Spatial planning guidelines: a professional association's viewpoint

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ABOUT ISOCARP

- Independent NGO on spatial planning, based in The Netherlands
- Founded in 1965 to bring together highly qualified planners in an international network
- 700 individual and institutional members in 80 countries worldwide
- Members of practice, academia and politics: ISOCARP tripple perspective
- Recognized by the UN, UNCHS, Council of Europe, consultative status with UNESCO
- Objectives
  - improvement of planning practice through the creation of a global network
  - encouragement of professional knowledge exchange
  - promoting the planning profession
  - stimulating and improving planning research, training and education
  - enhancing public awareness and understanding of major planning issues at a global level.

www.isocarp.org
Workshop cities in alphabetical order:

**Amsterdam**: How to build the city in a cooperative way?

**Antwerp**: How to rework the productive city?

**Brussels**: How to build an international capital with local inhabitants?

**Delft**: How to create a sustainable knowledge region?

**Deventer**: How to implement a (national) legal framework through local integrated planning?

**Dortmund**: Ruhr Region, Germany: How to leverage economic growth from spatial projects?

**Eindhoven**: How to react when traditional industries move away?

**Groningen**: How to sustain water and energy resources?

**Maastricht**: How to overcome national borders?

**Rotterdam**: How to develop unprecedented port-city synergy?

**Schiphol - Amsterdam**: How to connect in a globalized world?

**Wageningen**: How to feed the world’s metropolises?
Contemporary urban planning is called to face different and complex challenges. Cities are booming in countries with emerging economies, while are shrinking in Europe and other countries with more mature economies. On a side, it is evident and pressing the demand for the creation of urban dimension, on the other, there is the need to reinvent a post industrial economy that is less space consuming, but even less dependent on existing productive infrastructures and facilities.

In between these extremes, there is a relevant grey zone of economies in transitions.
URBANIZATION

New urban dwellers in absolute numbers (1950-2050)

- Developed countries
- Developing & emerging countries in Asia
- Developing & emerging countries in other regions

Normative planning tools very often, independently on context, are not capable to manage the urban transformations.

There is the need in present urbanism to focus more on the way of designing participatory planning processes capable to set up shared, coherent, sustainable and effective solutions.

Enlarged decision making, pragmatic contextualization of innovative technologies and a re-conceptualization of the role of public space can help professionals to find answers to the many and pressing challenges daily breeding in the urban realms.

www.isocarp.org
BEFORE DESIGNING GUIDELINES...

WHAT DO WE NEED TO SUSTAINABLY/EFFECTIVELY INTERVENE IN THE CITIES? AND HOW?

MORE STRATEGIC THINKING AND EFFECTIVE POLICY SCHEMES!

MODELLING THE CITIES AND OPEN DATA APPROACH → TOWARDS SMART CITIES

PUBLIC SPACE

DESIGN THE PERSPECTIVE, BE CREATIVE, PROVIDE A GOVERNANCE INFRASTRUCTURE!
WHAT DO WE NEED TO SUSTAINABLY/EFFECTIVELY INTERVENE IN THE CITIES? AND HOW?
ECONOMIC REGENERATION

- Public-private partnerships and public-private-people partnerships for the re-functionalization of different areas.

- Involvement of local public authorities:
  - Supporting services for populations
  - Providing incentives for local entrepreneurs
  - Organizing events
SOCIAL EXCLUSION

- Involvement of minorities and other socially disadvantaged groups in the decision-making process

- Partnerships with public institutions and NGOs – addressing specific problems:
  - Development of educational programmes
  - Development of programmes meant to re-integrate the residents in the job market

Local Community

Dis-advantaged Groups

Public Institutions

NGOs

Tackling Social Exclusion
- Strengthening the Local Support Groups
- Institutionalization of Local Support Groups through partnerships
- Engagement of all parties interested in developing the area of intervention
- Attracting future investments – involvement of private stakeholders
MORE STRATEGIC THINKING AND EFFECTIVE POLICY SCHEMES!
A CLEAR FRAMEWORK OF AVAILABLE DATA, CURRENT PLANNING TOOLS AND POOL OF LOCAL ACTORS CHARACTERIZING THE PARTNER CITIES PLANNING ARENAS

Networking + State of the Art

Desk analysis
Field analysis
Operational analysis

Local workshop with local actors (participated planning process)

A PHYSICAL SPACE FOR U.C. IS IDENTIFIED
URBAN TASK FORCES OPERATIONAL IN THE U.C.

Planning process results: strategic documents are ready

TERITORIAL/URBAN AGENDAS
POSTER PLANS

CITIES KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM
http://www.seecityplatform.net/
Territorial Agendas

Abruzzo

Alba Iulia

Baia Mare

Balti

Drama

Foggia
MODELLING THE CITIES AND OPEN DATA APPROACH TOWARDS SMART CITIES
Scenario 1: Energy maps

- Assesses energy behaviors of buildings from integration of existing geographic information (e.g. cadastral data and topographic data) in order to perform large-scale energy assessments, creating energy maps ("ecomaps") and energy pre-certification of buildings.

- Energy maps ("eco-maps", "energy density maps") are an innovative and particularly useful tool for a large array of specialists, public workers, researchers and industry, who can use them for example in:
  - **Analyzing the possibilities for large scale urban renewal**, especially in what concerns the development or extension of district heating networks and the creation of energy strategies for hard-to-tackle or deprived urban areas;
  - **Prioritizing city-wide investments and assisting decisions** on development area locations based on provided information on the state of the art energy-wise as well as nearby energy opportunities for developers.

http://www.sunshineproject.eu/
Example Energy Map for Ferrara pilot city
http://sunshine.graphitech-projects.com/
i-SCOPE Services’ Target Users

Citizens
- Diversely-abled Citizens needing customised routing instructions.

Professionals
- Professionals who need to have high precision solar potential assessment.

Cities
- City Administrations that need to define policies in terms of heat dispersion and solar potential at urban level, and that has to create noise maps according to EU Directive 2002/49/EC.

Citizens
- Citizens, who can access and directly update real-time data.

http://www.iscopeproject.net/
PUBLIC SPACE
Public space

- Public spaces – including streets – are, and must be seen as, multi-functional areas for social interaction, economic exchange and cultural expression among a wide diversity of participants.

- Cities that improve and sustain the use of public space enhance community cohesion, civic identity, and quality of life. The liveliness and continuous use of public space as a public good leads to urban environments that are well maintained and safe, making the city an attractive place in which to live and work.

- Urban planning is not about images, but it is a way to make a difference; it is a framework that transforms a vision into reality using space as a key resource for development and for engaging stakeholders along the way.

The most obvious sign of this change is that in many Western countries, it no longer makes perfect sense to speak of being online or offline. When the internet was young and just beginning to be a part of our daily lives, it required a certain portion of will to go on the web.

Even with your mobile phone turned off and your laptop shut down, you still leave digital footprints that other can follow.

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slow internet connections with expensive minute rates

90's

social media and web 2.0

First 10 years of XXI century

Nowadays

PLACE AS ENVIRONMENT OF DYNAMISMS

Movement of people
Interaction of things/devices
Interaction with other tracking technologies

...
DESIGN THE PERSPECTIVE, BE CREATIVE, PROVIDE A GOVERNANCE INFRASTRUCTURE!
Knowledge and Attitude to Valorizing Amazing Local Assets
1. The Kavala Urban Center (KUC) is a tool for public participation and support to the local community (creating and implementing own urban development projects responding to the community’s needs).

2. The KUC Core Group will coordinate with the UTF for the implementation of the Strategic Agenda of Kavala, but it will also develop new initiatives.

3. The KUC will activate on an European level: it will be in constant contact and cooperation with all administrative layers, facilitating the link between local needs and European, national, regional and local funding and tools.
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