# INTRODUCTION TO SPATIAL PLANNING IN SPAIN

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WEDNESDAY 24 FEBRUARY 2010



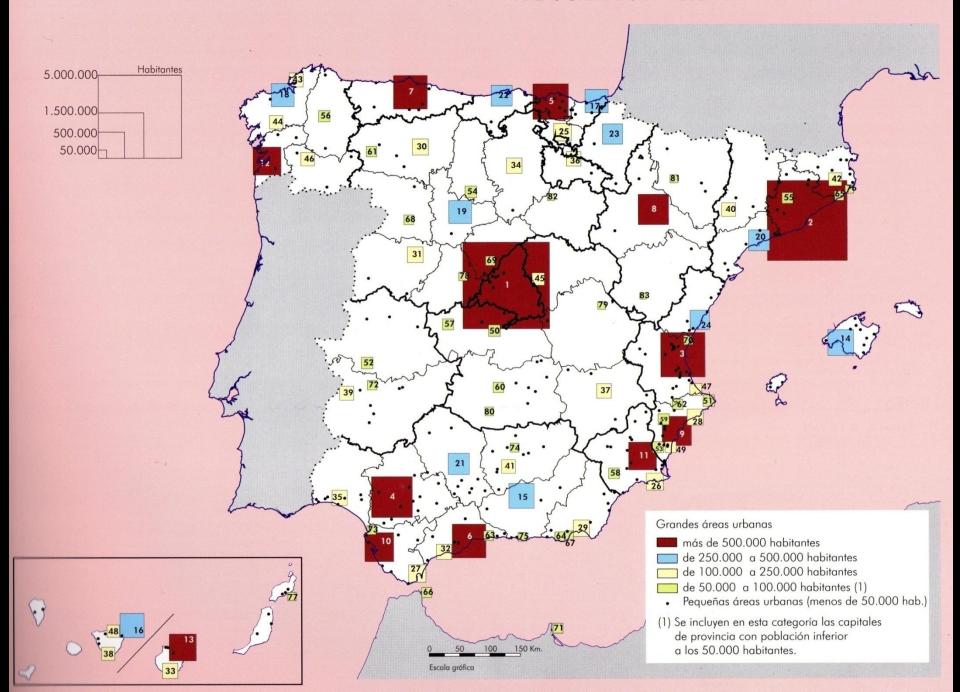




#### INTRODUCTION

- Population (2008) 46,157,822 inhabitants
- Surface area of Spain is 505,990 km<sup>2</sup>
- Density of 91 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup> (cf. UK 250 inhab./km<sup>2</sup>)
- Largest urban agglomerations include Madrid (5.64 mill.), Barcelona (4.83 mill.) Valencia (1.5 mill.) and Seville (1.24 mill.)

#### ÁREAS URBANAS EN 2006 POR TAMAÑO DE POBLACIÓN





#### OUTLINE

- Background socio-political and cultural considerations
- Institutional and legislative framework
- Development plans and the planning system
- Urban regeneration

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1975





1978

### CONSTITUCIÓN ESPAÑOLA

Aprobada por Las Cortes en sesiones plenarias del Congreso de los Diputados y del Senado celebradas el 31 de octubre de 1978

Ratificada por el pueblo español en referéndum de 6 de diciembre de 1978

Sancionada por S. M. el Rey ante Las Cortes el 27 de diciembre de 1978



1979



- Constitution provided for quasi-federal system of government – the recognition of 17 Regions or Autonomous Communities
- Permitting the <u>devolution of power</u> to newly created regional assemblies - Basque Country (1979), Catalonia (1979), Galicia (1981) and Aragón (1982) were amongst the first regions to exercise this right

- Background socio-political and cultural considerations
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- National legislation sets the general context for planning
- Spatial planning is the responsibility of the 17 Regions (Autonomous Communities) under Article 148.1.3 of the 1978 Constitution
- Each region has its own detailed planning legislation

- 1956 first planning legislation in a national context (*Ley del régimen del suelo y ordenación urbana*)
- Reforms in the 1970s led to an amending Act in 1975 and consolidating legislation in 1976 (Ley de suelo)
- 1992 Planning Act (*Texto refundido de la ley sobre el régimen del suelo y ordenación urbana*)

- Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008, approving the 2007 Planning Act (Ley 8/2007 de Suelo)
- Preamble to the legislation refers to:
  - Need for sustainable urban development
  - Minimising green field development
  - Encouraging brown field development
  - Advantages of compact rather than disperse and diffuse urban form

- In the case of Catalonia, the relevant planning legislation is:
  - the Ley 23/1983, de política territorial, for regional planning, and
  - the *Text refós de la Llei d'urbanisme 1/2005*, dated 26 July 2005, for local development planning.

- Background socio-political and cultural considerations
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#### **DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

- Development plan-led system with legally binding plans
- 1956 Act reference made to a "national plan", though this has never been adopted
- National plans of a sectorial nature exist, e.g.
   Plan Estratégico de Infrastructuras y
  Transporte (PEIT)

#### DEVELOPMENT PLANS

- Regional planning (planeamiento territorial)
- Local development planning (planeamiento urbanístico) (equivalent to LDF in England)
  - Local planning (planeamiento general)
  - Detailed local development planning
     (planeamiento derivado or de desarrollo)

#### LAND CLASSIFICATION

The respective regional governments' legislation classifies all land as one of three categories:

- suelo urbano (urban land)
- suelo urbanizable (developable land)
- *suelo no-urbanizable* (land unsuitable for development)

The municipalities are vested with the responsibility of implementing the system of land classification within their own administrative limits, through the preparation of a local development plan – known as a plan general municipal or pla d'ordenació urbanístic municipal under the Catalonian legislation.

The <u>local development plan</u> also identifies "general systems" within the spatial limits of the municipality – taken to include communications and other infrastructure and technical services, open space, community facilities and different environmental systems e.g. hydrological systems, coastal systems, etc.

Stages in the adoption of a local development plan –

- Initial approval (issued by the municipality)
- Provisional approval (issued by the municipality)
- Definitive approval (issued by the corresponding Autonomous Community)

Highly detailed content of the local development plans – building heights, volumes, frontages, set-backs; landscaping requirements; open space requirements; etc. – contributes to a planning system of considerable <u>certainty</u> for the public at large.

- Revisions/reviews of the local development plan
- Modifications to the local development plan
- Planning agreements (lack of transparency)

### REGIONAL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS IN CATALONIA

- Pla territorial general de Catalunya
- Plans territorials parcials
- Plans sectorials (infrastructure, airports, ports, ...)
- Plans comarcals de muntanya
- Plans directors territorials
- Plans directors urbanístics

#### PLAN TERRITORIAL GENERAL (1995)

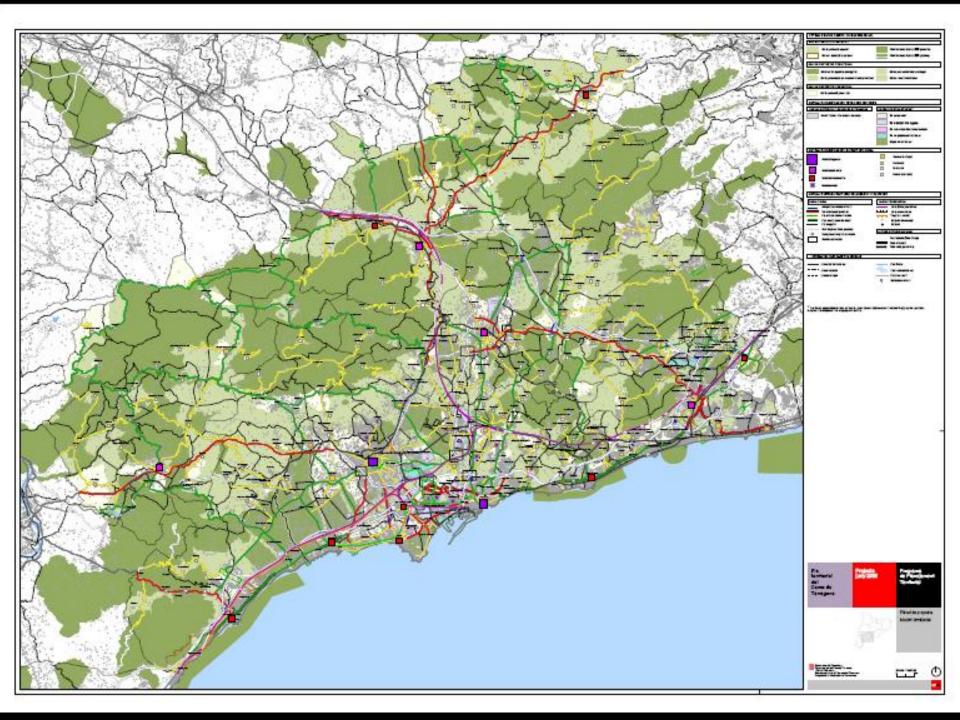
 Pla territorial general de Catalunya (1995) Defines the objectives of territorial balance of general interest for the whole of Catalonia. The Plan defines six geographical sub-areas for more in-depth analysis – which are in turn subject to the elaboration of plans territorials parcials, as is the case of the metropolitan area of Barcelona.

### PLAN TERRITORIAL GENERAL (1995)

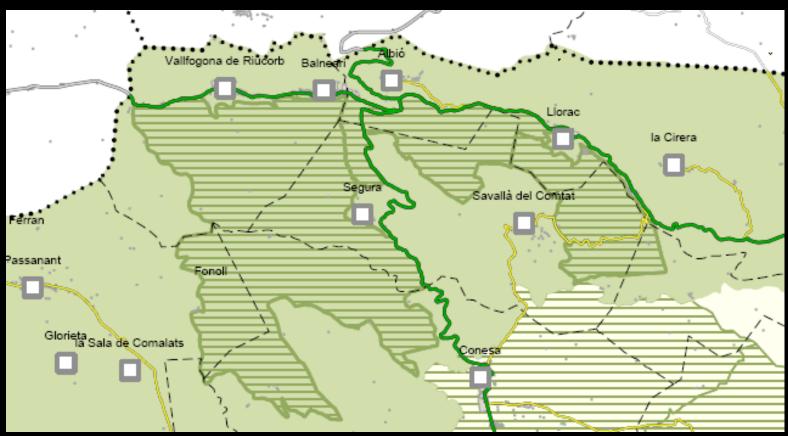


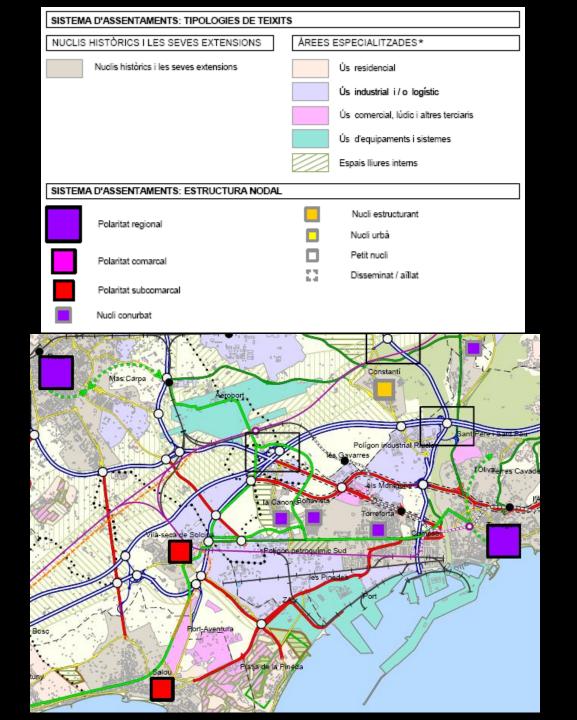
# PLANS TERRITORIALS PARCIALS PLANS DIRECTORS TERRITORIALS

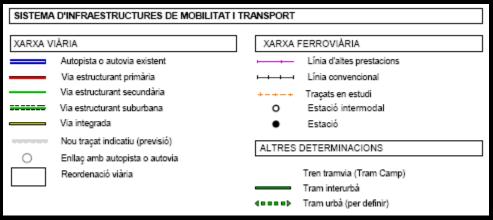
These plans identify systems of open countryside, urban systems and road and rail related infrastructure













#### PLANS SECTORIALS

• *Plans sectorials* are prepared by the respective departments with responsibilities in specific areas, such as mobility, ports, airports, infrastructure, etc.

#### Actuacions ferroviàries proposades



Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques Secretaria per a la Mobilitat

1. Alta velocitat

1a, Linia alta velocitat Lleida - Barcelona- frontera

15, Connexió corredor del Mediterrani - Linia d'alta velocitat Barcelona - Madrid

1c. Linia d'alta velocitat al corredor del Mediterrani

1d. Eix transversal ferroviari

1e. Ramal Vallès ample UIC

1f. Accès TGV seroport

1g, Connexió eix Transversal-port de Barcelona Manresa - Castellbisball

2. Noves Ifnies

2s. Orbital Vilanova-Vilafranca-Martorell-Terrassa-Sabadell-Granceers-Mataró

2b. Perllongament Blanes-Lloret

2c. Ampliació capacitat corredor St. Vicenç-Castellbisball

2d, Connexions ferroviàries de la plataforma Logis Empordà

2e. Ramal mercaderies el Papiol-Can Tunis 2f. Ramal de mercaderies l'Hospitallet-port de Barcellona

2g. Nou túnel d'accès a Barcelona des del Vallès

2h, Tercera via Mollet-St, Celoni i adaptació UIC fins Portbou

2), Ampliació capacitat corredor Mollet-Maçanet

2j. Bypass de mercaderies de Girona

2k. Rehabilitació linia Reus-Roda

2|, Perliongament C3 Cornellà-Castelidetels 2m. Connexió Reus-Valls

#### 3. Variants i millores en línies existents

3a, Desdoblament Arenys-Blanes 3b, Desdoblament Montcada-Vic

3c. Modernització Lleida-la Pobla

3d. Adaptació ample mixt Castellbisbal-Mollet

3e. Adaptació a passatgers linia FGC Manresa-Súria i linia FGC Manresa-Sallent

3f. Variant Barcelona-Mataró

3g. Variant Figueres

3h. Accès rodalies aeroport

3i, Modernització i millora de línies convencionals

3j. Supressió de passos a nivell

3k,Pla de millora d'estaciona

3L Variant Reus

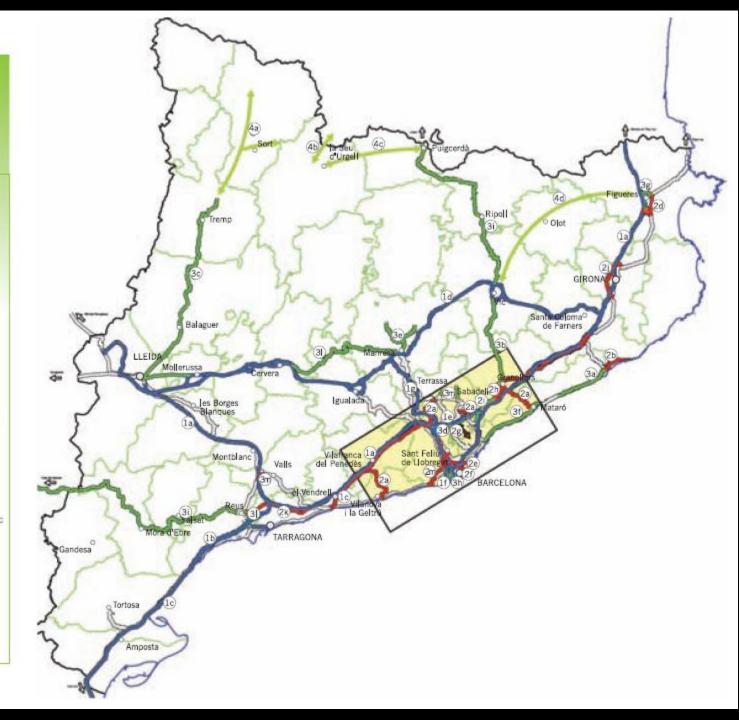
3m. Perllongament FGC a Castellar i Matadepera

4. Altres actuacions ferroviàries

4a, Perllongament linia la Pobla 4b. la Seu d'Urgell-Andorra

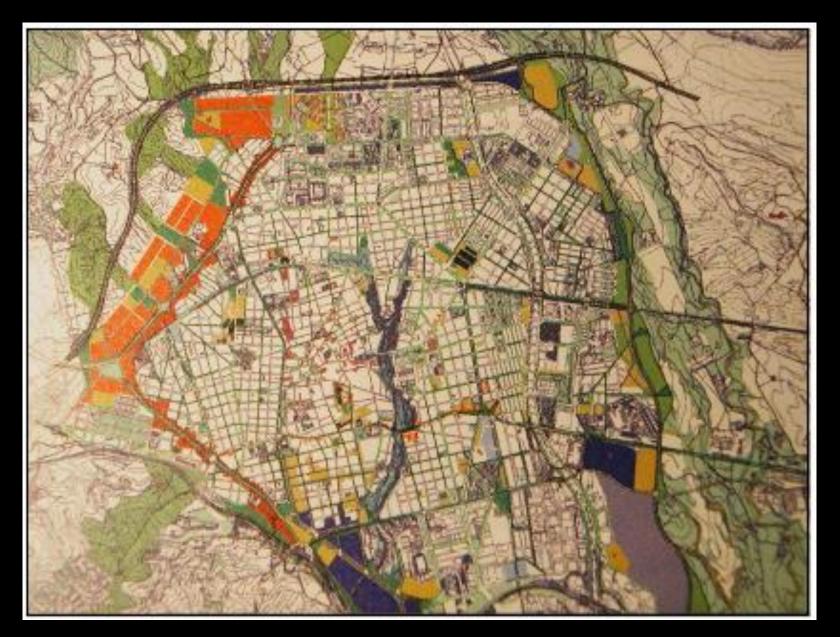
4c. Puigcerdà-la Seu d'Urgell

4d. Connexió ETF Vic-Olot-Figueres

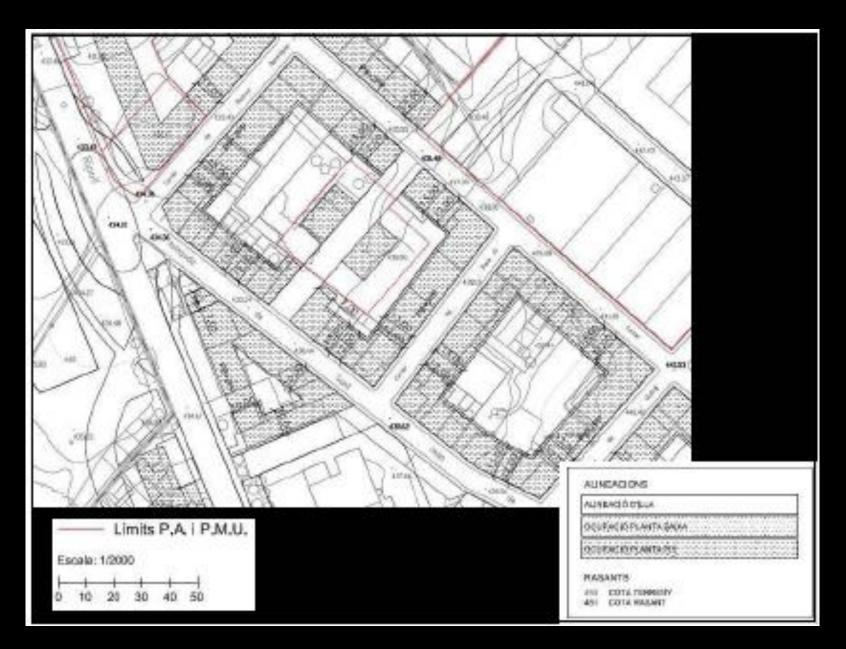


# LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING INSTRUMENTS IN CATALONIA

 Plans de ordenación urbanística municipal – local development plans









#### PLA D'ORDENACIÓ URBANÍSTICA MUNICIPAL, AJUNTAMENT DE BERGA, 2003.

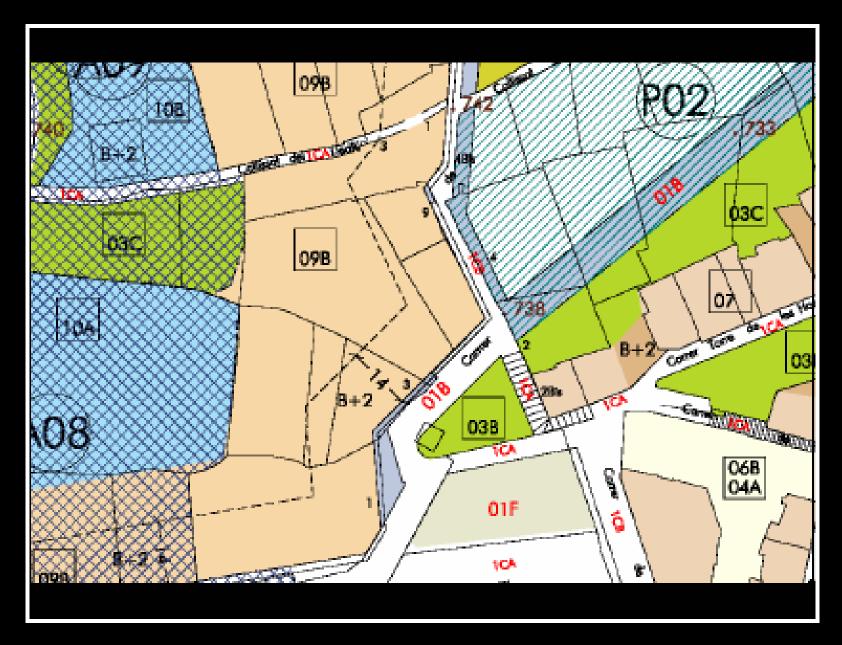
SÓL URBÀ ORDENACIÓ I QUALIFICACIÓ.

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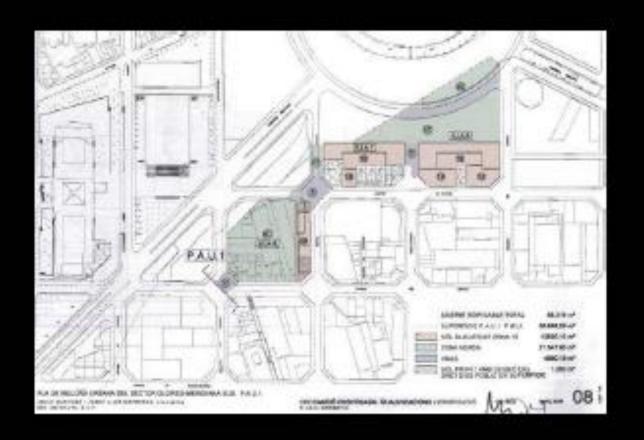
## LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING INSTRUMENTS IN CATALONIA

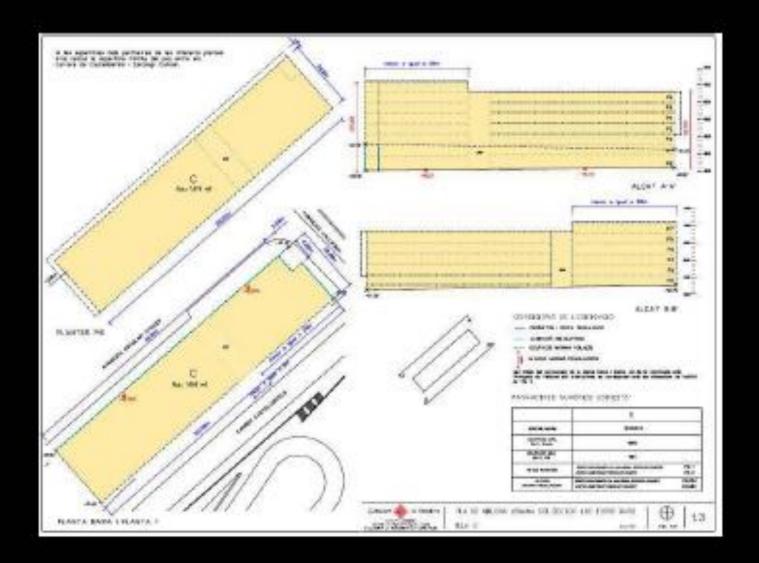
- Detailed local development planning (planeamiento derivado or de desarrollo)
- Planes parciales urbanísticos
- Planes de mejor urbano
- Planes especiales urbanísticos



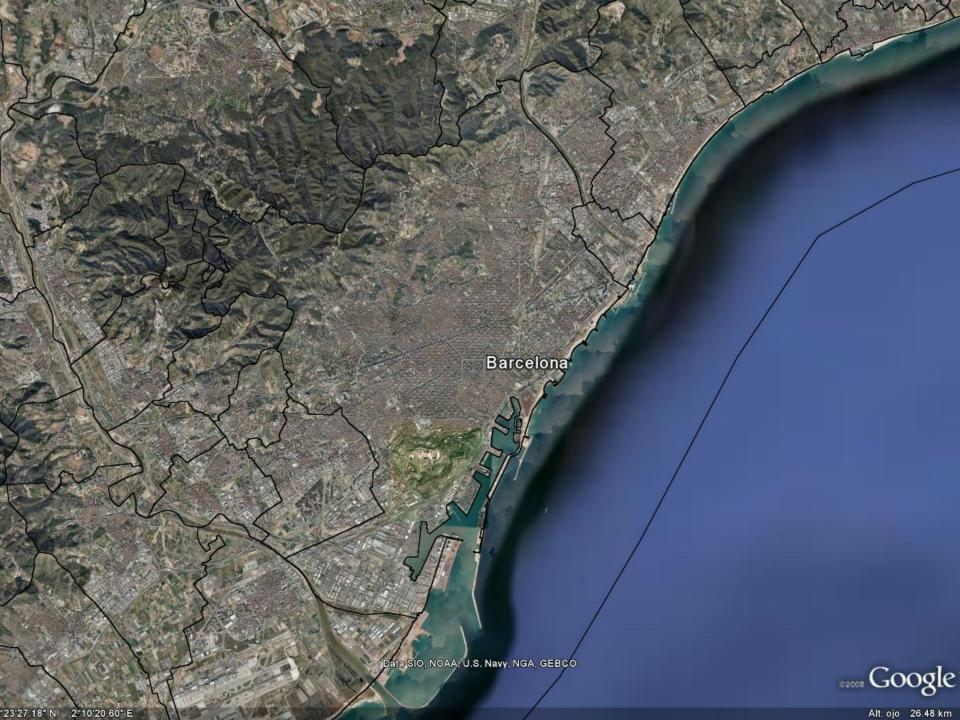


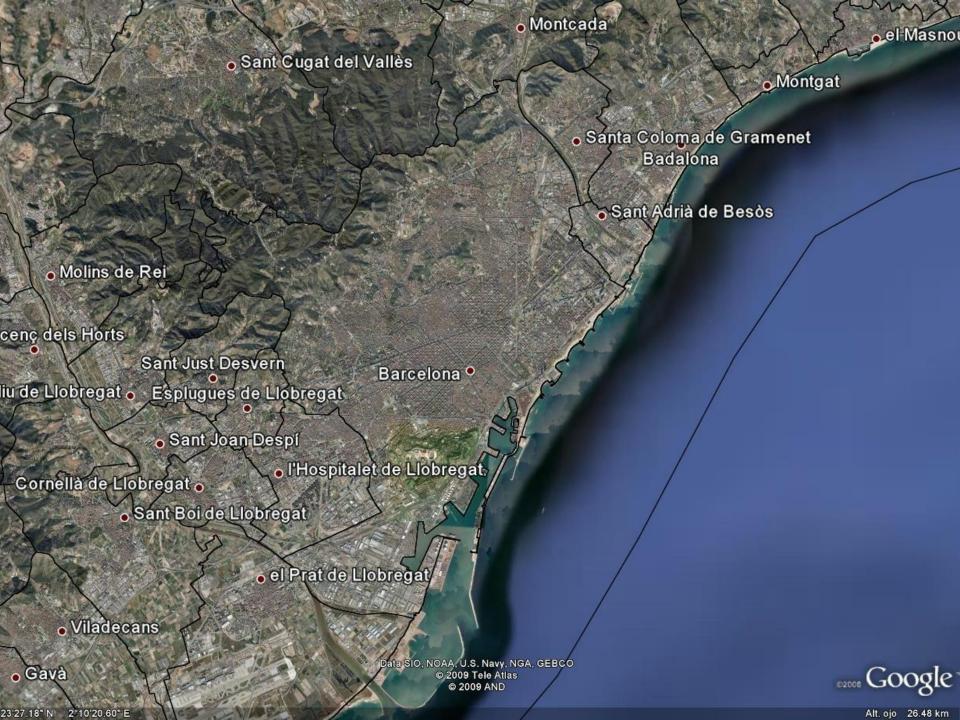






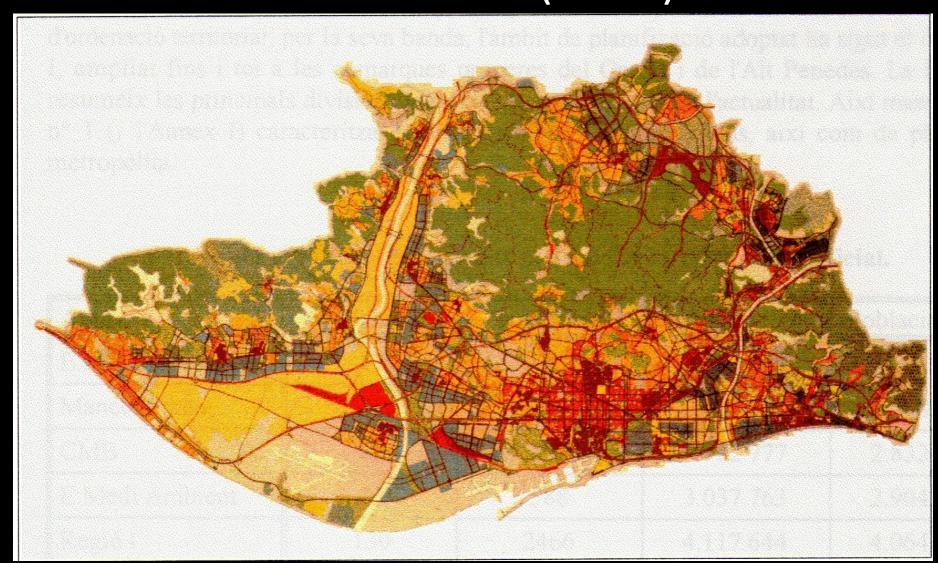








# PLA GENERAL METROPOLITÀ DE BARCELONA (1976)



### Corporación Metropolitana de Barcelona



• Demise of the *Corporació Metropolitana de* Barcelona in 1987, in circumstances very similar to those leading to the abolition of the Greater London Council (GLC) in 1986. This has produced a stalemate situation, whereby the current local development plan for the city and the adjoining 26 municipalities of the former CMB remains the PGM1976.

- Background socio-political and cultural considerations
- Institutional and legislative framework
- Development plans and the planning system
- Urban regeneration

# URBAN REGENERATION POLICY <u>CONTEXT</u>

- Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008, approving the 2007 Planning Act (Ley 8/2007 de Suelo)
- Preamble to the legislation refers to:
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# URBAN REGENERATION POLICY CONTEXT

- Royal Legislative Decree 2066/2008, regulating the Housing and Rehabilitation State Plan 2009-2012
- Preamble to the legislation makes reference to:
  - vouching for the challenge of sustainability and economic efficiency
  - the need to optimise the use of the existing housing stock

## URBAN REGENERATION POLICY CONTEXT

- in relation to urban rehabilitation, endorsing the recommendations of the *Leipzig Charter* (2007) and the European Parliament's Resolution on the *Follow-up of the Territorial Agenda and the Leipzig Charter*
- specific programmes for areas of integral rehabilitation (ARIS) and urban renovation (ARUS)

# URBAN REGENERATION POLICY <u>CONTEXT</u>

- In the case of Catalonia, the planning legislation (*Text refós de la Llei d'urbanisme* 1/2005, dated 26 July 2005) recognises
  - land is a limited resource
  - importance of land occupation models avoiding disperse urban growth, favouring social cohesion, rehabilitation and renovation of urban land

## Spanish *Urban Environment Strategy* (Draft) (5 November 2007)

### **OBJECTIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE URBANISM**

- Create city and not urbanisation
- Recover and rehabilitate the existing city
- Increase urban quality, especially of the network of public spaces and community facilities
- Integrate urbanism in a model of spatial planning with sustainability criteria

## Spanish *Urban Environment Strategy* (Draft) (5 November 2007)

## GUIDANCE AND MEASURES FOR ADOPTION IN URBANISM

 Create new areas of centrality, encouraging the mix of urban uses and proximity as the basis for accessibility.

- **(...)**
- Placing priority on the recovery and rehabilitation of the city, absorbing growth therein, as opposed to the creation of new sectors of expansion.

 $-(\ldots)$ 

### OTHER INITIATIVES

The decision of the Council of Ministers in November 2008, for the constitution of an *Interministerial Commission of Work on Land*, with representation of the Ministries of Defence, Economy and the Treasury, Interior, Works, the Environment and Housing.

Such a commission would have, amongst its objectives, the dedication of Government-owned land, no longer required for public use, being turned over to other 'social' uses. This land would be destined in the majority of the cases for social housing.

### **REGIONAL STRATEGIES**

In the case of Catalonia, legislation directed towards neighbourhood renewal.

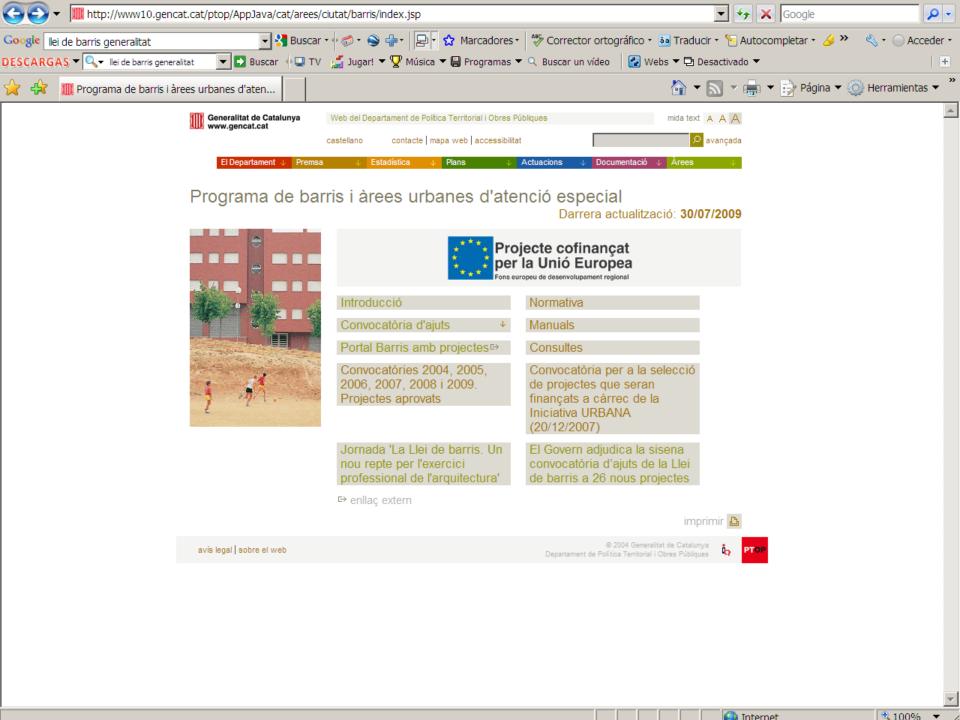
(Ley de barris)











- A formal brownfield 'strategy' as such does not exist
- Nevertheless brownfield development is clearly high on the Central and Regional Governments' agendas
- Supporting policy is patently clear in national planning legislation and other country-wide initiatives
- Supporting policy is similarly clear in (some) state planning legislation
- Some of the larger cities are exemplary in terms of the brownfield development that has taken and is continuing to take place.

 Major development proposals in Barcelona are in the main processed as "modifications" to the local development plan

### 22@BARCELONA

- Major area of urban regeneration
- Modification to the local development plan approved in 2000 for the renovation of industrial zones of *Poble Nou*
- District of 22@BCN activities
- 22 = industrial zoning under the 1976 PGM
- 22@ adopted for the new zoning to reflect high tech mixed use development

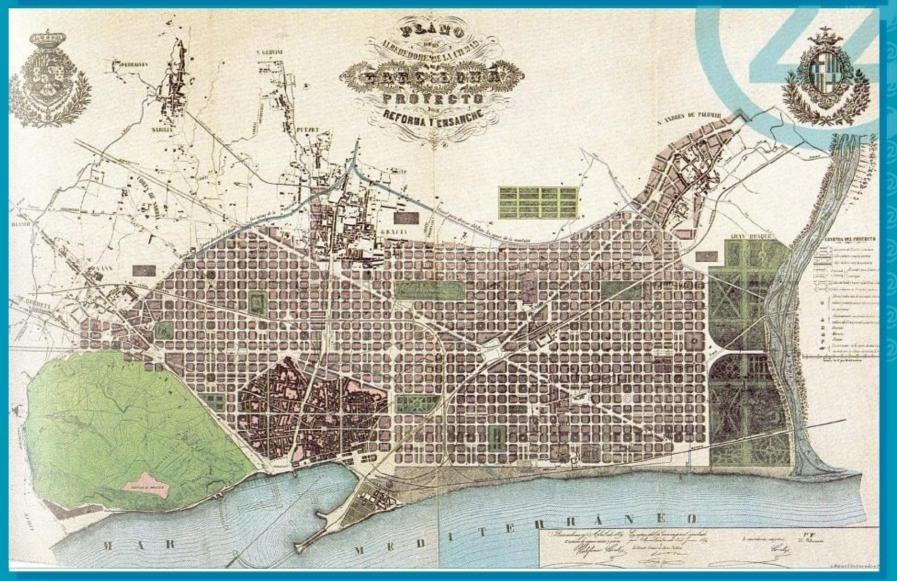


### 22@Barcelona, el distrito de la innovación



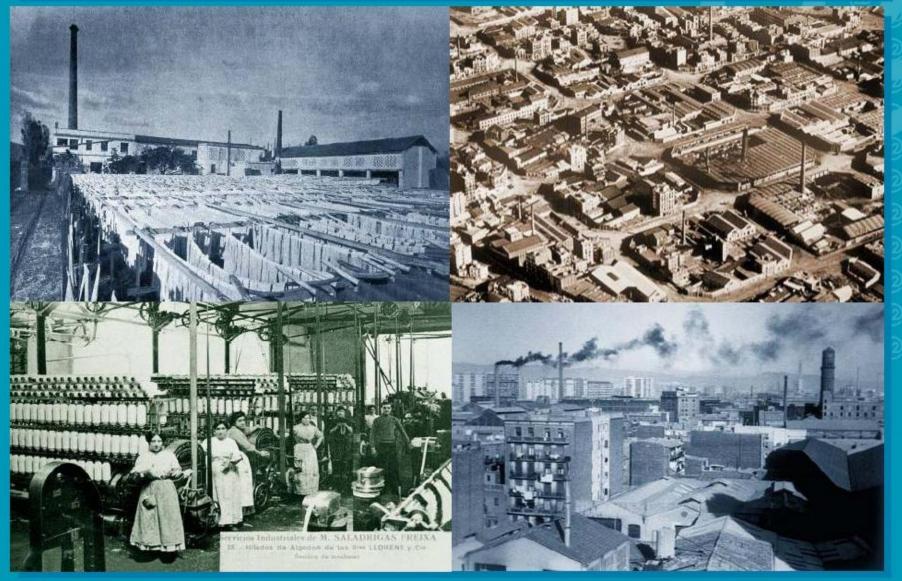


#### 22@Barcelona, incluido en el Plan Ensanche (1859)



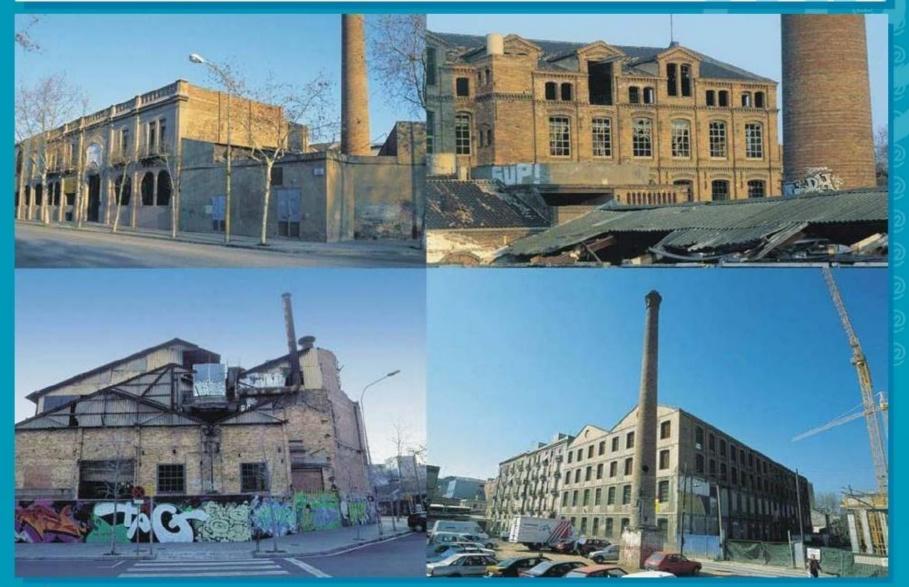


### 1860 - 1960: el "Manchester Catalán"





1960 - 1990: obsolescencia funcional





### 1986 - 1992: la recuperación del litoral





1998: el debate sobre el futuro de las áreas industriales





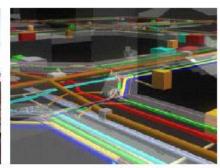
#### Plan 22@Barcelona, un nuevo modelo de ciudad compacta



Actividades @



Zonas verdes



Infraestructuras avanzadas



Patrimonio industrial



Equipamientos 7@



Vivienda pública



Nuevo modelo de movilidad



Revitalización del espacio público

