

RTU report on development planning and village planning

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Term of Village



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- ▶ In Latvia, according to the Law on Administrative Territories and Populated Areas (2008), the **village is one of three types of settlements** (alongside the cities and municipalities).
 - ▶ The status of the village can be granted and canceled by the respective municipality council on the basis of the spatial plan, which **determines the boundaries of the village and justifies the necessity of establishing the village.**

- ▶ Village status can be granted to an area where there is (or is planned) **concentrated construction, permanent living and infrastructure.**
- ▶ At the same time, the law stipulates that the status of a village may be granted to a **part of the territory of a municipality where concentrated construction is planned, people permanently live and infrastructure is established.**

► The populated area is a **permanent or seasonal settlement of people**, where the **material preconditions for living** (housing and communications) are created.

► The fact that rural settlements are different by structure is known for a long time, however, there are still no uniform and generally accepted classifications of rural settlements in Latvia.

► It should be noted that for years, in the 20th-30th years of the 20th century, the concept of a **rural settlement was understood to be only a separate residential building.**

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- ▶ The issues related to the evaluation of the development of the territories in the terms of sustainable development currently with every day become more and more important, **because of climate change issues**, and other reasons.
 - ▶ The international overview of different practices related to the previously mentioned assessment and evaluation is done, and the **criteria for its identification have been developed** and offered for an identification of the sustainable development of the market.

Sustainability and community engagement



▶ The research investigated the analysis of:

▶ economic,

▶ social,

▶ mental,

▶ environmental,

▶ Institutional,

▶ cultural

sustainability factors that can show the current development of the territory, and can provide the opportunity to see the development tendencies of particular territory, community.

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- ▶ **Community engagement** is necessary tool in assessment (Gollana et al., 2019). At the same time, participation can be regulated and nonregulated (Lovrić, N., Lovrić, M., 2018).
 - ▶ **Planning, implementation of plans and decision-making** aims for the collaborative learning by understanding the values of land-related resources, efficient usage of them and development and management of sustainable communities, where discourse regarding consensus-oriented planning style should be promoted (Auziņš, Viesturs, 2017, p.284).

- ▶ **Community engagement** can include the variety of aspects starting from the house management to the planning of the territories. Only 25 % of respondents of the conducted survey in Latvia, are ready to make savings for the renovation of communal facilities and energy efficiency improvement of a building, however, since 2005, when a similar research has been conducted, the knowledge of residents concerning building energy efficiency has changed significantly (Šnīdere, Geipele, Stāmure, 2017).

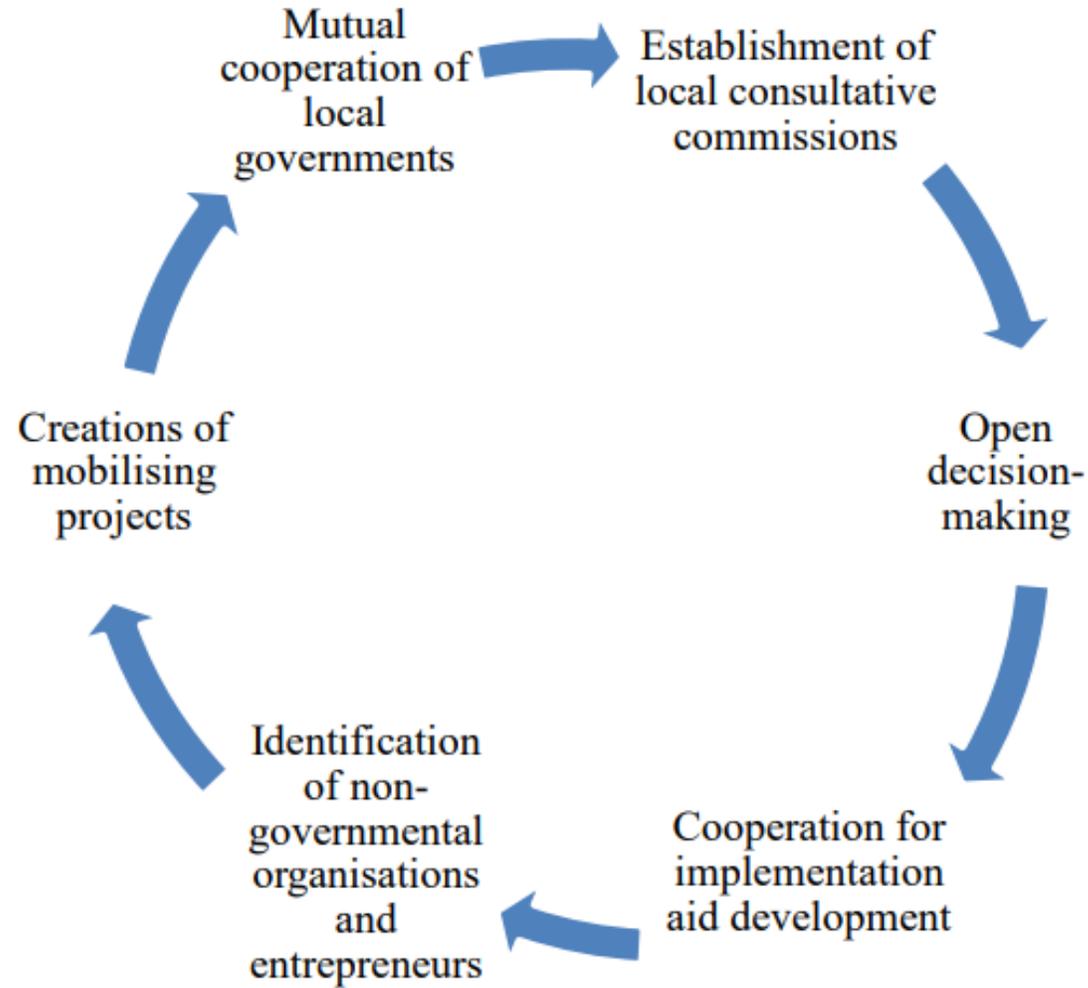
► Community interaction

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11. Ownership and management of local organisations
 10. Cooperation with policy formers
 9. Co-operation with community groups
 8. Joining community groups
 7. Involvement in community activities
 6. Informal mutual support
 5. Involvement in informal networks
 4. Social contact, such as church, cafe, community centre
 3. Regular contacts, e.g., everyday picking children up from school
 2. Daily contacts, e.g., shopping or waiting for a bus
 1. Mutual recognition

- ▶ At the same time there is a necessity to find **socially acceptable conceptual solutions** and **also to increase the management efficiency** within housing sector in Latvia, to envisage the assessment of factors affecting the development of real estate market in relation to the functioning of the market, which could allow efficiently using resources, that could be useful also for the development of the territories, that could also promote an expected and stable socio-economic development of the territory in the long-run period (Auziņš, Geipele, 2016).

- ▶ The mechanisms of assessment can be done on multiple stages - **mobilisation, organisation, implementation, monitoring**. As it is stated (Pudzis, Geipele, S., Geipele, I., 2016), „Europe and the world have experience in the village planning approach to foster local development - both through private initiatives and common national policies. At the same time, the **planning system of Latvia does not stipulate specific provisions of local (village) development planning** (Pudzis, Geipele, S., Geipele, I., 2016).

► Community activation



- ▶ For instance, the evaluation of the role and implementation of community participation in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and social impact assessment (SIA) in Bangladesh, by examining the legal and institutional aspects of community participation shows that this type of analysis can be useful and implemented as well (Momtaz, S., Kabir, Z., 2018, p. 123).

Sustainability and community development indicators at village level



Indicators, county and/or village	Unit of measure, cartographic material
1. Economic factors in village/community	
1. Employment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employed / entrepreneur / unemployed / or student / pensioner - Employee / employer - Work inside or outside the municipality (please specify where) - State / local government employee / private sector / other 	Number, %
2. Wages and salaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average income per month for employer/employee - Scholarship (if student) - Pension (if senior) - Entrepreneurial activities and indicators (available). - Public (State/local government) support for economic sectors of other coastal sectors 	Number, total and by sector, including, %, turnover (Eur) Eur
3. Real estate in village/community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The only property or share it with spouses, friends, parents, children, etc. - Is it the second / third property - Permanently / seasonally owned property - Are there rental properties in the village? YES / NOT - Expenditure on housing (maintenance and taxes) - Availability of properties (average prices for a private house (eur) (hotj at ss.com, also tip municipalities also trade); building permits issued in the village and put into operation (number, per year) 	By sectors By sectors, tendencies

Indicators, county and/or village	Unit of measure, cartographic material, can be visualized
i. Economic factors in village/community	
<p>4. Migration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three most visited places in the village/community; - Three most visited places outside the village. <p>5. Entrepreneurship in village (community) and in county (region)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registered LLC (if applicable) - Business structure in district/community/county (types: tourism, fishing, commercial, trade, catering, hotel, production, construction, cultural companies), number of coastal economic sectors (e.g. SPA, tourism, hotels, etc.) 	<p>Number</p> <p>Number, total and by sector, including, %, turnover (Eur)</p>
<p>6. Spendings of municipalities on social and other support - or discounts for taxes in the village/community (if applicable; for land or real estate)</p>	<p>Eur</p> <p>By sectors, tendencies</p>

II. Social factors in community/village

Unit of measure,
cartographic
material, that can be
visualized

1. Structure of inhabitants

Number, %

2. Age (pre-school age, schoolchildren, adolescents-youth, adults, seniors, other)

Answer

3. Gender (male/female)

M / F

4. Nationality

Answers from
multiple options /
free form

5. Size of the household

6. The level of education (Secondary school/ College/ Professional / Bachelor/ Master/ Doctor / Other/None)

Answer

7. If you are studying, where: on-site in a school or elsewhere in a higher education institution

8. Treatment of foreigners in the village / municipality:

Answer

- Positive (leave money, promote the economy)

- Negative (creates noise and waste, don't like foreigners)

YES/NO

III. Environmental indicators

Unit of measure,
cartographic
material

1. Housing information:
 - centralized water;
 - centralized sewerage;
 - centralized heating;
 - electricity;
 - internet.
2. Quality and volume of resources delivered and produced in the village
3. Environmental information (roads, rivers, lakes, bicycle tours, tourist attractions - places, trails, bathing areas, forest area in county / village; other relevant information);
4. Property Structure,%:
 - Residential fund in the village (number of private houses, multi-apartment etc.)
 - commercial properties in the village
 - municipal property (rented, rented, unused, vacant); Ecological factors, affecting levels of local villages: Sea, Nature 2000, Geospatial, Municipal and Ministry Projects
5. Infrastructure: accessibility of public transport to the villagers (what and what pupils transport), private road transport, driveways, quality of environmental infrastructure in the village. The impact of CO2.

Mapping

Tonnes
Mapping

%

IV. Cultural indicators

Unit of measure,
cartographic
material

1. Cultural activities in the year (number)

Number

2. Sport

- Opportunities for villagers and active / inactive / interest level

Activities, answer

- What are doing and where;

- Seasonal activities in the municipality;

3. Free time for the villagers (cafes, walks, forest, shops, short migration, homes, etc.)

Answer

4. Number of tourists per year, spent financial resources

Number, Eur

5. Historical links with the territory, traditions in the village

Answer

6. Population activity and level of cooperation with the municipality (in the village village, village elder, Facebook group, whatsapp group, etc.)

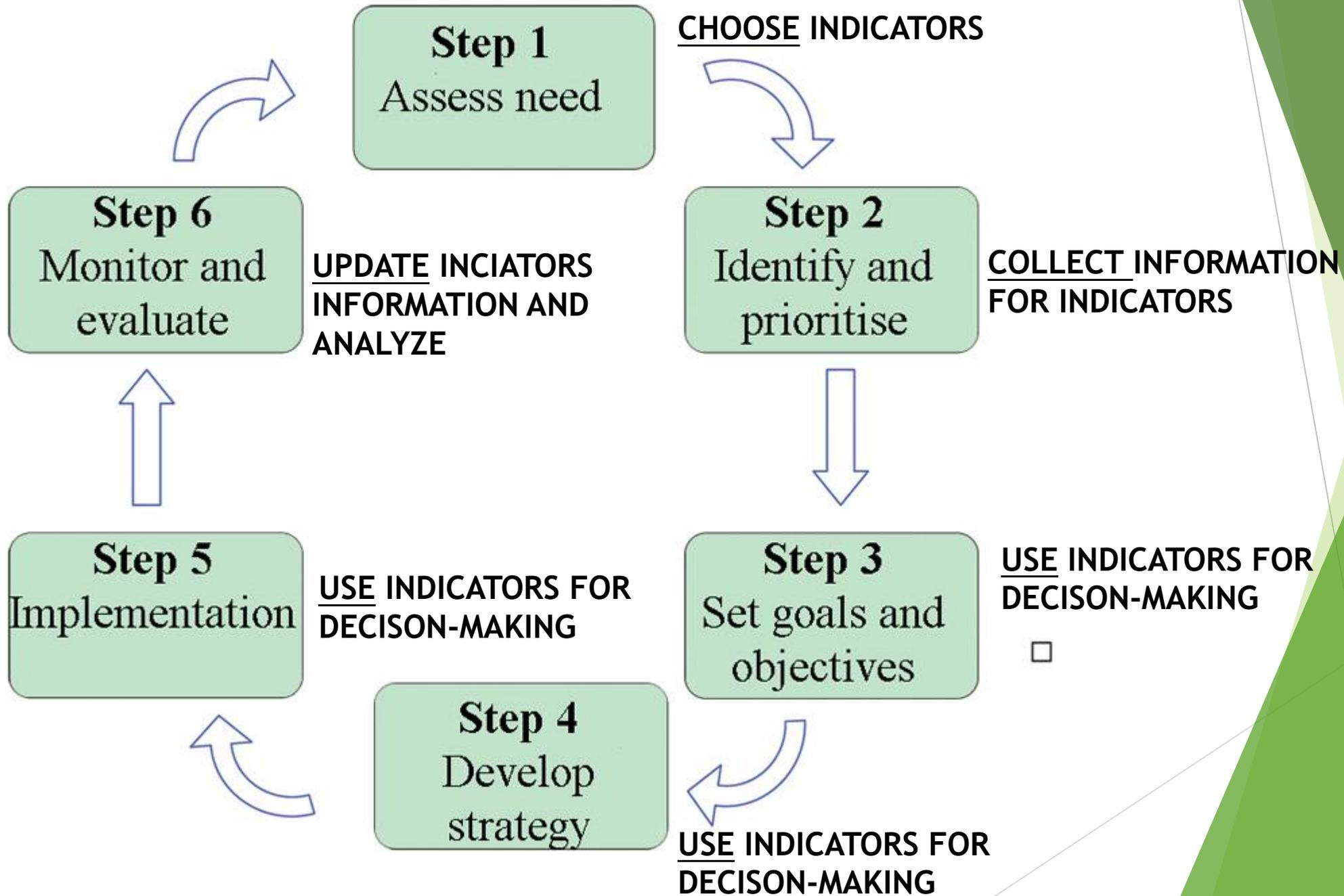
Answer

Institutional (V) and mental (VI) indicators

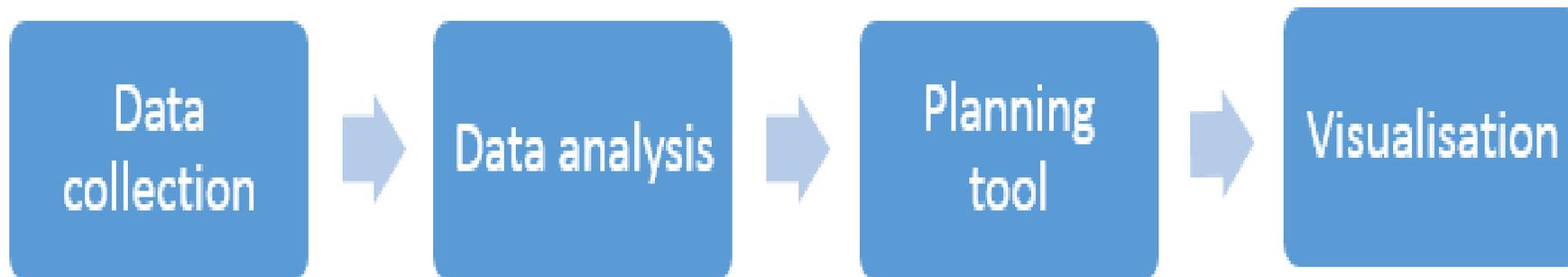
- ▶ New concept in planning system
- ▶ Some examples:
 - ▶ Traditions, related places (such as specific fairs);
 - ▶ Community-owned sites, number or locations of association;
 - ▶ Religious and cultural objects or traditions;
 - ▶ Influencing regulations;
 - ▶ Regional development policies and its improvement opportunities;
 - ▶ Improvement opportunities defined by community.

Creation and usage of indicator data

The right side of the slide features a series of overlapping, semi-transparent green triangles and polygons in various shades, ranging from light lime green to dark forest green. These shapes are arranged in a way that creates a sense of depth and movement, with some shapes appearing to be behind others. The overall effect is a modern, abstract graphic element.



- ▶ All indicators should be analysed in the context of the sustainable development
- ▶ All data should be collected, analyzed, compared and updated for long-term sustainability provision
- ▶ *One of possible data collection and analysis sistem*



Geographical information system (GIS) - will be more explained in Assoc. Prof. M.Kalinka further presentation

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

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