

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

**Students of 1st year of Post- Compulsory Secondary Education
(Bachillerato). Group: B**

Teacher: Vital Álvarez-Buylla Camino

The activity consisted of some debates and discussions about sustainable development and local geography in Ceuta and we arrived at the following conclusions:

In general, we can say that territorial sustainable structure depends, not only on the initial construction (a village, a neighbourhood, a region), but also on the political actions carried out by the local government.

For that reason, we think that it is possible for Ceuta to become a real sustainable town, if politicians and neighbourhood associations work on the necessary transformations.

Regarding this general conclusion, after several discussions, we think that planning actions can be classified into different groups according to their internal characteristics.

- Conditional planning: When there is a pre-existing situation with political, social, economic and technological features. Sustainable solutions try to change that reality.
- Corrective planning: When it is necessary to plan because current characteristics are not satisfactory or they do not respond to different criteria.
- Prospective planning: Everything is planned in advance. The plan is articulated before any kind of action. Geographical distribution is carried out after any sustainable plan.
- Normative plan: Some alternative actions are planned trying to modify the reality.

In conclusion, to create territorial transformation means planning and the political decisions concerning that planning. In other words, sustainable territorial order is a process marked by political decisions, followed by a set of procedures, evaluations and technical options where society should also play an important role. Society should be aware of the important and demanding role that sustainable solutions play in their lives.