

City Globe 2015 – The Planner's Response

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European Council of Spatial Planners
International Urban Planning
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Presentation

- The trends facing the city
- How spatial planning can help
- Four Examples
- The Role of ECTP-CEU

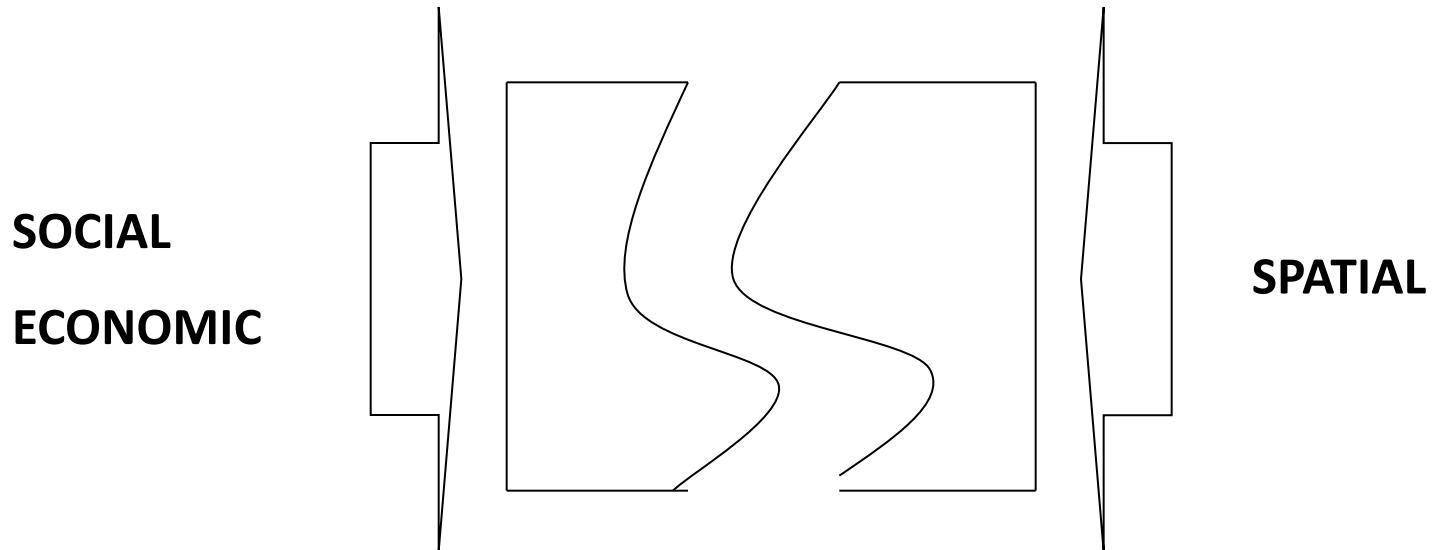
1 - The Trends

- *Urbanisation* – people live in urban areas
- *Scale* – cities are becoming bigger
- *Concentration* – population distribution less dispersed
- *Smart Cities*: embedded technology in buildings and infrastructure
- *New Transport Technologies*: higher efficiencies

1 - The Trends (cont'd)

- *Climate Change*: flood risk and storm damage
- *Participation*: demand for participative democracy
- *Image*: cities competing for business
- *Ageing*: reduced fertility and increased life expectancy

2 –How spatial planning can help



2 – How spatial planning can help (cont'd)

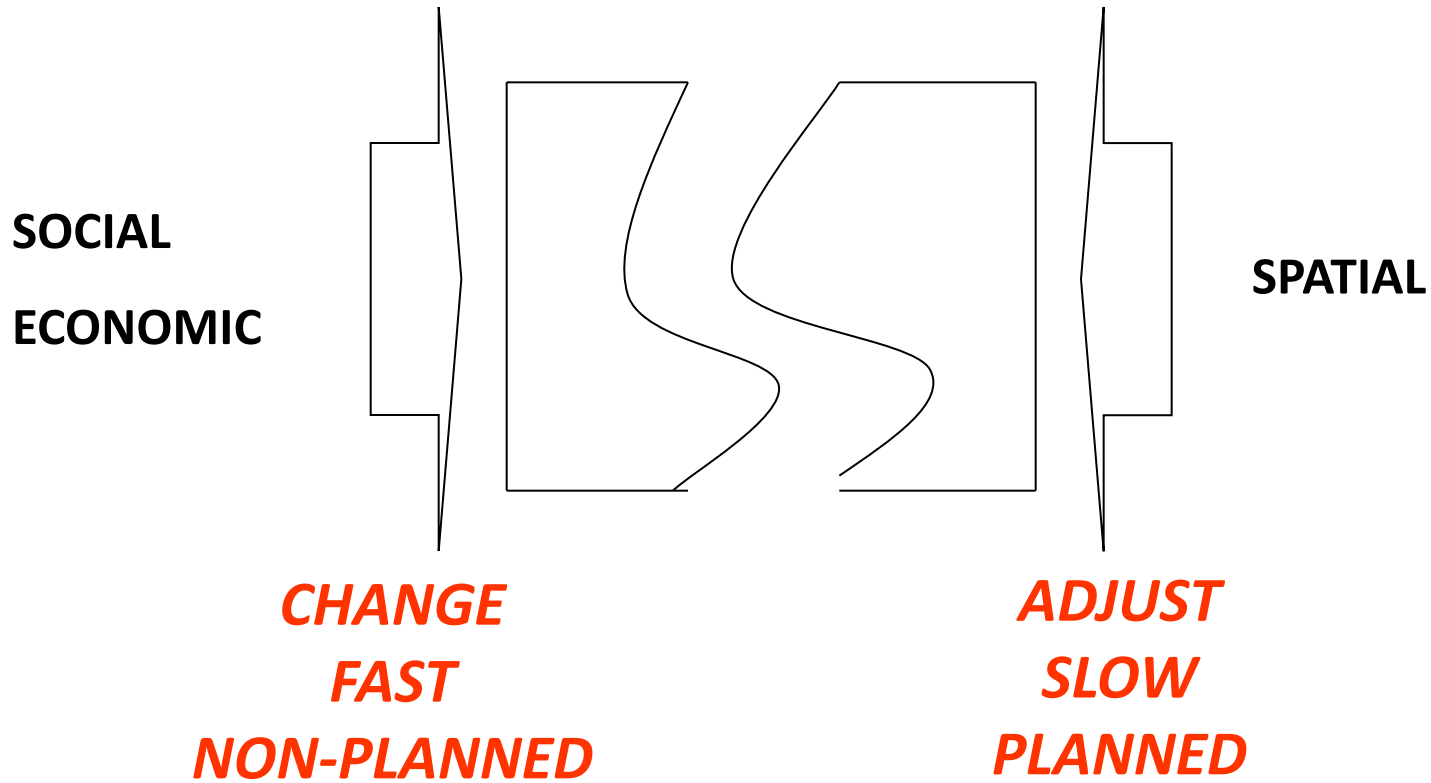
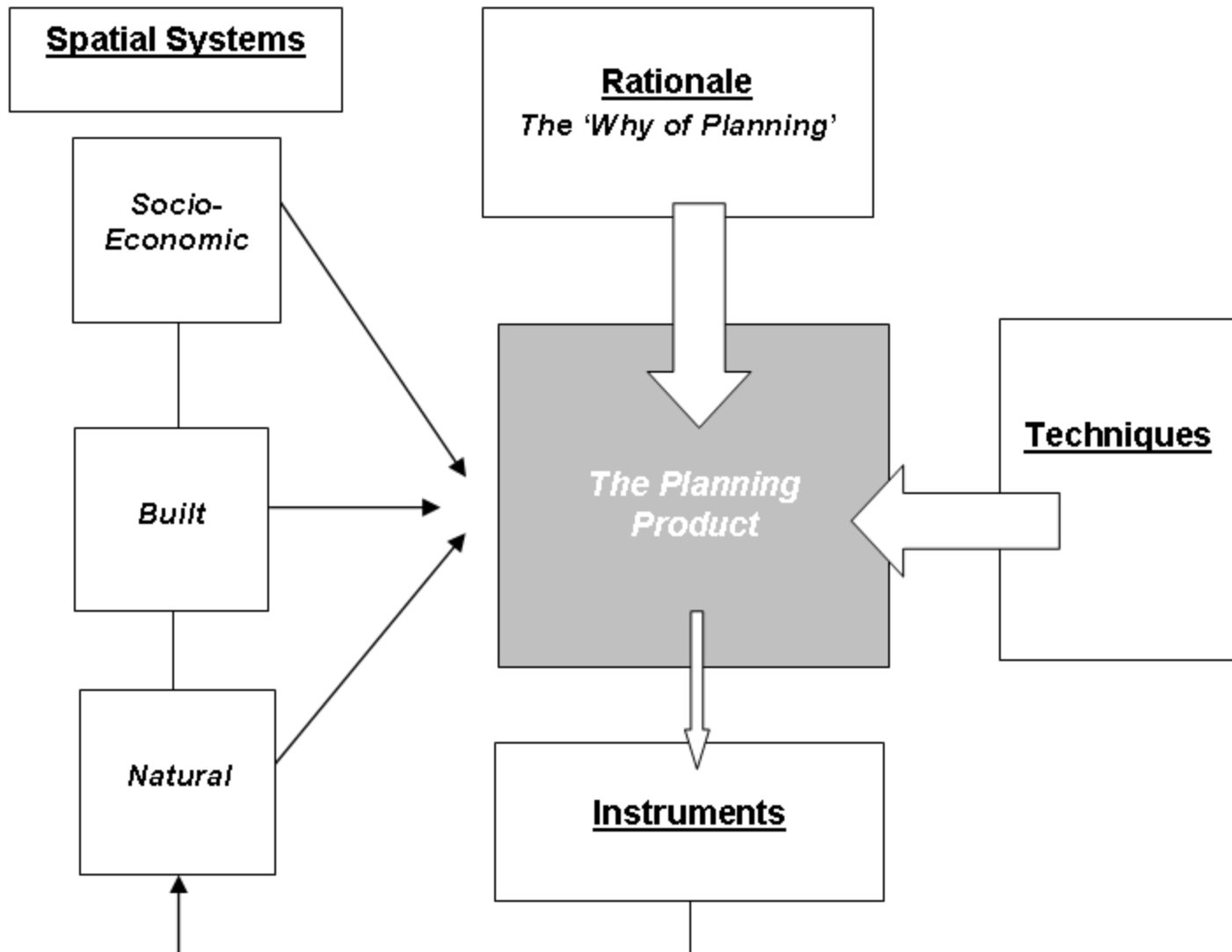


Figure 4.1: Aspects of Planning Practice



3 – Four Examples

- From external to internal: urban metabolism
- From separation to synergy: mixing land use
- From consumption to production: the energy neutral city
- From demand to supply thinking: a different theory of planning

3.1 - From External to Internal

- Theme: improving the urban metabolism of the city through increased recycling of resources and waste products
- Example: industrial symbiosis
- **Planner's contribution: systems thinking, creative solutions, integration.**

3.2 - From Separation to Synergy

- Theme: increased mixing of residential and industry as a result of improved environmental standards
- Example: airport exclusion of night flights can allow new residential development near the airport
- **Planner's contribution: using spatial clustering, use environmental mitigation measures**

3.3 - From Consumption to Production

- Theme: cities can produce resources incl. energy
- Examples: urban farming, urban heritage based tourism, energy producing buildings
- Planner can respond to innovation, use new technologies and provide policy context for dispersed innovation initiatives.

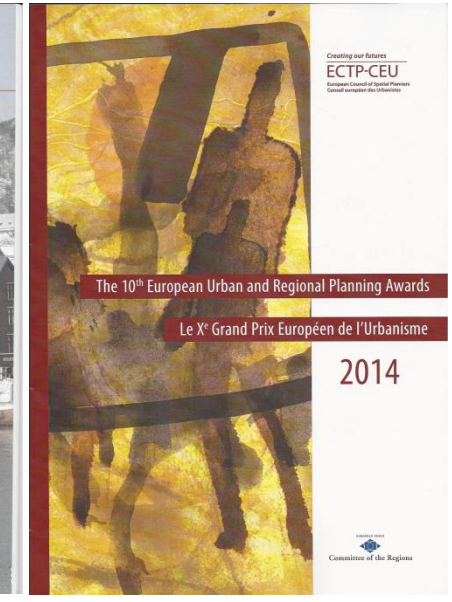
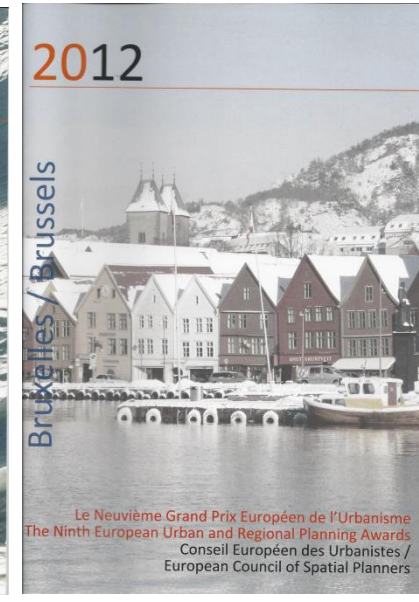
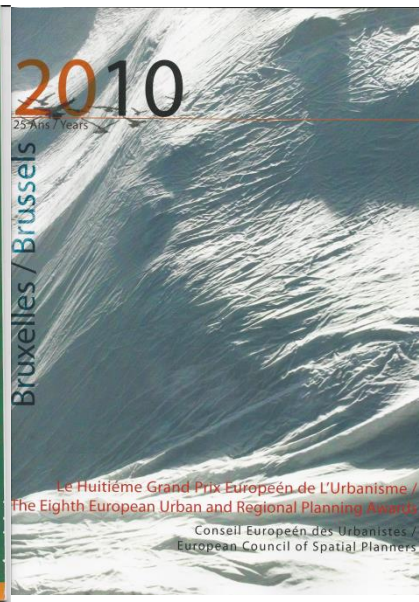
3.4 - From Demand to Supply

- Theme: planning approaches based on the carrying capacity concept of the local environment.
- Example: identify spatial limits of urban footprint and allow city to develop within that, use backcasting techniques
- Example: use sustainability indicators (e.g. air quality standard) as measures of carrying capacity
- Planners can develop new paradigm of 'supply based planning'.

4 - ECTP-CEU

- WWW.ECTP-CEU.EU
- Umbrella body of 27 professional town planning associations
- Promotes standards of education and conduct for the planning profession
- Engages in dialogue with European agencies
- Identifies and rewards examples of good planning all over Europe
- The Charter of European Planning

European Urban and Regional Planning Awards



General Assemblies

- Twice a year
- Associations host meetings
- Delegates represent associations
- New format: conference and meeting
- However, diversity of member associations

Biennials of Town Planning and Town Planners

- Best practice exchange
- Since last year ECTP-CEU activity
- Next Biennial in Dublin



The European Planning Profession - Conclusions

- Trends pose a challenge for cities
- Spatial Planning needs to respond
- Four examples of responses
- ECTP-CEU can provide platform for best practice exchange

The European Planning Profession - Conclusions

- Trends pose a challenge for cities
- Spatial Planning needs to respond
- Four examples of responses
- ECTP-CEU can provide platform for best practice exchange
- **However: different views on the profession**
- **ECTP-CEU needs to focus on planning profession rather than planning practice**

