



Challenges of spatial planning on landscape level

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Assumption and verification

Assumptions:

1. Policy and legislation at national level is main condition for sustainable governance in the landscape.
2. Local implementation is made by routine channels of transfer from policy to ground level.

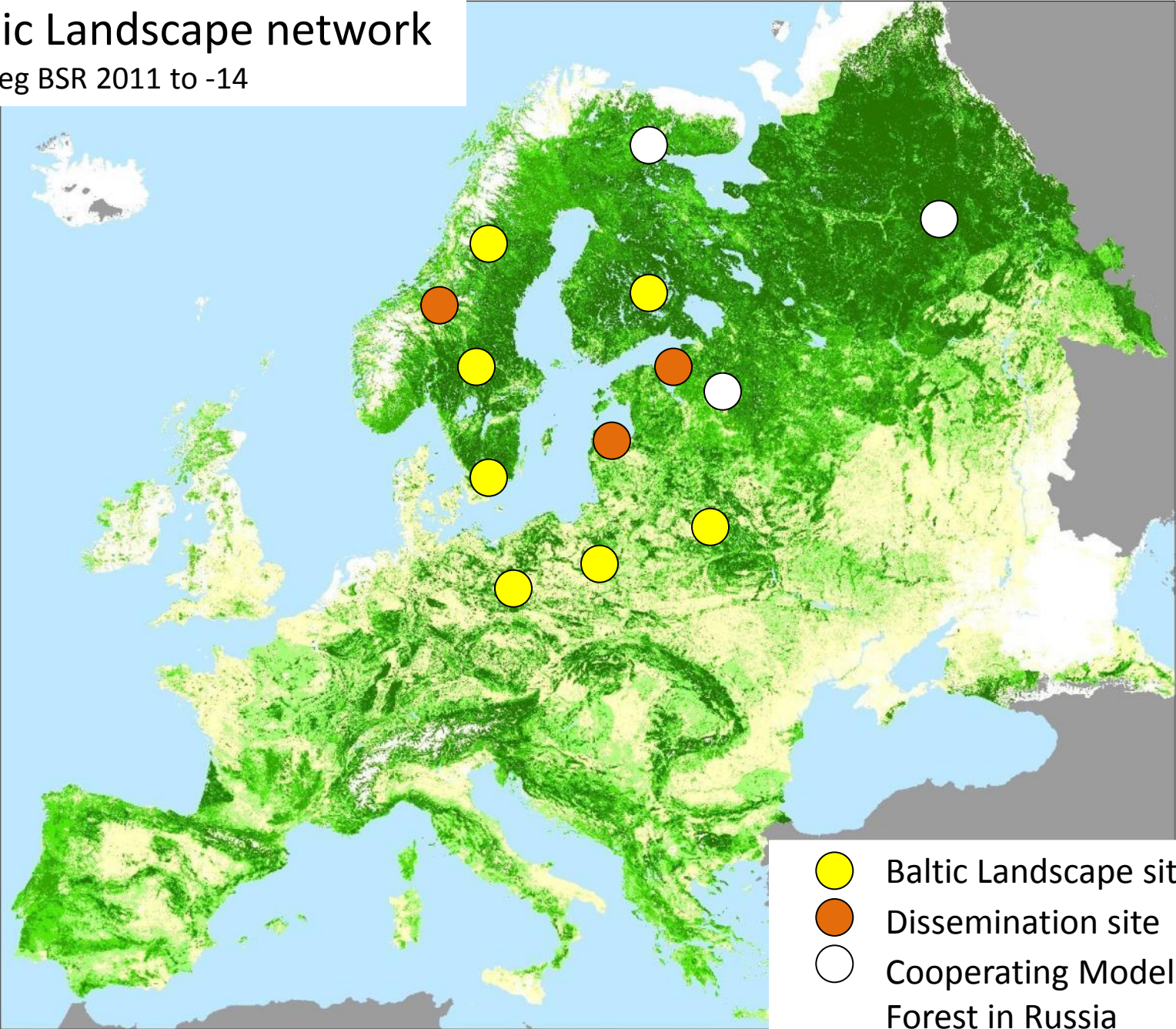
Verification:

Landscape experience does not support the assumptions
or

Landscape reality is more complex than policy
declarations

Baltic Landscape network

Interreg BSR 2011 to -14

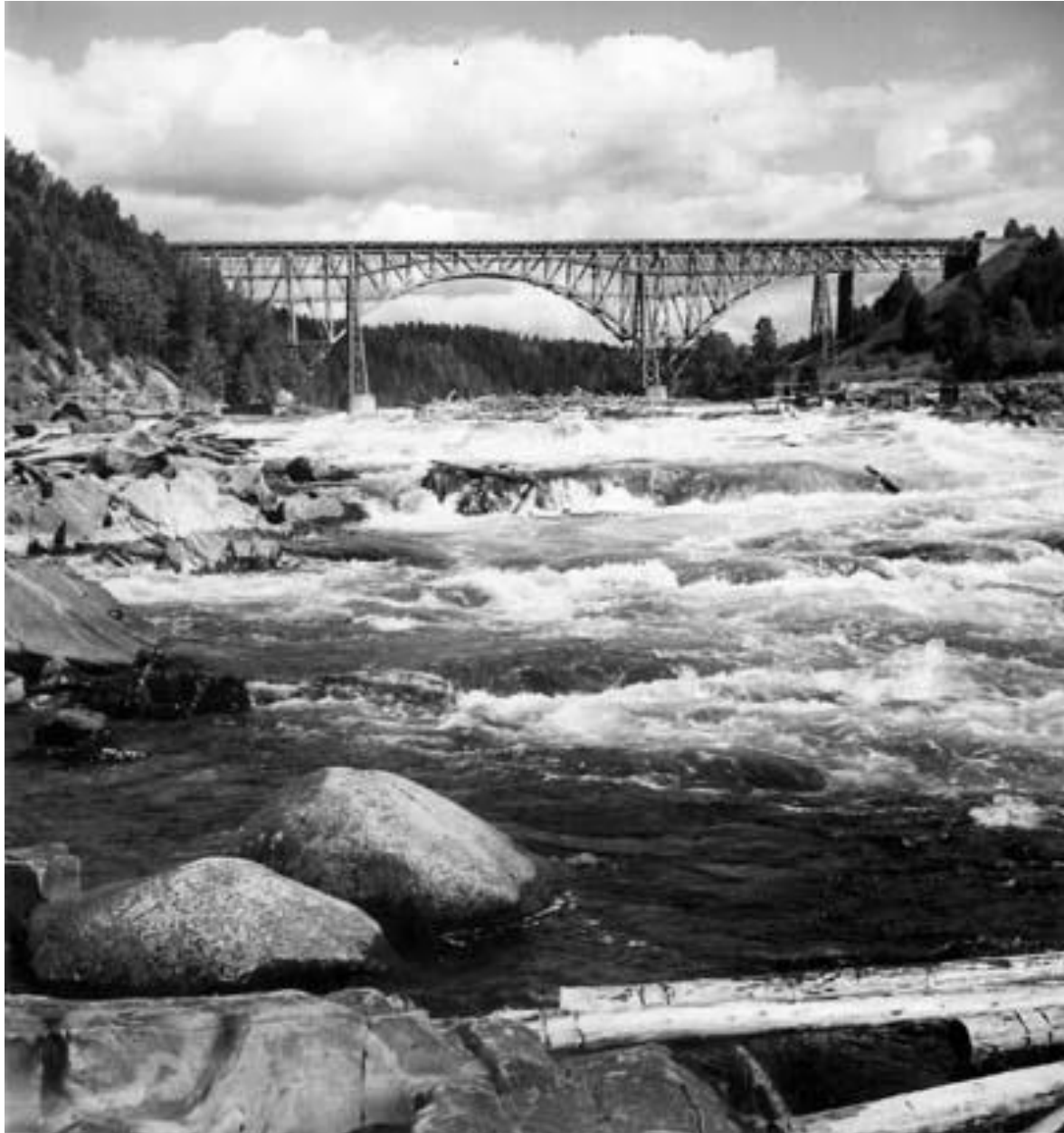


Drainage case – Belarus

Water drainage in forest and on meadows is separated.



Hydropower case – Sweden - River Ångermanälven, 1936



Fosmo, Ångermanälven , courtesy of Vilhelmina Model Forest

**Hydropower case – Sweden - River Ångermanälven, now.
No ladders for migratory fish and river temporary without water**



photo Mikael Strömberg, courtesy of Vilhelmina Model Forest

Territorial planning case - Poland

Democracy

vs

Expertise

Advantages:

flexibility

local area for locals

Disadvantages:

limited relevant knowledge

Poor defense against large players

Corruption exposure

Advantages:

expertise

detailed plan

Disadvantages

very expensive

city experts

no flexibility

90% of land has no territorial plans

Challenges of spatial planning on landscape level

- 1. Sectorial planning**
- 2. Lack of cooperation tradition on landscape level**
- 3. Poor participation of local population**
- 4. Democracy vs expertise**
- 5. Insufficient knowledge on the ground**
- 6. National policy is not followed by integrated landscape policy, planning and management**

Baltic Landscape proposals for territorial planning on landscape level

1. Sectorial planning. **Gradual integration of planning in the landscape.**
2. Lack of cooperation tradition on landscape level. **Building local partnership for sustainable landscape use.**
3. Poor participation of local population. **Training all parties for dialogue, upgrading consultation to social debate.**
4. Democracy vs expertise. **Major revision is needed. Using GIS tool for expertise transfer and as communication tool.**
5. Insufficient knowledge on the ground. **Relevant research and practical experience systematic transfer, development of case landscape with dissemination capacity.**
6. National policy is not followed by integrated landscape policy, planning and management. **It should be followed by local efficient and agreed tools for implementation.**

Future focus of Baltic Landscape Project

- 1. Land use scenarios and territorial planning and development on local level,**
- 2. Tools for local implementations of EU strategies, conventions and directives,**
- 3. Participation of local stakeholders in landscape governance and planning including protected areas,**
- 4. Cooperation with Mediterranean and Canadian Mode Forest Network.**