

Lecture : spatial planning for flood protection 02/12/2021

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Planning systems (pt2)

An international planning framework

Planning system principles

Legal framework

Spatial development policies

What is a spatial plan :

Policy development to strategic phase

Public participation and participatory planning

Planning systems (pt2)

An international planning framework

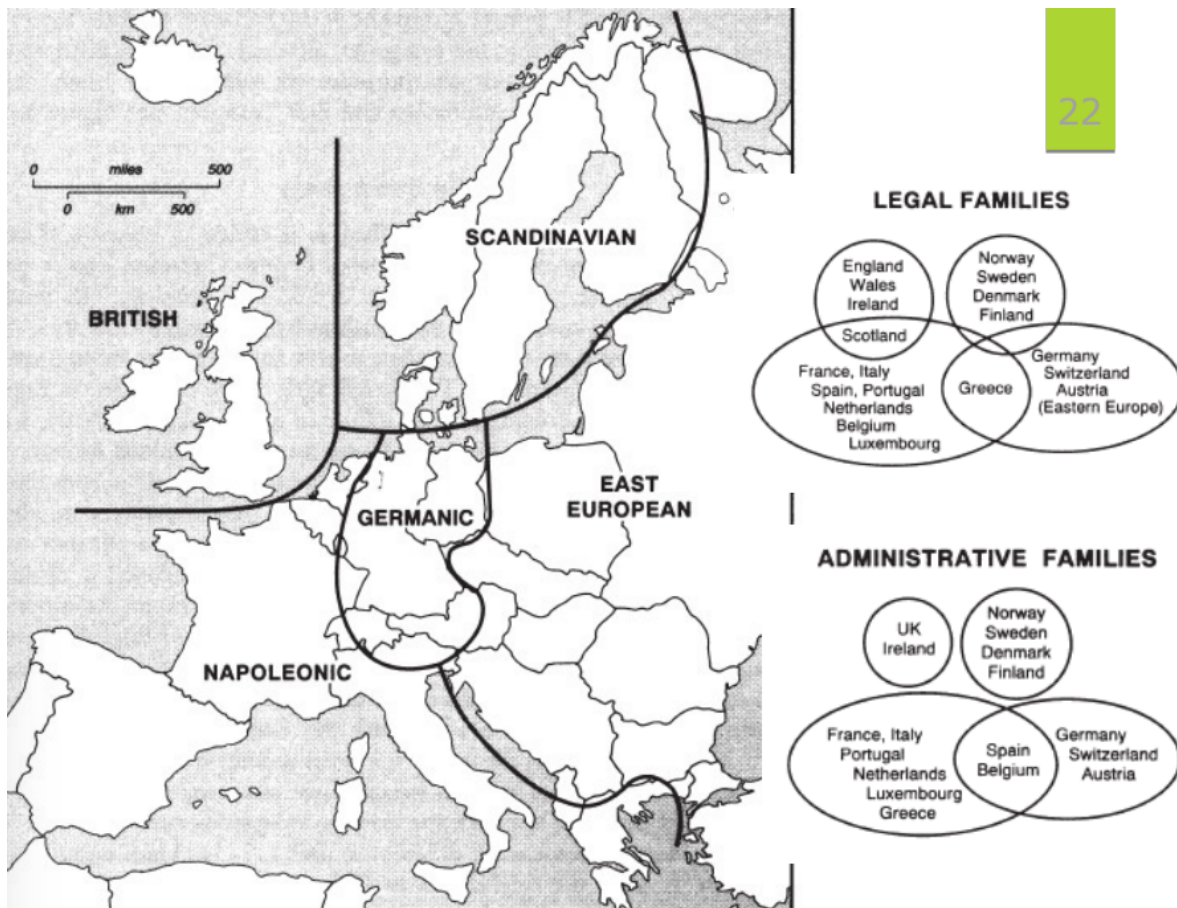
Some principles have to be taken in consideration by all countries. It is somehow the role of the states that they can prepare on every level, the community do not have to do it by themselves. It's kind of a *written principle*.

If there is no spatial plan → nobody can get buildings.

Publicity : Every spatial planning document is available

Participation : Getting people involved in the spatial planning decisions

Spatial families :



Based on history. Strong communist bloc on the east.

- Planning systems in the **British family** (a system of case law that has gradually built up decision by decision)
- planning systems in the **Napoleonic family** (has a tendency to use abstract legal norms and enjoy greater theoretical debate than the British style)
- Planning systems in the **Germanic family** (a feature is the importance given to the written Constitution - Basic Laws)
- Planning systems in the **Scandinavian family** (The links between the Scandinavian countries stem from the history of conquests over the years by the Danish and Swedish Empires)
- Planning systems in **eastern Europe** (after 1989 there are some legal and administrative reforms)

Planning system principles

It's the way a society organizes his decisions-making (legal & organization framework) and which methods (methodology and practice) they are using.

Legal framework

- Set the coordination between Government, region, municipalities.
- other stuff was boring

Spatial development policies

Slovenia case

	Strategy	Implementation
STATE	Policy Strategy of spatial development	National spatial plan (1:1000)
REGIONAL	Regional spatial plan Scale is defined	<i>No region in Slovenia</i>
LOCAL	Local spatial plan	Local spatial plan (1:5000) Land use plan (most important) Local detailed spatial plan

What is a spatial plan :

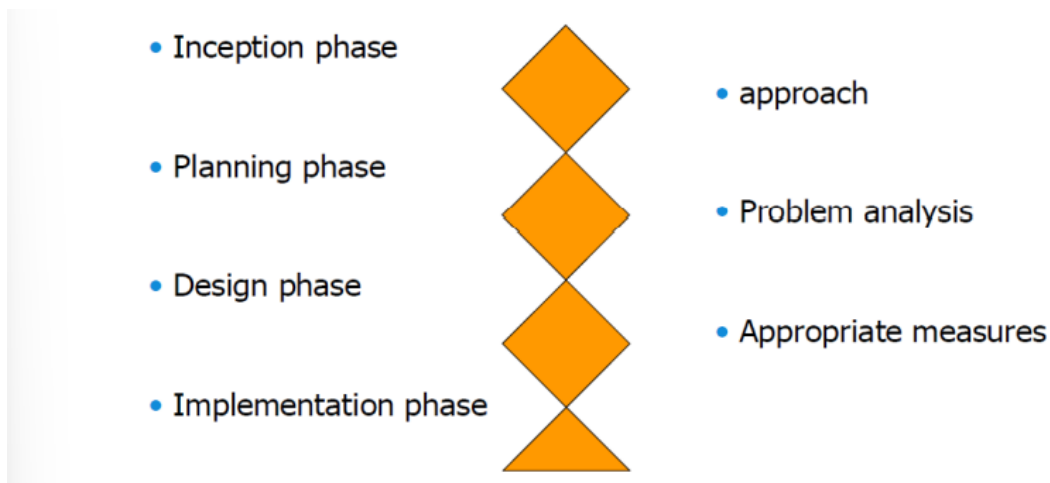
- Graphical representation (maps, drawings),
- Text which completes the maps

Policy development to strategic phase

Depend widely of who are involved in the process. At the end it depend of decision makers (politicians).

1. Set goals
2. After start the creative phase (discuss everything possible, a phase of consultation between all)
3. Strategic phase (beginning phase so we need to know every stakeholders and also set the limits of the project)

An example of a sequence :



Public participation and participatory planning

Get everybody involved in order to get a wide range of opinion (do not forget children, elderly, homeless, immigrants...).

Why using participation : Achieving a greater level of satisfaction for the planner as much as for the users. Take time at the beginning can help to be faster afterwards (because we identified some possible problematics or things like this).

How to communicate with the public : very important to tell something that can be understood by everyone (there is other way to communicate than maps).

