

Project 1
**Increasing territorial development planning capacities of planning
regions and local governments of Latvia**
and elaboration of development planning documents

Regional development
Planning in Norway
Challenges for Oppland County

Jurmala 11.04.2014
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OPPLAND
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Norwegian public administration

Three levels:

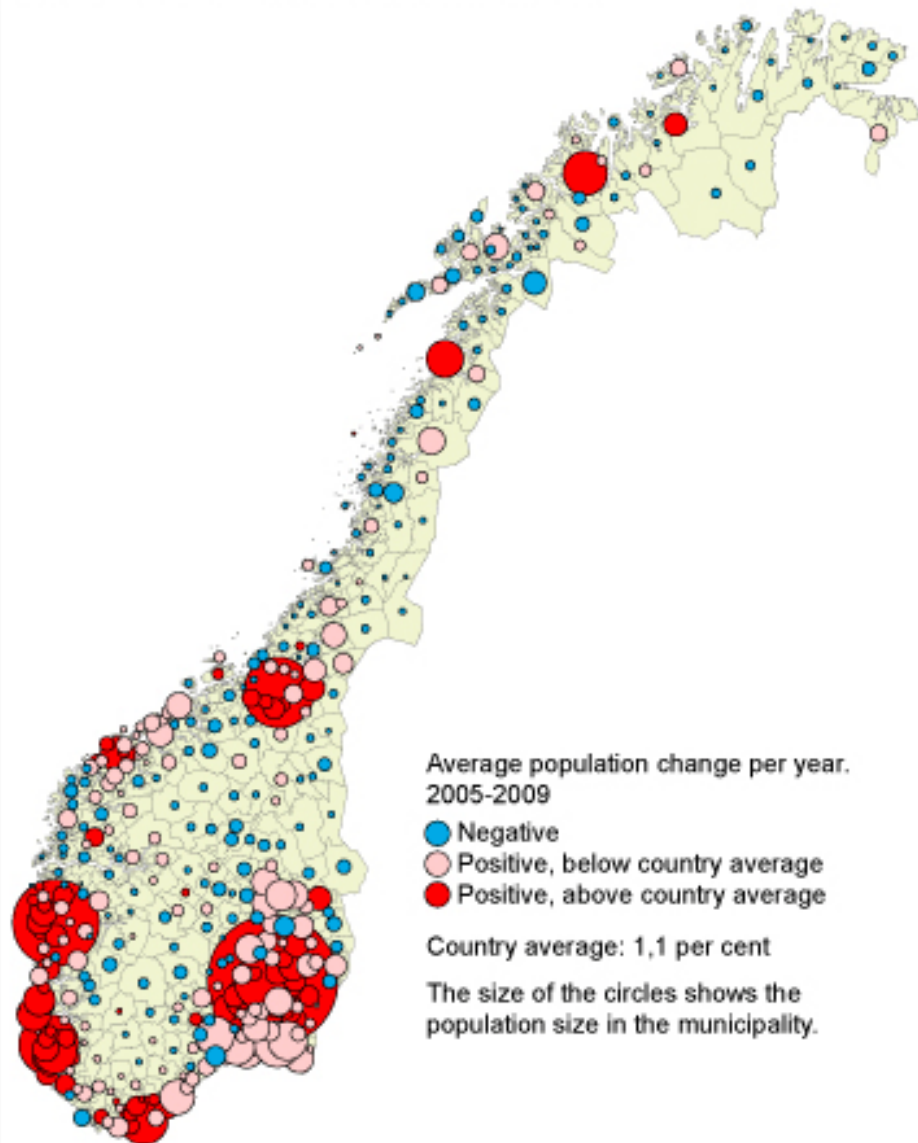
- Central government
- County authority (19)
- Municipality (428)



Mulighetenes Oppland



Average population change per year Municipalities 2005-2009



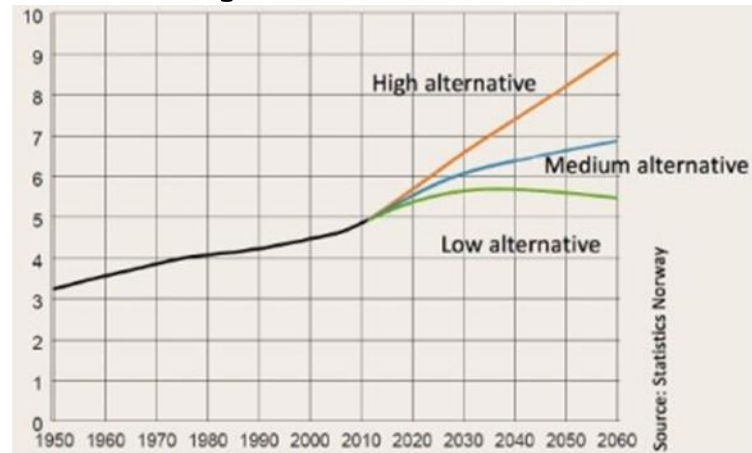
- Municipalities differ widely in terms of their geography, area and population figures.
- More than half of the municipalities have less than 5,000 inhabitants
- Only 12 municipalities have more than 50,000 inhabitants.



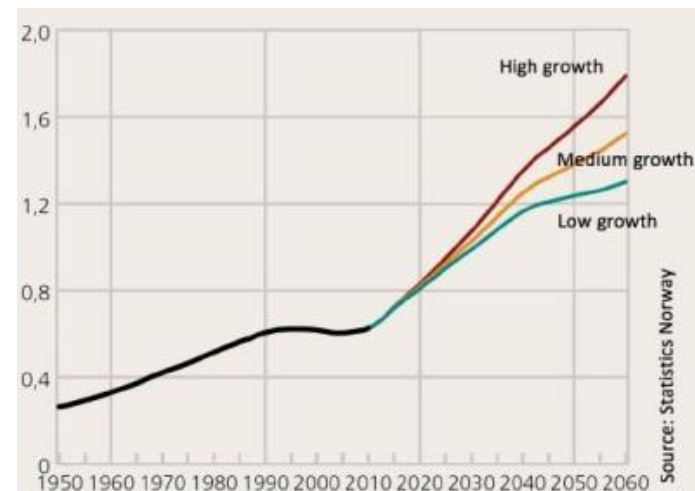


Demographic developments

- The population of Norway is expected to increase strongly over the next 50 years. According to Statistics Norway's medium projection variant, the population will increase from 4.9 million in 2010 to around 7 million in 2060.
- The population is expected to increase in all counties over the next few years, but it will grow fastest in Oslo, Akershus and Rogaland.
- The trend towards an increasingly centralized settlement structure is expected to continue.
- In addition to a larger proportion of immigrants, the Norwegian population will be characterized by an increasing proportion of elderly people.

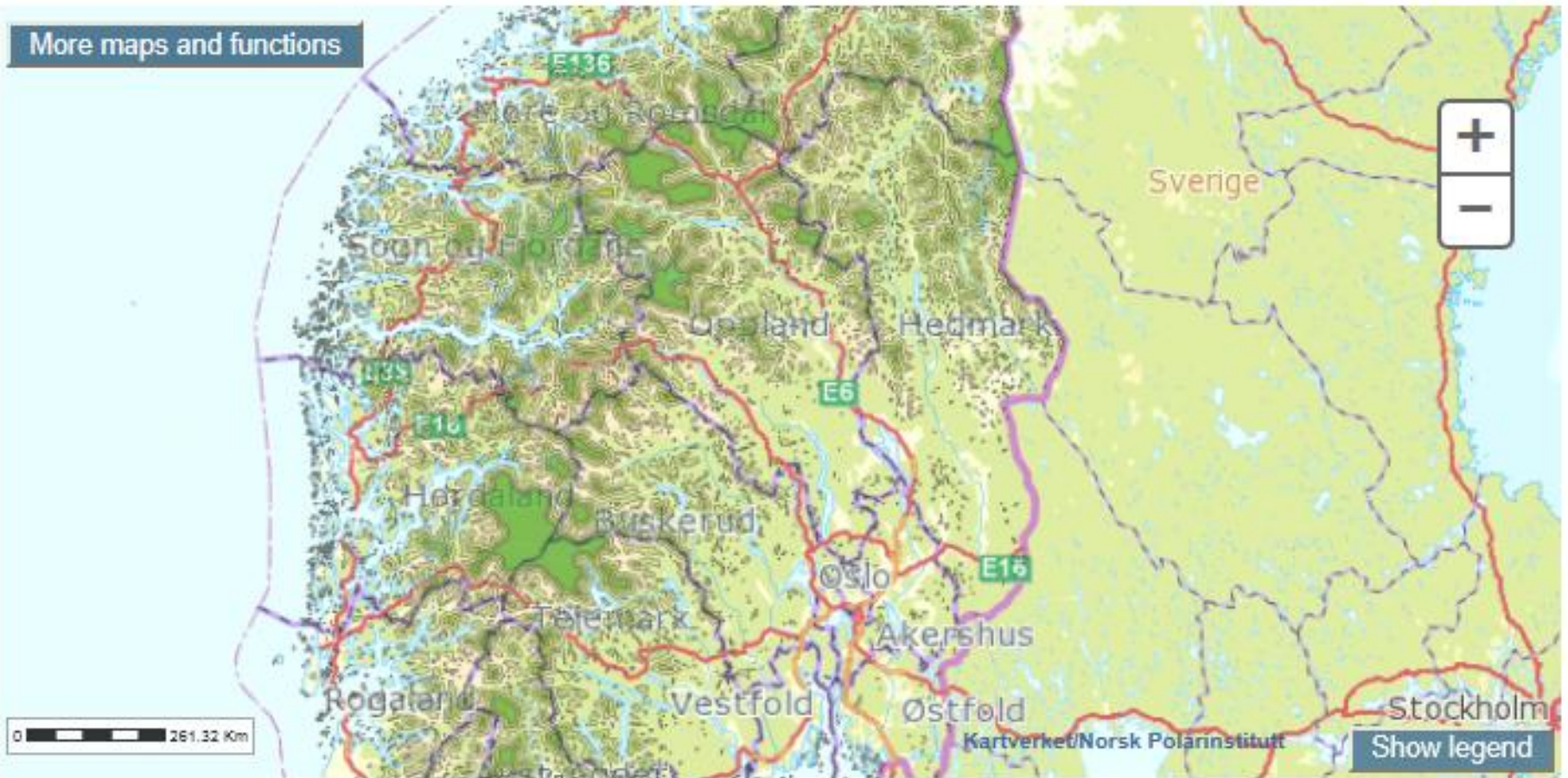


Projected population until 2060 based on different assumptions (in millions)



Number of persons in the age group 67 and older (in millions).

More maps and functions



The map shows areas without infrastructure development in Norway. You may zoom in to explore in more detail. Or you may go to "More maps and functions" to see the situation in the rest of the country. The proportion of wilderness-like areas (areas more than 5 km from major infrastructure development) in Norway was calculated for 1900 and 1940. Since 1988, these areas have been mapped every fifth year.

For the country as a whole, the proportion of wilderness-like areas has dropped from approximately 48 per cent to just under 12 per cent in the past 100 years.



The evolution of the Norwegian planning system can be divided in three different stages:

- Public planning after the independence in 1814 (big cities, avoid cityfires)
- 1924 marks a decisive move towards an extended unitary planning system
- In 1965 a new building act was adopted (whole country and focus on public participation)



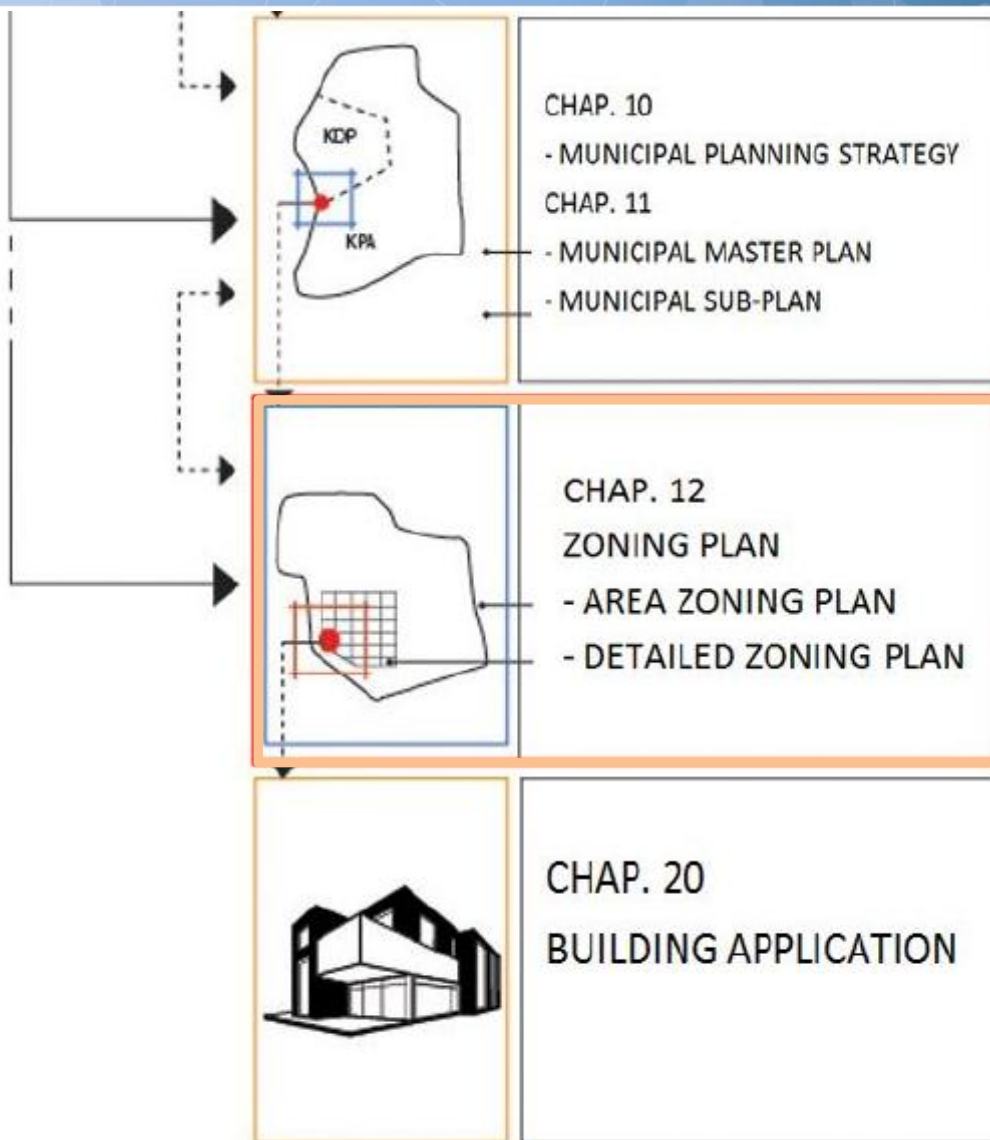
- revised in 1985 and in 2008



Planning system

The Planning and Building Act defines a clear hierarchy of decision-making levels, at the same time as it encourages interaction between and consistent processing at the different levels.







National expectations of planning in counties and municipalities

- Planning at the regional and local level shall take place **within the framework** of national policy and be an effective tool for coordination between sectors and administrative levels.
- The document sets out the Government's expectations **every four years**.
- The document shall **form the basis for regional and municipal planning strategies**, which shall be prepared by county authorities and municipalities at the start of each electoral term.
- To ensure that the county and municipalities make their plans according to the National expectations they are **followed up by the County Governor** in hearings.

Important topics for national expectations:

[Climate and energy](#)

[Urban development](#)

[Communications and infrastructure](#)

[Value creation and business development](#)

[Natural environment, cultural environment and landscape](#)

[Health, quality of life and childhood environment](#)





County governors

- The County Governors, representing central government, are responsible for following up and coordinating the state's different functions in the county.
- They also function as expert authorities in areas such as agriculture, environmental protection, schools etc.
- They are responsible for **legal guidance** to the municipalities in relation to plans. Consideration of appeals pursuant to the Planning and Building Act has been delegated to the County Governors, and they **mediate** in planning application matters where objections have been made.
- The County Governors and county authorities cooperate extensively on planning matters i.e. through **regional planning forums**





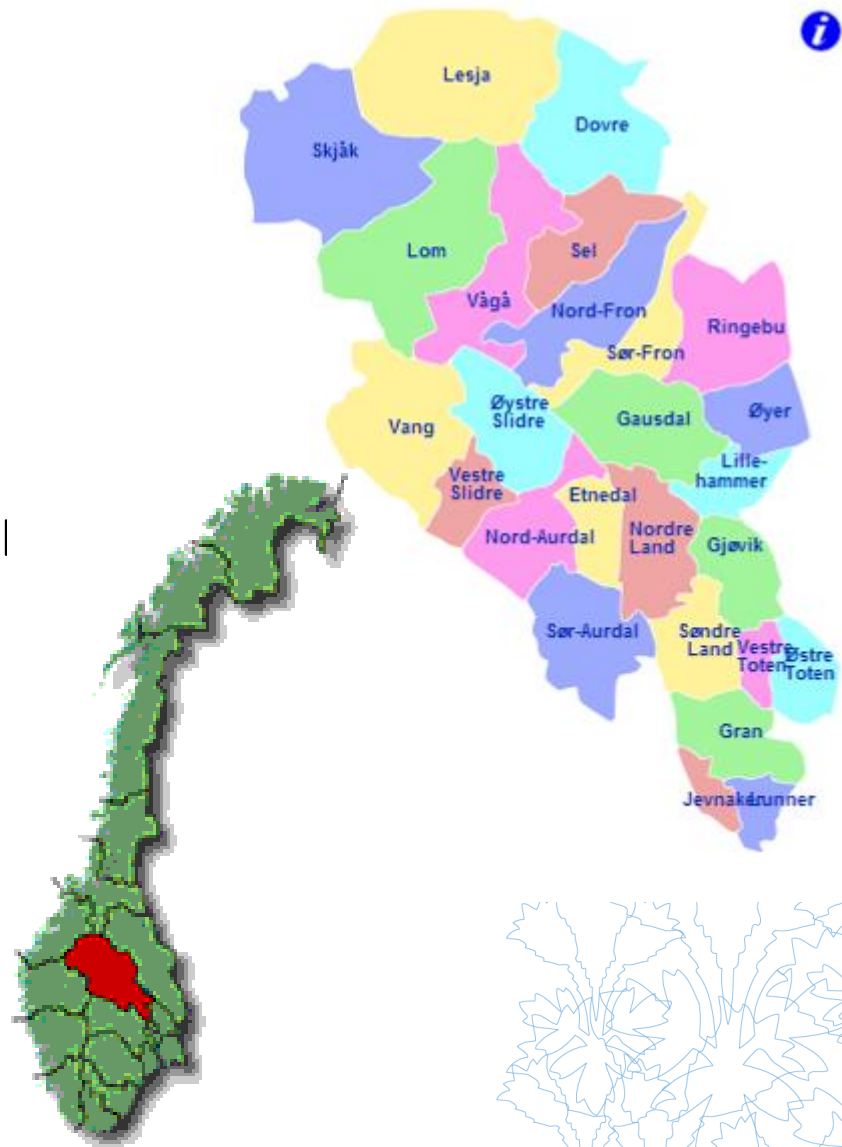
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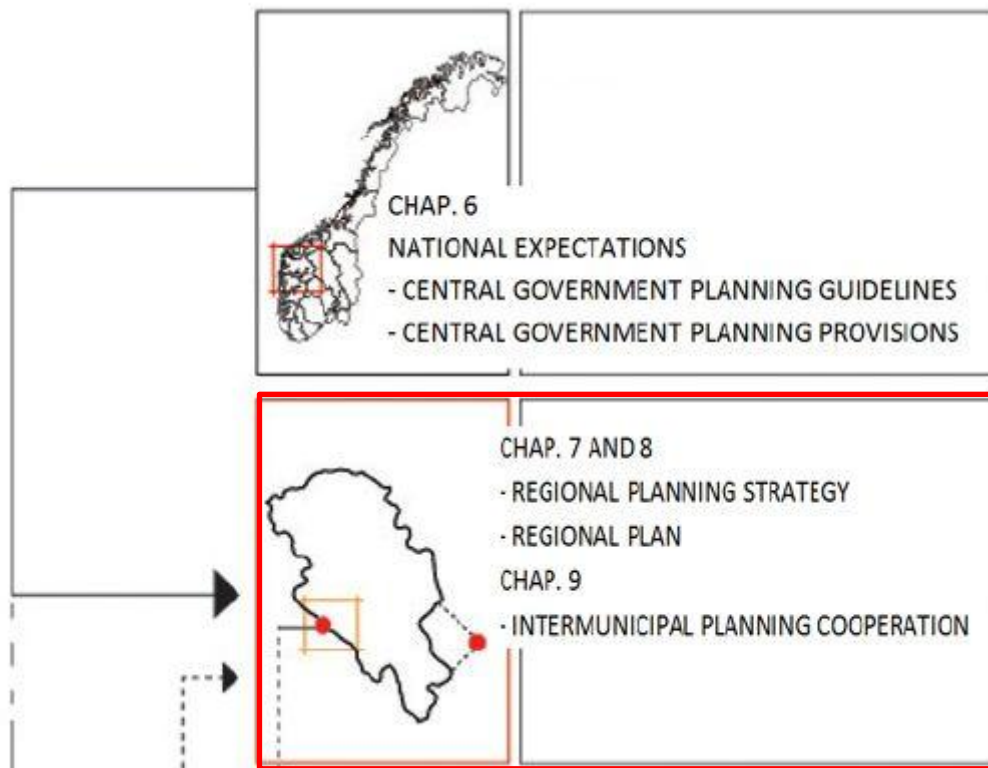
Oppland county

- Area: approx. 25.000 km²
- Population: approx. 187.000
- Municipalities: 26
- Regions: 6
Hadeland, Gjøvik, Lillehammer, Valdres,
Midt-Gudbrandsdal, Nord-Gudbrandsdal
- Towns: 5
Lillehammer, Gjøvik, Fagernes, Otta,
Vinstra





Regional Planning





County Councils



Gro Lundby,
Labour Party
County Mayor

- The county authorities are managed by the County Councils, which are **elected by direct vote** at the same time as the municipal councils.
- are responsible for **regional development and planning**, public transport, upper secondary schools and the protection of cultural heritage sites and monuments for planning and maintaining of the county road network in the County
- are responsible for providing **planning guidance** to the municipalities, and set up and host 'Regional Planning Forums'.
- have an **important role** in regional planning i.e. in respect of the climate change challenge, development of infrastructure, agricultural land protection and good development of villages and towns.



Regional planning strategy

- The regional planning authority shall at least once every electoral term, and not later than one year after the authority was constituted, prepare a Regional Planning Strategy
- Accordingly, all municipalities have to make a Municipal Planning Strategy
- The planning strategy shall give an account of:
 - important regional development trends and challenges
 - long-term development potentials
 - which issues to address through further regional planning.





The County Councils shall prepare and adopt Regional Master Plans.

Examples from Oppland:

Three RMP for protection of wild reindeer habitats.

RMP for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning

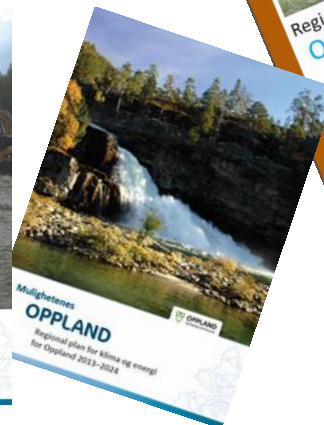
RMP for Shopping Centers and trade

RMP for Climate & Energy

RMP for Public Health



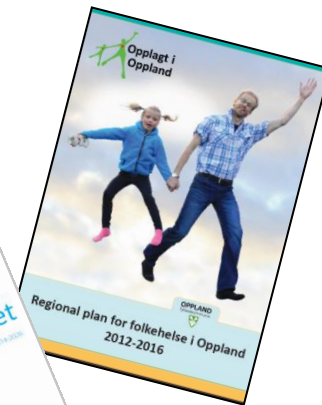
Regional plan for samfunnsikkerhet og beredskap 2014-2017
Risiko- og sårbarhetsanalyse for Oppland fylke



Mulighetenes
OPPLAND
Regional plan for klima og energi
for Oppland 2013-2024



Regional plan for
Ottadalsområdet
2014-2016



Opplagt i
Oppland
Regional plan for folkehelse i Oppland
2012-2016



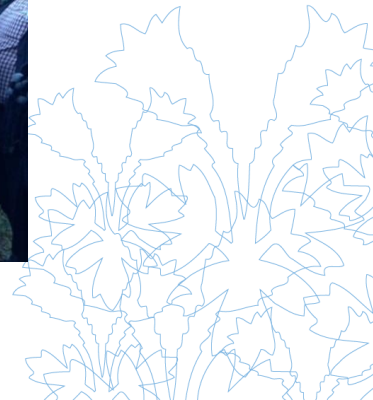
- Regional Master Plans cost effort and resources:

- Many participants
- Need of knowledge - research
- Takes time (minimum 2 years)



- When to use Regional Master plans:

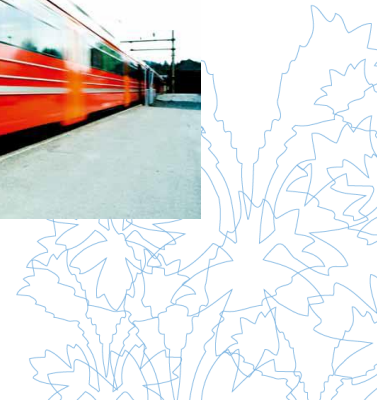
- Complex topics
- Many different interests
- A need to coordinate





Main focus in regional planning and development in Oppland:

- Business- and local development
- Expertise and capacity building
- Transportation and Infrastructure



Regional planning – Do we succeed?

- Purpose of Regional Planning:
 - stimulate the **physical**, **environmental**, **health-related**, **economic**, **social** and **cultural** development of a region.

Do we succeed?

- A way to facilitate coordination of different interests and authorities to gain political agreement/consensus
- Basic value: Sustainable development in the best interests of individuals, society and future generations.
- The process ensures transparency, predictability and public participation





We are looking forward to sharing our experiences with our Latvian partners and also learning a lot from You through fruitful discussions and workshops in the time to come.

