

THE SPATIAL PLAN AND THE LANDSCAPE IN CZECH REPUBLIC

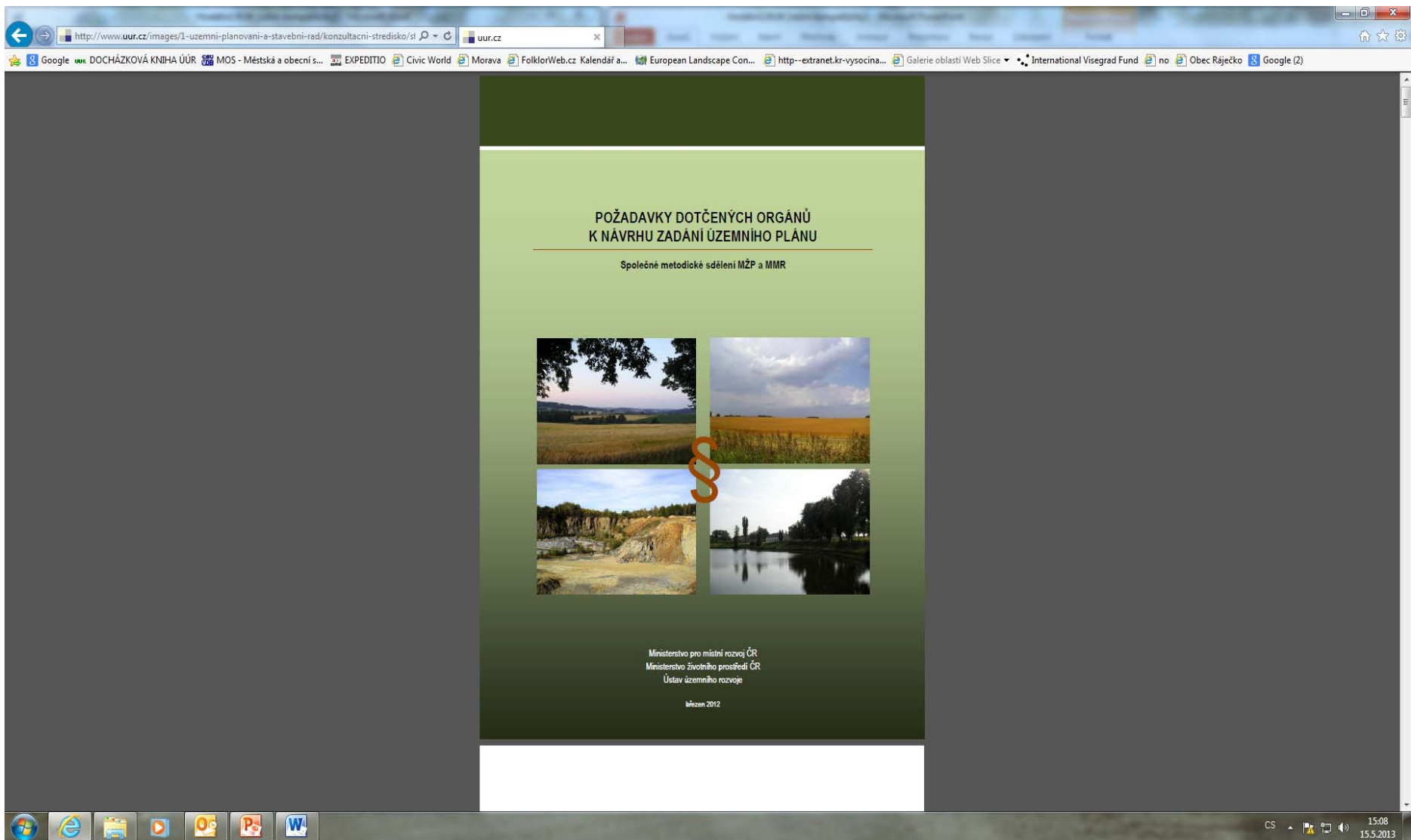
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The current state of landscape planning in the Czech republic

- **There doesn't exist any separate landscape planning in the Czech republic**
- **current practice shows that the problems of the landscape out of the community by more reasons considerably less developed.**
- **The Building Act 183/2006 Col. requires among other things to develop a „Concept of landscape arrangement“**
- **For its full implementation in spatial plans have yet lacked detailed implementing regulations**
- **In 2012, methodical recommendations "Requirements for the authorities concerned to the draft of spatial plan“**





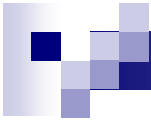
The main differences between land use plans and land reform process and problems of their coordination

Scale of processing

- **Land use plan is working with areas and corridors**
- **Land reform is addressed in parcel detail or to individual plots.**

Form of consideration (approval)

- **Both documents are discussed with the concerned authorities, local government and the public, differences are in possibilities of settlement of objections and comments from landowners**
- **in the process of land reform is the key position of the landowner and without the consent of him can't be successfully completed the treatment**



KOORDINACE ÚZEMNÍCH PLÁNŮ A POZEMKOVÝCH ÚPRAV

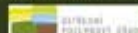


MINISTERSTVO PRO MÍSTNÍ ROZVOJ

ÚÚR ÚSTAV ÚZEMNÍHO ROZVOJE



MINISTERSTVO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ



ÚSTŘEDNÍ POZEMKOVÝ ÚŘAD



VÝZKUMNÝ ÚSTAV MELIORACÍ A OCHRANY PŮDY, v.v.i.

Kvĕten 2010

Landscape in local land use plans

- It is solved all the administrative area of the village (not just agricultural land like in land reform plans)
- Elaborated through a team of specialists
- Multicriteritary a multidisciplinary approach
- The sustainable development of the territory is taken into account
- Binding rules for the subsequent decision are accepted



The most common problems of the landscape out of the community

- Poorly coordinated suburbanization
- Location of buildings and facilities for the production of energy from renewable sources
- New road and paths construction
- New objects of technical infrastructure, sport and recreation
- Reducing of the landscape throughput
- Extensification of farming and afforestation
- Reclamation of mining areas and brownfields
- Small field structure and organic farms



The land use plan consist (according the law)

- Urban design
- Concept of landscape arrangement
- Concept of public infrastructure



Content of the concept of the landscape arrangement

- Territorial system of ecological stability - linking habitat
- Transferability of land (road network)
- Erosion control measures
- Flood Protection
- Recreation
- Mining and quarrying



Ponds, pools, streams and their revitalization

- Always to emphasize versatility
- Flood protection - the dry and semi-dry basins
- Water sports and recreation
- Fishing
- Important for habitat linking
- Natura revitalization of concretewater basins
- Revitalization of straightened or piped streams,
- Recovery of canceled ponds is supported



Territorial system of ecological stability – habitat linking

- In the last years realization of the local bio-centers and bio - corridors especially in intensive agricultural landscapes
- Necessary to coordinate the local habitat linkings USES with the erosion control measures
- Land in community or state property is necessary
- Line woody elements can significantly mitigate surface runoff, while landscape and divide large units of arable land
- Recreational use



Permeability of the landscape

Land use plans must ensure permeability of the landscape for humans and for wildlife

- Restore the logical connection of the most important points (neighboring village, lake, viewing point) walking and cycling routes
- Properly designed tree-path acts as a transport, soil protection, water management, environment stabilization and aesthetic
- Land use plan addresses only the approximate route - connecting selected points
- More detailed it is elaborated in land reform process



Mineral mining and subsequent reclamation measures

Land use plan defines municipality requirements in relation to mining, such as:

- Restricted deposits pening sequence
- Elimination of mining impacts
- Revitalization afed mining finish
- Frmer quarries or sandboxes suitable for sensitive restoration became popular recreation areas or even valuable elements of nature protection .



Measures to enhance the aesthetic and recreational value of the area and to protect and restore the landscape character

Diverse, but also the most common measures:

- documents and develops the relationship of the population to their village and its surroundings
- planting two lrees with a bench at a crossroads or a cross,
- adaptation of a local forest park
- cleaning of wells
- establishment of a local learning paths

construction of observation towers



Thanks for your attention!

