



SPATIAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Lecture 3. National, Regional and local planning

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Erasmus+



Spatial planning encompasses elements of:

- Cross- border / international planning
- National planning
- Regional policy
- Regional planning
- Land use planning

National planning

- National spatial planning includes the broad development frameworks or perspectives prepared to guide spatial development patterns and lower-tier spatial plans

- Such perspectives usually include a transnational dimension

- National spatial planning includes national guidelines or plans that affect the shape of regional and local plans

- On the national level, the perspectives and guidelines will be closely linked to the social and economic policies of the government and coordinate activities across different sectors

Regional policy

It is described as national – regional planning

Regional policy is being taken up by national governments to influence economic activity and social well-being between regions to mitigate their uneven development

Regional policy measures may include:

- direct investment in physical and social infrastructure,
- fiscal incentives to influence the locational decision of firms,
- relaxation of regulations in areas of decline together with stricter controls in area of excessive demand.

At the european level the EU Structural Funds have played a considerable role in regional policy

Regional Planning

Regional planning operates at a level below the national level, but above the local municipal level.

Regional planning is undertaken in administrative areas, such as territories of regional and regional authorities and administration, or in functional planning areas, such as “cities-regions”.

Regional planning integrates national policy objectives with conditions in individual locations.

Regional planning instruments are expressed in the form of a plan, but are of a strategic nature and rarely refer to specific locations.

Land use planning

- Land use planning takes place at the municipal level.

- It has the purpose of regulating land use and real estate transformations.

- Planning instruments at this level are site specific and can contain detailed rules on land use and real estate, form and detailed design of buildings.

- Spatial planning instruments can have various forms, for example: a general framework on large areas, or more detailed studies on a single building plot.

- Individual countries have their own general codes or standards that apply to the whole county or region that shape local development and building patterns.

CROSS – BORDER Spatial Planning / International Spatial Planning

One example of a supra-regional and international planning is project VASAB



Intergovernmental multilateral cooperation of 11 countries of the Baltic Sea Region in spatial planning and development, guided by the Conference of Ministers responsible for spatial planning and development, steered by the Committee on Spatial Planning and Development of the Baltic Sea Region

National planning

The Concept of the National Land Development 2030 Koncepcja Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania Kraju 2030



National Land Development

The Concept defines national land development as a manner in which the basic elements of spatial structure are located on the Polish territory and the relations that occur among them.

The basic elements of the national spatial structure, which are subject to analysis and influenced by public policing, are the elements of the economic and social systems, infrastructure, network of settlements and landscape (both natural and cultural) as well as the functional interconnections.

Miasta

- stolica Polski
- województwie
- powiatowe

Sieć transportowa

- drogi
- koleje

Granice

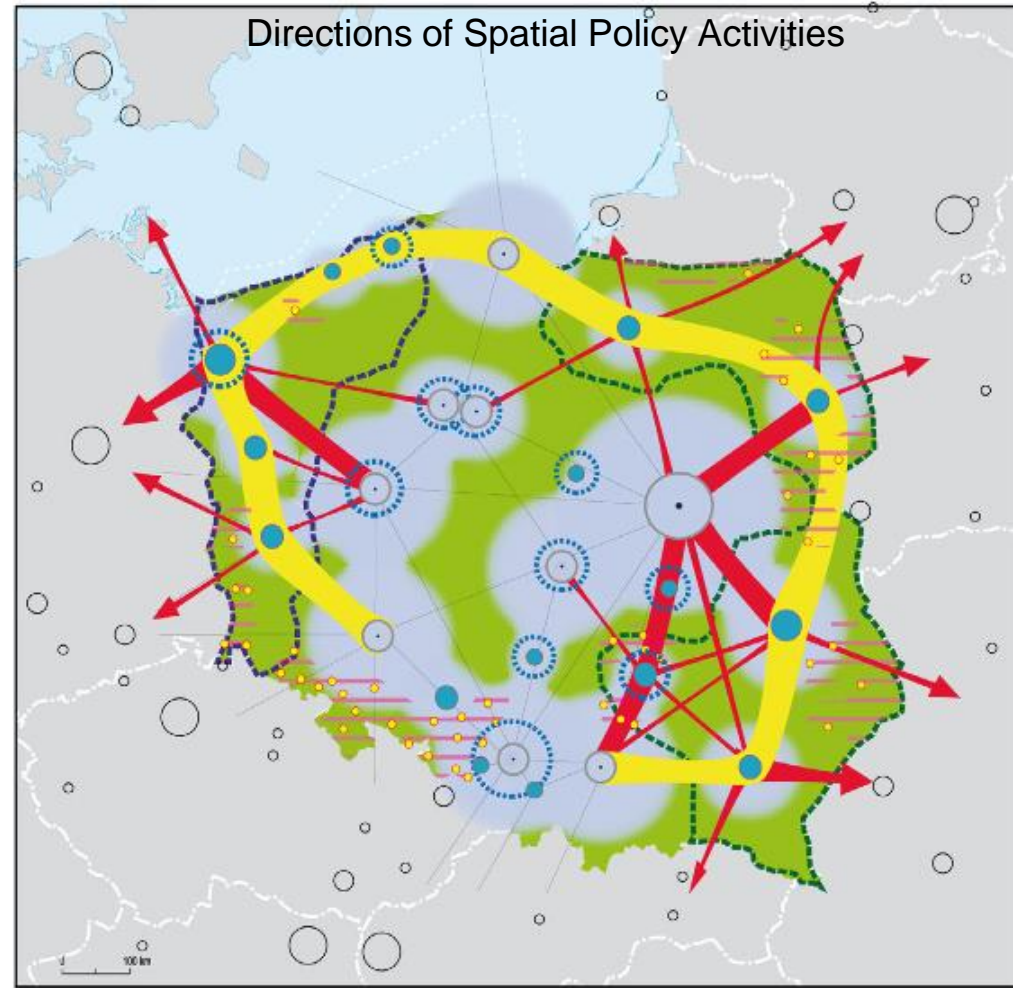
- wód terytorialnych
- strefy ekonomicznej
- spornej strefy ekonomicznej
- województw

National planning

National Land Development Policy

Polityka przestrzennego zagospodarowania kraju

This instrument defines the manner in which the vision of spatial land development and developmental objectives of the state are to be obtained in the country's territory, by affecting the main elements of the country's spatial land development and ensuring coordination of sector oriented elements. As an integral component of the development policy, spatial policy combines and coordinates activities undertaken at the national level with activities carried out at other levels, such as regional or local.



The role of national governments in spatial planning includes:

- Promoting a shared strategic vision and establishing priority outcomes for spatial development through unambiguous policy statements, and the positive role that spatial planning plays in achieving those outcomes;
- Developing a legislative framework that enables the creation of spatial planning instruments and policy at different spatial scales through democratic and participatory procedures;
- Utilizing incentives and sanctions to ensure effective cooperation across sectors and administrative boundaries as well as between levels of government;
- Supervising spatial planning at the regional and local levels to ensure adherence to laws and probity in procedures; promoting conformity of policies and actions among jurisdictions;
- Monitoring spatial development trends and the impact of spatial planning, and making use of indicators and targets;
- Taking the lead in providing the necessary evidence base of data and information on the state of the spatial development and the impact of spatial planning;

The role of national governments in spatial planning includes:

- Providing an appeals procedure whereby citizens and businesses can object to local and regional decisions, through arbitration, mediation and, if necessary, making binding decisions on unresolved local cases;
- Managing and directly regulating issues of national and international significance in collaboration with regions and local authorities, for example in relation to the designation of sites of national significance that should be protected from development;
- Creating “national agencies” to act as liaisons when working in partnership with regional and local governments on matters needing urgent and special attention, such as major reconstruction zones.
- Ensuring that other national ministries and departments understand the effects of their policies and actions on spatial development and the need for coordinated policy and action among all departments when delivering priority spatial outcomes;
- Supporting and advising regional and local governments and helping to build capacity at all levels, both in terms of professional expertise and political leadership;

Regional Planning

Region

An area of territory which can be defined for spatial analysis and planning purposes as distinct and coherent,
and/or the division of a country into administrative areas.

Regional planning

Planning for a region. This is usually undertaken by regional authorities, but may also be undertaken by national government or by local authorities working jointly. It will generally be strategic planning, but with different degrees of integration between land use and other sectoral planning.

Regional policy

Policy intended to bring forward measures to address social and economic disparities between regions. It will usually entail promoting the economy of relatively poor regions through financial aid, training and other action, and controlling the growth in relatively rich regions.

- European Commission (1997). The EU compendium of spatial planning systems and policies. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg.
- European Environment Agency (online). EEA multilingual environmental glossary. EEA, Copenhagen (<http://glossary.eea.europa.eu/EEAGlossary>).
- UK Planning Portal (online). Glossary of planning terms. UK Planning Portal (managed by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister), Bristol (<http://www.planningportal.gov.uk>).

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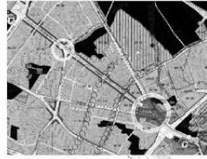
is a document compiled to serve for long periods of time, a part of the national spatial planning system. It sets the principles and defines the directions of development for the spatial and functional structure of the region and defines the activities aimed to implement super-local public objectives, thus serving as a formal and substantive reference for spatial development decisions. This is a complementary document and a fully coherent one with the Lublin Voivodeship Development Strategy 2014-2020 and towards 2030, which is a spatial planning perspective on the objectives and directions for the development of the Voivodeship. The Lublin Voivodeship Spatial Development Plan is an expression of the spatial policy pursued by the local government. The guidelines and principles adopted for spatial development set the stage for investments formulated in the development plans.

The role of regional government in spatial planning includes:

- Preparing spatial strategies using 15- to 20-year projections for the overall development of the region by collaborating with regional and local stakeholders;
- Designating and protecting areas of critical natural capital such as recreational areas, water resources and mineral resources;
- Planning and delivery of regionally significant infrastructure that crosses local authority boundaries;
- Using appropriate environmental assessment and appraisal methodologies for regionally significant plans and projects;
- Supervising local spatial planning to ensure conformity with national and regional strategies, and to ensure that decision-making procedures are followed;
- Ensuring that local authorities collaborate in their planning so that critical cross-cutting issues are addressed (particularly on the urban-rural fringe) and the sensible planning of functional planning areas such as river catchments is achieved;
- Monitoring and providing information and analysis on regional spatial development trends for national and local governments;
- Assisting in capacity-building at the local level through guidance, training, and interpretation of legislation;
- Providing a means of appeal on contested matters and mediating disputes between local authorities.

LOCAL SPATIAL PLANNING

MIĘDZYMIEJ
ZAGOSPODAROWANIA PRZESTRZENNEGO
OBSZARU STARYCH BIELAN
skala 1:1000



**Most planning
decisions can
and should be
made at the
local level.**



Local Spatial Development Plan for
Warsaw, Stare Bielany

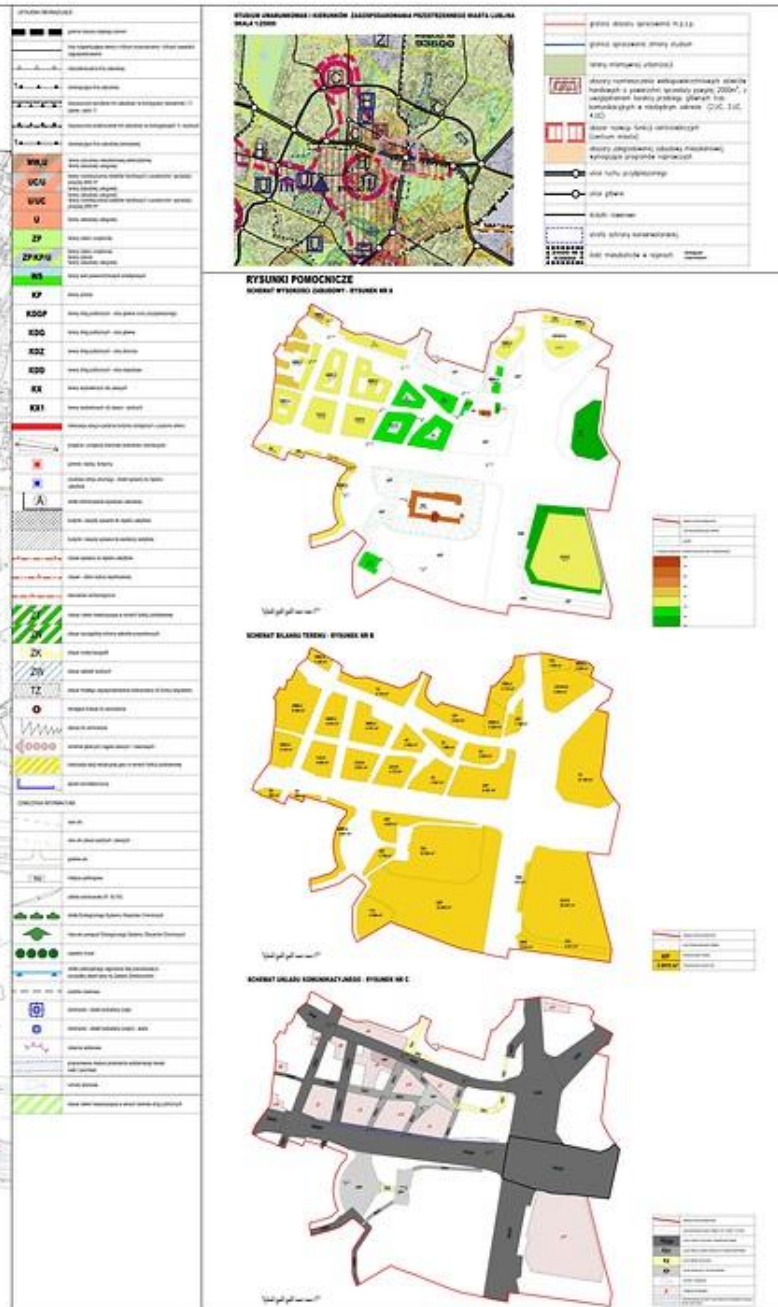
<http://www.bielany.waw.pl/page/562,bmiejscowy-plan-zagospodarowania-przestrzennego-obszaru-starych-bielanb.html>



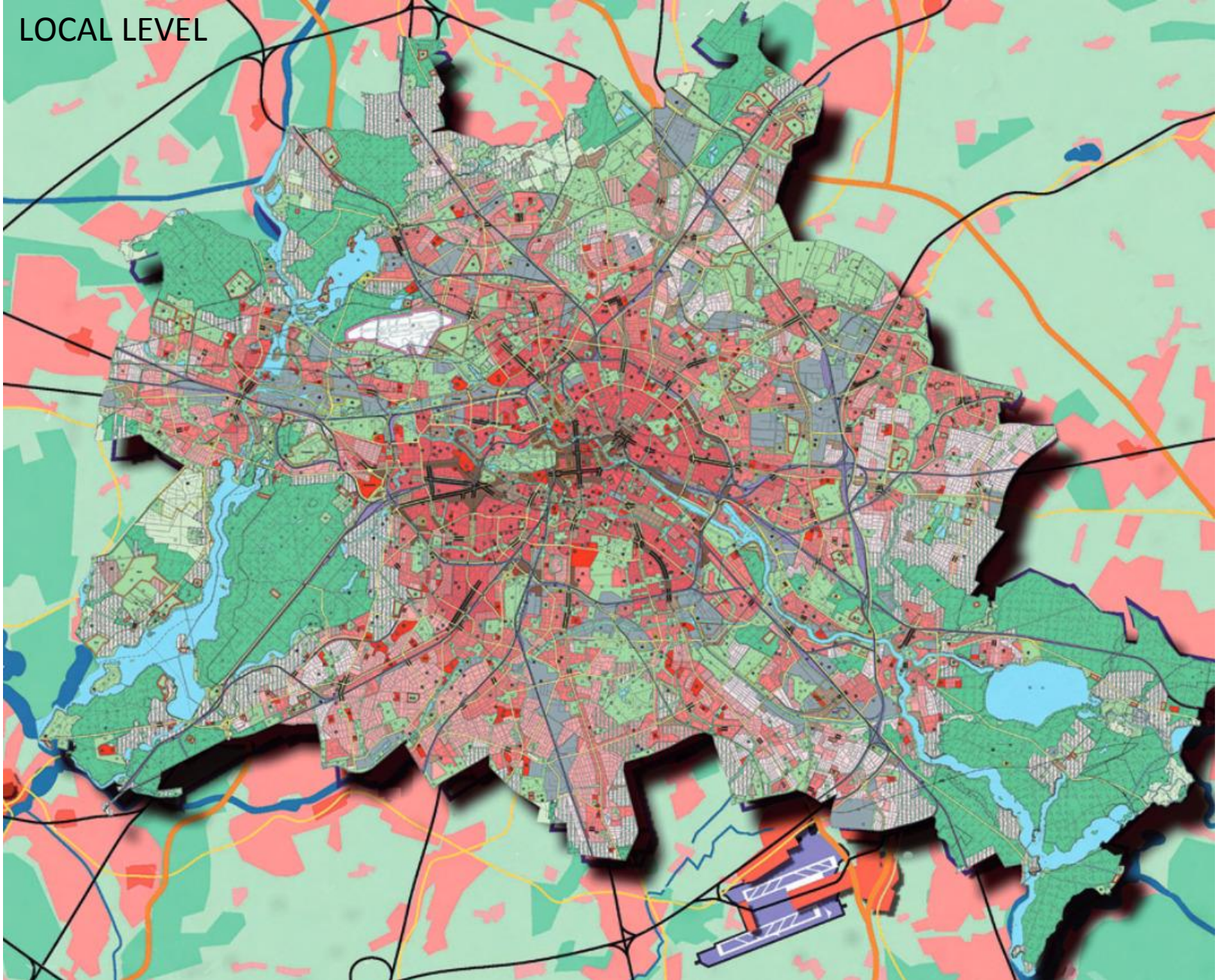
Załącznik nr 1
do Uchwały Rady Miasta
Lublin Nr 180/VI/2015
z dnia 21 maja 2015 r.



Lublin Land Use Plan 2015



LOCAL LEVEL



Berlin Land Use Plan 2009

https://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/fnp/index_en.shtml

The role of local government in spatial planning will thus include:

- Establishing the priorities for action on spatial development for the local area in partnership with local stakeholders and regional bodies;
- Preparing a simple planning framework that identifies the main geographical areas of change, the priority desired outcomes and planning policies, and also explaining the contribution that will be made by different departments and sectors to realizing the desired outcomes;
- Preparing regulatory planning instruments setting out decision rules for the locality (these tasks will often be done in collaboration with other authorities across larger territories);
- Engaging with the community on the preparation of planning policies and proposals and ensuring that local concerns are voiced in regional arenas;
- Taking proactive measures to encourage development that is in accordance with the agreed planning framework, for example in making effective use of land in public ownership;
- Creating project partnerships across the public, private and community sectors to deliver specific proposals;
- Rigorously enforcing strict adherence to planning procedures and dealing promptly with unauthorized developments;
- Monitoring the implementation of policies and proposals, decision-making and spatial development trends affecting the locality.

Planning activities that are common to the countries of the European Union

- The formulation of lower tier instruments, which may co-ordinate inter-regional spatial development patterns for matters of national and international significance, (although the specificity of such guidance and the extent of its realisation in practice varies considerably, and regional legal frameworks may be more Important in federal countries);

at regional levels

- the production of spatial planning policy which coordinates inter-regional spatial development patterns and provides a strategic reference for lower tier instruments;

at the local authority/municipal level

- the production of spatial framework documents which set out general criteria for the regulation of land use change;
- the preparation of land use instruments which define the type of physical development which will be permitted at particular locations (the specificity in terms of defined uses and design criteria varies significantly);
- procedures for the consideration of proposals to develop or change the use of land and property;

• at various levels

- special mechanisms to encourage the realisation of the objectives and policies expressed in spatial planning instruments, both for development and for the protection of the environment;
- other mechanisms of land use regulation which may include for example, those restricting land parcel subdivision, tax and other duties to deal with betterment and compensation. and mechanisms which allow for compulsory purchase or example. lion of land and property.

References

- European Environment Agency (online). EEA multilingual environmental glossary. EEA, Copenhagen (<http://glossary.eea.europa.eu/EEAGlossary>).
- UK Planning Portal (online). Glossary of planning terms. UK Planning Portal (managed by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister), Bristol (<http://www.planningportal.gov.uk>).
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Project "SURE - Sustainable Urban Rehabilitation in Europe"
implemented in frames of Erasmus+ Programme
Key Action 2: Strategic Partnership Projects
Agreement n° 2016-1-PL01-KA203-026232

This publication has been funded within support from the European Commission.

Free copy.

This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

**Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union**





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