



Anglo-Russian Project: Comparative Study of the Landscape

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Information on Anglo-Russian project

**“The Cultural Landscape as a Heritage Feature:
A Comparative Study”**

is published at the Birmingham University website

<http://www.gees.bham.ac.uk/research/CPP/BA/culturalandscape/project>

Classification of the protected areas www.iucn.org

Category	Type	Description
I	Strict Nature Reserve/ Wilderness	Very strictly managed for science and wilderness protection
II	National Parks	Largely uninhabited, managed for ecosystem protection and recreation
III	Natural Monument	Managed for conservation of specific features
IV	Habitat/ Species Management Area	Areas of conservation through management intervention
V	Protected Landscape or Seascape	Aim at balance between humans and nature
VI	Managed Resource Protected Area	Managed for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems



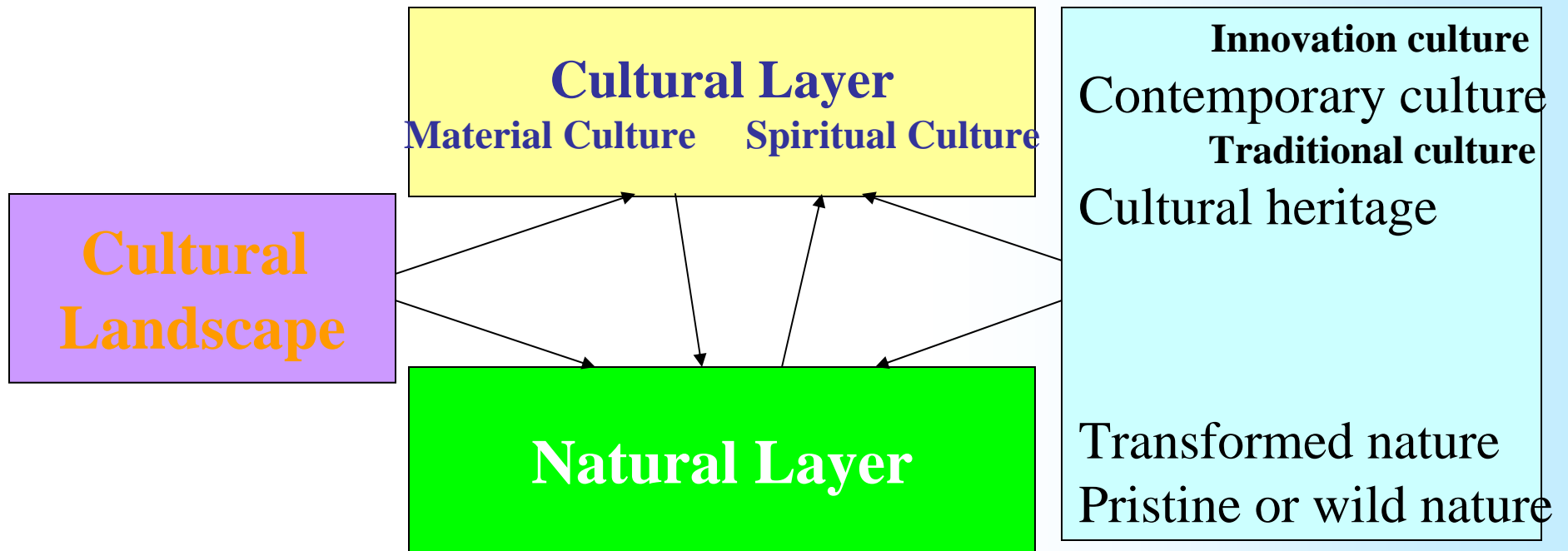
National Park Model (Yellowstone, 1872) Russian NPs

- **focused on outstanding natural or cultural phenomena**
- **cover extensive territories**
- **be entirely publicly owned**
- **uninhabited**
- **free from commercial exploitation**
- **managed by the government on behalf of the nation**



Anglo-Russian project

Structure of Cultural Landscape (Vedenin, 1990)





Anglo-Russian project

- 1. Concept and definition in the ideas of heritage and cultural landscape**
- 2. Relationships with the international agenda**
- 3. Legislation**
- 4. Concrete policy application**
- 5. Relationship between science and government**

Compromises in British NP establishment

- Exmoor
- Snowdonia
- Dartmoor
- Brecon Beacons
- Northumberland
- Conversion of heather moorland into agricultural grassland
- Trawsfynydd nuclear power station (1959-1993)
- Okehampton by-pass (high-speed road)
- Military training ground
- Large-scale military training ground
- Large-scale military training ground

National Park Models

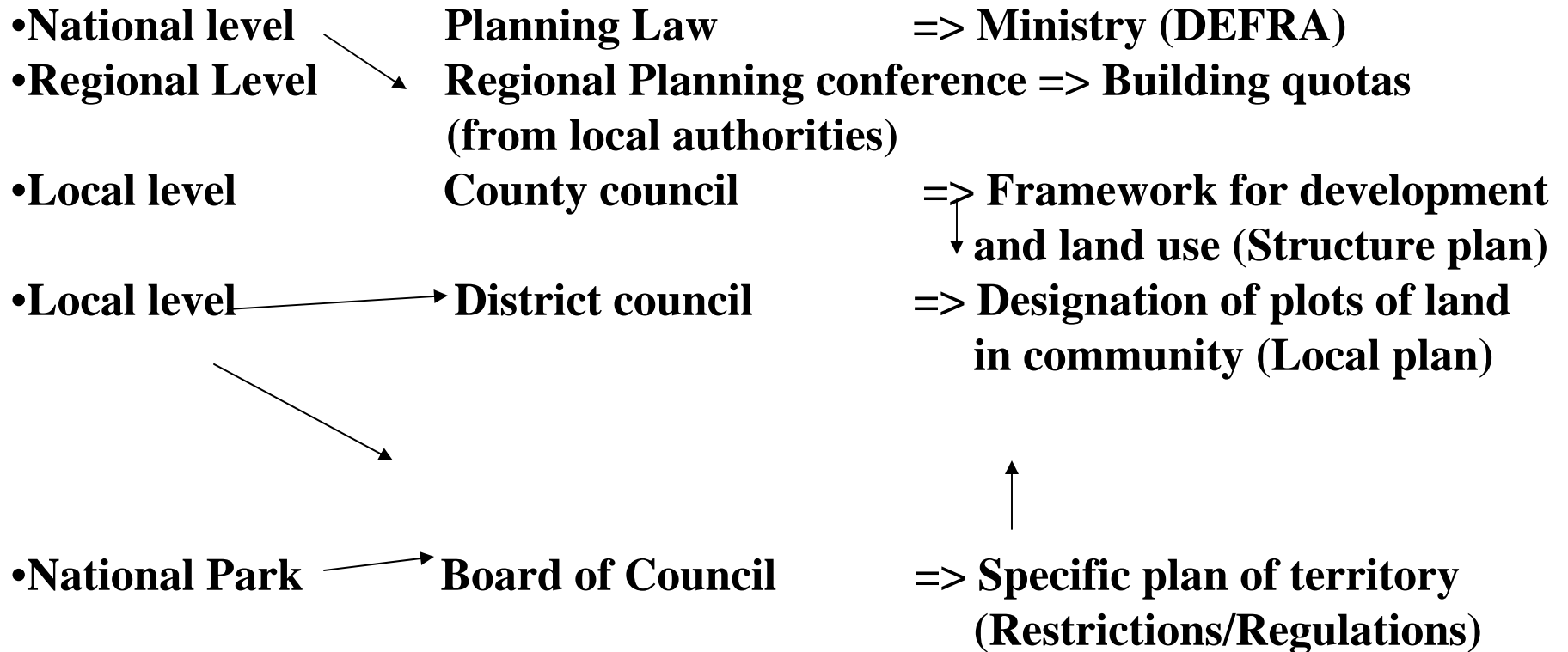
Comparatives	USA	UK	France
Number of NP	56	13	7
First established	Yellowstone 1872	Peak District 1951	La Vanoise 1964
Latest to be est.	Congaree 2003	Cairngorns 2003	La Guadeloupe 1989
Largest by area sq.km	Gates of Arctic 34287	Cairngorns 3800	Le Cevenne 913/3214
Smallest by area, sq.km	Hot Springs 22	The Boards 303	Les Iles de Port Cros 37
Average area	3917	1407	530/3068
Population	0	2200-43000	0/3500
Land ownership	Public	Private (75%)	Mixed
Management	NP Service	Appointed NP Authorities	Appointed Council

Protected territories in the UK

Designation	Number	Total area sq.km	Conservation/ Authorities
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (eqv. to NP)	50	24087	Protection of flora, fauna and landscape features/ No
National Scenic Area	40	10018	In Scotland, equivalent to AONB /No
Site of Special Scientific Interest	6578	22863	Regulation of certain activities/No
National Nature Reserve	396	2405	Studies of flora and fauna/National Conservation Agency
Local Nature Reserve	807	455	Nature Preservation Sites/Local administration/Trusts

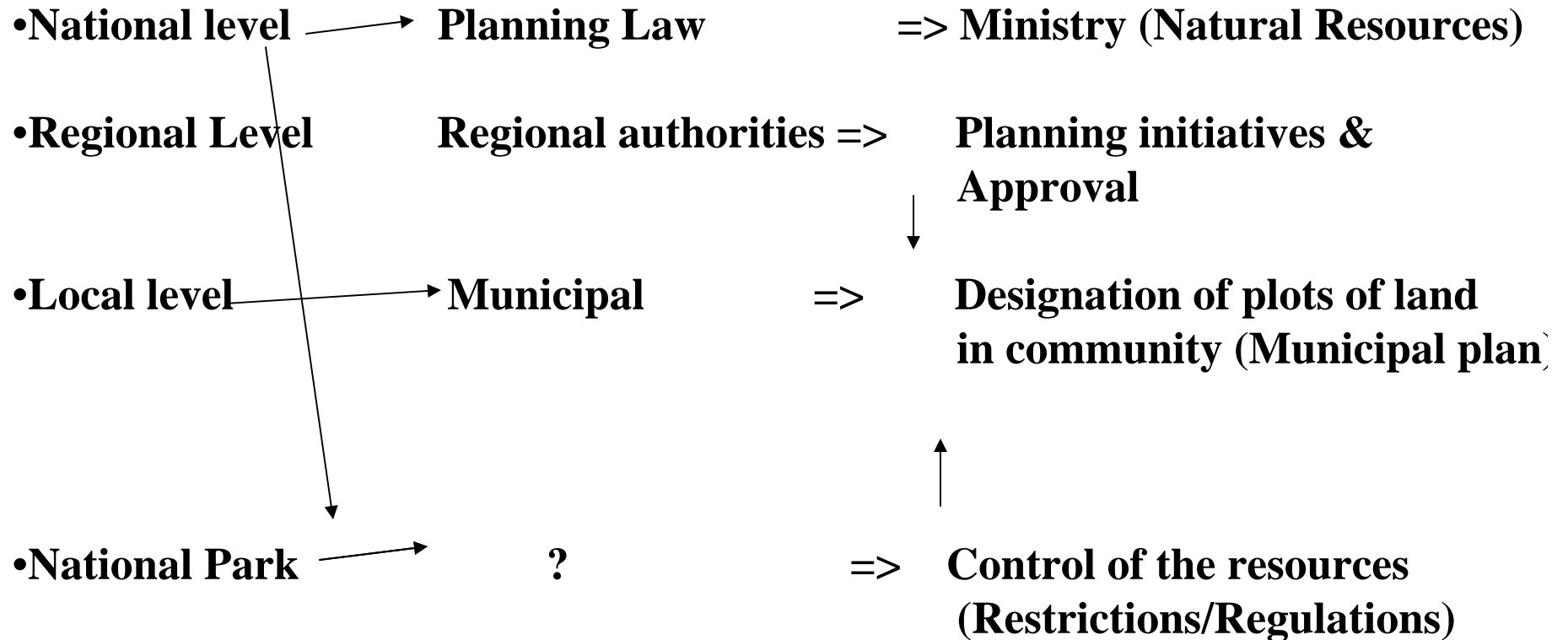


Planning system in England and Wales





Planning system in Russia





CONFLICTS

Local environmental initiatives opposed by:

- Farmers
- Landowners
- Developers
- Hunters
- Logging companies
- Oil and mining companies
- Commercial companies
- Authorities



Stakeholders interests in local development

LEADER, LEADER+ (INTERREG, EQUAL, URBAN)

- (i) Promoting rural tourism 71**
- (ii) Training and human development 40**
- (iii) Adding value to agricultural production 38**
- (iv) Supporting small firms and craft 34**
- (v) Developing a more balanced portfolio 34**



Heritage in England

- (i) **National Trust as a nation-wide public organization**
(3.5 mln members)
 - (ii) **DEFRA Ministry as a state partner**
 - (iii) **Democratic traditions in the local self-government**
 - (iv) **Building quotas and planning process**
 - (v) **State, business, NGOs and public involvement**
 - (vi) **Wider approach to heritage protection**
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Approach to Heritage Preservation

Property

(architectural, archaeological, ethnic and local traditional buildings and constructions, agricultural lands, natural objects, ecosystems, landscapes, domestic animals and plants, etc.)

Intangible Heritage

(history, memories, beliefs, legends, art pieces, public figures and their activity, literary and cinema heroes, cultural environment, traditions, skills etc.)



National parks as vehicles of heritage enhancement

- Traditional cultural landscapes well protected
 - Diversity in property forms and institutional organization
 - Management and legislation integrity and flexibility
 - Cooperation of management with the business network, local authorities and public
 - Good communication within the public and private sphere
 - Innovation approaches, training schemes, enthusiasm and dedication of personnel
 - Education facilities, scientific opportunities, tourist attractions
 - Local population involvement and economic incentives
 - Historic landscapes restoration and planning
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Problems in Heritage Protection

- *depopulation of the rural areas*
- *lesser role of agricultural and traditional activity*
- *less intense spiritual or religious life*
- *rural and provincial life changed*
- *local community divided and 'new rurality' tendency*
- *private and everyday communication limited*
- *impact of the military land use*
- *tourist press over the territory*
- *waste or ruderal landscape, visual deformities etc*
- *commercialization and overexploitation of the heritage*
- *intrusion of alien or dissonant property and constructions*
- *difficult compromise with innovation culture*



Cork Declaration (1996)

- **bottom-up approach in the development**
- **diversification of the economic and social activity**
- **rural landscape sustainability (natural resources, biodiversity and cultural identity) – their use by today generation does not prejudice the options for future generations**
- **decentralization and subsidiarity principles in development**
- **partnership and cooperation between all levels (national, regional and local)**



The Anglo-Russian project

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Thank you for your attention!