Comparison of spatial planning in different countries

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Spatial planning – land-use planning

Definition:

Spatial planning aspires to be an interdisciplinary and cross-cutting coordinator of sectoral policies and decisions with spatial impacts, including those concerned with the environment, infrastructure and regional economic promotion. It is generally institutionally anchored on at least two spatial levels (municipal and national). In addition, there are greatly varying forms of organization on the regional planning level in different countries.

Spatial planning is about zoning for
(land-use) planning

- Different approaches to land-use planning
- In most countries: a policy document/plan at national level
- A land-use plan at municipal level

- Examples of land-use planning systems in Europe which result from a study conducted for Flanders:
  - “Concepts for the framework and adaptation of several instruments in the implementation phase of a (spatial) planning process”, 2015
GERMANY

National Level
Bund

Land

Regional Level
Regio

Local Level

planning policy
Leitbilder und Handlungsstrategien für Raumentwicklung

Landesentwicklungsplan

Regionalplan

Stadtentwicklungsplan

FNP
Flächennutzungsplan

B-plan
Bebauungsplan

Vorhabenbezogener Bebauungsplan

planning regulation

contract

Flanders
State of the Art
FINLAND

- National Level
  - Council of State
  - Alueidenkäyttötavoitteet
  - National land-use guidelines

- Regional Level
  - Regional councils
  - Regional Structure Scheme
  - Maakuntakaava
  - Regional Land Use Plan

- Local Level
  - Municipal councils
  - Yleiskaava
  - Local Masterplan
  - Yhteinen yleiskaava
  - Joint masterplan
  - Asemakaava
  - Local Detailed Plan

Flanders
State of the Art
Integration of safety concerns in land-use planning

Transboundary consultation in land-use planning

- Were explicitly introduced into the land-use planning legislation in 2016
Characteristics of the integrated planning process

- **INTEGRATION:**
- Integration means iterative processes: safety and planning and participation and other feasible assessments
- Multidisciplinary planning team: spatial planners, and sectoral experts Integration starts from the beginning of the process: kick-off document evolving to a scoping document
- Continuous quality control of the assessments
Integrated planning process (land-use plan and industrial safety)

Kick-off document

First formal participation moment
60 days

Scoping document
(includes screening/scoping industrial safety)

Draft land-use plan and draft safety report

Second participation
60 days

Final Land-use Plan and safety report

Process description document
(stakeholders - decisions)
Changing attitude: a bumpy road...

- Different sectors use a different language => explain to each other the meaning of certain concepts
- From sectoral approach to team work
- A new role for the industrial safety unit (regional level): from controlling to co-operating and knowledge centre
- Provinces and municipalities work in co-operation with the regional level.
Conclusion

- Each country has its own land-use planning system
- A land-use policy plan is made in several countries
- A policy plan is, in general, made for a larger geographical area than a land-use plan
- Land-use plans tend to be rather comprehensive for all activities including industrial zones
- It integrates different demands and concerns
- A land-use plan is (should be) the result of a multidisciplinary approach
- Transboundary consultation, information and participation is important if not crucial in certain cases
Thank you for your attention

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