

The Council of Europe Spatial/ Regional Planning (CEMAT) considering Landscape with its Heritage Values

Report to The Council of Europe
Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage
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CEMAT – Working for the Human Environment

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What the report is about

- I. The link between the CEMAT activities and the priorities of the Council of Europe
- II. The perspectives of a reinforcement of the activities between spatial planning, landscape and heritage
- III. The added value of the Council of Europe activities considering the work done in the European Union

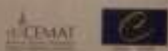


8-9
8-9 au 10
July
juillet
2010

15th

SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE
FOR SPATIAL/REGIONAL PLANNING (CEMAT/COE)
"Urban challenges: Sustainable spatial development
of the European Continent in a changing world"

and
80th ANNIVERSARY OF THE COE
Basel, Basler Festhalle



8-9
8-9 au 10
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juillet
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15e

SESSION DE LA CONFÉRENCE DU CONSEIL
DE L'EUROPE DES MINISTRES
RESPONSABLES DE L'AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE (CEMAT/COE)
"Les enjeux du futur - Le développement territorial durable
du continent européen dans un monde en mutation"

et
80e ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA CEMAT
Basel,
Festhalle de Bâle



I. The link between the CEMAT activities and the CoE priorities

The spatial development and planning affect our lives – may be far more than we are aware of



A nation's territory is a unique, non-renewable strategic resource

The spatial development has a profound bearing on our quality of life

Also on the emergence of streets, public places and points of contact

A sensible spatial development requires political attention and intervention



Spatial development should not be left to the market mechanisms alone.

Usually, the objective of property developers is to make profits in market circumstances.

They do not supply *common* goods for the citizens.

Example Housing →



100 years ago





Ample outdoor space and common goods
No cars



50 years ago



Where do I live?

Photo: Mette Randem

Today

Market development

- interior extravagancy , buyer pays for personal benefits
- exterior minimalism, no one pays for common goods



← Private terraces

No outdoor space



Tjuvholmen

High cost development at the urban sea front



The CEMAT activities relate to Democratic Governance and Sustainable Democratic Societies

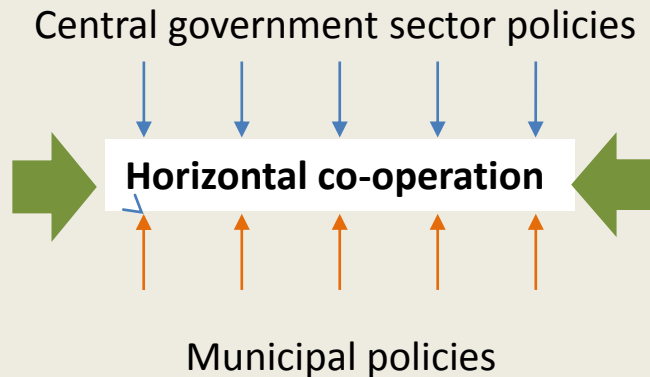


Photo: Marjut Kokko

- CoE Action Plan II-7 (Summit 2005): Integrated policies in the fields of environment, landscape and spatial planning
- CoE priorities for 2012-2013: Democratic Governance and Sustainable Democratic Societies
- In a decentralised democracy: Local challenges are most effectively met by local initiatives

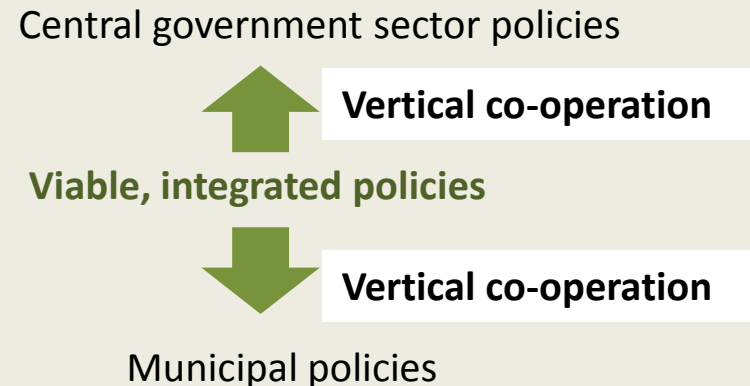
CEMAT is promoting multi-level governance in keeping with the principles of subsidiarity and reciprocity

Principle of subsidiarity



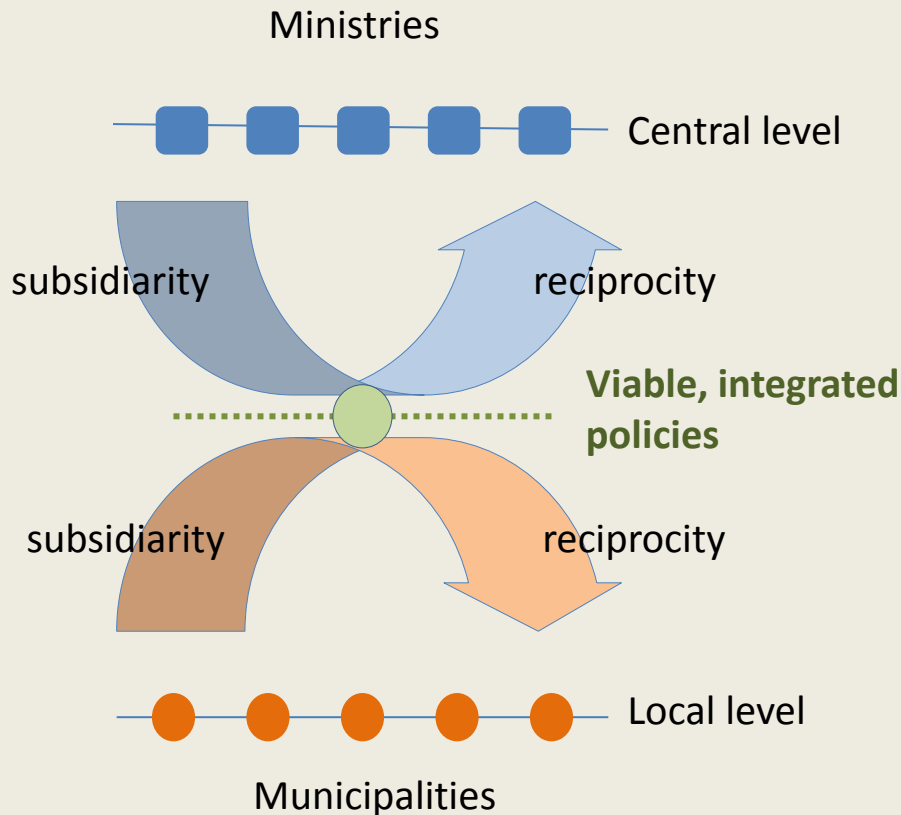
Step 1: The regional government is the adequate level for horizontal co-operation between sector-related policies, creating synergies and added value

Principle of reciprocity



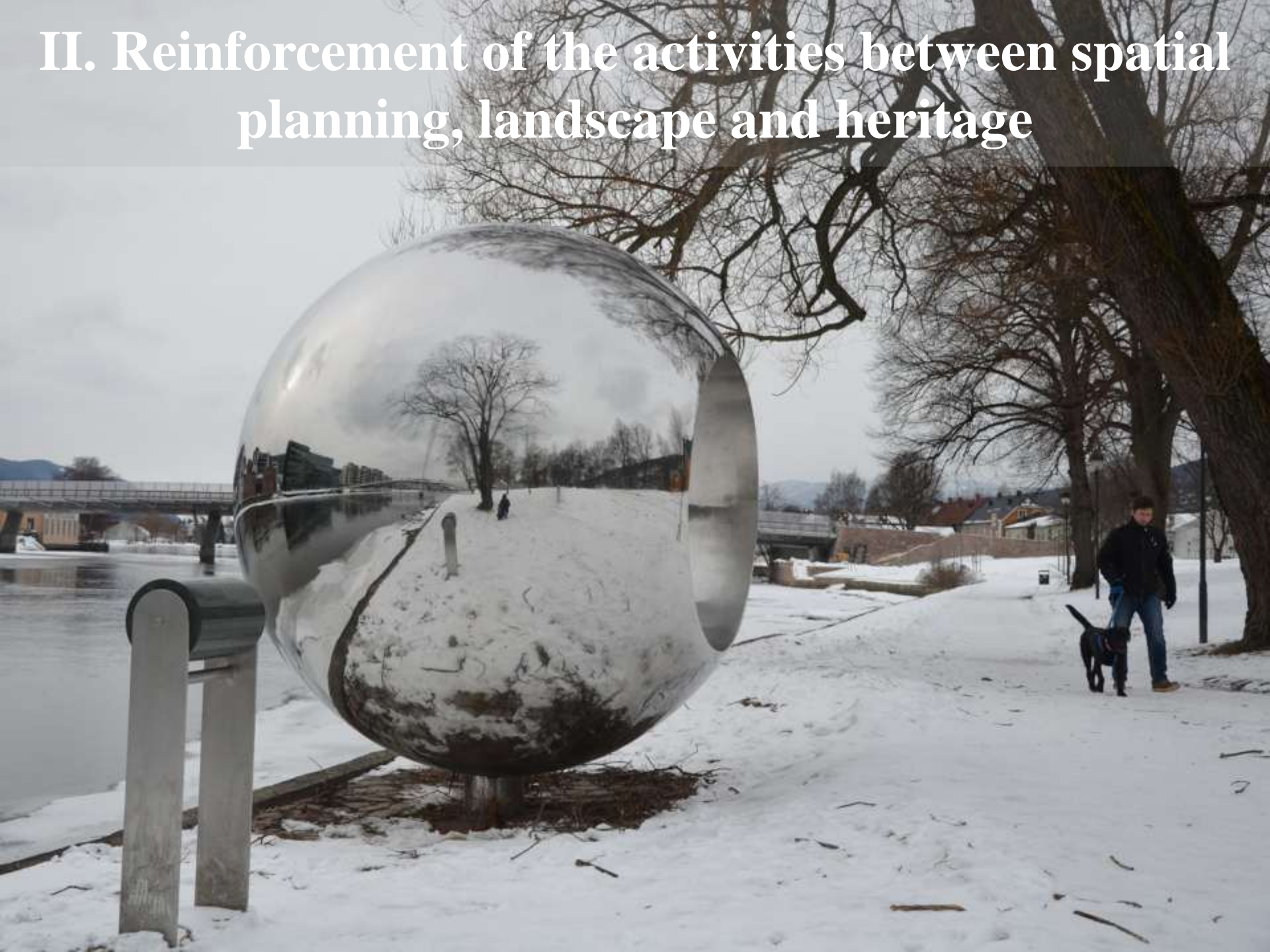
Step 2: By vertical co-operation, national and local authorities take the overall regional policies into account in their respective plans and decisions.

Regional level: Common meeting ground and Point of exchange between central and local perspectives



- Horizontal and vertical coordination between sector-related policies and decision-making bodies at different levels
- Local and regional government and planning, creating added value to central government policies
- Public participation and involvement of the civil society

II. Reinforcement of the activities between spatial planning, landscape and heritage



The landscape, with its natural and cultural heritage, expresses the human qualities of our environment



- We perceive the landscape by all our senses. This is:
- Giving rise to emotional associations and personal identity
- Presenting physical opportunities and obstacles
- Significant for the attractiveness of our communities – but works two ways (up or down)

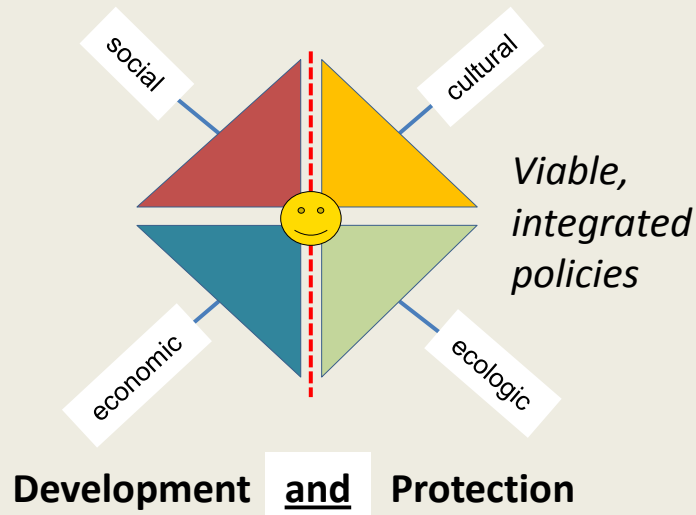
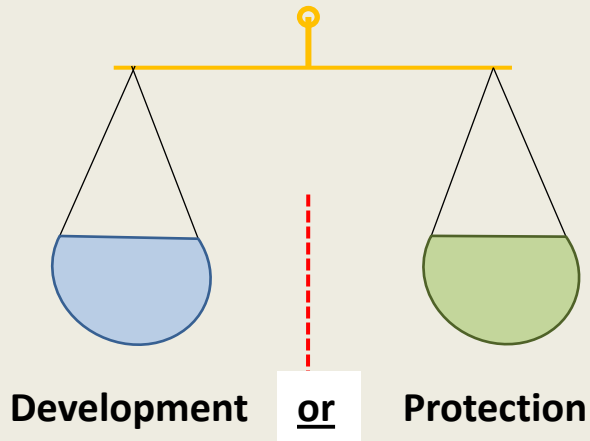
The human aspects of our environment invigorate the spatial planning



The ELC

- applies to the entire national territory
- provides a systematic approach to identifying and assessing the landscape, adding a human quality to its territory
- generates political attention and innovation
- allows professionals and citizens to have equal saying – regardless of academic, ethnical, social or cultural background

Spatial planning is the arena and the instrument for achieving cross sector co-operation and synergies



- Before, development was often put up against protection
- Landscape and heritage are also potential assets in the economic and social development
- The economic and social ambitions must be merged with cultural and ecological functions and capacity
- Spatial planning is the arena and the instrument for achieving co-operation and synergies
- Active citizens' and participation bring new life and new approaches to the political debate



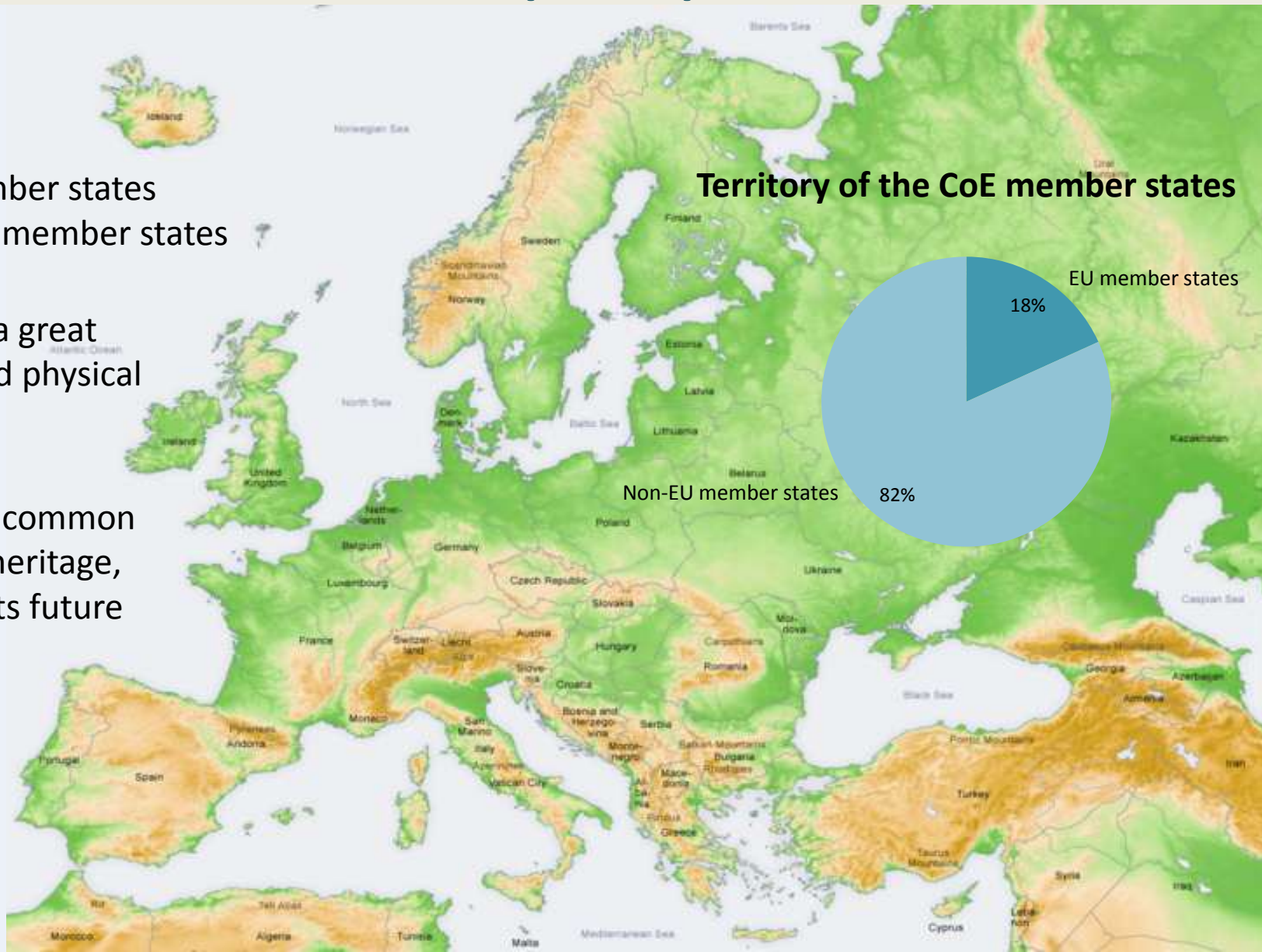
III. Added value of the Council of Europe activities considering the work in the European Union

The CoE represents 800 million citizens across the entire European space

27 EU member states
20 Non EU member states

Reflecting a great cultural and physical diversity

Part of the common European heritage, as well as its future



The agenda of the CoE is giving room for imagination and creativity



- The treaties of the EU cover issues on which every member state is obliged to act
- CoE is freer in thought and speech, inviting debate and visionary thinking
- The conventions of the CoE enable a development process in each country
- Spatial planning belongs to the national competences

The CoE is offering important fields of activities in landscape and spatial planning



- The CoE provides fora for the member states to work together
- CEMAT is a unique, high level forum for policy design and officially acknowledged standards and principles in this field
- The CoE is also offering important and wide fields of work at sub national level in cooperation with PACE and CLRAE

Some tentative options

- How do you want to use these opportunities?
- You are the experts and beneficiaries
- CoE is the facilitator and link to other parts of the organisation



Photo: Bjørn Casper Horgen

I. The link between the CEMAT activities and the priorities of the Council of Europe

- a. Recognition and increased stimulus by the CoE
- b. Focus on the CoE priorities 2012-2013 and participatory planning approaches
- c. Innovative ways of working, drawing on the expertise of the CSO-CEMAT's own representatives
- d. Exchange of knowledge and best practice at regular meetings and seminars
- e. Practical and financial aspects of regional twinning arrangements and mutual study visits

II. Reinforcement of the activities between spatial planning, landscape and heritage

- a. A unique view to be communicated
- b. Prevailing perceptions and associations of the term “landscape”
- c. The CoE committees
- d. Joint projects
- e. Co-operation and training

III. Added value of the Council of Europe activities considering the work done in the European Union

- a. Comparative information on the European institutions – what they do and their priorities
- b. Promotion of the specific role of the CEMAT
- c. Joint co-operation CoE-EU in some domains
- d. More ideas from the CoE, more financing from the EU – not instead of each other, but together
- e. Co-operation with macro regions and other organisations

Thank you for your kind attention!

