Land Use in the context of sustainable, smart and inclusive growth

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Introduction

- **e-content+ funded project**
  - feasibility of a Spatial planning SDI
- **TWG-LU documented use cases,**
- **Digital land Use data to contribute to**
  - environment protection
  - biodiversity loss prevention,
  - development of eEnvironment services
  - applications that can help people integrate in the communities where they live
- Etc.
I will talk about

- Sustainable, smart and inclusive growth
- Spatial planning
- Land Use in INSPIRE
- Use cases analysis from TWG-LU
- Some further thoughts
About sustainable, smart and inclusive growth

- Europe 2020: EU’s growth strategy for the coming decade
- EU to become a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy
- EU and the Member States to deliver high levels of
  - employment
  - productivity
  - social cohesion
- Five ambitious objectives to be reached by 2020
- Each Member State has adopted its own national targets
- Concrete actions at EU and national levels underpin the strategy
The 5 targets for the EU in 2020

1. Employment
   - 75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed

2. R&D / innovation
   - 3% of the EU's GDP (public and private combined) to be invested in R&D/innovation

3. Climate change / energy
   - Greenhouse gas emissions 20% lower than 1990 (or even 30%, if the conditions are right)
   - 20% of energy from renewables
   - 20% increase in energy efficiency

4. Education
   - Reducing school drop-out rates below 10%
   - At least 40% of 30-34-year-olds completing third level education

5. Poverty / social exclusion
   - At least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion
7 flagship initiatives

- **Smart growth**
  - Digital agenda for Europe
  - Innovation Union
  - Youth on the move

- **Sustainable growth**
  - Resource efficient Europe
  - An industrial policy for the globalisation era

- **Inclusive growth**
  - An agenda for new skills and jobs
  - European platform against poverty

Smart growth

- Digital agenda for Europe
  - Digital single market
  - Interoperability and standards
  - Trust and security
  - Very fast Internet
- Research and innovation
  - Enhancing e-skills
  - ICT for social challenge

- Innovation Union
  - Knowledge
  - Good ideas to market
  - Regional and social benefits
  - Innovation partnership
  - International cooperation

- Youth on the move
  - Improving education and training systems
  - Stronger policy efforts for improving youth employment
  - More EU youth mobility for learning purposes and on the labour markets
Resource efficient Europe

- climate change,
- energy,
- transport,
- industry,
- raw materials,
- agriculture,
- fisheries,
- biodiversity
- regional development

Industrial policy for the globalisation era

- "Competitiveness proofing" of new legislation
- "Fitness checks" of existing legislation
- Creation and growth of SMEs
- Strengthening European standardisation
- upgrading European transport, energy and communication infrastructure and services
- Right framework conditions for sustainable supply and management of domestic primary raw materials.
- Innovation performance in advanced manufacturing technologies, construction, bio-fuels and road and rail transport
- Develop a space industrial policy
Inclusive growth

• An agenda for new skills and jobs
  – Stepping up reforms to improve flexibility and security in the labour market ('flexicurity')
  – Equipping people with the right skills for the jobs of today and tomorrow
  – Improving the quality of jobs and ensuring better working conditions
  – Improving the conditions for job creation

• European platform against poverty
  – Improved access to work, social security, essential services (healthcare, housing, etc.) and education
  – Better use of EU funds to support social inclusion and combat discrimination
  – Social innovation to find smart solutions in post-crisis Europe, especially in terms of more effective and efficient social support
  – New partnerships between the public and the private sector
About Spatial Planning

[CEMAT1983] European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning

- "Regional/spatial planning gives geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society.

- It is at the same time
  - a scientific discipline, an administrative technique and a policy
  - developed as an interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach
  - directed towards a balanced regional development and the physical organisation of space according to an overall strategy."
About Spatial Planning

- **Professional disciplines which involve spatial planning**
  - Land use planning
  - Urban planning
  - Regional planning
  - Transport planning
  - Environmental planning
  - Economic planning
  - Etc.

- **Spatial planning**
  - Takes place on local, regional, national and inter-national levels
  - Often result in the creation of a spatial plan
Why Land Use is in INSPIRE

- Land use Annex III theme 4
  - It is defined as any Territory characterised according to its current and future planned functional dimension or socio-economic purpose (e.g. residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, forestry, recreational).

- Turning digital the spatial planning documents
  - an issue for many member states both for national administrations and local governments.
  - digital spatial planning documents
    - help users to better plan their construction
    - provide policy makers with a knowledge tool for informed decision making
    - provide cross border spatial planning, exchange between public authorities, Unique Market entries through a European geoportal
How Land Use is in INSPIRE

• **Existing Land Use and Planned Land Use**

• **Land use regulation over a geographical area composed of three parts:**
  - the overall strategic orientation as a text
  - the regulation that affects each zone and orientates the future land use as a text
  - the cartographic representation
Three of the Use cases analysed by TWG-LU

- Land planning
- Analysis of land consumption
- Ecological network mapping
Land planning

• **Three steps**
  - **Elaboration step**
    - diagnostics of the current situation
    - proposed scenarios for its development
  - **Adoption step**
    - Democratic discussion on the selected scenarios
    - Endorsement by higher authority
  - **Entry into force**
    - Opposition to third parties
    - Applicable to any further changes to the physical organisation and use of space.

• **Usage of Planned Land Use**
  - land law enforcement (or land right implementation)
  - Land monitoring study
    - the effect on land of land policies
Involved actors

- EU-Citizen interested in knowing the construction constraints over a land parcel he is interested in
- Building permit instructor planner in charge of checking construction projects meet spatial plan requirements
- Any user requesting spatial plan
- EU-Citizen having interest in participating to the democratic process of spatial plan adoption
- Decision maker in charge of commenting and adopting spatial plans (elected or governmental)
- Spatial planner in charge of creating and modifying spatial plans

Spatial planning document showing regulations to be applied overlaid on a cadastral map

Entry into force

Elaboration
Analysis of land consumption: Urban Sprawl

• Affects
  – the use of land
  – the social, functional and economic spheres of urban life
  – Cities and their surrounding and metropolitan regions

• Operates over agricultural and natural areas
  – Requires policies of setting
    • objectives limiting the land consumption by urban area
    • mechanisms to monitor the way the objectives are met
  – Economic, social and environmental balance
  – Justification of the land consumption

• Is measured as
  – the aggregate extent of urban land use
  – the average urban land use density

_requires knowledge of
✓ existing land use
✓ areas open to settlements, commercial or industrial activities, new communication links
Ecological network

- A system of the most valuable sites,
  - Important for protection of threatened species, habitat types, ecological systems or landscapes.
  - Ecological network sites
    - Relatively close to each other
    - Connected with corridors, which allow them to communicate and exchange species.

- All of its parts must be designated:
  - Core areas: species live in
    - Corridors: species transit
      - Linear corridors
      - Landscape corridors
      - Stepping stone corridors
  - Buffer zones
  - Restoration areas

Knowledge of
- Existing land use
- Areas open to
  - Settlements
  - Commercial or industrial activities,
  - Communication links.
Conclusion

• Sustainable, smart and inclusive growth will require
  – Knowledge sharing between all involved actors
    • Decision makers
    • Operational staff
    • Researchers
    • General public
  – GI tools embedded in their decision support system
    • Because all is about activities related to where they take place
    • GI inside and cartographic display
    • Inventory, observatory, indicators

• INSPIRE and SDI’s will help meeting EU2020 Targets
  – Improved services
    • More data available
    • Easier access
    • Services answering key questions
  – Land use as well as the other themes
    • Key as it is about people-to-land relationships
    • Presently and in the future