

**PRESENTACION
DE
LUC EMILE BOUCHE-FLORIN
PRESIDENTE HONORARIO
DEL CONSEJO EUROPEO
DE
PLANIFICACION ESPACIAL

FIRU III**

The Charter of European Planning

A humanist vision of Spatial Planning for a better living environment in cities and regions

ECTP-CEU

European Council of Spatial Planners
Conseil européen des urbanistes

Luc-Emile BOUCHE-FLORIN

Honorary President

Council of Europe representative



Bogotá, the 5th of November 2014



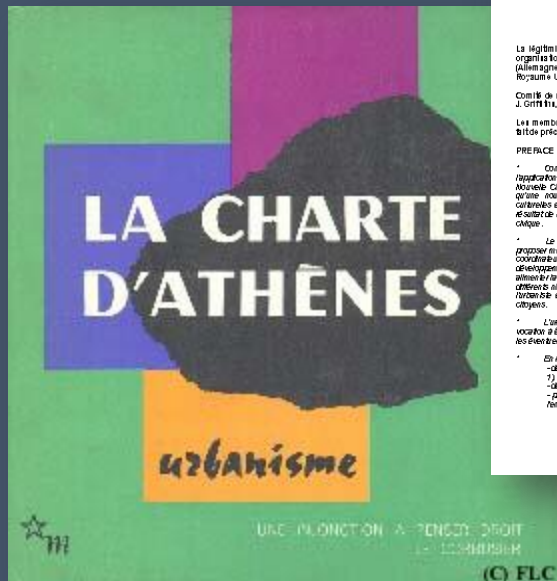
ECTP-CEU

- Founded in 1985, ECTP-CEU (European Council of Spatial Planners - *Conseil Européen des Urbanistes*) brings together 27 professional European spatial planning associations representing more than 40,000 professionals distributed on the European Continent.
- ECTP-CEU sets standards of education and conduct for the planning profession and engages in dialogue with local, national and European government.
- Our partners: AESOP, IFLA, UN-HABITAT, ICOMOS, EU Commission directorates, EU Committee of Regions, Council of Europe...
- <http://www.ectp-ceu.eu>

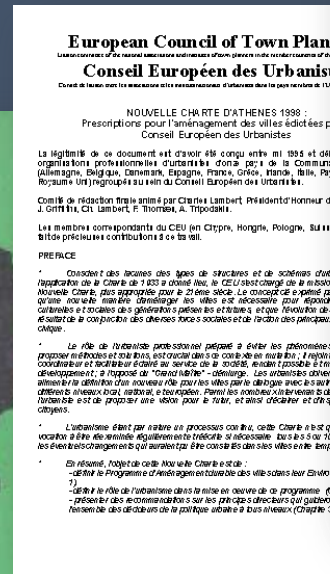
The history !

Keeping the music Up-to-date

Adapting the vision to the reality of changing world



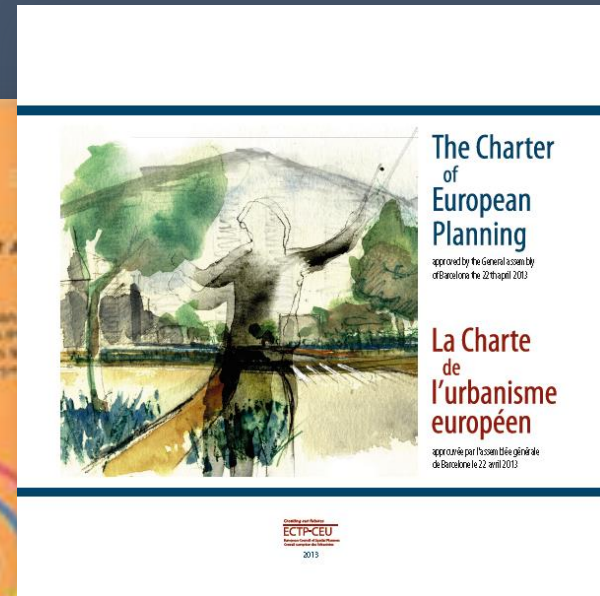
1933



1998



2003



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



The authors - les auteurs
Vincent Goodstadt
Luc-Emile Bouche-Florin
Paulo Correia

Illustrations
Yves Fauvel

Traduction en français
Charlotte Bouche-Florin

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.

ECTP-CEU
The European Council of Spatial Planners
Conseil Européen des Urbanistes
September 2013



The Charter of European Planning

approved by the General assembly
of Barcelona the 22th april 2013

La Charte de l'urbanisme européen

approuvée par l'assemblée générale
de Barcelone le 22 avril 2013

The Charter of European Planning

La Charte de l'Urbanisme Européen



Creating our futures
ECTP-CEU
European Council of Spatial Planners
Conseil européen des urbanistes

About us | ECTP-CEU Services | Publications | ECTP-CEU Events | Events Calendar | Awards | Young Planners

Newsletter | Search | Contact us | Login/out |  

The Charter of European Planning

A Centenary of Spatial Planning in Europe

Try it this way

15 Steps towards territorial cohesion

Papers on Territorial Cohesion

Other Conference Papers

Publications by other Associations

CEMAT Glossary

Newsletter

THE CHARTER OF EUROPEAN PLANNING

The 2013 Barcelona General Assembly of ECTP-CEU approved in April 2013 "The Charter of European Planning". This combines the Istanbul Addendum with the 2003 New Charter of Athens into a single document.

It retains the core Vision in the 2003 NCA document but made clearer, less time-dated and stronger. It also promotes a more pro-active role for planners in shaping public debate, (e.g. in dealing with the economic role of planning).

It updates the 2003 Charter so that it continues to be relevant to the current and future issues Europe faces which need to be greater weight than they were given in the 2003 Charter (e.g. climate change, regional planning and ecosystems).

It has been renamed ***The Charter of European Planning*** because this reflects more clearly its purpose.

This now allows the ECTP-CEU to develop an Action Plan over the next two years in order to implement the Charter. This will be targeted at groups of stakeholders such as our members, the European Union and our national governments, for example, in terms of its implications for metropolitan planning areas or for planning schools.

In addition it has been agreed to update the Code of Conduct and refer to it in the Charter of European Planners. The existing Code (drafted 25 years ago) is now in need of a review; the revised draft Code of Conduct reflects the update that is required.

Links to all papers

-  The Charter of European Planning (2013) (High Resolution: 29MB) (English / Français)
-  The Charter of European Planning (2013) (Low resolution: 4MB) (English / Français)
-  The Charter of European Planning- Illustrated Executive Summary (2013) (English)
-  La Charte de l'Urbanisme Européen (2013) Résumé Illustré (Français)
-  The Istanbul Addendum (2012)
- =>The 2003 New Charter of Athens (2003)
-  The revised draft Code of Conduct

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



The authors - les auteurs
Vincent Goodstadt
Luc-Emile Bouche-Florin
Paulo Correia

Illustrations
Yves Fauvel

Traduction en français
Charlotte Bouche-Florin

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.

ECTP-CEU
The European Council of Spatial Planners
Conseil Européen des Urbanistes
September 2013

Creating our futures

ECTP-CEU

European Council of Spatial Planners
Conseil européen des urbanistes

LA CARTA DEL URBANISMO EUROPEO

Barcelona 2013



Una visión de las ciudades y
de las regiones de la Europa del Siglo XXI

Where are we in 2014 ?



Revisioning ways of thinking
in order to re-vision strategies

- The profound changes of the last decade and the global crisis which is shaking the all world, shows how, more than an adaptation it is a 'think another way' it is to be spread
- Integrated and cohesive city must take into account the cross-cutting policies in order to find, into the richness of cultural diversity, the strength for a “better living together”
- The principle of economic competitiveness and attractiveness of regions were negatively experienced, growth has to be seen as one model of development that has shown its limits. Strengthening solidarity between cities and regions and taking into account the diversity and quality of life of people must, more than ever, be the center of our concerns.

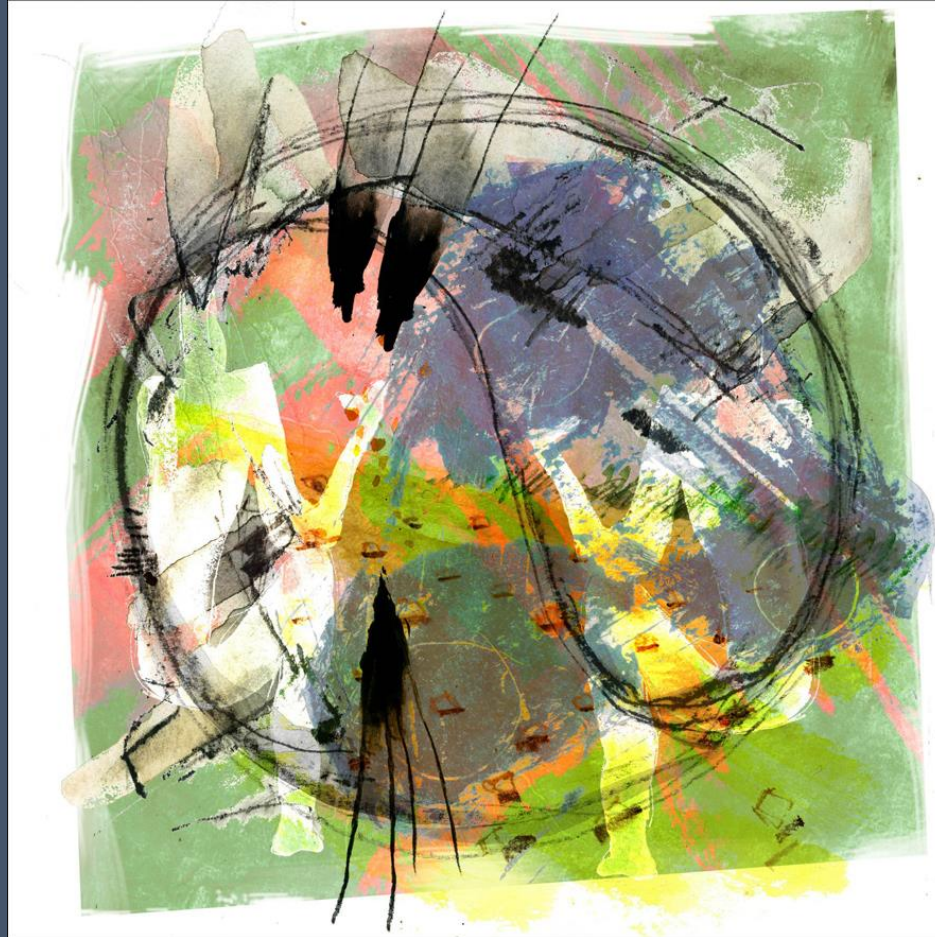
Role of ECTP-CEU?

Orchestrating the players!

Interpreting the territorial musical score !



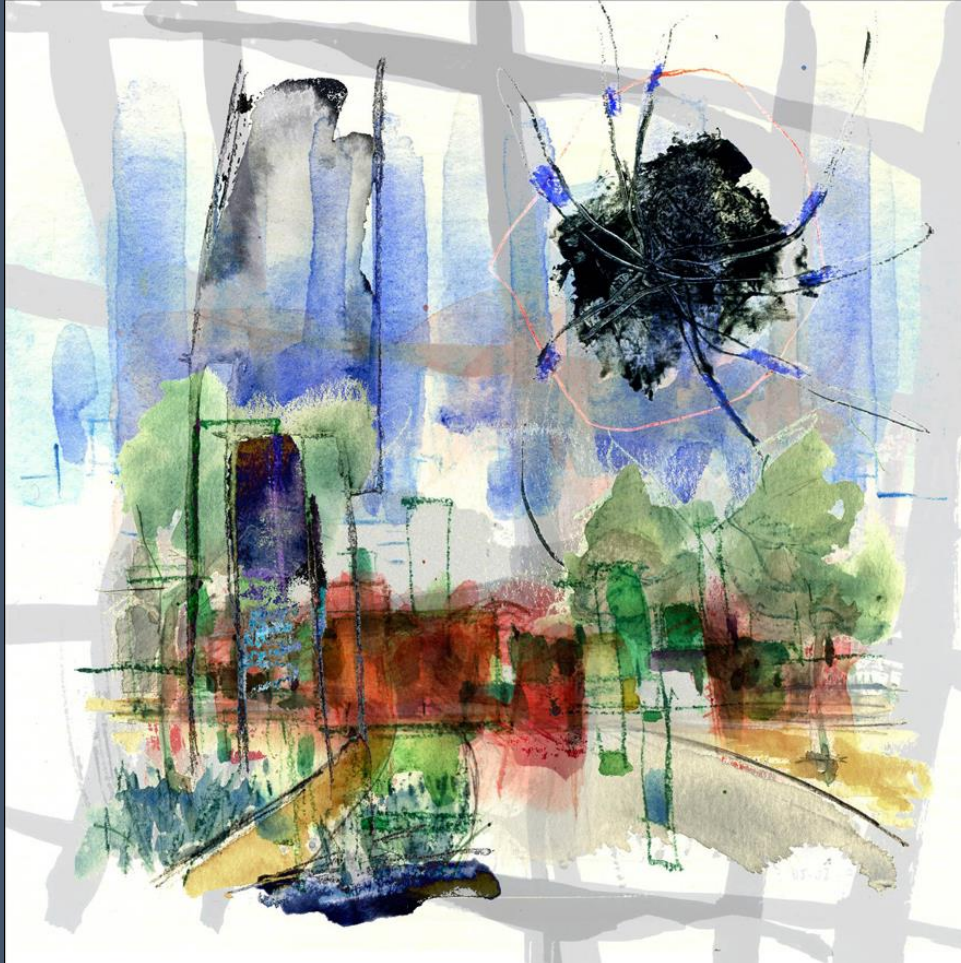
The Call to action



The Call to action

- We all need 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 is therefore a call to action to all whose policies and programmes will shape the future of European Continent.
- The diversity of territories is reflected in the local distinctiveness and cross-disciplinary nature of spatial planning.
- The Charter therefore does not advocate a single particular system but emphasises the potential value of planning.

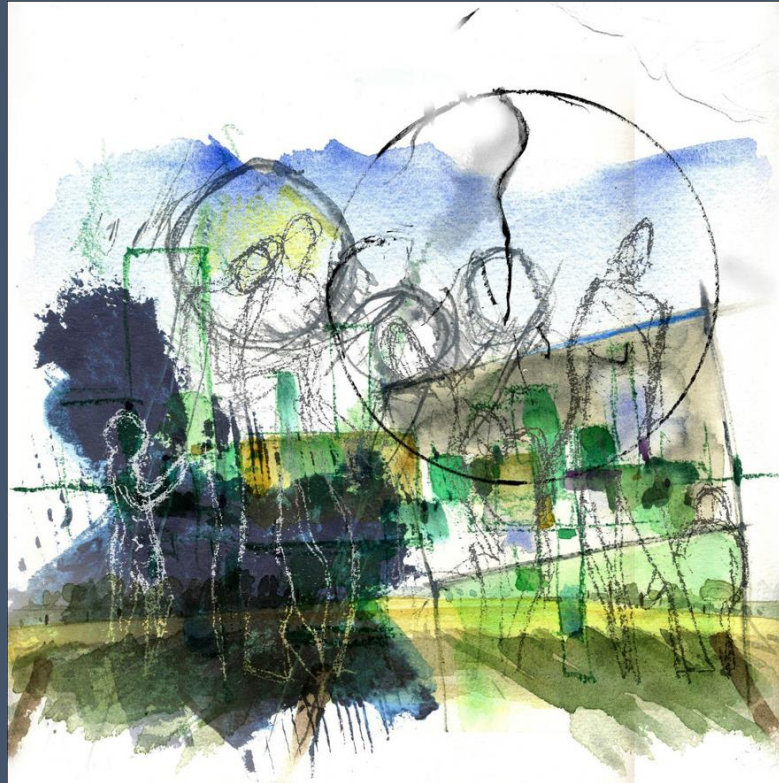
Part A: the Vision



Part A: the Vision

- Throughout the 20th century, planning has continuously tackled the threats to the quality of life in cities and regions. Our urban areas suffer from the decline of traditional industries, social exclusion, unemployment, sprawling developments, declining town centres, criminality, heavy pollution and environmental degradation.
- 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.
- Our vision is a future that also connects to its past. Cities and regions 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



The Challenges to effective planning

The principles of Spatial Planning are embedded in theory and practice of planning throughout the world. They are based on three main actions : integration (holistic), connection and accesibility and cohesion.

- Integrated & connected, accessible cities and regions
- Cutural diversity & social Cohesion
- Environmental Integration
- Economic integration & sustainable development



Part B: one particular Challenge to effective planning: landscapes



COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Council of Europe

47 member states

800 million people

Headquater: Strasbourg, France

Main goals :

- promote Democracy, human rights and rule of law
- seek for common solutions to major social problems of Europe today in a constant goal of better quality of life for European citizens

In the field of Spatial Planning: The Council of Europe Conference of Ministers Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) brings together representatives of the 47 Council of Europe member states in pursuit of a shared objective: the promotion of the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy for a sustainable spatial development of the European Continent.



COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



Landscape Convention

The European Landscape Convention - also known as the Florence Convention, promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. The convention was adopted on 20 October 2000 in Florence (Italy).

Open for signature by member states of the Council of Europe in 2004, the Convention is ratified by 38 states.

The fourth pillar of sustainability: Culture's essential role in Spatial Planning

- *“Cultural vitality is as essential to a healthy and sustainable society as social equity, environmental responsibility and economic viability. In order for public/spatial planning to be more effective, its methodology should include an integrated framework of cultural evaluation along similar lines to those being developed for social, environmental and economic impact assessment”.*

Jon Hawkes.



Cultural heritage and landscape under the Charter

Article 53- The opportunity must be provided for all to live and work in proximity to well-maintained elements of cultural and natural heritage. In addition, individual natural and cultural heritage resources need to be preserved and enhanced. This includes, for example, archaeological sites and monuments, traditional neighborhoods, parks, squares, and other open spaces, water features (lakes, rivers, wetlands and the sea shore) and natural reserves amongst others.

Article 54- All such elements are essential component of people's surroundings. Spatial Planning is an effective tool for the protection and enhancement of these elements, and the vehicle for developing new open spaces and renewing damaged landscapes which connect the urban fabric and mitigate the impacts of unmanaged urbanisation.

One particular Challenge to effective planning: 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 through its protection, management and planning. The landscape relates to any piece of region-territoire, as perceived by people.

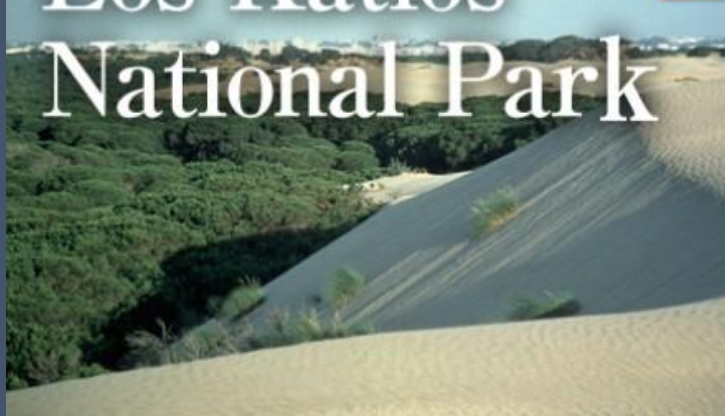
Landscape is an important factor for the quality of life, individual and social well-being of people: in urban and rural areas, in degraded areas as well as high quality areas.

Landscape is therefore an expression of the diversity of shared multi-cultural, urban, rural and natural heritage.



Quindío Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia, listed in 2011, is an exceptional example of a sustainable and productive cultural landscape and an authentic reflection of a centenary process of man's adaptation to challenging geographical and climatic conditions while respecting the environment

Los Katíos National Park



Los Katíos National Park on the UNESCO is on the list of Heritage in Danger since 2009 and the Colombian state has formally confirmed a request for the property to be still inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, requested an International recognition of the problem and its international nature.



‘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



The landscape, urban, rural, natural or other, seen, perceived, experienced, represented, images of places in which we live, we work and we move is only real to the extent that the 'awakening of consciousness landscape' arise. That seems to be a prerequisite for good governance and therefore the exercise of democracy.



The appropriation that is shared in its dynamic and finds the sense of the **common good**. Then the diversity and multicultural approaches can create the conditions for a shared perception which will allow the '**common sense**' to rise again and our landscape to become more than ever our **common grounds**.

One particular Challenge to effective democracy: public participation

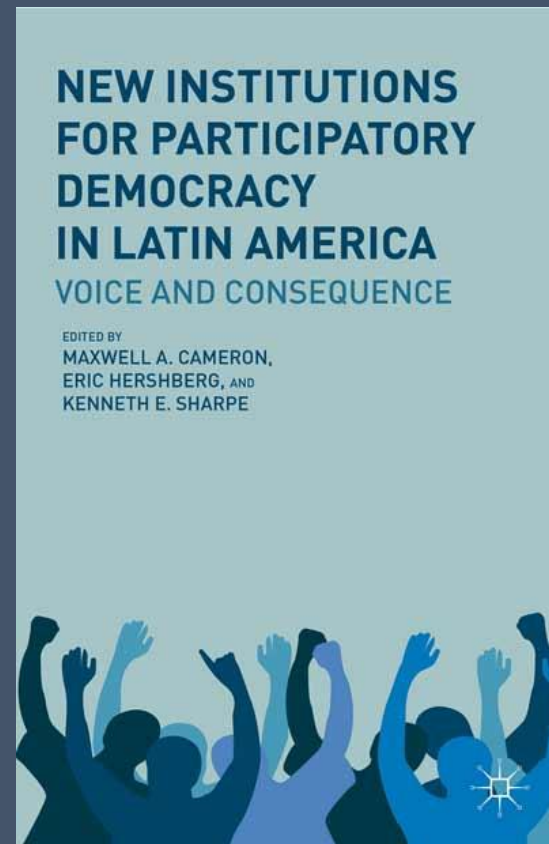
Active public involvement in the development of landscapes, participatory democracy is a key factor in ensuring that landscape development policies have public support.

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.

What political decision has no direct or indirect impact on spatial development, on quality of living spaces?
Obviously none; because the 'common ground' on which our life in society is based is the 'common land' on which we live and where we exercise our rights.

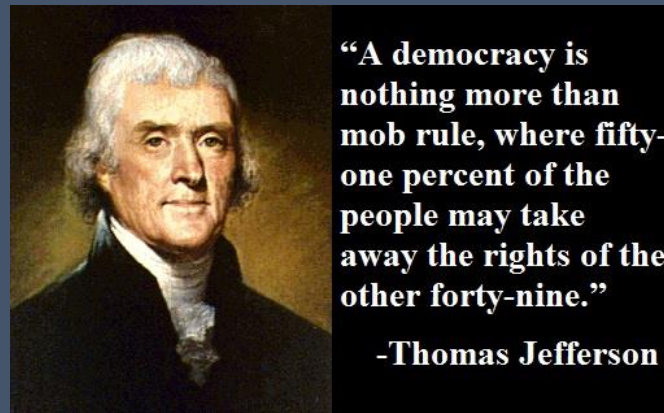


It is too often when the common land is in danger that people are fully conscious of his importance.



Public participation : going ahead towards true Democracy

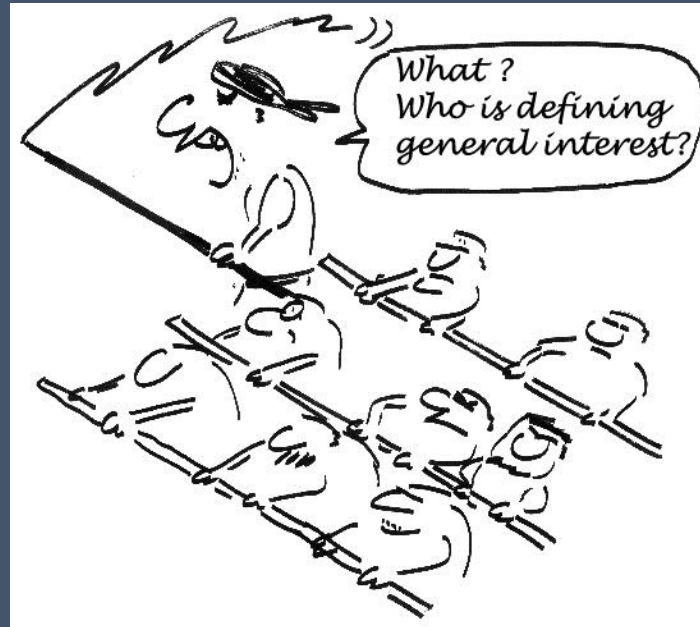
The application of participatory democracy concepts to public participation in spatial planning processes and co-decision-making, while widely advocated, has not yet been clearly defined and needs further consideration.



Establishing rules of operation and decision-making within the group is critical for ensuring social cohesion.

General interest

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 general interest.



The 16th session of the Council of Europe Conference of 47 Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) took place in Napflion (Greece) on 17 June.

In this occasion, the "**Napflion Declaration: promoting territorial democracy in spatial planning**" was adopted by the Ministers.



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

As an open conclusion, two quotations.

« Le seul véritable voyage, le seul bain de Jouvence, ce ne serait pas d'aller vers de nouveaux paysages, mais d'avoir d'autres yeux, de voir l'univers avec les yeux d'un autre, de cent autres, de voir les cent univers que chacun d'eux voit, que chacun d'eux est; »

“The only true voyage, the only fountain of youth, it would not go to new landscapes but in having new eyes to see the world through the eyes of another, one hundred others, see the hundred universes that each of them sees, that each of them is;”

Marcel Proust in ‘À la recherche du temps perdu’



Marcel Proust



and living our common heritage together in diversity,
more than a journey, an adventure...

We have all a Macando in mind...but...

It would be vain to look for Macondo in a precise place and Gabriel García Márquez, El Gabo, said:

"por fortuna, Macondo no es un lugar, sino un estado de ánimo que le permite a uno ver lo que quiere ver, y verlo como quiere".

"Luckily, Macondo is not a place but rather a 'state of mind' which allows each to see what he wants to see, and to see it however he wants."

Gabriel García Márquez speaking of his book: 'One Hundred Years of Solitude'

Could-it be our common ground ?





Gracias por su atención

Contact: bouchefflorin@urban-concept.eu