This research has received funding from the European Community’s Seventh Framework Program FP7/2007-2013 under grant agreement No. 244251.

The project SECOA [Solutions for Environmental Contrasts in Coastal Areas] will consider the effects of human mobility on urban settlements’ growth and restructuring in fragile environments, such as coastal areas.

For further info, go to [www.projectsecoa.eu](http://www.projectsecoa.eu)

This research is going to be further developed – with a new research project named ESPACETUR – Planning Tourist Spaces in Coastal Areas.

ESPACETUR will focus on the design, governance and regulation of tourism spaces on coastal regions of Portugal.

The project is funded by the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT - PTDC/AUR-URB/118612/2010).

Table of contents:

- Portuguese Coast: an overview
- Tourism in Portugal: basic data
- Planning coastal tourism destinations: evolution and prospective
PORTUGUESE COAST: AN OVERVIEW

Facts and Figures
Location
- Comprises of continental Portugal, Azores (9 islands) and Madeira (2 islands)
- Total: 92,000 km²
- Coastline: 1,853 km² (continent: 950 km², Azores: 691 km², Madeira: 212 km²)
- Exclusive Economic Zone: 1,700,000 km² (one of the largest in the European Union)

Very diverse coastline, comprising:
- Sandy beaches (591 km), with long extension of dunes (important for biodiversity, tourism activities and as buffer areas for flooding);
- Rock beaches: 348 km;
- Rock cliffs;
- Coastal wetlands: Douro, Mondego, Tejo, Sado, Ria de Aveiro, Ria Formosa.

Very rich in fauna and flora:
- Important sites (e.g. Natura 2000 Network) are mainly located on the coast.

Santa Cruz beach, Torres Vedras
Salgados beach, Almada
Caparica / Lagoa de Albufeira
Estuário do Tejo
Ria Formosa
Natura 2000 sites (www.igeo.pt)

Protected Areas (ICNB)

Issues and risks

- Coastal erosion and recession:
  - High levels of construction;
  - Pressure from tourist activities;
  - Overexploitation of materials in rivers and estuaries;
  - Dredging (harbour activities).

- High population density:
  - Landscape degradation;
  - Overexploitation of natural resources;
  - Environmental pollution;
  - Land-surface impermeabilisation.

Source: adapted from IGICTUD (2007)

Population Density (2001)

Roughly 75% population lives and works in coastal areas (job opportunities, accessibilities, temperate climate, natural resources, social and cultural assets, ...).

Significant population increase in most coastal municipalities
Urban centres (>2500 inhabit.)

Urban concentration along the coast and severe anthropic pressure in some areas (e.g. Lisbon)

Coastal (or near coastal) infrastructural networks:
- Ports;
- Airports;
- Railways;
- Highways;
- natural gas supply;
- (...)

Some of the finest examples of historical-cultural heritage (and its specific preservation sites/areas).

Socio-economic synopsis (continent):
- 85% Gross Domestic Product;
- High concentration of industries and services (tourism included).

Source: adapted from DGOTDU (2007)
TOURISM IN PORTUGAL: BASIC DATA

Tourism international arrivals: 1967-2006

Tourist data: basic information

Conventional supply

4 and 5 Stars Hotels

Hotel Capacity

90% of foreign tourists stay in coastal destinations:
- most significant share of hotel capacity in the Algarve, Lisbon, Oporto and Madeira.
Major touristic projects

46 PIN Projects (November, 2011)
PIN – National Relevant Projects

The majority and the largest camping parks are located on (or near) the coast

Costa de Caparica (Google)

Concentration of golf courses in coastal tourism developed areas

Golf courses (Atlas de Portugal)

Then... and now
Images on tourism development along the Portuguese coast
Planning tools

- National Plan
- Special and Sector Plans
- Regional Plans
- Inter Municipal Plans
- Municipal Plans
- Site Plans

Macro / Strategic

Micro / Operational

Planning tools – (e.g. Algarve)

- National Plan: 1
- Special and Sector Plans: > 5
- Regional Plans: 1
- Inter Municipal Plans: 0
- Municipal Plans: 16
- Site Plans: > 40
### Planning tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Maritime Public Domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Coastline Urban Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Coastline Plans (POOC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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- **8 Plans;**
- Focused on protecting, managing and improving natural resources and landscapes (500m);
- Aimed at establishing different uses and activities, classifying beaches and regulating their use for bathing, as well as assuring nature protection.

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**Coastline Strategy**

- Establishes guidelines and priority domains for interventions in coastal areas.

**FINISTERRA Programme**

- Aim: To improve the Portuguese coastline through structural measures, allowing implementing the actions stated in the Coastline Plans.

**Integrated Management Strategy for the Portuguese Coastal Zones Response to 2002/413/CE**

- Key principles (some examples):
  - Intergenerational sustainability and solidarity;
  - Social cohesion;
  - Prevention and precautionary principle;
  - Holistic and multidisciplinary approach;
  - Shared responsibility.

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**Lack of planning?**

- Construction on barrier islands, Faro/Algarve
- Building at the cliff, Vau/Algarve
- Urban beach, Almada/Lisbon
Resort vs integrated Planning?

Vale de Lobo, Algarve

Soutoia/Alentejo

Urban sprawl... how can we plan it?

Urban sprawl... how can we plan it and integrate it?
Urban sprawl... how can we plan it and integrate it?

Tourist enclaves... how to integrate them?

Tourist enclaves... how to integrate them?

Planning coastal tourism destinations

Planning coastal tourism destinations

Parque da Floresta / Algarve

Vale da Telha / Western Algarve

Highlights:
An unbalanced country...
A (still coastal) tourist destination...
Anthropic pressures on land use...
Different tourist development processes...
A wealth of legal frameworks and regulations...
... problems do persist and some are even new!!!

Topics for discussion (...or questions to be answered):
How to cope with such different tourism spaces typologies?
Conflicts? What sort of conflicts?
Success vs failure? Lessons from experience
How to promote knowledge transfer and effective planning?
...Thank you.

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