INSPIRE and Land Use Planning System in Portugal

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How does INSPIRE influence the spatial planning policy?

How does the Spatial Planning have adapted to the INSPIRE directive?

How in the future will the spatial planning interact with the INSPIRE directive?
- Pursues spatial planning and urbanism public policy;
- Promote and support good land management practices;
- Develop and disseminate guidance and technical criteria to ensure good organization, presentation and use of the national territory.

- Portuguese National Contact Point;
- Responsible for creating and maintaining reference geographical databases;
- Responsible for SDI SNIG, SNIT and SINERGIC;
- Producer of national reference mapping;
- Responsible for maintaining the national geodetic network.
The organizational and legislative evolution have contributed to join the spatial planning area to the areas of cartography and geographic information.
Systems and cultures of national spatial planning transmit the political particularities, legal and constitutional, institutional and social aspects of each country.

But the Market liberalization, the abolition of borders within the European Union and the general trends of globalization of the most distinct phenomena take the territory of each region and country increasingly vulnerable to external factors and actors.

**Although spatial development isn't a community policy**, the European Commission has supported initiatives to reach transnational strategies for the development of the community territory.
Spatial Planning

- Ensure the sustainable development of regions;
- Promote the improvement of life quality and well-being of the population;
- Manage the maintenance of natural resources and protect the environment.

Support Community environmental policies, and policies or activities which may have an impact on the environment.

INSPIRE promote an infrastructure for spatial information in Europe

Harmonization, interoperability and dissemination of geographic information

Needs spatial information to:
- Analyze and study the territory;
- Define the type of intervention;
- Define the territorial planning
Do have INSPIRE and spatial planning some relations?
- Data themes
- General approach to protect environment
- Attention to legal and institutional framework
- European Commission co-funded projects (Plan4All, Plan4business, TURAS, ....)
- European Commission initiatives and projects (ESPON, EEA, ........)

Can INSPIRE support a better and more efficacious spatial planning?
- Great opportunity to concretize benefits
- To monitor the built environment
- To make “one” Europe of many plans
INSPIRE principles and Portuguese Spatial Planning

- Combine seamless spatial information from different sources and share it with many users and applications
- Possibility for information collected at one level/scale to be shared with all levels/scales
- Data collected and kept where it can be maintained most effectively
- More easy to find geographic information, how it can be integrated in an Information management system and under which conditions it can be acquired and used.
- Geographic information needed for good governance at all levels should be readily and transparently available
Portuguese Spatial Planning benefits from INSPIRE implementation

Some benefits:

- Better quality and quantity of the shared information with great importance of metadata publication and web services;

- Increased visibility of the information produced;

- Better accomplishment of legal obligations;

- Enable efficiencies in data production, collection and validation;

- Clearer the formal responsibilities of public authorities regarding INSPIRE annexes themes and spatial data sets identification.
2009 Act:

- Transposed the INSPIRE directive into national law;
- Established rules for the creation of spatial data infrastructures in Portugal;
- Reviewed the national spatial data infrastructure - National System for Geographic Information (SNIG);
- Created the Conselho de Orientação do SNIG (CO-SNIG) strategic agency for SNIG;
- Obliged the SNIG and other spatial data infrastructures in Portugal to comply with the provisions of INSPIRE implementation rules.
- National System for Geographic Information (SNIG) was created in 1990 and was the first SDI developed in Europe and the first to be available on the Internet in 1995.

- In 2009 was the transposition of the INSPIRE directive into national law.

- National System for Territorial Information (SNIT) was created in 2008. A new version of SNIT turns it into SDI in 2012.

Needed to:

→ Ensure easy and broad public access to information on spatial plans and other relevant territorial data;

→ Support monitoring and assessment of:
  - Territorial state and main trends;
  - Policies related to spatial planning and urban development.
Aimed to be a collaborative platform linking public services engaged with territorial management.

Intended to deliver official information to citizens and stakeholders involved in territorial development.

- Meets the Spatial Planning Act and the Law on Spatial Plans by:
  - Ensure public access to spatial plans and information about their implementation;
  - Contribute to a more efficient spatial planning, promote the effective coordination between the involved stakeholders and assure a better information flow within the Administration;
  - Delivering a better service to the government, the citizens and the private organizations.
SNIT is managed by DGT and is a modular platform:

**IDE SNIT** – SNIT Spatial Data Infrastructure  
**SSAIGT** – Spatial Plans Automated Submission System;  
**PCGT** – Colaborative Platform of territory management;  
**GeoEquip** – Public Equipment;  
**SRUP** – Servitudes and public utility restrictions  
**AH** – Historic Archive

To help achieving its objectives, DGT developed SDI/SNIT, a national thematic SDI, supported by technology that follows the INSPIRE orientations.
SDI SNIT Drivers:

Transnational initiatives for geographic information interoperability and harmonization, like INSPIRE Directive, OGC Specifications and ISO Standards;

Increase demand for geographical and territorial information worldwide, promoted by Google Earth and other similar social platforms, as well as the growing usage of mobile applications.

DGT has a custom spatial planning metadata profile (MOTU), that restricts the use of specific metadata elements. In conformity with ISO base standards; INSPIRE Profile Metadata and The Portuguese National Profile.

SDI/ SNIT Web Services can be invoked and used in:
- SDI/SNIT GeoPortal;
- Other, web or desktop, interoperable SDI clients
Electronic platform managed by DGT, developed and operated by DGT and Imprensa Nacional Casa da Moeda (INCM), that sends simultaneous spatial plans for publication in the National Official Journal and on SDI/SNIT.

Public entities submit in SSAIGT geographic information of spatial plans:

- Georreferenced images
- Vectorial information
- Metadata
- Legal documents
IGEO – Spatial Open Data (http://www.igeo.pt)

Initiative of the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, which aims to provide Public Administration data to society and research and education institutions, providing greater transparency to the work of public administration.

IGEO Portal - A web service directory with detailed information, metadata and possibility of viewing.
APPS – Three mobile applications (Planning, Nature, Heritage) and an open source area for the development of mobile Apps, which promotes cooperative development and the use of data sources provided by the portal.

Around 2000 web services (WMS and WFS) available in spatial planning thematic.
Impacts

Increased efficiency and effectiveness of services (reducing the average response times and simplification of administrative procedures).

Before situation

Before SDI/SNIT — 3500 presentional consultations of territory plans (year 2006)

Before SSAIGT — publication in the National Official Journal and publication on SDI/SNIT— Average time - 60 days

Current Situation

Platforms: 5 working days

Average time: 5 working days

5 working days
Impacts

- Increase transparency for citizens;
- Increase the quality of information / territorial data;
- Reduce cost and duplication in data production and administrative processes;
- Reduce data development effort by using standard data, guidelines and tools;
- Developing applications more quickly and easily by using existing data;
- Increased interest on investment (due to further clarification and understanding of business possibilities);
- Increased information available for citizens;
- Give more information for the decision-makers;
- Enhancing vertical and horizontal communication and presentation of planning issues and ideas;
The future is now

The recent legislative reform of Spatial Planning and Cartography, seeks to increase the harmonization of the information of territorial plans:
- use of official or approved cartography in the preparation of territorial plans;
- cartography will be developed and updated based on georeferencing systems adopted: PT-TM06 / ETRS89 on the mainland Portugal, and PTRA08 -UTM / ITRF93 in the Azores and Madeira;

Technical standards will be developed to harmonize the data models of territorial plans;

Technical standards will be developed to improve the accuracy and quality of information.

Interoperability and information sharing will improve a better efficiency.

A better knowledge of the territory it is essential to a better and more efficient spatial planning!
Thank You for your attention!

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