

## Fact sheet for planning levels

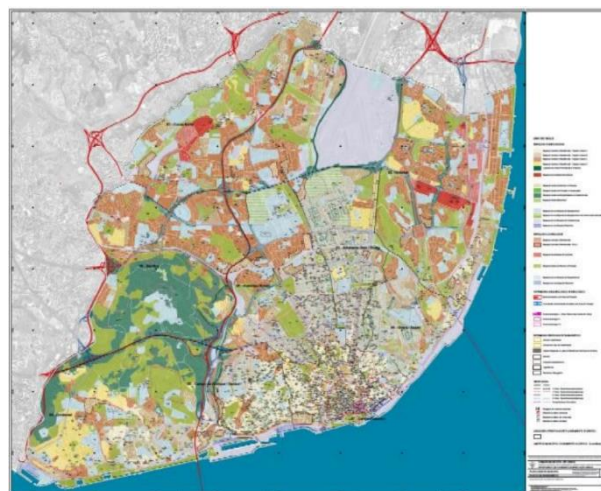
# Planning level

# Type of plan

Local

Lisbon’s Municipal Master Plan  
(Plano Director Municipal de Lisboa, PDM) 2012

Planning system of Portugal						
Planning level	Planning instruments	Content of plan	Legal basis	Policy maker	Legal impact	Scale
Municipal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal Director Plan - PDM</li> <li>Urbanisation Plan - PU</li> <li>Detailed Plan - PP</li> </ul>	Defines the uses and activities of municipal land; the land uses; urban planning and; detailed land use	Juridical Regime of Spatial Planning Instruments (Decree-Law 80/2015)	The Municipalities (CMs)	Binding effects for all planning authorities below at the local level	ca 1: 10.000 - 15.000
Intermunicipal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intermunicipal Spatial Policy Programmes- PIOT</li> <li>Intermunicipal Director Plan- PDI</li> <li>Intermunicipal Urbanisation Plan- PUI</li> <li>Intermunicipal Detailed Plan - PPI</li> </ul>	Ensure the articulation between the Regional Programmes and the Municipal Plans; the land uses; urban planning and; detailed land use.	Juridical Regime of Spatial Planning Instruments (Decree-Law 80/2015)	Intermunicipal Commissions (CIMs) and the Metropolitan Areas (AMs)	Binding effects for all planning authorities below the national and regional levels	ca 1: 20.000- 50.000
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Spatial Policy Programmes- PRIOT</li> </ul>	Define the regional spatial planning strategy;	Juridical Regime of Spatial Planning Instruments (Decree-Law 80/2015)	Regional Commissions for Regional Development (CCDRs)	Binding effects for all planning authorities below the national level	ca 1: 50.000 - 1:100.000
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Spatial Policy Programme- PNPIOT</li> <li>Sectoral Programmes- PS</li> <li>Special Programmes- PEOT</li> </ul>	Establish the main guidelines for the spatial planning process in Portugal at all territorial levels; the sectoral plans and; the sustainable uses for the territory	Juridical Regime of Spatial Planning Instruments (Decree-Law 80/2015)	National Government in coordination with the Ministry responsible for Spatial Planning	Binding effects for all planning authorities	-



**Facts: The 'Territorial Model' as a guiding principle of spatial planning****Legal basis**

The Legal Framework for Spatial Planning Instruments (Decree-Law 80/2015).

**Competences**

Under Article 69 of the Legal Framework for Spatial Planning Instruments the municipal spatial plans are instruments of a regulatory nature which establish the land use regime, define models of territorial occupation and the organisation of networks and urban systems and, on the appropriate scale, parameters of land use, as well as guaranteeing socioeconomic and financial sustainability and environmental quality

**Binding force**

Territorial plans bind public entities and, directly and immediately, private individuals. The rules of the territorial programmes which, depending on their urban territorial impact, condition the occupation, use and transformation of the land must be integrated into the territorial plans.

**Tasks and content**

- The municipal plan should be based on the local development strategy, which defines the strategic guidelines for the implementation and structured management of the municipality's development and competitive processes.
- The decision to develop municipal plans must be accompanied by a report on the state of spatial planning at the local level

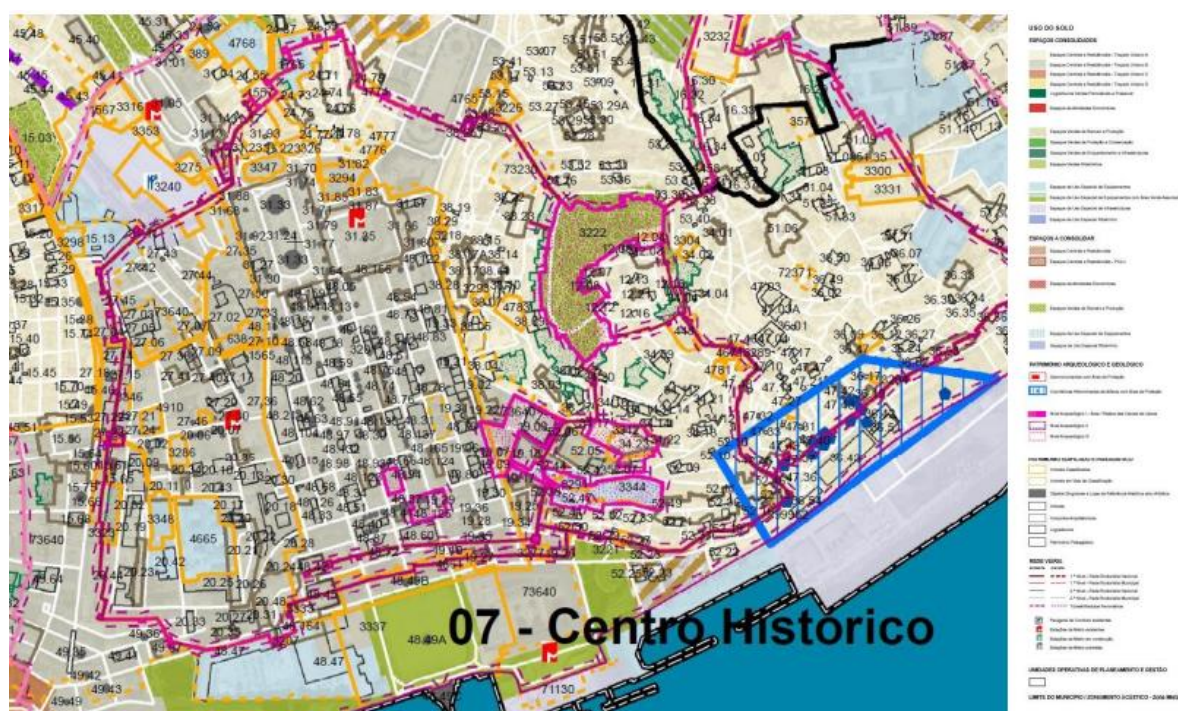
**Process, duration, participation**

- 6 October 2010 – Presentation of the revision process of the Lisbon PDM in the city hall; 10 November 2010 – Public session in the city hall to discuss the revision of the Lisbon PDM; 19 November 2010 – Notice given to the Commission for Regional Development and Coordination of Lisbon and Tagus Valley (*Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional de Lisboa e Vale do Tejo*, CCDRLVT) regarding the intention to revise the Lisbon PDM; 16 March 2011 – Opening of the public consultation for the Lisbon PDM revision process at a city hall meeting following proposal no. 118/2011; 7 April 2011 to 20 May 2011 – The period given for the public consultation for the Lisbon PDM revision process following the publication of article no. 7436/2011 in the Diary of the Republic (*Diário da República*) (24 March 2011); 6 July 2011 – Publication of a report summarising all the views expressed during the public consultation process on the revision of the Lisbon PDM. This report was added to the proposal to revise the Lisbon PDM; the period for gathering the views of all interested parties on the revision of the Lisbon PDM was extended (until the elaboration of the report – July 2011) due to the importance of this process and the fact that its revision presented a crucial opportunity to hear the views of all interested parties (stakeholders).
- Approved in a municipality meeting on 24 July 2012 – Deliberation no. 47/AML/2012.
- Entered into force on 31 August 2012.

**Duration of validity**

Municipal plans may have a fixed maximum term. However, they remain effective until a revised version or amendment enters into force. They must be revised when the respective monitoring and evaluation report identifies an evolution in environmental, economic, social and cultural conditions that lead to visible changes in the defined territorial model.

## Details of the plan



Detail 1: Lisbon's Municipal Master Plan (Plano Director Municipal de Lisboa, PDM) 2012

## Characteristics

## Location of the area

The 1755 earthquake and the subsequent reconstruction of the historical centre of Lisbon (Baixa Pombalina) recreated the city centre according to an urban plan that was unique in an international context. Over time, the historical centre was enriched with elements of 'modernity'. Today, it is an exceptional example of the continuous accumulation of several centuries, generations, styles and aspirations. In this context, the Lisbon PDM contained a specific plan dedicated to the regeneration of this important part of the city, which had suffered from the effects of low investment in regeneration over several decades. As such, the PDM started the process to get the central square (Praça do Comércio) released from the ministerial offices which had occupied it in order to sustainably regenerate it with an emphasis on new skills and facilities. With this in mind, the Praça do Comércio is no longer merely a place commuters walk across to get from A to B or a soulless site of political power which is somehow apart from the rest of the city.

## Initial situation

With the formal implementation of the Lisbon Municipal Area in 1991, Lisbon became the centre axis for the territorial development of a wide, interlinked and interdependent metropolitan area, composed of around 3.5 million inhabitants. In addition to this new territorial context, there was a need to update the 15-year-old PDM, both on a legal and technological level, due to new development needs and challenges for the city, which had changed significantly since the country's infrastructural modernisation as a result of its accession to the European Union.

## Particularities of the procedure and/or contents

The Lisbon PDM strategy aims, amongst other things, to recover, rejuvenate and socially balance the population of Lisbon. Moreover, it promotes urban renovation and regeneration in order to make Lisbon a friendly, safe and inclusive city. It also aims to promote an environmentally sustainable and efficient city. Furthermore, it aims to promote an innovative and creative city, capable of competing in a global context and generate wealth and employment. Finally, it aims to create a model of efficient, participatory and financially sustainable governance.

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## Notes and links

Câmara Municipal de Lisboa. Available at: <https://www.lisboa.pt/cidade/urbanismo/planeamento-urbano/plano-diretormunicipal/pdm-em-vigor>