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## Session 2 - Environmental planning in a nutshell

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EUP - Session 2: Environmental planning in a nutshell

# Guiding questions

- How can landscape planning be defined?
- What are the tasks and outputs of landscape planning?
- What is the relationship between landscape planning, spatial planning, and other sectoral planning approaches?
- At which spatial levels is landscape planning conducted, and what are the respective outputs?
- How does landscape planning take into consideration the functions or services provided by landscapes with relevance for people?

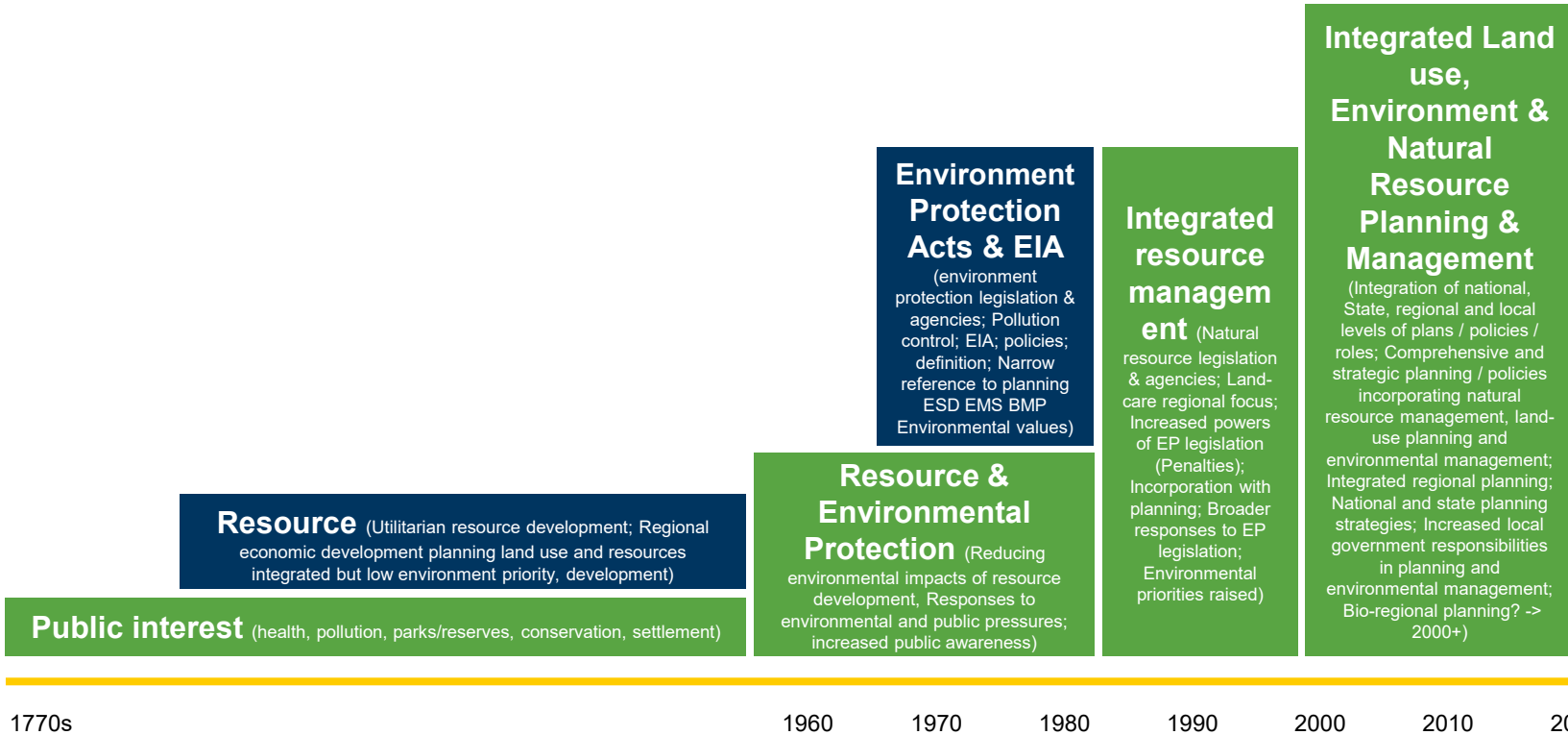
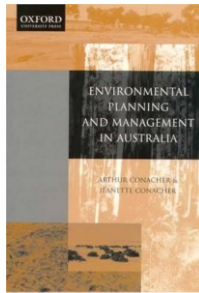
# Emergence of environmental (urban) planning

Environmental planning is the process of facilitating decision-making to carry out land development with the consideration given to the natural environment, social, political, economic and governance factors and provides a holistic framework to achieve sustainable outcomes. A major goal of environmental planning is to create sustainable communities, which aim to conserve and protect undeveloped land.

Beathley, T. (1995)

Source: Beathley, T. (1995). "Planning and Sustainability: The elements of a new paradigm". J. of Planning Literature. doi:10.1177/088541229500900405.

# Changes of planning focus: E.g. Australia



Source: Conacher and Conacher 2000; p. 89)

### Chapter I – General provisions

#### Article 1 – Definitions

For the purposes of the Convention:

a "Landscape" means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors;

# Landscape planning definitions: Landscape Convention

## Chapter I – General provisions

### Article 1 – Definitions

For the purposes of the Convention:

a "Landscape" means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors;

b "Landscape policy" means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes;

c "Landscape quality objective" means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings;

d "Landscape protection" means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity;

e "Landscape management" means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes;

f "Landscape planning" means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.

# Landscape planning definitions: BNatSchG



## Act on Nature Conservation and Landscape Management (Federal Nature Conservation Act – BNatSchG) of 29 July 2009

- unofficial translation -

## BNatSchG

Note: The Act on Nature Conservation and Landscape Management (Federal Nature Conservation Act – BNatSchG) has been translated for information purposes. Only the German version (Federal Law Gazette 2009, part I, no. 51, p. 2542ff.) is legally binding.

Federal Nature Conservation Act in the version promulgated on 06 August 2009 (Federal Law Gazette [Bundesgesetzblatt] I p. 2542)

Entry into force: 1st March 2010

## Chapter 2

### Landscape planning

#### Article 8

##### General principle

The purposes of nature conservation and landscape management are specified as the basis for precautionary action in the framework of landscape planning at both the local and supra-local levels, and the requirements and measures for achieving such purposes are described and justified.

#### Article 9

##### Tasks and content of landscape planning:

##### authorisation to issue statutory ordinances

(1) The tasks of landscape planning shall include specifying the purposes of nature conservation and landscape management, for the respective planning area, and identifying applicable requirements and measures for achieving such purposes, also with regard to plans and administrative procedures whose decisions may affect nature and landscape in the planning area.

(2) The content of landscape planning shall include description and justification of specified purposes of nature conservation and landscape management, and of the requirements and measures serving the achievement of such purposes. Such description and justification shall be provided, pursuant to Articles 10 and 11, in landscape programmes (Landschaftsprogramme), landscape master plans (Landschaftsrahmenpläne), landscape plans (Landschaftspläne) and open space structure plans (Grünordnungspläne).

# Landscape planning definitions: BNatSchG



Federal Ministry for the  
Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety

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## Chapter 1

### General Provisions

#### Article 1

##### Purposes of nature conservation and landscape management

(1) By virtue of their intrinsic value and importance as a basic necessity of human life, and also as a responsibility to future generations, nature and landscape in both settled and non-settled areas are to be protected, in keeping with the following paragraphs, so as to permanently safeguard

1. biological diversity,
2. the performance and functioning of the natural balance, including the ability of natural resources to regenerate and lend themselves to sustainable use, and
3. the diversity, characteristic features and beauty of nature and landscape, as well as their recreational value.

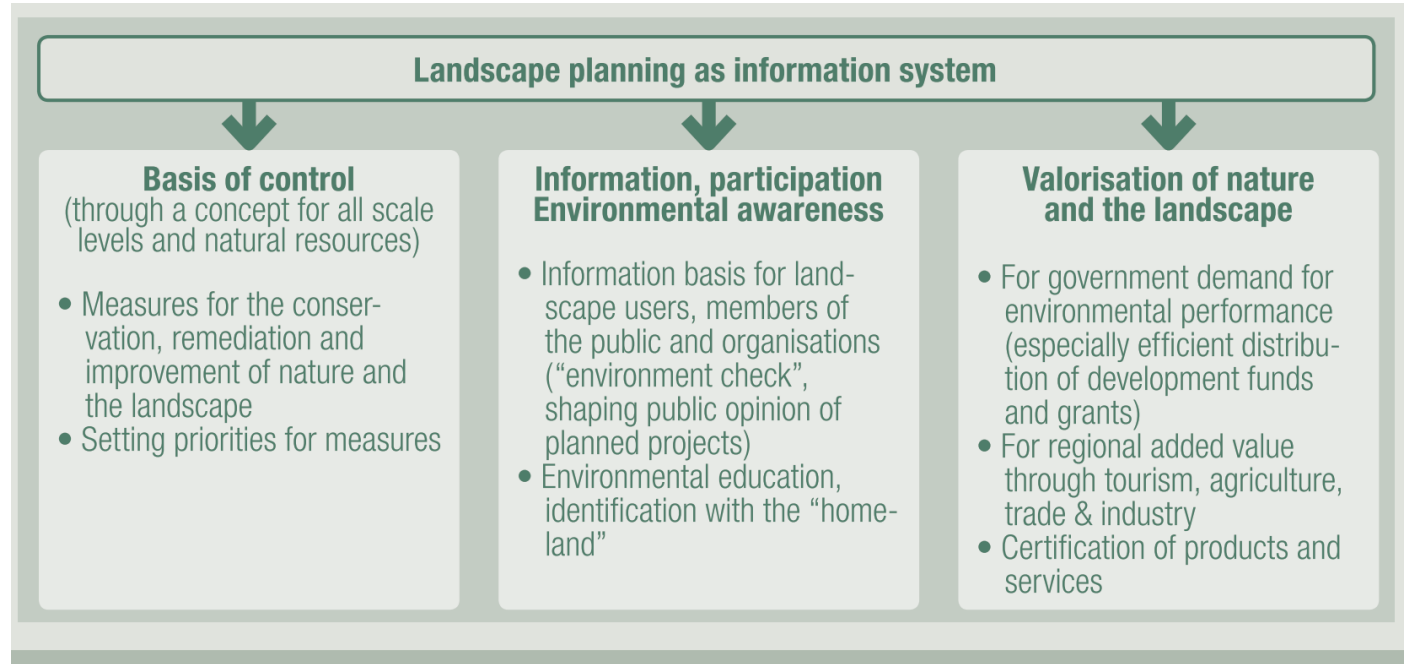
Such protection shall include management, development and, as necessary, restoration of nature and landscape (general principle).

Source: NBatSchg (2009).



# Tasks and outputs

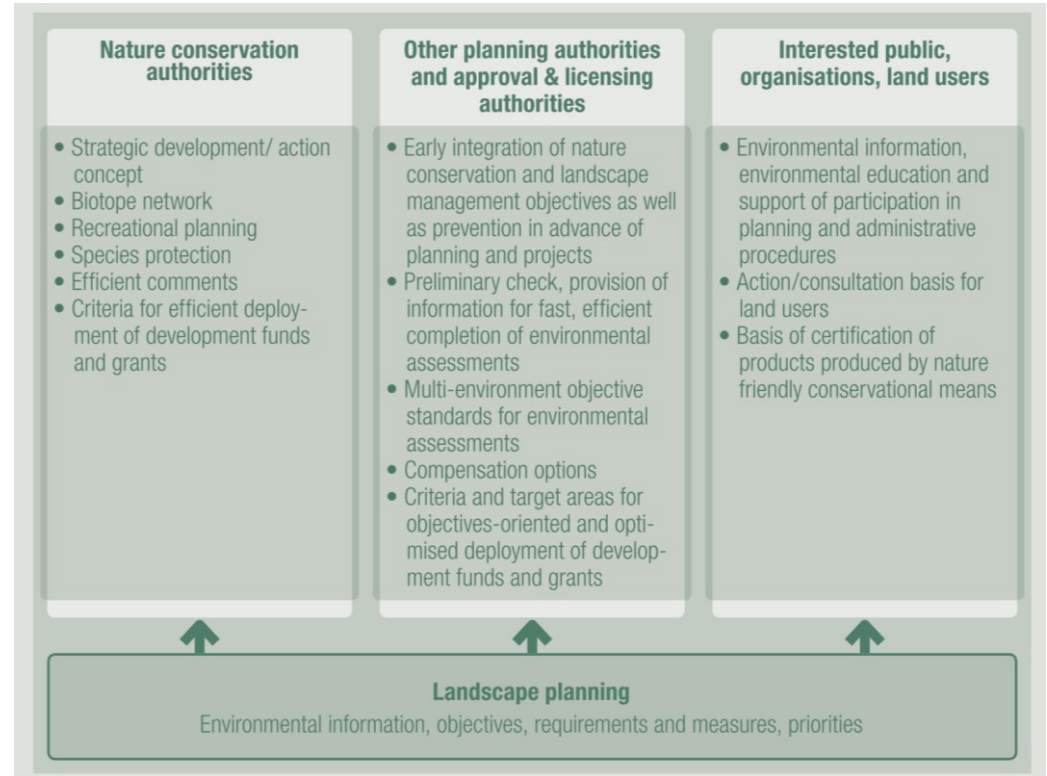
- What are the tasks and outputs of landscape planning?



Source: von Haaren et al. (2008).

# Tasks and outputs

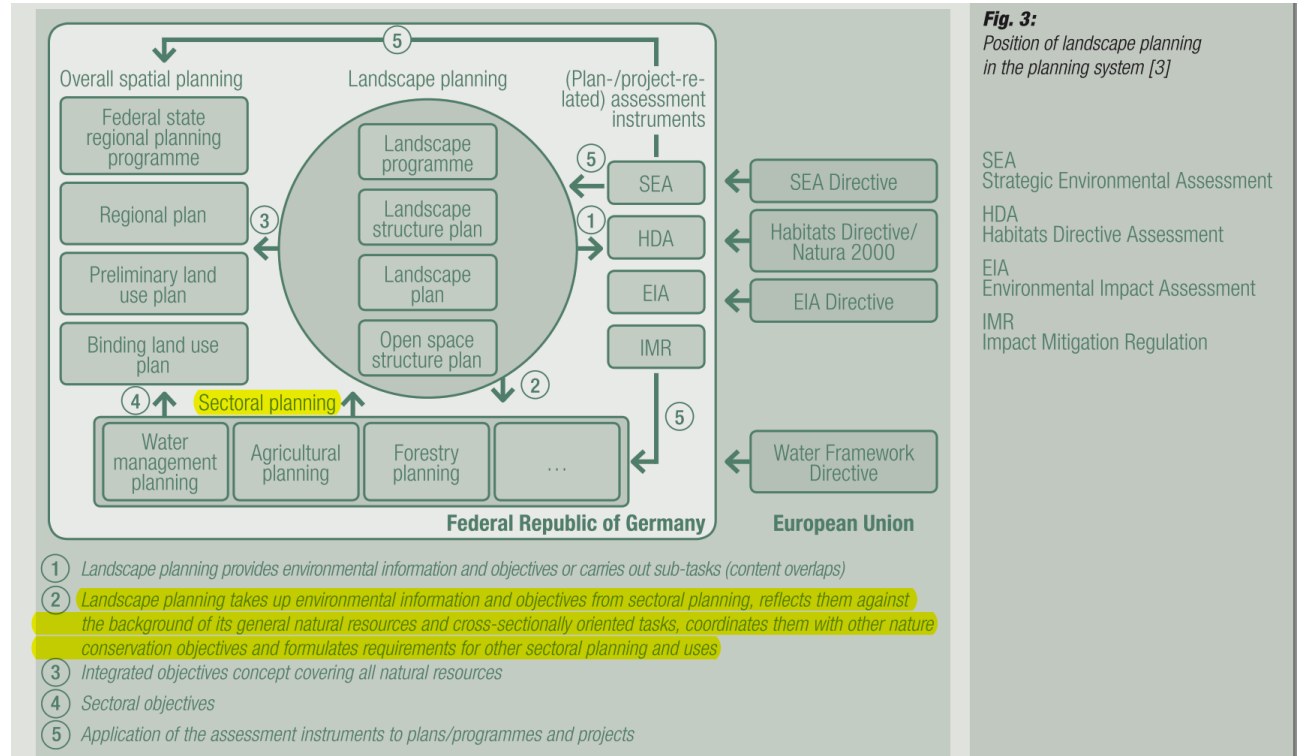
- What are the tasks and outputs of landscape planning?



Source: von Haaren et al. (2008).

# Relationship with other plannings

- What is the relationship between landscape planning, spatial planning, and other sectoral planning approaches?



# Spatial levels

- At which spatial levels is landscape planning conducted, and what are the respective outputs?

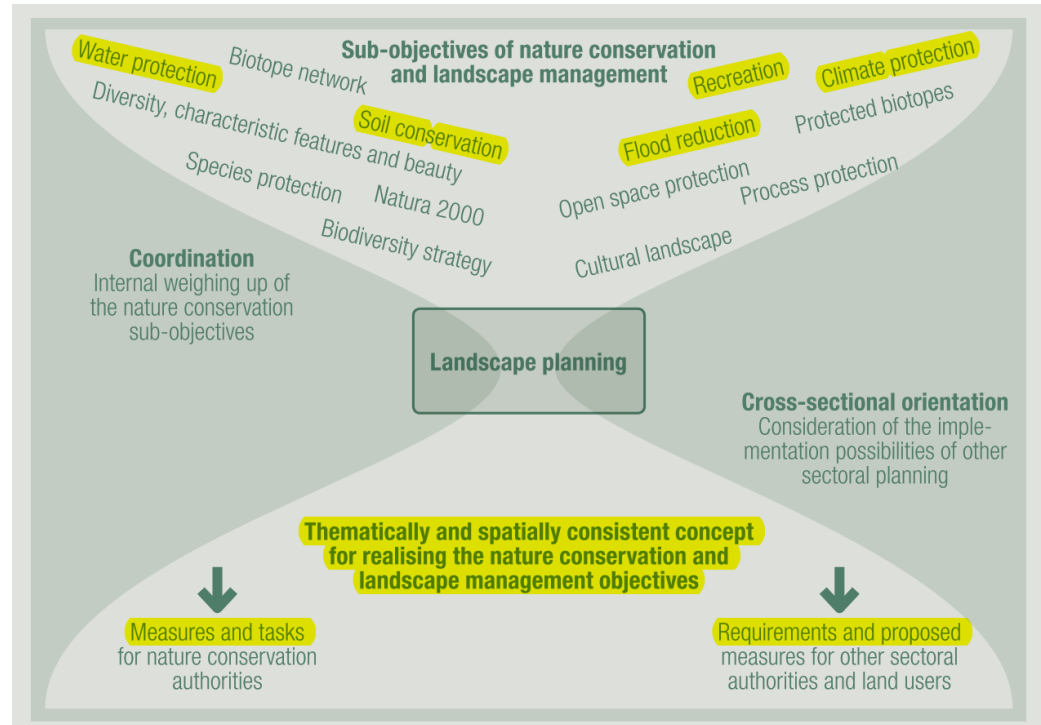
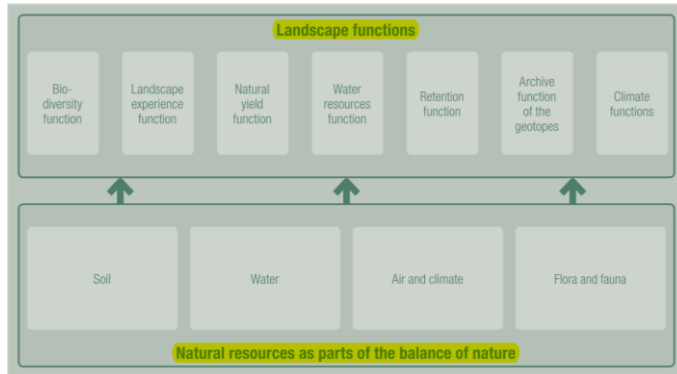
Planning area	Landscape planning	Overall spatial planning	Sectoral planning <sup>4)</sup>	Planning scale of landscape planning
Land (federal state)	<b>Landscape programme</b> <sup>1)</sup>	Federal state <sup>1)</sup> regional planning programme	Sectoral programme or sectoral plan at federal state level	1 : 500,000 to 1 : 200,000
Region/ administrative district, district	<b>Landscape structure plan</b> <sup>1)</sup>	Regional plan	Sectoral framework plan	1 : 100,000 to 1 : 25,000
Municipality	<b>Landscape plan</b> <sup>2)</sup>	Preliminary land use plan	Project plan at approval or planning determination level and/or construction plan	1 : 10,000 to 1 : 5,000
Part of the municipal area	<b>Open space structure plan</b> <sup>3)</sup>	Binding land use plan		1 : 2,500 to 1 : 1,000

<sup>1)</sup> These plans have different names in individual federal states.  
<sup>2)</sup> Except the city states Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg as well as North Rhine-Westphalia and Thuringia.  
<sup>3)</sup> These plans are not provided for in all federal states; in some they have different names.  
<sup>4)</sup> Including EIA and landscape envelope planning.

Source: von Haaren et al. (2008).

# Landscape functions

- How does landscape planning take into consideration the functions or services provided by landscapes with relevance for people?



Source: von Haaren et al. (2008).

# Structure of a LP

- How is a typical landscape plan structured?

- 1. Introduction**
  - 1.1 Tasks and legal basis
  - 1.2 **Spatial scope**
  - 1.3 Action and implementation framework (binding nature of the statements, position of the landscape plan within the planning system, participation in the planning, implementation of the planning)
- 2. Current Uses and Expected Changes in Use**
  - 2.1 Human settlement (housing, industry, business)
  - 2.2 Traffic
  - 2.3 Agriculture
  - 2.4 **Water management**
  - 2.5 Leisure and recreation
  - 2.6 Fishing / hunting
  - 2.7 (...)
- 3. Existing and Expected Condition of Nature and the Landscape**
  - 3.1 Brief characterisation (including geographical classification of natural landscapes / landscape units)
  - 3.2 Fauna and flora (including biotope types)
  - 3.3 **Soil types**
  - 3.4 **Surface waters and flood areas**
  - 3.5 Groundwater
  - 3.6 **Climate/air**
  - 3.7 Diversity, characteristic features and beauty (natural scenery, nature and landscape experience)
- 4. Assessment of the Existing and Expected Condition of Nature and the Landscape**
  - 4.1 Biodiversity function (biotope function, biotope development potential, species and biocoenoses)
  - 4.2 Natural yield function
  - 4.3 **Water resources function**
  - 4.4 **Water pollution protection function**
  - 4.5 **Retention function**
  - 4.6 Climate functions (climate-ecological relevant areas, air quality, land use specific greenhouse gas emissions)
  - 4.7 Landscape experience function
  - 4.8 Multifunctional areas (areas with high significance for different landscape functions)
  - 4.9 Summary of the conflicts between landscape functions and existing and expected uses (including human settlement functions, use of renewable energy)
- 5. Objective and Development Concept**
  - 5.1 Overall objectives
  - 5.2 **Thematic and spatial focuses** (including ecological network system / biotope network, **soil conservation, protection of groundwater and surface waters**, recreation planning, solution of conflicts with other uses, objectives for sub-areas)
- 6. Protection, Management and Development Measures**
  - 6.1 Protection, management and development of certain parts of nature and the landscape
  - 6.2 Concept of measures for the municipal area of responsibility (including compensation concept)
  - 6.3 Action proposals for the area of responsibility of other authorities and public bodies
- 7. Notes on Implementation**
  - 7.1 Implementation concept (priorities, political strategy, implementation instruments, funding options)
  - 7.2 Information and participation of the public
  - 7.3 Development programmes
- 8. Strategic Environmental Assessment (supplementary details)**
- 9. Summary**
  - Sources**
  - Appendix**

Source: von Haaren et al. (2008).

# Case study city: Stockholm



Travel Guide: Stockholm, Sweden

# Teams formation

- Take 10 minutes to form **3 Teams of 4-5 people**
  - **Two RePIC teams?**
- Topic/perspectives will be assigned/discussed later







Thank you!

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