



PARTICIPATION IN URBAN PLANNING

OVERALL AIM:

Gaining knowledge of the notion of participation in terms of values, models tools and regulations to create a sense of belonging towards the city by the citizens, to enhance quality of life and well-being





"The way of living - and of" building "(and thinking) the territory of living by people who therefore use it - has no connection with the political territory <administrative, that is, with the territory of the government of living.

Through the uses we make of it, we certainly do not build the territory,

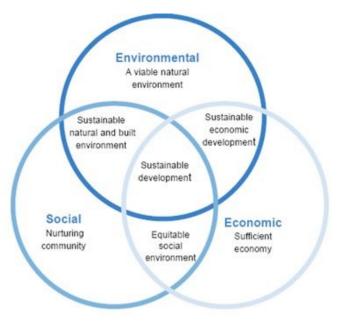
but we build our "space of life", in the sense that we continually redefine the conditions of our relationship of use with the territory, with all those who use the territory, and with the institutions, the norms, the customs that regulate the use of territory, in our type of society "

PIERLUIGI CROSTA

Sustainable development the social dimension

• The social dimension: the role of participation

- _It requires structures and social organizations where communities control natural resources and are able to manage them rationally;
- _____ is based on a high degree of equity and social justice, cultural identity and social cohesion and participation in choices and accountability;
- _____must promote the maintenance and growth of social capital



Path to sustainable development

Participation a definition

- "Responsibility with authority in partnership with other stakeholders"
- (Nabel Hamdi, Participation in Practice)

To participate two meanings

- make decisions> "collaborative planning"> PROCESS
- to be part> identity, local development, appropriation (inhabitants as actors of the transformation processes)> PROJECT

Participation interpretation

- VALUES
- general views on the meaning and objectives of participation for the sustainable city project
- MODELS
- theoretical constructions that identify the different degrees of participation, its main components, phases, potentials and criticalities etc.
- TOOLS
- codified methods to promote and guide participatory processes
- LEGISLATION
- rules that promote participation and consultation procedures (see Emilia-Romagna)
- EXAMPLES
- 2 approaches

Values how to participate ?

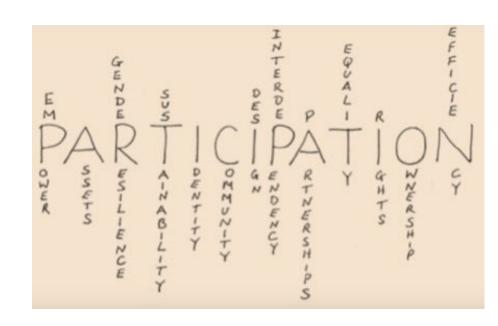
- (Hamdi)
- > de fi nes needs (desires and needs)
- > allows different interests to converge
- > more accurate information can be collected
- > identify con fl icts
- > analyze alternatives
- > guarantees continuity
- > mobilize interests
- > mobilize resources
- > create partnerships
- > positions the problems
- > reduces "top-down dependency" in favor of responsibility

Values how to participate ?

- To promote transformation processes that are:
- dialogic> aim to generate meaningful interpersonal communications for the construction of social meanings and relationships, and thus to shift discussions towards more balanced, less 'selfish' and 'common good' positions, and tend to the transformation of preferences that allows 'identification of common land and the search for shared choices;
- informed> relevant knowledge and information, but also values, preferences and
- interests, are incorporated in the process in order to reach informed opinions and stimulate collective reflection on information that is as balanced and complete as possible;
- deliberative> to weigh the pros and cons of the available options as well as their implications;
- empowered> at least a portion of the decision-making power is transferred to the participants, albeit limited to specific issues and for a limited time;
- inclusive> all the 'voices' (including the weak or marginal ones) interested in and from the question subject of the deliberative process must have the possibility to express their positions, preferences and concerns, and to be heard.

Values how to participate ?

- The questions are:
- HOW DO I PROMOTE PARTICIPATION?
- WHAT ARE THE BENEFICIARIES?



MODELS

What kind of participation?

 There are enormous differences existing among the many types of participatory processes

MODELS What kind of participation?

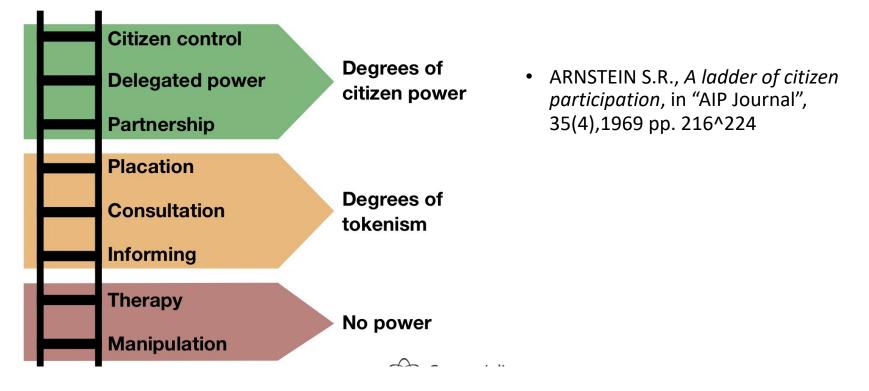
Mode of participation	Associated with	Why invite/involve?	Participants viewed as
Functional	Beneficiary participation	To enlist people in projects or processes, so as to secure compliance, minimize dissent, lend legitimacy	Objects
Instrumental	Community participation	To make projects or interventions run more efficiently, by enlisting contributions, delegating responsibilities	Instruments
Consultative	Stakeholder participation	To get in tune with public views and values, to garner good ideas, to defuse opposition, to enhance responsiveness	Actors
Transformative	Citizen partici- pation	To build political capabilities, critical consciousness and confidence; to enable to demand rights; to enhance accountability	Agents

Table 1. Modes of participation

• Andrea Cornwall (2003), Whose voices? Whose choices? Reflections on gender and participatory development. *World Development*, 31(8). pp. 1325^1342

LADDER MODEL

Arnstein (1969) Ladder of citizen participation



participation has a multiplicity of dimensions and levels, therefore it is possible to distinguish between a greater or less participation

WHEEL MODEL



 DAVIDSON S., Spinning the wheel of empowerment, in "Planning", 3,1998 pp. 14^15

"Making choices in certain circumstances will inevitably lead to questions about the desirable or practically and politically acceptable level of participation"

TARGET MODEL



CIAFFI D. MELA A, *La partecipazione. Dimensioni, spazi, strumenti,* Carrocci, Roma 2006

"Congruence of the process with the objectives to be achieved, but also congruence of social practices with the spatial dimension within which the experience takes place"

TOOLS HOW TO FOSTER PARTICIPATION?

1. "traditional" advisory instruments: public meetings, public consultations, urban centers ...

2. "innovative" consultative tools:

charettes, workshops, neighborhood walks, cognitive maps, dedicated events, focus groups ...

3. "innovative" decision-making tools: participatory budget, community / neighborhood plans ...

4. "activation" tools for citizenship: shared government of public spaces, temporary reuse ...

TOOLS 1. URBAN CENTRES

physical and virtual places, used to communicate policies related to the development of the territory and the urban fabric

attempt to respond to the general crisis in urban policies of the 1980s, followed by new instruments, such as strategic plans and public private partnerships

documentary, participatory and analytical functions, in order to accompany the new urban, strategic and structural plans

"traditional" advisory tools



Torino: Urban Center Metropolitano (Ucm)

TOOLS 1. URBAN CENTRES

a sociological tool to plan and monitor the recovery, requalification and urban maintenance activities, open to citizen participation, experimented with the most complex urban planning and construction projects

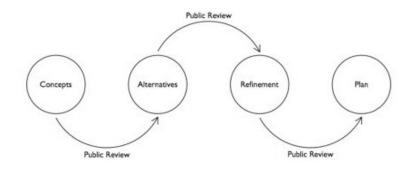
Laboratory of Otranto (1979)

for the recovery of the historical center with an essentially demonstrative character. Aims:

_to carry out a building concept as a social tool, paying particular attention to the issues of rehabilitation, maintenance of building structures and recovery of social exclusion;

_emplify the possibility of carrying out non-aggressive recovery interventions, through the direct involvement of the inhabitants in the recovery process through training programs and discussions on the objectives and methods of the intervention

TOOLS 1. CHARETTE



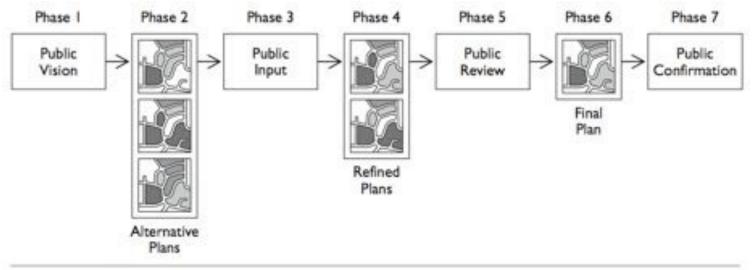
_"collaborative" work (multi-disciplinary project, synthesis of the contribution of each specialist);

_restrict the time of the work agenda (find creative solutions to reduce trading time);

_language easily understood by everyone (drawing);

_work on the project site (work on site)

TOOLS 1. CHARETTE



CHARRETTE WORK CYCLE

Source: National Charrette Institute, 2003.

TOOLS 2. Open Space Technology – OST

Technique designed in the mid-1980s by Harrison Owen, an American expert on the science of organizations

It allows any group of people (the number of participants can vary from 5 to 1000 people) to work together (in one-day workshops or in multi-day conferences), self-organizing, on a complex theme

There are no speakers and pre-established programs, but everything is delegated to the participants who propose and manage the work program autonomously

Once the themes are selected, parallel group sessions are organized and the discussion is progressively focused on a topic of strategic importance

TOOLS 2. Dedicated events

TOOLS 2. cognitive / identity maps

"innovative" deliberative tools

TOOLS 3. participatory budget

launched in Porto Alegre (Brazil) in 1989 to allow citizens to participate actively in the development and development of municipal policy

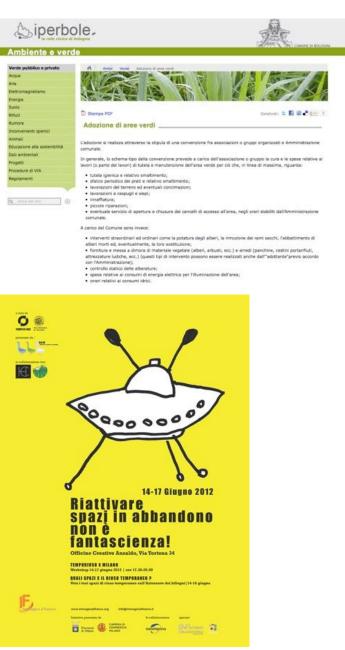
Citizens share the choices of "political decision makers" by administering, in the true sense of the word, part of the municipal budget

Tool of direct democracy to make "design" and to choose to citizens how public works to achieve

TOOLS 3. Forms of shared government

Shared government of spaces and green areas Participation processes applied to the redevelopment of public green areas by promoting forms of collective park management

Regeneration of urban spaces through temporary use practices Riquali fi cation of public spaces through temporary use as a practice of urban regeneration



tools for citizenship "activation"

TOOLS 3. Forms of shared government

Urban commonings

"The tangible, intangible and digital goods that citizens and the administration, also through participatory and deliberative procedures, recognize to be functional to individual and collective wellbeing, consequently becoming [...] involved in sharing with the administration the responsibility of their care or regeneration in order to improve its collective enjoyment "through subscription of collaboration agreements.

The project

Reforming the functioning of the municipal administration to make organigrams, procedures and regulations oriented to the possibilities of citizens to take action for the care of common goods Experimenting forms of civic management of public spaces in three areas of the city, selected through the full involvement of the neighborhoods



tools for citizenship "activation"

TOOLS 3. Forms of shared government

Urban common goods_BOLOGNA

3 TYPES OF PACTS:

1) care interventions "aimed at the protection, conservation and maintenance of urban common goods to ensure usability and quality: they collect those agreements through which untreated spaces are returned to the community

2) shared management: the determining element is the ability to include other citizens and organizations.
3) regeneration interventions: they affect the improvement of the quality of life in the city through collaboration agreements on tangible and intangible assets, triggering social processes of an economic nature.



LEGISLATION PARTICIPATION IN THE EMILIA-ROMAGNA REGION (IT). THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

REGIONAL LAW NO. 20/2000

REGIONAL LAW NO. 6/2009

REGIONAL LAW NO. 3/2010 > UNDER REVISION

LEGISLATION REGIONAL LAW NO. 20/2000

Art. 8 Participation of citizens in planning

1. In the training and approval procedures of the territorial and urban planning instruments are assured:

a) consultation with the economic and social associations regarding the strategic and development objectives to be pursued;

b) specific forms of advertising and consultation of citizens and associations established for the protection of widespread interests, with regard to the contents of the instruments themselves

LEGISLATION REGIONAL LAW NO. 6/2009

- 1. Raising the process of analysis and planning of the planning type, to de fi ne the areas of intervention and the functional objectives pursued
- 2. Development of broader participation processes of interested stakeholders
- 3. from the redevelopment
- 4. Introduction of the architectural competition, as a tool to increase the design quality of the requalification programs
- 5. The reform of urban transformation societies, as a participated company form for the realization of urban requalification interventions

LEGISLATION REGIONAL LAW NO. 6/2009

With the updates introduced by the RL 6/ 2009, "participation" has been directly related with two important urban planning themes:

- urban quality. Here the participation enters the phase of formation of the Municipal Operative Plan related to areas to be redeveloped during the preparation of the Programmatic Document for the Urban Quality;
- urban redevelopment. participation is part of the procedure for identifying the areas for urban redevelopment

Programmatic Document for Urban Quality (DPQU)

_ it is the fundamental and preparatory document for the development of Municipal Operative Plans and Urban Requalification Programs

It is divided into four thematic phases: 1) identification of the Dpqu in the planning process;

2) analysis of the needs and assessment of the relations between the considered urban structure and the territorial allocations; 3) identification of the objectives to be pursued and proposal for a program intended as a new offer of services; 4) masterplan of the "new urban frame" for the formation of the public city

_It applies to specific areas already identified by the General Plan and contains information about functions, territorial allocations and related services.

REGIONAL LAW NO 3/2010 - "RULES FOR THE DEFINITION, REORGANIZATION AND PROMOTION OF THE CONSULTATION PROCEDURES AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ELABORATION OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL POLICIES"

With the term "participatory process" we mean:

<an organized discussion path
<that is started with reference to a future
project or to a future norm of competence
of the elective Assemblies or of the Giunte,
regional or local, in view of its elaboration,
<meBendo in communication toBori and
institutions,</pre>

<in order to get the full representation of the positions, interests or needs on the matter,

<as well as reaching a mediation or negotiation,

<looking for an agreement



Patrizia Nanz e Miriam Fritsche

La partecipazione dei cittadini: un manuale

Metodi partecipativi: protagonisti, opportunità e limiti



REGIONAL LAW NO 3/2010 - "RULES FOR THE DEFINITION, REORGANIZATION AND PROMOTION OF THE CONSULTATION PROCEDURES AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ELABORATION OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL POLICIES"

Aims:

broaden active participation and involvement of citizens (in line with the constitutional principle of subsidiarity)

make some forms of direct democracy concrete (with the financial contribution of the Region) to Municipalities and associations of Municipalities that will start some participatory procedures.

set up an annual session of the Legislative Assembly dedicated to the issue of participation in which a report describing the participation in the Regional context is drafted. The report should contain "an analysis of the state of participatory processes and proposals for their evolution and improvement" > OBSERVATORY OF PARTICIPATION

> Annual call for regional grants to participation projects

REGIONAL LAW NO 3/2010 - "RULES FOR THE DEFINITION, REORGANIZATION AND PROMOTION OF THE CONSULTATION PROCEDURES AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ELABORATION OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL POLICIES"

> EmiliadRomagna Region Participation Portal http: //partecipazione.regione.emilia^romagna.it/

> Participation guarantor

_provides materials and documentation useful for planning and preparing the participation processes on matters of regional importance;

_ examines project proposals and certifies their quality;

_offers consultancy support;

_offers a support in communication, also through IT tools;

_carries out a role of mediation;

_ elaborates guidelines and guidelines for the planning and management of participatory processes;

_proposes professional qualification objectives in the participatory field of employees of public administrations to improve their activity in the relationship with citizens;

_assesses the participatory processes eligible for regional support> Annual call for the granting of regional contributions to local authorities to support participation processes

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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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