



SPATIAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Lecture 2. Documents and history of spatial planning in European Union

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Erasmus+

Habitat I Conference

the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements (1976)

The Vancouver Declaration On Human Settlements

*“...It is the responsibility of Governments to prepare **spatial strategy plans** and adopt human settlement policies to guide the socio-economic development efforts. Such policies must be an essential component of an overall development strategy, linking and harmonizing them with policies on industrialization, agriculture, social welfare, and environmental and cultural preservation so that each supports the other in a progressive improvement in well-being of all mankind. A human settlement policy must seek harmonious integration or coordination of a wide variety of components, including, for example, population growth and distribution, employment, shelter, land use, infrastructure and services. Governments must create mechanisms and institutions to develop and implement such a policy.”*

Habitat I Conference

the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements (1976)

The Vancouver Declaration On Human Settlements

„Land is one of the fundamental elements in human settlements. Every State has the right to take the necessary steps to maintain under public control the use, possession, disposal and reservation of land. Every state has the right to plan and regulate use of land, which is one of its most important resources, in such a way that the growth of population centres both urban and rural are based on comprehensive land use plan. Such measures must assure the attainment of basic goals of social and economic reform for every country, in conformity with its national and land tenure system and legislation”.

Habitat I Conference

the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements (1976)

The first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, in Vancouver, Canada, 31 May – 11 June 1976

The conference was convened by the United Nation because governments began to see the scale and consequences of rapid urbanization.

the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements was adopted during the conference on 16 December 1976 and contained an action plan that contained 64 recommendations for national activities

The Vancouver Declaration On Human Settlements

From the report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, Canada, 31 May to 11 June 1976

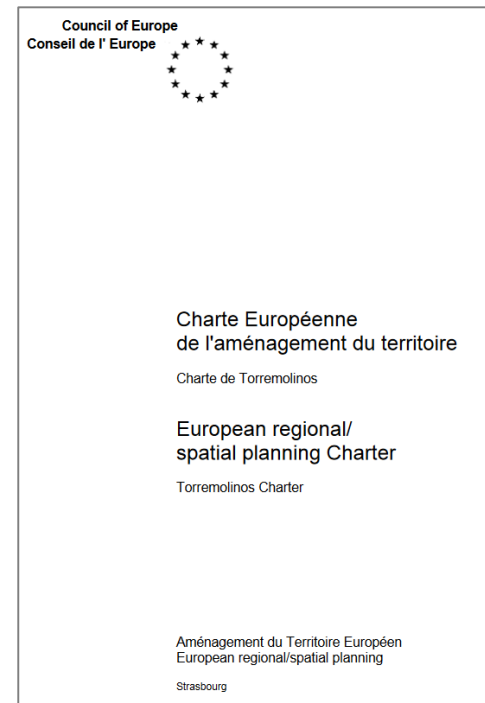
**The European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter
(the “Torremolinos Charter”),
European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional
Planning (CEMAT) 1983**

It defined the scope of **spatial planning** and identified its key objectives and activities. The main activities according to the charter include coordination between different policy sectors, coordination and cooperation between the various levels of decision-making, and the promotion of public participation.

The European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter (the “Torremolinos Charter”), European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT) 1983

„Regional/spatial planning gives geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society.

It is at the some time a scientific discipline, an administrative technique and a policy developed as an interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach directed towards a balanced regional development and the physical organisation of space according to an overall strategy.”



The Agenda 21 action plan,

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992,

“By examining all uses of land in an integrated manner, it makes it possible to minimize conflicts, to make the most efficient trade-offs and to link social and economic development with environmental protection and enhancement, thus helping to achieve the objectives of sustainable development. The essence of the integrated approach finds expression in the coordination of the sectoral planning and management activities concerned with the various aspects of land use and land resources.”

The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) 1999

The document was approved by the Informal Council of Ministers of Spatial Planning of European Commission in Potsdam in 1999

ESDP
European Spatial
Development Perspective

Towards Balanced and Sustainable
Development of the Territory
of the European Union

Agreed at the Informal Council of Ministers responsible for
Spatial Planning in Potsdam, May 1999
Published by the European Commission

The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) 1999

Spatial development policies can promote sustainable development through a balanced spatial structure. It calls for close cooperation amongst the authorities responsible for sectoral policies, including with those responsible for spatial development at each respective level (horizontal integration), and between actors at the community level and the transnational, regional and local levels (vertical integration). According to the ESDP, cooperation is the key to an integrated spatial development policy and represents added value over sectoral policies acting in isolation.

The New Charter of Athens 2003

The European Council of Town Planners' Vision for Cities in the 21st century

The document presents a vision of the future of European cities.

„This 2003 version of the New Charter of Athens is addressed primarily to professional planners working throughout Europe and those concerned with the planning process - to give direction to their actions, for greater coherence in building a meaningful network of cities in Europe connected through time, at all levels and in all sectors.”

The New Charter of Athens 2003

The European Council of Town Planners' Vision for Cities in the 21st century

*„**Spatial planning** is vital for the delivery of sustainable development. In particular, it concerns the prudent management of space, a critical natural resource, limited in supply, but with growing demands upon it. It also requires trans-disciplinary teamwork involving different skills at various scales in long-lasting processes. The particular attribute of the planning profession is its ability to take a range of issues into account and to translate them into spatial terms. The ECTP is aware of both the variety and the universality of the planning profession in Europe as it takes into account the rich diversity of its cities and regions.”*

LEIPZIG CHARTER ON SUSTAINABLE EUROPEAN CITIES

24-25.05.2007 Leipzig

The document adopted at the informal meeting of the EU Member States Ministers on 24-25.05.2007 in Leipzig.

The document presents a vision of the future of European cities

„Europe needs cities and regions which are strong and good to live in“



Final D R A F T (02 May 2007)

PAGE 1

LEIPZIG CHARTER on Sustainable European Cities

PREAMBLE

The "LEIPZIG CHARTER on Sustainable European Cities" is a document of the Member States, which has been drawn up with the broad and transparent participation of European Stakeholders. In the knowledge of the challenges and opportunities as well as the different historical, economical, social and environmental backgrounds of European cities, the Member States' Ministers responsible for Urban Development agree upon common principles and strategies for urban development policy. The Ministers commit themselves

- to initiate a political debate in their states on how to integrate the principles and strategies of the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities into national, regional and local development policies,
- to use the tool of integrated urban development and the related governance for its implementation and, to this end, establish any necessary framework at national level and
- to promote the establishment of balanced territorial organisation based on a European polycentric urban structure.

The Ministers thank the German Presidency for having prepared the report "Integrated urban development as a prerequisite for successful urban sustainability" and the studies "Strategies for upgrading the physical environment in deprived urban areas", "Strengthening the local economy and local labour market policy in deprived urban areas", "Proactive education and training policies on children and young people in deprived urban areas" and "Sustainable urban transport and deprived urban areas" with their examples of good practice in Europe. These studies will help cities of all sizes in the effective implementation of the principles and strategies set out in the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities.

The Ministers declare:

We, the ministers responsible for urban development in the Member States of the European Union, consider European cities of all sizes which have evolved in the course of history to be valuable and irreplaceable economic, social and cultural assets.

With the objective of protecting, strengthening and further developing our cities, we strongly support the EU Sustainable Development Strategy, building on the Lille Action Programme, the Rotterdam Urban Acquis and the Bristol Accord. In doing so, all dimensions of sustainable development should be taken into account at the same time and with the same weight. These include economic prosperity, social balance and a healthy environment. At the same time attention should be paid to cultural and health aspects. In this due attention should be paid to the institutional capacity in the Member States.

Our cities possess unique cultural and architectural qualities, strong forces of social inclusion and exceptional possibilities for economic development. They are centres of knowledge and sources of growth and innovation. At the same time, however, they suffer from demographic problems, social inequality, social exclusion of specific population groups a lack of affordable and suitable housing and environmental problems. In the long run, cities cannot fulfil their function as engines of social progress and economic growth as described in the Lisbon Strategy unless we succeed in maintaining the social balance

LEIPZIG CHARTER ON SUSTAINABLE EUROPEAN CITIES

24-25.05.2007 Leipzig

Recommendations:

- Making greater use of integrated urban development policy approaches
 - Creating and ensuring high-quality public spaces
 - Modernizing infrastructure networks and improving energy efficiency
 - Proactive innovation and educational policies

- That special attention is paid to deprived neighbourhoods within the context of the city as a whole.
 - Pursuing strategies for upgrading the physical environment
 - Strengthening the local economy and local labour market policy
 - Proactive education and training policies for children and young people
 - Promotion of efficient and affordable urban transport

Territorial Agenda of the European Union

Towards a More Competitive and Sustainable Europe of Diverse Regions

Agreed on the occasion of the
Informal Ministerial Meeting on Urban Development and Territorial Cohesion
in Leipzig on 24 / 25 May 2007

- Future Task: Strengthening Territorial Cohesion
- New Challenges: Strengthening Regional Identities, Making Better Use of Territorial Diversity
- Territorial Priorities for the Development of the European Union
- Implementing the Territorial Agenda

The Charter of European Planning BARCELONA 2013 The Vision for Cities and Regions

Territoires of Europe in the 21st Century ECTP-CEU
(The European Council of Spatial Planners–Le Conseil Européen des Urbanistes)

*„Europe needs cities and regions
(territoires) to be economically strong
and good to live in. However the scale
and pace of change is putting
unacceptable pressures on our land, air
and water resources.”*



The Charter of European Planning

BARCELONA 2013

The Vision for Cities and Regions

*„Charter of European Planning is a Call for Action at all levels of civil society including government, business, educationalists, NGOs, community interest groups and especially individual citizens. Effective **Spatial Planning** is essential to the future of Europe which has balanced economic development, increased social justice and vital ecosystems. **Spatial Planning** considerations must be embedded in policies at all levels of government.”*

Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020.

Towards an Inclusive, Smart and Sustainable Europe of Diverse Regions.

agreed at the Informal Ministerial Meeting of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning and Territorial Development on 19th May 2011 Gödöllő, Hungary



Spatial planning systems and organisations in Europe



COMMIN - Promoting Spatial Development by Creating
COMmon MINdscapes



Greenstructures
and
Urban Planning

Greenstructures and Urban Planning - COST
C11



European Spatial Planning Observation
Network Project on Governance – ESPON 2.3.2

Spatial planning systems and organisations in Europe



European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional/Spatial Planning – CEMAT



ISOCARP – International Society of City and Regional Planners – ISOCARP



United Nations Economic Commission for Europe – UNECE



Vision and Strategies around the Baltic Sea – VASAB

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- EUROPEAN REGIONAL/SPATIAL PLANNING CHARTER - Torremolinos Charter - adopted on 20 May 1983 at Torremolinos (Spain)
- Agenda 21, United Nations Conference on Environment & Development Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3 to 14 June 1992
- Leipzig Charter On Sustainable European Cities, 24-25.05.2007 Leipzig
- The New Charter of Athens 2003, The European Council of Town Planners' Vision for Cities in the 21st century
- The Charter of European Planning, Barcelona 2013
- ESDP European Spatial Development Perspective Towards Balanced and Sustainable
- Development of the Territory of the European Union, Agreed at the Informal Council of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning in Potsdam, May 1999, European Commission
- Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020



**Project "SURE - Sustainable Urban Rehabilitation in Europe"
implemented in frames of Erasmus+ Programme
Key Action 2: Strategic Partnership Projects
Agreement n° 2016-1-PL01-KA203-026232**

This publication has been funded within support from the European Commission.

Free copy.

This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

**Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union**





Project "SURE - Sustainable Urban Rehabilitation in Europe" implemented in frames of Erasmus+ Programme Key Action 2: Strategic Partnership Projects Agreement n° 2016-1-PL01-KA203-026232



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