Urban Planning Framework

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Urban plans ?!? But...exactly which one?
Urban planning

- No standard focus on modelling the planning laws.

Image courtesy of: Stephens Planning & Design
Different planning levels

- Strategic plan
- Strategic plans
- Comprehensive plans
- Neighborhood plans
- Regulatory and incentive strategies
- Historic preservation plans

Horizontal / Sectorial Overlapings

HARMONISATION ??
- Cadastre Plans
- Integrated Territorial / Urban Development Plans
- Land Use Plans
  [ +/- dedicated Regulations / Regulatory Plans ]
- Mobility Plans
- Detail / Zonal / [ General Urban ] Masterplans
- Metropolitan [ Development ] Plans
- Functional Urban Areas (FUA) / Morphological Urban Areas (MUA) ..
- Environmental [ Action ] Plans
  [ + Regulations / Impact Assessments ]
- Ecological Restoration / Former Industrial Reconversion Plans / National Afforestation Plans
- ...
- Binding Directives / National Laws / Local Regulations / Governmental Ordinances
- ...
- Spatial Data for Integrated Assessment of Urban Areas .. / Territorial-/Digital Agendas / ...
- ...
Inconsistent nomenclature

- Need for standardised nomenclature

**Semantics – horizontal** (international) ‘translations’

**Taxonomy – vertical** (hierarchical term affiliation)

- Different cultural background = different names

- Result = no standard nomenclature
Requirement

- Standardised dictionary similar to Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS)
The Urban Planning Process in Romania

1. **Beneficiary:** The Local Government
   - Issuing Documentation
   - Selecting the Designer / Consultant
   - Consulting the Citizens
   - Permitting the Documentation
   - Approval

2. **Applicant (Command Issuer):** Legal or Natural Persons
   - Notifying the Citizens
   - Issuing Documentation Outlines

3. **Data on Existing Upper Level Planning Documentation**
   - Reference Sources on Similar Documentation

4. **Selecting the Designer / Consultant**
   - Drawing Up the Documentation
     - General Urban Plan - Annex Regulations
     - Zonal Urban Plan - Annex Regulations
     - Detailed Urban Plan

5. **Including in Documentation the Agreed Proposals**
   - Including in Documentation the Conditions Stipulated by Permits

6. **Consulting the Citizens**

7. **Permitting the Documentation**

8. **Approval**

9. **Beneficiary:** The Local Government

10. **Background Studies**
The Urban Planning Process in Moldova

Beneficiary:

Local Public Authority

1. Study of the Existent Situation

2. Beneficiary
   - Rayon Council
   - Local council
   - Legal Entities
   - Physical Persons

3. Public Announcements
4. Presenting Documentation and Collecting Proposals
5. Selection of the Designer
6. Projecting Documentations
7. Consultation of Population
8. Including into Documentation on the Acceptable Proposals
9. Examining the Options and Studies
10. Including into Documentation the Conditions from Studies and Opinions
11. Approval

Data Bases from Existent Urbanistic Documents

Informational Resources from Similar Documents

General Urbanistic Plan + Urbanism Regulation
Zonal Urbanistic Plan + Urbanism Regulation
Detailed Urbanistic Plan + Urbanism Regulation

Study of the Existent Situation
Territorial Planning – Planning Systems

Planning Systems

Institutionalized Organization
Mechanisms at hand

Territorial Planning Objectives

Planning System

Variables
- Scope of the System
- Public / Private Sectorial Role
- Law System
- Maturity of the System

Traditions
- Economic Planning (regional scale)
- Integrated Approach
- Land Use Management
- Urbanism

Instruments
- National Policies
- Strategic
- Framework (Masterplan)
- Regulatory

[ after the European Comission, 1997 ]
1) Hitches in defining appropriate governance frameworks for managing urban development strategies;

2) Integrated territorial approaches are often not defined at city scale and are not helped and encouraged at regional administrative level (both functional and elected);

3) An extremely centralized approach to solving urban problems;

4) Uncoordinated investments at regional, inter-regional scale (especially in basic infrastructure):

5) A lack of operational instruments for town planning (too old normative an regulatory tools impede transparent urban development transformation and favours corruption
PURSUITING INTEGRATED URBAN/TERRITORIAL APPROACH

Since 2007, around €92 billion or close to 40% of total EU Regional funds, have been allocated to projects in cities. But these have largely followed a “sectoral approach” e.g. low carbon, transport, social inclusion projects, in which the cities themselves have had little say. The Commission is pushing for more holistic, integrated investments decided upon in partnership with cities. (source inforegio)

Source

The various dimensions of urban life – environmental, economic, social and cultural – are interwoven and success in urban development can only be achieved through an integrated approach.

Measures concerning physical urban renewal must be combined with measures promoting education, economic development, social inclusion and environmental protection.

In addition, the development of strong partnerships between local citizens, civil society, the local economy and the various levels of government is a pre-requisite.

PROMOTING PARTECIPATED PLANNING PROCESSES

As well as proposing a stronger role for urban authorities in implementing integrated urban initiatives, the Commission is also pushing for a code of conduct to strengthen local participation in the programming and implementation of the funds.

Thank you!

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