



Iberian Landscape Forum 2014

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention at the urban scale.

CONSULTORES
URBANISMO

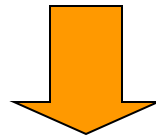
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ECTP-CEU

European Council of Spatial Planners
Conseil européen des urbanistes

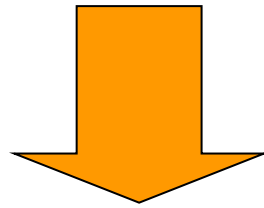
Ignacio Pemán Gavín
Madrid-Novembre 2014

I.- Who ECTP-CEU (European Council of Spatial Planners -Conseil Européen des Urbanistes) is?



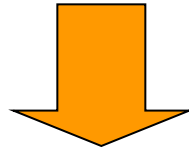
- Founded in 1985,
- Integrated by European national planners institutes & associations of planners
- 25 professional town planning associations and institutes from 23 European countries

II.- Objectives: Founding Charter 1985



- ➔ a) Promoting Spatial planning an integrated and holistic perspective of cities and territories
- ➔ b) Recognition of planner profession

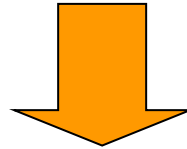
ECTP Activities



- ➔ The European Urban and Regional Planning Awards:
- ➔ Biennial of European Towns and Town Planners
- ➔ Young Planners workshop
- ➔ Research of European education in Europe

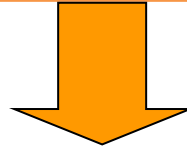


III.- The Charter of European Planning

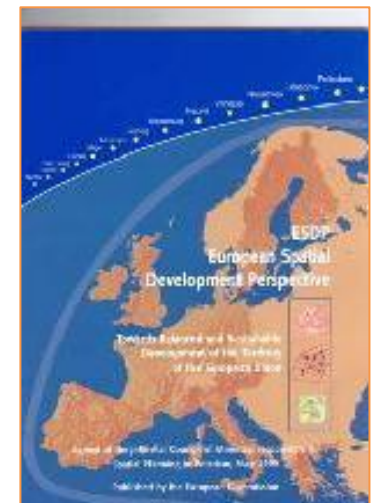


- ➔ 1. Background/European Union and European Council documents
- ➔ 2. Objective/Structure ECTP Charter
- ➔ 3. Vision of European cities and territories/Landscape
- ➔ 4. Spatial Planning and Landscape

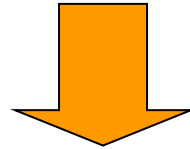
1.- Background/European Union and European Council documents



- European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) 1999
- Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent (Hanover The City 2002)
- Leipzig Charter, 2007
- Toledo Declaration, 2010
- Florence Landscape Convention 2000



Objectives/ European Union territorial rules

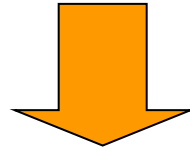


➔ To elaborate an vision of European cities and territories as guide for economic programs.



➔ Territorial dimension of European economic politic

Principles/territorial cohesion



Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural partnership;

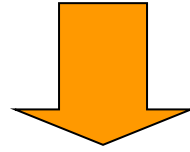


Ensure parity of **access** to infrastructure and knowledge;



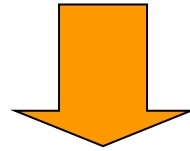
Sustainable development, prudent management and **protection** of natural and cultural heritage.

In order to avoid:

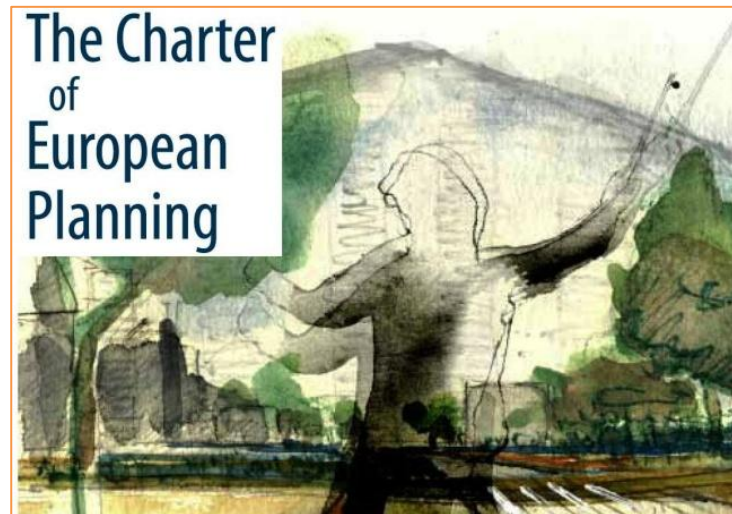


- ➔ Unbalance territorial and social
- ➔ North/South. Urban/rural/ Mega/small cities/rich poor
- ➔ sprawl model of cities/edges cities
- ➔ Trend to Suburbanization in metropolitan areas
- ➔ Keeping the identity of European territorial diversity (natural, cultural

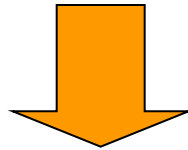
2.- Objective/Charter of Planning



→ In this context Charter has tried to contribute this Vision from perspective of practitioners.

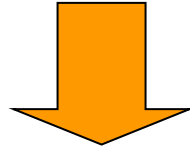


2.1.- Three different parts



- **Vision** for the future of European cities and regions
- **Roles** for Spatial Planning and planners
- **Commitments** that the planners of Europe.

3.- Vision of European cities and territories



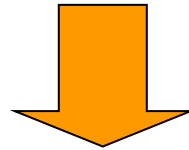
→ **3.1.-** Diagnosis

→ **3.2.-** Vision Four different perspectives of cities and regions

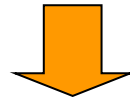
→ **3.3.-** Landscape, territories and cities

→ **3.4.-** Landscape as general value in the Charter

3.1 Diagnosis

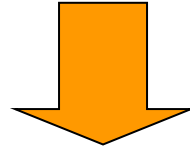


Our urban areas



Rural areas

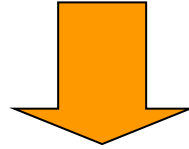
Urban Areas



- ➔ from the decline of traditional industries,
- ➔ social exclusion,
- ➔ unemployment,
- ➔ sprawling developments,
- ➔ declining town centres, criminality
- ➔ heavy pollution and environmental degradation.



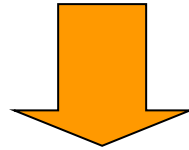
Rural areas



- whilst often benefitting from a better quality of living environment experience
- economic pressures loss of basic services and access to amenities

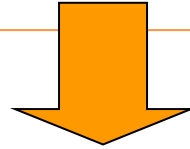


10 years without growth/ new challenges



- ➔ Social balance
- ➔ Energy transition
- ➔ New technology – E society
- ➔ Housing crisis and the need of affordable homes

Risks



→ losing spatial planning values

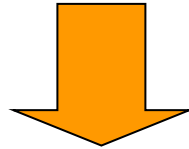


(social balance, protection of model of occupation of land, protection of landscapes)



→ in favour of economic development perspective

3.2.- Vision Four different perspectives of cities and regions:



Spatial- Social-economic and environment

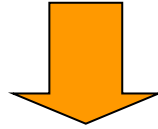


under a common objective:



Connecting territories,
spaces and citizens

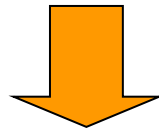
3.3.- Landscape and spatial planning



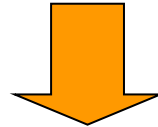
→ 3.3.1.- Charter includes Convention of Florence principles

→ 3.3.2.- Landscape as general value in the Charter

3.3.1.- Charter and Convention of Florence principles




Definition. Following Florence Convention



Participation

Specific for Landscapes. Includes Convention of Florence principles

Definition. Following Florence Convention

- 
- The landscape relates to any piece of region territoire, as perceived by people, and its character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

- Participation

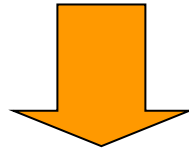


→ Active public involvement in the development of landscapes,

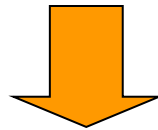


→ participatory democracy is a key factor in ensuring that landscape development policies have public support.

3.3.2.- Landscape as general value in the Charter

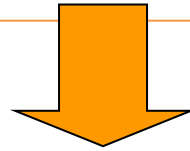


Quality of life Sustainable Development



Effects on social, economic/urban
perceptive

Landscape and quality of life

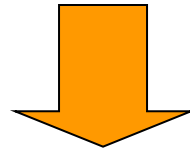


The landscape is vital to the quality

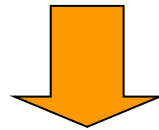


- Emotions identity relationship with the environment.
- Individual and social well-being of people.
- Expression of the diversity of shared multi-cultural and natural heritage.

Sustainable Development

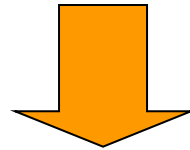


people and their environment is fundamental.



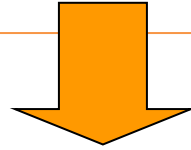
based on a shared cultural and natural heritage

3 perspectives can be emphasised :



- A) Social Cohesion & Connectivity
- *B) Economic integration & connectivity*
- *C) European Cities system*

A) Social Cohesion & Connectivity



➔ New multi-cultural cities.

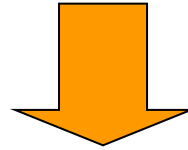


Common public places
and landscapes a
way of social
integration



➔ New sensitivity to maintain diversity
encouraging integration and common
values

B) Economic integration & connectivity

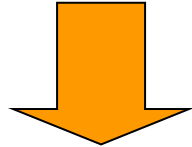


→ a) diversity of territories and regions
Competitive advantages

→ b) Landscape, quality of life and
economy

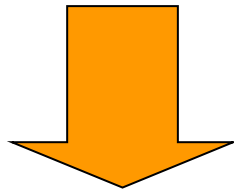


a) Diversity of territories and regions



→ *Economic globalization*

→ *diversity, local values,*

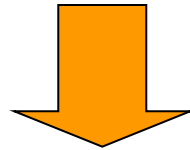


→ *Attraction of cities*

→ *cultural and natural heritage,*

→ *pleasant environments and landscapes*

b.- Landscape, quality of life and economy

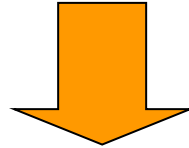


Landscape is an important factor for the quality of life,



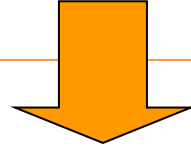
→ *contributes to the economy of all cities or regions (territories) through its protecting.*

C) European Cities system



- ➔ 1.- *Urban areas in the context of Europe*
- ➔ 2.- *The Metropolitan Dimension and landscape*
- ➔ 3.- European small cities scale, important element of European landscape

1.- Urban areas in the context of Europe economy

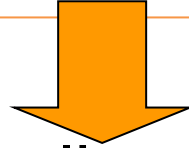


→ *Europe is confronted not only with a rapid rate of urbanisation*



→ *a growth in the scale of urban complexes.*

2.- The Metropolitan Dimension and landscape



- Around 100 metropolitan areas in Europe within which over 60% of Europe's population live.

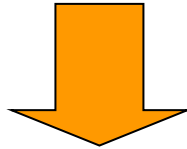
Need to create new Urban public spaces, landscapes



- Peri urban countryside and rural areas around metropolitan
Complementary functions

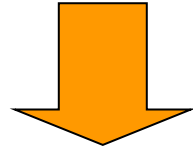


3.- European small cities scale, important element of European landscape



- ➔ Europe inherited long urban history.
- ➔ System of cities that has a very large number of small and medium-sized cities.
- ➔ The total number of European cities is more than 10,000

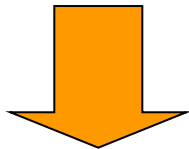
European urban system compared to the American urban system



→ 3 times that the northern cities of America

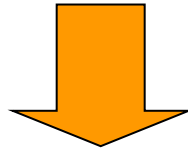
→ Average distance 16 km,

→ North America, 50 Km



Makes a different landscape, urban and interurban

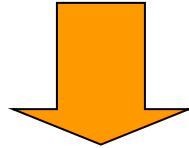
4.- Spatial Planning and Landscape



- ➔ A) Spatial planning **Integrated approach** versus sector perspectives
- ➔ B) Integration of landscape in urban and regional planning



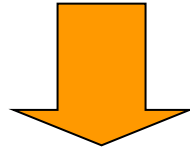
A) Integrated approach versus sector perspectives



- ➔ *Because of its integrative nature,*
- ➔ *has the potential to coordinate policy actions in a way that is sensitive to the needs of local communities*

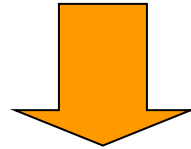
Sector perspective can't evaluate conflicts in the territory under a global perspective

Spatial Planning



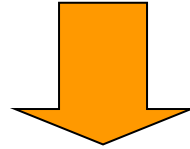
- embraces all forms of development and land use activities.
- in the interest of common good
- but respecting the rights of the individual.

Different scales



- European Spatial planning proposes collective responses on this,
- not at national level,
- but more at Region, Metropolis and City levels.

Specific contents of spatial planning



→ the revival of urban design



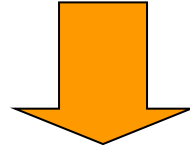
to protect and enhance the public realm (e.g. streets, squares, footpaths and 'green links');

→ measures to facilitate



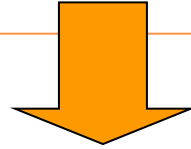
meeting places and opportunities for community living,

Specific contents of spatial planning



- access to cultural, leisure and recreational facilities;
- rehabilitation of degraded or poorly planned places and buildings;
- the conservation and management of all significant elements of natural and cultural heritage.

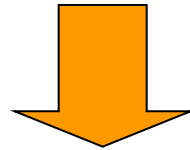
The methods of Town Planning



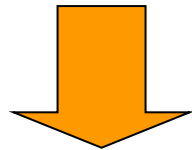
- Swot methodology
- comprise analysis and synthesis, proposition and programming, creative design, management and administrative skills.
- Public participation
- Actions
- Phases for implementation
- Evaluation



Worth noting



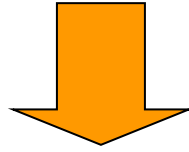
the creation of 'great' places
and landscapes inspired
by the specific **genius loci**



thus enhance diversity and character;

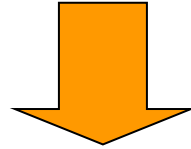


Not only historical buildings



- genus loci
- on the map of the existing city
- urban fabric
- structure plots
- natural elements, ditches, roads, canals,
- Voids,
- rural settings

B) Integration of landscape in urban and regional planning



- ➔ *An **integrated approach** to landscape in planning policies is essential to ensure its cultural, environmental, social and economic value.*
- ➔ *It needs to be integrated into any policy which has possible direct or indirect impact on landscape*