Territorial Planning Instruments

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What are key aspects to consider?

- instruments
- actors: public and private
- EU cohesion policy
- urban – rural balance and relationship
European Policy PLANNING INSTRUMENTS
Goals of European Policy:

1. economic and social cohesion;
2. conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage;
3. more balanced competitiveness of the European territory.
Key principles for an urban and territorial development policy of the EU

1. Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship;
2. Securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge;
3. Sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage.
EU cohesion policy 2014-2020

The five targets for the EU in 2020 are:
Employment: 75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed
Research & Development: 3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D
Climate change and energy sustainability:
  Greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right)
  20% of energy from renewables
  20% increase of energy efficiency
Education:
  Reducing the rates of early school leavers below 10%
  At least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion
Fighting poverty and social exclusion: At least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion
European territorial policy

The ESPON 2020 Programme aims at promoting and fostering a European territorial dimension in development and cooperation by providing evidence, knowledge transfer and policy learning to public authorities and other policy actors at all levels.

ESPON - European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion
The ESPON 2020 Programme

The five specific objectives that will guide the implementation of the ESPON 2020 Programme are:

1: Enhanced production of territorial evidence through applied research and analyses.
2: Upgraded knowledge transfer and use of analytical user support.
3: Improved territorial observation and tools for territorial analyses.
4: Wider outreach and uptake of territorial evidence.
5: Leaner, and more effective and efficient implementation provisions and more proficient programme assistance.
Danish Planning System
PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

Based on Ivar Lynh, 2015
Environmental planning interrelated with other policy instruments

Key policy areas

- Environmental taxation
- Emission trading systems
- Effective carbon pricing
- Voluntary approaches
- Extended producer responsibility
- Other environmental policy instrument
- Mixes of policy instruments
- Making policy reform happen
- Cost-benefit analysis
- Valuing morbidity impacts
- Valuing mortality impacts
- Valuing children’s health
Aim of DK spatial planning legislation

“The Act ensures that the overall planning synthesizes the interests of society with respect to land use and contributes to protecting the country’s nature and environment, so that sustainable development of society with respect for people’s living conditions and for the conservation of wildlife and vegetation is secured.”
The comprehensive-integrated system

“... systematic and formal hierarchy of plans from national to local level, which coordinate public sector activity across different sectors but focus more specifically on spatial co-ordination than economic development” (CEC, 1997, pp. 36-37)

Three core principles since 1970s:
- Decentralization
- Framework control
- Public participation
The hierarchical structure

- National
- Regional
- Municipal
- Local

**National Planning**
- Government policy
- National planning report
- Overview of national interests
- Planning directives: Finger Plan 2007

**Regional Spatial Development Plans**
- A vision for the region
- Regional raw materials plan

**Municipal Plans**
- Municipal planning strategy
- Regulating land use in towns and the countryside

**Local Plans**
Issues of special attention in DK spatial planning

- Coastal zone
- Landscape interests
- Rural zone (only buildings necessary for rural activities)
- Golf courses
- Wind turbines
- Holiday homes
- Advertisements in the countryside
- Building and protection lines
- Agriculture
- Better green experiences in the city
- Movement in the city
- Biogas plants, architecture and landscape
- Sustainable building
- Tourism
Why does it work?

Toolbox

- Comprehensive set of laws on environmental issues
- Expropriation with full compensation
- Strong administrative system and audits

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Development proposal</th>
<th>Political decision</th>
<th>Desirable</th>
<th>Undesirable</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Conforms to adopted planning regulations</td>
<td>Permission (i)</td>
<td>Prohibition (iii)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does not conform to adopted planning regulations</td>
<td>Adjustment (i) (ii)</td>
<td>Refusal (iv)</td>
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Tools of spatial planning

Some examples:
- GIS (geographic information system) analysis
- Substance flow analysis
- Demographic analysis
- Transport analysis
- Visualisations
- Field studies on biodiversity, etc.
- Environmental assessments
- Workshops, consultations
- Scenario techniques
Legislação fundamental OT / Key legislation

Lei nº 31/2014, de 31 de Maio- Lei de Bases da Política de Solos, Ordenamento do Território e Urbanismo

Decreto-Lei nº 80/15 de 14 de Maio – Regime jurídico dos instrumentos de gestão territorial (IGT)


Decreto-Lei n.º 166/2008 de 22 de Agosto - Regime Jurídico da REN (Rectificada pela Declaração de Rectificação n.º 63-B/2008 de 21 de Outubro)

Decreto-Lei n.º 129/2008 de 21 de Julho - Regime dos Planos de Ordenamento dos Estuários
Art.º 37 - 43.º TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

Programmes that establish the strategic framework for territorial development and its programmatic guidelines, or define the spatial application of national policies to be considered at each level of planning.

Plans that establish options and concrete actions concerning territorial planning and organization, defining the spatial use.

National Level: Establishes the strategic framework at national level (PNPOT)
Regional Level: Establishes the strategic framework at regional level (PROT)
Inter-municipal level: Establishes the strategic framework at inter-municipal level
Municipal Level: Establishes the land use regime and regulations

Strategic objectives:

1. **Conservar e valorizar a biodiversidade e o património natural, paisagístico e cultural,** utilizar de modo sustentável os **recursos energéticos e geológicos,** e prevenir e minimizar os **riscos**;

2. **Reforçar a competitividade territorial** de Portugal e a sua integração nos espaços ibérico, europeu e global;

3. **Promover o desenvolvimento policêntrico** dos territórios e reforçar as infra-estruturas de suporte à integração e à **coesão** territoriais;

4. **Assegurar a equidade territorial** no provimento de infra-estruturas e de equipamentos colectivos e a universalidade no acesso aos serviços de interesse geral, promovendo a coesão social;

5. **Expandir as redes e infra-estruturas avançadas de informação e comunicação** e incentivar a sua crescente utilização pelos cidadãos, empresas e administração pública;

6. **Reforçar a qualidade e a eficiência da gestão territorial,** promovendo a **participação** informada, activa e responsável dos cidadãos e das instituições.
Lei 31/2014, de 31 de Maio – Legal Framework of the territorial management instruments

PNPOT – National Program for Territorial Policy
PEOT – Special Territorial Programme
Sectoral Programmes

PROT – Regional Territorial Programmes

PIMOT – Inter-Municipality Territorial programmes and plans
- Intermunicipal Master Plan
- Intermunicipal Urban Plan
- Intermunicipal Detailed Plan

PMOT – Municipal Territory Plans
- PDM – Municipal Master Plan
- PU – Urbanization Plan
- PP – Detailed Plan

Strategic Nature

Regulatory Nature