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**LANDSCAPE PLANNING AS AN ECOLOGICAL BASIS  
 OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING, EXPERIENCE  
 OF GERMANY AND UKRAINE**

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The main resource of any country is its population and territory. Since the most organized is always the territory within which the level of contradiction between population, production and nature is minimized, the issue of green-oriented spatial planning comes to the fore. In this aspect, the issue of the use of environmental guidelines for sustainable development in the field of urban development and land use becomes relevant. An important tool for European spatial planning which largely provides solutions to these challenges is landscape planning, as a key planning tool aimed at preserving nature and managing the landscape. In the European Landscape Convention, the term “landscape planning” is defined as perspective planning, which involves the improvement, restoration and formation of landscapes that are favorable for the life of the population.

The most interesting for Ukraine is the experience of landscape planning in Germany, firstly, the organization of the territory and the system of territorial planning in Germany is closest to the territorial organization of Ukraine; secondly, this country has a significant historical experience of “building a landscape”, which was already widespread in Germany in the XIX century. Landscape planning in Germany today is an instrument of planning, protection and care for the environment. Its object is the whole territory where protection, development, care of nature, individual landscapes and their components are carried out. In developing prospective plans for urban development of territories in Germany, to take into account the requirements of nature conservation and the development of measures for the protection of landscapes. When elaborating or making changes to the documents on landscape planning, an environmental strategic assessment of the environmental impact is also required. The research revealed the specifics of the processing of documents for landscape planning, which: contain a large amount of data that can be used both for environmental assessments and for the development of spatial development plans and programs; are executed, agreed and integrated with other documents of spatial development, and also have their

legal force; the development of documents on landscape planning is “ before “ or “simultaneously” with other documents of the territorial (spatial) planning.

It should be noted that today in Ukraine there are no legislative and regulatory documents that regulate the mandatory implementation of documents on landscape planning as part of spatial planning materials. However, there are some positive developments in this direction. In 2018, the Law of Ukraine “On Strategic Environmental Assessment” was adopted, according to which, when carrying out work on spatial planning of any level, it is mandatory to carry out an assessment of the impact of the decisions made on all components of the natural environment. That is, in any case, as part of the documentation on spatial planning of the territory, the implementation of the extended section on environmental protection and the assessment of the impact on all its components becomes essential, which is essentially a subject of landscape planning. Proceeding from the above, the possibility of improving and simplifying the existing methodology for the implementation of territorial planning schemes was analyzed.

Based on the integration of environmental principles in the territorial planning of Ukraine and on the basis of the implementation of the landscape plan as a mandatory component in the implementation of regional planning schemes, in 2016 the author team of specialists of the State Enterprise Y.Bilokon Ukrainian State Scientific-Research Institute of Urban Design “DIPROMISTO” and the Institute of Geography of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine with the support of the Federal Agency for the Conservation of Nature Germany, on the example of the Cherkassy region, a pilot project was implemented to integrate Landscape planning documents into the regional level scheme. At the stage of transition of Ukraine, as well as of the world community, to sustainable, ecologically balanced development there is a significant advantage of the implementation of the landscape plan as a separate document as a basis for further elaboration of documentation on spatial planning