

The Charter of European Planning

Barcelona - Lisbon 2013

The new vision for the European
populations living environment

ECTP – CEU

Citinje October 3013

The Charter of European Planning La Charte de l'Urbanisme Européen

The Reformulating of the New Charter of Athens



Cetinje – Montenegro - octobre 2013

The Charter of European Planning
Barcelona 2013

The Vision for Cities and Regions- Territoires of Europe in the 21st Century
approved by the General assembly of Barcelona the 22th april 2013

La Charte de l'urbanisme européen
Barcelone 2013

Une vision pour les villes et les régions-territoires de l'Europe du XXIe siècle
approuvée par l'assemblée générale de Barcelone le 22 avril 2013



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Avertissement
La rédaction de ce texte par un groupe de travail européen a été réalisée
en anglais puis traduite en français en prenant le parti de rester le plus
fidèle possible au texte d'origine.



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Role of ECTP-CEU?

Orchestrer la partition et conduire les instrumentistes !



Orchestrating action



The Charter of European Planning

Allegro assai

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system is marked *p* (piano) and includes the tempo instruction *Allegro assai*. The second system continues the piece. The third system is marked with a circled 'A' and *p*. The fourth system continues the piece. The fifth system is marked with a circled 'B' and *f* (forte). The score uses a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

arranged by Daniel Kelley
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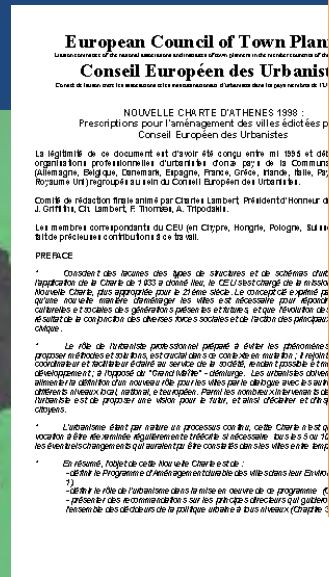
The history !

Keeping the music Up-to-date

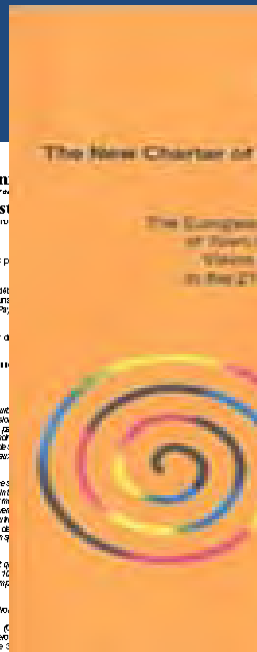
(Adapter la Vision à la réalité d'un monde en mutation)



1933



1998



2003

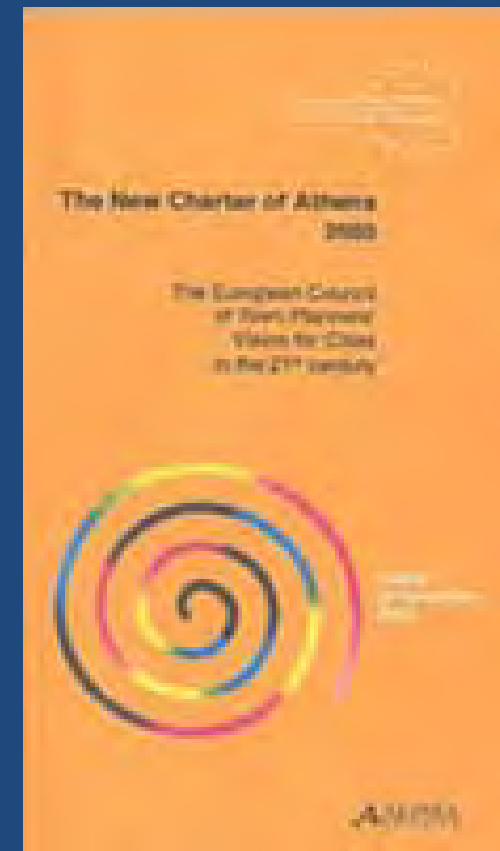


2013

La Charte de 2003

New Vision The Future of European Cities

- Réseaux: la richesse culturelle et la diversité
- Villes connectés
- Compétitivité creative
- Bien-être pour tous
- Environnements artificiels et naturels intégrés



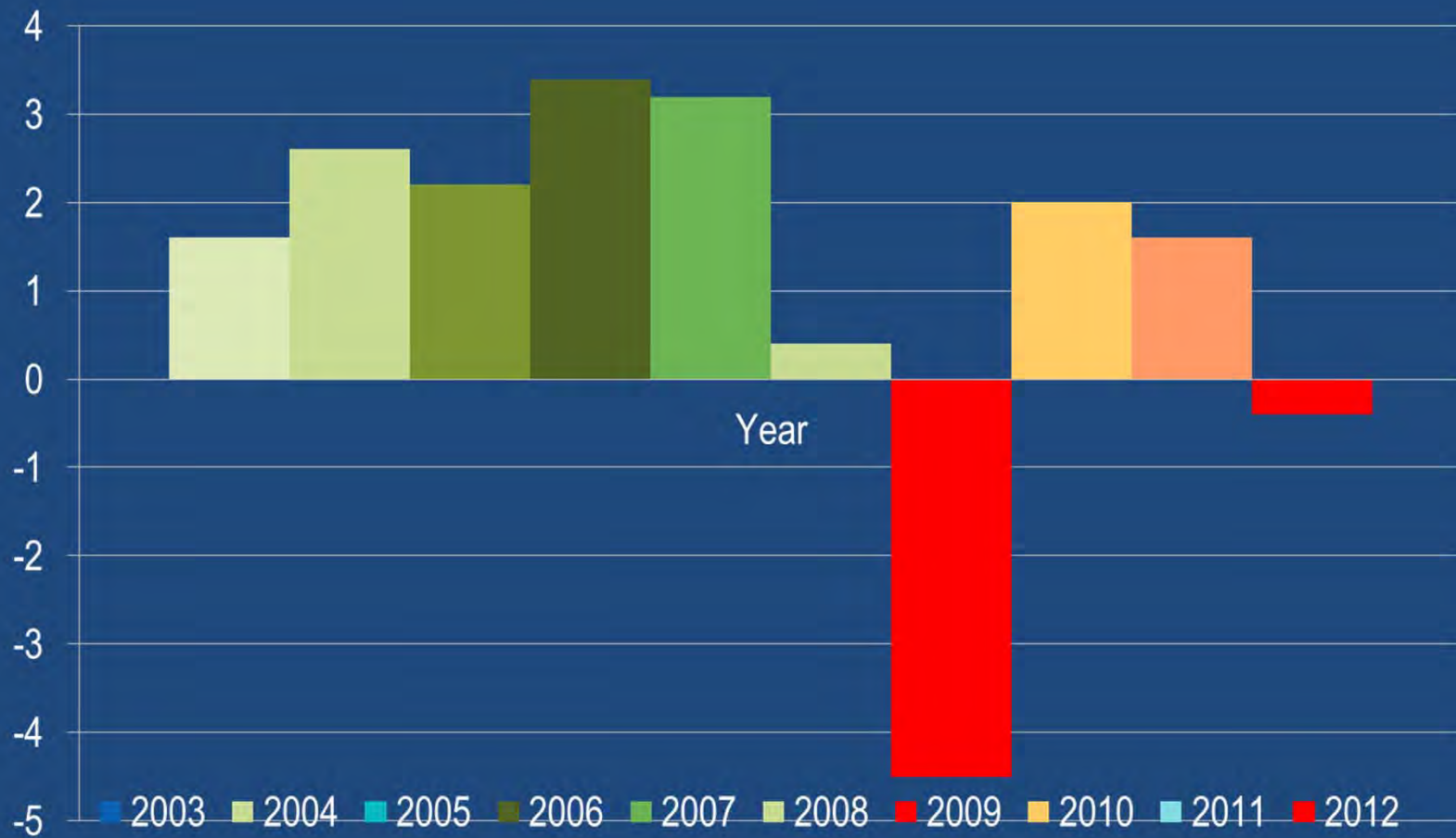
Le besoin d'adapter la Charte 2003 aux mutations profondes de ces dix dernières années

- Les évolutions de l'aménagement du territoire depuis 2003 ?
- Où en sommes-nous aujourd'hui, en 2013 ?
- Les perspectives à l'horizon 2023 ?

Où en sommes-nous en 2013 ?
Where are we in 2013 ?

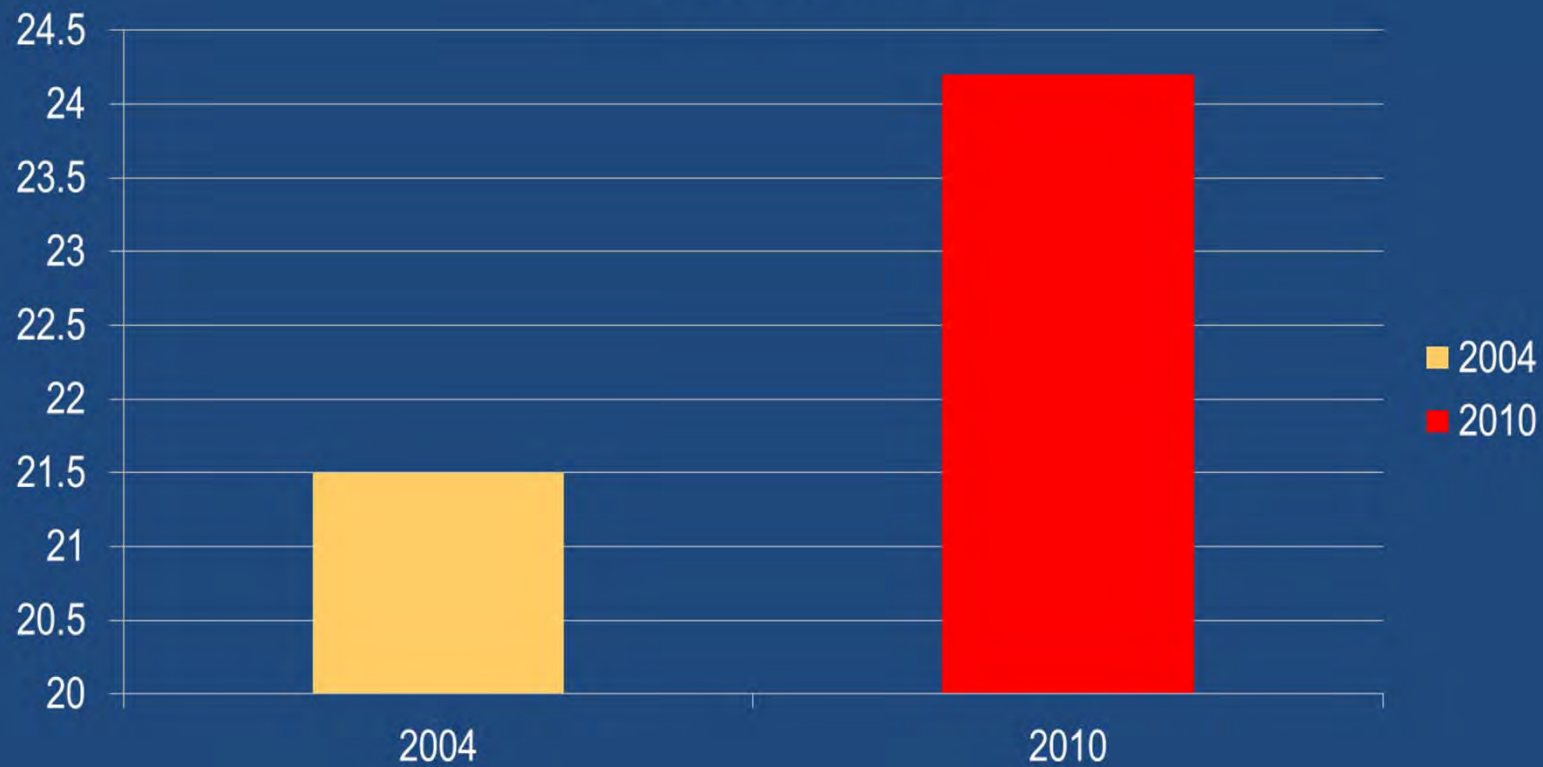


Depuis 2003, l'Economie.....



Depuis 2003, quelle cohésion sociale? (l'exclusion, la précarité, la pauvreté)...

People Living in Poverty (%)
In 28 EU Countries



Les menaces qui pèsent sur l'aménagement des territoires et les paysages!

Irlande

Taking corruption out of planning

THE DOGS in the street have known about corruption in the planning process for decades but lengthy hearings by the Mahon tribunal and the bursting of a property bubble were required to bring about remedial action. Minister for the Environment Phil Hogan is due today to provide details of what reforms are proposed but, on the basis of indications, legislative change may fall short of what is required.

The abolition of section 140 of the Local Government Act 2001 will remove the power that allows councillors to direct officials and planners to take certain decisions in relation to the rezoning of land and the granting of planning permissions. The abuse of this provision by corrupt councillors during the Celtic Tiger years has left a legacy of inappropriate urban developments, ghost estates, and a rash of one-off housing.

Corruption and abuse within the planning process was not, however, confined to local councillors. TDs and ministers were also involved, as were council officials and planners. Apart from the straightforward bribery of officials, there was pressure from government authorities to do what developers demanded for cash. A 2010 study by

Espagne



Turquie

TAKSİM DAYI



It is too often when the landscape is in danger or disappearing that people are fully conscious of his importance.



Taksim Istanbul

La Almoraima, a finca in the Natural Park of Alcornocales (Andalousia Spain) which has been owned by the Ministry of Environment since 1983 is being sold with the option to develop a resort with two golf courses and a five-star hotel.

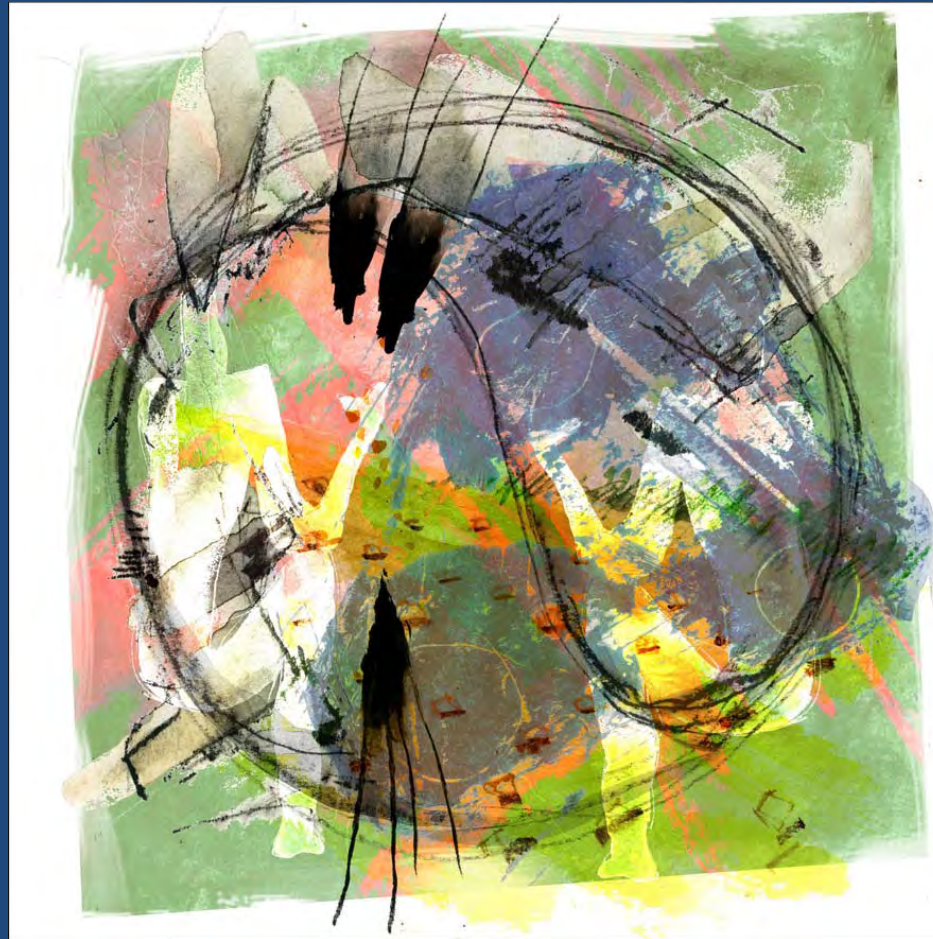




LA SCIENCE PROGRESSE
LA CONSCIENCE REGRESSE

FINANCE SANS CONSCIENCE N' EST QUE
RUINE DE L'AME....

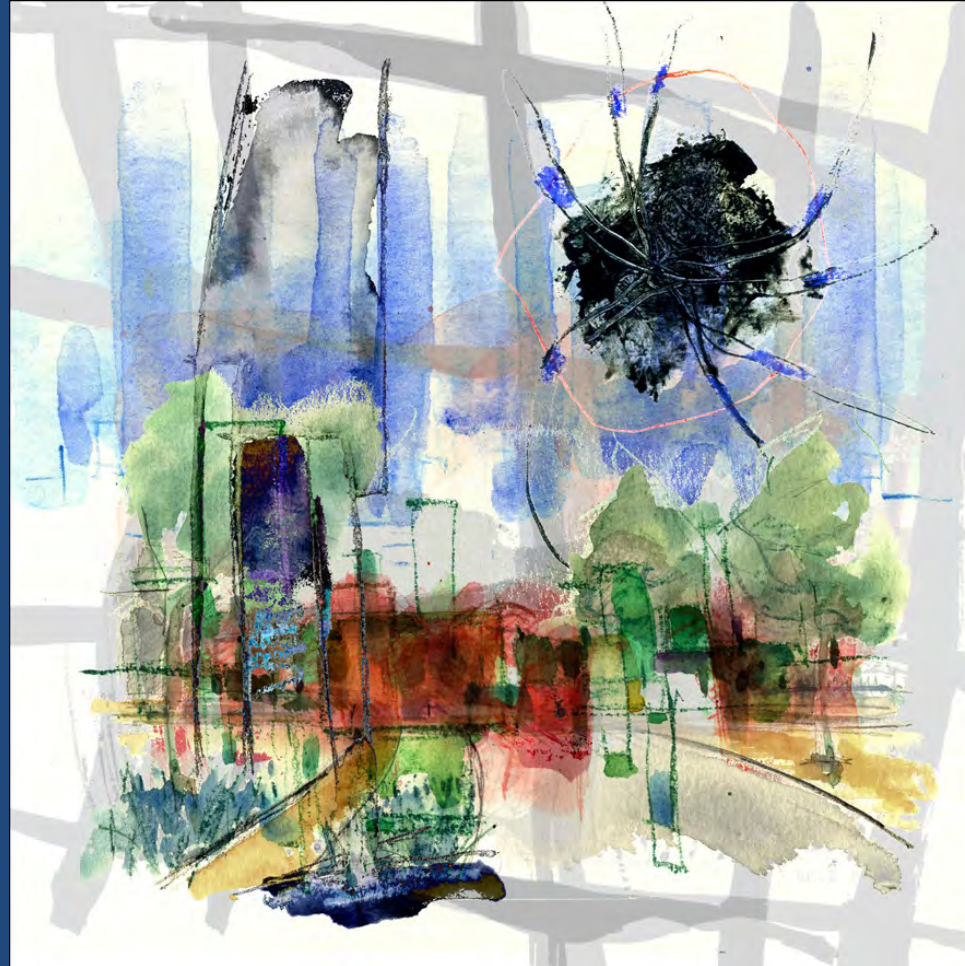
The Call to action



The Call to action

- Europe needs cities and regions (territoires) which are strong and good to live in. Spatial Planning is therefore vital to the future for Europe.
- The principles set out in this Charter need to be embraced by all the stakeholders. The Charter of European Planning is therefore a call to action to all whose policies and programmes will shape the future of European Continent.
- The diversity of Europe is reflected in the local distinctiveness and cross-disciplinary nature of the planning. This ensures that planning takes account of the diversity of its cities, regions (territoires) or other areas in terms of their geography, environments, landscapes and cultures.
- This Charter does not advocate a single particular system but emphasises the potential value of planning as a positive tool and a creative endeavour.

Part A: the Vision



Part A: the Vision

- Throughout the 20th century, planning has continuously tackled the threats to the quality of life in European cities and regions (territoires). Our urban areas suffer from the decline of traditional industries, social exclusion, unemployment, sprawling developments, declining town centres, criminality, heavy pollution and environmental degradation. Rural areas experience economic pressures which are often combined with a loss of basic services and access to amenities.
- These trends in town and country have been compounded by globalisation and a growing cultural homogenisation. This is giving rise to new development pressures and an erosion of local identity. The integrated city and region (territoire) requires sensitivity in terms of the connection of the built and natural environment, infrastructure networks, and information and communication technologies.

Part A: the Vision

- This Charter for European Planning therefore promotes a Vision of Europe based on Integrated and Connected Cities and Regions (Territoires) which have good accessibility for all who live, work and visit there and which are globally connected. This Vision is the goal towards to which we, the planners of Europe, are committed - a goal that can be achieved by the combined efforts of all stakeholders in urban and rural development and management.
- Our vision is a future for Europe that also connects to its past. European cities and regions (territoires) are distinguished by a long history of development, closely reflecting the characteristics of the institutional, cultural, social and economic structures of its population. It is this history and diversity which creates local distinctiveness and identity.

Part B: The Challenges to effective planning



Part B: The Challenges to effective planning

The principles of Spatial Planning are embedded in theory and practice of planning throughout Europe. They are based on three main actions : integration, connection and cohesion.

1 - Integrated & connected cities and regions (territoires)

- Integrated through Space
- Integrated through Time

2 - Social Cohesion & Connectivity

- Social balance
- Cultural diversity
- Community involvement & empowerment
- Connections between generations
- Social identity
- Travel, transport, mobility and accessibility
- Facilities and services (access to essential services)

Part B: The Challenges to effective planning

3 - Economic integration & connectivity

- Globalisation and regional specialisation
- Competitive advantages
- Networked cities and regions (Territories)
- The metropolitan dimension
- Remoter rural and island communities

4 - Environmental Connectivity

- Sustainable development
- Promoting health & quality of Life
- Ecosystems
- Landscapes
- Natural and open space heritage
- Energy

Part B: one particular Challenge to effective democracy: landscapes



Part B: one particular Challenge to effective democracy: landscapes

The landscape is vital to the quality and diversity of European cultural identity, ecology, environment and society, and contributes to the economy of all cities or regions (territoires) through its protection, management and planning. The landscape relates to any piece of region-territoire, as perceived by people, and its character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

Landscape is an important factor for the quality of life, individual and social well-being of people: in urban and rural areas, in degraded areas as well as high quality areas. Landscape is therefore an expression of the diversity of shared multi-cultural and natural heritage.

Part B: one particular Challenge to effective democracy: landscapes

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

Active public involvement in the development of landscapes, participatory democracy is a key factor in ensuring that landscape development policies have public support.

Concerning the population involvement in the definition of their living spaces, the Charter insists on the importance of the implementation of a true participative democracy

Local participatory democracy principles





If we wish management of landscape to be considered in terms of commitments rather than obligations, we have to admit that landscape is political (in the sense of a public thing) and that it is the role of the political field to define what is of collective interest. The political must take back its rights from the utilitarian vision of markets and above all of those who drive them.

But its place has to be given to the participatory local democracy inseparable from the representative democracy but clearly separated. The two forms of democracy have to be considered in parallel and simultaneously.



Can we carry out **liberty** without access to full information?
But which level is the pertinent level of information ? How can we assure access to information ?

To guarantee **equality** in concertation, it is necessary to ensure an adequate level of shared knowledges. Shouldn't equality be present during the stage of concertation ? Doesn't equality understate a co-conception of landscape policies and projects ?



Fraternity is the reflection of diversity, of mixity. Sharing thoughts, free concertation, in equality and solidarity opens a way to shared decisions.

In other words, held by the citizens as a whole with, into perspective, the general interest. Should'nt fraternity find its blossoming in adhesion to policies and projects?



'Landscape must not be a topic reserved to the circle of experts, but must become an integral part of political subjects, a subject to be debated democratically'

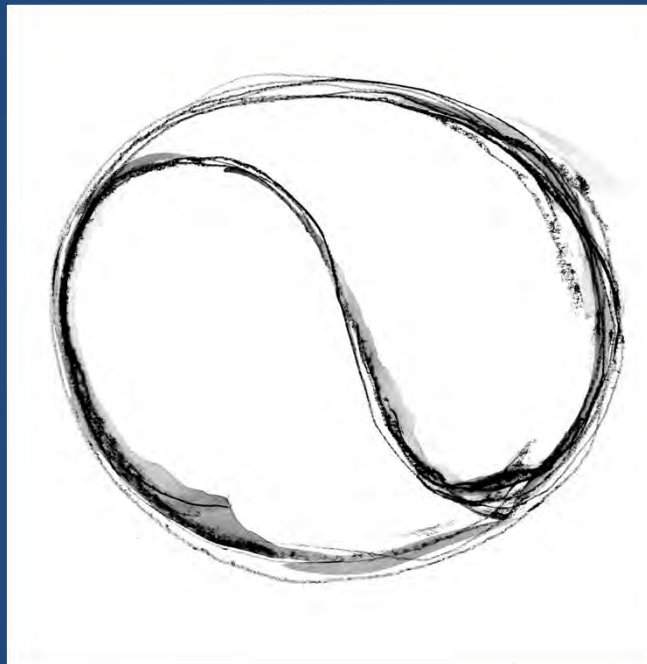
European Landscape Convention

Part C: The Commitments of spatial planners

1. Leaders of Change
2. Informed decision making
3. Designing spatial Visions
4. Managing conflict & promoting collaborative democracy

Final thoughts

Move from New Vision to Shared Perspective?



The New Charter

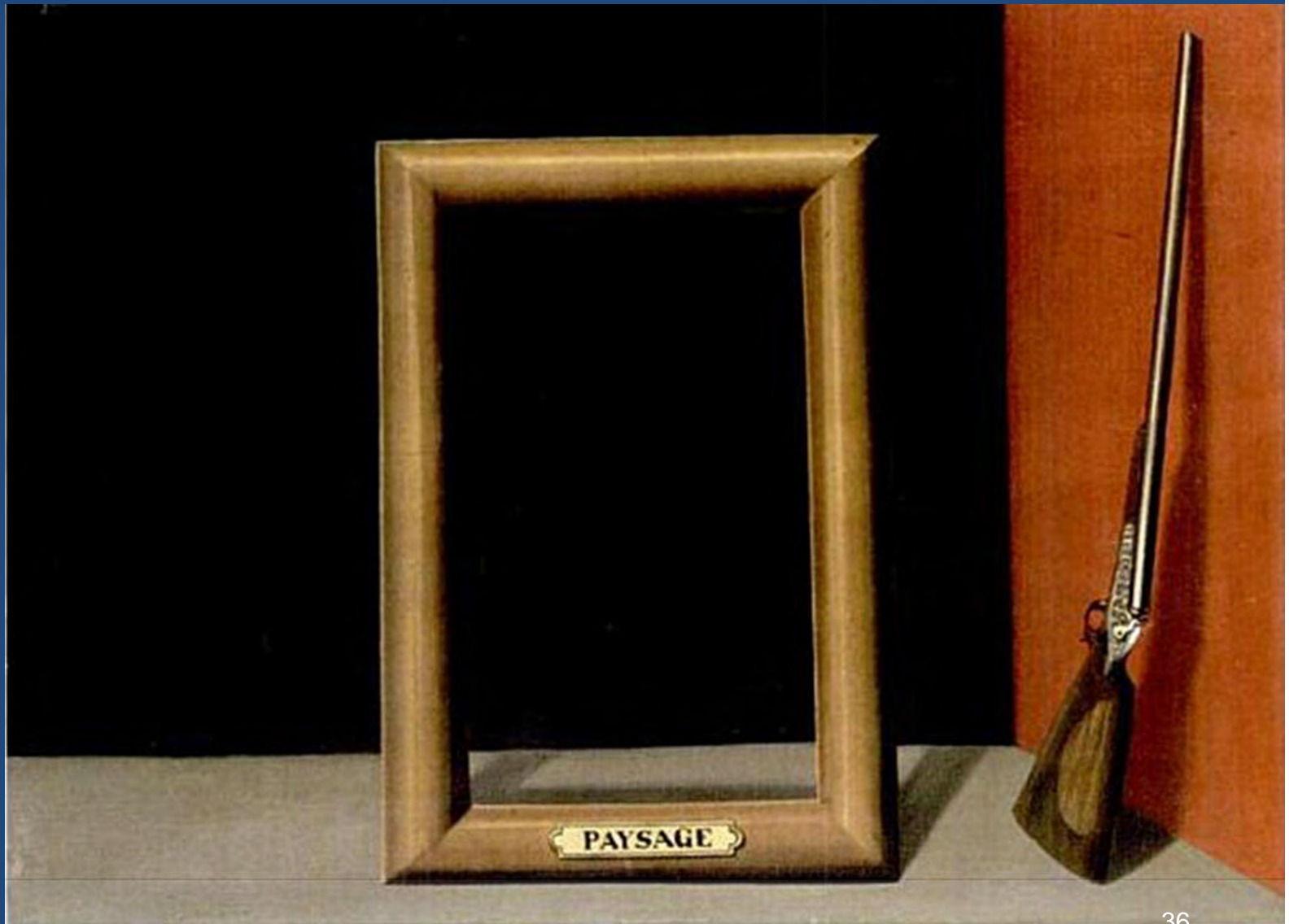
“to keep on target despite changes in the prevailing wind”



The New Paradigm

**Move from
The 2003 New Vision of Planning
by Planners
to
A Shared Perspective of Planning
by the Whole Community**

Conclusion as academic exercise



36

Les charmes du paysage - René Magritte (1898-1967)



The presence of the rifle does want to make reference to the death of the landscape? Can we see the metaphor of the multiple dangers which weigh on our environment?

The space can also mean our incapacity to objectify the landscape. Is it the loss of consciousness of our environment which has to be questioned by this surrealist manifesto?



Thank you for your attention

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