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The revision of the Guidelines for the spatial planning (DOT)



Autonomous Community of the Basque Country





Surface: 7,234.8 km²

21% surface: Natural spaces

Population: 2,171,866 inhabitants

Coastal population: 1,400,000 inhabitants

Cities: Bilbao

San Sebastián Vitoria-Gasteiz

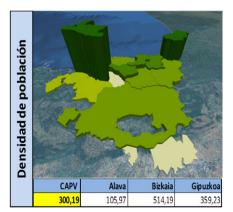
Coastal territory, small, awkward relief.

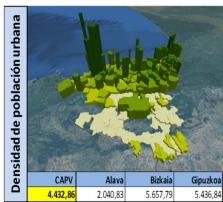
Metropolitanized with a high-density city model.









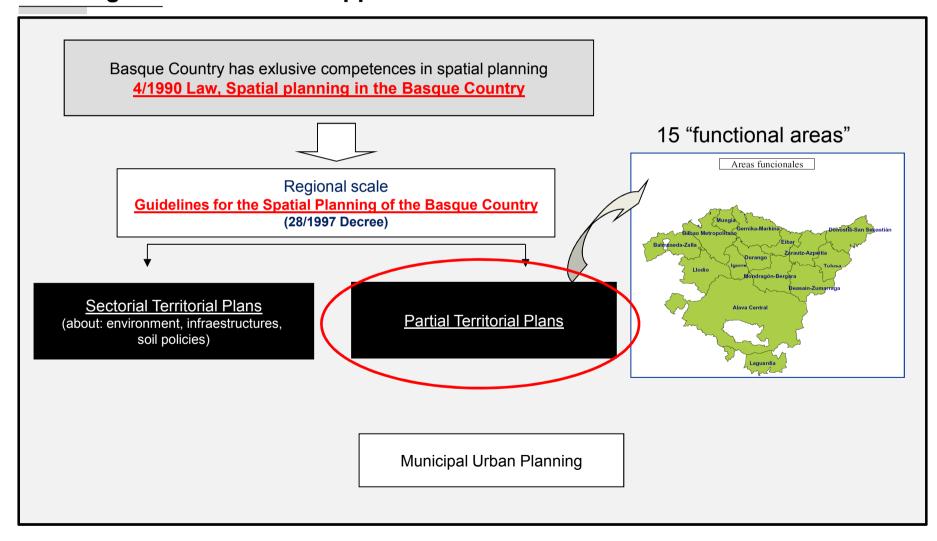




The revision of the Guidelines for the spatial planning (DOT)



Planning scales. Multilevel approach



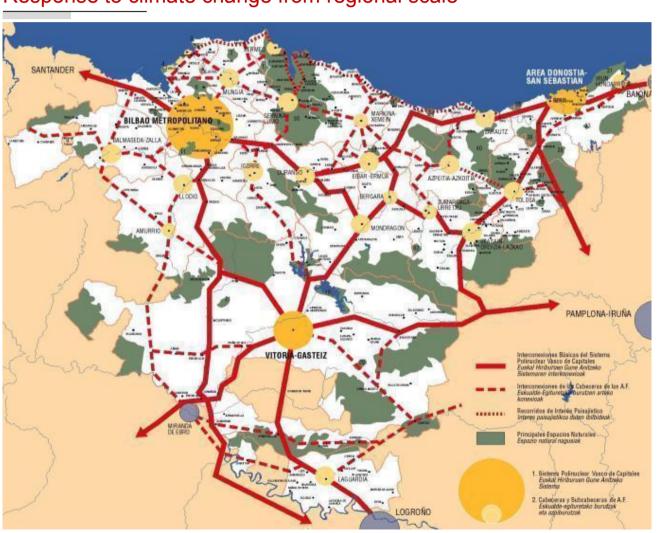


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GUIDELINES FOR THE TERRITORIAL PLANNING 1997:

Response to climate change from regional scale



PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT:

- Soil categorizing
- (forest, agricultural land, protection of wetlands, etc.)
- **Identifying risks** (floodplains, slippings, etc.)

URBAN HIERARCHY:

(residential and industrial quantifying)

RELATIONAL SYSTEM:

- Adapting uses to network
- Sustainable mobility





PARTIAL TERRITORIAL PLANS: 15 Funtional areas

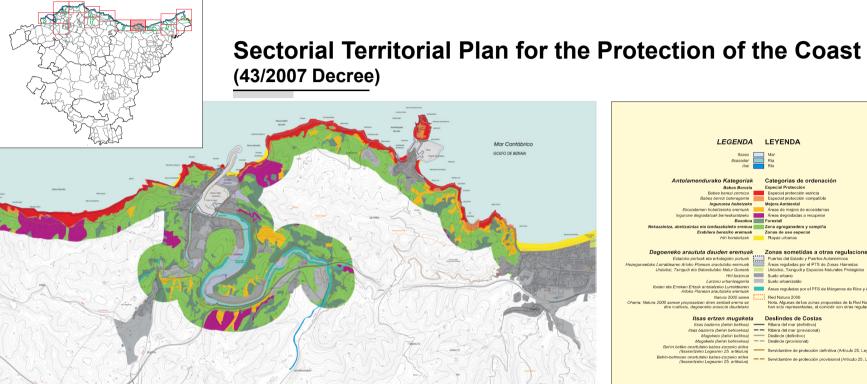
Intermediate scale: setting criteria at a comarcal scale





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Coast in the Basque Country:

- Sea
- **Effects of the tides. Estuaries**

Sectorial Territorial Plan criteria

- Zoning
- **Protection of the coast**





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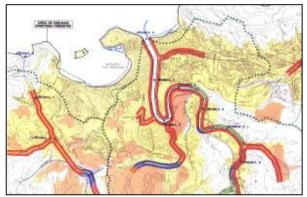


Sectorial Territoral Plan for the Protection of Rivers and Streams:

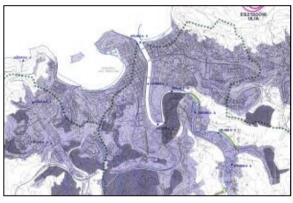
- Cantabric watershed 415/1998 Decree
- Mediterranean watershed 475/1999 Decree

Floodplains: Adapting to the European 2007/60/CE Water Framework Directive:

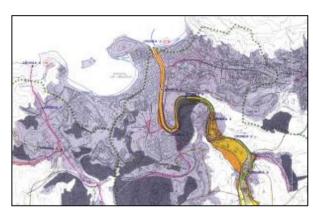
449/2013 Decree



Urban component



Environmental component



Hydraulic component

- Integration of the three components: urban, environmental and hydraulic
- · Taking care of riverbanks
- Stream coverages elimination









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The revision of the Guidelines for the Spatial Planning of 1997



BASIS:

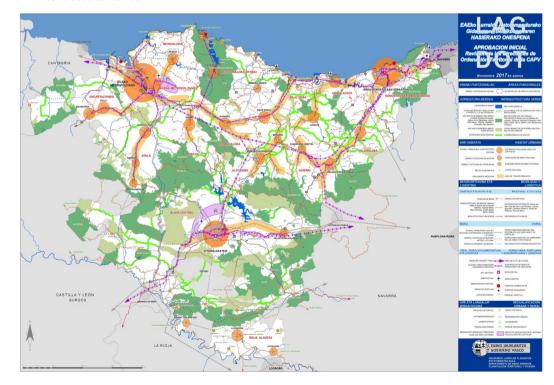
· A sustainable, inclusive, living, smart, welt balanced, interrelated and participatory territory.

DEFINING ELEMENTS OF THE TERRITORIAL MODEL:

 Green infrastructure, countryside land, urban regeneration, urban growth perimeter, sustainable mobility, water, energy, circular economy.

CROSSING ISSUES:

 Universal accesibility, gender point of view, <u>climate change</u>, health, euskera (basque language), interrelated territories.

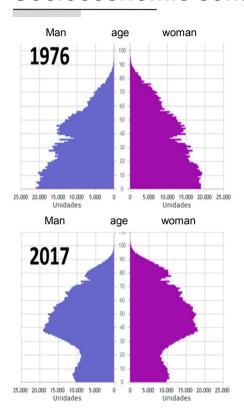




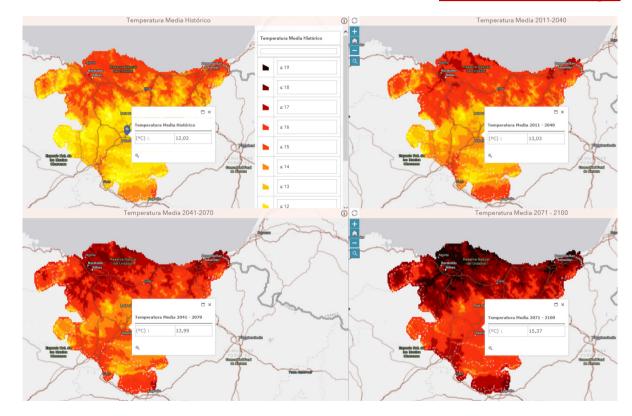
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Socioeconomic context



Climate Change

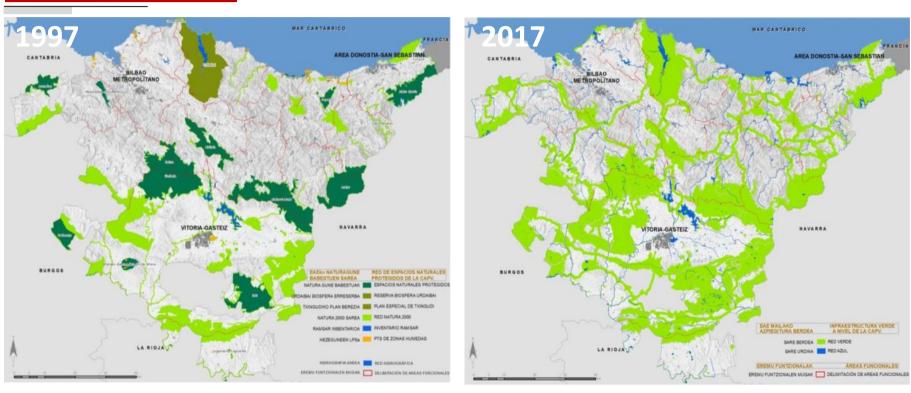


Sea level rise	Precipitations	Temperatures
(end of 21st century)	Decresse	incresse
29-49cm	10-30% Mediterranean watershed 10% Cantabric watershed	Winter 1,5° - 2,5° Summer 4,5° - 7°





Green infrastructure



COMPONENTS: protected spaces + ecological corridors + blue network

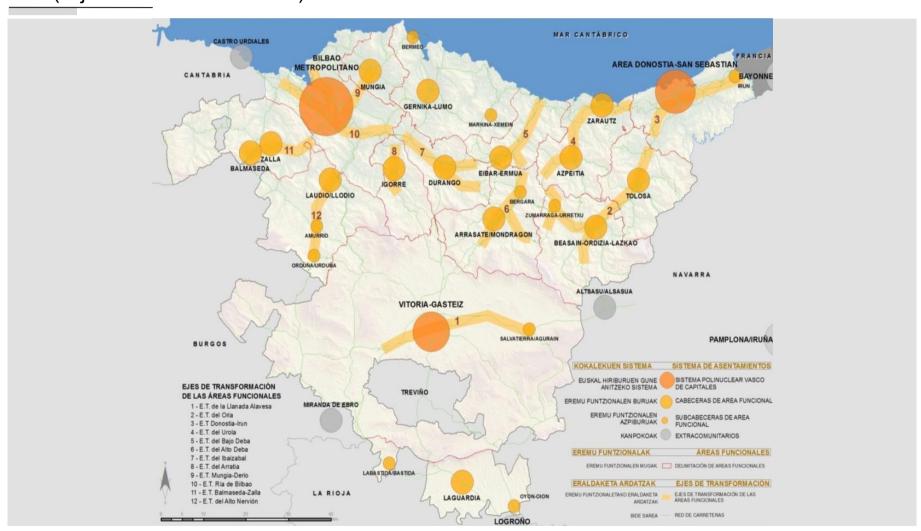
CRITERIA: protection tools unification, territorial fragmentation mitigation, prevalence over grey infraestructure.

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS; ECOSYSTEM SERVICES





URBAN SYSTEM: Capitals polynuclear system + functional areas heads + transformation axis ("Ejes de Transformación")







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URBAN HABITAT: urban growth perimeter. Limit soil artificialization

Urban regeneration and redensification

Basque country as a finite territory.

Priority to densification and urban regeneration

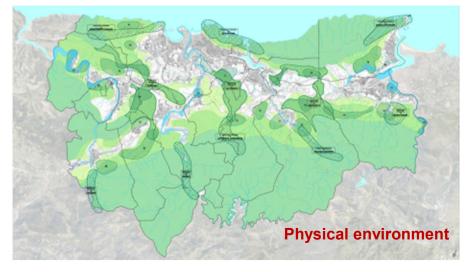
Perimeters which limit urban sprawl

Critical factors that have an impact on environments quality and on natural resources management.















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Sustainable mobility and logistics









Resources sustainable management

WATER:

Sectorial Territorial Plan for the Protection of Rivers and Streams in the Basque Country is an example of administrative agreement and of integration of environmental, hydraulic and urban variables.

ENERGY:

Energetic efficiency and renewable energies are essential requeriments for territorial sustainability and for fighting against climate change

CIRCULAR ECONOMY:

The transition towars a circular economy based model:

- A. Waste management
- B. Soil as resource









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CROSSING ISSUES: Climate Change

"We are the first generation to feel the effect of climate change and the last generation who can do something about it.". 2015. Barack Obama. President of USA

2015 "Basque Country strategy against climate change 2050. KLIMA 2050".

Aims:

- Reduce greenhouse effect gas emissions in at least 40% in 2030 and 80% in 2050 compared to 2005, reaching in 2050 a consumption of renewal energy of 40% of final consumption.
- 2. Ensuring <u>resilience of basque territory</u> to climate change; this objetive as a result, must be reflected in this revision of the territorial model.







Article 31.- Guidelines to reduce and adapt to climate change

- 1. Consider climate change in spatial planning and urban planning.
- 2. Make **theme maps** of impacts and vulnerability.
- 3. Promote **green infrastructure** and nature-based solutions as a way to adapt to climate change.
- 4. Improve **forest management and reforest** deteriorated lands.
- 5. <u>Limit soil ocupation</u>, favor mix-use and urban regeneration, boost that <u>means of transport with less emissions</u>.
- 6. Strengthen <u>urban areas, energetic efficiency</u> criteria in buildings and transports, and <u>renewal energies</u>.



A) Revision of the 2007 Sectorial Territorial Plan for the Protection of the Coast

Identify in the coastal areas the ways to adapt to the adverse effects of the sea level elevation and of the maximum train of waves











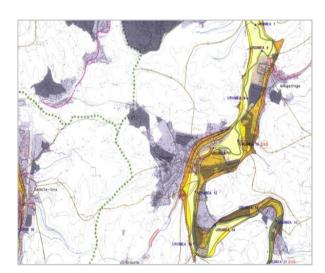


B) Sectorial Territorial Plan for the Protection of Rivers and Streams

Give the appropriate treatment to the floodplains, with special attention to the areas where

flood determinans and coastal conditions superimpose.













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C) Urban planning: Green infrastructure. Vitoria-Gasteiz

<u>Green infrastructure and ecosystem services</u> (multilevel approach, multiconceptual and continue).













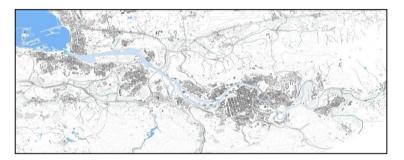


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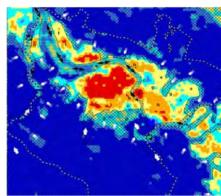
C) Urban planning and climate change. Bilbao







Flood weakness (RESIN)



Heat wave weakness (Tecnalia, RAMSES)





Zorrotzaurre (Zaha Hadid). Urban regeneration, floodplain and coast

Transform the peninsula into an island to avoid floods; a 75 meter water channel changed into a river, buildings in a elevated platform.





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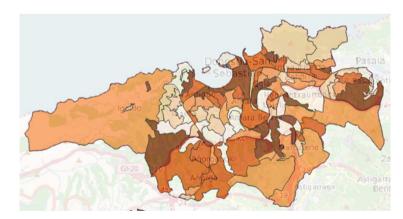


C) Urban planning and climate change. Donostia/San Sebastián





PLAN DE ADAPTACIÓN AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO DE DONOSTIA/SAN SEBASTIAN, PACC_DONOSTIA



Sensibility for the **chain of heat waves** impact in human health



Extrem <u>waves area</u>. Return 50 years. Sea level rises (4cm and RCP 8,5 end 21st century.

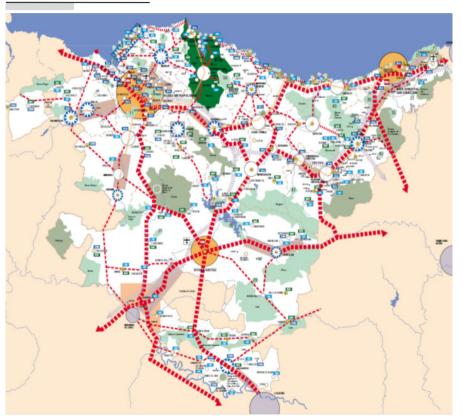


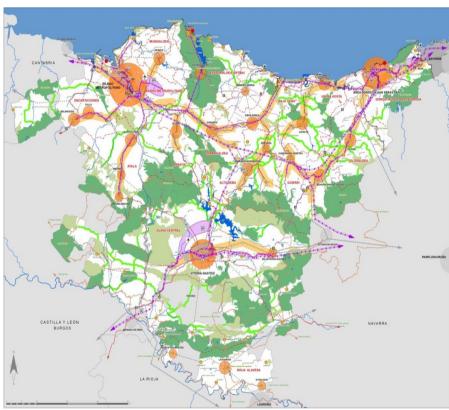






Territorial model development:

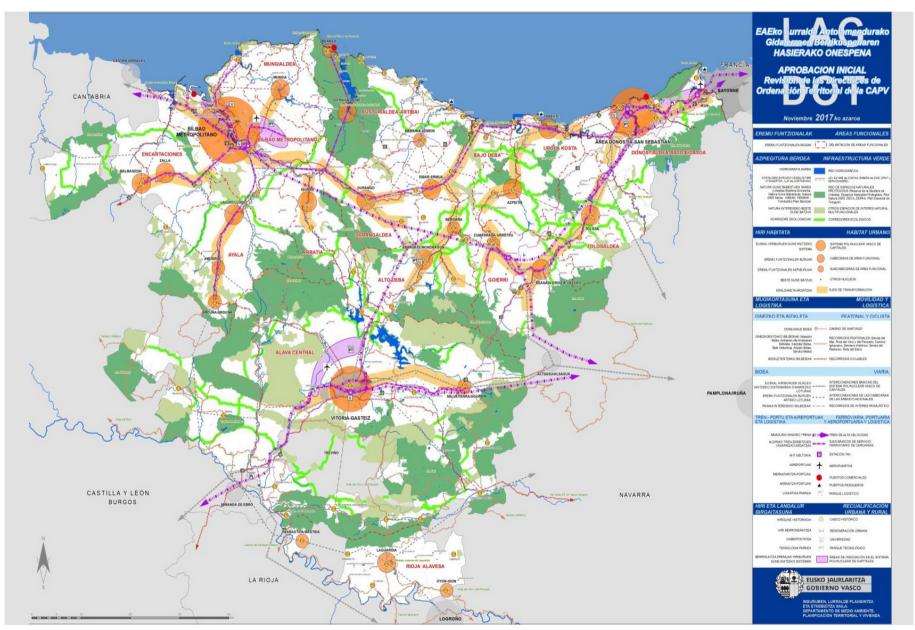








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