



Framework for reporting identified practices

Partner: Epirus

	Section	Indication of Content
1	Title of the practice	Spatial Planning in the Municipality of Igoumenitsa.
2	Precise theme/ issue tackled by the practice	Spatial planning is a tool for the development of an area in a way that respects natural environment and cultural heritage, while at the same time the quality of life and the safety of citizens are taken into consideration. A plan concerning spatial/urban development has been drafted for the area of Igoumenitsa in Epirus.
3	Objectives of the practice	<p>-Integrate in the spatial planning of Igoumenitsa the guidelines of the National General Framework for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development and the Framework for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development of the Region of Epirus.</p> <p>-Determine the allowed uses of land in the area of Igoumenitsa.</p> <p>-Ensure the protection of cultural heritage and natural environment.</p> <p>-Indicate the space which is expected to be needed in the future for "social infrastructure" like public services, parks, hospitals, schools, cemeteries etc.</p>
4	Location	Greece Region of Epirus Regional Unit of Thesprotia Municipality of Igoumenitsa
5	Detailed description of the practice	<p>-The plan separates the area of Igoumenitsa in smaller units. For each unit there are regulations about the maximum size of buildings and about the minimum area which is needed for a house to be built.</p> <p>-There is a list of zones which are characterized as "Areas under Special Protection". These zones include archaeological places, forests, places near water flows and places which are under protection due to their environmental importance. Building there is forbidden or</p>

		<p>requires special permits. Moreover, for each zone the plan provides a list that includes the kind of infrastructure allowed to be created there.</p> <p>-There are zones which are characterized as “agricultural land” or “land of high production”. The regulations for these zones describe the allowed activities and the kind of infrastructure/buildings which are allowed. Main goal is the protection of the land of high production.</p> <p>-The plan sets restrictions about the minimum distance that mines, livestock farms, industries etc. can have from inhabited places. Of course, there are different categories of industries, depending on how dangerous they potentially are, and different restrictions are put for each category.</p> <p>-There are zones which are proposed for the creation of livestock farms. In these zones the creation of hotels, sports and entertainment facilities is forbidden.</p> <p>-There are zones which are appropriate for the creation of industries. Once again different categories of factories can be built in each zone. Moreover, there are zones which are proposed for the creation of infrastructure that facilitate commerce.</p> <p>-There are “special uses of land” which are described in the plan. For example, cemeteries should be in a distance of at least 250 m from inhabited places, while a hydrogeological study is required. Moreover, there is provision for a zone where wind parks can be created, while telecommunication antennas can also be put in specific zones.</p> <p>-There are also other restrictions: for example the creation of livestock farms is forbidden within a distance smaller than 50 m from the electricity supply network of extremely high voltage, there are places where special regulations are applied on constructions due to risks indicated by geological studies etc.</p>
6	Evaluation	<p>The implementation of the plan depends on the services on regional and local level. The permits required for any kind of infrastructure are given by the involved services (department of environment, department of urban planning, department of water resources etc.). In that way the application of the plan is ensured. Moreover, the</p>

		<p>involved services have the right to perform inspections and put penalties to those not following the regulations.</p> <p>The spatial planning in Igoumenitsa follows the guidelines set by the General Framework for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development. In that sense, the contribution of the plan to the overall goals on national level can be measured by the methods proposed by the G.F.S.P.S.D. The G.F.S.P.S.D proposes the creation of indicators for several parameters that show the progress on the goals set. The relevant data are gathered by the National Information Network for Spatial Planning and a study is drafted.</p>
7	Lessons learnt from the practice	<p>- Studies about the expected number of inhabitants within the next decades in an area are necessary before starting spatial/urban planning. Similar studies should be made about various activities like tourism or transfer of goods.</p> <p>-Spatial planning is a very important tool for mitigation. The prohibitions put can significantly reduce various risks.</p> <p>-It is important to integrate mitigation planning into spatial planning. That is why mitigation experts should be involved from an early stage into the spatial planning procedure.</p> <p>-Finding a balance between development and economical benefits from the one side and the protection of environment, the protection of cultural heritage and the safety and quality of life of citizens from the other is a goal that should be accomplished by spatial planning.</p>
8	Contact information	<p>Batzias Nikolaos Region of Epirus Regional Unit of Thesprotia Tel:26653-60333 E-mail:nimpatzi@thesprotia.gr</p>
9	Other possible interesting information	<p>The General Framework for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development: GG A 128/3-7-2008</p> <p>The plan about Urban/Spatial Planning in Igoumenitsa: GG publication about urban planning 575/31-12-2010</p>