

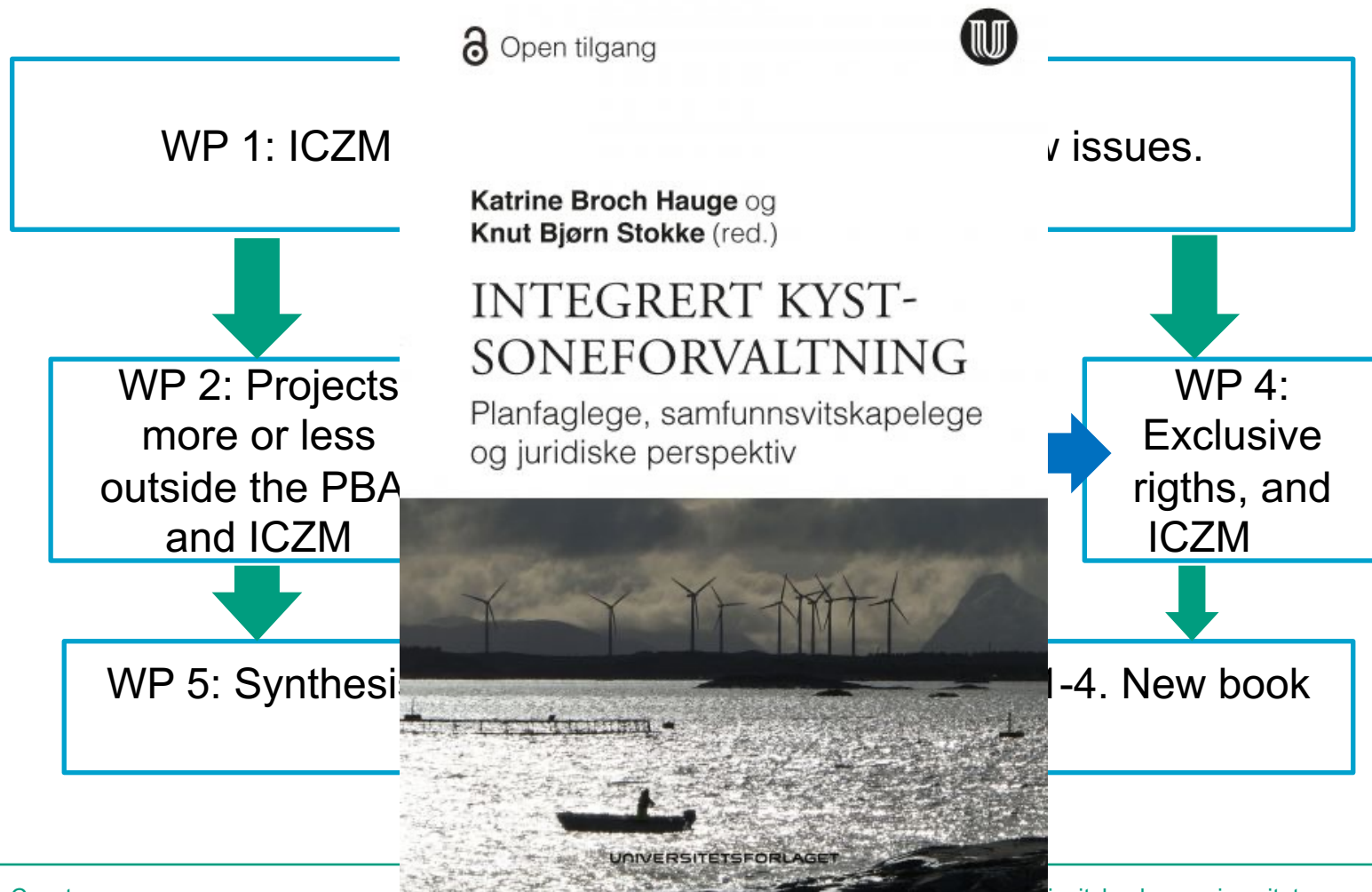
PlanCoast and Nordic Planning – governance and planning challenges

Knut Bjørn Stokke, The Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Dept. of Urban and Regional Planning

Carsten Jahn Hansen, Aalborg University, Department of Planning

ESPON-AESOP Seminar: Coastal Planning in the North
8th September 2021

PlanCoast: Legal and structural challenges for Integrated Coastal Zone Management



Planning of the shoreline – between protection and development

Norway

- General protection of the 100-m shoreline from 1965
- High pressure and development through planning and dispensations from the local authorities
- Stronger protection of the shoreline in the PBA from 2009
- National Guidelines for differentiated shore management from 2011 (revised in 2021)

Denmark

- General protection of the 100-m shoreline from 1937
- A zone from 3 km from the shoreline designated as planning zone («kystnærhetssone»)
- Extension of the protection up to 300 m from the shoreline from 1994
- 2000s: National directive opens up for new areas for up to 8000 2nd homes along the coast
- Development zones and more areas for 2nd homes along the coast from 2010

Coastal planning in transition

Norway

- Weak national guidelines – development through local plans and dispensations
- Towards development through planning and differentiation

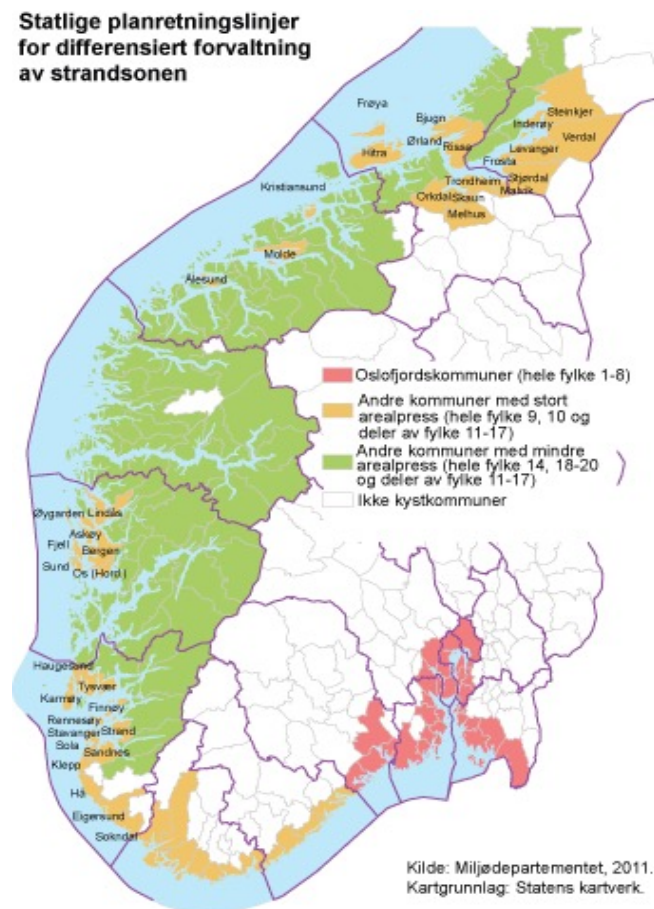
Denmark

- Strong national guidelines – little space for local development
- Liberalisation under national control – openings for increased development along the coast

The Norwegian model – differentiation



- National Guidelines for differensiated planning and management along the coast from 2011 (revised in 2021)
 - Zone 1 – strong protection
 - Sone 2 – middel protection
 - Sone 3 – weaker protection
- Development through local planning, and not through «piece-by-piece» dispensation/development pushed from land-owners and property developers
- Participation and governance challenge:
 - The relation between the local autonomy and the national protection agency
 - Open local planning processes representing both development and local protection and outdoor recreation interests



The Danish model – local development through national control

- Traditionally a strong protection of ‘the coast’ – no development within 300m from the shore, and limited development and planning within 300m-3,000m
- From 2007: More responsibility to the municipalities for planning along the coast – but through national control. The municipal plan as a key instrument
- More focus on development along the coast, particular related to tourism in rural regions
- A system of multi-level governance and planning. Non-mandatory and mandatory strategies and plans are increasingly combined

Common governance and planning challenges and opportunities

- Strong conflicts between protection and development along the coast – difficult to strike the right balance
- Local planning based on broad participation is a key factor in a system with multi-level governance
- Differentiated planning approaches in urban and rural areas

Cultural heritage and the transformation of development paths in small coastal communities

Carsten Jahn Hansen
Associate Professor, Department of Planning
Aalborg University, Denmark

Contents

Research context – PERICLES Horizon2020 project

Lessons learned from the Vilsund case (DK) for policymaking, governance and planning

PERICLES – Horizon 2020 project

<https://www.pericles-heritage.eu>

10 partners, AAU lead. 2018-2021

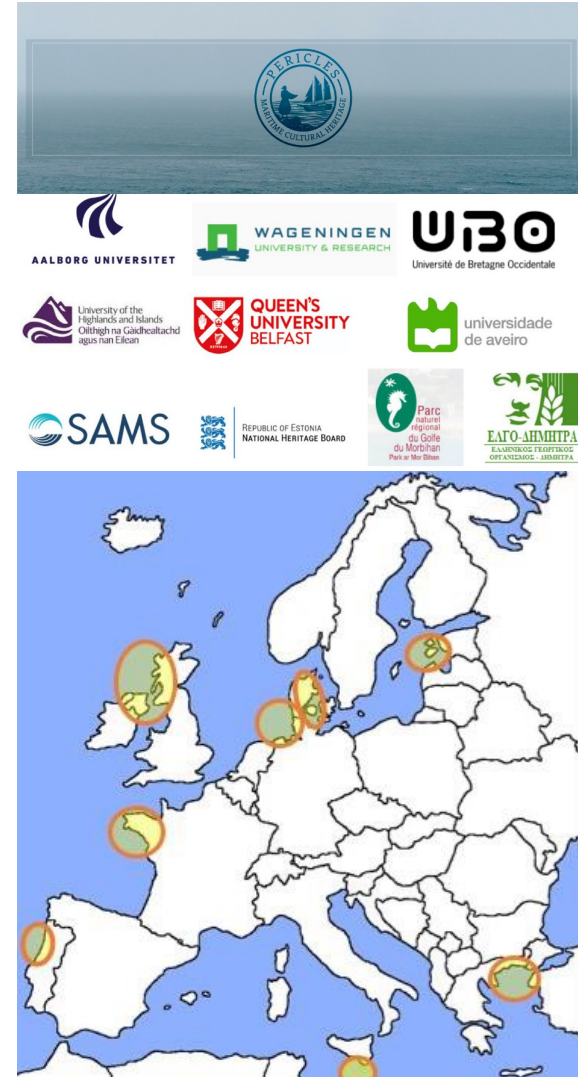
Focus: Sustainable usage of maritime and coastal cultural heritage?

Cultural heritage (CH) views in PERICLES:

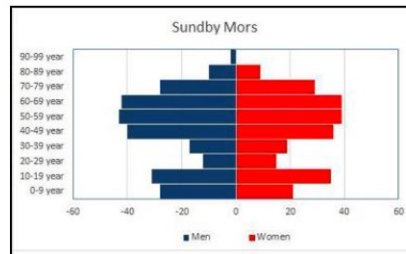
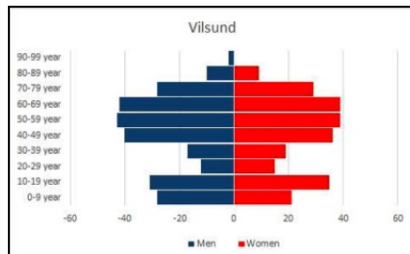
- Tangible CH: Physical, buildings, monuments, etc.
- Intangible CH: Non-physical, narratives / stories, traditions, language, etc.
- Preservation as well as for development

8 'case regions' in Europe, each with several cases

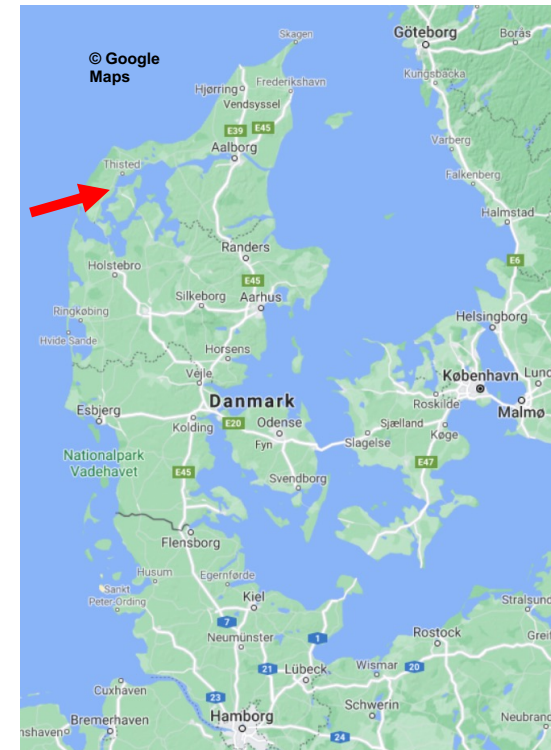
3 cases in DK case region: Ærø/Marstal, Slettestrand/Thorup Strand, and Vilsund



The Vilsund strait and area (northwest Denmark)



Figur 6: Alderssammensætning i Vilsundområdet 2015. Danmarks Statistik, fremskaffet af projektgruppe på Aalborg Universitet (Elleby et al, 2016).



Vilsund is building collaboration on development across the strait

Two communities

Two municipalities and two museum districts

Several non-mandatory strategies and plans

...but increasingly an understanding of shared development challenges and opportunities!

Vilsund udviklings-samarbejde
Udfordringer og muligheder



Carsten John Hansen
Mars 2016



Rethinking cultural heritage and the use of 'the water' in Vilsund's development?

-Input from interviews, stakeholder meetings and a workshop



A strong identity as a regional transport node and 'meeting place'

The Fjord – from business and transport to recreation and tourism



Key issues 'at stake':

- How to renew Vilsund as 'a meeting place'?
- How to achieve a new regional role and place identity?
- Adding 'fjord culture' and 'maritime recreational history' to the new maritime sports profile?



Lessons learned – policymaking and planning

A danger of simplification in the hands of tourism development perspectives only

CH can help to create better 'place attachment' in local development policies and provide a more 'healthy' basis for connecting those with (local) tourism policies

-Create room for tourists to become 'respectful visitors and guests', rather than 'careless place consumers'! (for instance through maritime storytelling in the maritime sports centre)

A strong need to find 'the right spaces' for local governance and planning – across existing political, administrative and sectoral borders

-Use mobilisation approaches! Build policies and plans based in local communities and their organisation, culture and practices!

-Connect this (better) to mandatory policymaking and planning!

Local development as a shared 'placemaking' process – a place sensitive community development process – CH can be used as cement in this