruments. One of them is landscape audit. It has been introduced into the spatial planning system in Poland by the Act of 24 April 2015 on the Amendment of Certain Acts in Connection with the Strengthening of Landscape Protection Tools. This document is aimed at identifying landscapes on the regional scale (voivodship), defining their characteristics and assessing their value (Senetra et al. 2015). One of the important findings of the landscape audit is to determine the current types of landscapes, their assessment and ultimately the indication of priority landscapes, with the specification of recommendations and proposals regarding their protection. The land-

scape audit results are taken into account in preparing local planning documents and in documents related to the management of nature conservation areas. In the case of regional parks¹, the implementation of landscape audit results is carried out in the conservation plan. Pursuant to the provisions of the Nature Conservation Act, the conservation plan of a regional park defines the boundaries of landscape protection zones designated within the priority landscapes identified as part of a landscape audit (Fig. 1). The Nature Conservation Act indicates that the subject of protection within the aforementioned zones should be, in particular, the foreground viewsheds, viewing axes, viewpoints and built-up areas distinguished by the local architectural form. Such enumeration indicates the need to put more emphasis to the protection of the regional park assets related to its visual structure. This also refers to the ELC recommendations which stress the sensory relationship between the observer and the landscape (Nijhuis and Reitsma 2011). The recommendations CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to the Member States with reference to protected areas regarding

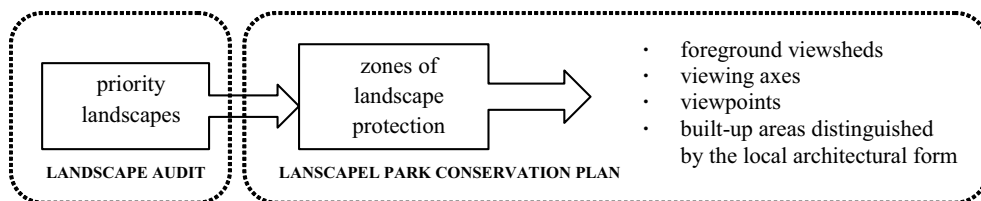


FIGURE 1. Relations between landscape audit and the regional park conservation plan

¹ Regional parks in Polish landscape parks, with another Polish nature protection category – protected landscapes belongs to the V category of according to IUCN protected areas.

guidelines for the implementation of the ELC (2008) indicate the need to extend the objectives of landscape protection to social aspects, including the material and immaterial values of the landscape. The assessment of the visual values of the landscape for the needs of the area of nature conservation is a new challenge on the way from theoretical considerations to the implementation of these assumptions when performing formal studies such as the landscape protection within conservation plan for regional parks. Assessment of the landscape in the form of a landscape audit is an attempt to harmonize landscape classification criteria on a national scale. Due to the specificity of the local features of the natural and cultural environment and the complex stages of landscape evolution, the use of the proposed landscape classification for landscape audit may encounter difficulties. The solution should be to modify the applied departments depending on local conditions.

So far, no landscape audit has been developed for any of the voivodeships, nor is there any obligatory methodology for its preparation. The same applies to the delimitation of priority landscapes. In 2014, at the request of the Ministry of Environment at the Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the instruction titled "Identification and assessment of landscapes – methodology and main assumptions", under which six criteria for delimitation of priority landscapes were formulated. These are: uniqueness, representativeness, cleanliness, current legal protection and landscape importance (Solon et al. 2014). According to the draft regulation of the Council of

Ministers of 3 September 2018 on the preparation of landscape audits, the priority landscape should meet at least one of the following criteria: uniqueness, representativeness, importance of landscape, current legal protection. The last criterion refer to protected areas of highest natural and/or cultural values (national parks, nature reserves, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, monuments of history, cultural parks). In 2017 another tool have been proposed by the Ministry of Environment to support zones of landscape protection identification – the recommendations (Niedźwiecka-Filipiak et al. 2017).

For the last decade, much has been written about the need of the ELS implementation in Poland. It should be emphasized that in comparison with abundance of studies on the general matter, studies on priority landscape delimitation are relatively uncommon (Behnke 2016, Krajewski and Mroziak 2017, Chmielewski et al. 2018), and research on the delimitation of landscape protection zones within a priority landscapes, is rare (Niedźwiecka-Filipiak et al. 2017). The aim of this paper is to test the methodology proposed by the Ministry of the Environment as tools for implementation of landscape audit in Poland to the needs required in the conservation plan – indication of priority landscapes and designation of landscape protection zones.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area

The study covered the Brudzeń Landscape Park (BLP) within its boundaries (3,171 ha) and in the buffer zone (4,397 ha), which is one of the smallest regional

park in Poland². The park is located in the southern part of the Dobrzyń Lake District mesoregion, which is included in the prevailing area for the post-glacial landscape (Kondracki 1994). The park covers a section of the Skrwa Prawa river valley before its mouth to the Vistula (in a straight line, about 12 km long and about 1–3 km wide). The specific values of the park are: high altitude differentiations (up to 40 m relative height) associated with a meandering river with a fast current and extensive views. The river is accompanied by forests and linear woodlands, riparian vegetation and meadows with numerous backwaters. The objectives of landscape protection of the park are to preserve the scenic values of the Skrwa Prawa river valley and its steep slopes with the layout of the existing mosaic of meadows, tree stands, pastures, orchards and arable fields. Among the objectives of park protection, two relate to landscape values: (1) preservation of scenic values of the Skrwa river valley and its steep slopes; (2) preservation of the layout of the existing mosaic of meadows, tree stands, pastures, orchards and arable fields. The whole area of the park is a good example of the terrain, that allows to clearly indicate key physiognomic values and to define the role that these elements play in the landscape.

Method for identifying priority landscapes

The analysis and assessment of landscape features for the conservation plan of the Brudzeń Regional Park is presented in a physiognomic perspective, as it is inter-

pretative in Polish translation of the European Landscape Convention. In a similar way, the landscape was defined by Polish landscape architects Bogdanowski (1976) and Wolski (2002), i.e. as the external expression of natural and anthropogenic components, or in other words – the synthesis of natural elements and human activities. At the same time, the study required reference to the Polish instruction (Solon et al. 2014) as well the recommendations (Niedźwiecka-Filipiak et al. 2017) to prepare the landscape audit. Both manuals, although formally only projects, are the main recommendations of the Ministry of the Environment regarding the implementation of the landscape convention in Poland.

The diagnosis of the state of the landscape has been divided into three parts:

- identification of landscape types;
- landscape assessment with an identification of priority landscapes;
- characteristics of the visual landscape potential of the landscape park within priority landscapes.

The identification and analysis of landscapes consisted in determining the current types of landscapes. According to the landscape audit instruction, the typology of current landscapes (Solon et al. 2014, Chmielewski et al. 2015) refers only to the degree of anthropization of the environment. That is why the distinguished types of landscapes are determined by analysis of contemporary features of the natural environment and visual landscape aspect expressed through the land use. Landscape types identification required modification of

² Regional parks in Poland occupy an average over 21,000 ha.

the proposal contained in the instruction, which was influenced by the scale of the study as well as local factors (Table 1). Differences in both approaches are well illustrated by the comparison of maps of landscape types prepared according to the instructions and the au-

TABLE 1. Landscape types of Brudzeń Landscape Park (BLP) according to Instruction and in the author's approach

Type and number according to the instruction	Subtypes of current landscapes according to the instruction to be identify within BLP	Factors determining the specificity of landscape characteristics on a local scale	Landscape types within conservation plan (author's approach)
	Voivodeship (regional scale)		BLP (local scale)
3. Forest landscapes	a) with coniferous forest habitats domination b) with deciduous and mixed forest habitats domination	in a region with low afforestation – only 10–15% (the national average is 30%), all forests are equally valuable in terms of landscape	distinguished according to the main element deciding about the landscape differentiation: – WL – forest on the plateau – DL – forest on steep slopes – DLZ – forest gentle slopes
6. Agricultural landscapes	6b) with predominance of elongate arranged groups of small arable fields, meadows and pastures 6c) with predominance of arranged groups of medium arable fields, meadows and pastures 6d) with predominance of arranged groups of large arable fields, meadows or pastures	the mosaic of various forms of land use: fields, meadows, forests and buildings, varied depending on the location relative to the relief – the slope, valley bottom	distinguished according to the composition of land use elements and relief: – WMP – a mosaic of fields and build up areas on the plateau – DM – a mosaic of fields, meadows and forest in the valley – DML – a mosaic of forest and meadows in the valley – DZM – a mosaic of fields and forest on the gentle slopes – WP – a mosaic of fields on the plateau
7. Suburban and residential	7b) compact villages rural in character with multi-row buildings 7c) varied typologically and spatially non-agricultural buildings on previously agricultural areas	there is a mosaic of both subtypes proposed in the instruction, a differentiating factor in the detailed scale – composition in the landscape	– WMZ – a mosaic of single family houses and fields on the plateau – WZ – compact villages on the plateau

thor’s method for the conservation plan (Fig. 2).

The second part was the landscape assessment. Each individual landscape units were assessed taking into account natural and cultural criteria (material and non-material) as well as visual ones. Landscapes that are very attractive, attractive and low in attractiveness as well as their characteristics, including the presence of observation points, were indicated. On this basis, taking into account the features shown in the rules cover by the instruction (Solon et al. 2014). The following were determined: unique landscapes – outstanding in the region, outstanding landscapes – with the highest natural, cultural and aesthetic values, as well as representative landscapes – typi-

cal, characteristic for the region and also valuable due to their values. These aspects were the basis for identifying priority landscapes.

The last stage was to characterize the landscape’s visual structure and the exhibition potential of the landscape park. To this end, the characteristics of the foreground viewsheds, viewing axes, viewpoints were carried out according to the recommendations. Due to the lack of formally designated viewpoints, the exhibition potential of observation points was analyzed – which can only be a viewpoint after proper development. Observation points have been characterized in terms of the width of the view, the accessibility and the possibility of determining the viewpoint. Then, for the most attractive

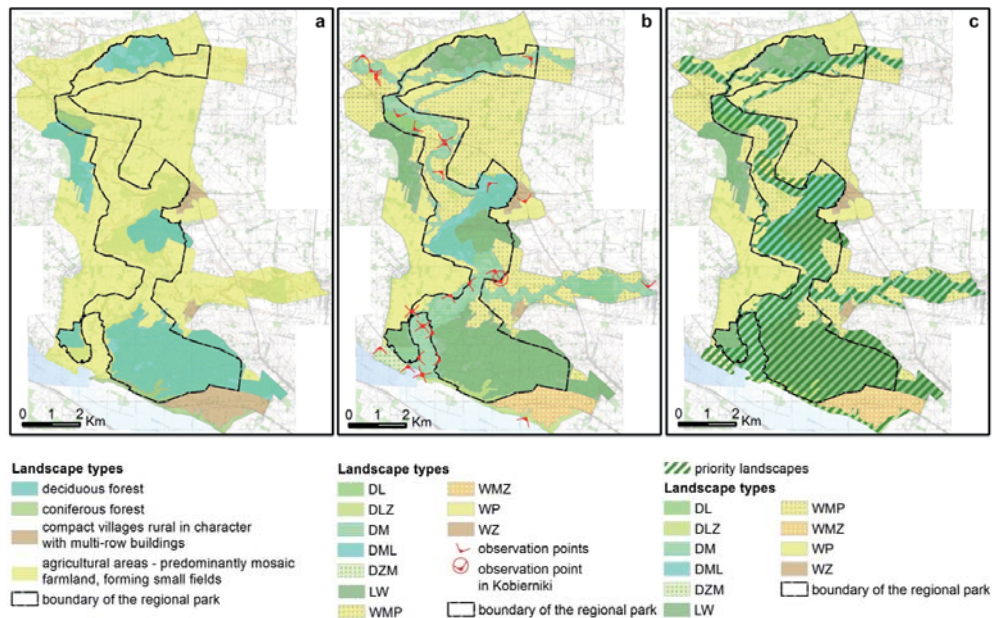


FIGURE 2. Comparison of landscape types in Brudzeń Landscape Park (BLP) from the left: (a) landscape types according to the instruction; (b) landscape types according to the author’s method with the indicated analyzed observation points – in the circle, the Kobierniki point (valorization of that point is shown in Fig. 3); (c) priority landscapes in the original types of landscapes in the BLP

observation points, a detailed analysis of the views was presented, taking into account the number of plans, dominant location, subdominant and accents (positive, neutral and negative), compositional groups as well as identifying the main composition lines: diagonal, vertical and horizontal.

RESULTS

Results in relation to the characteristics of landscape types

In the accordance with the instruction, the lack of consideration of other (than land use) features of the environment and closed typology of the current landscapes are noticed³. In the regional park conservation plan, however, it is necessary to take into account those environmental features that will allow to diversify the internal environment to set priority landscapes. In the case of BLP, it is primarily the relief (valleys, slopes) as well as the local composition of land use mosaics in various proportions of pastures, meadows, tree stands and buildup areas.

The supplemented typology of BLP landscapes includes 10 types of landscapes (27 landscape units), including: 3 types of forest landscapes (2 on the slopes, 1 on the plateau), 5 types of agricultural landscapes (including 3 in the valley and 2 on the plateau) and 2 types of rural landscapes (on the plateau). The identified landscape types closely refer to the varied terrain, and thus to the

deeply cut river valley, steep slopes of the main valley and its tributaries, and flat plateaus above the valley levels and their slopes. List of the landscape types are presented in Table 1.

Results of the landscape assessment

Recognizing all three components of the assessment of landscape values: natural, cultural, including material and non-material as well as aesthetic, three categories of landscape attractiveness were determined: very attractive landscapes, attractive and landscape of low attractiveness.

Very attractive landscapes include the units with the highest values in terms of natural values (criterion – the highest natural value in the BLP) and/or cultural (criterion – preservation of monuments, rural layouts and important intangible elements, e.g. battlefield) and aesthetically picturesque (criteria separately for forest landscapes – age of the stand over 80 years, agricultural – high exhibition potential, built-up – harmonious rural buildings), a high level of aesthetic and scenic values was a necessary condition.

Attractive landscapes include units with a relatively harmonious landscape, without degrading elements, with a relatively diversified terrain and cover (mosaic), having in their area objects of cultural value. Units with existing or faded, but possible to reconstruct look-up connections, often adjacent to units of lower attractiveness.

Landscapes with low attractiveness include those with degraded or strongly anthropogenic transformed landscape,

³ The instruction assumes that the landscape assessment will be carried out within the boundaries of the designated sub-types of current landscapes.

with many disharmonious elements, lack of objects with cultural value and scenic connections.

In general, the landscapes with very high natural values are included in the very attractive landscapes – they are usually old forests on the plateau and covered with forest or mosaic fields, meadows and forests of the valley with the edges of the plateau (Table 2). Visual attractiveness, especially of the latter, is emphasized by extensive views from the plateau. The location of memorial sites influenced the assessment of cultural values in the landscape park's forest complexes.

The last stage was to indicate priority landscapes, defined on the basis of such features as uniqueness, outstandingness, representativeness, to which selected units from landscapes types were included:

- unique and outstanding – landscape types: mosaic of land use in a valley (DM, DML, DLZ, DL);
- representative – landscape types: forest landscape on the plateau (WL), mosaic of fields and forests on the gentle slopes (DZM), mosaic of fields with buildup areas on the plateau (WMP).

TABLE 2. The result of landscape attractiveness assessment within the priority landscape subtypes

Landscape type symbol	Morphological location	Type of landscape	Assessment of the landscape attractiveness	The number of observation points within the landscape subtype
DM	river valley with slopes	mosaic of fields, meadows and forests in the valley	attractive / very attractive	14
DML		mosaic of forests and meadows in the valley	very attractive	1
DLZ		forest on the gentle slopes	very attractive	1
DZM		mosaic of fields and forests on the gentle slopes	very attractive	2
DL		forest on the steep slopes	very attractive	2
WMP	the plateau	mosaic of fields with buildup areas on the plateau	attractive / low attractiveness	5
WP		mosaic of fields on the plateau	attractive / low attractiveness	2
WL		forest on the plateau	very attractive	2
WMZ		mosaic of single family houses and fields on the plateau	low attractiveness	0
WZ		compact villages on the plateau	low attractiveness	0

Results in relation to the exhibition potential

Analyzing the BLP landscape and its buffer zone, 27 points / places offering attractive, showing characteristic for this area, were distinguished. Most of them are connected with the main tourist trail. There were 8 observation points, 18 viewing openings and 1 viewing axis. Observation points are associated primarily with places easily identified in the area, such as bridges, platforms or edges of the upland. The analyzed points offer views of the picturesque meandering Skrwa Prawa river and its valley. Foreground viewsheds are located mostly along roads and paths, in places which due to the relief and the land cover allow distant views in the form of panoramas. Some of the selected places, due to their location in forested or wooded areas, offer views in the winter, early spring and late autumn seasons – during the leafless period.

Using the division in terms of the scope of exposure of the view in the physiognomy of the BLP landscape and the lagging, one can distinguish:

- wide and far-open viewing views: enabling year-round observation; enabling observation in the leafless season;
- intimate scenic interiors – views limited by natural or cultural objects;
- viewing sequences – attractive, far-reaching views in various directions, accompanying roads and walking routes;
- view axes – narrow, sideways views, axial in nature.

On Figure 3, is a brief description and analysis of the view from one selected observation point, presenting the land-

scapes characteristic for the BLP (associated with the river, open areas, but also buildings). The observation point is located in Kobierniki, right next to the red trail, which runs along the provincial road. It is by no means in any way decorated or marked as a view point.

The analyzed view presents a landscape mosaic characteristic for the BLP. The landscape structure is built both by forest areas, groups of trees and shrubs, tree strips, as well as meadows and pastures, river and built-up areas (Fig. 3a). Their location, distance from the observation point, strengthened by perspective, creates a vast, distant view, consisting of up to seven plans (Fig. 3b). The range and diversity of the view are visually enhanced by the varied terrain. The background is made up of forests and a mosaic of shelters, meadows and buildings. Compact groups of trees form compositional groups that order the view and positively affect its attractiveness. Tree groups predominate, and meadow areas visible here and there add variety to the panorama, similar to the water surface (Fig. 3c). The first plan, free from afforestation and bushes, determines good exposure and a wide range of view. The scenic opening closes the sides of the panorama in the form of a group of tree stands (Fig. 3d). The observer's view is therefore focused on the picturesque turn of the Skrwa Prawa river in the valley, which is accompanied by numerous trees and meadow areas. Visual change is also a positive cultural accent in the form of a historic building of an old mill. A neutral accent is a harmonious single-family housing development located in the background. The line analysis also indicated the complexity of the presented

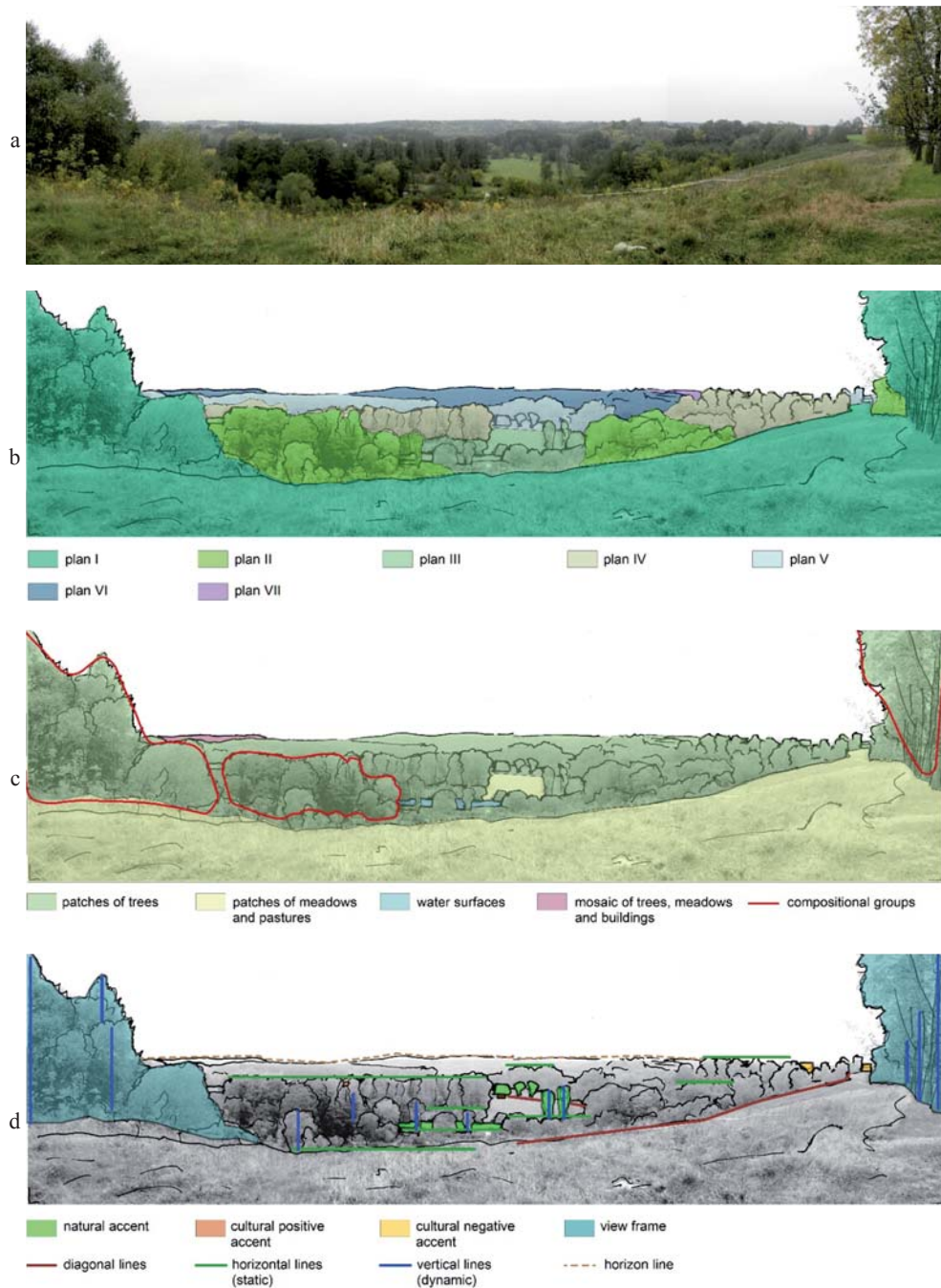


FIGURE 3. Analysis of the view from observation point Kobierniki, presenting assessing elements of the landscape from the top: a – view from the observation point; b – number of plans; c – visual elements, d – assessment of visual elements

landscape structure. In the view, you can distinguish many horizontal directions – static (e.g. forests, tree sequences) and vertical – dynamic directions (single trees). However, the topography of the terrain and the planned roads form diagonal and perspective lines. Field observations and visual analysis have shown that this is one of the more extensive, distant and varied views of the studied area, presenting the landscape characteristic of the BLP. Visual analysis provided relevant information for the designation of zones of landscape protection located along the main valley of the BLP – coinciding largely with priority landscapes

CONCLUSIONS

In Poland, the implementation of the European Landscape Convention is quite cautious. Poland ratified the ELC on 27 September 2004, but the first major changes in legislation took place on 11 September 2015, with the entry into force of the so-called Landscape Act with the obligation to prepare landscape audits, to identify, assess landscapes and set priority landscapes. At present, no one voivodship has a landscape audit, although the Ministry of the Environment has prepared tools that supposed to help with these studies. Nevertheless, priority landscape and landscape protection zones should be indicated in the currently prepared conservation plans for regional parks (Krajewski and Mastalska-Cetera 2016).

The methodology contained in the landscape audit instruction was tested only on small areas in selected regions of Poland (mostly upland). In the area

of: one or several municipalities (Myga-Piątek et al. 2015, Badora and Jakubiec 2018), cities (Czochański 2016) or selected aspects of the entire region – voivodship (Kistowski 2016), and the relationship between the landscape development and the its impact on priority landscapes (Solecka et al. 2018). In one case, testing the instruction concerned a regional park (Michalik-Śnieżek and Chmielewski 2017). In this last paper, the analysis of current landscapes was supplemented with a comparison of natural landscapes classification, stressing that such analysis should contribute to a better formulation of landscape shaping principles.

An attempt to implement the landscape audit instruction and identify priority landscapes in the BLP protection plan has not been fully possible. This mainly applies to the identification of current landscape types and their valorization. Identification and ultimately the preservation of the most valuable landscapes of the BLP would be possible only under important factor. The priority landscapes need to include the characteristics of the cultural but also natural environment of the BLP. The analyzes carried out in the BLP call for the opinion that apart from the current landscape, it is necessary to take into account other features of the natural environment that determine the specificity of the landscape – mainly relief, plus the catalog of current types of landscapes should certainly not be closed (as in the instruction).

Tools prepared by the Ministry of the Environment – the instructions and the recommendations still need to be refined, which is what the works testing this methodology pay attention to. Cer-

tainly, the idea of a common Instruction is conducive to preserving methodological coherence in the prepared landscape audits for various regions of Poland. It seems, however, that too detailed tools may hinder the application of this methodology to specific areas.

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Streszczenie: *Krajobrazy priorytetowe w planie ochrony Brudzeńskiego Parku Krajobrazowego.* Polska ratyfikowała Europejską konwencję krajobrazową (EKK) w 2004 roku, jednak dotychczas konwencja nie została w pełni w Polsce wdrożona. Jej implementacja wymaga identyfikacji i waloryzacji krajobrazów w formie audytu krajobrazowego, co zapisano w ustawie o planowaniu i zagospodarowaniu przestrzennym. Audyt w takiej formie odnosi się do całego województwa, szczególnie rekomendacje i wnioski zaś dotyczą kształtowania i ochrony krajobrazów określonych w ustawie jako priorytetowe. Mają być one identyfikowane w terenach, w których krajobraz już znajduje się pod ochroną. W Polsce do tych form ochrony należą parki krajobrazowe oraz obszary chronionego krajobrazu. Ustawa zakłada zatem, że w ramach audytu krajobrazowego w obrębie parków krajobrazowych oraz obszarów chro-

nionego krajobrazu wskazane zostaną krajobrazy priorytetowe oraz strefy ochrony krajobrazu, a Ministerstwo Środowiska przygotowało narzędzia mające pomóc w przygotowaniu tych elementów: instrukcję do sporządzania audytu krajobrazowego oraz rekomendacje w zakresie prowadzenia analiz krajobrazowych na potrzeby wyznaczania stref ochrony krajobrazu. Obecnie (połowa 2018 r.) żadne województwo audytu jeszcze nie ma, a nowo uchwalane plany ochrony parków krajobrazowych wymagają zgodnie z ustawą o ochronie przyrody odniesienia się do krajobrazów priorytetowych, jak również wyróżnienia stref ochrony krajobrazu. W niniejszym artykule podjęto próbę testowania narzędzi zaproponowanych przez Ministerstwo Środowiska w procesie wyznaczania krajobrazów priorytetowych oraz stref ochrony krajobrazu w ramach opracowania planu ochrony dla Brudzeńskiego Parku Krajobrazowego (BPK) położonego w województwie mazowieckim. Dotychczas metodyka zawarta w instrukcji do sporządzania audytu krajobrazowego była przetestowana jedynie na niewielkich powierzchniach w wybranych regionach Polski (na obszarze jednej lub kilku gmin, miasta lub wybranych aspektów całego województwa) oraz w aspekcie zależności między stopniem zagospodarowania terenu a oceną wpływu na krajobrazy priorytetowe. W jednym tylko przypadku testowanie instrukcji dotyczyło parku. W tym ostatnim analizę krajobrazów aktualnych uzupełniono porównaniem z klasyfikacją krajobrazów naturalnych, podkreślając, że taka analiza powinna przyczynić się do lepszego formułowania zasad kształtowania krajobrazu. Próba wdrożenia instrukcji i identyfikacji krajobrazów priorytetowych w planie ochrony BPK okazała się nie w pełni możliwa. Dotyczy to przede wszystkim identyfikacji istniejących typów krajobrazów i ich waloryzacji. Wskazanie i docelowo zachowanie najcenniejszych krajobrazów BPK będzie możliwe jednak tylko wówczas, gdy krajobrazy prioryteto-

we będą uwzględniały cechy charakterystyczne środowiska kulturowego i przyrodniczego parku. Przeprowadzone analizy w BPK skłaniają do opinii, że obok krajobrazów aktualnych bazujących na użytkowaniu terenu konieczne jest uwzględnienie innych cech środowiska przyrodniczego determinujących specyfikę krajobrazu – głównie rzeźby terenu, a katalog aktualnych typów krajobrazów z pewnością nie powinien pozostawać zamknięty, jak jest to proponowane w instrukcji do sporządzania audytu krajobrazowego. Narzędzia przygotowane przez Ministerstwo Środowiska wymagają jeszcze dopracowania, na co zwracają uwagę prace testujące tę metodykę. Z pewnością idea jednolitej instrukcji sprzyja zachowaniu spójności metodycznej w przygotowywanych audytach krajobrazowych dla różnych regionów Polski. Wydaje się jednak, że zbyt szczegółowe narzędzia mogą utrudnić zastosowanie tej metodyki do konkretnych obszarów.

Słowa kluczowe: konwencja krajobrazowa, priorytetowe krajobrazy, audyt krajobrazowy

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