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# LANDSCAPE PLANNING

Good Practice Instrument for Sustainable Spatial Development

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## 1. Landscape Planning

#### An Introduction

Landscape / Environmental Planning

(legally anchored) instrument for preservation and uplift of human well-being and human health through conservation, remediation and improvement of nature and the landscape and urban ecosystems

## 1. Landscape Planning

#### An Introduction

Landscape Planning: A matter of scale

Landscape Architecture



#### 2. The role of Landscape planning within approval and decision-making processes

## Delivering of environmental information

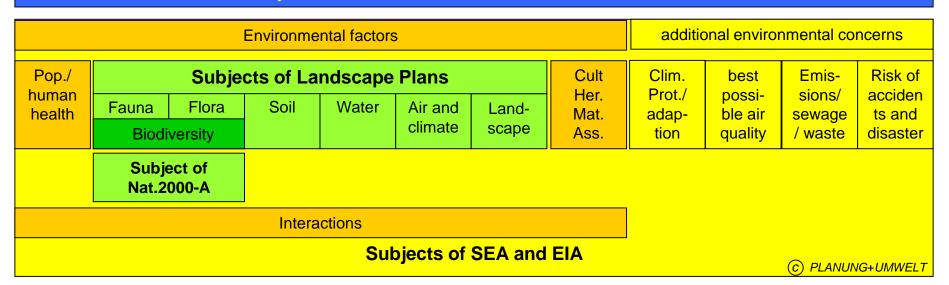
# SEA and EIA spatial planning (landuse)/ sectoral planning



#### Objectives for future environmental development

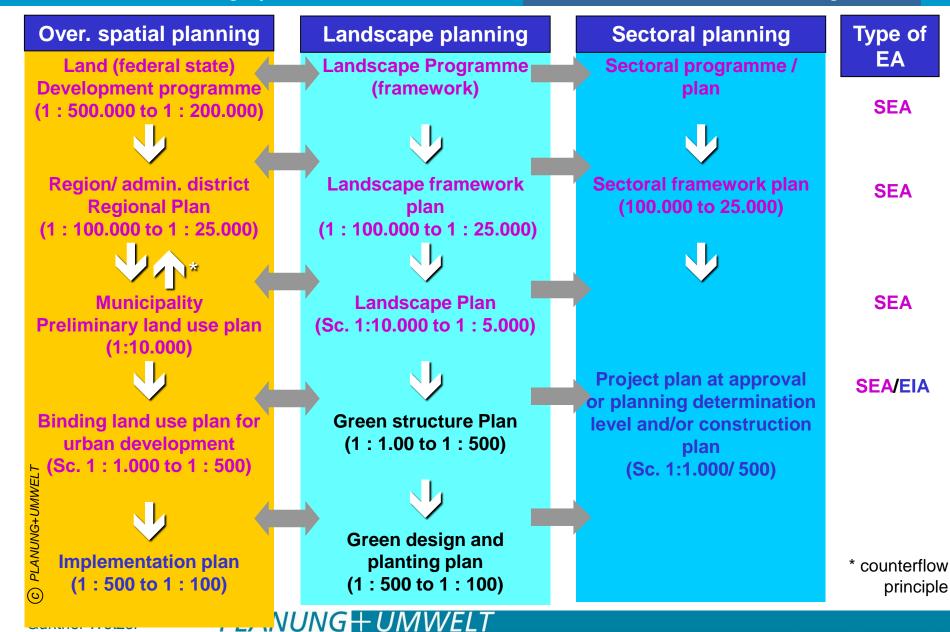


## Analysis of the current environmental situation



## 3. The German Planning System

#### Instruments at decision-making levels



#### **Preparation Phases**

The landscape plan will be elaborated mainly in three phases:

❖ Phase I:

Analysis of baseline conditions, threats and opportunities;

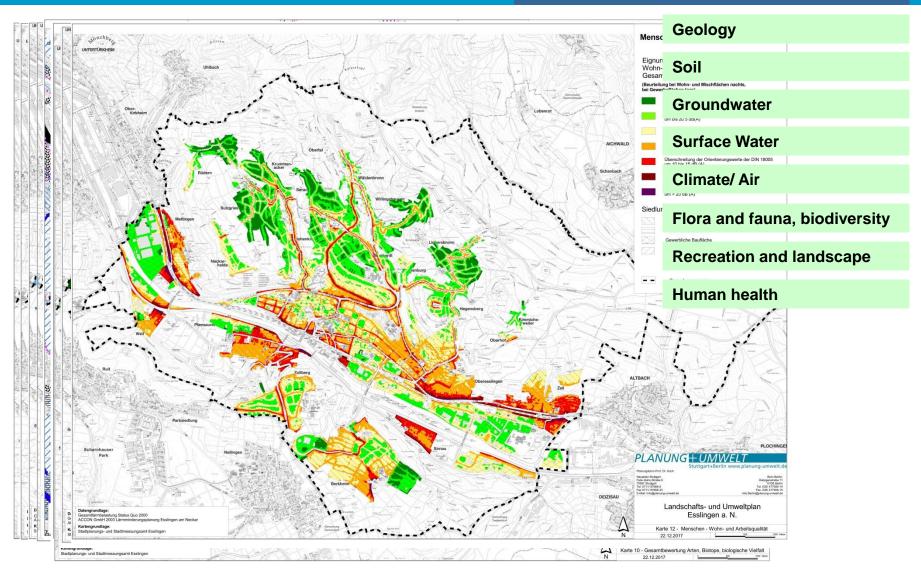
❖ Phase II:

Development of guiding principle and formulation of goals;

❖ Phase III:

Elaboration of measures.

## Phase 1: Baseline data analysis



## Phase 2: Guiding principle

Example: Ideal principle for connectivity and habitat coherence Frauenriedba Example: Priciple for "Landscape Fingers" Holzbach connecting urban areas with the open landscape The bridge to Agriculture Forest meets recreation meets river wooded areas Agriculture meets agriculture Agriculture meets recreation and nature conservation

**Example: City of Esslingen** 

## 4. The Municipal Landscape Plan in Germany

#### Phase 2: Definition of Goals

#### Conservation and maintenance of ⇒ protected areas; ⇒ forest land (use); ⇒ compensation offsets.

## Conservation and improvement open space and agricultural land:

conservation and improvement of diversity; climate and air: ⇒conservation of open land for cold and fresh air production and ventilation; green infrastructure: ⇒ conservation and improvement of urban green areas.

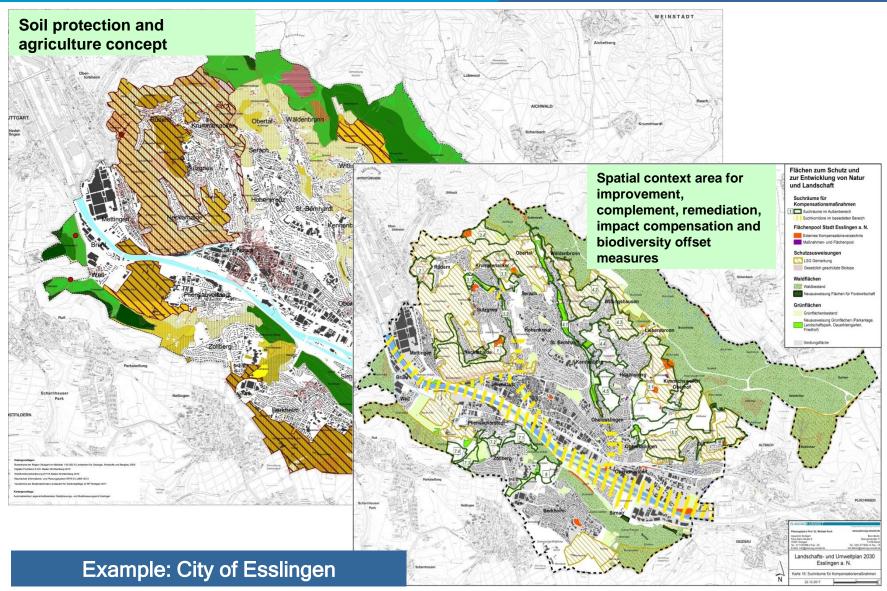
## Complement and remediation

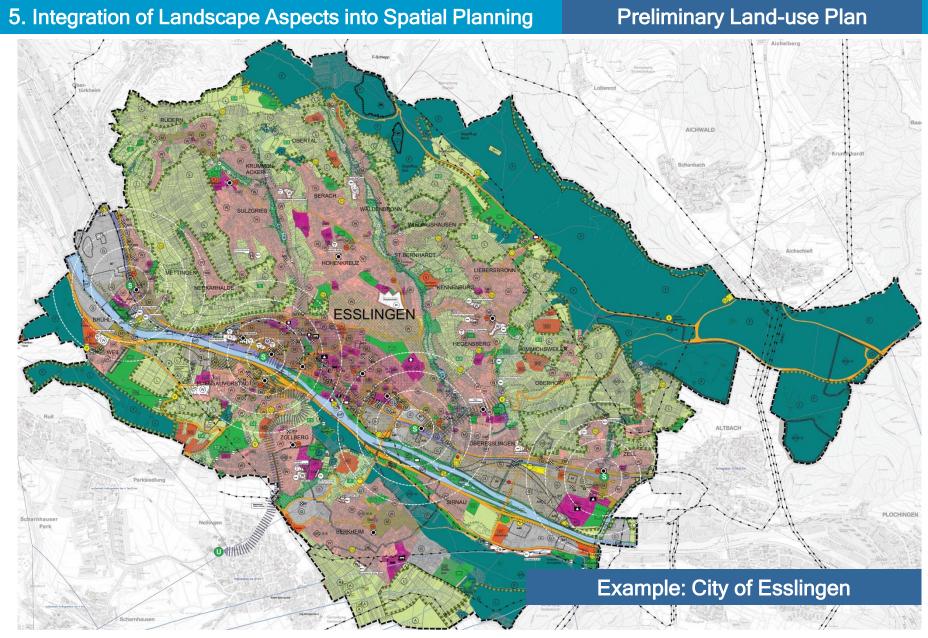
complement urban green and habitat structures in areas of high connectivity, recreation and compensation demand and in areas of demand for biodiversity offsets; > remediation of climatic adverse structures.



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## Phase 3: Measures Concept

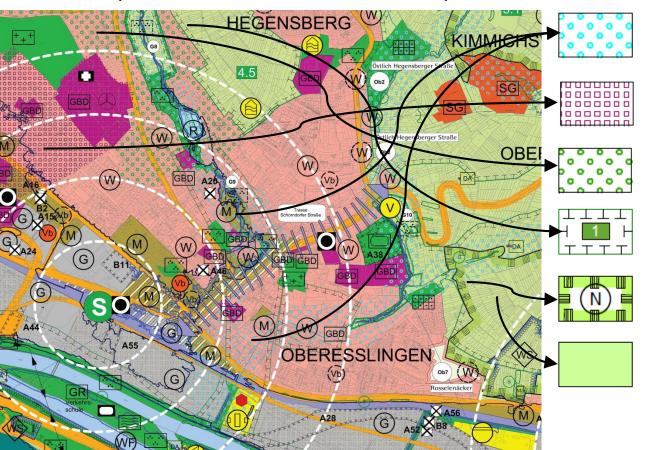




#### 5. Integration of Landscape Aspects into Spatial Planning

#### Preliminary Land-use Plan

Appropriate and required environmental contents as result of a political but democratic evaluation process



Conservation and improvement of ventilation corridors, avoiding future barriers

Reduction of urban heating, implementation of active cooling measures

Conservation of loose building and open spaces

Spatial context area for improvement, complement and impact compensation measures

Nature and landscape protection zones

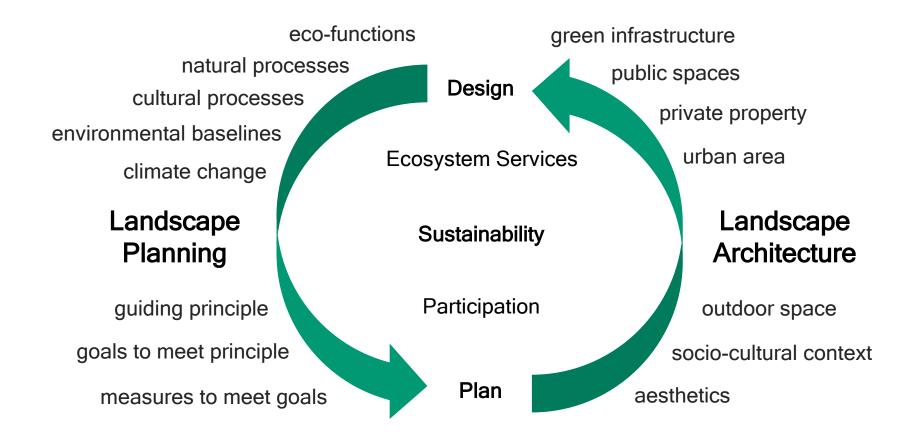
Agricultural land use zone with need for improvement biodiversity and soil conservation

**Example: City of Esslingen** 

#### 6. Conlusion

#### Form follows function

Horatio Greenough, Louis Sullivan



#### 6. Conclusion

Landscape planning delivers principles, goals, opportunities and measures for conservation, remediation and improvement of nature and urban ecosystems.

It prepares biodiversity offsets, green infrastructure and ecosystem services.

It provides environmental assessments and authorities with necessary baseline information needed for programme, plan or project approval.

It serves as an important instrument within planning systems and decisionmaking hierarchies.

However, where this is not the case, its role should be clarified and is at best based on a legal basis.

Through their cross-media approach, landscape planning, urban planning and landscape architecture form a mainstay for sustainable spatial development.

