

Sub-regional workshop on land-use planning and industrial safety (South-Eastern Europe)

27-29 October 2021,
Belgrade, Serbia



Comparison of spatial planning in different countries

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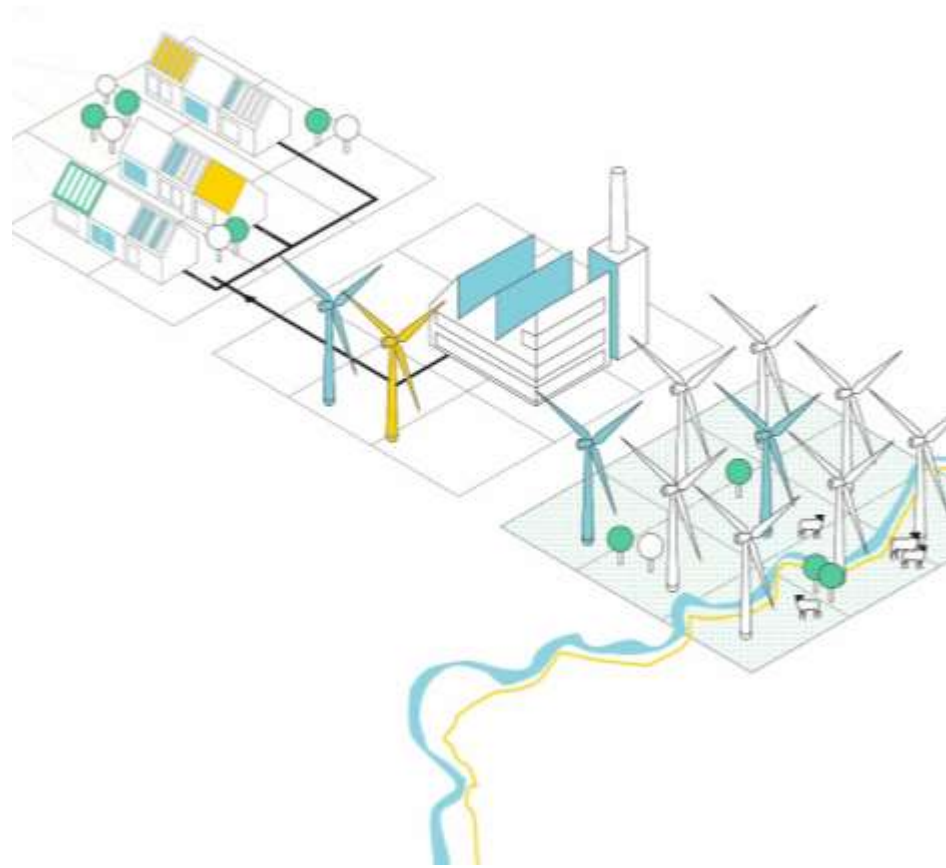
Comparison of spatial planning in different
countries

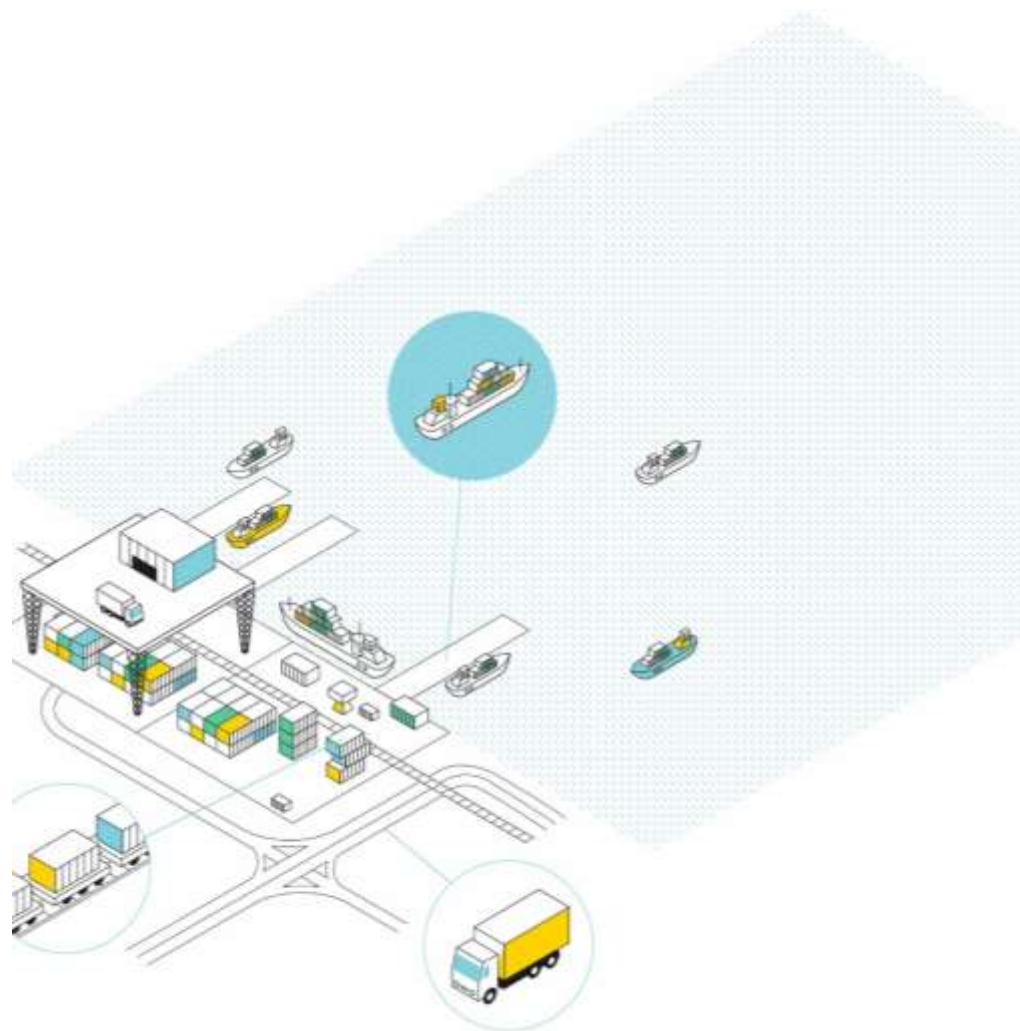
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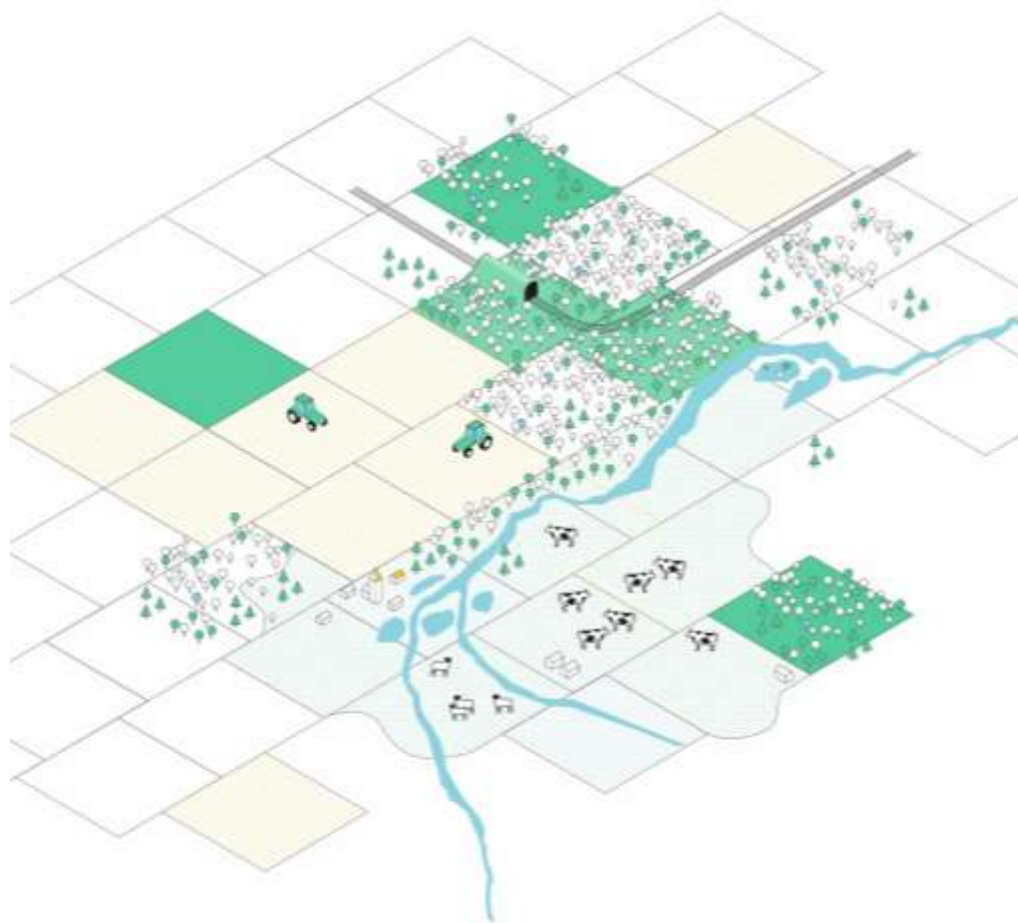
Spatial planning – land-use planning reminder

- 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.
- Reimer M., Getimis P., Blotevogel H.H. (2014) Spatial planning systems and practices in Europe; A comparative perspective on continuity and changes, Routledge, New York, p. 1.

Spatial planning is about zoning for









Land-use planning

- Different approaches to land-use planning
- a policy or strategic document/plan at national level
- A land-use plan at municipal level
- A spatial plan at national level
- A spatial plan at national and at municipal level
- A national plan and plans for major infrastructures eg highways
- A regional plan

Characterics of the integrated planning process

- INTEGRATION:
- Integration means iterative processes: safety and planning and participation and other feasible assessments proceed together
- Multidisciplinary planning team: spatial planners and sectoral experts work together from the very beginning of the process: kick-off document evolving to a scoping document
- Continuous quality controll of the assessments

Linkages between the industrial safety and land-use planning procedures – integration of safety concerns

Different approaches:

- Particular aspects of distance from certain areas and hazardous facilities is taken into account;
- Natural disasters and technological accidents are taken into account;
- Co-operation between land-use planners and industrial safety experts during the planning process or during the SEA or in the studies to be used in the planning process
- Co-operation during the EIA procedure for an environmental or building permit
- Coordination is mandatory by law

Transboundary consultation in land-use planning

- Depends from country to country – either it is in the law but the practice is different or it is informing the neighbouring country not consulting.

Changing attitude: a bumpy road...



- Different sectors use a different language => explain to each other the meaning of certain concepts, clearly communicate your concerns
- From sectoral approach to team work
- A new role for the industrial safety unit (regional level): from controlling to co-operating and knowledge centre
- Municipalities work in cooperation with the national level.

Conclusion

- Each country has its own land-use planning system
- A policy or strategic plan is, in general, made for a larger geographical area than a land-use plan
- Land-use plans are comprehensive for all activities including industrial zones
- It integrates different demands and concerns

Conclusion

- 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
Start at an early stage with this consultation. Do not wait until the final stage in the formal procedure

Thank you for your attention!

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