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EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN FOR URBAN RENAISSANCE

FINAL REPORT

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prepared by the Directorate of Environment and Local Authorities

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1. INTRODUCTION

The European Campaign for Urban Renaissance was a programme conceived, initiated, guided and co-ordinated by the Council of Europe.

Having been launched in October 1980 it developed, through substantial national programmes in most of the 21 member countries, into a sustained focus on some of the problems and likely solutions affecting contemporary urban society in Europe.

The International Organising Committee, established by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to co-ordinate and give the Campaign its central direction, held seven meetings. The last meeting was held on 8-9 December 1981, although it met informally on the occasion of the Berlin Conference in March 1982.

The responsibility for the Secretariat of the Committee and the Campaign as a whole was entrusted to the Directorate of Environment and Local Authorities (DELA).

This Committee and its four working parties (publicity, audio visual, international co-ordination and Berlin preparatory group) has been responsible not only for the concept and co-ordination of the Campaign but also for the organisation of a series of international conferences and other events, the preparation of didactic material of all kinds and the sponsorship of national events relating to the five Campaign themes.

The bulk of the responsibility for the Campaign in member countries was assumed, however, by specially-created national committees, chaired at the highest level and composed of representatives of the principal interests affecting urban development. These committees, often with considerable administrative and financial support, had the task of illustrating the themes of the Campaign, ensuring extensive press and media coverage, organising exhibitions, competitions, publishing educational material and generally acting as a stimulus and a catalyst for the Campaign.

These committees were mostly ad hoc and purpose-built for the Campaign, although in some countries an existing machinery was used.

With the "official" end of the Campaign most of them have ceased to exist, their last task being the review of the Campaign, often through final conferences, to identify and assess the principal results and to consider future policy options.

Internationally, the results of the Campaign were assessed at a major review conference held in Berlin on 8-12 March 1982. The Committee of Ministers was given a brief account of the Berlin Conference at its meeting in June 1982.

This document, prepared by the Secretariat, is the final report to the Committee of Ministers. It is based on the report presented as background material for the audition of Mr Merigo, Chairman of the International Organising Committee, at the A-level meeting of the Deputies on 8-9 December 1981; on the interim report presented to the CDUP in April 1982 (document CDUP (82) 11); and on material submitted by national committees since the Berlin Conference.

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2. BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

The original proposal for a campaign on urban renewal was made by the Netherlands Minister of Housing and Physical Planning, Mr Schaeffer, at the third session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning at Bari in October 1976. With the endorsement of the Ministerial Conference the proposal was transmitted to the Committee of Ministers which invited the competent committee at the time, the Steering Committee for Regional Planning and the Architectural Heritage (CDAT), to give an opinion. The CDAT duly carried out an enquiry and reported back with a favourable recommendation to the Committee of Ministers in 1978. The recommendations included advice on the choice of Campaign themes, on the type of Campaign, how it should be organised, finance, the timing of it etc.

Full details of these recommendations appear in CM/78/200, dated 5 September 1978.

At their 294th meeting in December 1978, the Committee of Ministers agreed that the Campaign should go ahead and for the purposes of organising it the Committee of Ministers created a new intergovernmental committee, initially under the nominal supervision of the CDAT and subsequently transformed into an ad hoc committee directly dependent upon the Committee of Ministers itself (CAHRU).

See Appendix I for the mandate of the CAHRU (decision CM/89/261078).

At the same time the Committee of Ministers voted a budget for the preparatory period in 1979 and undertook in principle to make appropriate sums available for the development of the Campaign in 1980 and, particularly, in 1981 when the bulk of the Campaign would be conducted (see later under "Budget for the Campaign").

A more detailed analysis of the background to the Campaign appears as Appendix II.

3. THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE

The Committee, at its first meeting on 28-30 March 1979, elected as its Chairman Mr Eduardo Merigo, former Secretary of State in the Ministry of Public Works and Town Planning, Spain. At its following meeting the Committee elected as Vice-Chairman Mr Reint Laan, Chairman of the Netherlands National Committee for the Campaign, a former President of the Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe, and a former mayor of Zaanstad in the Netherlands. The Committee also appointed Mlle Dissard, head of the French delegation, as a general rapporteur for the seminars, with a mandate to cover and report upon, at the Berlin Conference in March 1982, the series of international seminars organised by the Committee.

The work of the Committee was essentially one of conception of the general direction of the Campaign, co-ordination of national programmes, general supervision of publications and publicity relating to the Campaign, and the organisation and preparation of international events.

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The Committee has held seven meetings:

28-30 March 1979 (AT-RU (79) 11)
29-31 October 1979 (AT-RU (79) 30)
6-7 March 1980 (AT-RU (80) 22)
8-9 July 1980 (AT-RU (80) 51)
11-12 February 1981 (AH-RU (81) 35)
1-3 July 1981 (AH-RU (81) 79)
8-9 December 1981 (AH-RU (82) 21)

Most members of the Committee were included in national delegations to the Berlin Conference in March 1982, thus presenting an opportunity for a further informal meeting of the Committee.

A full list of members of the Committee appears as Appendix III.

To facilitate its work the International Committee created four sub-groups to examine certain aspects and make recommendations to the parent Committee.

a. Working Party on Publicity

This Working Party, composed of six members, had the responsibility of conceiving and stimulating publicity, nationally and internationally, about the Campaign. It met as follows:

11 July 1979 (AT-RU (79) 15)
28 January 1980 (AT-RU (80) 10)
12 December 1980 (AT-RU (81) 3)

b. Working Party on the International Co-ordination of the Campaign (originally the Working Party on the Concept and Themes of the Campaign)

This Working Party, with a variable membership of 9 to 12 delegates, has met as follows:

29 December 1979 (AT-RU (79) 18)
5 March 1980 (AT-RU (80) 17)
28 April 1980 (AT-RU (80) 33)
10 July 1980 (AT-RU (80) 54)
26 September 1980 (AT-RU (80) 69)
11 December 1980 (AT-RU (81) 2)
11 February 1981 (AH-RU (81) 36)
21 May 1981 (AH-RU (81) 47)

Its initial task was to identify more sharply the principal issues that needed to be examined within the five Campaign themes, to establish an overall concept for the Campaign and latterly to advise upon and co-ordinate the themes and practical organisation of the international seminars that were developed to pursue in depth particular aspects of the Campaign.

c. Working Party on the Audio-Visual Support Programme

This Working Party, composed of the three Benelux members of the Committee, had the responsibility for preparing an audio-visual package for schools, composed of material from the national demonstration projects, ie for the 11 to 17 year old age bracket, and a film on the Campaign for the Berlin Conference.

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All this material has been made available subsequently to the national committees.

It has met as follows:

12 May 1980 (AT-RU (80) 39)
31 March 1981 (AH-RU (81) 43)
15 September and 31 October 1981 (joint meeting report AH-RU (81) 115)

d. Working Party on the Berlin Conference

Established by the Committee in 1981, the Working Party had the specific task of organising the content and practicalities of the international review conference to be held in Berlin, 8-12 March 1982. It met on three occasions, under the Chairmanship of Mr Laan:

7 April 1981 (AH-RU (81) 44)
1 July 1981 (AH-RU (81) 77)
10 September 1981, Paris (AH-RU (81) 108)
7 December 1981, meeting of rapporteurs (AH-RU (81) 119)
10-11 February 1982, Berlin (AH-RU (82) 22)

4. BUDGET OF THE CAMPAIGN

The recommendation of the Secretariat to the Committee of Ministers was that funds for the Campaign should be at least as much as those voted for the earlier EAHY Campaign.

The original Secretariat estimates were:

1979	115,000 FF
1980	370,000 FF
1981	852,000 FF
Total	1,337,000 FF

This compares with the sum of 1,025,000 FF for the 1975 Campaign (ie spread over the three years of 1973, 1974 and 1975).

The Committee of Ministers voted for the Campaign as follows:

1979	103,000 FF	
1980	378,500 FF	
1981	545,000 FF	(with a subsequently agreed transfer of a
1982	230,000 FF	supplementary sum of 80,000 FF)
Total	1,336,500 FF	

These expenses are purely relating to the work and responsibility of the International Organising Committee, ie Field VI of the work programme under the responsibility of the Directorate of Environment and Local Authorities (DELA).

Other contributions to the Campaign have been made by the Directorate of Press and Information (for the publicity for the Campaign) and in related areas of the intergovernmental programme under the responsibility of other Directorates.

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5. THE CONCEPT OF THE CAMPAIGN

An early task of the International Committee was to define the overall concept of the Campaign.

Unlike the earlier European Architectural Heritage Year in 1975, where a doctrine was conceived and subsequently diffused throughout the member states, the Committee felt that the present Campaign should not attempt to be too ambitious in defining a new approach. Certainly some general orientations should be developed for discussion at the closing stages of the Campaign, but no more than that.

The Committee was also aware that a great number of movements were taking place in towns in Europe which were more or less consonant with the themes of the Campaign: the Campaign could give such movements a sort of platform and, in so doing, need not itself undertake a vast number of activities.

Given also the wide variety of urban settlement patterns, the difference in problems between member countries and the diversity of approach, the Committee only wished to define a general framework within which the Campaign would be developed in member countries according to national requirements and desiderata.

The Committee therefore preferred a non-dirigiste, non-paternalistic approach which tried to stimulate and act as a catalyst for a host of events and reflections which did not need, in themselves, to be centrally co-ordinated.

The Committee also supported the preference of the Committee of Ministers for a campaign rather than a "year". The advantage of a campaign was that it could be a flexible period and could either be shorter or longer than one year depending on governmental and public interest.

In addition, the Committee felt that a concern with the quality of the urban environment could not be a temporary preoccupation. The "problematique" of the town was likely to be of considerable importance in the 1980s and therefore militated against the choice of any one calendar "year".

Fundamentally, the Campaign was seen by the Committee as providing the possibility for a vast exchange of information throughout Europe and in other countries. It should concentrate on an exchange of national experience in order to enrich and "Europeanise" them. Given that it was organised by the Council of Europe, it also had a didactic purpose, ie the attempt to give a human dimension to urban development, thus being consonant with the overall vocation of the Council of Europe concerned with the rights, liberties and quality of existence of man in Europe, whether it be in his legal, social, civic or built environment.

6. THE THEMES OF THE CAMPAIGN

The Committee of Ministers felt that the themes should be limited in number to ensure the Campaign had a clear focus. They should also be precise and most of them should lend themselves easily to illustration in a practical way through a number of demonstration projects.

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The choice of themes was also dictated by the desire to continue the guiding doctrine of the 1975 year, namely the conservation of the existing built heritage. In such a way the urban renaissance campaign, although wider than the previous 1975 campaign and different in character, would incorporate in its message the fundamental philosophy of the architectural heritage year.

The themes were also chosen as being the ones most likely to involve those groups selected as the main target of the campaign, ie the public and elected representatives, the different professionals and experts working in the subject and those responsible for decisions concerning urban improvement at whatever level.

Main theme: Urban renaissance and the improvement of urban living (1)

By the term "urban renaissance" is meant the attainment of adequate standards in the fabric, qualities and function of urban areas.

Depending on the policy in question, it is clear that the approach either in the main theme or sub-theme will be varied. Some policies are of a wide-ranging nature concerned with general improvement; others are specific and individual concerned with smaller scale improvement of quality.

However, whilst not losing sight of such distinctions, every effort should be made in the Campaign to place urban renewal within an overall context of comprehensive, integrated urban planning and management that covers and sees the town and urban issues as a whole, and that above all the vital and important contribution that urban renewal makes to the quality of living in towns should be underlined.

In effect this means that policies for the improvement of the quality of the urban environment; policies for the rehabilitation of existing buildings and housing; the improvement of social facilities and civic amenities; better transport facilities; the creation of employment possibilities in renewal areas and bringing together jobs and homes; the achievement of greater community consciousness and participation in renewal schemes and urban management; the recognition of the fundamental and crucial role of local and municipal authorities and the reform and simplification of urban management and local authority services, all add up to a concerted, total programme for towns that is intended to promote a healthy, more balanced and integrated organisation of urban life for all urban citizens, irrespective of their cultural or social background and origin.

Sub-theme 1: Policies for improving urban environmental quality

Amongst the general planning policies would be those for noise abatement, the reduction of air pollution, the provision of parks and other open spaces, the creation of pedestrian areas, etc.

The quality of the urban environment implies in addition a permanent management of the town, care of open spaces, the recycling of derelict and waste areas, the reclamation of unused land for employment, social and recreational purposes.

The improvement of environmental quality also means particular care to be given to the concept and realisation of any scheme and a search for high quality in architecture and in housing layouts.

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(1) The description of the themes is taken from a brochure published by the Secretariat in 1980.

Sub-theme 2: Policies for the rehabilitation of existing and older buildings, housing and areas

One of the main problems and characteristics of some urban areas is the existence of a neglected, decaying, often overcrowded housing stock, with poor and sub-standard facilities. Often in the past, the housing policies for such areas have been demolition and clearance followed by reconstruction. More recently, however, the preferred policy has been the rehabilitation of existing housing and buildings with only minimum demolition.

This change of direction should concern not only historic areas and buildings, but also whole areas of existing housing, whatever be their age or the living conditions in them.

The Campaign, therefore, should emphasise the continuation and the development of housing policies that are based on rehabilitation and, in so doing, will pick up the message of the previous campaign held in 1975 on the protection and revitalisation of the European architectural heritage.

Sub-theme 3: Policies for the provision of social, educational and cultural facilities and amenities; transport facilities and employment opportunities

Based on prior studies done in order to assess particular needs, it is essential to provide for better social, cultural and educational amenities and facilities; the development of better transport infrastructure and the creation of more job opportunities suitable in number and type.

Social, educational and cultural facilities and amenities

A programme of renewal must include the provision of such facilities and amenities. The range of policies could include for example, an examination and possible reform of the effectiveness of welfare services; the establishment of information offices and advice units to help bridge the gap between residents and local authority officials; the organisation of projects and schemes adapted to the specific requirements of different social groups or ethnic minorities.

Transport facilities

Policies for the provision of satisfactory transport facilities and for the promotion of public transport should be examined.

Such policies could include a review of public transport routes and schedules in order to be more attuned to the requirements of those living and working in urban areas.

Employment policies

It is essential to achieve a balance between the skills of urban residents and the range of jobs available to them; to ensure that urban areas have a wide range of jobs and to ensure that the living and working functions of the urban citizen are not segregated.

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This often has not been the case in the past, as a result notably of the changing employment base in some towns from the manufacturing industry to the tertiary sector. There has been not only a physical transformation of urban areas, but also a change in the work pattern among urban residents, who find themselves either without work or forced to go elsewhere for it.

Policies could include for example, help by local authorities for small business or specialised trades and crafts, and in a general sense encouragement of conversion schemes for premises to create new work places and encouragement of the maintenance of existing enterprises.

Sub-theme 4: Methods and policies for achieving community consciousness and public participation

The success and acceptability of renewal schemes depends to a large measure on residents' involvement in the planning and execution of renewal schemes that affect them. This process should be part of the planning procedure from the very beginning. Completed schemes should also maintain a certain level of community involvement, for example in the management of housing.

Policies for better public participation in renewal schemes should also include schemes for the improvement of community consciousness, essential in promoting a collective responsibility for the qualities of the area. It is important therefore to convey to residents the conviction that the qualities of their personal existence are essentially tied up with the qualities of the urban area in which they live.

Sub-theme 5: The role of local authorities, local authority services and urban management

The direct involvement of individual towns and their local communities and authorities in the themes of the Campaign is of crucial importance if the Campaign is to be a success. It is at the local, municipal level where the maximum effort is to be made and where the most significant results are to be expected.

Within this sub-theme the particular aspects of the management and organisation of technical services and the improvement of management and technical expertise should be amongst the main aspects to be examined.

7. THE OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE CAMPAIGN

The Committee felt very strongly that individual countries should be free to pursue the Campaign according to national requirements. Nonetheless the Committee drew together a number of general objectives which could act as guidelines for the work of national committees:

- to awaken the interest of the public, individuals and associations, and promote their involvement and their participation in the improvement of living conditions in towns;

- to exchange experience and information inside countries and between them on the solutions and mechanisms for the improvement of urban living;

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- to encourage reflection and discussion about the town and its role in present and future European society;

- to encourage the application of current legislation aimed at improving urban life, and to support new legislation consonant with the aims of the Campaign;

- to increase the share of national resources allocated to the resolution of urban problems and the refining of urban management techniques.

8. PARTICIPANTS AND TARGETS

All the 21 members of the Council of Europe were asked to take part, plus Finland and Yugoslavia. During the course of the Campaign a great deal of interest was shown by other institutions and administrations, inside and outside Europe. For details see later under "Co-operation with other bodies".

Within each country the Campaign aimed to involve all those who had a direct stake in the quality of urban existence:

- national administrations;

- local and regional authorities;

- specialists (architects, town planners, economists, civil engineers, surveyors, sociologists, etc);

- non-governmental associations and societies;

- schools and youth;

- the general public.

9. NATIONAL COMMITTEES

National committees have been established at different stages throughout the Campaign.

The national committees were an essential force in the initiation, organisation and co-ordination of the national effort, and in getting across the message of the Campaign.

Composition

The criteria suggested by the Secretariat for the composition of national committees (document AT-RU (79) 17) were:

- the main public authority departments concerned with urban renewal and urban planning matters;

- local authority associations;

- amenity societies, citizens' associations, community associations and councils;

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- architects, builders and planners;
- specialised consultants, university and other experts in the matter;
- media, advertising, publicity, design and graphic art professions;
- transport interests and motoring associations;
- tenant and property owner associations;
- the teaching profession and parent/teacher groups;
- social and voluntary workers;
- industry, commerce and trades unions;
- police;
- sport;
- non-governmental agencies, societies and private foundations working in related fields.

Role and responsibilities

The national committees were responsible for:

- stimulating an awareness amongst the public and appropriate planning authorities of the themes of the Campaign;
- promoting schemes which highlight the themes and doctrine of the Campaign;
- drawing together the national demonstration projects and encouraging their development and the exploitation of their results;
- organising meetings, symposia, exhibitions and other events aimed at conveying the message of the Campaign;
- acting as a sort of interest pressure group proposing and pressing for legislative reform where appropriate in the urban policies of respective countries.

At the time of the Berlin Conference they existed in Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and in Finland.

These committees were chaired at the highest level, often by the appropriate Minister (generally Housing, Public Works or Environment). The list of their presidents appears as Appendix IV. They all met on the occasion of the launching of the Campaign at Lancaster House, London on 22 October 1980. On this occasion the presidents adopted a declaration which provided the general dimension and scope of the Campaign.

This declaration appears as Appendix V.

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The names and details of members of individual national committees have been drawn together by the Secretariat in a document published at the beginning of 1981 (AT-RU (81) 1). These committees, with secretariat, administrative and financial support, have been responsible for the establishment of national programmes for the Campaign.

10. NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

One of the first tasks of the national committees was to launch the Campaign in their respective countries. Most of these launchings took place in the period 1 October 1980 to 1 March 1981. In some countries no specific launching ceremony was organised in that the Campaign was seen as a continuum without need for a particular starting or indeed closing point.

The national programmes obviously varied according to different requirements. Some countries emphasised certain aspects, eg participation, local democracy, self-help, special problems of minority groups (children, the elderly, ethnic minorities), physical environment improvements etc.

In general terms the national programmes were characterised by widespread use of the media, television and radio, organisation of conferences, seminars and other specialised meetings, preparation of publications, films, exhibitions and didactic material for the general and specialised public and for schools.

The general "flavour" of the Campaign in each country is presented in the following chapter on "Country reports".

11. COUNTRY REPORTS

The following reports are intended purely as summaries of the main events. They do not cover all details of the programmes.

For a complete picture, information should be sought directly from the secretaries of national committees or heads of delegation to the International Organising Committee (see Appendix III).

In most cases the reports have been compiled from national reports sent in for the purpose by participating countries. However in some cases, in the absence of up-to-date information, the Secretariat has compiled data from its own files.

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AUSTRIA

The Austrian National Committee, chaired by Professor Nussbaumer, Secretary of State in the Chancellery, officially opened the Campaign in Austria on 12 January 1981 at a symposium in the town of St Pölten.

Besides the committee, comprising members of the Federal Government, together with Länd and local authority representatives, an eight pers n working party had been set up to prepare the national programme, consisting mainly of demonstration projects, seminars and exhibitions.

Six demonstration projects were selected. The main principle underlying their selection was the concern to involve towns of varying sizes and presenting a range of different features, and to exclude town centre planning schemes pursuing essentially administrative, tourist or commercial ends.

- Vienna: There are in the Austrian capital some large decaying districts which the municipal authorities have been endeavouring to renovate for a number of years. The following two projects were chosen:

  1. creation of a public open space in the "Planquadrat" area (4th district);

  2. rehabilitation of the Ottakring district.

- Innsbruck: Rehabilitation of the "Alt-Pradl" district, which used to be a village-type community, and creation of a park and leisure area.

- St Pölten: Creation of a pedestrian and recreation area in the town centre and removal of sources of pollution.

- Braunau: Rehabilitation of the urban fabric in the town centre. This project is a combination of measures designed to improve structures, buildings and housing conditions in a very dense area of old houses dating back more than three centuries.

- Eisenstadt: Rehabilitation of the town centre and construction of a multi-purpose complex.

National seminars were organised on the following topics:

- Urban renewal: strategies and finance (Vienna, June 1981);
- Residential streets (Vienna, September 1981).

Members of the committee also attended a number of events throughout the country in order to publicise the Campaign and its aims.

The themes of the Campaign were also illustrated by two exhibitions:

- "Urban Renaissance in Austria", prepared for the launching of the Campaign;

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- "Residential streets", mounted initially at the Town Hall in Vienna for the benefit of the 50,000 "Open Day" visitors; the exhibition then travelled to more than 20 towns in Austria.

Two Swiss exhibitions were also presented to the Austrian public.

A number of booklets were issued in connection with the Campaign:

- "Urban Renaissance - why and how?", intended for schools and interested members of the public. A special effort was in fact directed at schools throughout the Campaign, in order to make young people aware of these problems.

- "We live here", about residential streets.

- "Urban Renaissance in Austria", intended for the media, but also for an international public, being published in German, French and English. This booklet presents the demonstration projects in detail.

It is also pointed out that a book entitled "Urban Renaissance in Austria: achievements and problems" is in preparation. It will summarise recent activities in this field and explain in broad outline what remains to be done.

The Campaign may be said to have speeded up the process of urban renewal in Austria, mainly in the fields of legislation and funding. Moreover, it is planned to keep an information and co-ordination structure in being in order to continue the effort in this field.

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BELGIUM

The Campaign received wholehearted support in Belgium, both from the public authorities and from volunteer movements sympathetic to the issues. Urban planning conceptions had been changing slowly but surely since European Architectural Heritage Year in 1975. However, this trend needed to be intensified and broadened to cover every aspect of the organisation of urban life, and the Campaign came at precisely the right time for that purpose.

In order to ensure that the various events planned throughout the country produced the requisite impact, the Belgian authorities had brought together a distinguished board of patrons chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Albert. In addition, as in most of the other Council of Europe member states, a national committee was made responsible for co-ordination among the various bodies concerned with the urban environment.

a. An executive committee for the French language community and the Walloon and Brussels regions was set up to take charge of the practical arrangements for the Campaign. It operated along three main lines: demonstration projects, media information and encouragement to local authorities.

Three demonstration projects, about which a great deal of information was provided, were selected:

Brussels: This project relates to the sector plan for Brussels, which sets out the physical planning philosophy for the city. It reflects the desire that Brussels should not be just a mass of office buildings, but a residential city in which trade and commerce can take their rightful place.

Verviers-Dison-Limbourg: At the end of last century and in the first half of the present century, the municipalities of Verviers, Dison and Limbourg, which already had an industrial past, enjoyed a boom period based solely on the woollens industry. That activity fell away after 1950. Several urban renewal schemes involve taking a disused factory and refurbishing it entirely for other uses - housing, commerce, offices; other schemes start out with a dilapidated and disjointed urban fabric still inhabited by a sizeable population whom it is desirable to involve actively in the renovation work.

Mons: In order to avert untidy and piecemeal urban development, the town of Mons has drawn up a general plan of action in the form of a structure plan covering housing, traffic, urban functions, etc. It illustrates the new concept of "integrated conservation", the main purpose of which is to take what exists into account when planning the future.

The Executive Committee made great efforts to promote the Campaign in the media, mainly through exhibitions, publications, press releases and conferences, competitions, etc. The following publications were distributed:

- a liaison bulletin entitled "Des villes pour vivre" (six issues);

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- seven information dossiers on the demonstration projects;
- an information leaflet for the public at large.

The committee also sponsored several exhibitions, including the principal (travelling) exhibition which will continue until the end of 1982. Other exhibitions which have been mounted or are still on view are:

- "Discovering your architectural heritage" (September 1981 to April 1982);
- "Parc Léopold" (September/October 1981);
- "History of the Marolle district" (September 1981);
- "The architectural heritage in Stavelot" (June 1981);
- "La ville à dess(e)in" - travelling exhibition (October 1981/October 1982).

The following competitions were organised:

- An urban art competition in which 13 towns participated, organised in conjunction with the municipal councillors responsible for cultural affairs on the theme of "The town as seen by its inhabitants".

- An audio-visual competition entitled "A better life in towns", organised in conjunction with the media library. This was open to all comers and all technical media could be used.

Further, as it was impossible to obtain a special stamp (because the programme for 1981 was already full), an extra postmark with a propaganda slogan was used from May to September 1981 in the postal sorting offices at Liège, Charleroi, Mons, Namur and Verviers.

Various contacts were made to get the Campaign themes across to the media. Examples of media co-operation were:

- a weekly radio broadcast entitled "Grands dossiers" and a whole day's radio programmes on "Bruxelles: ville pour vivre", in conjunction with RTBF;

- various television broadcasts, including "L'écran témoin", "Autant savoir", "Plein jeu", illustrated the Campaign. From January to March 1982, six news programmes about the Campaign, made by architecture and "visual arts" students, were broadcast;

- the press: press communiqués were regularly issued with illustrations showing important projects, generally at the instigation of municipal authorities.

The Executive Committee also made efforts to elicit the support of local authorities and local government officials who, by the very nature of their functions, are the prime target for such a Campaign. In each of the provinces exchanges were organised for their benefit, coupled with visits to practical applications:

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Province of Luxembourg-Arlon	22 May 1981
Province of Liège-Dison-Verviers-Limbourg	25 September 1981
Province of Hainaut-Charleroi/ La Louvière	15 October 1981
Province of Namur-Andenne	3 December 1981

A major information effort was made on 28 February in the province of Brabant, in conjunction with the municipal authority of Ottignies-Louvain-la-Neuve, on the theme:

"The function and place of local authorities in urban renaissance". This event, which was open to all municipal authorities in the Walloon and Brussels regions, was attended by more than 300 participants.

One day trips were also organised to tours in neighbouring countries.

The Campaign officially came to an end, as far as the French-language community of Belgium was concerned, with a press conference in Namur on 4 June 1982. However, a great deal of work which should ensure a broader impact for the efforts made in connection with the Campaign is still under way, notably:

- a study on "legal and administrative impediments to urban renaissance", for the purpose of modifying legislation and regulations;

- an urban forecasting analysis by a working party;

- a practical guide for municipal authorities entitled "Rehabilitation of existing housing stock: costs and benefits".

Further, the executive authority of the Walloon region has decided to set up a standing interdepartmental committee to co-ordinate urban renaissance policies and projects.

b. Dutch-language community

Campaign arrangements were placed in the hands of the executive authority of the Dutch-language community and the Flemish region. A steering group, comprising some thirty persons representing the relevant administrative departments and non-governmental organisations, was also set up to advise the executive throughout the Campaign. This group also organised the Campaign publicity.

The executive authority in the Flemish region emphasised the absolute necessity of co-ordinating the work of the appropriate authorities in matters of renovation. This effort at co-ordination was to serve as the starting-point for a revised policy on urban renaissance. The second priority aim is to generate awareness among the population in general and among particular groups such as local authorities, municipal departments, residents and professional people.

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The municipal authorities were earnestly invited to contribute to the implementation of the scheduled activities, and a great many local authorities accordingly set up a local committee or working party representing the bodies most directly concerned. Booklets and audio-visual material were made available to these groups.

Two demonstration projects were selected, viz:

- Antwerp: Rehabilitation of the historic town centre and the urban fabric, after consulting the resident population.

- Ghent: Project to curb the drift from the town centre by making it more attractive.

The Campaign in Flanders was marked by a number of activities including:

Distribution of posters and leaflets:

Almost 50,000 posters were distributed and displayed in stations, museums, libraries, public places, schools, etc. Large posters measuring 20 sq m were displayed in the streets, and 50,000 leaflets were handed out.

Books and periodicals:

Two books were published and presented at the Antwerp book fair. Seven issues (10,000 copies each) of an information bulletin entitled "Stadsvernieuwingsberichten" ("Urban Renaissance News") were published. Several television programmes were broadcast, and a film entitled "Kijk Mensen: Stadsvernieuwing" ("Take a look at urban renaissance") was made in conjunction with Belgian television.

Courses:

Training programmes lasting five days on average were set up in six major towns. One-day study sessions for local authority officials, housing associations and inter-municipal associations were organised in order to examine the financial, legal and organisational aspects of urban renewal. In addition, six study trips for some 30 participants were organised in the Netherlands and in the Walloon region.

A major travelling exhibition on the theme "Ville et village en mouvement" ("The changing face of towns and villages") was presented in 14 different towns.

On 12 December 1981, an "ideas fair" on the theme "Look what's happening in your neighbourhood" was organised in Matine, with the aim of getting the inhabitants themselves involved in the Campaign.

Teaching material covering five lessons was distributed to schools.

The committee also drew up proposals for legislative reform in the light of the progress made during the Campaign.

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CYPRUS

The Cyprus National Committee for the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance held its first meeting in September 1981 and defined a programme of action.

As the National Committee was established quite late, it was considered necessary that it should continue to function on a long-term basis, and not merely for the period covered by the European Campaign, which officially ended with the Berlin Conference. In this way, the Committee will be in a better position to promote its action programme.

The European Campaign for Urban Renaissance has been of particular importance to Cyprus because, for the first time, a new, comprehensive Town and Country Planning Law is about to be introduced in the island. The new law provides for the preparation of an island plan, local plans and area schemes, involving the participation of various governmental bodies, local authorities and other responsible private organisations, professional associations etc. Thus, the European Campaign has proved to be an important impetus to help focus on some of the most important problems in our urban areas and also to make local authorities more aware of their responsibilities and stir public awareness in urban affairs.

Every effort will be made by the National Committee to promote the goals of the Berlin Conclusions through the appropriate channels.

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DENMARK

The Campaign was initiated in Denmark in December 1979. Housing Minister Ling Olsen requested that Director Erik Haunstrup Clemmensen, in his capacity as Chairman of the Building Development Council, set up a Danish National Committee whose task it would be to organise the Campaign for Urban Renaissance in a broad, public perspective.

He began by urging a number of organisations to become members of the Committee, which was made up of representatives from the Ministry of Housing, the Ministry of the Environment, municipal authorities, property owners and tenants and specialised sectors of the building industry. In addition, private individuals who had shown a special interest in urban renewal were encouraged to participate.

The National Committee, which finally came to comprise thirty persons, had two and a half million Danish Kroner put at its disposal. The first meeting was held on 30 January 1980. A Secretariat was appointed to ensure that the decisions of the Committee were implemented.

The primary objective of the Committee has been to arouse public interest in the aim of the Campaign: "A better life in towns".

At the official opening of the Campaign - held in a historic, restored old warehouse (now the property of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs) - the National Committee presented a slide show about urban renewal entitled "Urban renewal - how and why". This slide show formed throughout the Campaign period the basis for countless community evenings and discussion groups in Denmark.

In January 1981 the National Committee published the Campaign brochure "Urban living", which was distributed to 650,000 households across the country. The idea behind the leaflet was to show - by giving examples - what urban renewal is all about, how the process is organised, point to results and problems, and show also the economics of the process. The overwhelming number of requests for additional material about the Campaign from communities, schools, municipalities, residents and residents' groups proved that the brochure had far-reaching effects.

In the middle of the Campaign the National Committee published a book under the title "Better towns to live in", with the aim of reawakening the debate about the ways and means of urban renewal among politicians, technicians and the press. The book, edited by Minister of the Environment Erik Holst, was written by well-known Danish authors and journalists, and experts in urban renaissance. The ten chapters in the book each deal with a specific aspect of how the urban renewal process is experienced.

The book aroused great interest, not least in the municipalities, who have actively participated in many ways.

A number of Danish towns and municipalities have - with a modest economic contribution from the Committee - published special urban renewal brochures written in easily read and popular language, informing the citizens of urban renewal in their own counties.

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The Committee regards it of primary importance that the Campaign also be directed towards young people. It might well be their future task to complete the process, and it will in any case be that generation which in due course will inherit the rehabilitated towns. In order to make the Campaign and its content known among young people, educational material was produced specifically for use by teachers in municipal schools throughout the country. The film "Urban renewal - how and why" also served to introduce the subject of urban renaissance to classrooms all over Denmark.

One of the most difficult problems in urban renewal work in Denmark has been how and to what extent residents are to have an influence in this process. In order to clarify the issues the National Committee has, in collaboration with individual municipalities, arranged debates around the country. These gave an ample opportunity for discussion and for group work, which in turn prompted constructive co-operation between municipalities and citizens. It is the impression of the National Committee that these debates have contributed towards a greater understanding among the inhabitants of the problems which the municipalities face, and of the problems which residents themselves encounter in their dealings with county politicians and technicians.

Among other activities: the issuing of a postage stamp depicting urban renewal, and a poster which shows examples of what urban renewal is all about.

During the course of the Campaign the National Committee has collected material about various urban rehabilitation projects in Denmark. On the occasion of the official conclusion of the Campaign in Denmark on 22 February 1982, a publication was released which included many of these examples as well as a survey of all of the areas in which urban renewal is centred. The brochure, it is hoped, will be an inspiration to all those who work on urban renewal.

It is the hope of the Danish National Committee that the work begun with the Campaign may continue after the Campaign itself is over. No one should forget that urban rehabilitation is not just a question of creating work for the building industry and serving overall economic interests. The Committee feels it is of utmost importance that the theme of urban renewal, "A better life in towns", should live on with all who are involved.

The concluding panel discussion in Copenhagen proved that there is such a need for a long-term objective. The National Committee passed on this task to the political parties of the Danish Folketing, who are now on the threshold of passing a new Danish urban renewal law.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The German National Committee, consisting of members of the Bundestag, representatives of central government, the Länder, local authority associations and the media and chaired by Mr Dieter HAACK, Minister of Equipment, declared the Campaign open at a ceremony which took place in Hanover in February 1981 in the presence of the President of the Republic, Mr Carstens.

The following five towns had been selected as demonstration projects:

- Hamburg: examples taken from five urban renewal areas in the context of an overall planning concept of the "city-state".

- Wuppertal: an example of urban renewal in a large town on the outskirts of a major conurbation.

- Karlsruhe/Ettlingen: a two-pronged approach based on different situations: a) in a city district where almost all the old housing stock has deteriorated beyond repair and b) in a medium-sized town (with medieval origins) where private investment is greatly in evidence.

- Burghausen: an example of urban renewal in a small-to-medium-sized town where particular attention is paid to safeguarding the architectural heriatge.

- Hillesheim/Eifel: a scheme to improve living conditions in the centre, especially by reducing motor traffic.

An exhibition on the demonstration projects was inaugurated when the Campaign was launched.

The committee organised a national seminar in Darmstadt in June 1981 on the theme of urban renewal.

A number of publications on the Campaign themes have been widely distributed. These include:

- Review "Renovation of old towns";

- Booklet on the demonstration projects;

- Booklet on "Citizen participation";

- Guide to "Urban renaissance".

The committee also made a film, produced large quantities of posters reproducing the design of the Swiss artist Piatti and distributed to local authorities, encouraged the making of several television programmes and produced a large amount of teaching material for use in schools. A commemorative Campaign stamp was also produced.

The German press on the whole reported the Campaign very fully (the media were in fact represented on the committee).

The end of the Campaign in the Federal Republic of Germany coincided with the end of the European Campaign with the Berlin Conference in March 1982.

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FINLAND

The Campaign in Finland got under way in September 1980 with the setting up of the National Committee chaired by Mr Arno HANNUS, Secretary General at the Ministry of the Interior.

Finnish towns do not have the same problems as most European ones. They are small as a rule, and underwent extremely rapid urbanisation following the second world war. The Campaign came at the right time, its initial aim being to stimulate discussion about the development of these towns, while taking maximum account of the needs of the inhabitants, who are for the most part first-generation town dwellers.

Five working parties set up by the National Committee took responsibility for implementing these objectives. The committee's foremost concern was to encourage local authorities and residents' associations to participate in the Campaign by making their own work part of it, and this was successfully achieved. Sixty local committees were set up in various municipalities with responsibility for action at their own level. They held a national seminar to define a joint approach, the principal aim being:

- to foster greater involvement amongst residents;

- to provide better information;

- to prevent the demolition of old buildings unless absolutely necessary.

The working parties began by analysing the existing situation and consulting the inhabitants. They then established development programmes for their own sectors and endeavoured to secure the necessary finance.

A substantial amount of information and publicity material was distributed (leaflets, posters, exhibitions, announcements in the press, etc). The press and other media were called upon to make a big contribution. For example, a series of programmes entitled "Ihmisten kaupunki" (Living in Towns), reporting on local projects, was retransmitted on radio and television. Special inserts on urban renaissance were placed in magazines. Posters were printed with a text in Finnish and distributed to local authorities and non-governmental organisations.

A large proportion of the National Committee's resources were used to produce a series of high-quality publications on the problems and methods of urban renaissance. The following have been published to date:

- "Foundations of urban renaissance in Finland", a publication intended to stimulate discussion at local level (160 pages, 265 illustrations);

- "Old housing in Rauma";

- "Social equilibrium in Helsinki".

Other publications are being prepared, viz:

- "Improving the quality of new residential areas";

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- "The urban landscape and housing";

- "Urban renaissance and old housing areas".

The main purpose of these publications is to help local committees in their work and to initiate discussion. The National Committee is to publish its final study in the form of a report at the end of the Campaign, together with recommendations for future activities.

A special research group on the urban environment was also set up with the task of making contact with universities, colleges, scientific bodies etc, in order to step up research into the present-day problems of towns and the challenges of the future. A scientific seminar dealing with the problems of sociological research has already been held, and two others will take place between now and the end of the year, one on architectural research and the other on geographical aspects.

In response to numerous requests, and to ensure that the projects and ideas are more firmly rooted in reality, the work of the National Committee is to be prolonged until the end of 1982. It is therefore premature at this juncture to assess the results of the Campaign, which is continuing in Finland.

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FRANCE

1. 1981 was a year of political upheaval in France. These events obviously affected the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance in practice and probably lessened its impact. However, it is more than likely that they will be beneficial in the long run.

2. France was represented at the London Conference, when the Campaign was launched, by Mr Jean-Michel Bloch-Laine, then responsible for architecture and construction and in charge of co-ordinating the Committee of Officials responsible for organising national schemes in support of the European Campaign.

3. Two existing schemes were earmarked, the operation known as "1,000 days for architecture" and the "National consultation on housing", run by Mr Bloch-Laine in a dozen or so provincial towns. The report produced as a result of this consultation, entitled "A space for life", drew attention to the social unrest in post-war cities and proposed giving local residents the right to express their views and some measure of influence over ways of improving their living environment.

4. The change of government in May 1981 had a considerable effect on the Campaign. The new government very soon decided to give priority to urban renaissance and within a few months it had produced the main guidelines of a new urban policy.

In the second half of 1981, a great effort was made by politicians, civil servants and associations to set out a programme around a series of proposals (land reform, decentralisation of town planning, development of local planning, modernisation of operational town planning, measures to combat inequalities, encouragement of public discussion, conservation of the heritage), which were very closely related to the five major themes of the European Campaign.

5. Some of the same personalities were appointed to serve on a National Committee, under the supervision of Mr Hubert Dubedout, Deputy Mayor of Grenoble, who has also been appointed by the government to chair a national committee set up for the specific purpose of implementing a programme of urgent measures to relieve the most deprived areas of major French cities.

6. France is engaged in a major effort to decentralise decision-making and responsibility, accompanied by more detailed planning of urban development and management. The state would retain a direct responsibility for the protection of urban minorities and the conservation of sensitive areas.

7. The Campaign has been fully in tune with the new urban policy of the French Government, which is based on: the decentralisation of decision-making, the modernisation of operational town planning, the rehabilitation of deprived districts and the development of participation channels.

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8. Eight demonstration projects were set up:

- La Rochelle and Chambéry: recovery of a historic centre by the whole population of a town

- Grenoble: rehabilitation of the town centre, land policy, municipal projects, schemes which have become models of their kind

- Roubaix: restoration of old quarters, model scheme (district of Alma-Gare)

- Alençon: improvement of public areas and integration of new urban developments

- Haulchin: comfortable housing for the elderly, well adapted to existing surroundings

- Autiun: remarkable improvements to a medium-sized town

- Sarcelles: formerly considered the antithesis of a town, now a subject of pride for its inhabitants

9. The Campaign has also given rise to publications and audio-visual material (in particular concerning the sponsorship of urban developments, local participation and problems of the disabled in towns), exhibitions etc.

10. In the coming months, there will be a natural follow-up to the Campaign, as the new urban policy of the French Government is put into effect and decision-making in the field of town planning is progressively decentralised. A number of events and meetings, such as the wide-ranging European colloquy on the subject of life in towns, which is to be held in Lille next October, will provide opportunities to discuss the themes of the Campaign.

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GREECE

The Campaign was officially launched in Greece in January 1981 at a ceremony presided over by the Minister for Regional Planning, the Habitat and the Environment, Mr G Plytas. The ceremony was televised and information files were distributed to the media. A National Committee, composed of representatives of the Ministries and delegates of local authority associations, chaired by Mrs Thaïda Roussou, Director at the Ministry for Regional Planning, was made responsible for co-ordinating Campaign activities. This Committee stressed a number of objectives, such as avoiding spectacular changes in town planning and preserving continuity, and trying to change the attitude of the public with a view to encouraging people to respect the spirit of the law.

There are still 2,200 localities in Greece at present which have preserved their classical character. Among these, 400 have been officially classified with a view to preserving their urban fabric and more valuable buildings and to integrating new constructions within the existing framework.

In Athens and in Salonika, which were chosen for demonstration projects, the problem of preserving all that was left of the urban nucleus arose in its most acute form. Legislative measures alone proved inadequate to combat the deterioration.

Athens - historic centre: the historic centre of Athens (which mainly includes archaeological sites and the old quarter of Plaka) is not uniform in character. The life of the city has been continuous from neolithic times until the present and for this reason it shows all the signs of an area which has been spontaneously created and occupied throughout its agitated history. In addition, recent events in Greece have led to precipitated, often thoughtless growth in the town, which has produced a serious deterioration in the indigenous fabric. The deterioration of the area and the many problems this has given rise to have led to the gradual adoption of protective measures. At the same time, the interest taken by the public in safeguarding the architectural heritage is quite recent and hence fairly limited. Nevertheless, steps have already been taken to protect certain streets and squares. Further efforts have been made to set up pedestrian areas, parks and recreation grounds, as well as to restore the façades of classical buildings.

Upper town of Salonika: it may happen that earthquakes or other disasters actually favour the rehabilitation of a site, provided that the local population is willing to fight for the renewal of its architectural environment, especially where the latter is the product of a particularly rich historic and architectural past. This has been the case with the upper town of Salonika, where the earthquakes in the spring of 1978 destroyed the remains of old architectural sites, the deterioration of which had been made worse by a complete lack of maintenance. Obviously, in such cases, there is no question of preservation or restoration in strict accordance with international standards.

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Whatever efforts were made were more a kind of rescue operation, since the population of the upper town had to be given priority. Steps were taken in the first place to protect Byzantine ecclesiastical monuments. They consisted in setting out a special study zone around the monuments. A few streets were chosen with houses whose fronts presented sufficient classical features to justify special studies and the payment of compensation for their preservation. A further 48 buildings which were thought to typify the architecture of the past were chosen for restoration.

The aim of these operations was to improve the urban fabric, to establish free public areas, to improve traffic conditions, which are extremely awkward in medieval centres built on inclined ground, and to propose special legislation governing new construction.

If these special rules are successful, it may be hoped that similar steps will be taken in other urban centres in Greece, which are facing problems similar to those of the upper town of Salonika.

Some schemes were organised with a view to drawing the attention of children to the protection of the architectural heritage, including three national art competitions. At the same time a team of scientists, artists and teachers, operating under the name of "Gyro-Trigyro" (All Around) organised an environmental game for children using photography.

A commemorative Campaign stamp was issued by the Greek post office.

Finally the Greek National Committee organised an international seminar, which was held in Delphi from 3 to 5 November 1981, on the theme "Urban renaissance in medium-sized towns".

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IRELAND

A national committee chaired by Mr Raphael P Burke, Minister for the Environment, was set up in October 1980 to orchestrate the Campaign. It appointed an executive committee to take responsibility for the practical organisation of activities.

The Campaign in Ireland focussed mainly on the financial aspects of urban renewal and the desirability of fostering local initiative. The work took practical form principally in the implementation of the demonstration projects and the organisation of a major national conference.

Six demonstration projects were selected, three of them in Dublin. Their choice illustrates the National Committee's wish to encourage co-operation between local authorities and private sector representatives in connection with urban renewal operations. The projects were as follows:

- Wexford: construction of well-designed residential units in the centre of a small town;

- Dublin-Powerscourt House: conversion of an 18th century property in the heart of the business district to a shopping centre.

- Dublin-Newmarket/The Coombe: revitalisation of existing housing and development of social amenities.

- Dublin-Pearse Street: job creation in small industrial units in the vicinity of the port of Dublin.

- Cork-Shandon: promotion of community activities, improvement of the environment and creation of services in the working class Shandon district (19th century).

- Limerick-The Granary: co-operation with the local authorities and a development company with the aim of revitalising this run-down district.

The demonstration projects were described in a widely distributed leaflet.

A major national conference was held in Dundrum, near Dublin, on 25 and 26 November 1981, and was attended by a number of organisations and associations concerned with renovation. Various aspects of urban renewal (social, economic, cultural, etc) were discussed. The importance of users being involved in decisions concerning their environment was also emphasised.

On this occasion, the National Committee awarded a prize to the town of Kilkenny, the winner of the competition organised by the Irish Tourist Board (Bord Failte) as a reward for the town making the greatest urban renewal effort.

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Apart from Bord Failte, several associations contributed to the success of the Campaign in Ireland: the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland celebrated the Campaign with an important exhibition of urban architecture projects in September 1981. A large section of the exhibition was devoted to the city of Dublin, another part to other large towns and the third part to conurbations of less than 12,000 inhabitants.

The Irish Planning Institute also contributed to the Campaign by taking "Renewal programmes in urban areas" as the theme for its annual conference in 1980. This conference, which was widely publicised, provided an opportunity for dialogue between public authorities and professional town planners, and for a consideration of urban renewal policies in a number of towns, both in Ireland and abroad.

"An Taisce", the Irish National Trust, also devoted its annual conference in September 1980 to the theme of "Urban decay and renewal".

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ITALY

The National Committee, composed of representatives of Ministries, local authorities and cultural organisations and associations, under the chairmanship of Mr Francesco COMPAGNA, Minister for Public Works, organised the Italian campaign, mainly on the basis of eight demonstration projects as follows:

- Bologna: development of three new districts situated on the periphery, with low constructions, plenty of green areas, suitable amenities etc.

- Ferrara: development of the lower Po and its delta with a view to preserving and supervising what is left of the natural and historic heritage of the area, and to rehabilitating the local social and economic fabric.

- Milan: rehabilitation (in particular through the introduction of new community services) of a commuter suburb west of the city.

- Sienna: creation of a deconcentration area in the district of San Miniato, north of Sienna, with the provision of 1,000 new jobs, the construction of a main building for the university and student lodgings, amenities for tertiary activities etc, the aim of the operation being to strike a balance between town centre and periphery.

- Terni: rehabilitation of a fascist-built working class area, with the help of local residents.

- Urbino: provision of a university residence, using a former residence and a convent, on the Capuchin hills situated one kilometre from the town centre.

- Venezia-Maestre: although Maestre accounts for a majority of the population of Venice (60%), living conditions are noticeably worse there owing to the proximity of a large industrial zone and a lack of green spaces. A project to set up a recreational and study park for youth in the centre of Maestre should provide a means of reversing the trend. The originality of the project will reside in the part the young people themselves will be called upon to play in the operation.

- Venezia-Burano: creation of a "neighbourhood laboratory" to help local people to restore the old fabric of the island themselves. This project is part of a broader effort to rehabilitate all the lagoons and islands around Venice.

As part of the Campaign, specialised institutes have been asked to carry out research on the following themes:

- "Analysis of the most significant experiments in urban renewal carried out in Italy"

- "Local authority action for urban renewal and a better quality of life in towns"

The findings of this research have already been published.

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Some 6,000 copies of an information brochure about the Campaign and the programme of local activities have been printed and some 16,000 copies of a poster illustrating the significance and themes of the Campaign have been distributed.

The Association of Italian Municipalities, which includes most of the country's 8,000 municipalities, has made a significant contribution towards publicising the aims of the Campaign through meetings, debates and articles published in the Association's bulletin.

A major national competition was launched for architects to illustrate "urban renaissance". Selected panels were then shown in an exhibition.

The University of Bologna organised a series of lectures on the problems of urban renovation.

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LUXEMBOURG

The Campaign, known in the Grand Duchy under the title "Neit Liewen fir al Stied" (New life for old towns), will be officially closed on 31 October 1982 at the Castle of Bourglinster with a press conference to mark "National Heritage Day".

The Campaign has been generally well received by the public and by officials. Publicity on the radio (50 spots of 3.50 minutes each), on television and especially in the press has been used to disseminate the main ideas of the Campaign throughout the country, and coverage has been virtually complete. Besides the five demonstration projects officially selected, five more towns joined in the Campaign at a later stage.

The demonstration projects were as follows:

- Grevenmacher: the "Kofferschmatzgessel" and the "Schaakegessel", two streets dating back to the 17th and 18th centuries, have been entirely restored. The inside of the buildings has also been renovated, with electric heating and improved sanitary facilities and sewage disposal. The roofing has been entirely checked and repaired. The painting of house fronts has begun and will be finished, weather permitting, by the end of the year.

- Dudelange: the "Brill" quarter, probably the most successful project in the Grand Duchy, is almost completely finished. Workmen's houses, in which four families used to live, have been altered to provide two lodgings. At the same time, two new constructions have been added to the old ones so that the living area of the occupants has in fact been doubled. Thus modern constructions have been juxtaposed with traditional styles of architecture. Wide, macadamized streets have been replaced by hedges and a path. Communal garages have been provided for cars so as to restrict traffic in residential areas.

- Grund: the Grund, which is mainly inhabited by foreigners (70%), has been one of the most deprived districts of the city of Luxembourg. Rehabilitation work has been long and painstaking, though not always successful, since the majority of the local inhabitants, despite the dilapidated state of the buildings there, remain fairly indifferent to housing problems.

A number of schemes have been started:

a. The National Fund for Low-cost Housing is restoring and modernising a former jail, which will be converted into spacious, modern apartments.

b. Some private associations defending the rights of inhabitants have made a very commendable effort to inform the public. As a result, a number of proprietors have restored and modernised small houses.

c. The municipality of Luxembourg, which owns 20 houses, has already renovated twelve. The other eight will be seen to next year.

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- Ilôt Clairefontaine: this is an area situated in the heart of the old city, within the castle of Luxembourg. Since about 60% of it is owned by the state, a special fund has been set up for a period of ten years. Houses of historic interest will be preserved and will be properly restored. Houses of less historic value will be pulled down and rebuilt to the same dimensions. The operation has already begun. Restoration work is under way and the new buildings will start appearing within a few months.

- Béinchen: this area is situated on the outskirts of the town, along the valley of the Alzette in the Pfaffenthal, a neighbourhood inhabited by poor people and immigrants, which is seriously lacking in infrastructures and urban amenities. Work is to begin soon.

There are five more projects, listed below, for which local authorities or local inhabitants themselves took the initiative and spontaneously joined the Campaign:

- Wiltz: new lighting, removal of garish advertisements, improvement of house fronts

- Diekirch: provision of extensive pedestrian area

- Echternach: rehabilitation of market square

- Vianden: façades restored in medieval town

- Clervaux: traffic improvements

In view of the success of the Campaign, the Grand Duchy, which is largely made up of villages, would like the same idea to be extended to rural sites.

A national campaign for the rehabilitation of rural architecture will therefore be launched, under the title "Eist duerf soll liewen", which means "May our village live".

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THE NETHERLANDS

Strictly speaking, the Campaign did not constitute a starting-point in the Netherlands: many Dutch towns had already set urban reconstruction programmes in motion in the early 1970s. Moreover, the idea for the Campaign was put forward by Mr Schaefer, then Secretary of State, at the Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning in Bari in 1976.

The National Committee in the Netherlands, consisting of members of parliament together with representatives of local authorities, provinces and various associations interested in urban renewal, and chaired by Mr Reint LAAN, had decided to place the emphasis on participation and exchange of experience. The Campaign in the Netherlands was launched at The Hague in November 1980 and focussed principally on the five demonstration projects and the four study days on "vital aspects of urban reconstruction".

The demonstration projects were as follows:

- Amsterdam: The project encompassed the area surrounding the "Haarlemmerplein" where various rehabilitation methods have been employed in a number of 19th century and early 20th century districts. The project concentrated on the problems of maintaining small commercial enterprises. The involvement of the inhabitants during the planning and execution phase of the work played an important part.

- Enschedé-"de Laares": In this district, the inhabitants, tradespeople and the school took the initiative of improving their own environment, with the firm support of the local authorities.

- Leeuwarden: The "Transvaalwijk" in Leeuwarden was one of the first districts in the Netherlands to be redeveloped. A feature here is the influence exerted by the local inhabitants on schemes to improve housing and the environment.

- Rotterdam: 100,000 of the 240,000 dwellings in Rotterdam are in a state of advanced decrepitude. 60% of them are now the property of the municipality, which is renovating them under a new form of direct democracy: the municipality and the inhabitants share responsibility for the restoration work.

- The "Oostelijk Mijngebied": This is part of the old coal-mining region of the southern Netherlands. It is an area which must be redeveloped since the mines have closed. A land-use plan taking the existing infrastructure into account has been adopted for the redevelopment of this area.

The four study days organised by the National Committee provided an opportunity to discuss topics regarded as being vitally important to urban renewal:

- residents and urban renewal (10 January 1981, Breda);

- economic arrangements (25 February 1981, Nijmegen);
- guidelines for the urban renewal process (31 March 1981, Groningen);
- payment/funding possibilities (4 June, 1981, Utrecht).

A considerable amount of information material was distributed to get the Campaign across to the public at large, the principal idea being to organise the Campaign in such a way that the experience acquired might then serve as a basis for work in greater depth.

A monthly information bulletin was distributed free (20,000 copies). Various leaflets on the demonstration projects were published in French, English and German.

An exhibition entitled "Looking at Urban Renewal" comprising 30 panels, was initially mounted at the Ministry of Housing during the opening ceremony. It then travelled to a number of other towns.

Audio-visual material was produced, comprising seven 16 mm films on various aspects of urban renewal. A film was also made about the Campaign and shown on the NOS television channel.

The Campaign officially came to an end in the Netherlands on 30 October 1981 with a closing ceremony in Rotterdam. More than 600 interested people, including several school classes, visited the "Crooswijk" urban renewal district in Rotterdam and attended debates in the "Schuttersveld" sports centre. However, municipal authorities and residents' committees are continuing their work in this field, mainly by way of demonstrations, exhibitions and public discussions.

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NORWAY

The Norwegian Campaign was opened on 11 November 1980 in Oslo with an official ceremony followed by a meeting of specialists. The National Committee, consisting of representatives of six ministries, several local authorities, the main political parties and professional organisations, under the chairmanship of Mr Rolf HANSEN, Minister of the Environment, adopted the work programme for the Campaign at its first meeting and set up three sub-committees responsible for publications, schools and trade and industry.

Five demonstration projects were selected:

- Sandefjord: reorganisation of traffic systems and roads in the town centre.

- Grünerløkka district of Oslo: comprehensive rehabilitation of this district, built as working-class housing at the end of the 19th century, in eastern Olso.

- Bjølsen district of Oslo: rehabilitation of old buildings and integration of new buildings into the old fabric of this district near the city centre.

- Mosjøen: conversion of old buildings in the town centre for social and cultural activities.

- Kristiansand: arrangements for participation in preparing a municipal programme to renovate the north-east district.

From the start of the Campaign there was wide-ranging co-operation between the National Committee and some 65 local authorities, most of them urban. Indeed, in many cases these local authorities set up special committees for the duration of the Campaign with responsibility for urban environment matters.

The National Committee organised four regional conferences in order to give the operation a firm foundation and impetus. These were as follows:

- Oslo (November 1980) to launch the Campaign;

- Alesund (5-6 March 1981), in conjunction with the regional college of Romsdal Møre Og;

- Harstad (22-23 May 1981), in conjunction with the Architects' Association of northern Norway;

- Kristiansand (9-11 September 1981), in conjunction with the town planning association and the municipal authorities.

The Campaign Secretariat was much in demand as a centre providing information on all urban environment matters to municipal authorities and professional associations, and also to individuals wanting to know more about their rights.

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The Campaign magazine "Bybudet" (The Messenger) devoted six issues to the progress of the Campaign and local projects and another six to specific topics such as traffic improvements, greenery and urban spaces etc. 12,500 copies of each issue of Bybudet were printed and distributed free, mainly to municipal authorities, schools and libraries.

At the start of the Campaign an explanatory booklet was widely distributed and a double-page colour spread on the Campaign was inserted into all the weekly magazines, and in black and white in a number of professional journals. Apart from these, the Norwegian publications programme mainly comprised:

- various leaflets on urban renaissance, each on a specific topic such as the rehabilitation of individual houses, greenery in towns etc;

- several reports on the demonstration projects;

- two books to be published in 1982: "The heart of the town" and "Images of Oslo" (photo-reportage on depressed districts).

The Campaign also sponsored the making of several films and video programmes, and the printing of a series of six posters on topics covered in "Bybudet", 1,200 copies of each being distributed.

An exhibition entitled "A better life in towns", consisting of 42 panels of photographs accompanied by short texts illustrating the themes of the Campaign and the demonstration projects, visited many Norwegian towns in 1981 and 1982.

A considerable amount of information material was sent to and used by the press. Many newspapers, often local ones, produced series of articles on the urban environment. The specialist press also gave space to the Campaign. Several press conferences were organised by the National Committee. In addition, 28 journalists were invited to tour various types of urban environment in Norway, from Oslo to Sandefjord, Risør, Arendal and from Kristiansand to Stavanger, from 7 to 11 September 1981.

The Campaign was officially terminated with a conference entitled "Bysamfunnetsfremtid" (The future of urban society) in Bergen on 20 and 21 November 1981. However, the spirit of the Campaign is still alive, since many municipalities embarked upon projects which will reach completion in the years ahead.

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PORTUGAL

The start of the Campaign in Portugal was delayed by a few months, which accounts for the fact that some of the planned projects are still in course of completion.

The Portuguese National Committee, comprising representatives of various ministries, was headed by two architects from the Ministry of Public Works. The committee attached absolute priority to informing the inhabitants of towns, and especially local government officers, about the policy on the rehabilitation of housing in old districts. The shortage of housing in towns, and the deterioration of old residential districts, is in fact one of the most serious problems in Portugal.

The following two demonstration projects were selected:

- Beja: a scheme to preserve and rehabilitate the historic town centre.
- Ponte do Lima: a village needing protection and rehabilitation. This scheme was implemented in two phases: (1) information and participation of the population concerned using audio-visual means and (2) drawing up an inventory, classification of buildings, study of traffic problems, planning of pedestrian areas etc.

The committee has been engaged in a number of information campaigns.

All town halls and parishes in the country, as well as many schools, have distributed information leaflets and the Portuguese poster for the Campaign, the slogan for which was "A better life in a better town". Further, a poster competition was organised in intermediate schools with the backing of the Ministry of Education. With regard to participation by schools, it should also be mentioned that the Portuguese material exhibited at the closing conference in Berlin was produced in part by students from the Lisbon College of Fine Arts.

A competition of the Campaign themes was organised for amateur film directors. In addition, a 30-minute film about the urban crisis is being made by a professional director, the filming being done in Lisbon, Oporto and Evora.

The Portuguese press has reported the Campaign in full, and there have been a number of radio interviews. Articles about urban renaissance have also appeared in various Education Ministry bulletins.

However, the Campaign in Portugal is not over. A number of towns which have been alerted to the themes of the Campaign are beginning to show interest and seek advice on what should be done to improve their environment.

Further, the Association of Portuguese Architects is planning a seminar on the Campaign themes before the end of 1982.

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SPAIN

The Campaign was officially launched on 8 November 1980 in Madrid on the occasion of the World Town Planning Day. In order to mark the event, information concerning the objectives of the Campaign was broadcast on radio and television. The national media were invited to attend a press conference and were supplied with full documentation.

The National Committee, composed of representatives of ten Ministries and of local and professional associations, under the chairmanship of Mr Luis ORTIZ GONZALES, Minister for Public Works and Town Planning, associated local authorities closely with the Campaign. It asked them in particular to give it publicity and to set up regional committees to co-ordinate local schemes. Priority was given to ways of publicising the themes of the Campaign by laying emphasis in individual provinces on whatever topics were thought to be locally more relevant. The following aspects were stressed in particular: rediscovery of urban values; causes of the deterioration in the quality of life in towns and possible remedies; participation by local inhabitants.

Thirty-one demonstration projects were selected. They may be divided into three categories: major towns, medium-sized towns and villages:

A. Major towns

- Badajoz: restoration of the old township (fortifications) and provision of social amenities
- Barcelona: rehabilitation of the area round the Los Angeles convent
- Cadiz: preservation of the heritage and improvement of living conditions
- Cuenca: retention of existing population
- Granada: rehabilitation of the district of San Matias
- León: improvement of living conditions in the district of San Martín
- Málaga: rehabilitation of housing
- Palma de Majorca: rehabilitation of the district of Calatrava
- Pamplona: rehabilitation of the town centre
- Seville: rehabilitation of urban and social fabric
- Tarragona: rehabilitation of a seriously deteriorated old quarter
- Vitoria: rehabilitation work (pedestrian areas, housing and services)
- Zamora: rehabilitation of historic centre

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B. Medium-sized towns

- Aguilar de Campos: provision of social amenities (including a centre for the elderly)
- Alcaniz/Teruel: rehabilitation of the district of Almudines (15th)
- Altea: preservation of the urban fabric, retention of the population, improvement of the environment
- Bermeo: rehabilitation of the fishing port
- Betanzos: functional improvement and better quality of life in this densely populated town
- Briviesca: rehabilitation of the historic centre
- Caravaca de la Cruz: rehabilitation of the old urban fabric
- Ciudad Rodrigo: improvement of housing and recovery of land for community purposes
- Combarro: improvement of the environment
- Cuellar: improvement of municipal services for the community
- Requena: localised rehabilitation schemes
- Santa Cruz: rehabilitation of historic town
- Sos: rehabilitation of extremely valuable historic centre

C. Villages

- Barcena Mayor: rehabilitation of the village (500 inhabitants)
- Cati: provision of social amenities in this mountain community
- Chinchilla de Montearagon: rehabilitation of the village (urban fabric, handicrafts)
- Cornago/La Rioja: rehabilitation of the village through socio-economic measures
- Cudillero: village improvements

All these projects were described in a sizeable booklet.

The National Committee was particularly concerned that young people should be informed about problems affecting the preservation of their heritage. It therefore published an illustrated booklet entitled "Towns for living", 300,000 copies of which were distributed in all schools.

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Thirteen thousand copies of a monthly review entitled "Man and town" were distributed to professional people and to local authorities, its aim being to provide information about the progress of the Campaign on a regular basis. Six issues of the magazine were published. As a follow-up to this project, the Ministry for Public Works has started publishing the Boletin de Estudios Territoriales (Regional Studies Review), giving the latest news about the Campaign. An edition of 150,000 copies of a brochure was produced explaining the main objectives of the Campaign and the form it was taking in Spain, and the same number of posters and stickers with the Campain emblem were distributed. A further 20,000 large posters were used to publicise the Campaign.

Six audio-visual programmes have so far been produced and a new video record of the international seminar of Madrid is at present being prepared. This material is available to any organisation wishing to use it.

To reward contributors to the Campaign, the National Committee brought out a commemorative medal. A commemorative book entitled "Men and Spanish towns" was also published.

A number of national competitions were organised, including one concerning schemes for improving the urban environment. Altogether 22 projects were selected. An art competition was also held, with prizes awarded by the press. Other competitions were organised specifically for young people.

A number of information seminars concerning different aspects of urban renewal were held in several cities. A series of ten lectures was organised with the assistance of the Local Government Studies Institute in Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville and Zaragoza. These events were widely reported in the press. Special courses were organised for experts and technicians working in the field of town planning.

The National Committee also organised an international seminar, which was held in Madrid from 19 to 21 October 1981, on the theme of "Physical rehabilitation and functional improvement of towns".

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SWEDEN

Two committees have been concerned with urban renaissance in Sweden: the national committee, chaired by Mrs Brigitte FRIGGEBO, Minister of Housing and Regional Planning and consisting of members of parliament and government and local authority representatives, and the Committee of Enquiry into Urban Renewal, consisting of members of parliament and planning specialists.

The Swedish Campaign emphasised the need to improve the man-made environment in towns and to encourage discussion on ways and means of achieving that aim. The main purpose was to encourage elected representatives and professional organisations, usually at local level, to attach greater importance to social and cultural factors when drawing up urban development plans.

A number of publications were distributed in order to stimulate activity and provide material for discussion:

- A bulletin serving as a platform for the exchange of experience and ideas. Six issues were produced and widely distributed to interested persons throughout the country.

- A series of eight information booklets on various topics related to urban housing.

- Booklets on the 25 limited demonstration projects selected by the national committee.

Four major projects focussing on social aspects were officially selected as demonstration projects. These were:

Norrköping: conversion to residential use of the old, disused industrial area (textile manufacturing) in the town centre,

Botkyrka: improvement of the environment in this suburb of the Stockholm conurbation, most of whose population are people of modest means or migrants,

Gällivare: resident participation in planning,

Halmstad: the creation of community activities and an integrated social environment,

Stolplyckan: building of a group of 292 flats. The main feature of this scheme is that it bears the stamp of the desires of the users, who have forced the authorities to accept a certain conception of their future community. From this point of view, it is probably the most important experiment anywhere in Scandinavia, and particularly in Sweden. Indeed, the Stolplyckan experiment is setting a trend in Sweden.

New methods of managing the urban environment, taking social needs more fully into account and strengthening bonds with the users, have been developed and tested in close conjunction with the national committee in five Swedish municipalities.

All the important professional journals put out special issues on urban renaissance during the Campaign. The ordinary press, radio and television also gave a great deal of attention to it.

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The national committee staged two exhibitions, one on the rights of tenants when jointly owned properties are renovated, and the other on vandalism in public places. The committee also gave its backing to a number of lectures and seminars on themes relating to urban renaissance.

The Swedish Government intends to continue these activities. In the first instance, the experience derived from the Campaign will be very valuable to the Committee of Enquiry into Urban Renewal in its work of legislative and financial reform. Furthermore, the information and education activities will continue by way of publications, seminars and lectures. An administrative organisational structure is under consideration.

SWITZERLAND

The national committee, consisting of the Federal Council under the chairmanship of Mr Urs WIDMER, Mayor of Winterthur opened the Campaign with a symposium and a press conference on 26 February 1981 in Bern.

Switzerland is in a somewhat special situation as compared with other European countries: its five largest cities are in fact medium-sized towns by European standards, and its medium-sized towns are really small towns. There is however no lack of problems, headed by the drift of the working population to the outskirts, with its inevitable political, social and fiscal consequences. In view of the country's special situation, the committee decided not to select national demonstration projects but to illustrate the characteristically Swiss conception of on-going urban renaissance.

The committee therefore set itself the task of bringing the five Campaign objectives home to the Swiss public by means of exhibitions, conferences and competitions.

The centrepiece of Switzerland's participation in the Campaign was a travelling exhibition of posters, backed up by an information booklet, slide shows and scale models. The exhibition, covering about 200m^2, was presented in the three national languages and from May 1981 onwards successfully visited more than 60 towns, many of which supplemented it with local examples of renovation.

Other local exhibitions were also mounted, eg "Life in the districts of Bern" (February to March 1981), "The abatement of pollution and noise in Bern" (October to November 1981), and an exhibition on "Europe" mounted in the large COOP stores in May 1981.

A great many symposia and meetings provided opportunities for planning specialists, representatives of the scientific world and house-owners to tackle a variety of subjects, make suggestions and offer solutions. These meetings, often organised jointly with such organisations or bodies as the two federal polytechnics, dealt with the following subjects:

- Rehabilitating town centres - but how? (St. Gall, 29 September 1980)
- Town centres and conurbations (Bern, 23 October 1980)
- Man and towns (Zürich, 20 March 1981)
- The development and day-to-day problems of our towns (Zürich, 2 April 1981)
- District and urban renaissance (Geneva, 16-17 May 1981)
- Housing in towns (12 June 1981)
- The private economy - a partner of urban renaissance? (Basle, 19 November 1981).

National competitions were organised, one on architecture and another designed to stimulate young people's interest in urban renewal.

Media interest in the Campaign was reflected in more than 350 newspaper articles drawing the attention of the broadest sections of the community to the requirements of urban renaissance. Radio and television also did what they could to cover these topics.

The Campaign came to an end officially in Switzerland with a press conference in Bern on 26 March 1982. However, the National Committee has entrusted the Union of Swiss Towns with the task of carrying the work further on a long term basis, to the benefit of towns and their inhabitants. A national research project on "Towns", under the auspices of the National Scientific Research Fund, is already in course of preparation.

TURKEY

The Campaign in Turkey was conditioned by the particular social and economic circumstances of the country: Turkey is a developing country undergoing a process of urbanisation and industrialisation. A more appropriate theme for the Campaign here might have been "How can an acceptable standard of living in towns be achieved"?

The Campaign approaches were moreover determined by various factors. For one thing, there has been a sizeable migratory movement from the countryside into the towns since the 1950s, causing major socio-economic and cultural upheaval. For another, Turkey bears the stamp of many different cultures which have left behind a very rich architectural heritage deserving more effective protection. One of the Campaign's objectives was to generate public awareness of this. Finally, it must be pointed out that Turkish local authorities are short of funds, qualified personnel and successful examples of urban renewal. The Campaign was also expected to indicate ways of improving their efficiency.

The Turkish National Committee, chaired by Mr Guven BILSEL, Deputy Director of Planning in the Ministry of Reconstruction and Housing, had selected as national demonstration projects four towns with the following features in common: they are short of space because of rapid population increase, their urban infrastructures are inadequate, and they have highly valuable historic sites deserving protection. The towns are:

- Antalya: a port on the south coast of the country: economic recovery, preservation and improvement of the environment, integration with the rest of the town.

- Istanbul: preservation of environmental quality in the Bosphorus, and in particular restoration of the recreational and historic value of the Golden Horn.

- Ankara

- Foca - Yenifoca - Aliaga.

A wide-ranging information programme on the objectives of the Campaign was launched.

Meetings were arranged in many towns, with participation by the local authorities, in order to launch the Campaign.

Information about the Campaign and the planned activities was circulated to universities, interested circles and private organisations.

However, the main event in the Turkish Campaign was the organisation of the Antalya Seminar (8-11 February 1982), the aims of which were essentially:

- to present a survey of the work done, at both official and private level, to promote urban renaissance and to exchange views and ideas about solutions;

- to inform the public more fully about environmental improvement schemes.

A number of conclusions emerged about the concept of urban renaissance in Turkey:

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- urban renaissance should not be regarded as a way of creating museums in towns: on the contrary, it should assign new functions to old districts and involve them fully in the life of the community;

- local authorities must have the material, technical and legislative means of playing their part to the full;

- in many respects, the process of urban renaissance in Turkey is inseparable from the country's development process. When defining the policies and strategies of urban renaissance, therefore, it is of paramount importance to preserve a realistic approach and sufficient flexibility to adapt to local circumstances.

The Campaign in Turkey has not come to an end in 1982; it has been decided to continue the work in keeping with the Campaign objectives, in particular by organising local meetings and seminars to keep the interest of the population and the local authorities alive.

Furthermore, town plans will in future be required to provide for the protection of historic sites and monuments, in order to increase the number of tangible examples which will enhance the credibility of the process.

UNITED KINGDOM

CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

In the United Kingdom the Campaign was conducted under the aegis of a national committee chaired by Tom King, the Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services. This committee comprises 29 organisations involved with various aspects of urban life.

The broad aim was to stimulate public interest in improving living conditions in European towns and cities by exchanging information and experience both within countries and between them, and to devise future policies which would harness the energies and resources of all sections of the community towards the common aim of achieving, in the words of the Campaign slogan, "A better life in towns".

The Campaign events organised by the National Committee members and other organisations are:

27-30 October 1980
The Sports Council
Seminar in Renfrew, Scotland, on sport in areas of special need.

28-30 October 1980
The National Housing and Town Planning Council
Annual National Conference in Brighton. Papers on "Public behaviour in the environment and vandalism"; "Housing management, repairs and maintenance"; "Planning the residential environment - the European concept"; and others.

29-31 October 1980
International Union of Local Authorities
The British section's national conference in Swansea featured the Campaign, including a study tour of the Lower Swansea Valley National Demonstration Project.

12 November 1980
Royal Town Planning Institute (West Midlands branch)
Study tour of the Jewellery Quarter in Birminghan (site of a Campaign Demonstration Project).

18-19 November 1980
Housing Centre Trust
Seminar in Glasgow on the theme of rehabilitation, followed by a study tour including the two Glasgow Demonstration Projects.

20 November 1980
Royal Town Planning Institute (South Wales Branch)
Seminar in Cardiff: "Urban renaissance in the Cardiff waterfront strip - social and economic regeneration in South Cardiff".

22 November 1980
Royal Town Planning Institute (Scottish branch)
Seminar in Stirling: "Improving environmental quality in our towns and cities".

26 November 1980
Royal Town Planning Institute (Northern Irish Branch)
Seminar in Belfast: "Central area regeneration".

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2-3 December 1980
Town and Country Planning Association
National conference in London with the theme "Cities today and tomorrow".

11 February 1981
Community Projects Foundation
Seminar: "Urban renaissance: the community's contribution".

3-4 March 1981
Construction Industry Conference Centre Joint Conference (Civic Trust, Society of Industrial Artists and Designers, Landscape Institute, and Royal Town Planning Institute)
Seminar in Bath: "City landscape - concepts and continuity".

24 March 1981
Royal Town Planning Institute (Yorkshire branch)
Seminar in Barnsley on derelict land reclamation.

2 April 1981
National Council for Voluntary Organisations
One-day workshop in London: "Community initiatives in the inner city".

9-10 April 1981
The Construction Industry Conference Centre Joint Conference (Chartered Institute of Transport, Institute of Municipal Engineers, and Institution of Highway Engineers)
Conference at the University of Nottingham on the theme of the role of public transport in towns and cities in the 1980s and 1990s.

9-10 May 1981
Royal Town Planning Institute (South West branch)
Seminar in Bristol: "Conservation in Bristol and Bath".

15-17 May 1981
Royal Town Planning Institute (South East branch)
Conference in Portsmouth on urban renaissance.

16-23 May 1981
Town and Country Planning Association
International study tour of urban renewal projects in London, Birmingham, Telford and Merseyside.

26 May 1981
Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
Lecture tour of the Covent Garden National Demonstration Project.

3-5 June 1981
Royal Town Planning Institute
Annual national conference in Southport. The Campaign was featured in lectures and in a study tour of the Greater Manchester IMPACT National Demonstration Project.

5-7 June 1981
University of Cambridge Board of Extra-Mural Studies (in conjunction with Oxford Polytechnic and the Royal Town Planning Institute)
Residential course on "Planning in Europe - community involvement in the planning process".

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9-10 June 1981
Polytechnic of Central London, School of Environment
Two-day course entitled "New uses for old commercial/industrial properties for small businesses", including guided tours of some of the Campaign's Demonstration Projects in London.

10 June 1981
London Enterprise Agency
One-day international conference: "The private sector and the inner city".

29 June 1981
Royal Town Planning Institute (South Wales branch)
One-day conference in Merthyr Tydfil: "Strategy and reality - what future for the valleys?"

6-10 July 1981
National Federation of Housing Associations
Two "Heart of the City" conferences, taking the form of inquiries, in London and Newcastle.

7-10 July 1981
PTRC Education and Research Services Ltd.
The Campaign was featured during PTRC's summer annual meeting at the University of Warwick.

3-5 September 1981
Landscape Institute
The Institute's annual conference discussed the Campaign and included a theme on making landscape effective in urban situations.

5-19 September 1981
Coventry Cathedral (in conjunction with Lanchester Polytechnic and the Department of the Environment)
A fortnight of Campaign-related events in Coventry.

16-19 September 1981
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, Lisbon
Second "Save Our Cities" conference - "Community Challenge" - at Liverpool University. Main topics: education, employment, race relations and health.

17-19 September 1981
Swansea City Council (in conjunction with the Deparment of the Environment and the Council of Europe)
International seminar: "Urban renaissance - retrospect and prospect".

23-25 September 1981
Association of District Councils, Association of Metropolitan Authorities and Association of County Councils
Joint local authority associations' conference in Torquay, featuring the Campaign and including a seminar on "New life for old towns".

2-4 October 1981
Heritage Education Group (Adult Education Panel)
Conference at the University of Bristol: "Adult education and the challenge of urban renaissance".

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13-15 October 1981
National Housing and Town Planning Council
The Campaign was featured at the Council's annual conference.

9 January-21 November 1981
Department of the Environment
The Department of the Environment's touring exhibition visited London, Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow, Durham, Nottingham, Swansea, Exeter, Coventry, and Bristol.

The events covered such diverse subjects as public behaviour and vandalism, housing for the elderly, central area regeneration, community initiatives, the role of public transport, environmental education, urban landscaping and much else. Continuing activities relevant to the Campaign range from rehabilitation schemes to the use of movable gardens on small areas or urban wasteland destined for redevelopment.

All these activities are additional to the Campaign Demonstration Projects. The Department's travelling exhibition, often shown in unorthodox locations, has already been seen by over a million people. The Council of Europe itself promoted international seminars generally reflecting the themes of the Campaign.

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Durham - Good Husbandry Project

Glasgow - Woodlands Project

Greater Manchester - IMPACT Campaign

London - Covent Garden

Swansea - Lower Swansea Valley

SUPPORTING DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

ENGLAND

Eastern Region

Bury St. Edmunds - Town Trust
Ely - Maltings and Riverside Improvement Programme
King's Lynn - St. Nicholas Close Housing Scheme
Milton Keynes - New Bradwell Community Centre
Norwich - Revitalising the Magdalen Street/Colegate Conservation Area

East Midlands Region

Alfreton - Land Reclamation and Industrial Development Scheme
Eastwood - Rehabilitation of "The Buildings"
Nottingham - Bridlesmith Gate Comprehensive Restoration

Greater London

Camden - Rugby Estate Restoration Scheme
Hackney - Evering Road Pocket Butterfly Park
Hounslow - Barley Mow Workspace, Chiswick
Islington - Clerkenwell Workshops
Lambeth - Vassall Road Rehabilitation Scheme

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Lewisham - Woodpecker Road Pedestrianisation
Southwark - Hope (Sufferance) Wharf, Warehouse Conversion
Tower Hamlets - Rehabilitation of Mercers Estate
Tower Hamlets - St. Katharine Docks Development
Tower Hamlets - Spitalfields, Inner City Area Improvement

Northern Region

Newcastle upon Tyne - Byker Redevelopment
Whitehaven - Central Area Renewal

North West Region

Bury - Bury Ground and Woodfields Reclamation Scheme
Rochdale - Crawford Street Industrial Improvement Area
Trafford - Ashburton Road Landscape Demonstration Project
Warrington - Old Howley, Inner Area Redevelopment
Widnes - West Bank, Urban Renewal

South Eastern Region

Chichester - Central Area Pedestrianisation
Eastleigh - General Improvement Area Programme
Portsmouth - Mile End Conservation Area and King Street and Stamshaw General Improvement Areas

South West Region

Bristol - City Docks
Penryn - Improvement and Revitalisation of the Old Town
Poole - Conservation Area
Salisbury - Old George Mall Restoration
Swindon - Railway Village Improvement Scheme

West Midlands Region

Birmingham - Jewellery Quarter
Coventry - Urban Renewal Programme
Ironbridge - Conservation and Environmental Improvement
Stoke-on-Trent - Fenton Industrial Land Reclamation

Yorkshire and Humberside Region

Bradford - Pollard Park Improvement Scheme
Doncaster - Landscape Renewal in the Dearne Valley at Denaby
Hull - The Town Docks Museum

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh - James Court Repaving
Edinburgh - Nicholson Street Pilot Block Restoration
Glasgow - Glasgow Cross (Saltmarket) Rehabilitation

THE DURHAM CONFERENCE

In December 1981 a major conference was held in Durham (the town is one of the Demonstration Projects) to review the progress of the Campaign. The Conference was entitled "Whose town is it anyway?". Some 200 people were invited to participate. They represented the whole gamut of bodies involved in urban regeneration issues - central and local government, industry and commerce, the professions, financial institutions and the voluntary and community bodies.

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EXTRACT FROM SPEECH MADE BY TOM KING, MP, AT THE DURHAM CONFERENCE

"Focussing on the Demonstration Projects in this way has given us an excellent vehicle for achieving some of the tasks we set ouselves. By publicising them locally, nationally and internationally, and thus allowing an examination of the opportunities they were designed to develop, we have found the Demonstration Projects a most effective means of promoting interest in improving urban environmental standards. One is reminded of Ian Botham's simple advice on improving your cricket: 'Watching other players in action can teach you a lot - especially if you are prepared to talk to them and ask questions about what you see'. The power of example should not be underestimated, and certainly this message has not been lost on our friends abroad, who have taken a great interest in the British experiences brought to light by the Campaign.

Various other means have also been employed throughout the Campaign to promote its messages. For example, a large number of organisations who annually sponsor awards designed to stimulate environmental improvements have, throughout the period of the Campaign, geared their awards to schemes reflecting the theme of urban renaissance. Also, showing the importance that the National Committee attaches to both formal and informal environmental education, an urban environmental education pack has been published. This offers very valuable advice on how the skills and energies of schools and community groups - the pack's potential users - can be usefully directed to improving their local area in some way.

My department, as its contribution, has provided: a major touring exhibition; a film for general use; an explanatory leaflet about the Campaign's aims and various other publications; and some limited funds to stimulate campaign-related events. Yet, even with this battery of aids, it must be acknowledged that the response from 'the man in the street' has, to say the least, been mixed. I recognise fully that a great many will not have heard of the Campaign or its aims. However, a good number have. It is estimated that well over a million visitors have seen the exhibition in 12 locations varying from Glasgow's largest shopping centre to the magnificent Cathedral of Durham, in the city where we are gathered today....

To help meet this sort of requirement it has been decided to increase the budget available to the Small Grants Programme from April 1982. £100,000 from the Programme will be earmarked to help meet 50% of the cost of providing specialist advice, including management advice, to voluntary groups involved in setting up building rehabilitation and site clearance projects in urban areas. This will go some way towards assisting more people to play a part in shaping and caring for their surroundings. It is a very positive reponse on the government's part to the submissions made to it by the National Committee and should be recognised as a tribute to them for their efforts throughout this Campaign.

The way this 'Urban Initiatives Fund' could be administered would be through a number of regional centres set up by appropriate voluntary sector organisations. They would receive requests from community groups for advice on the viability of proposed schemes and likely sources of project finance. If required, the adviser could undertake for the group further necessary preparatory work, prior to approaching private and public funding agencies. This is a challenge to the private sector and others to come up with £100,000 to match my department's £100,000."

12. NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

a. Criteria

In order to help with the illustration of the five Campaign themes, countries were asked to designate four or five major projects along the following criteria:

- they should be selected from a full range of towns representing different problems - a major industrial town with pockets of decline; an expanding town; a town with insufficient infrastructure or residential function; the towns selected should have a sizeable population;
- they should be selected from different parts of the country in order to provide for equitable regional representation;
- the sites should be easy to illustrate, lending themselves without difficulty to illustrative materials, for example brochures, audio-visual material etc;
- they should show approaches that have succeeded and those that encounter problems;
- they should be currently in operation, but at a sufficiently advanced stage for results to be available;
- they should indicate innovative approaches rather than more traditional ones;
- they should have some relevance to experience and practice outside the country.

b. Towns

Projects have been designated in the following towns:

Austria

i. Vienna
ii. Innsbruck
iii. Braunau
iv. St. Pölten
v. Eisenstadt

Belgium

i. Brussels
ii. Antwerp
iii. Mons
iv. Ghent
v. Verviers and Dison

Denmark

i. Ringsted
ii. Frederiksberg

Federal Republic of Germany

i. Hamburg
ii. Hillesheim
iii. Karlsruhe
iv. Ettlingen
v. Wuppertal
vi. Burghausen

Greece

i. Athens (Plaka)

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Ireland

i. Wexford
ii. Dublin (Powerscourt House)
iii. Dublin (Newmarket/The Comb)
iv. Cork (Shandon)
v. Limerick (The Granary)

Luxembourg

i. Clairefontaine
ii. Old Luxembourg
iii. Grevenmacher
iv. Echternach
v. Vianden

Netherlands

i. Amsterdam
ii. Eastern Mining Area (Limburg)
iii. Enschede
iv. Leeuwarden
v. Rotterdam

Norway

i. Mosjøen
ii. Sandefjord
iii. Oslo
iv. Kristiansand

Portugal

i. Ponte do Lima
ii. Angra do Heroismo

Sweden

i. Gällivare
ii. Halmstad
iii. Norrköping
iv. Botkyrka

Turkey

i. Istanbul
ii. Ankara
iii. Antalya
iv. Foca-Yenifoca-Aliaga

United Kingdom

i. Durham
ii. Glasgow
iii. Greater Manchester
iv. Swansea
v. Covent Garden, London

Italy (1)

i. Ancona
ii. Bologna
iii. Brescia
iv. Ferrara
v. Milan
vi. Molfetta
vii. Pisa
viii. Taranto
ix. Torino
x. Alessandria
xi. Venice
xii. Genoa
xiii. Modena
xiv. Firenze
xv. Rome
xvi. Naples
xvii. Pavia
xviii. Siena
xix. Spoleto
xx. Sesto al Reghena

Spain

A. Big towns

i. Vitoria
ii. Badajoz
iii. Palma de Mallorca
iv. Barcelona
v. Tarragona
vi. Cadiz
vii. Granada
viii. Malaga
ix. Seville
x. Cuenca
xi. Leon
xii. Pamplona
xiii. Zamora

B. Middle-sized towns

i. Altea
ii. Requena
iii. Betanzos
iv. Caravaca de la Cruz
v. Aguillar de Campoo
vi. Ciudad Rodrigo
vii. Cuellar
viii. Briviesca
ix. Sos del Rey Catolico
x. Bermeo
xi. Santa Cruz de la Palma
xii. Combarro
xiii. Teruel

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(1) A provisional list submitted by the Italian National Committee.

Spain (continued)

C. Rural settlements

i. Chincilla de Monte Aragon
ii. Cati-Eppri
iii. Cornago
iv. Cudillero
v. Barcena Mayor

The above list contains the principal projects. In some countries, a whole array of secondary projects has been designated.

The main projects have been analysed and published in a recent book prepared by Mr Bernfeld, under the title of "Des villes pour vivre" (available for the moment in French only).

13. THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME

a. The international launching

This took place in Lancaster House, London on 22 October 1980 on the occasion of the 5th session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning.

b. International seminars

The International Organising Committee in collaboration with host authorities embarked upon an ambitious series of international seminars. With about 100-150 participants drawn from member states these seminars have studied in depth a number of topical issues. Their results were presented to the Berlin Conference by the General Rapporteur for the Campaign.

i. "A better life in towns" ("De Stad waard om in te leven"), Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands, 21-24 April 1981

Under the chairmanship of Mr Laan, President of the Dutch National Committee, the Seminar looked at a specific number of themes:

1. BASIC PAPER by Mr Yap Hong Seng

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS: REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS

a. Relationship between socio-cultural changes and the built environment

Papers by Prof. Gottmann (United Kingdom) and Prof. Heinemeyer (Netherlands)

b. Socio-economic changes and the built environment

Papers by Dr. Lemberg (Denmark) and Prof. Lambooy (Netherlands)

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3. PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENTS: REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS

Changes in the urban environment and care for the physical structure of towns

Papers by Prof. Müller-Ibold (Federal Republic of Germany) and Prof. Goudappel (Netherlands)

4. CONSEQUENCES FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Papers by Mr Millar (United Kingdom) and Dr. J G van der Ploeg (Netherlands)

5. SUMMARY PAPER - "Policy dilemmas for the '80s" by Frans Vonk (Netherlands)

The Seminar concluded with a study tour to some of the Dutch demonstration projects.

ii. "Social balance in towns", Norrköping, Sweden, 1-4 June 1981

Organised by the four Nordic national committees of Finland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, the Seminar, in the presence of the President of the Swedish National Committee, Birgit Fryggebo, Minister of Housing, examined a number of aspects of social balance in towns, in relation to study visits:

- "Towards a better social balance in towns and cities" by John Joven (Sweden)
- "Combatting cultural and commercial impoverishment" by Nicholas Falk (United Kingdom)
- "Increasing the influence of individuals" (1) by Georg Gottschalk (Denmark)
- "Increasing the influence of individuals" (2) by Anne Saeterdal (Norway)
- "Conditions and quality of life in towns and cities" by Markku Lankinen (Finland)
- "The function and importance of public space" by E G McCarron (Ireland)
- "Revival of public areas" by René Schoonbrodt (Belgium)
- "Function and importance of public space" by Pierre Calame (France)

iii. "Urban renaissance in older industrial areas", Swansea, United Kingdom 17-18 September 1981

Organised by the Swansea City Council, in collaboration with the United Kingdom National Committee, the Seminar looked at the problems relating to the recycling of old urban areas that had lost their traditional economic base:

- "Urban renaissance - a personal philosophy" by Jean Dethier (France)
- "Urban renaissance - a view from Wales" by Ewart Parkinson (United Kingdom)
- "Swansea and the five Campaign themes" by Maurice Howell (United Kingdom)

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- "Urban renewal in Limburg" by Mr J A M Reijnen (Netherlands)

- "Economic and social reconstruction in North Eastern France - the transition from steel" by Michel Lecavelier (France)

- "Renaissance in the Ruhr" by Dr. Ing. Phillipp-Otto Gellinek (Federal Republic of Germany)

- "The London docklands" by Reg Ward (United Kingdom)

- "Industrial renaissance" by Mr T Tokita (United Kingdom)

- "The role of local authorities - new initiatives" by Roger Warren Evans (United Kingdom)

- "Regenerate or stagnate" by Ian Gray (United Kingdom)

iv. "Physical rehabilitation and functional improvement of towns", Madrid, Spain, 19-21 October 1981

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Works and Town Planning, this Seminar brought together participants to examine the themes:

- "New life for the cities" by A A Wood (United Kingdom)

- "Towards a human dimension for the city" by F Fernandez Longoria (Spain)

- "Space and community in the rehabilitation of settlements" by S Rodriguez-Gimeno (Spain)

- "The changing functions of renewal areas" by G Piccinato (Italy)

- "Improvement of renewal areas" by J Barthelemy (Belgium)

- "Rehabilitation in Spain, from concept to completion" by J Lopez Jaén (Spain)

v. "Urban renaissance in medium-sized towns", European Cultural Centre, Delphi, Greece, 3-5 November 1981

Organised by the Greek National Committee through the Ministry of Regional Planning, Housing and Environment, Seminar participants looked at national programmes for urban renaissance in medium-sized towns, as related to the five Campaign themes, in member countries. Rapporteurs were:

- "The role of medium-sized towns in spatial development" by G Chiotis (Greece) and M Polyzou-Savaidis (Greece)

- "Programmes and projects to encourage the development of medium-sized towns:

  - "the United Kingdom example" by John Zetter

  - "the French example" by F Dissard

  - "the Greek example" by V Harissis and F Anairoussi

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- "National programmes in relation to the themes of the campaign:

  - "Improvement of the urban environment (Theme A) and rehabilitation of buildings and houses (Theme B)" by A Meyer (Switzerland)

  - "The provision of social, educational and cultural facilities, of adequate transport and inner-city employment (Theme C)" by G Sariyannis (Greece)

  - "Citizen participation (Theme D) and the role of local authorities (Theme E)" by F L Bussink (Netherlands)

vi. "Citizen participation and the role of local authorities", Vienna, Austria, 1-2 December 1981

Organised as a contribution to the Campaign by the European Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe, in collaboration with the City of Vienna, the participants examined the interrelationship between direct participation and the role of local authorities in achieving urban renaissance. Rapporteurs were:

- "The powers and responsibilities of local authorities in urban development" by Mr Schieder (Austria)

- "Public participation in urban life: recent trends and the prospects for change" by Mr Nelissen (Netherlands)

- "Participation through the local referendum" by Mr Meylan (Switzerland)

- "Cultural aspects of public participation in urban renaissance" by Mr Goodey (United Kingdom)

- "Participation in a major city" by Mr Borghorst (Federal Republic of Germany)

- "The problems of restoring a residential street" by Mr Hofmann (Austria)

- "Participation through neighbourhood committees" by Mr van den Broeck (Belgium)

- "Participation through the media" by Mr Oehler (France)

All the above seminars provided the possibility for considerable exchange of information and experience. General conclusions were drawn together at the end of each and were presented and analysed at the Berlin Conference.

The following is an extract from the speech given on the results of the seminars by Mlle Dissard, General Rapporteur, at the Berlin Conference:

"... The first observation is the degree to which the problem analyses and the wishes identified from Finland to the Mediterranean have concurred. All the seminars proceeded from an analysis of the urban crisis in broadly similar terms and all proposed similar principles to govern our efforts to promote an urban renaissance.

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The second observation is an ovation for the attitude adopted by our rapporteurs, an attitude so different from that manifest at so many of the urban planning congresses of the past decades! They elected to substitute re-examination for affirmation of established views, humility for exultation. We have recognised that we are living in an era of uncertainty. We have acknowledged that we are no longer sure of being able to apply our scientific knowledge and intellectual technologies in the interest of social and political ends. We have come to understand that the deterioration of the urban situation has been made possible by society's passivity and its incapacity to anticipate future trends and find effective ways of dealing with them. We have become aware of the fragility of our dogmas and of the ambiguous and arbitrary nature of our economic indicators.

The third observation is that we are entering a period of economic recession, demographic stagnation and less intense migratory movements. Accordingly, the future will be characterised by transformation rather than by any increase in production.

This implies that many of our planning methods are in need of revision and that efforts to halt the wastage of our resources in a time of energy crisis, to put an end to the despoliation of nature and the destruction of our heritage must assume a predominant role.

We have faith and confidence in our towns. Europe would not be able to exist without its urban areas, which serve to accommodate 70% of its population. However, our towns have been bowled over and their structures destroyed by an urban development policy based on major infrastructures, large-scale amenities and massive, standardised housing complexes. These towns no longer satisfy the demands of a civilisation which attaches increasing importance to natural surroundings, recreation, and a more satisfying use of time.

It was the aberrations of this period of quantitative growth which provided the basis for the "anti-town" debates of the 1970s.

The town, a system of social interaction, needs to develop in a physical environment imbued with the symbolic values which are essential preconditions for a sense of security, liberty and identity and for the continued generation of a culture.

Authoritarian planning, claiming to speak on behalf of the people by interpreting their needs, has missed the point, and dreams have been betrayed by economic and social reality.

The new needs of citizens are to have roots in a historic tradition, a sense of belonging to a community, and the support of networks of solidarity, with priority being given to the quality of life.

We have faith in the town as a place of encounter and exchange and the site of traditional urban functions, and we wish to see a new model of intervention which takes account of its role, configuration, and topography and restores to the town centre its historical significance.

We also want a priority place to be accorded to medium-sized towns, which are one of the stabilising forces of our urban structure. These towns provide a nucleus through which a region can express its identity and at the same time offer a historical tradition and easy access to nature.

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Our second point of consensus is a rejection of a certain type of functionalism.

Our towns are functionally sick.

The functionalist ideology which was thought to be the answer to social transformation (spread of non-independent employment, the car becoming a "sacred cow", industrialised building, and new, commercial relationships taking the place of solidarity and mutual support), has in fact resulted merely in a uniform urban landscape and an abstract set of standardised amenities devoid of any tangible relationship with places or the people living in them.

It is this functional approach which we are now rejecting. It stands accused of having led to excessive structural rigidity, of having caused town centres to be invaded by the tertiary sector and public spaces to be destroyed by misguided traffic schemes, of having reduced recreation areas to a single function and of bringing about the decline of craftsmanship.

In future, towns must not be the largely unintentional result of the sectoral logic which has reduced them to the arena where differing dictates meet and conflict: industrial change, production, traffic, public amenities. They must again accommodate a mix of functions - political, administrative, industrial, commercial, and cultural - which are complementary and also enrich the town with a symbolic value.

Moreover, it is time that public spaces, essential places for encounter and human contact, cease to be the poor relation in modern urban planning and treated as planning leftovers. Although an integral part of modernist ideology and intended to serve as a counterweight to tower blocks and horizontal lines, they have in fact been neglected, this despite their optical, psychological and functional importance for the urban environment.

Preference for large open spaces which afford no seclusion and are exposed to wind and noise should be replaced by an approach recommending the division of space into closed areas, open and closed units in alternation, and a redefinition of private and public areas to allow for a transitional stage. The creation of "urban courtyards" rather than pedestrian precincts would be a valuable instrument in this transformation ..."

14. THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW CONFERENCE BERLIN, 8-12 MARCH 1982

The Conference in Berlin was organised by the German National Committee for the Campaign, the City of West Berlin and the Council of Europe. It was held in the Reichstag. Its purpose was to present the principal results of the Campaign. It brought together over 500 participants: politicians; officials; planners and architects; journalists; representatives of citizen groups, the teaching profession and other disciplines connected with urban renaissance.

In addition to participants from nearly all member countries of the Council of Europe, delegates from the United States (mayors of six large cities), from Finland and from other international organisations, governmental and non governmental, also attended.

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The opening and closing sessions, respectively on Monday 8 March and Thursday 11 March, were the occasion for addresses by national and international Campaign personalities. The President of the German Federal Republic, Dr. Karl Carstens, the Chairman of the Ministers' Deputies of the Council of Europe, Mr D Cape, and the Secretary General, Mr F Karasek, also made statements.

The conference included reports on the five Campaign themes, discussed both in plenary and in working sessions. A parallel programme ran throughout the conference consisting of audio visual material, films, exhibitions and material on the national demonstration projects.

A Round Table with panellists on "The future of towns" was organised.

The Conference was the occasion for the award of prizes for a number of competitions organised to mark the development of the Campaign.

The Conference included two press conferences, study visits to East and West Berlin and finally the discussion and adoption of conclusions providing guidelines for future urban policy options in member countries.

President and Vice-Presidents of the Conference

The Conference was held under the presidency of Dr. Haack, Federal Minister (Raumordnung, Bauwesen und Städtebau). Some of the plenary sessions of the Conference were chaired by the Vice-Presidents of the Conference - Eduardo Merigo (Spain), Kostis Koutsopoulos (Greece) and Ulrich Rastemborski (Senator in Berlin) - and Mr Merigo gave a statement on the Campaign in the closing session.

Presidents and rapporteurs of working sessions on the Campaign themes

For each working session a President and a Rapporteur were designated by the International Organising Committee. The job of the President was to introduce the subject and generally guide the debates and sum up in the following plenary session.

The Rapporteur, on the basis of the preliminary report circulated to participants beforehand, presented the theme for which he was responsible.

Theme 1: Mr Zetter (United Kingdom), President
Mr Fahrenholtz (Federal Republic of Germany), Rapporteur

Theme 2: Professor Hämer (Federal Republic of Germany), President
Mr Barthelemy (Belgium), Rapporteur

Theme 3: Mr Kainrath (Austria), President
Dr. Nelissen (Netherlands), Rapporteur

Theme 4: Mr Laan (Netherlands), President
Mr Butenschøn (Norway), Rapporteur

Theme 5: Mr Clemmensen (Denmark), President
Mr Stungo (United Kingdom), Rapporteur

Each working session resulted in conclusions, presented to the plenary session.

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Round Table on "The future of towns"

As part of the Conference proceedings, a Round Table was held at the Akademie der Kunste, with a number of specialised panellists. This Round Table was opened to the public.

Over 400 people attended.

The panellists were: Mr Ivan Illich, Ms Helga Fassbinder, Mr Giancarlo di Carlo, Ms Kerstin Kaernekull, Mr Jacques Lesourne, Mr Jan Schaefer, Mr Neal Pierce. The Chairman of the panel was Dr. Hans Pflaumer from the Federal Republic of Germany.

The results of the international seminars

One of the papers presented at the Berlin Conference was by Mlle Dissard, General Rapporteur for the international seminars. After having attended all the seminars, she produced a summary of their principal findings. This report is published in extenso in the collected speeches of the Conference (Study No. 16).

Audio-visual presentations

The Conference also included a mass of audio-visual material prepared by national committees and by the Council of Europe. This was put on display at various places in Berlin, principally the Staatsbibliothek, the Akademie der Kunste and at the Reichstag itself. Much of this material remained on display after the Berlin Conference, and some of it circulated to member countries.

See Appendix VI for the list.

Competitions

The Conference was also the occasion for the award of prizes for various Council of Europe sponsored competitions relating to the Campaign, ie the Bordighera Cartoon Festival, the Journalists' Prize of the Council of Europe, the Film Prize, and the European Photographic Competition, organised by Europhot.

Delegations

Most members of the Conference attended as delegates on national delegations. These numbered generally from 20 to 25.

Non-member countries

A great deal of interest was shown in the Campaign by non-member countries, eg Australia, New Zealand, Canada (particularly universities). At the Berlin Conference other delegations were present from Finland, and from the United States of America. The latter delegation included mayors of the towns of Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Memphis, Chattanooga and Hartford. Mr Hudnut, Mayor of Indianapolis, was Head of Delegation and spoke at the closing session. An extract from his speech follows:

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"... in our country we are experiencing a re-awakening of public and private co-operation and mutual support which is designed to alleviate the problems that are the focus of your gathering here. Problems of unemployment, job production, manpower training and development, crime, better transit, adaptive re-use of old buildings, historic preservation, regional planning, educational opportunities, a better environmental quality, maintaining and replacing decaying infrastructures, public safety, cultural amenities, quality parks systems and so forth and so on are all part of the agenda of every American city.

We believe that at our best solutions to these problems will be found when business and government work together.

...

In city after city in America partnerships have been formed. City governments and business and labour are pooling their resources and talents in order to produce more livable cities.

...

We have come to recognise that cities historically have been the magnets for mankind and that one of the most powerful lures to the city is culture. Cities enticed the young, the talented and the ambitious with their tall towers of commerce and their thrusting smoke-stacks of industry, but it was culture - museums, galleries, orchestras, theatres, parks and so on - that helped keep the people there, and while for a time many of us forgot that lesson of history, the realisation of its truth has resurfaced in our country and all of us are working now to make certain that it is not forgotten.

...

While I have faith that American cities are on the verge of an urban renaissance we have come here to learn from you. We thank you for sharing with us an opportunity to observe. We have come to learn from you about new patterns and methods of urban revitalisation.

...

The best method of transferring such concepts is through continued communication and co-operation between local leaders in both public and private sectors. That's why we're here. To meet you and to hope for a continuing exchange of visits and ideas. Such groups as Partners for Livable Places and the National League of Cities, of which I am the immediate past-President, seek to continue this exchange. Partners for Livable Places, through the support of the German Marshall Fund of the United States, is deeply committed to a continuing dialogue. We hope to work with you on a continuing basis. We hope that the Council of Europe can co-operate with such groups in the next few years to keep our common goals alive and to foster goodwill by learning from one another, and in the meantime, until our dreams come true of an urban renaissance, we wish you all great success and thank you for your hospitality."

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Study tours

The Berlin Conference also included a number of study tours to sites in West and East Berlin and to Potsdam in the German Democratic Republic.

Conclusions

At the end of the Conference, participants adopted a number of proposals in the Conclusions of the Conference.

The principal purpose of the Berlin Conclusions, grouped around ten points, was to mark the shift in urban policies from quantitative to qualitative criteria. In a general manner they also highlighted a number of issues that had been identified during the course of the Campaign, eg the impact of social and technological change on urban policies; the effect of the economic recession and the need for tapping resources from alternative sources; policies for urban renaissance in particular types of towns or areas, eg medium-sized towns or older industrial areas; the necessity for a new approach to urban policies, with an emphasis on small-scale locally based improvements; the adaptation of open space for public use, etc.

Some of these issues have been put forward to the Committee of Ministers as proposed items for the 1983 Work Programme, in Sector 17 - Urban policy, the responsibility for which lies with the Steering Committee for Urban Policy and the Architectural Heritage (CDUP).

See Appendix VII for the Conclusions of the Conference.

The working parties on the five themes also resulted in a number of Conclusions acting as an appendix and supplementary proposals to the principal findings. These have been published by the Council of Europe (document AH-RU (82) 18).

It is worth noting also that in the final Conclusions the participants asked the Committee of Ministers "to give urban renaissance a place amongst its priorities and ensure that the Intergovernmental Work Programme reflects adequately the momentum and lessons of the Campaign".

15. PRESS AND PUBLICITY

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE

The Committee had its own specialised Working Group on Publicity with a mandate to propose strategies for publicising the Campaign nationally and internationally.

The Working Party met on a number of occasions (see chapter on "The International Organising Committee").

DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENT AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Although the bulk of the responsibility for international publicity lay with the Directorate of Press and Information, DELA had the responsibility for the production of a number of publications on the Campaign.

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a. Information Bulletin

This Bulletin, published on four occasions under the editorial responsibility of Mr Dan Bernfeld, drew together information from national committees on the development of the Campaign and included a number of specialised articles on particular aspects of urban improvement.

b. Urban renaissance study series

The following titles were published:

1. The tertiary sector in towns: Naples, Zurich, Marseilles
by Prof. Nathaniel Lichfield

2. Recent urban initiatives
by Graeme Shankland

3. Financing urban renewal
by The Centre for Environmental Studies, London

Studies 4-11 concern the individual reports for the Norrköping Seminar (see chapter on "The international programme")

12. The renaissance of older industrial urban areas
Report of the Swansea Seminar, 17-19 September 1981

13. Urban renaissance in medium-sized towns
Report of the Delphi Seminar, 3-5 November 1981

14. A better life in towns
Report of the Hague Seminar, 21-22 April 1981

15. Physical rehabilitation and functional improvement
Report of the Madrid Seminar, 19-21 October 1981

16. Berlin Conference - collected speeches

c. Brochures on the Campaign

A number of brochures, some with illustrations, were published and are still available on request

d. General documentation

For the Committee and its working parties approximately 300 working documents were published over the period 1979-82.

e. Audio-visual packages

A collection of slides and text using material from the national demonstration projects was produced, destined for children in the 7-11 year old bracket.

Also using material from the demonstration projects a video cassette was produced in collaboration with Audio Visual (Belgium). This presented the themes of the Campaign. It was available for the Berlin Conference and subsequently to national committees.

f. Book on the Campaign

A book on the Campaign, to be published commercially in English, French and German, is being prepared by Ursula Rellstab, a journalist on urban matters working for the Neue Zurcher Zeitung. The costs of publication, due in early 1983, are being met by the Council of Europe, the Swiss, Dutch and German national committees.

OTHER COUNCIL OF EUROPE COMMITTEES

Many of the committees that have made a direct contribution to the Campaign (see chapter on "Co-operation with other bodies") have also, through these contributions, given it appropriate publicity.

DIRECTORATE OF PRESS AND INFORMATION

The main responsibility for publicising the Campaign lay with the Directorate of Press and Information (DPI). The following summarises the efforts made by DPI in addition to the daily answering of requests for information about the Campaign (1):

A. PRESS

1. International events

DPI helped generate press coverage of international seminars and conferences by means of press releases, invitations to journalists etc. The first press release announcing the launching of the Campaign in London in October 1980 was sent in June 1980 to the general press (1600 addresses) and specialist press (650 addresses) in the 21 Council of Europe member countries, plus Finland and Yugoslavia. Subsequent press releases issued either to announce events or giving news of their results were sent to the specialist press only, except on the occasion of the Berlin Review Conference in March 1982. These international events were usually well covered. DPI adopted the policy of inviting two journalists at its expense to the international seminars (The Hague, Norrköping, Vienna, Madrid and Delphi) while ten journalists were invited to the Opening Conference in London and eight to the Review Conference in Berlin in March 1982 (these included five winners of the "Citizens' Europe" Prize described under C. 6 below).

2. National press correspondents

DPI's national press correspondents were periodically briefed about the Campaign and publicised it in their countries in co-operation with national committees. Their services were also used to stimulate press coverage of international events.

3. Press analysis

At the request of national committees, DPI prepared an analysis of European press coverage of the launching phase of the Campaign (Revue/Presse (81) 1). This was based on a total of 680 articles from 17 countries.

4. Feature articles

DPI's features service commissioned an article of about 1200 words from the journalist François Poulet-Mathis entitled "A new look for European towns" which was sent in 15 languages to the regional press (650 addresses).

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(1) Text submitted by DPI.

B. PUBLICATIONS

1. Council of Europe Forum

Two 20-page special sections of Forum (No 3/80 and No 1/82) were devoted to the Campaign. Offprints of these were made available in quantity to national committees in English, French, German and Italian. In addition most numbers of Forum published during the Campaign contained at least one article on some aspect of urban renaissance.

2. Brochure

DPI published a 36-page illustrated brochure "A better life in towns" in English, French and German (print run 20,000, 15,000 and 15,000 respectively). It described the Campaign themes and examples of demonstration projects. National committees constituted the main channel of distribution.

3. Campaign Newsletter

DPI allocated a certain sum for authors' fees for this Newsletter prepared by DELA.

4. Publishing contracts

As a result of contacts made by DPI at the Frankfurt Book Fair a number of commercial publishers expressed an interest in the publication and marketing of an illustrated book on the national demonstration projects of the Campaign.

C. PUBLIC RELATIONS

1. Poster

DPI commissioned the Campaign poster from Celestino Piatti, the Swiss artist. This was printed in size A2 (10,000 in French, 10,000 in English) and size AO (5,000 in English). It was distributed mainly to the national committees. In addition 5,000 size A2 and 5,000 size A1 were printed in Greek and paid for by the Greek National Committee and 1,000 size A2 were printed with no text for the Norwegian National Committee. The German, Spanish and Finnish national committees printed their own posters using the Piatti design made available by DPI.

2. Emblem

DPI held a competition for the best Campaign emblem, the winner of which was a Strasbourg artist, Philippe Poirier (see Appendix VIII).

3. Postage stamps

Postage stamps commemorating the Campaign were issued by Cyprus, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and Greece. Obliteration marks were used by the postal authorities of Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that early contact (i.e three years) must be made with national postal authorities in requesting commemorative issues.

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4. Sixth specialised Council of Europe Public Relations Seminar

The purpose of this well-attended seminar, held on 22 November 1980, was to initiate a dialogue between the experts and concerned citizens. A document containing a summary record of the discussion, press reviews, and details of participants was made available to national committees, as well as a video recording of the proceedings.

5. European Schools Day Competition

Urban renaissance was one of the themes chosen in 1981 for this annual event in which some two million school children took part from 13 countries. Prizes were awarded in Strasbourg in September 1981 and an exhibition of the winning art work was held at the Berlin Review Conference in March 1982.

6. Journalism Prize

Urban renaissance was the theme of the first "Citizens' Europe" journalism prize awarded for the best article or radio programme. The prize winners were invited to receive their prizes from the Secretary General at the Berlin Review Conference. (Total prize money was 7,500 French Francs.)

7. International Cartoon Festival of Bordighera (Italy)

Urban renaissance was the fixed theme chosen in 1981 for this annual event which the Council of Europe has sponsored since 1972. Two winners (the best Italian and the best non-Italian entries) were invited to the Berlin Review Conference to receive their medals from the Secretary General. A selection of the cartoons was exhibited in Berlin and subsequently at the Palais de l'Europe.

D. AUDIO-VISUAL

1. Film competition

DPI awarded a first prize of 10,000 French Francs for the best film on the urban renaissance theme. The 16 mm film "Sanierung in Siena", a German production, was chosen by the international jury. The second prize went to a Dutch film and the third prize to a Belgian film.

2. TV co-production

The German network Süd-West Funk (SWF) produced a film entitled "Stadtsanierung" (Urban renewal) with a subsidy from DPI. This was broadcast on SWF3 ("Europe 2000") in March 1981 and was followed up in November 1981 on the same programme by a film on the Belgian projects of Verviers and Disons.

3. Video cassettes

DPI has produced a video-cassette recording based on a series of 140 drawings and commentary on the history, problems and future of cities in Europe by the well-known artist and architect Yona Friedman. Designed primarily for schools, the cassette has been made available to the appropriate national authorities.

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4. Slide package for schools

DPI subsidised the cost of copying slides chosen by the audio-visual group of the organising Committee in sufficient quantities to make them available to national committees for further reproduction and distribution.

5. Photographic competition and exhibition

Organised in co-operation with the Council of Professional Photographers of Europe (Europhot), this competition on the urban renaissance theme attracted a large number of entries from professional photographers, photographic school students and amateurs. Prizes to the value of 80,000 French Francs were awarded, mostly in kind from private companies, but also in the form of cash prizes and medals from DPI. The best entries were mounted as an exhibition which opened in Berlin for the final Review Conference and which has since travelled. It is due at the Palais de l'Europe in autumn 1982.

6. Exhibitions

DPI's exhibition service produced exhibition material on the Council of Europe for the London Conference in 1981 and a similar exhibition together with material from European Schools Day, the journalism competition and the International Cartoon Festival of Bordighera for the Berlin Conference in March 1982.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY

There is a limit to the amount of publicity the Council of Europe can undertake and the main responsibility for publicising it lay with participating countries.

Many national committees have organised exhibitions, most of which are itinerant. Poster campaigns have taken place, stamps have been printed, a great deal of educational material has been prepared, brochures published and television and radio have covered the Campaign.

For further details see "Country reports".

The press coverage of the Campaign in member countries has been voluminous. It is also significant that press coverage of the Campaign has been accurate in presenting it as an activity of the Council of Europe, unlike the 1975 Campaign which had a great deal of press coverage but was not always associated with the Council of Europe as the initiator. One of the principal reasons for the wide coverage is that the Campaign was used by national committees as a suitable vehicle for highlighting significant developments in towns in member countries that were taking place in any case.

16. THE USE OF OUTSIDE CONSULTANTS

The International Organising Committee has had recourse to outside consultants as follows:

a. Mr Piatti (Switzerland) for the poster;

b. Mr Poirier (France) for the emblem;

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c. a report on "New urban initiatives" by the firm Shankland, Cox and Partnership (United Kingdom);

d. payment of articles for the Information Bulletin (approximately 15 authors);

e. fees for the editor of the Information Bulletin, Mr Bernfeld (France);

f. payment of articles for Forum (approximately 30 authors);

g. fees for the preparation of a booklet on "A better life in towns" by Yona Friedman (France);

h. fees for the production of audio-visual material (Audio Visual Belgium in Brussels);

i. fees for rapporteurs for the international seminars (approximately 25);

j. fees for the author of a book on the national demonstration projects, Mr Bernfeld (France);

k. fees for the author of a book on the Campaign, Mrs Rellstab (Switzerland).

17. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES

a. Within the Council of Europe

A number of committees and conferences have been closely associated with the development of the Campaign and have contributed to it.

Steering Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS)

As a direct contribution to the Campaign this Committee, in collaboration with the Scottish Sports Council, organised a seminar in Glasgow in October 1980 on "Sport and areas of special need".

Much of the discussion concerned urban areas. The seminar produced a number of conclusions relating to the contribution of sport to urban renaissance and these issues were taken up as one of the themes at the Ministerial Conference held in Spain in 1981.

Steering Committee for Population Studies (CDDE)

Study of the structure and composition of the population of urban areas in Europe

This study was carried out under the responsibility of the CDDE and was conceived in part as a contribution to the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance. The main aim of the study was to examine the structure, composition and trends of city populations with special reference to districts with high concentrations of deprived people. The study was presented at the Berlin Conference.

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Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe

This Conference was represented regularly at meetings of the Organising Committee.

A report on "Land use policy" was produced as a contribution to the Campaign and the seminar in Vienna on "Citizen participation and the role of local authorities" was organised as a contribution by the Conference, in collaboration with the City of Vienna (1-2 December 1981).

Full details appear in the chapter on "The international programme".

Parliamentary Assembly

The Parliamentary Assembly has closely followed the Campaign, chiefly through its Rapporteur of the Culture and Education Committee, Mr Pignion.

A parliamentary delegation attended the closing conference in Berlin, composed of representatives of the Culture and Education Committee and the Regional Planning and Local Authorities Committee.

Both these committees are submitting a report on the Campaign to the autumn session of the Assembly in 1982 where a debate on urban policies will take place.

European Youth Centre

As part of its programme of seminars the European Youth Centre organised a seminar on "Young people and urban renaissance" in 1981. As a follow-up to this seminar a further one was organised in Salzburg by one of the international associations affiliated to the Youth Centre.

Steering Committee for Cultural Co-operation (CDCC)

At the instigation of the CDCC 21 European towns have conducted over four years a concerted cultural policy. The idea behind the programme is to offer to other urban communities guidelines to help them resolve a certain number of common problems.

This programme, under the slogan "Your town, your life, your future", was preceded by an experimental study on the cultural development of 14 other towns in Europe. It indicated new methods for increasing participation of inhabitants in cultural matters, the planning of cultural policy, the cultural identity of the migrant worker in towns, the most efficient and innovative methods of using existing cultural infrastructure. This programme was closely associated with the Campaign.

Representatives of some of the 21 towns in the cultural programme were members of some national Campaign committees. The author of the principal study for the cultural project, Mr Goodey ("Towards a participatory culture in the built environment"), acted as Rapporteur at one of the international Campaign seminars (Vienna), and the respective organising committees have been kept mutually informed.

The interim results of the CDCC project were presented at the Berlin Conference.

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Advisory Group on Teaching Resources

A book by Mr Yona Friedman on "A better life in towns" addressed to both teachers and students, illustrating by means of drawings, with an explanatory text, the main themes of the Campaign, has been published by the Advisory Group on Teaching Resources. This book has been published in four languages and has had a good echo amongst members of the teaching profession.

European Schools Day

For two consecutive years the Campaign has been one of the themes of the European Schools Day competition, both for the art and written entries, of all age groups.

About two million school children took part in the competition each year from 13 member states and a considerable proportion of them chose to deal with the Campaign. The art entries were shown at Berlin and a number of them will form part of a travelling exhibition to be shown in schools in member states.

Nature Information Centre - DELA

One of the issues of Naturopa was devoted to the question of the natural environment in towns.

b. Intergovernmental organisations

The main intergovernmental organisations working in related fields have all responded positively to the Campaign.

i. The Group on urban problems, OECD

Regular contacts have been maintained between the Secretariat of the Campaign Committee and the OECD Group. Information from the Campaign has been fed as appropriate into some of the six projects of the OECD group and into the final synthesis report from these projects:

1. Urban public finance policies

2. Urban decline in OECD countries

3. Urban growth

4. The role of national and regional governments in urban policies

5. Conduct of urban and regional policies (joint project between Working Party No. 6 on Regional Policy of the Industry Committee and the ad hoc group, with co-ordination by the Secretariat)

6. Public and private co-operation in urban development and investment

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ii. The Commission of the European Community

The Commission presented on 14 December 1981 in Brussels the results of its "Habitat" competition, undertaken under the responsibility of the Commissioner for Social Affairs, Mr Ivor Richard, as an initial contribution to the Campaign. The film was shown at the Berlin Conference.

iii. European Parliament

The Parliament in recent months has taken an increased interest in urban improvement and a number of recommendations have been tabled to the Commission. The competent committee and secretariat have been kept fully informed of the development and the results of the Campaign and provided with documentation.

iv. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

The bulk of the urban work is carried out by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. This Committee and its sub-groups organise regular seminars and meetings on urban renewal.

The Secretariat of this Committee has been kept regularly informed about the Campaign and associated activities.

c. Non-governmental organisations

Many non-governmental organisations have asked to be kept fully informed of the Campaign

They were extremely useful both as a source of ideas and as a means of transmitting to a wider audience the objectives of the Campaign. Many of them organised conferences or events connected directly with it.

A full list of the organisations appears as Appendix IX.

The Council of Europe also arranged for, and occasionally paid for, a number of experts to take part in such related events.

d. Other countries

In addition to Finland, which established a national committee, considerable interest has been shown in the Campaign from countries outside Europe, principally Australia, New Zealand, Canada (at university level) and the United States.

The involvement of the United States has been conducted through the Council for International Urban Liaison and Partners for Livable Places, both in Washington.

The latter group arranged for a high-level delegation of mayors and other senior officials from six major American cities at the Berlin Conference.

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18. THE CAMPAIGN AS A REFLECTION OF ITS TIME

The Campaign has developed against a background of rapid and fundamental transformations of European society as a whole.

Changing attitudes about the individual, the community, ecology, the work ethic: the changing pattern of resource availability, be they natural resources, raw materials, energy, land or capital, all affect society as a whole and the pattern of life in towns.

Such changes have given to the Campaign a certain dimension and dynamic, eg concern with popular appeal, local involvement, self-help, saving of resources etc.

Coincidence with domestic developments and political interest

The Campaign has coincided with an increased focus by public authorities and the public at large on the question of the quality of existence in towns. Much of the attention in the previous Campaign, ie the European Architectural Heritage Year in 1975, was concentrated on large areas, often in towns, where often there might be very little of outstanding architectural merit but where the area as a whole, often built up over centuries, was worth saving because of its intrinsic social value.

This attention was given a wider dimension through the disruptions that were taking place in some of our big cities; through the decline of towns that had lost their traditional economic base; through an increasing segregation, particularly in towns t at were too specialised, between the living and working functions of the urban dweller; and above all there was on the part of people who lived in towns a sense of alienation from the decisions that affected the urban environment.

All these conditions constituted a climate which made the Campaign opportune and urban governmental consensus about the need for the Campaign was relatively quickly accepted.

This climate has also been conditioned by the recent disturbances and civil strife in some of the big cities in member countries.

Whether these disturbances stem from clashes between generations or races or have wider causes, such as unemployment or poor housing, they are all concerned with the quality of existence in towns.

Furthermore, it is increasingly realised by public authorities and politicians that the quality of our existence as a whole depends very much upon the quality of our immediate, often urban, physical environment.

These factors have combined to give the Campaign a political relevance that did not exist to the same extent when the idea of the Campaign was first mooted.

A pro-urban movement

The Campaign also arrived at a time when a "pro-urban" movement was beginning to take place in European society. In some, particularly heavily industrialised and populated countries, a strong anti-urban tradition had

developed in the 20th century; in the 1970s, however, this process had been reversed and there was a genuine interest in inner city life. The qualities of urban life with its variety, scope and wealth of experience were increasingly respected.

The Campaign has helped to crystallise and endorse this movement.

The way in which the Campaign has helped to mirror and identify what in any case is happening in society has given it its driving force and its strength.

The effect on the administration of the Campaign in the Council of Europe

The effect of these considerations on the organisation of the Campaign in the Council of Europe was that the main work (and difficulty) was to establish the basic machinery and put it into motion; once en route, the Campaign had its own volition and it could be carried out by a limited number of personnel. If this coincidence of interest between a Council of Europe activity and national domestic political interest had not taken place, greater resources of the Council of Europe would have been necessary and, at the end of the day, might not have been of much avail in any case.

19. PRINCIPAL RESULTS

It is possibly too early to say what are the main results.

With the relatively short time limit and inevitably restricted budgets the success of the Campaign has varied. Several aspects have been touched upon only lightly and it is unlikely that results will be seen in the immediate future. A campaign by its very nature implies a short, intensive effort, while it takes time to influence the system of administration, the general conditions affecting urban life and the physical environment. There is no one definition of what makes a good urban environment, for instance.

The Campaign varied from country to country. Some countries were very quick off the mark, others less so. Some national committees were effective, meeting regularly, initiating and stimulating many schemes; others met infrequently etc. Above all, it is difficult to identify what would have happened had the Campaign not taken place and, mutatis mutandis, whether an intensive public debate in the press and elsewhere about the quality of urban life was due directly to the Campaign.

This having been said, the Campaign has had an undoubted impact on a number of developments in member countries.

1. The level and intensity of debate about urban issues has been raised. There is a greater understanding of the diversity of urban problems and greater information about them. This is reflected chiefly through articles in the press, through media coverage and assorted publications, and also in the activities of many small local urban renaissance committees that were established.

2. There is a wider sense of involvement of the urban citizen in the quality of his own surroundings. In many places effective co-operation between local administrations and users has developed. A sense of co-operation, participation, information, advice, involvement, joint responsibility has replaced earlier paternalistic approaches.

3. Some national committees, either directly or indirectly, established themselves as a form of urban ombudsman or advisory service. This function is continuing in some countries.

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4. Some national committees acted as channels for the expenditure of considerable funds on urban initiatives of all sorts. Although this has come to an end with the official end of the Campaign, a number of national urban funds have been created to promote and support improvement schemes in addition to sums of money that might otherwise be available under different sectoral policies. In some countries there is an increased allocation of national resources to the resolution of urban problems.

5. Many small scale, often non-official, local initiatives have been encouraged. The Campaign has provided a flexible framework within which people have been stimulated to start their own projects. Great emphasis has been laid on small, simple projects that provide an immediate solution. There are fewer grandiose plans that never see the light of day and more actual, although modest, schemes that produce visible results.

6. Injection of capital from the private sector has increased. In some countries a considerable amount of money has been spent by the private sector in associating itself with urban improvements.

7. The issue of urban improvement has been developed into a major political dimension. Conferences for example on urban renaissance have a political ingredient that they did not used to possess.

20. FOLLOW-UP TO THE CAMPAIGN IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

One of the principal results of the Campaign within the Council of Europe was the creation of a new sector in the Intergovernmental Work Programme, ie Sector 17, on urban policy.

The responsibility for this programme lies with the newly created Steering Committee on Urban Policy and the Architectural Heritage (the CDUP). This Committee therefore takes over the responsibilities of the Organising Committee for the Campaign, and it has as its principal responsibility to ensure that the results of the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance, and indeed the earlier campaign on the architectural heritage (European Architectural Heritage Year 1975) are not lost.

The first results of the Campaign have been expressed within the 1982 Work Programme at, or principally through, the organisation of two conferences, one in London and one in Strasbourg. The London Conference, 19-21 October 1982, is concerned with self-help and community development in towns, one of the main features identified during the Campaign. The Conference in Strasbourg, 8-10 December 1982, will be concerned with rehabilitation, one of the principal themes of the Campaign and the idea of the Conference is to examine the relationship between rehabilitation of housing as against new construction, to look at the particular problems of suburbs, a problem particularly acute in some member countries, and finally it will look at the better use of open space.

The 1983 Work Programme will pick up other issues identified during the Campaign, ie the impact of social and technological change on urban policies; the effect of the economic recession, and the need for tapping resources from alternative sources; the necessity for a new approach to urban policies with an emphasis on small-scale, locally-based improvements and the adaptation of open space for public use.

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Another possible element of the Work Programme in 1983 will be the preparation of a new urban charter or declaration building upon the conclusions of the Berlin Conference and the results of the Campaign into a series of proposals on a new approach to urban planning, the whole text being discussed and possibly adopted at a conference in France in 1984. The desire of the national committees that the CDUP should continue the exchange of information about urban policies is also reflected in the Work Programme. The CDUP is asked to extract the maximum amount of material from the national demonstration projects and ensure that an urban "newsletter" is published in 1983 and thereafter. The Work Programme also looks at the particular requirements of the young in towns, notably through an activity on urban renaissance and curricula in primary schools. The programme also reflects the interest shown in the Campaign by non-member countries, principally the United States, and in 1983 there will be a conference at Ditchley Park on the exchange of urban experience between the United States and Europe. A proposition also is to prepare an international exhibition drawing on the audio-visual material presented at Berlin and to present this in a member country, possibly in 1984 following the model of the successful European cultural exhibitions.

Finally there are a number of activities which explore some of the common ground between the two sectors represented in the CDUP, ie the inter-relationship between conservation and urban management and urban renaissance and the architectural and planning professions.

The Parliamentary Assembly, having closely followed the Campaign throughout its course, is holding a debate on it at its autumn session, September/October 1982, in itself a follow-up. The outcome of this debate is likely to result in further proposals to the Committee of Ministers for ingredients in the urban Work Programme, and in this respect the Committee of Ministers is reminded of the wish expressed by the participants of the Berlin Conference, who in the Conclusions asked that the Committee of Ministers "give urban renaissance a place amongst its priorities and ensure that the Intergovernmental Work Programme reflects adequately the momentum and lessons of the Campaign".

21. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

Future campaigns of the Council of Europe might benefit from some of the findings of the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance.

1. The need for a flexible administrative and financial apparatus within the Council of Europe

A campaign by its very nature is a dynamic, rapidly evolving affair. If it is to take on new ideas, events and activities stimulated by national programmes, themselves of relatively short duration, it has to enjoy a flexible administrative and financial support.

Financially, the Campaign benefitted within the Council of Europe budget from an overall envelope within which the Organising Committee was free to adjust its priorities as it saw fit, without constant recourse to the Committee of Ministers whenever the original work programme had to be changed, as was often the case.

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The Committee itself was an ad hoc committee directly dependent upon the Committee of Ministers, with clear, uncomplicated reporting lines. It could take decisions that could be quickly implemented and it had a liberty of action, within its financial ceiling, that responded well to the moving ground of an international campaign over a short, hectic period. It was not encumbered by statutory requirements of consultation with many other committees or parent bodies. The apparatus was not top heavy.

Such flexibility is an essential part in the success of any campaign.

2. Necessity for a preliminary report

Between the original call for the Campaign in 1976 and the decision of the Committee of Ministers to go ahead in 1978, a number of groups, mainly sub-groups of the CDAT and other interested bodies, were asked to consider the best way of organising it.

All recommendations were subsequently drawn together into a single programme, submitted to the Committee of Ministers after endorsement by the appropriate Steering Committee.

These recommendations covered the type, concept, practical organisation, budget, timetable and other aspects of the Campaign over its future development (CM/78/200).

Such a preliminary report is of great value as the Campaign develops.

3. The crucial importance of natio al committees

The Council of Europe itself would not be in a position to run a campaign without the full support of committees in member countries responsible for the conduct of national programmes.

These committees, chaired at high, often Ministerial level with a broad representative membership, and in some countries established outside existing national administrations, met frequently during the course of the Campaign and had great autonomy in its development.

The main role of the Council of Europe was to ensure adequate co-ordination of national efforts, the definition of an overall concept, the supply of information between national committees and the injection into the national machinery of relatively few but well-prepared or organised brochures, seminars, publications and international events.

The most important single step therefore in the conduct of a campaign is the creation of an adequate national network which, once a certain point is reached, can virtually take off on its own account with minimum prodding from the Council of Europe itself.

4. Timing and coincidence with domestic interest

If a campaign is to be successful, its timing is crucial. It must coincide with genuine current domestic political interest if it is to have an impact.

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In the chapter concerned with "The Campaign as a reflection of its time", it was suggested that the Campaign coincided with the development of a "pro-urban" movement; a generally-recognised public need to give a greater human dimension to urban life; the urgent requirement to seek remedies for a mass of urban problems, problems which culminated in 1981 in major civil disturbances in many big towns.

The Campaign was relevant.

Coincidence of interest also militates in favour of a flexible period for a campaign. There have been many "Years" designated by international agencies. The Committee of Ministers itself, following recommendations made to it by the Secretariat, decided that instead of designating a calendar year for the event, a campaign should be organised, ie either shorter or longer than a year depending upon the amount of government interest.

This was motivated, not just by an awareness of the risk of public cynicism about the plethora of "years" (and if a campaign is to be successful it depends ultimately upon being well received, understood and respected by the public), but also by the realisation that urban preoccupations were not a temporary affair. Problems in cities were not going to go away overnight as a result of one year.

If, therefore, future campaigns are to be conducted, consideration should be given to its being run over an indeterminate period, not necessarily strait-jacketed within a strict time limit.

5. The importance of information

Even though the Campaign was intended to promote shifts in the ideology that had hitherto dominated urban policy, it mainly concentrated on exchange of information.

Countries were not particularly interested in trying to define some overall "European" urban policy but more in learning from each other about how urban problems were tackled.

One of the most important roles of the Council of Europe was thus to ensure a regular and comprehensive supply of information between member countries.

Indeed there came a point when delegates to the International Committee insisted that no further initiatives should be undertaken and that the bulk of the effort should be directed towards a digestion and exploitation of the wealth of information and experience that had already been amassed. This is still very much the case, on the eve of the development of an urban programme under the CDUP, ie the requirement to exploit the lessons of the Campaign and the mine of information contained in it.

Future campaigns should therefore try to devise ways for exploiting lessons and results. All seminars should have a rapidly produced publication of main conclusions. Audio-visual material prepared should be properly exploited. (For instance, national committees prepared at great expense and effort a vast amount of material for the Berlin Conference. Although this was appreciated by Conference participants it was not put on display sufficiently afterwards.)

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6. The Campaign as a vehicle and a catalyst

Rather than try to define an overall structure, the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance acted as a vehicle for other organisations and groups working towards the same end. The Campaign thus gave many groups a legitimacy and publicity that otherwise they might not have had.

This sort of symbiosis is of mutual benefit. The Campaign benefitted because a number of outside events, not necessarily originally conceived as part of the Campaign, were nonetheless associated with it, under its umbrella and, mutatis mutandis, such events were richer through their association with an international movement.

Campaigns therefore should be seen as much in terms of their catalyst and stimulating value rather than as an overall apparatus seeking to promote or reject programmes according to some predetermined doctrine. It does not matter if many arguments, discussions and conclusions are advanced during the course of a campaign which conflict with some of its goals. The main objective should be to stimulate debate rather than agreement.

7. The need to concentrate on small-scale initiatives

It is necessary in campaigns to have a practical illustration of the themes. Hence the designation of demonstration projects, some of considerable dimension.

However, in a period of drastically reduced public expenditure, some projects might not see the light of day and many national committees preferred to concentrate upon small-scale initiatives, relatively simple to conceive and easily visible.

Future campaigns could therefore concentrate on a large number of small, practical, effective projects, rather than on a limited number of lavish programmes.

22. CONCLUSION

The impact of the Campaign owes a great deal to the investment and determination of the national committees and to its relevance to some of the current preoccupations and domestic political interest in member countries.

It was governed by a spirit of involvement; co-operation and partnership; informed debate and environmentally-conscious reform, the reflection of which will probably not be visible in the immediate future.

It was a campaign of setting examples; of stimulating efforts and highlighting problems and policies. It established a framework within which governments could concentrate on their own preferences and priorities.

Although strictly non-dirigiste in character, it identified, particularly in its closing stages, a new, simple, coherent, common approach to urban policies, emphasising human rather than material criteria.

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The principal challenge now is two-fold.

The first is to digest and exploit the effort that has already been made. The national committees, through their demonstration projects, through their focus on urban initiatives of all sorts, have started a process and assembled a mass of information that the committees of the Council of Europe, and particularly the Steering Committee for Urban Policy and the Architectural Heritage, should review and further develop within their own work in the future.

The second challenge is for governments to ensure that urban renaissance, although the official Campaign has come to an end, remains a governmental preoccupation of major importance in the 1980s.

A P P E N D I X I

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE OF THE
EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN FOR URBAN RENAISSANCE

(AT-RU)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

DECISION No. CM/89/261078

1. Name of committee: Organising Committee of the Council of Europe Urban Renaissance Campaign (AT-RU)

2. Type of committee: Committee of Experts

3. Source of terms of reference: Committee of Ministers

4. Duration of terms of reference: June 1982

5. Terms of reference:

a. To organise, conduct and co-ordinate the Council of Europe campaign on urban renaissance.

b. To take all necessary steps in consultation with appropriate national bodies to ensure the campaign has maximum impact in participating countries.

c. To advise on the criteria for the selection of national demonstration projects and to ensure that a European programme of such projects is established, co-ordinated in a coherent manner and fully exploited and to make proposals on demonstration projects, international and national meetings and seminars.

d. To advise on the necessity of and, where appropriate, to help organise any meeting/seminar/round table that might be held on a theme of the campaign.

e. To keep under review the progress of the campaign and make recommendations on any new themes or changes in themes that might be warranted as a result of the campaign's progress.

f. To ensure in collaboration with the Secretary General that proper consultation is established with other Council of Europe bodies, appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organisations and national institutions working on the subject of urban renaissance.

g. To advise on the inclusion of related activities into the Council of Europe Work Programme and in the light of the results of the campaign, into the 2nd Medium-Term Plan (1981-1985).

h. To take the necessary steps in association with the Secretariat, of the Council of Europe, to ensure maximum exploitation and dissemination of the results of the campaign.

i. To advise on and if appropriate help organise the launching and closing conference of the campaign.

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Note

The Committee is empowered:

- to authorise publications connected with the campaign

- to take decisions by voting on the admission of observers notwithstanding paragraph 5 of Resolution (76) 3

6. Steering committees engaged in related activities: CDRM, CDDS, CDSN, CDPC, CDCC, CDAS

7. Terms of reference based on the annual programme of activities: Activity 17.2A,1

8. Terms of reference derived from a convention: -

9. Membership of the committee

a. States whose governments are entitled to appoint members:

all member states

b. Number of members which each government is recommended not to exceed:

two

c. Number of persons per state whose expenses will be borne by the Council of Europe budget:

One (this figure being raised to two in the case of the state which has designated the member elected Chairman of the committee)

d. Qualifications desirable in members:

Persons exercising high responsibilities in urban renaissance matters (senior officials, or experts, and persons associated with the national organisation of the campaign)

e. The Assembly will be invited to send representatives: (up to two)

10. Observers: Finland, Yugoslavia

UN/ECE, OECD, EC Commission, Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe

11. Transitional notes: None

A P P E N D I X II

BACKGROUND TO THE PROPOSAL TO ORGANISE A CAMPAIGN ON URBAN RENAISSANCE

The idea of a future campaign in Europe on urban renewal was first put forward at the third session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning, Bari, 21-23 October 1976. In Resolution No. 2 of the conference, the Ministers proposed that a European campaign on urban renewal be organised and that 1980 be designated as "European Year of Urban Renewal" (1).

This wish was repeated in Resolution 5 in which the Ministers asked the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to instruct the competent committee "to study the possibility of organising in 1980 a European Year of Urban Renewal" (1).

The initiative for this Bari proposal came from the Netherlands delegation and in particular from Mr J N L Schaefer, Dutch Minister of Housing (2).

- The Committee of Senior Officials, Strasbourg, 14-15 March 1977

At this meeting the committee confined itself to the identification of the most important aspects of a campaign, selecting citizen participation as a particularly important issue and that every effort be made to encourage citizens to be involved with all matters concerning the improvement of their immediate built environment. (See report of meeting CMAT/HF (77) 10 pages 4.5).

- The Steering Committee for Regional Planning and the Architectural Heritage (CDAT), Strasbourg, 16-18 March 1977

At this stage the steering committee had not been officially requested by the Committee of Ministers to pronounce on the campaign; it nonetheless discussed the matter informally.

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(1) See final resolutions of the Bari Conference CEMAT (76) 6.

(2) See report of the conference pages 87-90 for the views of the Dutch delegation and pages 90-91 for the ministerial discussions concerning the proposal.

At this meeting, the steering committee felt that:

1. The date of the campaign should be postponed from 1980 to 1985;

2. The scope of the campaign should be widened. Urban renewal in itself was too near the themes of the 1975 EAHY campaign; it should be widened to include the social, cultural and human aspects of a whole programme of urban recovery as part of overall territorial planning;

3. That if the Committee of Ministers agreed that there should be such a campaign in 1985, the Committee of Senior Officials of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning should be asked to recommend that their Ministers adopt a theme for their 1980 plenary ministerial session that was closely related to the theme(s) of a future campaign on urban recovery.

/The minority view of the steering committee about the campaign was expressed by the Dutch delegation, who wished the date of 1980 to be maintained./

Subsequent to the above two discussions on the campaign, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has discussed it on two occasions: the first was at their 267th meeting (14-24 March) where the deputies postponed discussion, pending the submission of a Secretariat memorandum on the subject, and at their 272nd meeting (6-8 June) which gave rise to the decision and terms of reference to the CDAT which appear as Appendix I.

The CDAT and the terms of reference

The steering committee considered that the most appropriate way of fulfilling the terms of reference addressed to it by the Committee of Ministers was to create a working party that would in turn examine in detail all the aspects of a future campaign.

This working party was duly established by the Bureau of the steering committee at its meeting on 6-8 July 1977 (CDAT/Bur (77) 4 p.2) and composed of five members of the steering committee (heads of the French, British, Italian, Dutch and German delegations).

The working party met twice in the inter-sessional period between the plenary meetings of the CDAT, namely 1 December 1977 and 1 February 1978 (see reports of meetings CDAT-BU (77) 5 rev and CDAT-BU (78) 1). The recommendations of the working party were examined and adopted by the Bureau of the CDAT at its meeting on 2-3 February 1978 and subsequently by the plenary steering committee itself at its meeting on 1-2 June 1978.

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A P P E N D I X III / A N N E X E III

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Mr Richard HARTLEY, Secretary of the Committee, Division of Regional Planning, Monuments and Sites

A P P E N D I X IV / A N N E X E IV

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PRESIDENTS DES COMITES NATIONAUX

Presidents of National Committees/Présidents des Comités Nationaux

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UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME UNI: Rt Hon Tom KING, MP, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, London

A P P E N D I X V

DECLARATION OF HEADS OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

22 October 1980
Lancaster House, London

On Wednesday, 22 October 1980, the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance was launched by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe in Lancaster House, London.

To mark the event the presidents of the national committees met, also in Lancaster House, on 22 October 1980.

Arising from the meeting, the presidents of the national committees made the following statement:

"The decision of the Council of Europe to organise a European-wide campaign for urban renaissance is a bold venture to address some of the most pressing problems affecting urban society, now and in the immediate future. It comes at a time when a great deal of criticism has been levelled at the way our towns are functioning and when the conditions of life in them, for many countries, are deteriorating. It is an opportune, comprehensive and sustained commitment to maintain and improve the quality of existence of the people of Europe, and is consistent with the humanistic, cultural and democratic vocation of the Council of Europe.

THE CHALLENGE

In a time of rapid social change and conflicting pressures it is more than ever crucial, in towns, to strengthen their physical environment; provide a wide range of facilities, services and jobs close to and convenient for people; save energy and other important resources; promote racial integration and above all, bring about participation and a strong sense of community.

The European Campaign for Urban Renaissance will focus on and endorse these goals through the examination of the following principal themes:

Theme 1: Policies for improving urban environmental quality

Theme 2: Policies for the rehabilitation of existing and older buildings, housing and areas.

Theme 3: Policies for the provision of social, educational and cultural facilities and amenities, transport facilities and employment opportunities

Theme 4: Methods and policies for achieving community consciousness and public participation

Theme 5: The role of local authorities, local authority services and urban management.

The campaign is thus a major focus on towns aimed at promoting a healthier, more balanced and integrated organisation of urban life for all citizens, irrespective of their cultural and social background or origin. It reflects the conviction that a town can and should be a place where human potential can be fully developed.

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OBJECTIVES

The presidents of national committees agree that the general objectives of the campaign are:

- to awaken the interest of the public, individuals and associations, and promote their involvement and their direct participation in the improvement of living conditions in towns;

- to exchange experience and information inside countries and between them on the solutions and mechanisms for the improvement of urban living;

- to encourage reflection and discussion about the town and its role in present and future European society;

- to encourage the application of current legislation aimed at improving urban life, and to support new legislation consonant with the aims of the campaign;

- to increase the share of national resources allocated to the resolution of urban problems and the refining of urban management techniques; and to examine the various mechanisms for increasing the finance available for schemes to improve urban life.

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

The national demonstration projects will be one of the main vehicles for highlighting the themes of the campaign.

They will help to clarify some of the main problems encountered in urban improvement and will identify some of the priorities for urban policies in future.

Countries are encouraged to exchange information about the projects, particularly through the organisation of visits.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME

The presidents of national committees wish to thank the countries of Austria, Greece, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden, together with Denmark, Finland and Norway for their invitations to act as hosts for major international seminars and conferences during the period of the campaign.

THE APPEAL

Above all, the campaign demands a high level of community participation and involvement.

If it is to be successful, the campaign must enlist the sympathy and direct support of governments and public authorities at all levels, parliaments, media, educational establishments, citizen associations, professional bodies, federations of employers and employees, and the public as a whole.

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Internationally, all the major international governmental and non-governmental organisations are asked to take all appropriate steps to co-operate and participate in the campaign.

In this respect, the recent decision of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to include in its second Medium-Term Plan (1981-85) a new sector on urban policies is a significant and welcome initiative.

The results of the campaign should be reflected within the work programme of this new sector.

MONITORING THE CAMPAIGN

To review its progress, the presidents of national committees express a wish to meet again, within the administrative framework of the Council of Europe, during the course of the campaign.

THE CAMPAIGN AS A POINT OF DEPARTURE

To ensure that the impact of the campaign is not lost, the presidents of national committees request that consideration be given by the International Organising Committee to the preparation of a major statement which would draw together the results of the campaign, for adoption at the closing conference to be held in Berlin early in 1982.

A P P E N D I X VI

AUDIOVISUAL PRESENTATIONS

Berlin Conference

Council of Europe Film Competition

Presentation of the award-winning films on urban renewal

1. 1st prize: "Urban renewal in Siena"
bureaucracy is like a caterpillar

German-Italian co-production
Thomas Sprengel and Cinzia Torrini

16 mm - 50 minutes

2. 2nd prize: "What's happening to our cities"

for the Dutch National Committee of the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance,

Jan Vrijman

16 mm - 40 minutes

3. 3rd prize: "Out of harm's way"

Human aspects of urban living,

Frans de Medts, Belgium

16 mm - 22 minutes

4. The Council of Europe and the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance

Audiovisual presentation

5. Life in the Town of Tomorrow

Video recording of the specialised seminar held by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 22 November 1980

Umatic - 20 minutes

6. A Better Life in Towns

Video film by the Council of Europe with material from the national demonstration projects of the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance

VHS - 12 minutes

7. A Better Life in Towns

Slide package prepared by the Council of Europe on Urban Renaissance for use in schools

8. EUROHABITAT

Multivision by the Commission of the European Communities on the prize-winning communities in the European Competition

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9. Austria

"Urban renewal, why and how?"

Video - 15 minutes

10. Denmark

Urban renewal

Teaching materials for overhead projector

11. Denmark

"Urban renewal, why and how?"

16 mm - 20 minutes

Federal Republic of Germany

12. "Housing is dwelling - dwelling is staying"

Film by the Internationale Bauaustellung
Berlin GmbH (IBA)
16 mm - 30 minutes

13. "What's to be done? One does what he can, the other helps him"

A self-help project in Berlin by Toni Sachs Pfeiffer and Sabine Reinhold

VHS-Video - 90 minutes

Commissioned by the North German Broadcasting Corporation

France

Three video films commissioned by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Housing by Anne Papillault and Jean-F Dars

14. "City rights"

Revitalisation of an industrial town: planning and intervention by the residents

VHS - 31 minutes

15. "Right to look"

Revitalisation of an industrial town: second phase

VHS - 32 minutes

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16. "You want me to help you?"

Handicapped children change their quarter

VHS - 35 minutes

Great Britain

17. "A better life in towns"

Video film for the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance commissioned by the British National Committee

VHS

18. "The Lower Swansea Valley"

Improvement of an industrial landscape

VHS-Video

Ireland

19. "The demonstration projects of the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance"

Audio-visual presentation

Netherlands

Films commissioned by the Dutch National Committee

20. "A look at urban renewal"

The development of cities during the centuries, a general introduction: the example of Amsterdam

16 mm - 10 minutes

21. "The town is regaining its composure"

Urban renewal in the Netherlands

16 mm - 18 minutes

22. "Words and deeds"

Rotterdam: complicated urban renewal is made possible through special administrative procedures

16 mm - 10 minutes

23. "We're staying"

10 years of residents' initiatives in Leeuwarden

16 mm - 10 minutes

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24. "The lessons of the De Laares neighbourhood"

The role of residents and the community in the community in the urban rehabilitation process

16 mm - 10 minutes

25. "Black turns into green"

The eastern mining region after the closing down of the mines

16 mm - 10 minutes

Switzerland

26. - Wohnstrassen -

Audio-visual presentation for the exhibition, Verein (Pro) wohnliche Strassen

Norway

27. "Urban living and environment"

VHS - 45 minutes

28. Revitalisation of backyards in Oslo

16 mm - 15 minutes

Federal Republic of Germany

Video films commissioned by the Senator für Bau- und Wohnungswesen

29. "We used to play on the street"

A low-traffic court at Klausener Platz

VHS - 32 minutes

30. "Silencer at work"

A low-traffic court at Klausener Platz

VHS-Video - 30 minutes

31. "A driver's confessions"

Views and prejudices of a driver

6 minutes

"Children in the street"

Observations in Seelingstrasse

VHS-Video - 7 minutes

A P P E N D I X VII

CONCLUSIONS

Review Conference

Berlin (West)

8-12 March 1982

Since their origin, European towns have been the principal places for the development of our civilisation. The town was and remains an economic and cultural centre, a meeting place and a source of a strong sense of community.

Profound changes in the economic and social structure of every European country have affected the physical and functional structure of towns and have generated serious social tensions within them. They have become places where the conflicts of society have their most visible expression.

This situation requires firm and clear policies if European towns are to have a viable future.

Towns are living and complex organisms. Each has its own character and opportunities, deriving, amongst other factors, from its size and location. However, throughout Europe there is a large degree of consensus in the search for improvement, based on common principles.

The activities of the European Campaign for Urban Renaissance, launched and conducted by the Council of Europe, have highlighted ten central requirements if "A better life in towns" is to be achieved.

Participants at the International Review Conference of the Campaign, held at the Reichstag in Berlin (West) from 8 to 12 March 1982, adopted these requirements in the form of Conference conclusions, as follows :

1. **The importance of towns in European society is undeniable and irreversible**

Towns should continue to inspire human aspiration and provide successful conditions for community life. They should provide good living conditions for their inhabitants and remain centres of cultural and economic vitality.

Towns, whatever their size, also play an important role in the economic and social life of their surrounding areas. Affirmative action needs to be taken to maintain this role, whilst avoiding harmful effects on agricultural and forest land.

2. **A human dimension must be the dominant factor in the management and development of towns**

Towns need to maintain a physical environment which provides a feeling of security and identity for their inhabitants.

Intervention should be sensitive. It should respect the social and physical fabric and traditions, recognise the significance of the neighbourhood, and create possibilities for the realisation of the specific ideals and purposes of groups and individuals.

Gradual, small-scale projects should replace large single-purpose schemes. They would be less disruptive and lead to a more even distribution of the benefits of new development and the maintenance of urban variety and identity.

3. **Greater public participation in decision-making is an urgent priority in urban affairs**

Decisions about the renewal of towns and the quality of the urban environment should be formulated and carried out according to the wishes and interests of residents.

One of the aims of public participation is greater social equality ; in order to avoid the opposite effect, action needs to be taken to seek out the views of underprivileged groups.

Public participation requires facilities and resources, time, funds and assistance. Citizen groups must have access, through qualified professionals put at their disposal, to the know-how and expertise necessary for a fruitful dialogue with other persons and institutions affecting the town.

Public participation requires a responsible co-operation with politicians, administrators and experts, leading to a higher degree of mutual understanding.

4. **The role of local authorities in urban improvement should be strengthened**

Within the context of overall national policies, local authorities are the organisations best placed to deal in a comprehensive manner with the growing complexity of urban life. They should be ensured the resources to pursue effectively their tasks.

Administrative structures should be re-examined with a view to decentralise decision-making. However decentralisation is not a goal in itself ; close co-operation between local politicians, officials and neighbourhood organisations needs to be developed.

5. **Adequate housing needs to be provided in towns**

Housing, of an acceptable standard and at affordable prices, should be made available, particularly to those in most need, either through new construction or through the renewal of older housing and neighbourhoods in accordance with changing requirements.

Where housing rehabilitation is required, it should be undertaken with a priority for keeping existing residents in the area, thus preserving the existing social network.

Priority should be given, in state assistance for urban renewal, to the most deprived residential areas. To this effect, the co-operation of residents needs to be enlisted and emphasis should be placed on the continued maintenance of properties.

6. **Rehabilitation is essential because the building stock is a major resource**

In the renewal of urban areas, priority should be given to rehabilitation of housing rather than to new development.

The purpose of rehabilitation is to retain the capacity of the building stock to serve society in a useful manner. At a time of considerable shifts in the functions of European towns, stress should be placed on finding new and economic uses for old buildings, whilst respecting their character. The regeneration of under-used urban land can bring new vitality into the life of towns.

The protection of the architectural heritage, permitting the citizen to rediscover a pride and a sense of continuity in his town, would be considerably reinforced through its integration into the process of urban change.

7. **Urban environmental improvement promotes a sense of identity, restores self-confidence and aids social and economic regeneration**

Many opportunities for improving the urban environment remain to be taken, one of the most important being the protection of open spaces, essential as meeting places and as elements in an enhanced urban design. Tree planting and the sensitive design of small-scale improvements and landscaping help to increase the enjoyment of people in urban living.

For the health and well-being of citizens, noise, fumes and physical danger in the environment should be combatted. The "domestication" of the private car is such an example, as is the routing of heavy lorries.

The development of low-cost and efficient public transportation is a prerequisite for reducing car traffic. It is necessary in order to protect towns from disruption ; secure a reasonable system of communication ; and enable residents and pedestrians to reclaim streets for other uses.

8. ***Towns need to be maintained as centres of economic activity***

The provision of employment possibilities should be one of the principal objectives of urban policies.

Large-scale industrial and service activities may disturb the urban environment. In the future, a concentration in areas not explicitly determined for such activities and dependence on a few large employers therefore should be discouraged.

Urban policies should encourage the creation of small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly locally-based activities, directly serving the neighbourhood and highly specialised activities consequent upon recent technological developments.

9. **The provision of community facilities is an essential element in improving the quality of urban life**

Community facilities in renewal areas should be small-scale and usable for a variety of functions by a variety of groups. Such facilities can often use existing buildings but they need room and resources for self-administration.

The provision of social and cultural community facilities in underprivileged areas can improve considerably the quality of urban life for minorities and help prevent problems for the elderly and the young.

10. **The achievement of these goals will require the reallocation of resources**

For the improvement of towns, public expenditure alone is insufficient ; additional resources from the private sector must also be tapped.

Government and local authorities should not only encourage but also establish the framework for such investment, and take all necessary steps to avoid property speculation.

Resources have to be transferred to rehabilitation and improvement. Resources should also be channelled to community organisations and residents associations, so that their knowledge can be used and they can thus take an active part in urban improvement, particularly through self-help schemes.

Follow-up

It is important that the above requirements be matched and followed up by appropriate programmes and action. In this respect, the Conference participants specifically request that :

a. **Member countries of the Council of Europe**

National and local administrations for urban policies are asked to ensure that appropriate legislative, administrative, technical and financial means are made available in order to apply the results and lessons of the Campaign.

b. **The Council of Europe**

The ***Committee of Ministers*** is asked to give urban renaissance a place amongst its priorities and ensure that the Intergovernmental Work Programme reflects adequately the momentum and lessons of the Campaign.

An appeal is also made to the ***Parliamentary Assembly*** and other organisations within and associated with the Council of Europe to continue to support urban renaissance as significant items in their work.

c. **International organisations in Europe**

International organisations in Europe, both governmental and non-governmental, are asked to continue their support for the Campaign and take note of its principal results and lessons.

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CONCLUSION

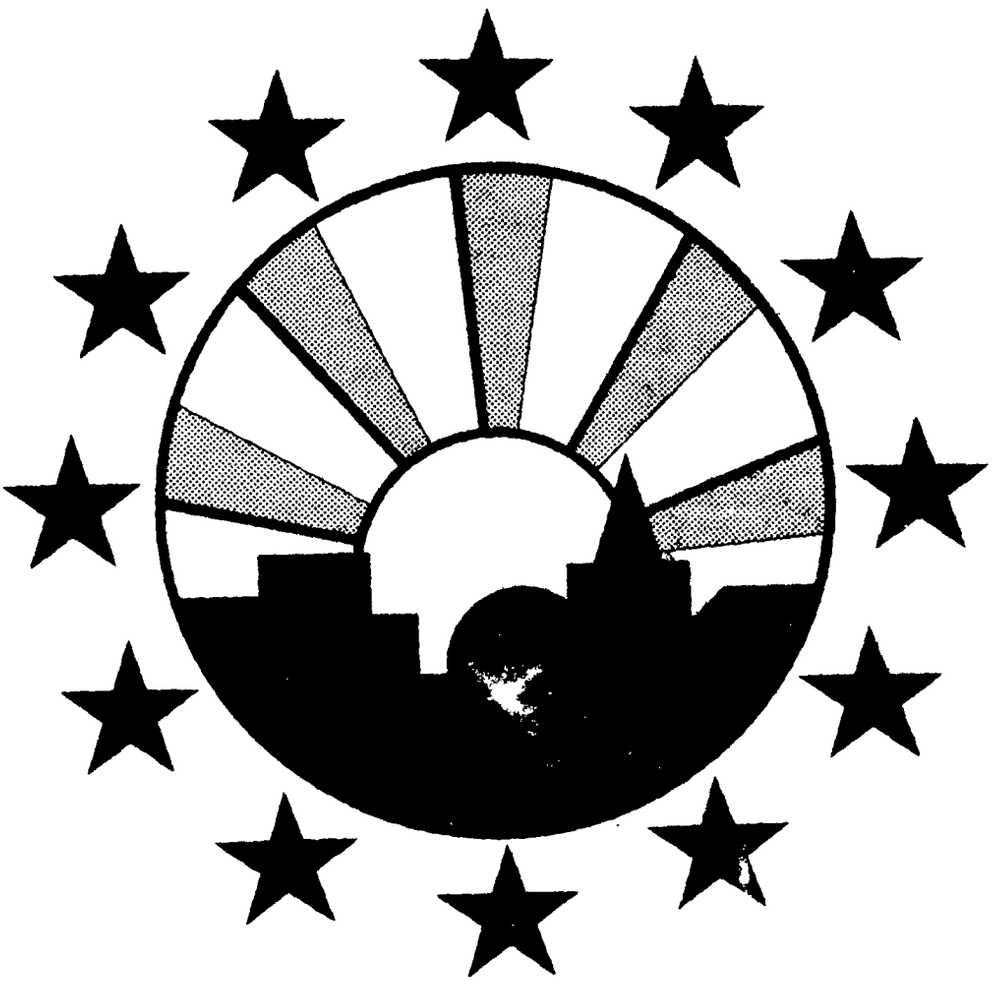
Urban renaissance should promote freedom and culture, generate new relationships among people, create new centres of interest and information, increase the scope for action and relax social constraints.

This can only be achieved if the town becomes a place where citizens, groups and communities reinterpret and channel in the right direction the major social and economic forces acting upon them.

The consistent basis of the Campaign has been a humanist concept of urban life whereby the town is seen as serving the human community, not as a collection of material components. The wish shared by all those attending the Conference is that while it marks the official end of the European Campaign, it is the start of an urban renaissance in Europe.

A P P E N D I X VIII / A N N E X E VIII

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A P P E N D I X IX

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CAMPAIGN

Media

1. International Institute of Communications - London
2. European Broadcasting Union - Geneva
3. International Council of Graphic Design Associations - Amsterdam
4. International Federation of Journalists - Brussels

Financial and private foundations

5. Gulbenkian Foundation - London
6. Ford Foundation

Professional and amenity societies (grouping together representatives of the profession in question, organising symposia etc)

7. Institute for European Environmental Policy - Bonn
8. European Environmental Bureau - Brussels
9. International Centre for the Study and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) - Rome
10. International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers - Paris
11. International Federation on Housing, Building and Planning (FIHAUT)
12. International Association of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP) - The Hague
13. The International Union of Landscape Architects
14. ICOMOS
15. ICOM
16. Association pour la Fonction Publique (AIFP) - Brussels
17. International Alliance of Women
18. Council of the Professional Photographers of Europe - CHALONS s/Saône
19. International Police Association (IPA) - Maidstone
20. International Federation of Landscape Architects - Hildesheim
21. International Union of Architects - Strasbourg

Research bureaux and institutes

22. European Cultural Foundation - Amsterdam
23. RESEAU - Lille
24. International Centre for Land Policy Studies
25. European Centre for Population Studies - The Hague

Local authorities and municipalities (general and specific)

26. Europa Nostra - London
27. International Union of Local Authorities - The Hague
28. CEM
29. Council of European Municipalities - Paris
30. United Towns Organisation (UTO) - Paris
31. Historic towns Forum - London

Transport, tourism, leisure

32. International Touring Alliance (ITA) - Geneva
33. International Automobile Federation - Paris
34. International Road Federation - Geneva
35. International Road Transport Union (IRU) - Geneva
36. International Railway Union

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Business, commerce, unions and crafts

37. International Chamber of Commerce - Paris
38. European Trade Union Confederation - Brussels
39. Council of European Crafts and Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises