

EUROPEAN CITIES IN THE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTING AND TRANSMITTING OF THE EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE. INTERNATIONAL CURRICULUM FOR UNDERGRADUATE AND MASTER STUDENTS.



REF. 2018-1-PL01-KA203-050963

ERASMUS+ PROGRAMME

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

COOPERATION FOR INNOVATION AND THE EXCHANGE OF GOOD PRACTICES



chic
cultural heritage international curriculum

Project duration is 36 months: 01.09.2018 - 31.08.2021

Uniwersytet Jagielloński (PL) – coordinating institution

Universidad de Deusto (ES) – partner institution

Università degli Studi dell'Aquila (IT) – partner institution

Univerzita Mateja Bela v Banskej Bystrici (SK) – partner institution



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

Module 3:

SPATIAL PLANNING

Donato Di Ludovico

The module will explore the basics concepts, meaning and history of Spatial Planning. In particular the attention will be focused on models and forms of SP. The process of Reform, which began a few years ago in a perspective that was still unified and central at the time, almost as the ideal conclusion of the "project of modernity", has in reality been open and fragmented into a plurality of experiments and innovations. Some of these activities have characterized a phase of institutional anarchy still in progress that pursues the territorial and urban development at different scales without taking into account the consistency of the structures and the environmental and landscape compatibility. This has also happened in relation to deregulation policies that, since the 80's, have de-legitimized the planning of framing of large areas allowing the emergence of local policies released from a framework of overall consistency. But they are also to be referred positively to a new concept of development linked to the interaction between the local dimension and European coordinates.

1. Spatial Planning basics

Andreas Faludi and Bas Waterhout, in their publication, "The Making of the European Spatial Development Perspective: No Masterplan" (Faludi & Waterhout, 2002) focus well on the meaning of the term "Spatial planning". In fact, they state that the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter (CoE, 1984) "portrays 'regional/spatial planning' as giving geographical expression to the various policies of society; giving direction to a balanced regional development and the physical organization of space, according to an overall strategy". The authors also refer to Dijksterhuis that describe Spatial planning as 'geopolitical vision', a concept relates to "any idea concerning the relations between one's and other places, involving feelings of (in)security or (dis)advantage (and/or) invoking ideas about a collective mission or foreign policy strategy". According to the authors "the definition fits spatial planning remarkably well, in particular since according to Dijksterhuis a vision must say something about identity, territorial borders, core areas and so on. The latter are of course the categories which planner use when formulating spatial strategy".

Still with regard to the meaning of spatial planning, the Eu Compendium of Spatial Planning Systems and Policies (CEC 1997), states that the "Spatial planning refers to the methods used largely by the public sector to influence the future distribution of activities in space. It is undertaken with the aims of creating a more rational territorial organisation of land uses and the linkages between them, to balance demands for development with the need to protect the environment, and to achieve social and economic objectives. Spatial planning embraces measures to co-ordinate the spatial impacts of other sector policies, to achieve a more even distribution of economic development between regions than would otherwise be created by market forces, and to regulate the conversion of land and property uses" (CEC 1997). This definition added to spatial strategy the element of land-use regulation, although, according to the authors, "spatial strategy may be effectuated by passing regulations, amongst other means, land-use regulation sits uneasily with the idea of spatial planning being about strategy".

Andreas Faludi, in other publication considers the Spatial Planning as the "formulation of integrated strategic spatial frameworks to guide public, as well as, private action. This puts spatial planning more in the context of governance than government, where mutual understanding and commitment are as important as statutory powers" (Faludi, 2010a). With regard to governance it is important to underline that today we are facing evolutionary forms that seek to favour competitiveness through new forms of partnership and networks. It is a sort of Spatial Rescaling that is changing the geographic reference dimensions of the planning, the domain, calling for new 'regional' aggregations for the

realization of strategies and policies, at various scales, aggregations that are detached from the rigidities associated with the formal scales of the statutory plan (for example, think of the season of the Contrats de milieu in France).

The emergence of these 'soft spaces' is an important trend, which alongside the tactical use of 'fuzzy boundaries' is related to a policy impetus to break away from the shackles of pre-existing working patterns which might be variously held to be slow, bureaucratic, or not reflecting the real geographies of problems and opportunities.

Another definition is given by the document "Spatial Planning. Key Instrument for Development and Effective Governance with Special Reference to Countries in Transition" (Economic Commission for Europe), for which "Spatial planning is concerned with 'the problem of coordination or integration of the spatial dimension of sectoral policies through a territorially-based strategy' (Cullingworth and Nadin, 2006: 91). More complex than simple land-use regulation, it addresses the tensions and contradictions among sectoral policies, for example for conflicts between economic development, environmental and social cohesion policies. The key role of spatial planning is to promote a more rational arrangement of activities and to reconcile competing policy goals. The scope of spatial planning differs greatly from one country to another, but most share a number of similarities. In almost all countries, spatial planning is concerned with identifying long- or medium-term objectives and strategies for territories, dealing with land use and physical development as a distinct sector of government activity, and coordinating sectoral policies such as transport, agriculture and environment (Koresawa and Konvitz, 2001)." (ECE-UN, 2008).

In order to understand Spatial Planning, it is also useful to specify the concept of Spatial Development. "Spatial development refers to the distribution of built and natural features and human activity across territory (perhaps these would come within a broad definition of land use); but it also includes the qualities of those features and activities, for example disparities in access to opportunities from one neighbourhood to another. A territory may be, for example, a neighbourhood, a borough, or a city-region. Planning has some direct influence and even control over land use change through regulation, mostly in reaction to market demands. Spatial development is another matter. It is a product of many sectoral policies and actions in public and private sectors (health and education are becoming more important); but the spatial impact of decision making in sectors, described as spatial policy, is rarely considered explicitly.

Spatial planning is concerned with ensuring that the spatial policy impacts are considered and coordinated - in the interests of sustainable spatial development." Thus, the emphasis of spatial planning is "on cross-sectoral integration around spatial or territorial strategies" (Nadin 2006).

This same document also tries to explain how spatial planning differ from land use planning. There are substantial changes to the framework of policy instruments and procedures. "But these are only the tools; they need to be used to build the spatial planning approach. The discussion above suggests three central themes to this:

- to make more effective use of the planning system to help achieve shared goals by focussing more on outcomes;
- to inject an understanding of the spatial or territorial dimension as a device to help join-up policy and action;
- to engage communities and stakeholders more effectively in the planning process and create new policy communities that reflect the realities of spatial development and its drivers." (Nadin 2006)

It is also interesting the definition of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, UK: "Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they can function. That will include policies which can impact on land use, for example by influencing the demands on or needs for development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means" (ODPM, 2005: par. 30).

2. Spatial Planning in the European Union

The first spatial planning document, related to the EU12, was 'Europa 2000' (CEC, 1991), more oriented towards spatial policies rather than planning, followed by 'Europa 2000+' (CEC, 1994) which carried the Dutch and French experience (for example, of the D  l  gation interminist  rielle    l'am  nagement du territoire et    l'attractivit   r  gionale – Datar) of spatial planning developed in previous decades. The Germans, however, inside the debate, continued to frame the issue in terms of land use control, considered a sovereign right of the States (Faludi, 2010a; Faludi & Waterhout, 2002). In response to this position, which may represent a limit to the take-off of European spatial planning (but also of cohesion and cooperation between States), Faludi and Waterhout have specified that ESDP is not a 'Masterplan', it does not imply 'a pattern of land-use imposed by the EU', but which nevertheless has the merit of building an identity Vision of the EU and of triggering a focus on spatial development processes at the European level (Faludi & Waterhout, 2002).

In 1999, the European Spatial Development Perspective – ESDP was promoted by the Informal Council of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning in Potsdam (an example of open method of coordination), which strongly argued the spatial planning approach, articulating some basic principles: the research of polycentric development in Europe; the urban-rural partnership; equal access to infrastructure and knowledge throughout Europe; the prudent management of the natural and cultural environment (CMSP, 1999; Faludi, 2010a; Faludi, 2010b).

The reasons that weaken an effective institutionalization of the territorial dimension of the European policies are to be found also in the lack of formal competences of the EU in this field, not being included in any EU treaty explicit reference to the Government of the Territory (Williams, 1996). However, there are some experiences of Europeanisation of Spatial planning, such as the one in the Netherlands, France, UK, but also in the Macroregions, which are the result of various EU sector policies that influence Spatial Planning, as well as internal political choices. For example, almost the whole Dutch territory is covered by one or more EU policies and Spatial Planning is considered to be the most effective instrument for resolving the conflicts of these policies (Evers & Tennekkes, 2016). Studies in the context of Southern Europe also suggest that European spatial planning 'takes shape by passing through the prism of progressive and complex changes in planning practices' (Janin Rivolin & Faludi, 2005) through an eminently local and diversified process generated from the experience of EU policies, a process that states that the 'European spatial planning has a life beyond the ESDP' (Janin Rivolin, 2003). This topic is also discussed by Andreas Faludi, who underlines how today the Spatial Planning Europeanisation, strong in the 60s and 70s, has now come to a standstill and hopes for the recovery, recalling the potential of 'business as usual' and 'deep change' scenarios that rethink the basic categories of space and territory and reconfigure the concept of European integration (Faludi, 2014).

In Europe, a wide range of tools are used to express spatial planning policy. Often they are very different instruments, with content varying according to the place or time of preparation. In the following table, which attempts a first classification of spatial planning instruments (CEC 1997), the term 'instrument' is used in a general way, covering the full range of documents used to express planning policy, as well as those commonly referred to as 'plans'. In the table, the different instruments are divided into four main groups according to the overall form and purpose of the instrument.

Type of instrument	Purpose	Areas covered	Sub-categories
National Policy & Perspectives	To identify the national government's spatial planning policies and strategy. They include documents which give general guidance or performance criteria for development, and those which are spatially specific and are described as national plans.	The whole Member State, significant parts or special areas.	National perspectives Spatial policy guidance Sectoral plans/guidance
Strategic	To identify broad spatial development patterns for areas below Member State and above the municipality. They do not generally identify specific locations and are intended to be implemented through other 'lower tier' instruments which specify locations. They are likely to be incorporated, or be closely integrated with the expression of social and economic policy for the area. Strategic plans may be indicative in terms of the broad development patterns or programmatic in identifying specific quantities of growth and change for sub-areas.	Their boundaries are often tied to the administrative tier of government which prepares them (region or province) but they can be prepared for a 'functional planning region', such as a coastal zone. Some countries have more than one tier of strategic instrument.	General strategic instruments Second level strategic instrument for part of area Sectoral instruments City region plans
Framework (Masterplan)	To identify a general spatial framework and criteria for the regulation of land use over an area. They are locationally specific. They may be binding or non-binding in respect of regulation but are generally implemented through lower tier plans.	Generally the whole of one municipality, but where local authorities are small they may cover several, covering possibly a 'functional planning area' such as a town or city.	
Regulatory ²	To regulate the development and protection of individual parcels of land. These may be general regulation zoning plans, implementation instruments, or special instruments to secure particular types of development.	These may cover areas ranging from one site; a neighbourhood of one municipality; the whole of a municipality or more than one. Exceptionally, instruments identifying land use zonings are prepared for larger areas covering an administrative region.	Regulatory zoning instruments Local building control instruments Implementation instruments

¹ This categorisation covers the statutory planning instruments in use in Member States, but does not include cross border spatial planning instruments as generally these are newer, emerging informal instruments. They are discussed at the end of the section. Some instruments may fall into more than one category.

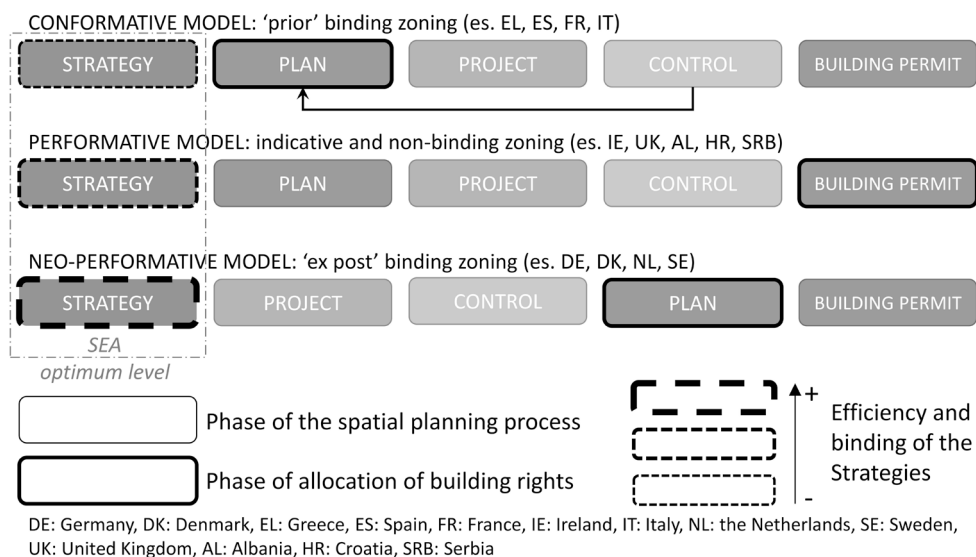
² Control may also be exercised by general codes which can apply over very large areas, even whole countries.

Categorisation of spatial planning instruments (CEC 1997)

3. Scales, forms and policies of Spatial Planning

The European tradition of Spatial Planning (CEC 1997) can be described through its approaches which correspond to specific scales and forms of planning, but also to certain levels of government, and which can be classified as follows:

- **Regional economic planning approach.** It is the largest case, both from the point of view of the territory of reference and from the point of view of the issues covered. In countries where this approach is used (e.g. France or Portugal), central government inevitably plays an important role in managing development throughout the country and in making public sector investments, with particular reference to the spatial components that are very often not articulated at regional level in EU countries (the focus is on economic planning and support programmes).
- **Comprehensive integrated approach,** also described as 'framework management'. In this case, spatial planning is conducted through a very systematic hierarchy of plans from the national to the local level, which coordinate public sector activity in different sectors but focus more specifically on spatial coordination than on economic development. The Netherlands is closely associated with this planning style. The integrated approach requires responsive and sophisticated planning institutions and mechanisms and considerable political commitment in the planning process.
- **Land use management approach.** In this case, planning is more closely linked to the narrower task of controlling land use change at the strategic and local levels. The UK is the main example of this tradition, but in different forms this approach to spatial planning can also refer to the whole tradition of so-called 'conformative' planning. Figure shows the planning models in Europe (Di Ludovico, Fabietti 2017; Janin Rivolin 2016; Munoz Gielen, Tasan-Kok 2010; for a different interpretation of the families of territorial and land governance systems in Europe, based on legal aspects, see the study by Newman and Thornley (Newman, Thornley 1996)). As can be seen, there are several States, such as Italy, Spain, France and Greece, included in those models defined as 'prior binding zoning' (conformative model), where the zoning design and attribution of its functions become a spatial aspect. In this group, unlike the other two (performative and neo-performative model), the spatial choices are very strong because they are linked to interests associated with the proprietary regimes.



Planning model in Europe (Fabietti, Di Ludovico 2017; modifica di Janin Rivolin 2016; Munoz Gielen, Tasan-Kok 2010)

In the 'Land use management' approach, it is the local authorities who carry out most of the planning work, but the central administration is also able to exercise some power, both through system supervision and by defining central strategic objectives.

Very interesting is the table by Nadin that presents the practice of land use planning and spatial planning as ideal types (Nadin 2006), proposing a comparison on some themes.

Table 1 Comparison of ideal type land use plan and spatial plan		
	Land use plan	Spatial plan
Purpose	Regulating land use and development through designation of areas of development and protection, and application of performance criteria.	Shaping spatial development through the coordination of the spatial impacts of sector policy and decisions.
Form	Schedule of policies and decision rules to regulate land use for the administrative area. Mapping of designation of areas and sites for development purposes and protection.	Strategy identifying critical spatial development issues and defining clear desired outcomes across functional areas. Visualisation of spatial goals, and key areas of change. Principles and objectives that will guide coordinated action.
Process	Discrete process leading to adoption of final blueprint plan. Confrontational process, instigated through consultation on draft plans and political negotiation. Stakeholders using the process to protect and promote their interests.	Continuous process of plan review and adjustment. Mutual learning and information sharing, driven by debate on alternatives in collaborative political process. Stakeholders using the process to achieve their own and mutual goals.
Ownership and policy community	A document of the planning authority providing guidance to other professional planners promoting and regulating development.	A corporate document of the local authority in shared ownership with communities and other stakeholders, partnerships and NGOs.
Procedural safeguards	Final plan determined through adversarial inquiry on parts of plan subject to objections.	Final plan determined by inquisitorial examination of the soundness and coherence of the whole plan.
Methods	Mapping of constraints and collection of sectoral policy demands. Bargaining and negotiation with objectors and other stakeholders, informed by broad planning principles. Checking of proposals through sustainability appraisal/strategic environmental assessment.	Building understanding of critical spatial development trends and drivers, market demands and needs, and the social, economic and environmental impacts of development. Analysis of options through visioning and strategic choice approaches. Generation of alternatives and options assisted by sustainability appraisal/strategic environmental assessment.

Table 1: Comparison of ideal type land use plan and spatial plan (cont'd)		
	Land use plan	Spatial plan
Delivery and implementation	Seeks to direct change and control investment activity in land use through prescriptive regulation, whilst mitigating local externalities through conditions and planning agreements.	Seeks to influence decisions in other sectors by building joint ownership of the strategy and a range of incentives and other mechanisms including land use regulation and planning agreements.
Monitoring and review	Measures conformance of the plan's policies and proposals with planning control outcomes. Data provides portrait of plan area as general context for implementation of proposals. Periodic but infrequent review of whole plan.	Measures performance of the plan in influencing sector policy and decision-making. Data informs understanding of spatial development and the application of the strategy. Regular adjustment of components of plan around consistent vision.

Comparison of ideal type land use plan and spatial plan (Nadin 2006)

- Urbanism approach.** It is the approach that refers to the tradition of urbanism, which has a strong architectural component and concern with urban design, townscape and building control, very close to that of Land Use Planning. This has been a significant feature of the Member States of the Mediterranean area. In these cases, regulation was adopted through strict zoning and coding. There is a multiplicity of laws and regulations, but the systems are not so well established and have not commanded a high political priority or general public support. As a result, they are less effective in controlling development.

4. The shape of the City

In the previous section we have seen a classification of the approaches to Spatial Planning in Europe. Among these, the 'Regional Economic Planning' approach has the least impact on the urban form, while the 'Land Use Management' and 'Urbanism' approaches are those that are most likely to bring about a change in the urban form as they directly affect its components, such as the system of public spaces and facilities or the road and transport system (Williams 2005).

In the specific urban context, spatial planning, as it is now declined, deals with some challenges (Brendan et al, 2014) that are also pursued by the European Urban Agenda (https://ec.europa.eu/info/eu-regional-and-urban-development/topics/cities-and-urban-development/urban-agenda-eu_en) and that presents numerous traditional and new planning themes that affect the shape of the city.

- **Sustainable development** (Williams et al., 2000), addresses some major urban issues: green infrastructure (https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/index_en.htm), the shape of the city's environmental system, the relationship with the external natural system, the transport system, density, etc. According to Williams, the physical form of a city (shape, size, density and configuration of land uses) can affect its long-term sustainability. This suggests that even if the compact city remains a dominant concept in terms of sustainability, there does not seem to be a single ideal urban form. On the contrary, the sustainable city, which is generally characterized by strong settlement networks, environmental controls and standards of urban management and performance, can be a flexible concept obtained through many different forms in different places. Many discussions have developed on these issues, among which the one on the reduction of Soil Consumption that feeds the theme of the balance between open space density and buildings density, a theme already present in the planning of the late 1800s, is topical today. It also feeds the theme of urban ecosystems, declined in terms of interconnection and size of natural patches in the urban environment, or in terms of ecosystem services. These elements indicate the importance of environmental networks and the interconnection with cultural networks at the city scale.
- **The Urban Landscape.** The theme of Environmental Sustainability also recalls that of the Urban Landscape, which in turn includes landscape quality, aesthetic values, sensitivity and change, the coherency of geographical and cultural identity of place. In particular, Spatial Planning practices place a very clear emphasis on the importance of the place (which in literature is a concept related to space, especially public space) as a key element of the urban form, on the importance of the character and local factors that characterize different places. In this sense, the concept of 'place-values' (Hague, 2004) has been developing for decades, introducing other themes that concern the social sciences, such as the identity of places. These 'values' of places refer to a very broad concept of (urban) landscape that can contribute to the identity of a city and which, in turn, can be significant in terms of the real estate market as it can lead to high quality landscapes characterized by a high quality of life, thus also offering competitive advantages.

There are also other main themes of the urban landscape, which broaden the traditional spectrum of conservation and protection of cultural and environmental heritage. These are for example issues arising from the informal fusion of urban and rural development at the edge of the city (Donadieu, 1998) or the interconnectivity between the elements of the landscape inside and outside the city (city-region concept).

- **Urban resilience**, an issue related to urban security considered in both physical and social terms, and therefore related to natural disasters and climate change, which requires a holistic and systemic approach. "Urban Resilience is the capacity of urban systems, communities, individuals, organisations and businesses to recover maintain their function and thrive in the aftermath of a shock or a stress, regardless its impact, frequency or magnitude" (Frantzeskaki, 2016). The city, through spatial planning and therefore in terms of prevention, can aspire to

new states of greater resilience. This process of urban renewal and transformation calls for the strengthening of communities (social capital), infrastructures (technological capital), urban ecosystems (natural capital), institutions and rules (governance). In particular, the planning of infrastructure and urban ecosystems determines actions that affect the shape of the city, for example:

- **Places' Resilience**, the shape of the places and the structure of their connection play a fundamental role in the response to the violent disturbance of an urban system. The theme of places involves urban ecosystems (green and blue infrastructures) and infrastructure systems (grey infrastructure such as energy, mobility, housing) and refers to the system of identity spaces that assume a primary role in the general system of open spaces.
- **Urban Ecosystems**, contribute to the quality of the urban environment and provide multiple ecosystem services and as such contribute to the well-being and quality of life in a city. They affect the city's open space system (typically parks and green or unused/abandoned areas), but also other elements such as green facades, garden roofs, etc, or bio-architecture. It is important to underline that spatial planning, when dealing with urban ecosystems, must also take into account the regional dimension, i.e. it must interconnect the urban dimension with the peri-urban and regional dimensions, with respect to the responsibility of cities to be nodes of a global connectivity system.
- **Infrastructure**. Adaptation of infrastructure (roads and public spaces, power lines, telecommunications lines, aqueducts, gas pipelines, etc.) can further contribute to urban resilience. Their 'resilient' characteristics are robustness and adaptability. Having a robust infrastructure means having an infrastructure that maintains its function over time regardless of the stresses and shocks, this is particularly true of strategic infrastructure. Having adaptive infrastructures means having infrastructures that provide services adapted to the social needs of today and to the social needs of future generations.

The issue of public spaces is particularly important and cross-cutting. They need to be dimensioned to become emergency places or take on other 'resilient' functions.

5. Cultural Heritage and Spatial Planning

The term 'Cultural Heritage' means: Tangible Cultural Heritage - Movable Cultural Heritage (paintings, sculptures, coins, manuscripts), Immovable Cultural Heritage (monuments, archaeological sites, and so on), Underwater Cultural Heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins and cities); Intangible Cultural Heritage: oral traditions, performing arts, rituals (<http://www.unesco.org/>). In this presentation we refer to the concept of Tangible cultural heritage and in particular to that of Immovable Cultural Heritage and namely monuments, archaeological sites, and more.

The theme of Cultural Heritage is mainly addressed in terms of conservation and protection, focusing on the historical value of buildings, the cultural value of landscapes, how to intervene, etc. On the other hand, its impact on spatial development is much less developed, especially if we are looking for a way to enhance the system of Cultural Heritage through the integration of development with conservation and protection. The integration of cultural heritage conservation with spatial planning policy is therefore lagging behind. In most Western European countries, spatial planning functions are poorly integrated with heritage conservation objectives, and political mechanisms for development and conservation show little or no interconnection (Janssen, Luiten, Renes, Rouwendal, 2014).

In the field of planning, Cultural Heritage is often linked to economic policies and investment needs, with few reflections on the spatial aspects of their development. So often a monument or landscape is preserved, the context or the relationship between goods (monuments-contexts-landscapes) is instead neglected (Obad Šćitaroci, Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci, 2019; Rzas, Ogryzek, Kulawiak 2016). To overcome these aspects, we can refer to the concept of 'preservation by development', which also includes the concept of valorisation and requires close collaboration between spatial planning and design, based on historical knowledge. This collaboration requires an innovative methodology of planning and design that refers to the concept of 'integrated approach', i.e. an approach able to combine the need to protect and preserve the Cultural Heritage with the socio-economic development needs of the relevant territories (Mibac 2005). Therefore, on the one hand there is the protection and conservation of cultural heritage (understood as buildings but also as contexts) and on the other hand there is the development, transformation (development).

With regard to the spatial planning of Cultural Heritage, at least two approaches can be distinguished:

- **Approach to the scale of building and context.** Looking for models of revitalization and development, cultural heritage is not seen as an isolated building/object, but rather as a work of art, a part of the near and wider context (the meaning of context to which we refer is that of landscape, or rather of the relationship between the cultural heritage and the identity of the surrounding landscape, a relationship that we consider inseparable). The context influences the heritage and its requalification, even when new uses of the heritage are foreseen. The effects of this interaction can make heritage recognisable and can stimulate its sustainability. In this approach, cultural heritage can be used for the 'place branding' of the context (the reuse and branding of historical buildings and landscapes can provide a response to the growing need for new sources of spatial identification and distinction). Cultural heritage has not only proved to be a valuable source of local and regional identification and distinction, but also a catalyst for urban and regional revitalization, as a crucial element of integrated design, where architectural design is integrated with landscape/context design with a multidisciplinary approach involving architecture, aesthetics, ecology, tourism, economics, etc.
- **Approach to regional/territorial scale.** The approach described in the previous point concerns the spatial planning of the Cultural Heritage context on a local scale, a scale that concerns the urban system, the peri-urban one but also the surrounding territory (natural or rural environment). But if we consider Cultural Heritage in terms of system (Cultural Heritage networks), we can also recognize an approach to Spatial Planning at the regional/territorial scale. In this case, the integration of protection/valorisation of the cultural heritage system and

its contexts with protection/valorisation of the landscape system can be tackled through design tools such as the Landscape Project. The Landscape Project (Voghera 2015) is an instrument that intervenes on the Landscape and can modify or construct it, that is, an instrument in which the actions of spatial transformation (development/risk/degradation) are complementary to the inevitable realisations of new landscapes, the latter action that recognises the centrality of cultural heritage and especially of the local community.

In the field of integration between protection/conservation of Cultural Heritage with Spatial Planning and development issues, the participation of citizens and stakeholders and communication play an important role. The unilateral approach of the public bodies must be replaced by horizontal collaboration (governance). In addition to the knowledge brought to the experts and the scientific side, the knowledge and evaluations of Cultural Heritage brought by citizens and stakeholders must also be introduced. The knowledge of the first can also be superimposed on the knowledge of the second, but the first are carriers of an essential knowledge related to heritage, social and cultural aspects. The meaning that citizens give to cultural heritage is dynamic, it differs between individuals and groups, unlike the technical-scientific knowledge to which the physical and spatial component of Cultural Heritage refers more.

References

- CEC. (1991). Europe 2000: Outlook for the development of the community's territory. Luxembourg: Commission of the European Communities, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.
- CEC. (1994). Europe 2000+: Cooperation for European territorial development. Luxembourg: Commission of the European Communities, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.
- CEC. (1997). EU Compendium of Spatial Planning Systems and Policies. European Communities. Luxembourg.
- CMSP. (1999). ESDP European spatial development perspective, towards balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union, informal council of ministers responsible for spatial planning in Potsdam. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.
- COE (1984), European regional/spatial planning Charter, Torremolinos Charter, Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
- Cullingworth, B. & Nadin, V. (2006). Town and Country Planning in the UK. Fourteenth edition. Routledge, London.
- ECE-UN (2008). Spatial Planning. Key Instrument for Development and Effective Governance with Special Reference to Countries in Transition, Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations, New York and Geneva.
- Evers, D., & Tennekes, J. (2016). The Europeanisation of spatial planning in the Netherlands. The Hague: PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.
- Faludi, A. (2010a). Centenary paper: European spatial planning: Past, present and future. *Town Planning Review*, 81(1), 1–22. doi:10.3828/tpr.2009.21
- Faludi, A. (2010b). Cohesion, coherence, cooperation: European spatial planning coming of age? London and New York: Routledge.
- Faludi, A. (2014). EUropeanisation or Europeanisation of spatial planning? *Planning Theory & Practice*, 15(2), 155–169. doi:10.1080/14649357.2014.902095
- Faludi, A., & Waterhout, B. (2002). The making of the European spatial development perspective: No masterplan. London and New York: Routledge.
- Janin Rivolin, U. (2003). Shaping European spatial planning. How Italy's experience can contribute. In: Faludi A. (Ed.) The application of the European spatial development perspective, special issue. *Town Planning Review*, 74(1), 51–76. doi:10.3828/tpr.74.1.4
- Janin Rivolin, U., & Faludi, A. (2005). The hidden face of European spatial planning: Innovations in governance. *European Planning Studies*, 13(2), 195–215. doi:10.1080/0965431042000321785
- Koresawa, A. & Konvitz, J. (2001). "Towards a New Role for Spatial Planning". In: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2001). Towards a New Role for Spatial Planning. OECD, Paris.
- Nadin V. (2006). The Role and Scope of Spatial Planning. Literature Review. Spatial Plans in Practice Supporting the Reform of Spatial Planning. Department for Communities and Local Government. Queen's Printer and Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. London.
- ODPM (2005). Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, London.
- Williams, R. H. (1996). European Union spatial policy and planning. London: Paul Chapman Publishing.
- Munoz Gielen D., Tasan-Kok T. (2010), Flexibility in Planning and the Consequences for Public-value Capturing in UK, Spain and the Netherlands, *European Planning Studies*, vol. 18, no. 7, p. 1097-1131.

- Di Ludovico D., Fabietti V. (2017), Strategic Environmental Assessment, key issues of its effectiveness. The results of the Speedy Project, Environmental Impact Assessment Review, n. 68, p. 19-28.
- Janin Rivolin U. (2016), Governo del territorio e pianificazione spaziale in Europa, De Agostini Scuola, Novara, e-book edition.
- Newman P., Thornley A. (1996), Urban Planning in Europe. International competition, national systems and planning projects, Routledge, London.
- Brendan O'Sullivan, William Brady, Karen Ray, Evelyn Sikora & Eimear Murphy (2014) Scale, Governance, Urban Form and Landscape: Exploring the Scope for an Integrated Approach to Metropolitan Spatial Planning, Planning Practice and Research, 29:3, 302-316, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02697459.2014.929846>
- Williams, K., Burton, E. & Jenks, M. (Eds) (2000) Achieving Sustainable Urban Form (London: Spon Press).
- Hague, C. (2004) Planning and place identity, in: C. Hague & P. Jenkins (Eds) Place, Identity, Participation and Planning, pp. 3–18 (London: Routledge).
- Frantzeskaki N. (2016), Urban resilience. A concept for co-creating cities of the future, Urbact, in: https://urbact.eu/sites/default/files/resilient_europe_baseline_study.pdf
- Donadieu P. (1998), Campagnes urbaines, Actes Sud.
- Williams K. (2005) eds, Spatial Planning, Urban Form and Sustainable Transport, Routledge, London.
- Obad Šćitaroci, M.; Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci, B. Heritage Urbanism. Sustainability 2019, 11, 2669.
- Voghera A. 2015 (a cura di), Progetti per il paesaggio. Libro in memoria di Attilia Peano, INU Edizioni, Roma.
- Rzasa K., Ogryzek M., Kulawiak M. (2016), Cultural Heritage in Spatial Planning, Baltic Geodetic Congress (BGC Geomatics), Gdansk, 2016, 85-89, doi: <https://10.1109/BGC.Geomatics.2016.24>
- Janssen J., Luiten E., Renes H., Rouwendal J. (2014), Heritage planning and spatial development in the Netherlands: changing policies and perspectives, International Journal of Heritage Studies, 20:1, 1-21, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2012.710852>
- Mibac 2005, Progetto di definizione di un modello per la realizzazione dei Piani di Gestione dei siti UNESCO, Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali and Ernst & Young Financial Business Advisor S.p.A., in: <http://www.sardegna.beniculturali.it/getFile.php?id=10391>, lasta access: 14.08.2019.

Bibliography

- Abercrombie P. (1967), Town and Country Planning, Oxford University Press, London
- Alexander C. (1964), Notes on the Synthesis of Form, Cambridge, Mass., (trad. it. Note sulla sintesi della forma, Il Saggiatore, Milano, 1967).
- Bacon E. N. (1976), Design of Cities, Penguin books
- Benevolo L. (1975), Storia della Città, Laterza, Milano.
- Bernoulli H. (1946), Die Stadt und ihr Boden, Erlenbach, Zürich (trad. it. La città e il suolo urbano, a cura di L. Dodi, Vallardi, Milano, 1951).
- Brenner N, Marcuse P., and Mayer M., (2012) , Cities for People, Not for Profit: Critical Urban Theory and the Right to the City New York, Routledge, New York
- Brenner N. Ed. (2017) Critique of Urbanization: Selected Essays, Birkhauser, Basel
- Cotti L., Rizzi P. (2011), Hic sunt leones, OrkaMedia, Warsaw
- Faludi A., A Reader in Planning theory, Urban and Regional Planning Series, Volume 5, Elsevier, UK
- Hall P. (1966), Le città mondiali, Il Saggiatore, Milano
- Hall P. (2013) Good Cities, Better Lives: How Europe Discovered the Lost Art of Urbanism. London: Routledge
- Jacobs J., 1961 Death and Life of Great American Cities; Random House: New York, USA. (It. Tr. Vita e morte delle grandi città. Saggio sulle metropoli americane, Einaudi, Torino, 2000)
- Lynch K. (1960), The Image of the City, Mit Press, Cambridge-London, (trad. it. L'immagine della città, Marsilio, Padova, 1964).
- Lynch K. (1996), Progettare la città. La qualità della forma urbana, a cura di: Melai R., ETAS Libri, Milano.
- Marcuse P. and van Kempen R. Eds. (2000), Globalizing Cities. A New Spatial Order? Blackwell Publishing, Oxford
- Marescotti L. (2008), Urbanistica. Fondamenti e teoria, Maggioli, Santarcangelo di Romagna.
- Morini M. (1963), Atlante di Storia dell'Urbanistica: dalla preistoria all'inizio del secolo XX, Hoepli, Milano
- Mumford L. (1961), The city in History, Harcourt, Brace & Co, New York (trad. it. La città nella storia, Comunità, Milano, 1963).
- Oswald F., Baccini P. (2003), Netzstadt: designing the urban, Birkhauser, Zurich
- Rogers R. (1997) Cities for a small planet, faber and faber, London
- Rogers R., Power A. (2000) Cities for a small county, faber and faber, London
- Sitte C. (1889), Der Städtebau nach seinen künstlerischen Grundsätzen, Carl Graeser Verlag, Wien, (trad. it. L'arte di costruire le città, L'urbanistica secondo i suoi fondamenti estetici, Jaca Book, Milano, 1981).