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SOME REMARKS TO THE SYSTEM RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE SPATIALLY RELEVANT PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The issue of the landscape development is quite broad and interdisciplinary and therefore it is the subject of research in several scientific disciplines: from natural sciences and environmental sciences through social, technical, political up to economic science. At the same time landscape development takes place within a framework of complex interactions between socio-economic, socio-ecological and socio-cultural dimensions. Access to, and intelligent use of landscape is becoming a critical determinant of sustainable development, territorial cohesion and competitiveness through all the levels from local and regional up to the continental European level.

With regards to the above mentioned complexity of the problem, the management of the landscape development will be understood as cross-cutting problem of spatial relevant management activities under which dominate land-use planning, socio-economic development planning and landscape planning supported by broad scale of scientific disciplines, tackling with the different components of spatial systems.

The landscape planning is in this context one of the main pillars of the system of complex spatial development management consisting of:

- Spatial relevant planning activities
- Integrative planning activities represented by
 - landscape planning
 - socio-economic strategic development planning
 - land use planning
- Sectoral planning activities like transport planning, infrastructural planning
- Spatial monitoring and information management system
- Spatial management - implementation control system

The system of spatial relevant planning activities will create conditions for continual harmony of all activities over territory with particular regard to the care for environment, achievement of the ecological stability and provision of sustainable development, protective use of natural resources and conservation of natural, civilization and cultural values.

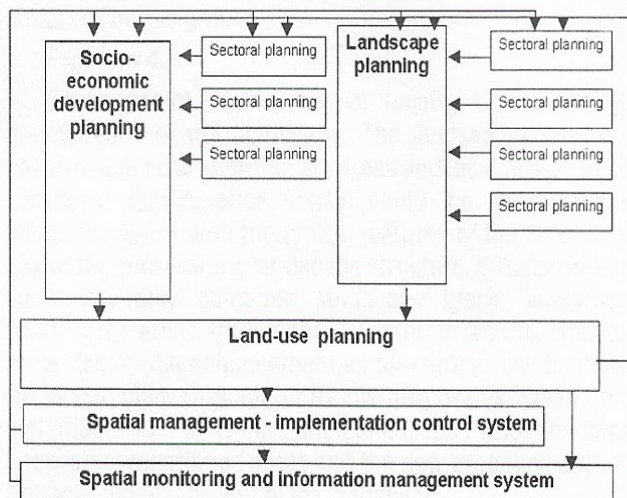
In accordance with the European Charter on spatial planning, planning activities with the spatial relevance have to create a system, which is:

- democratic,
- complex,
- functioning,
- oriented towards long-term goals.

This means:

- Planning has to reflect the principle of subsidiarity allowing the participation of local and regional self-governments and stakeholders
- The system has to safeguard the co-ordination of different sectoral policies and integrate them into the system
- The system has to take into account the regional identity based on joint values, culture and interests, sometimes crossing the administrative borders, and at the same time to reflect the institutional organization of different countries as well as to allow solidarity and co-operation between the regions
- The system has to analyze and take into account the long-term trends and development of social, cultural, ecological and environmental phenomena and influences

The system of spatial development management



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