

regional, national and even global considerations. Meanwhile, we are fully aware of many difficulties facing us. However, we are still confident of the continuing development of EIA. Many of the participants are looking forward to more international communication and cooperation so as to promote the development of this field. Some delegates proposed the establishment of a Beijing Centre for EIA and Regional Environmental Studies at

Beijing Normal University, a concept which was greatly favoured. The participants anticipated gathering again in Beijing two years hence.

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Protected Landscapes

Protected Landscapes are internationally recognised as an important category of protected areas, and criteria for them have been identified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). Such landscapes show how man and nature can interact harmoniously to produce places of outstanding scenic quality, remarkable ecological diversity and are of great importance for their scientific, educational, recreational and cultural associations.

While the approach has been most often employed in European countries, IUCN has identified 39 countries worldwide with recognised protected landscapes. The concept, however, has potential for much wider application in developing as well as developed countries, and the protection of man-modified environments, which best show how man and nature can coexist, will undoubtedly become increasingly important in the future as more and more of the unaltered natural environments in the world are either irreversibly altered or effectively protected through national parks or nature reserves. In recent years increasing interest has been shown in the protected landscapes approach.

This was the background against which the International Symposium on Protected Landscapes was held at Grange-over-Sands in the Lake District, UK, from 5-10th October, 1987. Conceived and convened by the Countryside Commission, jointly with the the Council of Europe, the aims of the Symposium were:

- 1) to establish the concept of protected landscapes more clearly;
- 2) to raise their status as a means of improving links between conservation and development; and
- 3) to strengthen international cooperation through programmes, such as training and staff exchange, especially those involving developing countries.

Attendance was by invitation to ensure that the Symposium would be of manageable size and would have the most useful mix of experts, either with policy-making or advisory roles, from as wide a range of countries as possible. In the event, there were 85 active participants, of whom over two-thirds attended as individuals from overseas or as representatives of relevant international

organisations. All the continents were represented, with participants from 29 countries, European and North American participation being the strongest in terms of numbers.

The international organisations present included IUCN (represented by, amongst others, the Director-General, who gave the keynote address), UNESCO, UNEP, the World Wildlife Fund, the Council of Europe, the European Federation of Nature and National Parks and the International Federation of Landscape Architects. From within the UK, in addition to the national conservation agencies (the two Countryside Commissions and the Nature Conservancy Council) and the central government environmental departments of the four constituent countries, there were representatives present from the British Council, the two National Trusts, the Council of National Parks, the Lake District and Peak District National Park Authorities and the Broads Authority, along with a number of independent experts.

The Symposium was seen as being a key event in the EEC's European Year of the Environment, and the Council of Europe made its joint convenorship with the Countryside Commission as a contribution to its Campaign for the Countryside.

The Countryside Commission was greatly assisted in organising the event by generous support from a wide range of international and other organisations. The Council of Europe kindly provided English/French translation and interpretation services, and helped to meet the costs of travel for some European NGO participants. The British Council helpfully assisted a number of developing country and eastern bloc participants to attend and also organised an interesting post-symposium tour which visited three national parks in the north of England. The IUCN recognised the Symposium as important in its international conservation programme and gave valuable advice on the programme and suitable invitees. It also provided three important pre-symposium background papers directly relevant to the subject of protected landscapes. BP International Ltd and Shell UK Ltd generously agreed to meet the costs, respectively, of preparing an international directory of protected landscapes and of publishing the symposium proceedings. The Lake District Special Planning Board organised the

study tour, hosted the closing reception and dinner, and provided useful advice and support both before and during the event. The Countryside Commission for Scotland funded the support services for the Symposium Secretary.

The proceedings opened with a reception and dinner hosted by the Countryside Commission. The Chairman of the Commission, Sir Derek Barber, welcomed the participants and introduced the Right Honourable Lord Belstead, Minister of State for the Environment, Countryside and Water, as the guest of honour. Next day, after the keynote address by the Director-General of IUCN, there followed a series of plenary sessions on protected landscapes around the world, covering the role of IUCN, other international programmes, a series of four selected national approaches in the widely differing circumstances of Australia, France, Poland and Venezuela, and ending with an account of the system within the UK. The next day was spent on a study tour in the Lake District National Park, including sailing on Lake Windermere and Derwent Water, and a visit to the main Park Centre at Brockhole.

The following day and a half were taken up with four themes: Reconciling Conservation and Development; Working with People; Mechanisms - What and How; and International Opportunities. The scene for each theme was set by a series of case studies in plenary session, after each of which there were workshops, each of about 15 participants who discussed the theme in terms of a pre-circulated series of specific points for consideration, and a number of suggested outputs. Rapporteurs in each workshop distilled the main points out of each theme and these were reported back for discussion and comment in the penultimate plenary session.

During the course of the week, a draft Declaration (the Lake District Declaration) and a draft Resolution were prepared by Dr Duncan Poore and Dr Jeffrey McNeely respectively. These were circulated and comments were sought on them from all participants. At the closing plenary session of the Symposium, the terms of the Declaration and the draft Resolution, amended to take account of the views received, were formally agreed. The Declaration was issued to the press a few days after the Symposium and has been widely distributed through IUCN and other international organisations. The draft Resolution was sent to IUCN for submission to its Seventeenth General Assembly in Costa Rica in February, 1988.

At an early stage in the proceedings a short paper was circulated outlining a project for an International Seminar on Protected Landscapes in Europe, to be run as a travelling seminar for about 30-35 professionals, in the style of the long established Seminar on National Parks organised annually in USA and Canada. The lead organisation would be the Federation of Nature and National Parks of Europe, with a wide range of collaborators and sponsors, whose support, it was considered, would be readily forthcoming. Initially, the seminar would take place every two years, with a duration of the order of three weeks. The proposal was discussed

in the concluding session of the Symposium and welcomed unanimously, with the proviso that the title be widened from "Protected Landscapes" to "Protected Areas". The feasibility of the project is now being explored with the relevant international and national agencies and organisations.

From this brief account of the origin, organisation and programme of the Symposium it will be seen that there were a number of identifiable products which the Countryside Commission and the Council of Europe hope will be of practical value to governmental and non-governmental organisations, academics and individual experts worldwide who are responsible for establishing and maintaining their essential character on the ground.

In addition to the Lake District Declaration, the draft Resolution on protected landscapes submitted to IUCN for adoption at the 1988 General Assembly, and the project to establish an International Seminar on Protected Areas in Europe, there are three principal publications which directly contribute to the body of knowledge about protected landscapes. These are:

1. *Protected Landscapes: Experience Around the World*, prepared by the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre for the International Symposium on Protected Landscapes.
2. *Protected Landscapes: The UK Experience*, prepared by Duncan and Judy Poore for the Countryside Commission, the Countryside Commission for Scotland, the Department of the Environment of Northern Ireland and the IUCN.
3. *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Protected Landscapes, Grange-over-Sands, UK, 5-10th October, 1987*, prepared by the Symposium Secretary, John Foster.

International Cooperation for Promoting the Concept of Protected Landscapes and Seascapes

The following draft resolution was approved by participants at the Symposium and sent thereafter to the Director-General of IUCN for consideration at the Seventeenth General Assembly of IUCN held in Costa Rica in February, 1988.

1. Noting that the majority of governments now recognise the necessity to link the conservation of natural resources with economic development, following the basic principles of the World Conservation Strategy and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development;
2. Recognising that, while Strict Nature Reserves and National Parks (IUCN Categories I and II) contribute to conservation and economic development through non-consumptive uses of natural resources and conserve areas of natural habitat with minimum human influence, no single approach to conservation is sufficient;

3. Realising, in this connection, that areas where people are a permanent part of the landscape can demonstrate durable systems of use that provide economic livelihoods, are socially and spiritually satisfying, are in harmony with nature, and preserve the cultural identity of communities;
4. Further realising that landscapes which have been materially altered by human activities often include species and ecosystems which are dependent on such activities, that such landscapes can serve as buffer zones to more strictly protected areas, that they can provide for recreation and tourism which can make an important contribution to the physical and mental health of visitors, as well as help develop public support for environmental protection, and that such areas can form the basis for sustainable development over relatively large regions and thereby be of particular importance in many developing countries;
5. Acknowledging the great value of the management category of Protected Landscape (IUCN Category V) for controlling inappropriate land uses and development pressures in outstanding man-modified landscapes, the value of the Biosphere Reserve concept in linking human concerns with those of protected areas, the specific mention in the World Heritage Convention's Operational Guidelines of the value of areas with significant combinations of cultural and natural features, and the points made in the Lake District Declaration, which was unanimously adopted by the Symposium on Protected Landscapes, held in the United Kingdom in October, 1987.

The IUCN General Assembly, meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, recommends:

That within the available funds, IUCN's Director General should:

- encourage IUCN Members having experience and expertise in the establishment and management of protected landscapes and seascapes to make such expertise widely available to other IUCN Members on request, perhaps by using the Commissions on National Parks and Protected Areas and on Environmental Planning as conduits;
- assign the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas to critically evaluate, develop and promote further the criteria for currently applied Category V Protected Landscapes and Seascapes, develop management regimes for such areas, and work with UNESCO and ICOMOS to develop criteria for the consideration of sites with mixed cultural and natural values for the World Heritage List;
- request the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration to conduct a survey of legal regimes applicable to the establishment, management and administration of protected landscapes and seascapes, and publish guidelines for establishing and implementing legal, administrative and fiscal measures appropriate to

the circumstances in different countries;

- actively promote the work of the Conservation Monitoring Centre to maintain data files on all categories of protected areas, with a particular effort directed to raising the data level of those categories neglected to date, and to develop simple software which will enable governments and local management authorities to maintain their own compatible databases on microcomputers (PCs);
- encourage the Conservation for Development Centre to work with governments and development assistance agencies to find ways and means to provide effective support to all categories of protected areas in developing countries as a concrete measure to harmonise conservation and development, and to ensure that the concept of different categories of protected areas is fully incorporated into any national conservation strategies that IUCN may be supporting;
- explore, via IUCN's regional programme, the application of eco-development techniques in the sustainable use of protected landscapes.

That governments and their agencies should:

- examine their systems of protected areas and other conservation measures and develop, where necessary, designations and legal regimes for categories of protected areas which include people living permanently within the boundaries of the area;
- encourage the World Heritage Committee to adopt the principle that selected protected landscapes possessing significant, harmonious association of cultural and natural features can be considered as being of outstanding universal value and worthy of inscription on the World Heritage List;
- support other international efforts, such as the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves and the Wetlands Convention, which promote collaboration on effective management of protected landscapes in ways which respond to the needs and aspirations of resident populations;
- promote, through the Council of Europe and the European Federation of Nature and National Parks, the establishment of an International Seminar on Protected Areas in Europe, as an effective means of a two-way transfer of knowledge about how to manage areas of outstanding conservation value which contain resident human populations;
- develop further ways and means of ensuring that people who live in and around protected landscapes are encouraged, with incentives where appropriate, to maintain a harmonious balance with the environment.

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