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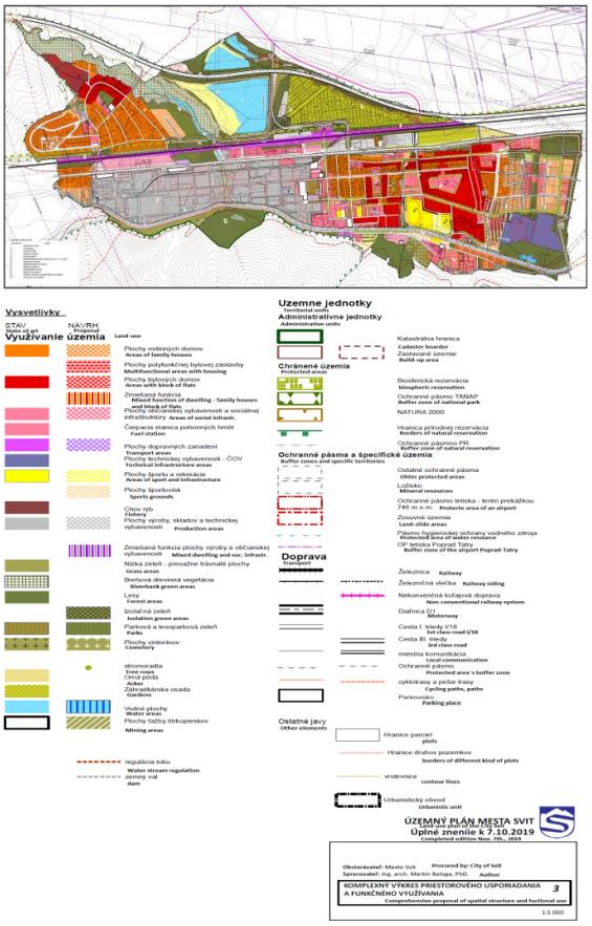
Fact sheet for planning levels

Planning level	Type of plan
Municipality	**Territorial (land-use) plan of a municipality**

Planning system of Slovak Republic

Planning level	Planning instrument	Content of plan	Legal basis	Policy maker	Legal impact	Scale
	Plan of Social Development and Economic Development of a Municipality	Vision and strategy of social and economic development, priorities, goals, operations, resources, financial plan, operational plan	Law Act 539/2008 Z.z. on Regional Development Support		Binding effects for all planning and managing authorities at municipal level	7 years of programming period
	Territorial Plan of a Zone (structural plan)	Regulation on functional use and spatial organization of the territory of a zone			Binding effects for all subjects in the territory of a zone	1:2.000 (1:1000, 1:500)
Municipal (local) level	Territorial Plan of a municipality (land-use plan)	Land-use plan defining the principles of functional use and spatial organization of the municipal cadaster with special focus on build-up area	Law Act 50/1976 Zb. on Territorial Planning and Building Code	Municipal council	Binding effects for all subjects in the territory of a municipality	1:5.000 (1:2.000, 1:10.000)
	documents	plans for particular functional subsystems of a municipality (e.g. transport, waste management, nature protection)	documents (e.g. Law Act on Nature Protection, Law Act on Waste Management)		managing authorities	
Sub-regional level (district)	Action plans	Action plans targeting lessening the regional disparities by creating specific action oriented action plans launching the bottom-up development of these regions	Law Act No.336/2015 Z.z. on support of the least developed districts	State government	Binding effects for responsible managing authorities across different levels	5 years
Regional level	Plan of Social Development and Economic Development of a Self-governing Region	Vision and strategy of social and economic development – integrated territorial strategies, priorities, goals, operations, resources, financial plan – integrated territorial investments	Law Act 539/2008 Z.z. on Regional Development Support	Council of self-governing region	Binding effects for all managing authorities at the regional level	7 years of programming period
	Territorial Plan of a region (spatial development plan)	It constitutes the vital link between the state's perspectives for development and the special local decisions in the context of urban land-use planning	Law Act 50/1976 Zb. on Territorial Planning and Building Code		Binding effects for all subjects in the territory	1:50.000 (1:25.000, 1: 100.000)
	Sectorial planning documents	Strategic and implementation plans for particular functional subsystems of a region (e.g. transport, waste management, nature protection)	Sectorial legal documents		Binding effects for all managing authorities	1:50.000 (1:25.000, 1:100.000)
National state level	National regional development strategy	Vision and strategy of social and economic development , priorities, goals, principles and cross-sectorial coordination of the development at national, regional and local level	Law Act 539/2008 Z.z. on Regional Development Support	Government of Slovak Republic	Binding effects for all managing authorities	7 years of programming period
	Spatial Development Perspective of Slovakia	Representation of the desired spatial and structural development for the territory of the state and plan includes comprehensive, state-wide, aims of spatial planning	Law Act 50/1976 Zb. on Territorial Planning and Building Code		Binding effects for all	1:500.000 (1:50.000, 1:100000)
	Sectorial planning documents	Strategic and implementation plans for particular functional subsystems in the responsibility of sectorial ministries	Sectorial legal documents	Sectorial ministries – Government of Slovak Republic	Binding effects for all managing authorities of the state administration system	



Baloga M. (2019) Land-use plan of the City Svit Available at: https://www.svit.sk/mesto/dokumenty-mesta/uzemne-planymesta/uzemny-plan-mesta-svit/?ftresult_menu=uzemny+plan
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Facts:

Legal basis

- Act No. 50/1976 Coll. on Territorial Planning and the Building Code, as amended by several legal acts and a decision of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic Law No. 139 of 2018 on the Countrywide Spatial • Act
- No. 369/90 Coll. on Municipalities

Competences

- The municipality commissions, discusses and approves the territorial (land-use) plan for a municipality and its zones, and approves changes or additions to the binding part of the territorial plan. The elaboration is in the competence of an authorised person (Dr-Ing. Arch. Martin Baloga, authorised by the Slovak Chamber of Architects).

Binding force

- The plan is legally binding for all actors.

Tasks and content

The territorial (land-use) plan for a municipality is elaborated for the land of one community or for the land of two or more communities. The land-use plan for a community establishes:

- the principles and limits of the spatial arrangement and functional use of the territory of the community in connection with the surrounding territory,
- permissible, limited and prohibited functional uses of areas,
- principles and directions for environmental care and the system for ecological stability, including green areas,
- principles and directions of the protection and use of natural resources, the cultural and historical value and important landscape elements,
- boundaries between continuously built-up areas or the area earmarked for building-up (hereinafter ‘built-up area’) and other areas of the community,
- principles and directions of public transport and technical and civil facilities,
- areas for public buildings, sanitation facilities and for protected areas of the land.

Process, duration, participation

- After broad public discussion and the strategic environmental assessment, the concept was adopted in 2019.

Duration of validity

- Long-term planning horizon (over 15 years).

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Details of the plan

Innovations in the analysis phase

In the analysis phase, the authors sought to increase the efficiency, transparency and target orientation of the analysis as the basis for proposing proper measures. The innovation focused on developing and using a new tool for the transparent, efficient analysis and assessment of the correspondence between the current state of the territory (spatial units, UC) with the strategic goals (SP) defined for the elaboration of the land-use plan. This correspondence between the existing spatial quality (functional and structural) and the desired spatial quality was assessed to determine the feasibility of fulfilling particular strategic goals. The positive values (0–1) indicate the extent of correspondence, the negative values (-1–0) indicate the extent of the disparity between the current spatial quality of a particular territorial unit UCx and the desired spatial quality, creating a precondition for fulfilling the given strategic goal SPy. The total values for a particular territorial unit indicate the correspondence between its current spatial quality and the strategic goals and at the same time indicate the need to intervene with appropriate measures in order to meet all strategic goals. The total values for a particular strategic goal indicate the extent of the interventions needed to achieve that goal across the whole territory and can provide a realistic picture of the feasibility of achieving the given goal (see Fig. below)

UC/SP	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	celkom
UC1	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0,5**	**0,25**
UC2	1	0,5	0	1	0	0,5	**0,5**
UC3	1	0,5	0	1	1	1	**0,75**
UC4	1	1	-0,5	-0,5	-1	1	**0,17**
UC5	0	-0,5	1	1	0	0,5	**0,33**
UC6	1	-0,5	1	1	-0,5	1	**0,5**
UC7	0,5	-0,5	0,5	0,5	0	0,5	**0,25**
UC8	-0,5	-1	-1	-1	-1	-0,5	**-0,83**
UC9	-1	-1	0	0	00	0	**-0,33**
UC10	0,5	-0,5	-1	0	0	0,5	**-0,08**
UC11	0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-1	-0,5	0,5	**-0,25**
celkom	**0,36**	**-0,14**	**-0,05**	**0,18**	**-0,18**	**0,5**	**0,11**

Fig. 1: Quantification of the difference between the current and desired spatial quality.
UCx = spatial unit X
SPy = the desired spatial quality in relation to the strategic goal Y
-1 = indicates a clear disparity between the current and desired spatial quality
0 = indicates a neutral relationship between the current and desired spatial quality (there is no disparity but also no correspondence between the two)
1 = indicates a good correspondence between the current and desired spatial quality

Innovatory Regulatory Plan

The innovation in the elaboration of the regulatory plan (a part of the land-use plan) was motivated by the aim to objectivise the decision-making process of the building office. For each plot the regulatory plan defines three types of regulation, which reflect the desired change in the spatial quality of the plot and the activities located on it. This means that a set of limiting parameters was established for each potential building so that the subsequent permission processes should be easier, faster and more transparent for the owners and potential investors.

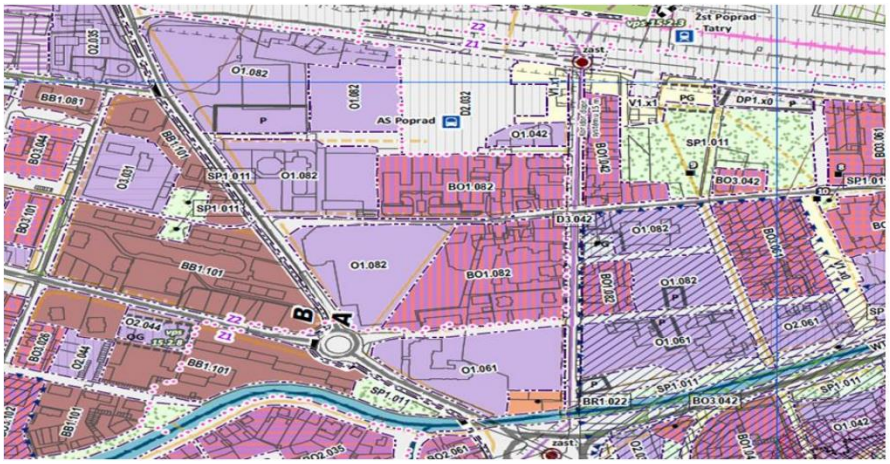

Figure 2: Proposal of regulation in Baloga M. (2019) Land-use plan of the City Svit, Available at: https://www.svit.sk/mesto/dokumenty-mesta/uzemne-plany-mesta/uzemny-plan-mestasvit/?ftresult_menu=uzemny+plan (Accessed 7 May 2021)

Regulation block with the definition of three types of regulation

- *Land use*
  Defines the permitted functional type of buildings / activities on land according the Building Act (where the functions of the building/land are already defined)
- *Spatial regulation*
  Defines the limiting parameters for the building
- *Specific regulation*
  Defines the specific functional and structural qualities of the building in accordance with specific requirements, e.g. cultural heritage protection, nature protection.

The methodology represents a flexible framework, which can be modified according to the needs of a changed strategy without losing the simplicity and the specificity of the regulation.

Innovative planning and managerial tools

The authors of the plans developed a tool integrating the information flows from different sources and linking them to the GIS base. All plans were elaborated in the GIS environment, interconnecting a set of national sectoral databases (including those updated in real time) with specific data from the land-use plan itself, and interlinking the visual and non-visual data. This allows for easy extraction of the desired data related to particular plots, buildings and other objects in the city by simply clicking on the object in an interactive plan. This tool allows for easy monitoring of spatial development and of its correspondence with the given goals and principles of the land-use plan.

Figure 3: Interactive WEB-GIS application in Baloga M. (2019) Land-use plan of the City Svit Available at: https://www.svit.sk/mesto/dokumenty-mesta/uzemne-plany-mesta/uzemny-plan-mestasvit/?ftresult_menu=uzemny+plan (Accessed 7 May 2021)

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Characteristics

Location of the area
Presov region, Poprad district

Initial situation
The plan replaces a former version from 2009.

Particularities of the process
See the description of innovative approaches above.

Notes and links

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