National Spatial Plan
Estonia 2030+

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National Spatial Plan
Estonia 2010

- Meeting the basic needs of population
- Preserving and developing values of Estonian settlement system and landscape structure
- Balancing of settlement structure
- Good connectivity of Estonia and the rest of Europe
- Preserving and improving good state of natural environment
Main Goal of the National Plan is…

... to guide the spatial development of Estonia

- National Plan „Estonia 2030+“ is dealing both with land and marine areas, also the spatial connections with other countries

- The Goal is to guide the integrated development of settlement structure and nationwide infrastructures, taking into account regional specifications

- NETWORKS – PRINCIPLES – GUIDELINES
PROCESS
Planning process

- Team of Experts
- Theme Groups
  - Group for Settlement development
  - Group for Transport
  - Group for Energy
  - Group for Marine areas
- Group of County Governments’ representatives
- Group of Ministries’ representatives
- „Operative Team“

- OFFICIALS – EXPERTS – VISIONARIES – SCIENTISTS
Milestones of Planning process

- Autumn 2009 – Preparatory phase of National Spatial Plan
- **04.02.2010** – **Estonian Government starts the planning process**
- 16.02.2010 – Minister for Regional Affairs starts SEA process
- Summer 2010 – Estonia’s spatial development vision is ready and presented on Vision Conference
- Autumn 2010 – Regional public discussions
- December 2010 – Environmental Board accepts the SEA programme
- June 2011 – Plan is discussed in Parliament (Riigikogu) factions
- Autumn 2011 – Regional public discussion
- December 2011 – Environmental Board accepts the SEA report
- Spring 2012 – Official approval process of Plan
- Summer 2012 – Approval process Draft Legislation Information System (EIS)
- **30.08.2012** – **Estonian Government enacts National Spatial Plan**
Public participation

- Planning Act: Public has to informed (newspaper)
- Publications
- Public discussions 2010
- Public discussions 2011
- Blog

www.eesti2030.ee
ANALYSES
Global and European Trends

- The world economy’s centre of gravity shifting to Asia
- Transition to a knowledge-based economy
- An ageing population
- Urbanisation
- Climate change
- Growth in the influence of environmental values
- Wider use of renewable energy
- Fast growth of the so-called green and silver economies
EU Policies

- Environmental Policy
  - Market of CO2 emission quotes
  - Biological Diversity Strategy 2020
  - Green Infrastructure Strategy (2013)

- Energy Policy
  - Support risks, common market for electricity and natural gas, common energy networks
  - Low C-emission, energy efficiency, energy saving, higher share of renewable energy

- Transport Policy
  - Functioning, secure, competitive common transport system
  - 60% less greenhouse gases by year 2050 (new technologies, logistics)

- Agricultural Policy
  - Development of rural life
  - Integration of environmental goals

- Foreign Policy
  - Relations with third countries
Background

General
- Strategy „Europe 2020“
- VASAB 2030+ Report
- Baltic Sea Region Strategy

Neighbours
- Strategy for sustainable development of Latvia „Latvija 2030“
- Development Strategy of Finland

Estonia
- Competitiveness Plan “Estonia 2020”
- Estonian state strategy for sustainable development „Sustainable Estonia 21“
- Principles of Estonian Defence Policy
- National Spatial Plan „Estonia 2010“
- Growth Vision 2018
VISION
Vision of Spatial Development

Low Density Urbanised Space

- Spatial diversity and regional specifications give freedom to choose suitable living and working place and appropriate lifestyle. Wide use of innovative technologies is a prerequisite

- Good links to external world
- Diverse living environment
- Well connected settlement network
- Good natural environment
Development Goals of Estonia 2030+

To ensure that any settled location in Estonia is liveable

- Good living environment both in rural and urban areas
  - Clean natural environment and sustainable development; opening up the coastal areas; sustainable transport and energy
  - Broad range of choices: preserving work places and services; creating mobility opportunities

- Good and comfortable mobility opportunities
  - Domestic links create opportunities
  - Links to the external world create competitiveness

- Important networks
  - Sustainable and reliable energy system
  - Functioning technical infrastructures
  - Sustainable public transport system
SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE
Balanced and sustainable development of settlement

- Shaping living and economic environments that are supported by the existing settlement structure and is creating choices and opportunities

- Ensuring the availability of jobs, educational institutions and various services by the better linkage within and between daily activity spaces
Population change 2000-2010

Rahvaarvu muutus 2010. aastal võrreldes 2000. aastaga
Population change (Estonian forecast)
Population change (Tallinn region)
Population change („normal“ region)
Varied and Clean Living Environment

- Maintain existing settlement structure
- Good living conditions
- Horizontal connections between settlements
- Breaking down spatial barriers
- Higher mobility supports the networking
- Tallinn as internationally attractive centre in Baltic Sea Region
- Specialisation of cities and tighter co-operation for better use of regional potential
- Use and accessibility of water bodies and green networks
- Urbanisation of rural areas and changes in jobs’ structure
- Maintain population in sparsely populated areas, incl small islands and borderlands
Movements Between Home and Work Anchor Points

Peasipunktliikujad elanikest, %

Linnaregioon
Accessibility of jobs and services in daily activity spaces

- To meet the people’s daily basic needs for jobs and living places, services, educational institutions and leisure
- Strengthening of centres – widening work opportunities (specialisation), quality of services
- Better connectivity of urban areas and their hinterlands by means of public transport or other sustainable solutions
- Connecting daily activity spaces
- Urban Areas – city transport and light traffic network
Daily activity spaces in Estonia in 2030

Daily activity spaces, with their centres in the cities and towns in counties currently, will increase somewhat in the future. This will influence by increasing mobility and processes in the relocation of jobs, educational institutions and services.
TRANSPORT
Good, convenient mobility facilities

- The availability of services, educational institutions and jobs is provided by linkage within and between daily activity spaces by means of sustainable transport modes

- Fast, frequent and convenient connections with the external world

- Balanced use of various transport modes, considering the specific character of regions
Better linkage within and between daily activity spaces, using sustainable transport

- Preference of public transport over car transport
- Regional passenger rail connections
- Electric railway
- Intercity bus lines
- Ferry connections
- Bus system covering daily activity spaces
- Arrangement of bus transport: lines, time-tables, tickets
- Flexible solutions for sparsely populated areas
- City and suburban transport
- Light traffic
Fast and convenient external connections

- Considerable downscaling of time-space distances
- Fast, comfortable and frequent passenger rail transport
  - Rail Baltic high speed railway (240 km/h)
  - Tallinn-Tartu-Koidula(-Pihkva), Tartu-Valga-(Riga), Tallinn-Narva-(Sankt-Peterburg), Tallinn-Pärnu up to 160 km/h
- Tallinn Airport and it’s accessibility
- Other airfields
- Safety on roads (incl TEN-T network)
- International ferry connections from Tallinn
- Other possible ferry connections: Pärnu, Kuressaare, Kunda-Kotka, Tartu-Pskov
Connectivity of different modes of transport

- Multimodal terminals
  - Tallinn (Ülemiste)
  - Connections to Vanasadam (international passenger port)
  - in Tartu?, in Pärnu?, in Jõhvi?, others?
- Light traffic network
- Connections to ports
- etc
The backbone of Estonia’s transport network is provided by railway services of a significantly improved quality. In the provision of external and internal connections, the role of harbours and airfields is important as well.
ENERGY
Availability of energy infrastructure

- The development of electricity production needs to focus on supplying Estonia with energy. New production units need to be positioned efficiently and sustainably.

- Options for supplying Estonia with energy need to be expanded by creating external connections with energy networks in the Baltic Sea region.

- The need to avoid unwanted impact on the climate, achieve a higher share for renewable energy, ensure the implementation of energy-efficient measures and decrease the environmental impact of energy production.
Providing energy for Estonia and self-provisioning

- Estonia has ability to ensure self-provisioning with electricity (but up to now 61% of total energy is produced using oil shale)
- Regionally dispersed energy production (using local resources)
- Co-production plants
- Wind farms
- Energy accumulation, smart-grid
- Gas (incl biogas) (BalticConnector, LNG terminal)
- Nuclear power plant
- Thermal energy for urban regions (using local fuels)
- Motor fuels (incl possible local production)
External energy connections

- Energy security and better priced electricity
- Connection to Central European synchrone area
- Converter Stations on border with Russia
- High voltage connections with Finland (EstLink 1, EstLink 2), Latvia, Sweden
- Continental high voltage ring network
- High voltage ring network of islands
- Estonia-Finland gas pipe (BalticConnector)
Bigger Share of Renewable Energy and Energy Saving Solutions

- Wider use of local and renewable energy sources
  - Solar energy
  - Biofuels
  - Geothermal energy
  - Wind energy
  - Biomass

- Energy saving
  - Planning (less forced mobility etc)
  - Energy efficiency
  - Public transport
  - Light traffic
Trends in Estonia’s energy supply and networks
GREEN NETWORK
Cohesiveness of the green network and the preservation of valuable landscapes features

- Green networks and valuable landscapes were covered in county plans and municipality plans in greater detail
- Additionally
  - Core areas of international and national importance
  - Corridors of international and national importance
  - Green infrastructure – concept and development
  - National Landscapes
Green network core areas and corridors
IMPLEMENTATION
Implementing the Plan

- Action Plan
  - Power grid theme plans
  - Rail Baltic theme plans
  - Maritime spatial plans (Hiiumaa, Pärnumaa)

- Input to sectoral development strategies (significant development is possible only through co-ordination and targeting sectoral policies!)
  - Regional Development Strategy
  - Transport Development Plan
  - Energy Development Plan
  - Oil Shale Development Plan
  - Housing Development Plan
  - Structural Funds of EU
Implementing the Plan

- Tasks for county plans (2013-2015)
  - State’s interests (national defence issues, mineral resources, transport system, etc)
  - Regional interests
- Planning guidelines for counties and municipalities
- Dissemination of information and materials
  - Synopsis
  - Full document
  - Web page
Monitoring system

- Overview of the planning situation in Estonia
  - Minister for Regional Affairs gives to the Government an overview of the planning situation in Estonia inside six months from parliamentary elections (Planning Act § 29 section 2)

- Overview of the implementation of Action Plan
  - On the request of the Minister for Regional Affairs the Estonian Government will discuss the implementation of Action Plan at least once in two years
  - On Cabinet’s Meeting the Minister for Regional Affairs provides information about implementation of the Plan and it’s Action Plan and – if needed – submits proposal to upgrade the Action Plan

- Upgrading of Action Plan
The Future

NEXT EXIT