

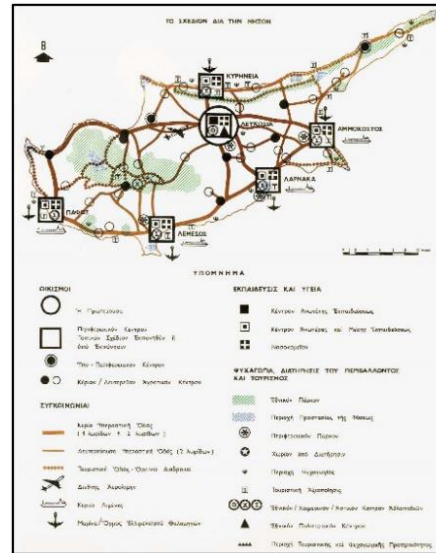
Fact sheet for planning levels

Planning level Type of plan

National planning

Planning system of the Republic of Cyprus						
Planning level	Planning instrument	Content of plan	Legal basis	Plan period	Legal content	Plan content
National plan	Master Plan (Spatial Order Act, 1966)	It defines the general policy of development, spatial development, the external geographic limits and the population, the transportation, the water and other special conditions and sets out the main lines of development.	Law No. 10(I) of 1966 (Spatial Order Act, 1966)	20 years or longer	General principles	It defines the main lines of development.
Intermediate level	Regional Development Plans (Rural Areas, Urban Areas, etc.)	General policy of development, the main lines of development, the external geographic limits and the population, the transportation, the water and other special conditions and sets out the main lines of development.	Law No. 10(I) of 1966 (Spatial Order Act, 1966)	10 years	General principles	It defines the main lines of development.
Local planning level	Local Plans (Urban Areas, etc.)	General policy of development, the main lines of development, the external geographic limits and the population, the transportation, the water and other special conditions and sets out the main lines of development.	Law No. 10(I) of 1966 (Spatial Order Act, 1966)	10 years	General principles	It defines the main lines of development.
Local planning level	Local Plans (Urban Areas, etc.)	General policy of development, the main lines of development, the external geographic limits and the population, the transportation, the water and other special conditions and sets out the main lines of development.	Law No. 10(I) of 1966 (Spatial Order Act, 1966)	10 years	General principles	It defines the main lines of development.

General Structure Map (Source: Department of Town Planning and Housing 1973. The Island Plan. Ministry of the Interior)



Facts: The 1974 Island Plan

Legal basis

The Island Plan had been prepared according to the provisions of Part C, Articles 7-9 of the Town and Country Planning Law.

Competences

According to the Town and Country Planning Law, the Minister of Finance is the competent authority for the preparation of the Island Plan.

Binding force

- The Island Plan was supposed to be binding for all other Development Plans.
- According to the Town and Country Planning Law, the Island Plan was to be kept under constant review by the Minister of Finance and was to be the subject of a report (including proposals for amendments) to the Council of Ministers at intervals of not greater than one year. The Island Plan was to be amended from time to time at the discretion of the Council of Ministers.

Tasks and content

The Island Plan was organised in thirteen chapters, each of which (apart from the introductory and the concluding chapters) presented the current situation (at the time of its preparation) and the proposed policy. The chapters covered all main areas of interest, including the network of settlements, the population, employment, the road network, and the protection of the environment. It also covered in separate chapters all the main categories of use, i.e. housing, industry, services, education, health, and recreation. The proposed regional structure is presented in the map.

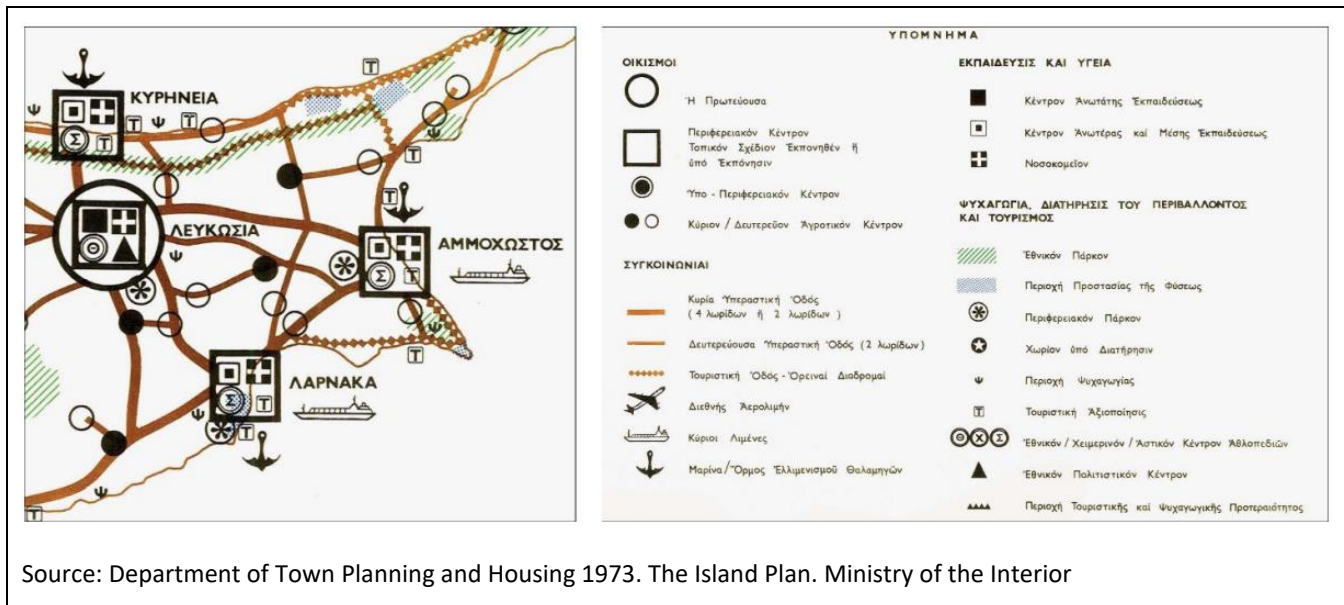
Process, duration, participation

The preparation of the Island Plan can be traced back to the second half of 1967, when a collaboration began between the Town Planning and Housing Department and a group of planners from the University of Nottingham in Great Britain. This collaboration continued until 1972 and resulted in the first version of the Island Plan in English (among other plans). Since the implementation of the relevant Law was delayed, the Minister of Finance asked for the plan to be further elaborated, and it received its final form in 1973. The Island Plan was ratified by the Ministerial Council on 9 May 1974 but was never published or implemented.

Duration of validity

The Island Plan has remained inactive since 1974. The Council of Ministers adopted the first Island Plan in May 1974, just two months before the Turkish invasion, which led to the military occupation of the northern part of Cyprus and froze the implementation of the Island Plan and consequently the Town and Country Planning Law, with dramatic implications on the natural and human-made environment.

Details of the plan



Characteristics

Location of the area

The Island Plan covered the entire island of Cyprus.

Initial situation

The Island Plan of 1974 comprised the first national plan of Cyprus, as well as the first plan ratified by the Ministerial Council with respect to the Town and Country Planning Law.

Particularities of the procedure and/or contents

This level of planning has remained inactive since the Turkish invasion in 1974.

Notes and links

The Island Plan is not available on the web.