



Katholieke *Universiteit* Nijmegen

Faculty of
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Spatial Planning



**XI AESOP
CONGRESS**

**N I J M E G E N
THE NETHERLANDS
28-31 MAY 1997**

**CONFERENCE
ABSTRACTS**

FOREWORD

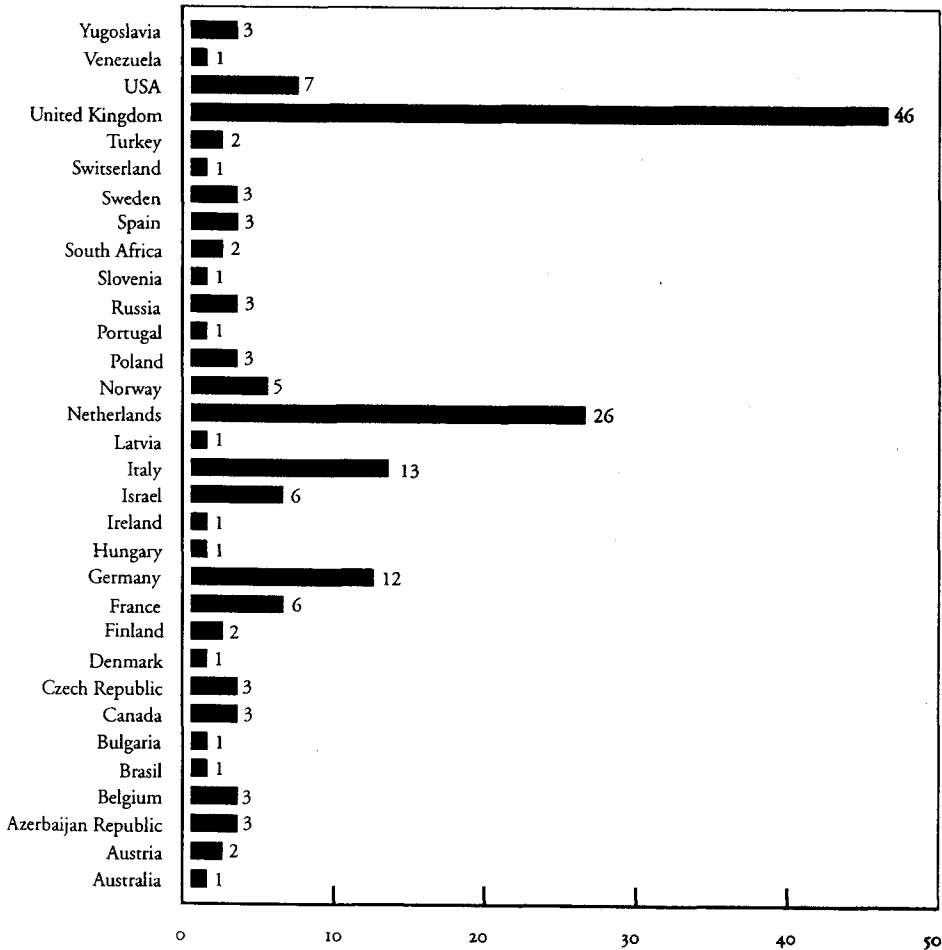
At this AESOP congress, many papers will be delivered and discussed, and many posters presented and debated. The names of the papers and posters and of their authors are given in the congress programme. Also, the papers are grouped according to topics and themes. But that still doesn't tell you enough to be able to make the choice of which session to attend. For that you need to know more about the content of the papers and posters. That is the purpose of this book of abstracts.

All papers and posters for which an abstract has been submitted and accepted are included in this book, arranged alphabetically according to the surname of the first author. So - you see the name in the programme, you look it up in this book.

We should warn you: not all the papers to be given at the congress and listed in the programme are included in the book of abstracts. Some people were invited to give papers and did not have to submit abstracts. Some of those people did nevertheless submit abstracts and these are included; some didn't and these aren't! But almost all the papers are to be found here.

The organising committee
16 april 1997

ORIGIN OF ABSTRACTS



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 A62
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TITLE **THE DIFFICULT ART OF GETTING PUBLIC SUPPORT. THE NEW STRUCTURE PLAN FOR FLANDERS.**

ABSTRACT

Four years (1992) ago the Flemish Government after fifteen years of hesitation, formally commissioned the development of a spatial policy framework under the title 'Structure Plan for Flanders'. As structure plans legally did not exist, preparation began for a new decree on spatial planning and urban development.

These initiatives have to be seen against years of neglect of spatial planning and against a planning culture based on very traditional land use zoning. Moreover spatial planning was considered, by many, to be an irritating hindrance to the functioning of the free market economy and became increasingly a synonym for inefficiency, regulation, control, bureaucracy, corruption...

In 1996 a Structure Plan for Flanders was adopted by the Flemish Government, a new planning culture has been introduced and a new decree was enacted by the Flemish Parliament. This paper reconstructs the main lines of the process and focuses mainly on how the basis of (public) support vital for the adoption and the realisation of the plan has been secured.

As the spatial structure plan for Flanders was commissioned to the author of this paper and as he led for the past four years the planning team in charge with the development of the spatial framework his observations include the formal as well as the informal processes that finally led to the plan. The process makes clear how deeply political planning is but also how important knowledge is, as it is power.

All relevant information including minutes from informal meetings is directly available to the author.

Well documented case studies, especially those written by insiders, are of utmost importance for planning education and planning practice as they make clear how planning really works.

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TITLE **PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION: CASES OF COORDINATIVE PLANNING IN PRACTICE.**

ABSTRACT The theme "realising changes on the ground" refers to the relationship between planning and implementation. Various models proposed in planning theory differ in their focus on this relationship. These differences are discussed for four planning "paradigms": the rational paradigm, communicative practice, coordinative planning, and planning as "frame-setting". The link between planning and implementation is one of the main concerns for coordinative planning, which involves interaction between organizations. Two cases are presented to illustrate how coordinative planning works in practice to highlight issues of plan implementation: how interorganizational coordination (IOC) is critical in effecting planning outcomes, and what impacts institutional design can have on the results of planning. Both cases are airport-related: one is the planning and developing of the Schiphol airport area in the Netherlands; the other is the development planning of Ben Gurion airport in Israel.

In each of the cases the IOC structures used and the institutional design involved are reviewed, with an analysis of the process and an evaluation of the plan's impacts to date. Comparative analysis reveals the interdependence between each country's socio-cultural and legal-institutional context and each case's planning process, highlighting the differences that limit transferability of experience. But the comparison also enables identification of similarities, and indicates some of the voluntary decisions linked to specific outcomes, and associated with these project's respective successes and failures. The analysis of these cases is generalised to suggest some links between institutional design of IOC structures and plan implementation.

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TITLE **NATIONAL-LEVEL PLANNING IN DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES:
TIME FOR A REVISIT.**

ABSTRACT

National-level planning policies and institutions are not in vogue among planning theorists today. Planning researchers have preferred to focus on the local and regional or sub-national levels. The low level of attention to the national level may also express the growing distrust of planning in the era of deregulation, privatization, and "reinvention", especially after the collapse of regimes that turned national planning into a coercion tool.

Yet national-level planning persists, and indeed, may in some ways, be of growing importance. In some countries, the rising super-national levels and internationalization of markets may, paradoxically, re-strengthen national-level planning institutions and policies. In other countries, growing pressures on land, resources, and the environment, have led to a growing need for national-level policies.

The paper presents a comparison of current national-level planning in ten countries: The USA, Ireland, The U.K., France, The Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Israel, and Japan. It is based on a comparative analysis of papers commissioned by the author where leading researchers from the above countries presented critical analyses of national-level planning in their countries. They were asked to identify those areas that each country has left to the national level, to analyse the laws and institutions in charge of making the policies, to look at degrees of coordination among sectors and facets, and to critically evaluate the implementation processes and outputs.

Why do some countries, such as The Netherlands, Japan, and Israel, place much more attention on the national level than other countries? And what common ground do the USA, Ireland and - yes - today's Sweden - share in addition to their reluctance to entrust much planning policymaking to national-level institutions? The conclusions attempt to analyse the key differences in approaches to national-level planning.

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TITLE **WINDFALL CAPTURE AND DEVELOPER OBLIGATIONS THROUGH DEVELOPMENT CONTROL: COMPETING OR COMPLEMENTARY SOURCES OF FINANCE?**

ABSTRACT For many decades, policymakers in many countries have been searching for ways of requiring developers to share in the costs of financing infrastructure, public services, and other amenities. Two major ideas have come forth: the first is called "betterment capture" or "windfall capture", whereby land owners are required to share the added value in land that is due to public planning, with the public at large or with the area residents. This is the older idea of the two, with extensive literature, and some well-known attempts especially in Britain, but in most countries today, it either does not exist in any formal way, or is an historic attempt that has been abandoned (as in Britain). The second idea, variously called "developer obligations" or "exactions" or "planning gain", is a more recent one, but with much more recent application in many countries, and has been growing both in scale and in the attention it draws from researchers and practitioners. The latter can be divided into two sub-types - fixed obligations (as a fee based on a pre-known formula), or negotiated ones (case-by-case). Israel is one of the few countries that has a direct betterment-capture levy linked with planning decisions. It also has a whole range of developer obligations. Recent years have seen an intense creativity in setting up new exactions tools, both of the formal kind (fees etc.) and of the informal, negotiated type. Because Israel has a high rate of growth and construction, it provides a rich set of examples despite its small size. My paper will report on the law, policy, and empirical findings based on current research on betterment recapture and developer exactions in Israel from cross-national perspective. Questions about the extent, effectiveness, and legitimacy of both types of tools have been raised with great intensity in professional circles in recent months. Israel therefore provides a rare and interesting case study about the relationships between the two types of means for financing public services. I shall point out the debates, dilemmas, and trends in practice. The conclusions will point out the lessons that can be learned from the Israeli example for researchers and practitioner in other countries, and in Italy in particular.

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TITLE **EVALUATING THE SUITABILITY OF LANDUSE PLANS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.**

ABSTRACT

Implementation of environmental policy in Israel is tied to the landuse planning process and plans. Environmental impact assessment (EIA) of selected landuse plans is mandated by law. The requirement for an environmental impact statement (EIS) constitutes the main formal tool through which environmental considerations could be incorporated into the plan approval process.

The paper reports on findings from a study whose objectives were to evaluate the degree to which submitted plans incorporated environmental objectives and the degree to which plans' content provided sufficient basis for assessing the plans potential environmental impacts.

The empirical study included content analysis of a sample of 40 local, districts and national landuse plans. Statistical tests of the data validated the following three conclusions: Plans in general incorporated environmental principles, related data and subjects; Plans varied in the amount and quality of environmental data they provided; Most local plans did not provide sufficient data for assessment of their potential environmental impact. Level of plan suitability for EIA was higher when plan was completed recently, dealt with larger areas, with development rather than with conservation subjects and in cases in which planning guidelines were prepared for the plan by a state agency.

The findings imply that success in implementation of environmental policy in Israel through landuse planning could depend largely on the existence in such plans of sufficient amount of high quality environmental data. This data should be seen as a prerequisite for implementation of EIS program.

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TITLE RHETORIC OF PLANNING DOCUMENTS.

ABSTRACT This paper is a follow-up of two previous AESOP-papers: "Traces of Country Planning in Oppland Norway", Aksel Hagen, the 9th AESOP Congress, Glasgow, 1995. "Rhetoric and Planning", Sigmund Asmervik and Aksel Hagen, The 10 AESOP Congress, Toronto, 1996.

Our interest in rethoric and planning is based on the heritage from Aristotle, with the three cornerstones: Ethos, Páthos and Lógos. Rhetoric is about one's ability to talk, write, argue, convince and communicate. Rhetoric is, however, also about how to create thruth through communicative processes. Communicating is not only about sharing beliefs, arguing, negotiating or finding solutions. In a rhetorical process the main point is to create new thoughts, new common narratives through a dialogue. Truth is what is established as truth in these rhetorical processes. Rhetoric is more than arguing. The formal core of rhetoric is the dialectic, bridging the rhetoric to logic and bridging the gap between dialectical thinking and practical activity. This paper is a rhetorical examination of country planning documents in Oppland, Norway. According to the Planning and Building Act (par. 19-1), the county municipality shall: "... coordinate the national authorities, county municipality's and main features of the municipality's physical, economic, social and cultural activity in the country".

Regional planning, as this is county planning, therefore has a dual function. It is both an important tool for the central authorities ensuring regional implementation of national policies, and for the county municipality, ensuring desirable development within its own geographical area/society, and its own organisation.

It has been claimed that regional public planning in Norway is like "rowing a boat without oars". The county municipality has very little and weak implementation power. It is therefore crucial that these documents manage to convince other public authorities, organisations, businesses, various stakeholders etc. to act according to the plans.

Several planning documents are talking to us. What are their messages? In what way are these messages communicated in the documents? What are the rhetorical qualities of these documents?

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TITLE **SUSTAINABILITY IN INTERNATIONAL URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING EDUCATION.INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS: CONSEQUENCES FOR THE LABOURMARKET.**

ABSTRACT Due to an internationalising society, the diversity of planning cultures, a growing international cooperation, more or less autonomous developments, higher scale tendencies of problems and therefore the need for a higher scale of solutions, the curriculum of urban and regional planning has increased continuously the number and the intensity of international themes. Considering the labour perspectives the following scales have by far the major accent in the program:

- transboundary scale
- bi-/trilateral conventions
- Europe

Parallel to these developments, the market of professionalists is internationalising too. For this reason the existing cooperation with e.g. colleague institutions, Dutch branche organisations, and international operating authorities are intensified on the international field. In view of the transboundary case Gent-Terneuzen area the integral approach will be explained.

Some conclusions

- The interdisciplinary and integral approach proves to be useful for international themes.- The result of our international orientation is a variety on international (oriented) products lik a common course for working professionalists, an international oriented curriculum, including practical periods and an international MSc.
- The different products can deliberately be used as reciprocal influencing and so improving each other.
- The danger of being too far ahead of the market is present.
- Cooperation leading to joint development of educational products is most fruitful.

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TITLE **ARE LOCAL PLANNING-RULES A BASE FOR EUROPEAN DESIGN-TOOLS FOR STATION VICINITIES.**

ABSTRACT This paper explores the possibility of considering the neglected areas behind railway stations as a fundamental tool for the renewal of the contemporary European towns and as an opportunity to investigate the existence of a common approach in thinking and designing for the urban public space in Europe.

This paper is based on critical comparative analysis of local urban renewal experiences in The Netherlands, Germany, France and Italy, in the last decade. It adopts an analytical approach based on the study of the application of urban design tools in a variety of planning cultures, focusing on the increasing importance of the so-called 'Back-side areas' of railway stations.

In contemporary European cities a loss of identity is often brought about by the sacrifice of significant places within these cities. We might call these 'lost spaces'. This is a spatial category which includes the ill-shaped public areas, abandoned ex-industrial sectors, formless outlying districts. Historically, the Back-sides of railway stations are lost spaces. They constitute a void in the urban pattern which is both a physical and a symbolic gap. With the rapid changes of fashion in urban design theories and planning strategies the development process of towns has failed to deal with the challenge of the lost spaces.

Local planning experiences will be used as case studies of 'European planning tools'. The goal is to develop a dialectic methodological design approach able to be applied in different contexts.

The research will attempt to generalise from these case-studies towards a common 'European' design tool for the planning of such areas. The task is not to miss an exceptional opportunity: to reshape the urban fabric by re-designing its lost fragments. At the end of the XXth Century the 'urban grammar' needs to find new, more lasting, design tools to develop and express identity, diversity, continuity within a fragmented urban condition.

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TITLE **RECONSTRUCTING THE LINK BETWEEN TOWN PLANNING EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE: WORK-BASED LEARNING IN AN ERA OF LIFETIME LEARNING.**

ABSTRACT A growing commitment to 'lifelong learning' in Europe and the UK, increasing flexibility in the professional labour market, and greater emphasis on transferable skills are all leading to a reappraisal of how professional town planners can best be educated. In the UK initiatives such as the Department for Education an Employment-sponsored Discipline Network in Town Planning have brought together educators, practitioners and professional institutes to discuss how all parties can best contribute to preparing graduates for practice. One recent development has been an increasing emphasis in UK planning courses on work-based learning: placements and voluntary working arrangements in practice linked closely to educational objectives in universities.

This paper will review the research activities of the Discipline Network, focusing especially on our review of work-based learning in undergraduate and postgraduate planning courses, and suggest how in the future the transition between full-time study and professional practice might be more effectively managed to the benefit of all stakeholders.

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TITLE **THE AMBIGUITY OF TRANSFERRING PATRIMONIAL VALUES.**

ABSTRACT Town planning is paying more and more attention to the conservation of urban cultural heritage, and some planners have developed it into a specialized field. How far is that new skill transferable ? The metaphore of urban patrimony, speaking of cultural goods, implies an appropriation process. But appropriation by whom ? In old and developed European countries, this idea of a cultural patrimony has gradually developed along the last century together with the building of national identities, starting from isolated objects, i.e. monuments, and broadening to their immediate environment and then to entire quarters or even towns. Both legislation and actions on the urban fabric have followed this same evolution during the XXth century, until UNESCO widened the concept to the label of 'patrimony of mankind', given to outstanding monuments and various scale built up areas. How can this notion, and resulting actions on the urban fabric, be transferred in cities in the Third World ? Isn't there some risk of 'cultural imperialism' ? The question must be discussed at two different scales. Identifying patrimonial values, as far as it avoids ethnocentrism, is generally perceived as a basis for national emancipation and thus well accepted. Difficulties begin when planners have to shift from such general theoretical definitions to actual actions on the spot, as we observed in two field studies in historical quarters of Cairo and Istanbul. In the old town of Cairo, the numerous historical buildings are given priority by the authorities, which makes it very difficult to preserve the intermediate urban fabric. Other obstacles come from the high density and intense activity of those quarters, and from a popular perception of patrimony often limited to places providing the framework of religious ritual. Quarters along the shores of Bosphorus in Istanbul, such as Rumeli Hisar, benefit from protection measures, and from a bourgeois population showing a new interest for the preservation of traditional wooden houses, but this leads often to a meaningless pastiche. The problem, already intricate in our old historical quarters, of adequation between the inherited urban fabric and its socio-economic content is even more acute here, issuing another challenge to the creativity of planners !

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TITLE LAND CONVERSION IN EUROPE - THE REAL PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL.

ABSTRACT In many European countries, land-use is theoretically determined when the legal local plan is made. In the absence of such a plan, the land-use is defined by substituting regulations. It is on this presumption that mainland development control systems are founded and upon which their ability to be fair, just, impartial and equitable depends. However, recent case research across 7 European countries suggests that this is far from the reality. Drawing on findings from this research, this paper considers some background aspects to land conversion which could have far reaching implications for this presumption. Reviewing the forces driving change, the author links these with development types and the influences of them, sites types and supply and demand on the grant of permits. From this factual background he then theorises that the true nature of land conversion depends not on plans but on the convergence of interests in any particular site at the commercially propitious moment.

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TITLE IS ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING IN BRITAIN AND GERMANY
SUSTAINABLE?

ABSTRACT

The 1990s have witnessed a burgeoning of international, national, regional and local policies claiming to support the aim of achieving sustainable and environmental sound development. For both Britain and Germany the first half of the decade has been marked by the production of a range of policy documents and attempts to translate the resolutions of the Rio Summit (Agenda 21) into national, regional and local programmes. However, amid this frenzy of apparent action, a number of important questions about each state's true commitment and a number of issues surrounding the political economy of sustainable deserve study. This paper seeks to further understanding of the politics of sustainability and the problems of policy implementation through a comparison of the approaches and experiences of these two countries.

It is our general view that the concern for economic growth takes primacy to sustainable development in both countries; that the requirements of the latter are secondary to the former; and that in spite of their commitments to Agenda 21 both countries are now seeking sustainable growth rather than sustainable development. Within this context it is also suggested that differences in the socio-economic and institutional context and framework of each country have led to differences in the nature and effectiveness of environmental policies.

These contentions are examined in this study. The paper does not attempt to be comprehensive but instead focusses on three main levels of policy making: national, regional and local. In part one the paper begins with the evolution of environmental policy at the national level in each country and includes some discussions of the role and influence of the European Union. Aspects of national energy policy are examined in order to give a perspective on the differences in developing and implementing sectoral policies, finally the role of the national physical planning guidelines is considered. Secondly, a comparison is made between regional and sub-regional environmental planning, illustrated by the implementation of two sub-regional environmental improvement projects: the Mersey Basin Campaign and the IBA Emscher Park. Finally aspects of local environmental policy making are considered through comparison of examples of development plan making and urban regeneration projects.

The paper is one outcome from a series of collaborative research seminars that place in Liverpool and Dortmund during 1995 and 1996 and has been funded by the British Council and the DAAD.

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TITLE **IF THEY WOULD JUST GO AWAY ! A REPORT CARD ON URBAN AMERICA DURING THE 1993-1996 CLINTON ADMINISTRATION**

ABSTRACT In contrast to the foreign policy concerns of President Bush's administration (in effect, an inheritance from the second Reagan administration), the first Clinton administration focused extensively on a domestic agenda. This focus reflected the defining issue of the 1992 presidential election when Bill Clinton narrowly defeated George Bush by concentrating on the fears/aspirations of the middle-class: "its the economy, stupid". With widely varied success, the 1993-1996 Clinton administration addressed key domestic issues of healthcare (unsuccessfully), crime and public safety (with some success), welfare reform (successfully, but with terms dictated by Congress), and job creation (very successfully but largely due to the strength of the economy). With the exception of crime, notable by its absence from this agenda was any serious attempt to address many of the key issues facing urban America: racial inequity, gender-specific poverty (outside of broad welfare reform), central city commercial decline, the decay of urban infrastructure, lack of investment in urban mass transit, inadequate affordable housing and more.

This review paper will (i) selectively examine a set of issues that illustrate the enormous diversity of urban and metropolitan conditions in the USA; (ii) document the key federal policies and programs that serve as surrogate national urban policy; (iii) examine the emerging role and power of the states in setting and funding the urban agenda for the coming millennium; and, (iv) document specific examples of urban and metropolitan innovation that may emerge as national exemplars and be of interest and utility to policy-makers and planners in other parts of the world.

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TITLE **BETTER MOBILITY, BETTER ENVIRONMENT, FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE/A CASE STUDY IN A MAJOR ALPINE VALLEY.**

ABSTRACT

The theory of economic development tells us that the European space will benefit from a greater mobility both for goods and passengers, fostering a better quality of life and a more efficient economy. The theory of sustainable development foresees the protection of natural resources and the conservation of natural areas of outstanding value. The practice of environment conservation makes use of environmental impact assessments to limit the detrimental effects of large projects, e.g. for faster transportation with greater capacity. Finally according to the theory of administrative decision making, the decisions are taken by the local authority, based on proposals coming from technicians, and approved by the government.

The case of the Pfywald (forest of Finges) in the Swiss Rhone valley is a good illustration of a major technical project infringing on a natural reserve of international importance. This area is typical of a narrow track in an alpine valley, with difficult geological, climatic and hydrological conditions. The project of building a four-track highway is more than twenty years old and the choice of a suitable tracé was very hard to take. It was complicated by a parallel project of creating a new double line for high speed trains and by the adjoining municipalities asking for a safer and more direct regional road. At first glance, the project of long distance links seems to bring advantages mostly to distant customers of urban areas and to cause major environmental disturbances. A closer examination shows that the regional interests at stake are more powerful and that the environmental situation could be notably bettered after the implementation of the project.

On another level, transportation objectives are of minor interest to the regional state, which is first eager to bring investment and employment; environmental and aesthetic considerations are of concern only thanks to federal grants. Finally in questions of transport infrastructures, the main objectives are not economic but of political nature, the railways, e.g., being in no position to implement any innovation with their own financial means. In matters of environmental and landscape management, inhabitants', owners' and municipalities' approvals are more important than the legal procedure if measures shall be taken to minimize or compensate the impacts of the projects.

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TITLE **PLANNING FOR GROWTH. A STUDY OF TWO AIRPORT EXPANSIONS IN SWEDEN AND THE NETHERLANDS.**

ABSTRACT Growing air traffic has created capacity problems at many European airports. In order to secure a further growth considerable expansions are planned at several airports. These investments gain political legitimacy through their expected positive impact on employment and economic development. Yet, aviation involves negative impacts, particularly on the environment, and airport expansions are therefore met with disapproval by a part of the public. The contradiction between arguments for and against expansion is an expression of the general planning problem where different interests need to be considered. Although the ambition may be to harmonize interests, it will be difficult to satisfy all interests. For this reason it is of great importance to handle carefully in order to create confidence in the planning process and credibility for the decision to be made. This presentation will highlight the handling and coordination of long term interests in the planning process for airport expansions. The presentation is based on an evaluation of the planning process for expansions at Amsterdam Schiphol and Stockholm Arlanda airport. Special attention is given to how the growing airport is integrated in the spatial, economic and environmental development of the region.

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TITLE **DISTRICT-WIDE PLANNING.**

ABSTRACT Since 1991, British Local Planning Authorities have been required to prepare Development Plans which cover the whole of their geographical areas. Legislative change has also enhanced the significance of the Plan in the overall development process. These changes have led to a number of difficulties and delays in practice, particularly at the Public Inquiry (scrutiny) stage. This study has set out to examine critically district wide plans, including the inquiry and pre- and post -inquiry stages, and to identify and analyse key factors which cause difficulties and delay, with a view to making recommendations for improvement. The study also sets out to identify points of good practice, which might be more widely adopted; to assess comparatively the relative merits of different types of plan; and to provide overall recommendations for improving procedures in district-wide development planning.

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TITLE **THE INTERNET- A SPECIAL SKILL FOR PLANNERS ?**

ABSTRACT The paper discusses first new opportunities, which the Internet brings planning academics in teaching and supervising students. It lists its advantages and newly created possibilities. Then it describes new opportunities for planners, to involve the public into the planning process by using the Internet. It underlines its major advantages, problems and opportunities. A special focus is made on using the Internet in the public participation process for development plans. Case studies from British Councils show their experiences with the Internet. A conclusion discusses problems, advantages and disadvantages and lists special skills, which planners need to use this new technology in their daily work.

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TITLE **DESIGNING PLANS AND POLICIES: GENERAL WITH PARTICULAR.**

ABSTRACT Successful plans and policies are those that achieve intended goals and desirable outcomes. Analysis of past plans and policies have led to the conclusion that many failures can be related to both formulation and implementation of policies and plans. When general standards were adapted for environmental quality, deterioration in environmental quality was permitted in some localities. Local factors and characteristics unique to the implementation context have strong and direct effect on outcomes. On the other hand, particular plans and policies designed for specific locals are of little impact when outside effects are beyond local control. Failures occurred when plans and policies were implemented in an unfamiliar area assuming similarities to a familiar one, and where no flexibility and on site adaptations were allowed. Case studies of policies and plans implemented in arid landscapes in various parts of the globe will be analyzed and descriptive models for the case studies developed. A preferred model is proposed.

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TITLE NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL.

ABSTRACT

A succesful mix between maintenance and development management. In theory neighbourhood renewal involves all aspects that are so important today. It is a planner's task to take care of social, economic and ecological problems and to try to improve the neighbourhood for at least twenty five years. Next to the need to anticipate the problems of tomorrow, current social problems have to be tackled as well.

To realize this it is often suggested that an integrated approach is necessary as well as reaching consensus between the various participating actors. In practice this appears to be quite difficult. Several reasons are responsible for this, for example the differences between the actors involved, contradictions between maintenance management and development management.

The aim of this paper is twofold. First to give a short explanation of the problems during a neighbourhood renewal process which are related to an integrated approach and consensus building process. Secondly to show how the neighbourhoods Vinkhuizen and Paddepoel-Zuid of the municipality of Groningen try to cope with these problems. The paper therefore describes the process of how the involved actors, local government, housng associations and tenants, collaborate in these projects.

The paper will end with a short overview of the pro's and cons of the solutions proposed and partially implemented in Vinkhuizen and Paddepoel-Zuid.

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TITLE **ROUTINES IN EUROPEAN POLICY: THE OUTLINE OF A PLANNING DIS-COURSE.**

ABSTRACT This paper will explore the features of European policy that are a stepping stone for a future European planning or for a European spatial policy. The paper will focus on the European policy sectors that feature characteristics that are of specific importance from the point of view of spatial planning, outside their implications for the spatial developments in Europe. The policy sectors concerned, European regional policy, transport policy, agricultural structure policy and environmental policy are spatially relevant policy sectors, have a specific set up and way of working.

A current way of working in a policy sector that is enduring, can be called a routine. Such routines in policy-implementation are the onset for a further institutionalisation of new policies or policy approaches, such as spatial policy or planning. Planning as a new element in European policy, can take many forms and can cover many issues or themes. But the onset for the final shape planning will take on the European level will be based on current routines in relevant sectors of European policy. In the paper the ways of working or routines in the relevant policy-sectors will be analysed in order to determine whether there is an emerging planning discourse within the European policy. An inseparable part of routines are the distinct ideas, notions and concepts that are part of the policy-sectors in which they are formed. It is in these sets of ideas or notion where an outline of a planning discourse, a set of ideas, notions and concepts aimed at undertaking European level initiatives of influencing spatial developments, can be found.

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TITLE **FROM URBAN POLICIES TO URBAN DESIGN: A HYPOTHESIS WITH RESPECT TO THE TEACHING OF TOWN PLANNING.**

ABSTRACT From the Sixties onwards, at the time that the techniques of town planning underwent an important transformation to become, what we could call "spaceless" (with regional planning, territorial planning and model techniques etc.), the teaching of town planning suffered a modification of similar proportions with the field of planning in the purest sense of the word strictly segregated as of then from the urban plan. Urban design, from then onwards, has been considered the field of the Schools of Architecture as opposed to being inserted within the framework of studies of the Schools of Planning. This has led to a situation wherein the hypotheses and the results of the same are considered to be the bases of different and autonomous areas of teaching. As time has gone on, the two areas have turned their backs on one another. Planning has moved in the realm of abstract variables which do not take into account the formal physical structure of the city where the project is to be implemented whilst urban design has taken the definitions of planning to be mere conditioning factors of any given project, without putting them to the test or questioning these values in any way. In our opinion, people have forgotten how to differentiate between scientific theory and technical practice. They have also forgotten that, at least in the countries of Western Europe, planning is an institutionalised practice and thus is riddled with political bias and practice. The basic question, from the point of view of urban planning and the teaching of the same, is that the type of academic work which is usually carried out (some building in the city) should have a minimum degree of credibility and feasibility not only for it to avoid the possible arbitrary nature of the same but also for it to be understood as part of a wider process than the mere recognition of a socio-economic structure and specific objectives within an urban policy. We consider that certain conditions should be included in any teaching project. The first of these would refer to the definition, on the one hand, of the political and ideological context in which the didactic exercise is to be framed. The awareness and recognition that an urban policy exists (or should exist) with relevant spaceless aspects is vital. However, on the other hand, there should be spatial elements which are to be taken into account such as the need to transmit the idea of a city (or an urban context) as an operational

concept. We are talking intrinsically about a search for intentions. A second group would refer necessarily to the innovative and instrumental nature of the proposal. The need to confer upon the same the character of analytical instrument in the sense of assuming the quota of responsibility in the transformation of built space, in other words, the cathartic and innovative capacity of interpreting space and building upon it. Last but not least, the proposal should offer formal and environmental values to the surrounding area in which it is to work which fall totally within the realm of urban design.

This is the teaching basis upon which several experimental pieces of work have been carried out by the students of our University in the strategic area of the Conurbation of Las Palmas, an island city of some 600.000 inhabitants. Not only working within the open planning process is a learning process, the cumulation of planning knowledge is so too.

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TITLE THE LAND USE PLANNING SYSTEM IN NORWAY.

ABSTRACT

The aims of the paper are:

- a. To sketch out the socio-economic and historical reasons for planning in Norway
 - b. Examine the development of the planning system in the last century, with reference to key changes originating in the 1960's
 - c. Consider the Norwegian governmental system and the responsibilities of the key levels of government in the policy-making process
 - d. Draw conclusions on the efficiency of the system in meeting its stated objectives, taking into account key recent changes in policy
- a) Norway saw the birth of a system of town planning in 1276; traditionally concerned with physical rather than economic issues. In the 1965 National Building Act the Government showed a commitment to a national system of planning.
 - b) Subsequent reforms have started to introduce mandatory rather than enabling policy. Individuals continue to exercise the right to hold and trade in land, the state regulates the right to build or change its use.
 - c) The official government view of the purpose of planning involves strands of environmental, housing, socio-economic, transport and conservation policy. The Ministry of Environment has the primary responsibility for steering and developing Norway's planning system; implementation of policy is now devolved to local levels. Key aims;
 - to regulate building and the use of land in the interest of maintaining national socio-economic and environmental standards
 - the planning system has a positive role to play in guiding appropriate building types and municipal projects to the right place as well as preventing projects which are not acceptable;
 - the 1965 Building Act intended to "...co-ordinate the physical, economic and social planning process at the regional as well as the local level".

There is no single definition of an appropriate and conducive built environment for each person in Norway, given the needs of a population spread over varied landscapes, topography, settlement type and size. The interpretation and use of plans varies by each country and municipality; planning has typically developed in two different directions:

1. To regulate the physical developments in urban areas, specifically questions of location, environment, amenity and efficiency.
2. In the rest of the country (with a typically very low population density, often in non-urban environments and in economic decline) has tended to be used to address problems of an economic and social nature, therefore play a role in the market process. The Building act of 1985 however, has attempted to clarify and co-ordinate the aims, objectives and procedures in municipalities and countries.

Many plans are open for consultation with the public and any specific interest groups. For specific political reasons municipal plans must, by definition, address the needs of the municipal population.

- d) Conclusion drawing on other European experiences and summary of key recent changes in policy.

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TITLE **PUBLIC HOUSING ALLOCATION IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA: THE EFFECT OF DISCRIMINATION ON MINORITY GROUPS.**

ABSTRACT In Great Britain, public housing is a socially recognized necessity but in the US it is not. Today, public housing in Great Britain represents about 6 million units or roughly 25% of the housing market. In contrast, the US operates about one to two million units, approximately 3% of the housing supply. The majority of residents in American public housing are minorities, mostly African Americans and Latinos. Tenants who apply for public housing are rarely turned down because of their race, especially in urban areas, but American public housing remains segregated. In Great Britain, however, minority groups face considerable barriers when trying to access public housing. This research provides a comparative analysis of the treatment of minority groups in both countries. Screening practices for public housing tenants and the quality of public housing are also examined. Lastly, legal recourse employed to make public housing more accessible to needy tenants is examined. This research is descriptive in nature and is intended to highlight the differences in how the US and Great Britain operate and manage large public housing systems.

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TITLE **DESIGN CONTROL: BRIDGING THE PROFESSIONAL DIVIDE.**

ABSTRACT The quality of development in new and established environments frequently represents the clearest outward expression of planning effort and the means through which local populations most readily evaluate the role and success of the planning process. In a recent speech the English Secretary of State for the Environment railed against the despair such populations feel about "the relentless homogenisation which has eroded so much local colour" and against "monotonous building which is designed for nowhere in particular". Such dramatic words effectively complete a U turn in UK Government thinking on the value of design quality and the role of the public sector in helping to deliver it.

With support for local authorities to pursue more locally 'distinctive' design solutions coming from Central Government, few local populations will readily stand for the laissez-faire approaches to design control necessarily adopted in the past. This paper explores the new design control agenda in the UK and through examining recent Government advice and the responses of the full range of professional/amenity bodies to the guidance asks: Has the about turn in Government thinking on design infused through all the key players in the development process, or are the age old inter-professional antagonisms on this subject still alive and well ?

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TITLE **NEW TRENDS IN SWEDISH STATUTORY IN PLANNING - FROM PHYSICAL REGULATION TO ENABLING DEVELOPMENT.**

ABSTRACT Swedish planning achieved its breakthrough during the post-war years. Ambitious efforts were launched to create the modern welfare state. The main structure of a Swedish planning doctrine developed. One very important step in the emergence of this doctrine was the adoption of a new planning act in 1947. This gave municipalities the authority to decide not only where, but also when and how development could take place. This decision making power is not valid only for development on publicly owned land, but also for privately-owned land. This strong public influence on land use and development is often referred to as a "municipal planning monopoly". Planning became an important tool in the creation of the "Swedish model". Housing, transportation, public services, workplace location, recreation and the environment were recognised as important planning issues. In the beginning of the 1970's Swedish planning reached its heyday. The confidence in the planning system and the Swedish welfare model was quite high. These achievements led to new legislation. In 1987 a Planning and Building Act and a parallel Act on Conservation and Management of Natural Resources were adopted. These changed the conditions for planning by offering municipalities greater independence and stressing the important environmental considerations. In the late 1980's a severe economic recession followed by unprecedented unemployment rates and public budget deficits led to a debate in which planning was questioned and challenged. Recent developments in the Swedish society has confirmed that there is a need for substantial change of the planning doctrine and planning methods. Various approaches to modernise and revitalise planning can be seen in Sweden. These ambitions include a redefinition of the role of planning and planners, encouraging "new" actors to enter the planning arena, and the development of new planning methods. This paper describes actual changes in the Swedish planning system over the past decades, the present debate, and concludes with a discussion about the future role of planning and planners in Sweden.

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TITLE **INTERPRETATION PLANNING FOR TRANSFERRING HERITAGE KNOWLEDGE.**

ABSTRACT

Today, complexity of territorial phenomena and the extended local/global relationship of planning decisions render necessary a revision of planning methodologies and instruments, above all a revision of knowledge tools. Then, we can say that cognitive and communicative instruments are the first step in a democratic government of territorial transformation. My research starts from the valuation that conservation of the cultural heritage has become an important issue of international significance. There is a growing demand for building tools and trained professionals who have the skills to identify the heritage resources and to ensure that they are useful for planning. The premise that creative conservation can only be achieved through economic viability and accountability runs through the research. The research explores good practice in interpretation (considered in the contexts of recreation management, tourism, education and museums) and presents a case study in Sicilian territory (the Eolie Islands' Heritage Plan) that is able to conjugate territorial knowledge with development planning, using some "interpretation frameworks" and didactic systems, continuously updating. The base for the 'citizenship rights' that characterized the most recent activity of the Council of Europe. The aim is to connect knowledge and participation's needs with tools, methods and politics of a planning able to be effective because based on shared values, heritage elements and local identity.

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TITLE **THE EDUCATION IN PLANNING WITHOUT UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS.**

ABSTRACT

In recent years planning educators have proposed several curricular reforms that vary in both diagnosis and prescription. In the United States of America, The ACSP Commission on Undergraduate Education (1990) sees an opportunity in the national education crisis and calls for a variety of undergraduate planning programs. Against this, Goldsmith (1991) argues that professional training in planning is too focused and career oriented for good undergraduate education and advocates instead that planning schools offer undergraduate liberal arts programs. Krueckeberg (1984) observes declining student enrollment in social science disciplines and endorses undergraduate professional education deemphasizing social science. Others criticize planning's social science emphasis for its lack of future orientation (Isserman 1986, Susskind 1984), for deemphasizing design (Alonso 1986, Remmens 1988) and technical skills (Alonso 1986), and for ignoring professional planners' day-to-day activities (Hodges 1985, Sawicki 1988).

In England, and in general, in Europe, Peter Hall (1988) goes even further and chides all planning academics for not engaging more actively in solving urban problems. Prescriptions following from these criticisms include increased emphasis on problem solving, physical design, technique, practitioner skills, or faculty practice.

In Spain, the situation is particular a lot, because planning practice has been developed without one specific undergraduate planning program. In a few words, the schools of planning do not exist, and only in the last few years, some postgraduate planning programs are being launched from universities with architectural and civil engineering schools, where the most of the spanish professionals in planning have been educated.

This paper will try to fill this special spanish gap, supporting its arguments in both anglo-saxon experiences, and trying to adjust one possible spanish educational program in planning, from this special spanish tradition.

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TITLE **RECOVERY AND EXPLOITATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IN CAMPANIA.**

ABSTRACT Tourists are playing an new key role, actually the tourist demand has greatly increased at the same time tourist express a need for an ever more diversified knowledge. The historical trend that privileges those places of consolidated importance caused the creation of areas affected by high tourist flows and so characterized by space-functional 'congestion'. At present, this trend requires a town planning investigation in order to organize and manage the resources in the best way. The vision of the territory as a system, whose components represent fragments of a millenary culture, makes it necessary determine fruition modalities that do not exclude those areas with an unexpressed tourist-cultural vocation. On that account, the guide-idea of this work is based on the conception of 'recovery of relationships' in order to bring the whole territory back to its historical complexity. To achieve this it is necessary to define new 'reading' criteria of the available cultural and natural resources, no more considered as punctual and isolated elements but 'knots' of a system. So this work defines a methodological route, applied to the region Campania (Italy) as well as new project modalities strongly founded on the territorial characteristics and linked to the use of technological innovation products and processes. The 'integrated cultural itinerary' has been pointed out as a tool for getting to know not only each single historical-artistic and natural emergency but mainly for enabling the 'navigation' on the different 'signs' still present in the territory in order to grasp its complex relationships.

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TITLE **YOU'RE ONLY YOUNG ONCE: MEETING THE NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE URBAN REGENERATION PROCESS.**

ABSTRACT Young people aged between 16 and 25, have been subject to economic and social forces which have increasingly isolated them from the mainstream day to day activity. In many urban areas young people find themselves at the margins of society and as a consequence there is a small but growing minority of young people who suffer persistent exclusion and marginalisation. Over the past two decades the social context and lifestyle requirements for many young people have changed: the disintegration of the traditional nuclear family; increases in domestic violence against children and young people; the growth of delinquency and vandalism in residential neighbourhoods; an increase in illiteracy and innumeracy coupled with a growing number of early school leavers and high youth unemployment; and an increasing number of youth people becoming homeless.

It has been commonplace for urban policy makers to overlook the needs and aspirations of young people, or to rank them as a low priority. All too often young people suffer the consequences of a lack of political will to take young people's needs seriously is one reason behind the rapid increase in youth homelessness. The paper argues that the practice and implementation of urban strategies should recognise the contribution that young people can make towards the local community and, very importantly, that the needs and preferences of young people should be identified in the regeneration process. The paper details research into young peoples housing needs and preferences in Castlemilk, a peripheral housing estate in the city of Glasgow. This case study illustrates the problems associated with integrating the housing needs of young people and establishing pathways to independent living, within the overall context of urban regeneration. The implications of this approach imply that policy makers have to agree that young people need assistance in their attempts to move into independent living, and that the traditional form of support are not always present for many young people.

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TITLE **THE INTERACTION BETWEEN PLANNING LITERATURE AND PLANNING PRACTICE; WHAT TO DO WITH THE RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY PLANNING IN THE NETHERLANDS?**

ABSTRACT Planning literature contains many normative theories or approaches on how to plan, often without much empirical basis. Although these approaches still play an important role in planning education, there is an great gap between this 'body of knowledge' and planning practice. To empirically judge a planning approach from literature, this approach needs to be used in planning practice. But in planning practice there is not much interest in these approaches, for instance while designing a new planning law, which blocks the empirical judgement of planning approaches.

The decision centred approach on planning was used in the design of the chapter on planning in the Dutch General Conservation Act. The first experiences with this planning law framework are now evaluated. Can this lead to an empirical judgement on the planning approach and to amendments on the approach? And the other way around what role can the planning approach play in improving the planning law framework?

The paper is based on the evaluation of environmental policy planning, on the basis of the planning law framework, on a municipal and provincial level.

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TITLE **STATE NETWORKS AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE: CHANGING PATTERNS OF GOVERNANCE IN BAVARIA AND THE WEST MIDLANDS.**

ABSTRACT

An important feature of contemporary European planning is the reconstructing of governmental institutions and renegotiation of their boundaries with civil society. In this context it is often suggested that we are witnessing the emergence of a new emphasis upon inter-agency networks and partnerships in local and regional development (Meegan 1994; Cook and Morgan 1993; Stoker and Young 1993; Amin and Thrift 1995). New economic circumstances, for instance, seem to be encouraging businesses to adopt networked forms of economic organisation that exploit synergy and facilitate the emergence of regional innovation strategies. It is suggested by analogy that public authorities and planning bodies in successful regions are likewise forging strategic alliances and using these to pursue innovative local and regional development policies (Morgan 1992). But this process is amenable to various interpretations, and has not yet been established or calibrated adequately at an empirical level. It is difficult at this stage, for instance, to know whether we are witnessing the emergence of a new pattern of governance based upon partnerships and networks, or whether old kinds of networks and partnerships are merely being displaced by new ones.

The purpose of this paper is to contribute to the conceptual and empirical clarification of these issues. It begins by sketching out the scope of theoretical debate surrounding the emergence of inter-agency networks and partnerships in regional development. It takes as its empirical basis a study of the changing patterns of governance and regional development in Bavaria - focusing in particular upon regions of Oberfranken and Südbayern - and the West Midlands of England. Oberfranken and Oberbayern are amongst the most prosperous and innovative regions of Europe, with economies based upon high value added manufacturing and services, whilst despite its recent buoyancy the West Midlands remains dependent upon a narrow range of metal and automotive related industries. An examination of institutional change in these contrasting areas provides the setting for a test of the hypothesis that inter-agency networks and partnerships are assuming greater presence and growing importance in the organisation of regional development across Europe.

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TITLE **BRITISH AND DUTCH PLANNING EDUCATION: A COMPARISON OF TWO PLANNING SCHOOLS.**

ABSTRACT The purpose of this paper is to highlight some of the similarities and differences between British and Dutch undergraduate planning education through a detailed comparison of one British and one Dutch planning school (Liverpool John Moores University and Hogeschool Midden Brabant). The paper begins with a short contextual section setting out the general nature of higher education and planning education in the two countries. This section draws upon earlier work comparing European planning education systems, notably from Rodriguez-Bachiller, Healey, Faludi and others. The paper then goes on to provide a detailed comparison of the two schools. The British example is one of the 'new' universities, a former polytechnic, whilst the Dutch example is a Hogeschool (but for purposes of international status, shortly to become a Technical University). Both are catering for students from broadly similar academic and social backgrounds who graduate to similar roles within planning and related professions. Both teach similar closely linked courses in urban planning and housing.

The comparison considers similarities and differences in course aims and objectives; curriculum content; teaching and learning methods; assessment methods; staffing and resources, and the career destinations of graduates. Differences are also noted with regard to the role of the state, particularly in relation to resourcing and quality control.

From this detailed comparison the authors are able to make some comments about the general nature of the two planning education systems.

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TITLE **BUSINESS CHANGE IN AN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT : THE LOWER DON VALLEY IN SHEFFIELD.**

ABSTRACT Sheffield was one of the first industrial districts to be identified. The British economist Alfred Marshall in his "Principles of Economics" (1890) made observations about externality, agglomeration, localisation and what in a famous phrase he calls "the industrial atmosphere" operating within this city of closely linked small firms. He described Sheffield's speciality steel district as "a factory without walls" - he used to describe how a group of companies could together turn out a product which was beyond the capabilities of any one firm. Ironically at a time when academics are talking of the re emergence of the importance of agglomeration economies in successful economies like Silicon Valley (Saxenian 1990) and Emilia Romagna (Herman 1990), it is instructive to note that some of the oldest industrial districts dating back to the mid 18th century are still viable industrial areas, although the activities within these areas have changed substantially. Arguably the key factors of the modern industrial district are: interdependence of firms, flexible firm boundaries, co operative competition and the importance of trust in reproducing sustained collaboration amongst economic actors within the district (Harrison 1992). Sheffield is a thus a classic example of an old industrial district attempting to rejuvenate itself. The Lower Don Valley industrial district suffered from major firm closures in the 1980's. Attempts have been made to reverse this decline: the Sheffield Development Corporation, Sheffield City Council and Sheffield Training and Enterprise Council have been actively supporting the Lower Don Valley with a variety of infrastructure and business services. The development of a metals and materials "Technopole" during the 1990's has been a more recent attempt to encourage a greater sharing and development of knowledge and research amongst firms.

The paper examines three main questions:
 How has the industrial structure of the industrial district changed?
 What is the evidence of continuing external economies or diseconomies of agglomeration?
 Is there evidence of embedding: social relations, subcontracting, flexible specialisation?
 The conclusions look at the implications of the change in the structure of an older industrial district and questions the validity of current policy approaches.

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TITLE **THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LANDUSE PLANNING AND HOUSING POLICY IN BRITAIN.**

ABSTRACT The connections between land use planning and housing have always been important issues in the development and implementation of policies for both fields. In recent years these connections have assumed greater prominence, in part because of the implications for planning policy of the growing emphasis on the privatisation and marketisation of housing provision in housing policy and because of the growing emphasis on urban regeneration and environmental sustainability in land uses planning policy.

The paper will discuss four key issues:

- * projections of housing requirements, the methods for allocating land in statutory development plans for housing, and the adequacy of these allocations to meet total housing requirements;
- * the price effects of land use planning policy on land price and house prices;
- * the changing role of the land use planning system in ensuring an adequate supply of affordable housing;
- * the relationship between the development and implementation of housing and planning strategies at national, regional and local levels.

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TITLE **THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONAL AND URBAN FORM OF COLOGNE 1840 - 1990 AND THE INFLUENCE OF INNOVATION.**

ABSTRACT Cologne is almost two thousand years old and with around one million inhabitants one of the largest West German cities. This paper deals with a research project which studied the development of the regional and urban morphology of Cologne from the time of the founding of the roman settlement, with the main focus on the period 1840 - 1990. The investigation follows the development of the urban structure in six time periods at the level of the region, the built-up area and the city-core. For the most part, the results of the growth process confirm the hypothesis of the incorporation of the next available areas into the settlement structure. Nevertheless, the plan of the west of Cologne illustrates a form which is probably unique in Europe, a distinctive sequence of landscaped and built-up rings, which can be traced back to the semi-circular city wall and planning concepts from the 1920s. Despite the inherent development pressures due to growth these green rings have generally been kept free of buildings. In contrast the urban morphology of the east of the city suffers from the divisive effects of railway lines and roads. Both halves appear as results of almost opposing formation processes. However, on the whole the plan of Cologne displays an unusually high level of organisational structure: five rings and seventeen radial routes link the core and parts of the city with each other and with the surroundings. It is remarkable that the morphology of the whole city is still oriented on the cross of *cardo* and *decumanus* and that this continues to function as a large scale spatial anchor. Subsequently, the paper considers the effect of innovation on the detailed structure of the urban morphology. This illustrates that the streets and the landscaped green areas had a much greater influence on the form than planning innovations. Significant for the theory of urban morphology is the finding that the ambitious interventions of transport planning in the morphological scale and the logic of the city-core are at least to some extent being reduced. The results of a varied and partly destructive development since the war show that a dense structure and network of urban uses and spatial connections are essential for qualitative public open space and *genius loci* and that, in this respect, a certain permanence of the morphological patterns is more meaningful than the architecture.

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TITLE **REALISING REGENERATION BENEFITS FROM URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT: LESSONS FROM SHEFFIELD, UK IN THE 1990S.**

ABSTRACT

In light of industrial restructuring, global change and economic integration, all European urban areas are concerned with maintaining or improving their competitiveness (EC 1993; The Group of Lisbon 1995). The possession of a modern infrastructure and access to the 'new geographies of space' are seen as key elements in this re-positioning (Banister 1995). This paper is based on recently completed research projects undertaken in the Centre for Regional Economic & Social Research (CRESR) at Sheffield Hallam University, UK., which have examined the regeneration impacts of recent investments in Sheffield, a traditional industrial city affected by widespread restructuring in the 1980's (Dabinett & Graham 1994; Lawless & Dabinett 1995).

Investment has included a new light rail network, cabling, new road construction and highway improvements, and a city airport.

The paper reflects on four main themes before drawing out some concluding comments for policy:

Urban regeneration - scope and meaning of regeneration, recent policy paradigms in the UK, the contribution of European regional policies.

Urban infrastructure - definition and contribution to past and current urban regeneration policies.

Theorising impacts and benefits - review of current literature and debates on the economic impact of urban infrastructure investment.

Measuring impacts in Sheffield UK - presentation of findings from major studies in Sheffield

Conclusions for policy formulation and implementation - these attempt to draw out particular lessons for project and policy evaluation, and indicate the ways in which benefits have to be carefully defined and their realisation incorporated more explicitly in the implementation of projects and strategies.

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TITLE **EVALUATION: POWER/KNOWLEDGE IN EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING.**

ABSTRACT

Recent years have seen a rapid growth in evaluation of public policy, with increasing diversity of evaluation techniques, and a new field of specialist academic inquiry. Several important questions arise from this rapid growth in evaluation, of significance to planning: What knowledges are included and excluded in evaluation? How does power affect the implementation and content of evaluation? Little work has been done to examine such evaluation issues in planning, either in the established planning literature, or in the emerging evaluation literature.

This paper addresses these questions of power/knowledge, and explores their relevance to evaluation in EU spatial policy, and in the emerging domain of European spatial planning. Examinations of evaluation in ERDF and trans-European transport networks help to illustrate this.

The knowledge base of evaluation is found to be a contested territory. The adoption of particular approaches and techniques in evaluation creates boundaries of inclusion and exclusion of knowledge, potentially skewing evaluation conclusions.

Power is also found to be a crucial consideration in the process of evaluation. Firstly, the implementation of evaluation across the subsidiarity divide is found to be problematic. Secondly, a democratic deficit is identified in terms of participation in the design and implementation of evaluation.

The paper concludes that inquiries into the nature and use of evaluation are important to European spatial planning, and that there is a need for empirical research, at the national and European levels, which explores evaluation in planning in the context of these new debates.

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TITLE **SPATIAL- VS. LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN AUSTRIA: IN SUPPORT OF PLANNING-TEAMS INSTEAD OF PARALLEL INSTRUMENTS.**

ABSTRACT

Both spatial planning and landscape planning deal with land use planning and its implications. The central aim of landscape planning is accomplishing sustainable land use to preserve the ecological balance of the natural resources. Spatial planning laws add to this aim the often contradicting interests of an efficient economy. As democratic politicians make decisions to increase their votes, they look to public opinion, which lobbies with short-term economic interests are stronger than lobbies in favour of a sustainable development.

Therefore the existing spatial planning laws and instruments could not reduce the waste of resources in a satisfying way. To counter-balance this tendency, two federal states of Austria have passed legislation forcing the communities to set up landscape concepts as part of their local planning schemes.

The creation of further planning instruments seems to be unnecessary, Instead, the existing instrument of local planning schemes will have to be modified to the effect that only planning teams including landscape planners are allowed to design legally binding plans.

Therein landscape planners should

- define areas, which must be kept clear (recreation areas, agricultural areas etc.)
- be involved in the development of an overall concept of the municipality
- work out preconditions of the zoning plan (especially coverage boundaries)
- check the environmental compatibility of the zoning plan and- structure the territorial organisations of the open space.

By this way the politically predominant interest of short-economic growth can be counter-balanced in a planning phase before the application of democratic decision-making.

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TITLE **PLANNING WIDE AREAS AND CONTROLLING THE ORDERS OF THE TERRITORY IN SARDINIA. THE POLICY OF PROTECTION AND EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM.**

ABSTRACT

In the last few years the environment conservation and the protection of natural resources have represented important issues, which in terms of eco-sustainability have gone throughout the World and European culture. It is consciously known that it is impossible to attain the social welfare by a control and management of the physical environment, which consists solely of the additive and unlimited growth of human settlements and of their economies. On the other hand, the society can obtain a higher level of development by the recognition of meanings shared among local cultures, that are able to influence the long run choices for the determination of compatible uses of the territory. As a matter of fact, the economy of the industrialized countries, while produces several good and services, implies much energy dissipation and polluting substances, which are no longer sustainable, in terms of consumption of the environment and of the land.

In Italy this kind of consciousness has recently rooted into the culture and into the planning discipline oriented to the environmental preservation: many laws devoted to the safeguard and active protection of the territory concern the parks and protected areas (Law n° 431, 1985). According to these suggestions, many regional Administration, including the Autonomous Region of Sardinia (R.A.S.) have considered the environment as the character and ruling principle in order to plan and manage the disposition of the settlements and of the uses both in the city and in the countryside (Regional Law n° 45, 1989, Regional Law n° 31, 1989, Landscape territorial Plans, 1993).

One of the main subject in the discipline of the environmental and landscape planning, is the change of the philosophy in the policy of protection: it is not passive and dedicated solely to the preservation anymore, but active in order to investigate the admissible uses and to fit the particular 'good' into the market getting an economic benefit too.

This kind of approach can suit to the economic sector of tourism, that can become a strategic factor of development for the region of Sardinia. Tourism represents an even more increasing international trade sector: researches evaluated that world expenditures in trips, holidays and tourist services was in

1992 about the 10% of world GDP and made a conservative measure of tourism's revenue in about 530 billion \$.

Since there is the expectation that the number of tour-operators and of travelers will grow sharply in the Mediterranean area, it will soon become necessary to evaluate the impact of tourism in terms of carry-capacity inside territories, like the isle of Sardinia, which comprehend natural resources so important that they can condition the composition of the economic supply of tourist services.

Moreover is necessary to take into account the increase of new aspects of the economic demand, such as the movement of the 'green tourism', which originated in the United States as a political issue and has become a paradigm and an innovating characteristic of the economic planning. This cultural movement represents the synthesis between policies for environment protection and their practical translation into the sector of Tourism and can be an interesting issue for the study in the field of land planning.

In this paper we aim to describe the possibilities, with respect to the tourist demand of guardianship of the environment and of the landscape of Sardinia, an island situated in a strategic position for the tourist movements throughout the central Mediterranean Sea and rich in natural resources. In addition, we individuate the conditions for the 'eco-sustainable' development, describing some illuminating case studies.

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TITLE RURAL POLICIES FOR LAND PLANNING.

ABSTRACT Between the European Market and Historical Heritage in Sicily. The environmental and social structure of the Sicilian region is extremely varied in the different areas, sometimes it presents areas with high vulnerability and phenomena of ruin and neglect. Sicily, in agricultural matters, has a less favoured economical organisation because of weaknesses in integration, efficiency and dynamicity, and because of weaknesses of network associations, and lack of services. We risk ruining a landscape which is our heritage, however in an opposite way it could be the opportunity for development. Development policies can influence this trend. Sicily has autonomy in front of the national Constitution, but that hasn't brought, to developing, a real special economic policy; parallel to ordinary politics they developed an "extraordinary participation", which didn't address the proposal of the reduction of the gap between Northern and Southern Italy. The objective of "social and economical cohesion" of the Regional Common Policy permits Sicily to be included in regions of Objective 1, but the Regional Assembly didn't produce the necessary Regional Development Plan, and there is a lack of utilisation of Structural Funds. Moreover new projects like the creation of a free market with Southern Mediterranean countries can weigh down the conditions of concurrence. Its necessary to have rural policies which can look at the same time at endogenous resources and limits, at external conditions, and at complex structure of territory, in relationship with the new institutional geography of Europe and the national and European agricultural policies, focusing on a paradigm of sustainable development. The first step is to develop appropriate indicators to evaluate old policies and present programmes; after, it is possible to negotiate a package of resources which permits rural areas to safeguard, on the basis of a plan, historical, economical, and environmental values.

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TITLE **PRACTICE VS. KNOWLEDGE: CONSTRAINS OF PLANNING EDUCATION IN SERBIA.**

ABSTRACT The reform of social, economic and political system which has begun recently in our country requires a reform of the institutions dealing with planning, with serious implications to planning education. It is not our purpose here to sketch new curricula for planning in Serbia, largely because such developments in the near future will depend less on general principles, more on local initiatives and expertise. But there are some points emerging from our particular bias towards educating planners as designer-scientists, the institutional position planning finds itself in and the demands from practice. The current problem of our planning education is that the planning has lost a previous legitimacy, but the new legitimacy have not gain yet, because there is no consensus - even between the professional planners - that the planning is the answer for solving a pile of old and some new problems in the period of transition. The change of traditional political power balance indicates that the new philosophy and ideology of planning are necessary to cover current needs, and furthermore, to built a new planning model suitable enough for the future.

Regarding above mentioned circumstances, planning education must be directed primarily to achieving responsiveness and initiative, and these characteristics could not be attached to the professional planners in our country, still operating in old fashion way - with practice skills but without proper knowledge or education - and with unsatisfactory results. Nowadays, students are being introduced to the information world at the beginning of their studies already so, in short, more creativity and discussion, less information and fewer formulas is required.

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TITLE **DO WE NEED EUROPOLIS ?**
THOUGHTS ON THE NECESSITY TO BUILD A NEW TOWN INSIDE BELGRADE.

ABSTRACT

Belgrade Docklands is a central town area between "traditional" and "new" Belgrade separated by the river Sava near its confluence with the Danube. Nowadays, and in present condition and status, it represents a sad story about the urban space in inner city that has been treated as unique for centuries, but has always eluded town-builders and remained outside the city's mainstream activities. Following a series of studies conducted by a large number of experts with various fields of expertise - town-planners and architects - and after the recent regional "reshuffle" in the Balkans, "Europolis" has become a new code word for the area, as well as for an international architectural, urban design and town-planning competition. "Europolis" represents a new spirit in building communications in a comparatively small area - around a square mile of total surface - for a much wider influence transcending that which is simply municipal or local.

The fundamental idea of the project as a whole is the radical change of existing land-use pattern, consisting mainly of the mixture of old artifacts of the harbor area, together with the large storage capacities, old railway and bus stations, as well as small business and oldest residential area of Belgrade, with a few slums and representative buildings mostly built in the XIX century, today protected by state laws. The main objective is to create and build a urban space for new business, cultural and architectural energy in a Belgrade laden with its thousand-year long history. It is, we don't hesitate to say, a specific combination of great London Docklands development plan and reconstruction of Les Halles at Paris. This enormous effort is unfortunately constrained by the lack of detailed information of present land use, unsolved social and legal status of local population and artifacts, small scale investments within the economy in transition, together with unsolved questions of new model and mechanism of the planning system in our country. Regarding those and some other problems, the real necessity to build Europolis is discussed in this paper, and some other, more real options of regeneration the central core of Belgrade are presented.

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TITLE **DEVELOPING A REGIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF SOUTH EAST ENGLAND.**

ABSTRACT The London and South East Planning Conference (SERPLAN) is a regional planning body which represents the views of over 140 local authorities and provides advice to central government and its members on regional planning issues for the region. In order to incorporate the principles of sustainable development in to its regional planning strategy SERPLAN established a Sustainability Panel in 1994. This Panel drew its membership mostly from local authorities but also included representatives and experts from the private sector, voluntary (NGO) sector and local universities. The task of the Panel was to develop a framework which could be used to develop and appraise the emerging regional strategy. A number of tasks have been completed including the preparation and formal approval/adoption of:

- a framework document of 'Sustainable Principles' which has been widely applauded as an holistic and robust outline from which to build sustainable regional planning policies. It places emphasis on five main principles (futurity, environment, development, equity and participation) applied through seven features of sustainability (including demand management, carrying capacity, diversity, and quality of life)
- a participation strategy ('Working with the Public') which emphasises the need to target representative groups at the regional level, but also to feed in the inputs from various fora already established at the sub-regional and local levels and
- a methodology document entitled: 'Strategic Environmental Assessment: A Methodology and Appraisal Framework for the Review of the Regional Strategy' which will be used to review the Regional Planning Strategy and monitor its subsequent implementation.

The main lessons from this, still to be completed, process are:

- the value of bringing together the energy and expertise of a range of individuals from academic and other non-governmental organisations into the development of policy-making frameworks aimed at sustainable development
- the quality of analysis and creativity of solutions produced using a relatively open system of informal meetings in which brain-storming and

- debate are the main means to progress action
- the difficulty of grappling with the generality and uncertainty of sustainability issues at a regional level, but also the value of the subsequent learning process
 - the need to keep people interested and involved in order to spread ownership and commitment
 - the valuable, but rather imprecise, role of Strategic Environmental ('Sustainability') Assessment in the policy-making process and
 - the need to define sustainable development in broad (socio-economic) terms not just in relationship to (simplistic) environmental constraints.

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TITLE MORE ROOM FOR THE BICYCLE. TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

ABSTRACT Within the urban environment the bicycle is an important and sustainable means of transportation, looking at the number of daily trips. However in the context of the urban transportation system it plays a minor role, secondary to the car.

A radical change in the approach of this system and of the spatial structure and layout of the urban region is needed to allow the bike to gain substantial ground and to let it (i.e. the bike) grow into a main urban means of transportation.

The aim of the project, financed by the National Research Unit for Integrated Transport Studies (Pb IVVS), has been formulated as follows: 'to end up with an integrated rational transportation system for a medium-sized urban region with the bicycle as a central or main means of transportation'. Insights gained from this design have to lead to a 'practical strategy of implementation': from dream to reality!

After extensive literature-research a series of so-called attack strategies are formulated, starting from the bike as the main means (distances up to abt. 7.5 kilometers) via multimodal transportation (bike with public transportation or bike with car) on longer trips to public transport only.

In a design session, scheduled for coming May, these strategies will be applied and tested by town planners, urban designers and other specialists in two medium sized Dutch urban regions, Dordrecht and Enschede, to find out their strengths or potentials and their weaknesses and the consequences for the urban traffic and transportation structure and the spatial structure and layout.

The project will conclude in Oktober 1997 with renewed but at the same time realistic and practical insights for the implementation of the tested strategies in medium-sized cities.

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TITLE **MANAGEMENT OF OPEN PLANNING PROCESSES. THE CASE OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PUBLIC WORKS AND WATER MANAGEMENT REGION NOORD-HOLLAND ('NORTHERN-HOLLAND').**

ABSTRACT

Plan processes at the local, regional and national level are getting more and more complex. Not only the planning issues themselves are complicated, the questions of whether and how to steer are too. Characteristic for planning in such a turbulent environment is that public, private and other interest groups need each other. Planning becomes more than a way to create support for the (public) plans. Other interest-groups really cooperate in the plan process.

This new way of planning is called the open plan process. Characteristic for an open plan process are the inherent uncertainties. This does explicitly not mean that there are no opportunities for steering at all. Depending on the budget, a given deadline, the different interests, etcetera, a procesmanager can try to influence the outcome by interweaving interests and/or getting the 'right' interests around the table.

By creating awareness of the specific characteristics of an open plan process, the chances for success increase, however guarantees can never be given. Several organizations in the Netherlands are now using the open plan process as a new strategy. The Directorate General of Public Works and Water management (Rijkswaterstaat or - abbreviated - RWS), responsible for implementing the national policy on coastal defence, Water management, traffic and transportation and traffic safety, is one of them.

The authors analyzed three RWS-projects in which the open approach was being applied. The main goal was to draw up a check-list which can be used by/is directed to the process-managers. This check-list is not a blue-print; it rather gives an overview of aspects then must be considered in the open plan process.

At the AESOP-conference, experiences from the case-studies and also the check-list will be presented to the participants. By confronting our insights with the experiences of other researchers and practitioner, planning knowledge for the European market can grow.

Not only working within the open planning process is a learning process, the cumulation of planning knowledge is so too.

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TITLE 'THIRD WORLDING' AND 'FIRST WORLDING' IN A FRAGMENTED CITY.
KNOWLEDGE AND KNOWLEDGE-IN-ACTION.

ABSTRACT This paper will deal with current transformations of cities in the North and the South. Moreover, an attempt will be made to identify new interaction patterns between people and their urban environment, with a focus on the phenomenon known as 'third worlding'. These issues of poverty and segregation will be discussed in a general worldwide perspective. A Norwegian case study of certain counter-measures against these phenomena will be presented. Furthermore, the case study will be used to investigate the adequacy of two prevailing knowledge perspectives: the planning professional, or a 'knowledge in practice' perspective, and that of formal knowledge, or knowledge-base perspective.

This general part will be based on the author's earlier engagement in the issues of global cities presented elsewhere (Dunin-Woyseth, 1993b, 1994a, 1994b, 1996). The Norwegian case study was chosen because of the following reasons: firstly, Norway is a rich welfare country which has a short tradition of dealing with 'third worlding' problems, hence the project is unique, secondly, it is considered successful and as such can be discussed as a potential model, and thirdly, because the author is familiar with its geo-historical context. These two approaches, the global and the local combined, will shed some light on the relationship between specific urban problems and their counter-measures. Furthermore, they can help to define an agenda for future debates concerned with combatting 'third worlding'.

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TITLE **THE OBJECTIVES OF GEOGRAPHY FOR PLANNING KNOWLEDGE IN ISRAEL.**

ABSTRACT Physical planning is one of the aspects of planning, dealing with land use and rational exploitation of space for man's need. Physical planning emanates from a certain conception and is subservient to government policy, its objective is to fashion the image of a country according to agreed and even changing guidelines and principles. Geography, on the other hand, is connected with the natural environment and the relations between man and landscape. It is capable of analyzing special phenomena in nationwide and regional perspective through analytical and cartographical methods, and therefore is closely linked to physical planning. In Israel geography was not recognized for many years as a scientific and practical discipline, but the establishment of the state, with its building and rehabilitation needs on the one hand, and the development of scientific study on the other, created awareness of the issues to physical planning. But, because of differences in the pace of development, when physical planning was under pressure for rapid implementation, while geography in Israel is still taking its first steps as a science, numerous physical facts were established without plausible geographical calculations. The adaption of geography to changing environmental conditions and to the implications of planning is now calling for a basic change in research and teaching methods. Geography is now adapted to the demands of the future, to make it more practical, with greater ability to forecast and direct and to develop it as a discipline serving the future and not merely as depicting past and present.

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TITLE **SOCIAL JUSTICE IN THE NEW ERA OF CITY GOVERNANCE: THE CHANGING ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN REDISTRIBUTIVE POLICIES.**

ABSTRACT Traditional role of local governments as the providers of urban services is under investigation by the new approaches to city governance. As the global economic trends are reflected especially in the structure of metropolitan cities, the concept of 'global city' is introduced. Local governments and their responsibility for service provision are also expected to respond to these structural changes. This trend has been on the agenda since the privatization efforts began for those urban services that were previously considered within the realm of local governments. The publicness of urban services has already been a debatable concept as one of the basic motives - if not only - for public provision is the distributive concerns stemming from the normative choices of a particular society. Although the redistributive concerns and merit character of certain services are still valid in Turkey, it is expected that the global trends would affect the values about public provision. The trend in developed capitalist countries is towards the segregation and exclusion from many services and spaces in metropolitan cities through privatization of both. By this way, citizens turned to be consumers and citizen satisfaction had lost almost all of its importance as a performance criterion for city governance. However, it is not yet clear if the developing countries like Turkey will trace the same route and at what extent. Thus, it is vital to discuss the possible changes in the definition of citizen satisfaction together with the role of local government to affect and/or respond to them. In this paper, the principles of a just distribution are discussed as well as the probable changes in redistributive policies of city governments as a consequence of the new trends in urban development. Modifications that are expected in the role of local government will also be considered to obtain clues for the future of social justice in the cities.

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TITLE **THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT IN THE PROCESSES OF URBAN-TOURIST DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE STUDY OF JURERÊ INTERNACIONAL PROJECT.**

ABSTRACT

Using the perspective of social-environmental impact evaluation studies, this work focuses on the issue of the relations between society and environment in the processes of urban-tourist development. In this sense, it identifies various points of intersection between the theme of tourist development and the central preoccupations of the focus of eco-development. The issue of social-environmental impact of tourist activities is part of the series of problems related to the so called "crisis of the Brazilian urban development modal". In the face of impasses generated by accelerated urbanization in coastal cities with potential for tourism such as Florianópolis, an increase in the efforts of interdisciplinary research is considered indispensable for envisioning alternative policies for the sector. In the analysis of the case of Florianópolis, we examine the experience of the conception and implantation of the Jurerê International Project, situated on the northern coast of the Island of Santa Catarina. The relation of this project to regional social economic dynamics is evaluated, attempting to capture the main conflicts involved in the pull of different social actors (businessman, planners, politicians, tourists and local community members). The case study offers additional support for the reinforcement of the hypothesis that the development process of tourism in coastal areas has involved the strengthening of social and ecological predatory strategies of urban occupation. The socio-economic and socio-cultural fragmentation of traditional communities is added to the intensification of environmental pollution indices and to the decrease of biological productivity in bays, estuaries, mangroves and coastal lakes. Finally, the work recognized the lack of an integrated and participatory planning system capable of correctively and preventively counterposing the aggravation of actual foci of deterioration of the natural and constructed environment induced by tourist activity.

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TITLE THE EUROREGION EXPERIENCE.

ABSTRACT The presenter is a member of the Working Group 2 of the 'Euroregion' Project and the objective of the presentation will be to inform the congress on the progress which this project has made and the problems that have been encountered since its inception. It will also outline the future programme of 'Euroregion' and how this is related to the Planning processes of the Constituent Cross border regions.

The basic sub topics will include

- * What is 'Euroregion'. The area comprises 5 regions of Wallonie, Brussels and Flanders, (Belgium), Nord-Pas de Calais (France) and Kent (England). The presenter works in collaboration with the County Planning Department of Kent County Council on the Planning and Housing committees of the Project.. 'Euroregion' is an EU Funded venture under the INTERREG Programme
- * The work undertaken to date by the Subgroup 2 and its sub committees on Statistical interchange, the creation of 'Euroregion' Atlas, and the finalisation of a comparative paper on Social Housing Policy in the 5 regions, which will be published and hopefully available for delegates by May. Other work on Tourism and Heritage is also underway.
- * The programme for 1997, highlighting the INSPIRE Project which advances 4 areas of study of relevance to Planning. The study on Local government structures across the regions and the examination of the Concepts, processes and practices of Local government in the 5 region areas will be headed by the author and will be outlined in the paper.
- * An evaluation of the entire project so far and its contribution to Cross-Border cooperation.

Obviously as much of the content of the Paper encompasses on-going work this will updated as this work progresses.

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TITLE **THE PRECONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATION OF AZERBAIJAN IN WORLD ECONOMY.**

ABSTRACT Taking of sovereignty and economic independence after disintegration of the USSR, Azerbaijan, as well as other republics of former Union, independently builds of its external ties, leaves on the foreign markets, and is integrated in world economy. Potential, which has republic, allows she not only to make active work in this direction, but also to expand export-import resources, attracts the foreign investments in various spheres of economy. So, in 1995 the common turnover of foreign trade of republic has reached 1,215 millions dollars. In these years more than 0,5 billions of dollars of foreign investments is enclosed in the economy of Azerbaijan. However, in conditions of internalization of economic activity in all spheres and strengthening of interdependence of national economy, it is necessary to make a lot of things, to occupy suitable place in world economic system, to pass a long and heavy way of integration to a world economy and to overcome technological and institutional barriers. Practically, for the whole short history of existence of Azerbaijan as the independent state, its foreign trade activities was range for introduction unreasonable, unlogical and at times and inconsistent decisions. Therefore at the moment it is necessary to develop and to realize a complex of the programs the covering all parties of foreign trade activities of republic, including a legal basis, stimulation of manufacture, creation of a favorable investment climate, increase of competitiveness of the made goods an etc.. Extremely important is the realization of such policy, which allows in the nearest years to reduce up to a minimum export of raw material (except petroleum) and production of superficial processing. All this first of all requires structural transformations in economy, and also solving of a number of problems of organizational, structural, financial, legal and personnel character in the field of foreign trade activities. Generalizing the experience of republic in terms of transitive period the solving of these problems in brief can be formulated as follows:

- Acceleration of economic reforms in all economic spheres on the basis of privatization and liberalization of economic activity, development of business and joint manufactures, escalating of efficiency of economy, based on the market relations;
- Creation the own model of transition to the market, which is taking into

account regional peculiarity of republic, on the basis of all-round study and integration of experience of the advanced countries with market economy;

- Perfection of economic and legal base of foreign economic relations, to strengthen export trend in foreign trade activities, especially in the field of deliveries of production of petrochemical mechanical engineering;
- strengthening process of economic integration on the basis of a deepening of cooperation and specialisation in industrial manufacture with industrially advanced countries, and also with the countries NIS, as historically interdependence states;
- To carry out the policy of open economy for the world market, creation of the concessionary terms for the local exporters, strengthening of competitiveness of production of the national manufacturers, maintenance of a stable rate of national currency, support of the liberal taxation, development of the initiative of private sector;
- Reduction of volume of barter operations and transition to the standard accounts in international practice of trade;
- To pay the special attention to training of personnel for international business with the purpose of increase skillness in work with the foreign partners.

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TITLE **PLANNING KNOWLEDGE AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: PROMISES AND REALITIES.**

ABSTRACT

Since the early 1990s, there has been a worldwide Geo-IT boom, in which interest in information systems that can be used to store, manage, process and present locational data has been growing exponentially. Despite this promising development the function of the geographical information technology (Geo-IT) as an instrument to support policy in the field of physical planning is limited. Up till now their use has been largely restricted to so-called 'lower-order' planning activities: primarily the management and cartographic visualisation of spatial data. Although important and indispensable, these activities just make a very limited use of the promised capabilities of the Geo-IT. The so-called 'higher-order' planning activities in the framework of strategic spatial policy - e.g. physical design and research - predominantly lacks the broad scale application of this technology. However, their need for support is substantial, not at least because of the participation of and the needed communication between a wide diversity of parties involved. This presentation addresses the question what potential contribution the Geo-IT can make in principle to the strategic physical planning practice. It indicates why the Geo-IT is not fulfilling a more appropriate role in this planning practice, despite the apparent need for policy support. As a response some recent improvements will be shown and some proposals will be made that will contribute to the policy-support function of the Geo-IT in the framework of strategic spatial policy. The proposals entail in general a plea for a more explicit methodological attention for the Geo-IT in the strategic physical planning practice. In particular this will be elaborated for the support function of the Geo-IT in the processes of generating and transmitting planning knowledge within and between the planning activities of physical research and design.

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TITLE **TERRITORIAL PLANNING IN FRANCE - A NEW DEAL ? PART TWO.**

ABSTRACT At AESOP congress 1994 (Istanbul), I had the pleasure to present under the same title (Territorial Planning in France - a new deal ? Part one.) the national consultation held in France, in 1993/94, when preparing a new Orientation Act settling the mainlines of French planning for the forecoming 20 years.

This paper aims to present and to discuss the results. The Orientation Act was implemented in February 1995, and was completed in the beginning of 1996 by a Schema National pour le Développement et l'Aménagement du Territoire, which is meant to give sense and unity to the French planning policies at both national and regional levels.

My presentation shall give information about this important evolution of French planning. Until now, France had several documents giving orientations at the national level; but either they were very concrete (directory schemes for infrastructure, universities, environments, location of subsidies and so on) or they were not translated into maps, so that the spatial choices of the nation had to be read 'between the lines' of general dispositions: the attempt of expressing in one scheme all together the general problems and the whole territory of the nation in new.

This paper shall also be discussion of two points:

- how may a national policy be realised with the different local governments (independent and enabled to decide their own orientations) ?
- what does the Orientation Act and National Schema teach us about the evolution of the French conception of territorial planning ?

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TITLE GERMAN-DUTCH CROSS-BORDER POLICY AND THE LIMITS OF SPATIAL PLANNING.

ABSTRACT In the Netherlands spatial planning ('ruimtelijk planning' or 'ruimtelijke ordening') has the authority to regulate and coordinate other more sectoral policy fields like agriculture, housing, infrastructure and water- and nature-management. Given this traditional mission spatial planning seems to be the most adequate policy agency to solve the severe problems of coordination in cross-border planning projects, all the more since, in the German-Dutch case, a similar spatial planning authority exists across the border ('Raumplanung' or 'Raumordnung'). However in German-Dutch borderlands policy regulation and coordination takes place without a significant role for spatial planning in both countries. Our paper stresses the importance of the history and institutionalization of mechanisms for policy coordination with special emphasis on the relation between spatial planning and other policy fields. The first part of our paper gives a short history of rural spatial planning in the Netherlands based upon a classic distinction between spatial and physical planning. The second part deals with the position of spatial planning in Germany within the framework of physical planning as a whole. In the next section an empirical case study reveals the situation in 'De Gelderse Poort', a transboundary nature conservation and development project between Arnhem-Nijmegen and Kleve-Emmerich. It is shown that problems arise when the Dutch and German planning systems meet each other. These problems and the absence of spatial planning agencies to solve them can be explained by pointing out the different stages in the modernization of policy making in which Dutch and German planning systems were institutionalized.

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TITLE **PLANNING FOR REAL LIVES: EUROPEAN WOMEN TAKE ACTION.**

ABSTRACT

This paper draws upon on-going research funded by the EU fourth framework undertaken by the authors and Liisa Horelli. Three European conferences in 1994 brought women together engaged in issues of the built environment. From their discussion it became clear that across the cultural and political spectrum, women were living lives and working in environments which hindered them in fulfilling their roles. They were also less likely to have access to arenas of power where change might be discussed and implemented. As a result of these conferences, the EuroFEM network was born which has brought together more than 60 women's projects across the EU. The network celebrates the achievements of women and calls for attention by political and social communities to equality issues within the built environment. The paper presents findings from an evaluation of EuroFEM projects and asks: How do we bridge the gap between change articulated at the grass roots level and policy makers at the local, national and European level? How do we involve women at the grass roots level? What methods have worked best in mobilising women? What do women want from the built environment and from planners? How can the education of planners help them to be a more responsive professional community?

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TITLE **A MASTER DEGREE IN GLOBAL PLANNING, FROM A DEVELOPING PERSPECTIVE. THE CASE OF VENEZUELA.**

ABSTRACT The teaching of planning from a developing perspective, implies the consideration of those problems specific to the country in search of an autonomous development, as well as those related to the process of globalization of the society at the world level.

The Center of Development Studies (CENDES), at the Central University of Venezuela, offers a two years Master's Degree Course in Planning for Development with a specialization in Global Planning, which intends to form professionals with a holistic and a systemic perspective, capable of confronting through social intervention and research, the formulation of plans and projects of development under situations of complexity, uncertainty and conflict; globalization, insertion and integration; and solidarity, productivity and sustainability.

This course puts forward a challenge for both the theory and the methodology of planning. In the present paper we will examine the development of the post-graduate program and a group of problems related to the context and the practice of such a particular experience.

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TITLE **HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN THE NETHERLANDS AND BRITAIN: A REVIEW OF CHANGES OVER TIME WITH ROTTERDAM AND LEICESTER AS CASE STUDIES.**

ABSTRACT Whilst the impact of different systems of housing supply can be understood to bring about different outcomes in the built environment, it is only when specific examples of new housing development are examined in their own country contexts, that it becomes clear how this happens in practice. This paper makes a comparison between the Netherlands and Britain, using four case studies of housing development from the cities of Rotterdam and Leicester.

The case studies examine the role of agencies involved in the land, planning and housing supply process for developments spanning the 1970s, 1980s and early 1990s. A main aim of the paper is to look at the way in which local authorities, private house builders and social housing providers have responded to changes at the national level. The paper highlights two themes common to both countries: the changing role of municipalities and local authorities from providers to enablers, and the greater role for private sector house builders in the development process.

The comparative findings, which are based on an empirical study funded by the British Council, conclude that although historical norms of housing development still play a strong role in new development in both countries, there is still a significant degree of convergence. These converging trends have caused actors in the land and housing supply process to adjust, creating new roles, new agencies and working practices.

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TITLE **SELECTIVENESS TO ACHIEVE COMPREHENSIVENESS? THE ROLE OF STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN CALIFORNIA S REGIONAL PLANNING.**

ABSTRACT The paper will review the application of the process of strategic environmental assessment (SEA) to the general plan and to higher level sectoral plans in California, specifically in the San Francisco Bay Area, and to moves aimed at broadening the scope of regional planning in that area. The principle of selectiveness to achieve comprehensiveness*, in terms of SEA, is evident here and can be related to the potential use of SEA within the European Union and thus provide some practical experience to back the possible future execution of the European Commission's proposal for a Directive on SEA. The Californian experience is of a rigorous and detailed form of SEA applied in a regulatory manner but one with flexibility in application especially with the more strategically orientated county general plans. The question of what are the most appropriate techniques for the SEA of the 'strategic' plan, a plan which will not necessarily have locational and project specific information amenable to project EIA methodologies, is as yet undecided. Examples will therefore also be given of alternative tested approaches from Europe which may be more acceptable to Member States than the rigorous approach seen in California.

This work forms part of an ongoing research programme incorporating UK, Dutch and Spanish experience aimed at resolving concerns on institutional practice in the application of SEA to regional planning.

*Faludi A, van der Valk A (1994) Rule and order: Dutch planning doctrine in the twentieth century, Klewer, Dordrecht.

"Comprehensiveness in the sense of covering whole areas, rather than homing in on details, remains one of the requirements though of spatial planning. At the same time it is clear that selectiveness is the only way of achieving it."

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TITLE THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CHILDCARE INITIATIVES.

ABSTRACT One of the main perceived barriers to accessing the labour market in many areas of multiple deprivation is the absence of affordable childcare. One consequence is that many economic development and urban regeneration initiatives have limited impact upon their target groups. This is a particular problem for single parent families who are forced to survive on welfare payments. Given this the provision of childcare figures strongly on the political agenda in the United Kingdom. The most recent instance of this is the provision of childcare vouchers. However, despite this political interest there is remarkably little research on the economic impact of childcare provision. For example, if free or subsidised childcare facilities are provided are they exploited by those who could afford to pay or, alternatively, does subsidised provision operate as a subsidy to employers who are then able to offer lower wages? Much of the literature on childcare concentrates upon the benefits to children. They undoubtedly benefit in that they develop their social skills. However, the benefits to the wider economy tend to be anecdotal rather than based upon any objective evidence. This paper makes a small contribution to redressing the balance by concentrating upon the economic impacts of a childcare scheme funded by Newcastle City Challenge in the North East of England. The paper has the following structure:

- * a brief outline of Newcastle and the West End of the City within which the Childcare scheme operates;
- * an overview of the aims and objectives of the City Challenge scheme;
- * an outline of the scheme, looking at the reasons for its establishment, its funding, its management and the way its services are delivered;
- * an evaluation of its impact. Given that the objectives of the scheme are to promote economic development, the focus is upon its economic impacts. In particular, have parents been able to obtain training places, jobs, promotion, work longer hours and generally improve their economic position?
- * the paper concludes by making a series of recommendations as to how childcare provision can be made more effective and efficiently provided if it is to play a significant role in urban regeneration.

The study on which the paper is based was funded by Newcastle City Challenge and was carried out in 1996. Since then many of its recommendations have been successfully implemented.

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TITLE **URBAN POLICY IN BRITAIN AND FRANCE: LEARNING FROM COMPARATIVE STUDY.**

ABSTRACT The paper reports the conclusions of an Anglo-French project which has focused on changes in and responses to urban policy initiatives in the two countries over the past eight years. The project is of particular significance because the English partners have undertaken the work in France, in terms of the Contrat de Ville, and the French partner, in England, in terms of SRB and City Challenge.

The paper will focus on a synthesis of policy analysis both at a national level and in case study localities, structured around eight key themes, socio-economic context, nature of problems, administrative structures, development of alliances and partnerships, approach, scale of interventions, time scale and finally action on the ground. These themes will allow a range of similarities and differences between the two countries and their urban initiatives to be identified and analysed as far as policy development and content is concerned.

The paper will conclude by exploring the way in which national or cultural characteristics influence the development of urban policy and the extent to which this affects action on the ground.

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TITLE REGENERATION OF URBAN ENVIRONMENT.

ABSTRACT In the theory and practice of town planning and development abroad there are many examples of various methods applied in the preparation, management and implementation of the renewal and development of towns and their urban environment. The different methodological approaches, which also make use of methods of management and are successful under the stable conditions of the western society, have not yet been applicable in full in this area. Therefore, having drawn on our experience acquired by studying and analyzing successful implementations of regeneration projects in this country and having tested experimentally some of the results of our analyses in the towns of Prerov, Komeriz and Brno, we have designed the 'Methodology for Urban Environment Regeneration' which is based on the following principles:

- it follows on from the systematic layout and development of the town as a municipal unit and the control of space utilization (specified in the town/area development plan)
- it is a part of the process of overall municipal renewal and development
- it requires special organizational support for the regeneration process- it requires specialist support both for the preparation and for the management of the regeneration process
- it requires close co-operation between council members inhabitants and municipal administration.

Our methodology determines the way and course of preparation and management in the implementation of urban environment regeneration projects and specifies the forms of interim and final output at the following stages:

- specification of regeneration set (general plan), - analysis of conditions and prerequisites for regeneration, - scenario for the adjustment of the selected space, requirements for this adjustment (programme), - idea of the urban and architectural layout and development of the selected space, specification of the needs and the course of the implementation process, specification of (re)sources feasibility assessment (project of regeneration), -implementation management.

The above mentioned issues have been a integral part of research conducted by the Faculty of Architecture, Technical University Brno. The results include the following:

- definition and clarification of issues of urban environment regeneration,

specification of reasons for urban environment regeneration, - specification of principals for urban environment regeneration in Czech communities, - 'Methodology for Urban Environment Regeneration'.

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TITLE **RESEARCH AND TEACHING CO-OPERATION WITH KAISERSLAUTERN UNIVERSITY.**

ABSTRACT

Kromeriz was chosen as a model town for the workshop organized by the Technical University of Brno (Faculty of Architecture, Urban Development dept.) and Kaiserslautern University (Germany) between May 18 and 24 1996. The workshop was held as a part of the Technical University Science Fund project entitled 'Research and Teaching Co-operation with Kaiserslautern University in the field of Regional and Town planning, Natural Systems and Village Renewal'.

The aim of the workshop was to apply students' theoretical and practical knowledge to specific urban and architectural problems of Kromeriz - a medium sized town of considerable historic value and promising development potential.

The workshop was focused on the following subject matters:

- regional links within the agglomeration (higher town planning unit)
- definition of the town's gravity and suburban zones (including the towns position)
- inclusion of integrated communities in the town's organism
- strategy for further development of the town (considering the town development plan under preparation), development of integrated and other communities
- suggestions for designing open space areas in the town, urban detail design

The workshop was attended by 27 students from both countries (20 from Germany and 7 from the Czech Republic), 3 teachers from Germany and (gradually during the course of the workshop) all the teachers of the Urban Development Dept. of the Technical University of Brno. Participants were welcomed by the Mayor of Kromeriz who, together with Building Control Dept. staff, provided information on the plans for future development of the town. The workshop was held at the Kromeriz Centre for Technical Preparation. Students were divided into five groups, each working on its own project variant. German student concentrated on the project and the location and utilization of suitable space (they used the scale of 1:5000 and greater). Czech students began working together on links inside the town structure and later worked in their respective groups on completing detailed variants for specific localities (using the scale of 1:2000 and 1:1000), which were ini-

tiated in studios at the faculty of Architecture of the Technical University of Brno. The workshop was concluded by the joint presentation of the students results and the final evaluation.

The presentation was attended by the Head of the District Council Office, the Mayor and Head and staff of the Building Control Office for the town of Kromeriz. From the Faculty of Architecture of the Technical University of Brno, the Dean, the Head of the Urban Development Department and other teachers attended. Finally, for Kaiserslautern University the above mentioned three teachers were among those present as well as representatives of the regional press (three newspapers) and Czech radio.

Firstly teachers of both universities evaluated the workshop. This was followed by the students groups presenting the results of their work. Students of the Faculty of Architecture of the Technical University of Brno also presented a detailed project for selected urban areas. The presentations were concluded by a discussion and a short press conference. As the final results of the workshop were regarded very highly, the Mayor of Kromeriz confirmed that they would become an important part of the new development plan for the town. Thanks to the high standard of their work, all the participants were awarded diplomas by the Dean of the Faculty of Architecture of the Technical University of Brno.

In late November 1996 an exhibition of the workshop results will be on view for the general public at Kromeriz Town Council Office. A similar exhibition, attended by the students of both universities, is expected to take place in Germany in 1997.

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TITLE **THE CHANGEABILITY OF PLANNING PROCESS: THE NEW RELATIONS WITH FINANCIAL AND JUDICIAL PROFESSIONALS.**

ABSTRACT

We all know that cities are short of money, and cannot afford to do everything that is necessary. Present budgetary problems and economic decline are beginning to prompt many local governments to accept the reality that public money is not sufficient for all the things they want to do.

In consequence, in each process, cooperation with the private sector is becoming more and more important to the success of urban design efforts.

These themes imply a new planning process, which is based upon the profound transformation in the way public administration operates (new professionals - instruments and policy goals). Public administration will have to maintain power of decision-making, control and planning of all funds.

Private initiatives will have to operate in a free market where it will be necessary to assume real and not virtual risks (I would like to remind you of the French joint venture companies - S.E.M., of the British private finance unit, of organizations able to follow all phases of the planning process and decide on the guidelines for all administrative and financial procedures).

The coordination between public authorities and financial teams showed how planning process involves plenty of interdependences and changeability of planning roles (the "externalities", that accrue from the "free-rider theory" yield up unintentional outcomes and unforeseen consequences for planning strategies).

New planning actions pointed out lack of relation with planning in force and resorted to local programs for urban refurbishment, which are outlined in the figures of contract (as satisfactory answer to the crisis of urban development plan) and new instruments for projects linked to finances available:

- Local Town Bond
- Project financing for public works
- Asset Securitization
- Private management of local water boards

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TITLE **THEORY FOR THE ANALYSIS OF LONG-TERM PROCESSES UP TO THE PRESENT.**

ABSTRACT

Changes on the ground become visible when periodic marks of change have built up long-term effects. These effects can be shown for different spatial levels of change, as well as for the spatial phenomena of different influences having caused the changes, - as there are transport technology and urban concepts to be called as those of main influence.

There are certain theories, concerning urbanization and its morphology as well as innovation perception and its diffusion which only reach as far as their objects of analysis had been developed. There are different approaches, concerning the investigation of recent effects of economic and social influences on space which, - on the basis of existing theories -, can only be seized and explained by a mixture of methods.

This contribution gives an overview over the existing theories and shows their dimensions of analysis in relation to the changes which can be stated for an urban area of example. It represents an approach to grasp actual phenomena of change, to confront it to the historical phenomena and to find arguments by having done empirical, methodological and theoretical elaborations in order to prove the relevance of the illustrated approach for explanation. The paper focuses on methods to evaluate the phenomenological results of analysis by criteria for steps of development, seen from the actual point of view and its knowledge about the dimensions of changes in history. This way, it is an attempt to define the stage of practice, pointing to the lacks of development, and to define the basis for a different kind of practice.

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TITLE

THE NEED TO ZOOM OUT. UNDERSTANDING PLANNING PROCESSES IN A POST-CORPORATIST SOCIETY.

ABSTRACT

Over the last decade the 'argumentative' analysis of planning processes has established itself as one of the more innovative analytical 'schools'. The analysis of 'doctrines', 'paradigms', 'debates', 'story lines' or 'metaphors' has effectively shown how language fulfils a key role in shaping realities and functions as a important vehicle of power. This type of analysis has come with a renewed interest in the micro level of the practical activities of planners. Planners have been followed around and partly for this reason we now have much more knowledge as to how practical planning processes actually work.

The argumentative approach has come to dominate critical perspectives in planning studies. But how much has this perspective to say about the challenges that face planning in the late 1990s ? This paper argues that it still has a lot to offer for the analysis of planning processes but that it is also time to zoom out and bring in much more sociological knowledge regarding the changing social reality in which planning takes place. The argument of the paper is that planning has always relied on its communicative power for its effectiveness but that this source of influence has become problematic in what could be called a 'post-corporatist' society - a notion that will be explained.

Drawing on a case study on Dutch strategic planning the paper argues that planning has lost its central coordinative role and now, more than before, is confronted with the limits to communicative power. A new 'discourse-coalition' has emerged which basically shows that the institutions of planning can be bypassed even though these institutions legally remain in place as the central places of decision making. By zooming out and bringing in the macro level of sociological developments, the paper seeks to get a new idea about the agenda for planning, and what sort of knowledge this requires from the analyst and how planning practice and planning thought can be brought together in new productive ways.

The paper draws on research that is currently being conducted by the Dutch Scientific Council on Government Policy on the future of strategic planning.

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TITLE TOWARDS THE MULTIMEDIA DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

ABSTRACT The present format of development plans has text divided into chapters plus an annotated land-use map. This makes it difficult to see how the policies relate to each other and, in particular, how they would combine together to affect a particular property. Multimedia applications in town planning, in particular hypermedia, can overcome this problem and make the planning process more accessible to the public. Household, for example, could through a computer in their house or in their local library access all policies relating to their property in a comprehensible manner. The author has developed an experimental format for the local plan for the town of Chelmsford, UK. This utilises hypermedia links, written in HTML, to link land-use proposal maps with text and text with text. Links are made between appropriate sections of text where policies are interconnected. By placing icons on the land-use proposals map the annotations are linked to the text that explains the relevant policies and proposals. A plain map with a point-to-point correspondence with the proposals map is included to help users locate points of interest. The plan can be stored on CD and accessed as a web-site. It is designed to be run on any moderately powerful PC with a CD drive. The paper discusses the origin, structure and future testing and development of the model.

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TITLE **PLANNING EDUCATION AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDA.**

ABSTRACT

Planning education has an identifiable core of study which revolves around an array of topics forming a context for the *formulation/implementation* of policies and proposals for the use of land. This core - and the wider array of supporting topics - has changed over the years in response to pressures from a variety of sources: professional requirements, political, economic and social demands, and environmental concerns. The 'environmental agenda', and its current focus on 'sustainability', might be seen as just another fashion which can be absorbed into the periphery of supporting topics. This paper will argue that these concerns must occupy a central position in the core of planning education.

The job to be done will be specified in terms of learning objectives including (I) raising the awareness of, and dimensions of, environmental issues, (II) integrating environmental and planning (land use/development) understandings, (III) identifying the legal, political and technical constraints on action, and (IV) promoting appropriate policy/project responses. Such an approach will incorporate into the planner's *modus operandi* the ability to participate fully in processes such as environmental impact assessment, management regimes for pollution and hazard, policy frameworks for environmental resource management. This will of course involve an understanding of the roles of other professions and technical processes, but will also identify the crucial role of the planner as integrator between development priorities and environmental priorities.

In terms of the organisation of planning courses, the environmental agenda needs to be located both as a theme throughout the curriculum and as specific components dealing directly with the most important issues. This may require a thoroughgoing review of the curriculum - and its staffing implications. For example, the traditional British approach has been to treat the 'environment' as an offshoot of rural planning - implying that urban environment concerns, such as air pollution and hazardous installations, can be safely ignored. The paper will conclude that effective planning - and therefore planning education - must address these issues competently - or risk losing participation in an area of increasing political and professional importance.

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TITLE **EXPERIENCES WITH CROSS-BORDER PLANNING IN THE DUTCH-GERMAN BORDER-AREA.**

ABSTRACT The dutch-german cooperation in spatial and environmental planning in the post world war period has one of the longest traditions in Europe. Beginning in the sixties with cross-border cultural- and sport-activities the seventies were the decade of founding the five dutch-german transboundary euregios which cover the whole border-area. The eighties were the time of establishing the euregios and working on transboundary developing and activity-concepts. Some of them contained first aspects of cross-border spatial planning.

By the beginning of the nineties the dutch-german euregios were firmly established with approx. 200 municipalities and regional authorities as members in total, and each with a full range of activities in all field of interest, a professional executive team and democratic decision making structures. This state of affairs has been reached practically without any political or financial support, either from the national Governments or from the European Community.

During the nineties the cross-border cooperation in the dutch-german border-area was further intensified. In 1991 the Netherlands and Germany signed a convention for cross-border cooperation and the European Union started the INTERREG-programma (1991-1993), which was followed up by the INTERREG-II programme (1994-1999), which both also co-finance crossborder planning-projects.

In this period, between the sixties and nineties, the dutch-german cooperation in the field of spatial planning had also developed. In 1967, the dutch-german commission for spatial planning had been installed. The dutch-german commission for spatial planning did research on comparing the dutch and german planning system and initiated a cross-border structure scheme on national/state level. Most dutch-german euregios worked on regional cross-border projects with their neighbours.

Analyzing these and other examples on different levels and issues shows, that not every ambitious project shows the expected results. In some cases the cooperation in cross-border planning works very well and could be driving

force to european spatial planning. But other cases show, that cross-border cooperation doesn't even seem to exist or only works on a very low and unsatisfying level.

The overview of cross-border planning in the dutch-german border areas gives a good impression of the border-region itself and the status quo of cross-border cooperation and planning. 'Working apart together!' therefore is a good characterization for the good experiences in general, but also for the still existing lack of structural and substantial cooperation in many cases of cross-border interest.

Mr. Driesprong is secretary-general of the Euregio Rhine-Waal. Since 1991 he managed the process of further developing the Euregio-structures into the very first cross-border public authority in Europe. Mr. Driesprong will express his ideas on the necessity of crossborder spatial planning and on the implementation in day-to-day practice.

Mr. Hardt works on cross-border spatial planning projects in the dutch-german border area and taught cross-border spatial and environmental planning aspects at the University of Nijmegen from 1991-1995. Against this background a resuming statement will show Mr. Hardts idea of the necessity of changing education programmes for spatial planners in the European market.

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TITLE POST-POSITIVISTIC CRITIQUES OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: A PRAGMATIC RECONSTRUCTION.

ABSTRACT

This paper shows how Post-positivistic critiques of Modernist approaches to development planning can be reconstructed from a Pragmatic point of view. All of the different ways of viewing development planning (including a reconstructed Enlightenment position) have value in understanding development planning, and in seeking more just solutions. Many contemporary critiques of development planning have a similar structure: (1) attack the dominant approach (Western, Modernist, patriarchal) on grounds both theoretical and practical; (2) provide a "better" replacement (usually appealing to Foucault, Derrida); (3) plead for acknowledgement and respect for the narratives of the "other" (Natives, women etc). There is a great tension between #2 and #3. Whereas #3 presupposes all accounts are equally good, #2 presupposes that some accounts are better or truer than others. But then we have no longer a Post-modernist proposal to eliminate meta-narratives, but a proposal for a new meta-narrative, and an alternative new narrative. We argue that the only sense of "better than" which is consistent with Post-positivistic critiques is a Pragmatic one. The only meta-narrative needed is one which connects human social practices (linguistic and other) to the possibility of human flourishing. In trying to resolve the tension just described, we distinguish between external (#2) and internal (#3) perspectives. An internal perspective seeks a "narrow reflective equilibrium", which focuses on the coherence of considered situational judgements and normative principles. An external approach seeks a "widereflective equilibrium", which brings in background theories and principles (both normative and descriptive), including accounts of the structure and functioning of society. When practising in our own culture, these external (structural) relations are often hidden, and we are most likely to settle for an internal view. Pointing out these relationships may lead us to liberation. When practising in other cultures, developmental planners may be more inclined to take an external perspective. What they are in danger of missing is the significance (meaning) of the institutions or traditions to those who participate in them. Here it may be more important to be cognizant of the internal meaning rather than the external view of structure.

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TITLE **BRINGING THE GAP: CLOSING THE GULF BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE IN COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN SCOTTISH LAND USE PLANNING.**

ABSTRACT Town planning is one of the few local authority services in which there is a statutory duty to consult the community about the formulation of planning policy and its implementation through the development control system. This is undoubtedly in recognition of the impact that development and changes in land uses can have upon the quality of life of individuals and whole communities.

In theory, therefore, land uses in any area are influenced by community wishes and aspirations. Indeed this is the view of planning that is often promulgated in official publications and through the planning education system. In practice this is far from the truth. Increasingly the ability of communities and elected representatives to influence planning decisions is constrained by a variety of factors, in particular Central Government. For example, in Scotland when drawing up plans and making development control decisions local authorities have to take account of:

- a) eleven National Planning Policy Guidelines (NPGs), amounting to 289 pages of text; and
- b) fifty Planning Advice Notes, which, although claiming to be advice often are very influential in determining what local authorities do.

In addition, the establishment of a range of non-governmental bodies, with responsibility for implementation across a range of services such as environmental policy and training, means that policy making at the local level is increasingly divorced from implementation and the resources needed to implement regional spatial plans are likely to further restrict the influence of communities over land use planning.

Clearly there are planning decisions that are contentious, when the regional or national interest must overrule local priorities. The argument put forward in this paper is that the balance, in Scottish planning, has swung too far. Participation and consultation is increasingly a token gesture with the key decisions having already been taken elsewhere, away from detailed community scrutiny. This threatens the credibility of the planning profession and calls into question the need for a planning system, if all it seems to be a facade intended to hide the reality of a centralised and undemocrate system for making land use planning decisions.

This paper will look at this by considering the theory and practice of decision making in the Scottish planning system. Using examples it will show how theory and practice often bear little relationship to one another. It will then look at how planning structures and systems could be reformed and made more accountable to community views and aspirations. Assuming that a Scottish Parliament is established, it argues that one way forward is to move towards a dual system of:

- a) a national, physical plan which incorporates NPPGs and European spatial guidance and is produced by an openly accountable committee of the Parliament; and
- b) a network of unitary plans which become spatial corporate investment documents not just for the local authority but for all non-governmental bodies. Such plans will then incorporate the spatial investment priorities for all publicly funded agencies. These preparations will involve a wide constituency thereby overcoming the democratic deficit that characterises many land use planning decisions at the present time.

The recommendations pose challenges to the profession. However, it is argued that to avoid change and debate may condemn planning and plans to a slow and lingering death as they come to be seen by the community and politicians as increasingly irrelevant in the rapidly changing institutional and financial environment of the late 1990s.

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TITLE **RE-SETTLING CITIES: THE USE THROUGH CONVERSION OF OBSOLETE POST-WAR OFFICE BUILDINGS AS RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION.**

ABSTRACT This paper will examine the extent to which the conversion of obsolete post-war office buildings into residential use can help to meet the growing pressure for residential accommodation in our cities. It will also explore the reasons why obsolete post-war office buildings are being converted into residential use in major international cities and whether such buildings fulfil the same role in provincial cities.

Existing towns and cities can and probably should take a bigger share of new housing units, making them more vibrant and more enjoyable places into the bargain. The current global sustainability debate promotes urban compaction and intensification and as roads continue to become ever more congested and public transport services erode, people will increasingly seek to live to existing facilities and their place of work. Additional residents in our city centres will encourage their revitalisation enhancing the stability, safety and vitality of the urban core in the 'European' style as opposed to the American model where downtown areas are abandoned in the evening with a mass exodus to the suburbs.

It is unlikely that any single source of new housing capacity in urban areas and any increase in capacity is likely to come from a range of complementary measures. Monolithic post-war offices which have become functionally obsolete and are in varying states of vacancy and decay, are being proposed, or in the process of being refurbished and converted to residential accommodation. Many of the obsolete office buildings cannot command high rental value for office use and have no or low interest payments on the original capital investment. For such buildings the revenue comparison between office and residential use is a closer one and therefore the potential for conversion is greater. This concept proved popular in U.S. cities particularly New York where conversion flourished in the early mid-1980s and in the mid-1990s has increasingly begun to occur in Europe. The paper will assess the role that these conversions can play in the revitalisation of European city centres.

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TITLE **NEW CHALLENGES IN TRANSPORT PLANNING: CHANGED REQUIREMENTS TO THE EDUCATION OF TRANSPORT PLANNERS.**

ABSTRACT Road and rail development, accessibility of economical important locations, corridors, parking restrictions, city distribution, public transport, multi-modality, traffic safety and noise, etcetera, are all major themes in transport policy development. In many urbanized areas these transport issues nowadays seem to dominate spatial decision making. It is not likely that this dominance will be less in the next decades.

In the contrary. Transport policy and planning seems to face a new class of challenges: new transport technologies, changes in logistical concepts, new organisational structures, changes in decision making procedures and increasing needs for public discussion and participation. Complexity grows in a policy context that already has insufficient grip on the present complexity to reach the societal goals of sustainability.

One of the basic conditions to cope with these developments is to have well educated professionals. Reflections in literature on the scope and attitude of transport planners, however, indicate that these professionals do lack important knowledge and skills.

There exists an important, but easily explainable, gap between the generally broad multidisciplinary focus and variety of professional skills of the spatial planner on the one hand and the generally mono-disciplinary traffic management focus of transport planners on the other hand. Given the above mentioned development in planning, the education of transport planners should be broadened and prepared for the challenges of the early decades in the next century.

To develop ideas about this process, a systems view on transport within its societal context is essential. The author recently elaborated such a systems view for the Dutch Ministry of Transport and Public Works within the context of strategic policy development on transport technology. It links a classical material view on the transport system with decision behaviour by the variety of parties involved. From the focus on the dynamic behavioral mechanisms within the system, ideas about knowledge and skills of planners can be deduced.

The paper for the conference will (a) elaborate on the changes in the position of transport planning in the context of spatial planning in western European countries, (b) describe major challenges in this region, (c) shortly evaluate the

literature's view on the professionalism of transport planners, (d) present the dynamic systems view and (e) deduce guidelines for educational programs for professionals in this field.

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TITLE **MADRID: RECENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND SPATIAL PROCESSES AND CORRESPONDING MODES OF REGULATION.**

ABSTRACT In most metropolitan regions in Western and Southern Europe, the core cities are no longer growing in terms of population; even the number of work places is increasing at a slower pace. The areas of intense demographic and economic growth are moving towards the periphery, extending their limits and creating hitherto unknown challenges for regional planning and development.

In the 80-ies the urban sprawl out into Madrid's region increasingly was subject to the primacy of economy, stressing short time benefit expectations. The region's spatial patterns changed under the pressure of economic and technological restructuring, leading to an upgrading of the periphery as a location for economic and housing activities with - at least until the recent past - little influence of regional planning institutions on the formation process of the territorial structure.

The change in the economic setting was paralleled by changes in life-style, bringing opportunities and challenges as well as new uncertainties. In urban life three major social processes can be observed: growing diversity of life styles, individualisation and gentrification, and a socio-economic and socio-regional polarisation. The paper presented will stress on the different forms of regulation of socio-economic and socio-spatial imbalances in the city region of Madrid, making reference to the Regulation School. It will summarize the findings, of a long-term research project on the process of urbanization of the periphery of Madrid, in the course of which three representative case studies have been identified and analyzed.

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TITLE LOCALITIES AND REGIONS: POLICY AND PLANNING IN BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the interactions of local and regional development policy and planning in Britain and Germany. Whilst in the early 1990s there was much talk of a Europe of regions, approaches to regional development took very different directions. The UK was characterised by a centralised approach to regional development. In contrast, in Germany locally defined and supported regional frameworks began to emerge. The experience of the former east Germany in adapting to new economic and policy structures provides rich examples of a new local regionalism. The paper draws on detailed case study material from North East England and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. The paper challenges the division in academic literature between regional and locality studies. The paper also aims to contribute to a vital policy debate about the future roles of cities and regions. There is an emerging understanding that EU regional policy is insufficiently sensitive to respond effectively to economic changes and fragmented economic opportunities. Further development of top down regional policy may not therefore offer a way forward. On the other hand, there is concern about the negative impacts of unchecked inter city competition both within and between regions. We argue that locally-defined regional policy provides a way forward.

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TITLE **REGIONAL STRATEGIES FOR RURAL AREAS; PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES.**

ABSTRACT

Many problems of rural areas in the Netherlands are related to agriculture. Generally spoken, the agricultural boom which has taken place since the sixties, has been at the expense of environmental quality and so, of physical potentials for other forms of land use. However, these problems due to agricultural development differ greatly from region to region. To solve these problems regionally differentiated policy strategies are needed, matching the specific characteristics of each region.

Unfortunately, the context in which policies regarding agriculture are made, frustrates the realization of such regional strategies. This context is twofold. Within the context of spatial planning and water planning, agriculture is seen as a land use category; here the importance of regionally differentiated strategies is fully recognized. However, within the context of environmental planning, a generalistic approach dominates. General environmental norms and reduction tasks are set on the national level; they result from consultation of target groups, which stress the importance of economic equality.

As a result regional authorities which play an important role in the three planning systems mentioned before, find themselves in a difficult position. Actually, the solution of physical problems ask for regional differentiated reduction tasks, but such a differentiation inevitably creates a hitherto non-existent form of economic inequality. Therefore, the design of regional strategies that can overcome this tension is of utmost importance. Some interesting current experiments, done within the context of Dutch planning, will be discussed in this paper.

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TITLE **THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF USING PLANNING TO MANAGE TRANSPORT DEMAND: A SURVEY OF SCOTTISH EXPERIENCE.**

ABSTRACT Recent concerns surrounding the growth of mobility and associated increases in journey length and number of motorised journeys for an increasingly diverse pattern of trips have placed demand on the planning system in terms of the need to consider the land-use/transport interaction. This paper reports the findings from a recent survey which addresses the attitudes held by Scottish planning professionals to managing transport demand through land use planning. The paper outlines the trade-offs encountered in practice between competing policy objectives. In Scotland there is no planning guidance equivalent to Planning Policy Guidance Note 13, around which there has been much debate on its impact on development control decisions and planning strategy. Draft guidance for Scotland was produced in May 1996 for consultation but at the time of writing it has yet to be finalised. The findings from this study are timely in that they will enable an assessment of the extent to which the planning system is being used to manage transport demand. Recent local government re-organisation in Scotland has resulted in significant changes to the ways in which strategic planning and development control policy are likely to proceed. The paper focuses on the dichotomy in planning between theory, as it relates to the notion of sustainability, and what can be achieved in practice when trade-offs with economic goals and patterns of consumption have to be made. The paper argues that although it is desirable for planning systems to promote sustainability it is in practice often difficult to operationalise.

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TITLE **IS IT POSSIBLE TO PLAN ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE URBAN SETTLEMENTS? THE NORWEGIAN NAMIT PROJECT, ITS CRITICS AND INFLUENCE ON LOCAL PLANNING IN THE CITY OF BERGEN.**

ABSTRACT Since the UN report 'Our common future' appeared in 1987 the planning for more environmentally sustainable urban development has been discussed in a number of countries. Despite the active espousal of environmental sustainability, there is still substantial variation among Europe's urban regions in both the adoption of the sustainability principle and the meaning given to it.

In Norway the NAMIT (Environmentally sound urban development) research project investigated the possibilities in achieving environmental goals, particularly reduction of energy consumption and preservation of biological resources, through a more compact settlement development. The project was based on detailed investigations in three Norwegian communities. Further research has been carried out on urban form and energy use and settlement development in order to reduce transport needs.

Critics have, however, pointed out that compact settlement development does not necessarily lead to less use of transport. Physical form does not determine social behaviour. Environmental policies have to be interlinked with economic and social policy. Bergen municipality has recently tried to adopt the compact settlement ideas in its land-use planning. The concrete proposals have however been met with a lot of opposition, and demonstrate as well that the sustainability principle cannot simply be understood in physical terms.

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TITLE **EXPLORING THE POLICY DIMENSIONS OF THE ACTUAL FLEMISH PLAN-MAKING MOMENTUM.**

ABSTRACT

This paper explores recent developments in spatial policy-making in Flanders. Since 1992 a 'Spatial Structure Plan' for the Flemish region (one of the three regions in 'federalized' Belgium) is in the making. Last year a new decree on spatial designed the outlines of a Flemish Planning Act. At this moment the Structure Plan is subject to a public inquiry.

Planning tradition in Flanders can not be detected as successive successful contingencies, which led in The Netherlands to a institutionalised 'planning doctrine' (cfr. Faludi & van der Valk, 1994). The emergence of strategic plan-making in Flanders is a wave-like motion. Strategic planning in Flanders is merely presenting itself throughout explicit needs of societal arrangements concerning urgent spatial problems. At these moments the planning community seems to be able to transfer spatial policy-making within a planning perspective. Reformulated in terms of a 'planning task', spatial policy-making results in a clear investment in strategic plan-making and in institutional (instrumental) innovation of spatial policy-making.

The paper discusses the performance of contingent investment in strategic plan-making on patterns of policy-making. We try to evaluate the role of the strategic plan-making momentum in transferring planning knowledge into the context of on-going public decision. The paper examines the way plan-making methodologically participates in exploring and defining the substantive and procedural boundaries of spatial policy-making.

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TITLE **COPING WITH DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS AS AN AID TO DECISION-MAKING.**

ABSTRACT

This paper will explore the idea of a learning circle in planning practice, building on the work of Knorr-Cetina; and Callon and Law on how the process of knowledge construction is constantly reviewed and modified in the light of experience and circumstance. One of the accepted purposes of EIA is to predict the possible effects, both beneficial and adverse, of the development on the environment. In practice what is beneficial and what is adverse can be a key matter of dispute. The main focus will be the process of building intellectual capacity (shared understandings) and political capital using the technical and social knowledge resources of players in the planning permit arenas, but also how accumulated knowledge is diffused horizontally and vertically through local governance networks.

The paper will draw on the author's Phd on knowledge diffusion of new technologies and more specifically on empirical research into cultural categories about conditions that are problematic or benign, about practical strategies and procedures to assess and control environmental impacts of wind energy schemes. The research shows that understanding and reducing adverse environmental consequences has been a joint effort by developers and local planners relying on the technical expertise of key interests and also responding to the mobilisation of citizen protest in defence of local space.

However, the feed-back function in the learning circle, of discovering implementation deficits and using the new knowledge produced to assist in the fine-tuning of policies and regulatory strategies, has been slow to take effect. Much more important has been the process of building political capital in the case study areas by citizen alliances around differentiated conceptions of the quality of the place where they live.

The goal will be to identify ways in which these processes help us to illuminate the nature and consequences of new practices in planning and point toward new possibilities for practice which can operate effectively in an environment of uncertainty and shared knowledge.

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TITLE PUBLIC ACCESS TO PLANNING INFORMATION IN SCOTLAND.

ABSTRACT

Public access to planning information is an important element of the operation of the town and country planning system. Planning information for the public embraces a range of planning activities, including arrangements for public participation appropriate to the preparation and review of local authority structure and local plans, the development control system including appeals, catalogues of listed buildings and conservation areas, access to committee meetings and papers and notification of planning applications.

Effective public access to the range of planning information serves to enhance the certainty of decision making for those involved in land use and development. Good information can provide for a more balanced use and development of land, and strengthen further the democratic basis of local government and the town and country planning system. It serves also to improve the general understanding of the role, scope and nature of the land use planning system in modern communities and is a prerequisite for the effective involvement of the public.

This paper reports on a recent study into the arrangements for public access to planning information in Scotland. It reviews current practice amongst Scottish planning authorities, considers the role of community councils as vehicles to aid the wider community and explores the barriers that hinder the transfer of planning knowledge from planning professionals to the public.

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TITLE **PLANNING FOR DISABLED PEOPLE'S ACCESS IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT: AN EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

ABSTRACT This paper provides an assessment of local authority planning practices and policies towards facilitating disabled people's access in the built environment. Original empirical data, gathered from a UK-wide postal survey of access policies and practices, are used to show the diverse ways in which local planning authorities seek to facilitate access for disabled people in the built environment. The data shows, amongst other things, that most local planning authorities have limited understanding of who disabled people are and what their specific access requirements might be. In addition, the survey indicates a failure on the part of authorities to utilise fully the range of policy instruments available to them. Ultimately, it is difficult to escape the pessimistic conclusion that planning for disabled people's access requirements is a marginal and ephemeral activity within UK local authorities.

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TITLE **ASSESSING DEMOCRATIC CLOSURES IN LOCAL PLANNING.**

ABSTRACT In recent times, a conventional wisdom concerning the emergent governance of cities has emerged. It revolves around Keating's (1992) contention that policy and planning frameworks are increasingly closed off from public and democratic accountability in order to facilitate the pursuit of efficiency over equity objectives. For Keating, the implication is that 'old' styles of governance were more open and accountable while the 'new' seek to close-off debate and streamline procedures. Yet, the evidence to sustain Keating's claim seems limited. This paper situates the policies and practices of local government in the UK in a historical perspective and develops the contention that the claimed differences between old and new styles of governance is overdrawn. Using empirical material from a range of UK cities, we demonstrate that there are significant continuities in the procedures and practices of policymakers, in terms of policy objectives, styles and modes of accountability. In this sense, greater clarity is required in terms of what constitutes both the old and new modes of local governance in the British cities.

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TITLE **THE DOCTRINAL DEBATES ABOUT THE URBAN PROJECT IN ITALY AND IN FRANCE. AN ATTEMPT TO DEFINE A NEW PLANNER EDUCATION IN ORDER TO CREATE NEW PROFESSIONAL FIGURES.**

ABSTRACT Today many debates on the subject of urban project exist both in Italy and in France. In Italy, these debates draw inspiration from different doctrines concerning essentially three aspects of urban project: the urban project as discipline, the urban project as conception (intellectual and cognitive approaches) and the urban project as instrument of planning. So urban project has a common definition for all which is related to these three aspects, even if different systems of interpretation exist. The theoretical elaboration, in this case, is always connected to the practice. In France, urban project is a polysemous term. Its meaning depends on the task of each participant (decision makers, investors, property developers, professionals) in a process of producing urban spaces. So it is very difficult to control and evaluate this process according to traditional criteria. Furthermore there are two principal problems: the separation of architecture from urbanism and the gap between theory and practice. In this sense urban project can constitute a new field of research finding its definition as discipline and helping to identify the intellectual approaches of urban project connected to the practice. The analysis of principal debates in France, based on the Italian example, targets to find a common definition of urban project having a global view in order to create new professional figures capable of managing the whole process.

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TITLE REINVENTING EVALUATION FOR POSTMODERN PLANNING.

ABSTRACT The concept of evaluation is rooted in the modernist conception of planning as goal-directed instrumental action. The conventional view is that evaluation is a way of finding out whether a program produced its intended results in an efficient and cost effective way. This conception however is inadequate for the complex and rapidly changing, contingent postmodern world and for the forms of planning which have been developed to cope with it. Because the system in which planning works is not the simple, linear segmentable system which rationalist, modernist planning assumes, but rather a complex, non linear dynamic system, it needs a model of evaluation to match.

A case in point is collaborative planning or consensus building among stakeholders. This method of planning, which is increasingly being used for controversial public and resource problems from estuary management to economic development, is a way of dealing with complexity and rapid change. When one applies standard evaluation procedures to these processes, they typically appear to have failed. Specific goals laid out for them may not have been achieved. Plans or legislation developed in them may not be implemented. On the other hand there is growing use of collaborative methods, and the evidence is that participants think they are valuable and that they contribute to changes in public policy. They produce social, intellectual and political capital which in turn has many unanticipated results.

This paper will develop a new model of evaluation for such interactive communicative planning processes, relying on the authors' extensive research and practice in consensus building for large scale planning problems, including metropolitan transportation planning, environmental resource management and governmental restructuring. It will build on ideas from complexity theory, interpretive qualitative methodology, Habermas, Foucault, as well as communicative planning theorists.

Additional information

The paper will be primarily a conceptualization of the evaluation task, using examples and illustrations rather than a research report. It will rely on Innes's extensive qualitative case study research on consensus building, including the monograph, *Coordinating Growth and Environmental Management Through Consensus building*, California Policy Seminar which

deals with 13 case studies. It will draw on her direct observations of dozens of consensus building meetings and discussions in three other cases, the Sacramento Water Forum, the California Governance Consensus Project and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission's Bay Area Partnership. It will also build on Booher's participant observation as a stakeholder and facilitator in various processes, including the governance Consensus project. Major references include in addition to our own prior research, *Out of Control* by Kevin Kelly, Addison Wesley 1994 and *Complexity* by Mitchell Waldrop, Simon and Schuster, 1992, Zygmunt Bauman, *Intimations of Postmodernity*, Routledge, 1992 and Manuel Castells, *The Rise of the Network Society*, 1996 Blackwell.

The work is relevant to both education and practice because consensus building is growing in its applications, but it is difficult to know if this is a desirable trend or not, and difficult to identify which are the more and less successful processes. We need to decide whether to promote this trend and if so how to prepare planners to be effective in this mode of planning.

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TITLE **WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING IN AZERBAIJAN.**

ABSTRACT

The new economic conditions of development of the Azerbaijan Republic cause necessity of perfection of regional planning. The transition to market economy, at unequal conditions of development of regions, predetermines a direction of a flow of the investments. Thus, with favourable starting conditions it appears in a more favourable situation. In result, there is the process hypertrophied concentration of resources - human, material and financial. Such region is Apsheron peninsula. Here on the area about 5% of territory of republic, more than 40% of the population of republic is concentrated. Even more, a parameter of specific weight of region on concentration of productive potential and financial assets is high. In such conditions the development is scientific of the reasonable program of regional planning on long prospect will play a determining role in economic development of all regions of republic.

Azerbaijan has found itself in difficult socio-economic conditions, is compelled to concentrate the attention mainly on development of oil and gas resources of Caspian sea. The development of a petroleum industry will give a push to economy of republic and first of all Apsheron peninsula. From my point of view, in development of central and western regions of republic, the basic attention should be devoted to development the huge natural-resource potential, that will result in decrease of a migration flow to Apsheron. In this connection, important factor of development of these regions is the creation of concessionary terms for investment of manufactures and sphere of service. A correct choice of priorities in development of economy of each region should become a basic condition in development of the programs of regional planning.

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TITLE **CHANGING COMPETITION CHALLENGES ROTTERDAM.**

ABSTRACT

The global importance of the port of Rotterdam and the other European ports is undoubtedly decreasing when related to the development of - especially- the ports in Asia. However, this does not imply that at the moment these ports function less successful. The point is that no longer the competition between (main) ports of the different continents (like that between the port of Rotterdam and the port of Singapore) is decisive, but the competition between ports within each of the macro-regions, such as Europe, to become the main port for their macro-region, for all they are oriented to the same hinterland, in the case of Europe: Western Europe.

That's why the port of Rotterdam has to deal with increasing competition with the ports located in the so-called Hamburg-Le Havre-range. This will be a great challenge, not only for the port of Rotterdam, but also for the city(region) and even for the entire country, because ports and cities are intertwined in their location, development, function and problems.

The central theme of this paper will be a SWOT-analysis of the port of Rotterdam and against this background the construction of the Second Maasvlakte will also be discussed.

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TITLE **REVITALISATION OF HISTORICAL CITIES. CULTURAL TOURISM: LOCAL CHALLENGES IN A GLOBAL MARKET.**

ABSTRACT Cultural tourism is a growth market which holds both, new opportunities for the economic revival of historical cities, but also threats of standardisation in the process of touristification. The growing interest of the tourism market in heritage products, historical settings, cultural experiences and activities explains the current investments in developing cultural resources into tourist products. However this transformation process called 'touristification' needs to be managed in full understanding of the 'optimal' carrying capacity of the place on the one hand and the trends and competition in the market on the other. The objective of the paper is to open a debate on urban planning concepts and strategies which can contribute to the economic benefits by tourists' expenditures and this by taking into account, the carrying capacity limits of the place and the people, as well as the competitive advantage of 'unique' cultural resources and the cultural identity of the place. How to manage the process of 'touristification' in historical cities ?

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TITLE **THE ROLE OF 'DESIGN' IN SPATIAL PLANNING: TOWARDS A NEW PARADIGM.**

ABSTRACT

This paper will address the role of 'design' in planning and planning education. While the origins of town planning are clearly design based, emphasis has gradually shifted towards educating planners as analysts rather than professionals with specific skills in the shaping of the built environment. The paper develops an interpretation of the design concept in planning that is broader than the translation into buildings and groups of buildings: to devise spatial solutions to social, economic, or environmental problems and opportunities. Such design takes place at all levels of the spatial hierarchy: local to (inter)national.

In Dublin the planning school forms part of a cluster of disciplines: planning, architecture, landscape architecture, environmental economics. Instead of suggesting a return to the old paradigm of planning as an urban design profession, the paper presents a model of planning education with emphasis on integrated spatial solutions that range in scale between local, regional, and inter(national). The way in which the synergies thus created can be of benefit to the educational requirements of spatial planning for sustainable development, are presented with clear case examples.

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TITLE **FLEXIBILITY VERSUS PERSISTENCY IN THE AUSTRIAN SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEM.**

ABSTRACT

In Austria spatial planning policy has to decide on which level and for which projects the planning system has to be more flexible on the one hand or more persistent on the other hand. In principle in Austria we have a hierarchical planning system. Based on the spatial planning laws, the state government implements spatial planning programs on supra-local level, which have binding character for the municipalities. On municipal level the local development scheme has to be produced before a land use plan is laid down, and subordinated to the land use plan, the building regulation plan has to be produced.

It seems obvious that with its strong relationship to plans, the planning system could be described as 'plan oriented' or 'plan-led'. Particular conditions and individual assessments have to be in conformity with restrictions of spatial plans.

In practice, however, this system does not work in a satisfactory manner. Only a small part of the Austrian territory disposes of supra-local plans and those only in part contain stipulations with guidance character. The process of settlement development is much more dynamic than expected from the point of view of the legal system. On local level modifications of land use plans are often made for current building projects, especially for (small) projects on green land or (big) enterprises and plant locations. This practically constant adaptation of local plans to continuous demands transforms its plan character into a sort of cartographic report of the current status of building land. In particular the new provisions of recent spatial planning laws indicate that in the future, planning will be much better founded in content and less modifications will be possible.

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TITLE PREPARATION OF PLANNING EXPERTS IN CONDITIONS OF TRANSITION ECONOMY.

ABSTRACT

The occurring changes in economic systems of the different countries, especially ongoing in the market relations, require reconsideration of all system of education in this sphere. To teach whom, for what and what to teach? There are cardinal questions are rising before a higher school in the countries with transitive economy. These problems are urgent both in the countries of East Europe, and in the new independent states of CIS.

School of planning, economic institutes, etc. begin to work in new conditions, when the whole political-economic basis of education had been changed. And the problem of determination of the purposes of education is arose here. Are we teach planning professionals or we prepare the new staff for changed conditions of planning? The idea of economic planning (in enterprises, branches, regions, economy as a whole) remains the same. Vary only paradigms and technique of planning. Therefore the basic emphasis in training of personnel should be made in aspect of formation the new approach to the idea of planning and its methods at the students. Changes in political situation in Europe, formation of uniform space for life, the work and leisure predetermine necessity of change of the approach to planning of all these elements and, accordingly, training of personnel.

In Azerbaijan, basically, there are the significant changes in system of economic training in the ways of the new tendencies and changing conditions of managing, which influence at the transformation of planning system. It is worth to say, that the educational plans and programs of planning professionals preparation have changed. There are included a number of new disciplines, which are oriented on changing condition of the economic relations. All this is reflected also in the new textbooks and manuals for economic high schools, and works of known authors from West schools on planning, marketing, management are actively used.

In the report the problems of formation of the new approach, with reference to conditions of Azerbaijan, and way of inclusion the system of personnel training to all-European system of training of planning professionals are considered.

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TITLE **NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING? A REVIEW OF THE COMMUNICATIVE PARADIGM.**

ABSTRACT

On both sides of the Atlantic, the planning community seems to be under the spell of communicative planning, also referred to as interactive, or collaborative planning. Both planning professionals and academics feel that communicative planning may be the way to deal with the complex problems of the modern world. Although it is not made explicit in many cases, communicative planning is considered to be a new and alternative version of the old ideal of comprehensive planning.

Comprehensive planning is undoubtedly one of the most covered topics in planning literature. The main conclusion of the debate, which was already reached in the mid-1960s, was that the ideal of comprehensive planning was unattainable in daily practice. However, the normative strength of the rational-comprehensive model has remained unchallenged. Ever since the debate had 'ended', attempts have been made to attain a practically applicable way of comprehensive planning. This paper discusses the strengths and weaknesses of communicative planning as solution for making comprehensive planning practically applicable.

This paper discusses a systematic, theoretical comparison of the classic version of rational-comprehensive planning and the communicative version.

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TITLE **THE SPATIAL MODELLING OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN INFRA-
STRUCTURE NETWORKS AND THE ALLOCATION OF ACTIVITIES.**

ABSTRACT

A missing link in decision support systems for the allocation of activities is the interaction between this allocation and infrastructure networks as part of the spatial development of an area. This article presents key issues in the interaction between infrastructure networks and the allocation of activities. Modelling the interaction means matching the allocation of activities in an area and the adaptation of a network in time. The area will be modelled by using grid cells of equal size. A suitability of each cell to allocate an activity can be calculated by multi criteria evaluation. Criteria to be considered are either depending on the properties of the cell itself, like soil conditions, or depending on the interaction with the surrounding cells as well, like land prices and accessibility.

The network will be modelled using graph theory. In this theory a network is built up of nodes and links. The network can be judged by calculating the accessibility of the nodes and the importance of the links in the network. Accessibility is one of the most relevant items which determine the interaction between the allocation and the adaptation of the network. The accessibility of a node, representing some cells in the area, depends on the position of the node in the network regarded to other nodes and links considered. Definition of the network, the nodes and the cells is scale dependent. At a regional scale for example the links can be regional roads, the nodes can represent cities and the cell size can be 500 m. Modelling the interaction in a reliable way will depend on defining all these aspects in the right way depending on the scale and in relation to each other.

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TITLE **WOMAN'S STUDIES SPATIAL PLANNING UNDER SCRUTINY.**

ABSTRACT Spatial sciences, such as urban regional planning, are to a large extent focused on public policy. This concern with public policy can also be found in women's studies on the field of spatial planning. Recently, several books and articles were published that offer a view on the state-of-the-art of feminist thought about women and planning. The conclusions and recommendations in these books and articles are addressed to those professionals who take decisions on planning matters, such as politicians and urban planners. It is quite rare that more theoretical discussions are promoted. Galvanizing questions for further scientific research from a women's studies perspective are lacking. Although it is important to address planning practitioners, deepening our insight into the relationships between space and gender is also of significance. In my paper I will review some recent publications on gender and planning and doing so I will try to provoke more theoretical discussions on this issue.

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TITLE THE EFFECTS OF MINIMUM LOT ZONING ON SINGLE-FAMILY LOT SIZE AND LAND VALUES.

ABSTRACT This paper explores the effects of zoning on land values and housing density in Washington County, Oregon. We proceeded as follows. First, by comparing actual lot size with zoned lot size we identify exactly which set of parcels was bound by zoning and thus potentially suffered a reduction in land value. Next, by using information on parcels that were clearly not bound by zoning, we estimated a land-price function. With this information we predicted the market-determined lot size for those parcels potentially bound by zoning. By comparing predicted lot size to zoned lot size, we were then able to identify which parcels were in fact bound by zoning. We then showed that minimum lot zoning is rarely binding, and that the lot size of most parcels is determined by market forces. Further we show that density zoning—when binding—reduced land values.

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TITLE **POSTMODERN CHANGES IN A FINNISH CITY.**

ABSTRACT

It began as a so-called consumption feast in Finland about year 1985. The same phenomenon can be seen in all western countries. Many new shopping centres, street cafes and restaurants were built in Helsinki. Urban culture changed in the whole country. Life in cities became more lively and the changes can be seen also in urban fabric. We can call those changes postmodern because they add to the many-sidedness of life. The postmodern idea of city is fragmented and diversified. The postmodern is open for cultural pluralism and marginal groups such as ethnic minorities and women.

Postmodernism concentrates on aesthetic aspects of everyday life.

Furthermore, as Sharon Zukin points out, postmodernism interprets the urban phenomenon in terms of production as well as consumption of urban space (Zukin 1988, 434). The former distinction between private space and public space is broken to suggest new relations to space.

In looking at postmodernism we should be guided by older notions of polarities in architectural patronage and perception. Adapting these categories, postmodernization refers to structural polarity between market and places, between the forces that detach people from or anchor them to specific spaces. On the other hand, postmodernization refers to the institutional polarity between market and places, between the forces that detach people from or anchor them to specific spaces. Postmodernization refers even to the institutional polarity between the public and private use of urban space. The analysis of postmodern urban forms emphasizes markets over places and denies the separation of private and public space.

What kind of postmodern changes we can see in Finnish city? And what does it mean for planning? The concept sublime is also useful there. What are the changes we can call sublime for instance in Helsinki. And what does it mean? In this paper I wish to describe the changes in Finnish urban fabric from postmodern point of view.

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TITLE **SELF-HELP PLANNING OF MIGRANTS IN ROME AND MADRID.**

ABSTRACT

Implementing plans for urban expansion is a privilege reserved to the Northern world. In developing countries, but also in most post-socialist societies, urban growth is taking place with very limited public guidance and intervention. In Southern Europe, the rapid depopulation of rural areas during the post-war economic transformation has triggered off migration streams to the urban centers which have highly exceeded the planning capacity of the political-administrative system. Rome and Madrid provide striking examples for two highly different albeit sustainable solutions to the outstanding task of settling many migrants with limited resources.

In Rome, almost one million migrants arrived during the 50s and 60s. They could find jobs in the booming construction sector, but were not admitted to the urban housing market. Therefore, they were forced to settle in the urban periphery.

In the 'General Regulatory Plan' (Master Plan) of Rome almost no land had been assigned for moderate private housing. The settlers could, however, acquire rather large building parcels in areas which had been zoned for agriculture, where large land owners were offering plots at moderate prices on an illegal market. There, the settlers built small houses without a building permit. Following the boom of the Italian economy, these self-help cottages could be improved and extended with rising family incomes. In the early years, the peripheral settlements were classified as 'Cairo of the North' because of their poor urban standards.

During the 70s, the 'abusive' settlements, some of which had grown to 50.000 inhabitants, have been surveyed and integrated into the municipal planning schemes and legalised after the house owners had paid a moderate fine enabling the municipality to provide the missing technical and social infrastructure. Today, many of these borgate, which had originated from serious housing shortage, are developing into normal suburbs, while the tradition of illegal settlements is still going on with new social groups and on different locations in the urban periphery.

In Madrid, where the rural exodus arrived a decade later, the migrants, who came in hundreds of thousands, had to settle also on land which had not been zoned for housing. There, the large land owners managed to optimise their rents by selling or leasing only small plots for cottages. These chabolas had very high occupancy rates and no access to amenities.

During the final years of the Franco regime the chabolistas managed to resist plans to transfer their settlements into the extreme periphery. The community organisations which they had developed and their experience in resisting the dictatorial regime proved to be extremely helpful during the transition period after Franco's death. They were able to articulate their housing needs very efficiently and to present their demand for 'adequate housing here and now' to the new administration in a unique participatory process. Within a few years, the chobolas were replaced by modern, fully equipped housing estates with public housing in private ownership. Even the shops and services of the old chobolas have been part of the urban renewal schemes.

The two cities are providing two alternatives for the integration of poor migrants into the modern urban fabric. In Rome, the absence of the state left room for self-help which the migrants used to build their settlements and houses according to their needs and abilities; in Madrid, the migrants used the opportunity of the political transformation in order to oblige the state to consider their housing needs.

The two cases have been studied extensively by a research group at the Institut für Raumplanung (IRPUD) of the Universität Dortmund with funding from the German Research Foundation and the Volkswagen Foundation. The paper will compare the different strategies and evaluate the outcome with special reference to the scope and limitations of informal planning.

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TITLE **SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN AJKA/HUNGARY.**

ABSTRACT

Ajka is located in the Transdanubian county of Veszprem 150 km from the Hungarian capital Budapest and 30 km north of the Balaton. It is a typical socialist industrial city with a population of 35121 inhabitants (1992) and a twin city of Unna, an industrial town in Northrhine Westphalia. Its industrial base is predominantly coal and bauxite mining and aluminium production. Today, seven years after the fall of the socialist government, Ajka is confronted with difficulties and consequences of social and economic transition. Due to a large budget deficit the central government cannot sufficiently support the city. Additionally foreign investors do not show much interest, local potentials are limited and an innovative entrepreneurial culture is missing.

The student project tries to explore possibilities to improve the current state of Ajka by identifying local potentials and developing a strategy, which could promote a self-reliant sustainable urban development. The project would like to develop proposals of how to cope in a better way with challenges caused by the integration of Hungary into the European Union. Therefore three co-operative example projects, which deal with the predominant problems of Ajka such as environmental damage, housing or a lack of jobs are being worked out.

The lessons that can be drawn from this experience are potentially valuable not only for the city of Ajka, but also for other small towns in Eastern Europe, struggling with the consequences of economic transition.

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TITLE **URBAN REGENERATION AND EMPOWERMENT IN SCOTLAND: THE PRIORITY PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE.**

ABSTRACT A distinctive approach to the regeneration of disadvantaged urban areas has developed in Scotland, due in part to the degree of administrative devolution to the Scottish Office and the established cultural tradition of corporatist working between public and private sectors. Moreover, there has been a powerful learning process in Scottish urban policy implementation with a progressively greater emphasis on local partnership between public, private and voluntary sectors within the context of a strategic approach and with priority increasingly given to the involvement of local communities. This has culminated in the last Scottish urban policy development- the Priority Partnership Area (PPA) initiative. This represents an attempt to target the governments' urban regeneration funding more effectively on those disadvantaged areas which are best able to bring out sustainable social, economic and environmental regeneration within the context of a long term strategy. Consequently, there was a national competition for the designation of PPAs, the results of which were published in November 1996. Twelve PPAs were designated together with twenty-one Regeneration Programmes for areas which did not suffer from the same degree of concentration of disadvantage as the PPAs. This initiative accentuates the distinctiveness of Scottish urban policy within the UK, and illustrates the extent to which urban policy has evolved in Scotland, building on past experience in this field. This paper will trace the changing nature of Scottish urban policy from a focus on enterprise and empowerment through the integrated facilitative themes of partnership, strategy and community evident in the PPA programme.

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TITLE EX PARTIBUS INFIDELIUM: PARTICIPATION AND SOLUTION TO CONFLICTS IN THE EXPERIENCES OF SPITALFIELDS, LONDON.

ABSTRACT

The area of Spitalfields represents a case of great interest, for the characteristics of its resident population, its history and the spatial configuration of its sites. Situated in the East End of London at the edge of the City, Spitalfields is an area of widespread urban degradation and, at the same time, of great potential, owing to its many areas of disused land. Moreover, for a long time Spitalfields has been a place of shelter for immigrants: today it is home to the largest concentration of Bengalis in the United Kingdom. The barrier which for a long time prevented the spread of the City into the area of Spitalfields has now been removed. Consistent with the climate of deregulation of the 1980's, the concession to grant a licence for the construction of a huge number of office buildings in the area of Spitalfields has been given. As a result an area of 27 acres on both sides of Brick Lane has been made available for construction.

Faced with this scenario, the local community has demonstrated great capacity for reaction. In May 1989 the Community Development Group was formed, an umbrella organisation bringing together a large number of groups, associations and individuals from the three wards of Spitalfields, Weavers and St. Mary's. A team of professionals was entrusted with the task of drawing up a Community Plan through the application of technical research and input from the widescale involvement of the various associations and local residents. Such involvement was achieved using various methods and instruments, from preliminary illustrative reports to public consultations held in the areas concerned, from public meetings with 'Planning for Real' to consultations with individuals and local groups, from public meetings and supplementary sessions of the Community Development Group to public information materials written in both English and Bengali. Following on from the consultations with the public, from the meetings of 'Planning for Real' and the other forms of involvement, the data collected - in particular that concerning the various uses to be assigned to the different areas - were evaluated by the group of consultants to construct the final version of the plan, with the aim of mediating and resolving any conflictual demands which will necessarily have arisen during the meetings and constructions. The experience described here presents not only points of interest with reference to the British context but could also be useful for clarifying some issues

of relevance to the discipline, beginning with the role and task of the planner as public actor, pitting himself against a society of minorities, with its numerous needs, demands and interests. The experiences and the theories of 'advocacy planning' and, more recently, of 'radical planning' are, in the light of events discussed here, subject to new interpretations, beginning with this particular and not conventional point of view. A recounting of this experience, in fact, invites us to reconsider the mechanisms of inclusion - and exclusion - regarding citizenship, as it does the principle of neutrality of choice, making us reflect on the potentials and limits of the processes of participation within the social construction of the plan.

The multitechnic composition of the local community and the expectations and demands for recognition which have developed within this community force us to confront these themes in a new and unconventional way. Once again the 'radicalness' or singularity of the context can help to highlight some issues, and may contribute to the avoidance of misunderstandings, overestimations or, on the contrary, oversimplifications. This paper aims to highlight how a subject as specific and as marginal as that of ethnic minorities can, as well as having its own intrinsic interest, provide an original contribution to the elaboration of some more general themes which, traditionally, planning has dealt with only in part and - it could be said - rather unenthusiastically, beginning with the concepts of equality and inequality, of political responsibility and representation, of participation and construction of demand.

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TITLE DOES 'LOCAL AGENDA 21' HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO MAKE CITIZENS OUT OF UK CUSTOMERS ?

ABSTRACT 'Think globally - act locally' was the clarion call that came from the Rio (Earth) Summit held in 1992. National governments agreed to a number of obligations from the conference and these were drawn up under Agenda 21. Local Agenda 21 (LA21) is the local focus of the aforementioned clarion-call and under LA21 each local authority is charged with producing a plan for the sustainable development of the area it represents. Sustainable development in turn requires partnership and LA21 requires as wide involvement of the local populace as possible. Community groups will need to become heavily involved in the democratic decision-making process. Their views will have to be actively sought and enacted upon. Community concerns and designation of environmental and quality of life indicators will require to be devised with the assistance and approval of local communities. Local authorities will require to be judged on their future performances as regards these indicators. Service-delivery departments will require to engage in meaningful dialogues with 'active customers'. This will require a change in focus on behalf of both the deliverer and the customer. Concern for issues, other than self-interest, will create changes for accepted decision-making processes and the question posed within the paper is - will the changes wrought by LA21 produce a form of citizenship hitherto missing in the UK ? The paper looks at sustainable development and LA21 and analyses a number of current local authority attempts to introduce LA21.

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TITLE **PERCEPTION OF CAMPUS OUTDOOR SPACES IN GENDER DIFFERENTIATIONS.**

ABSTRACT The success of a campus plan is not merely to provide the institutional buildings. For much of the education of anybody occurs outdoors and also the plan has the kinds of qualities in which s/he will stimulate curiosity, prompt casual encounters and conversation. Outdoor spaces play important role in perceiving spaces, socializing people and also generating activities among different sex. Therefore studying campus outdoor spaces could be a design problem within the essence of gender differentiations the way they perceive and experience the spaces and also helps us evaluating a number of considerations to generate successful campus projects and also to understand its design philosophy. This paper examines an introductory method of analysing campus outdoor spaces by evaluating gender differences and their perceptions that helps producing design considerations for campus designers.

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TITLE **CROSS - BORDER PLANNING EXPERIENCE: A JOINT PROJECT OF AUSTRIAN AND CZECH UNIVERSITIES AT THE FORMER IRON CURTAIN.**

ABSTRACT When the Soviet Empire retreated from Central Europe at the end of the 1980s, the border areas along the former Iron Curtain were predicted to become flourishing zones, enjoying potentials of the untouched nature, available land for development and cheap labour. New poles of development and economic activities were planned along the border belt and some of them had been even established.

The 1990s brought to a scene more sceptical views on the prospects of the border areas. It proved that this was rather the gap between economic and social development than common cultural roots which have motivated the hitherto cross - border co-operation.

The revitalisation of the cross - border region of Northwest Waldviertel in Austria and South Bohemia in the Czech Republic was studied in the joint project organised among the Czech Technical University Praha, the Technical Universities in Vienna and Brno and the South Bohemian University in Ceske Budejovice.

The survey analyses and the interviews with local inhabitants showed that while the border can be easily crossed at crossing points now, its effects still exist not only in economics but also in human minds. During the work at the joint project various development scenarios were created, which identify the future role of the border, development of indigenous resources and environmental concern as the key factors for the future. The concern for environment and sustainability is linked to contact and co-operation. Contacts and co-operation across the border may enhance also environmental concern and sustainable aspects in people's behaviour and lifestyles. Isolationism and national protectionism, on the contrary, would lead to short-sighted utilisation of natural and human resources.

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TITLE **SPATIAL IMPLICATIONS OF REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS - EUROPEAN EXPERIENCES.**

ABSTRACT

Competition in contemporary world is changing its character. Competitiveness of business organisations depends increasingly on efficient functioning of the whole socio-economic system in the region where a particular firm is located. For this reason, apart from traditional competition among businesses, competition among regions is gaining importance. Creating an environment ensuring competitive advantage to business organisations is now frequently high on the priority list in regional policy. Competitiveness is the ability to adjust to changing conditions so as to maintain or improve a firm's position in relation to other firms in competition. Since the level of development of regions depends on its competitive advantage, a solid basis for a sustainable development may be ensured only by enhancing its competitiveness through active regional policy. Main instruments of such policy include promoting innovations and their dissemination in the whole region, mobilisation of financial resources, especially for the development of new technologies, strengthening the export potential and modernisation of infrastructure. Different regions have favourable conditions to fulfil different functions, depending on the available resources. It is important to note that today the role of material resources in generating growth is decreasing, while the human capital (producing readily marketable goods and services) is gaining importance. Competitiveness of regions depends to considerable degree on the efficiency of the regional innovation system, which can be defined as a network of institutions operating in a given area, aimed at promoting innovation and technological progress. Regional innovation systems are an important factor determining the capacity to participate in the process of European integration and drawing benefits from this process. Such an approach results in formation in the European space of strong regions basing on large metropolises, capable of creating efficient regional innovation systems.

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TITLE **THE CONDITIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY INTELLIGENT REGIONAL GOVERNANCE: REFLECTIONS FROM LOWER SAXONY.**

ABSTRACT The first round of regional planning strategies in England in the 1990s only made tentative attempts to incorporate environmental priorities. More recent work is giving sustainability a higher profile, and other factors, including the establishment of more coordinated government regional offices in 1994 and of the Environment Agency (with new regional boundaries) in 1996, are also raising questions about the future focus on economic and environmental planning at the regional level. Regional planning in Germany has incorporated environmental considerations to a greater degree and for longer. The paper examines experience in Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen) in the 1990s, when the Land has been ruled first by a Red-Green coalition and then by the Social Democrats, with quite a strong green policy profile. Particular attention is paid to policies in the energy, water and waste sectors. Although any direct transfer to experience in England is clearly not possible, it is argued that there are implications for possible directions for regional planning, whether major changes are adopted by any new government, or there is only gradual building on the foundations laid since 1990.

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TITLE EFFECTIVENESS OF URBAN PLANNING IN SHAPING CITIES.

ABSTRACT

This paper is concerning connections between expectations of urban plans and results in urban shape.

It starts with some study-cases comparing expected results of masterplans with real effects on urban shape and arrives to first (foreseeable) conclusion that "modern" masterplans (prepared under the influence of comprehensive planning theories and essentially based on zoning techniques) are not been able to produce any "international" urban shape.

Because the urgency of regulating development (and often opposing speculation), masterplans in sixties and seventies are been essentially concerned with controlling only quantities, so becoming a "counter-party" that restrains action more than "a project for the city"; building rules of masterplans didn't succeeded in becoming a convided model of urban development, so being often forced and/or disattended and generating settlements totally uncontrolled by conscious urban design planning process.

Even most recent collaborative forms of planning, founded on horizontal articulation of strategic approaches and involving multiple stakeholders, also if can gain procedural effectiveness, in fact don't produce better results in shaping cities, neither in giving new credibility and autonomy to urban design. That because conflict managing is still concerning quantities and their location, without regarding qualitative effects of choices.

Co-operative planning, on the contrary, can help better shaping performance, if (inside decision process) urban design could gain the basic role of proposing spatial visions of possible futures.

Collaborative proceedings should define: (1) the places of intervention, (2) the different ambits of spatial interference of these places and (3) their requirements of identity. On these assumptions, urban (or territorial) designing should define the visions of possible spatial effects, leaving to strategic planning the duty of composing these shaping solutions with other instances of different stakeholders.

Such a plan could became a sort of coherence framework of strategic interventions, for which it should be necessary to fix only those elements producing spatial shaping effects on territory, leaving all other features be defined by free composition of forces on play.

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TITLE **THE REGENERATION OF URBAN WATERFRONTS: A COMPARISON OF PRACTICE IN THE NETHERLANDS AND THE UK.**

ABSTRACT The recent obsolescence of many city waterfronts areas, often with a history of port uses, has become evident in cities throughout Europe as a result of economic restructuring and technological evolution. However, the land use planning response to such processes has differed substantially between different countries. For instance, the approach in the UK would appear to have been characterised by an emphasis on property-led, 'prestige' developments which seem to have largely failed to bring benefits on a wider basis. Conversely, the approach in the Netherlands would appear to have involved a relatively comprehensive and strategic application of land-use planning objectives, in order to achieve a broader set of regeneration goals. These approaches may be examined in terms of processes and outcomes in two sets of examples, with the examples of the London Docklands and the waterfront area of Dundee, in the UK, compared with the experience of regeneration in the cases of the 'Kop van Zuid' area of Rotterdam and the 'C ramique' area of Maastricht, in the Netherlands. It would seem from such a comparison that the Netherlands cases involve the inclusion of a relatively wide range and mix of land uses and functions, with the developments integrated into the city as whole, while the UK examples involve a concentration on relatively few land uses, with less emphasis on a strategic approach and the need for integration with the city as a whole. It would therefore seem that there is the potential for useful transfer of experience and knowledge in this context.

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TITLE **BEYOND LAND USE PLANNING: NEW APPROACHES TO COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR THE BELFAST CITY REGION.**

ABSTRACT Without political consensus and local metropolitan planning structures, the Belfast city region has been unrecognised, and indeed undefined, in any meaningful strategic sense since the 1960s. Central Government planning, through the Department of Environment (Northern Ireland), has focused on the city 'core' and on defined districts throughout the rest of Northern Ireland, and has been essentially 'paternalist' in approach with limited involvement from District Councils. Paradoxically, the community sector - particularly in Belfast city and in the rural areas - has become highly organised and effective in its contribution to a whole series of other Governmental and European Union initiatives which impinge, not on traditional British land use planning per se, but on issues which relate to a wider, European, definition of strategic spatial planning. Social and economic regeneration, rural development, sustainable transportation and community reconciliation initiatives are examples of these issues.

The current strategic plan for the City Region has recognised both the deficiencies of definition and scale hitherto, and the potential for meaningful community direction in strategic planning which, in the words of its discussion document, goes 'beyond land use planning'. It also recognises the importance of a new, transparent and sustainable approach to planning which relates to current European transnational spatial planning concepts such as the Atlantic Arc and the European Spatial Development Perspective. Central to this approach is meaningful community participation and direction and the Government has appointed a consortium of academics, community technical aid professionals and Department representatives to stimulate and facilitate community and local government involvement throughout the process. The first stage of this, which involved community workshops, public meetings/surgeries, specialist thematic forums and professional consultations as well as the facilitation of local government submissions, has recently been completed. The authors, who represent the four institutions involved in the consortium, would welcome the opportunity to share its findings with a wider audience and discuss its implications for the emerging European spatial planning systems.

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TITLE ON ADAPTING A EUROPEAN MODEL: FRENCH URBAN CONSERVATION PLANNING TRANSFERRED TO THE MÉDINA OF TUNIS.

ABSTRACT The present paper discusses the transfer and adaption of French urban conservation plans and other planning instruments for the Médina (old city) of Tunis and traces out the development of the ideologies of the picturesque and the nation underpinning planner discourse on the Médina. Under the French protectorate, (1881-1956), attempts were made to protect the built fabric of the Médina using heritage conservation plans. In the immediate post-colonial period (1956-66), the original residents departed to be replaced by rural migrants. Urban decay prompted the creation of a Médina planning body, the ASM, in its early years the advocate of the poor inner urban dwellers. With the successful implementation of two reconstruction operations (late eighties) and a major slum clearance operation under way (early nineties to present), there is a general shift in the image of the Médina, with a conservation area plan now receiving official support. On the basis of interviews with planners and architects working on projects in the Médina, the paper examines attitudes and ideologies towards Tunis' built heritage and instruments available/ to be developed for its protection. A clear shift is observable from the early seventies, when the ASM team was motivated by a strong sense of planning with the community, to the mid-nineties, when architect-planners, who are no longer working in a multidisciplinary team, are chiefly involved in implementing programmes germinating in the political hierarchy - and hence gain room to act by working in close harness with the paternalistic State.

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TITLE RECENT TRENDS OF UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS PLANNING IN EUROPE (GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN).

ABSTRACT If all European countries seem to be engaged, after the United States, in the process of mass university, this is not without difficulties and differences. Some general lessons can be obtained from these experiences:

- the larger autonomy of universities in countries of Northern Europe (like in the U.S.) than in Southern Europe (including France) makes often possible more original administrative and financial arrangements and spatial strategies;
- the campus is still the most frequent type of physical arrangement, but much attention is given to transit accessibility and the time of 'automobile- oriented campuses' is gone;
- student housing appears to be the key difference between two conceptions of the university: the initiating British university and the French proximity university;
- relations between university, cities and their environment is seldom ideal.

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TITLE **LAW EDUCATION FOR THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, IN TOWNS AND COUNTRY PLANNING.**

ABSTRACT

It's hard to understand how town planning professionals may ignore town planning laws and rules that locally govern town and country planning. Nor must judges be only specialists in judicial procedures and appeals. Moreover some judges are real experts in town planning, environment as well as real estate problems (e.g. property evaluation).

On the other side some town planning professionals (property developers or agents in local administrations) necessarily become experts in judicial matters, as they have, thoroughly, read and practised rules and judicial decisions, as well as participated in local rules elaboration. But it is not enough to wait for and rely on professional practice to bring together 'jurists' and town and country planning professionals. This should already be done during their education. And this is more and more the case on their initial academic education at universities, as well as in their later professional training during their careers.

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TITLE **PLANNING = HOPING. WE DON'T KNOW ANYTHING AND WE CAN'T DO ANYTHING.**

ABSTRACT Planners cope with the future, but at a closer sight this is done in a rather unarticulated way. From earlier times planners inherited an idealism, which is incompatible with the analytic way of thinking. The classical view is that by research we know more about society and its physical conditions: the more we know, the more we can plan. In essence, this view is rather deterministic. And if it were true, our search for new empirical insights is redundant. In fact nobody believed in this determinism but it was applied in practice. We can distinguish two types of 'paradigm switch': from central management to network management and from application of knowledge to producing knowledge in (not before) a planning process: planning as an instrument for research. In this respect, it is interesting to look at the use of scenarios. Scenarios have been constructed in two traditions: the French and the American. In the French way a scenario is constructed as an ideal, which should be reached. This is only relevant when we are able to construct our future. In fact this is seldom the case. Then the American way of scenario construction is advisable. Here the so-called focus-actor is located outside the system. The environment (the scenario) is seen as unmanagable. Various scenarios are confronted with several strategies. The so-called 'least regret' strategy is recommended.

Conclusion: planning has lost its earlier ambitions. We do not exactly know what we are planning. The lack of empirical claims on one side, and the lack of management instruments on the other has led to the view that we only plan images to attract investments.

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TITLE **LEARNING FROM THE U.S. EXPERIENCE: PROBLEMS OF CROSS-BORDER PLANNING IN MULTI-STATE CONURBATIONS.**

ABSTRACT

As the European Union has moved towards greater integration and expansion, it has had to confront a variety of cross-border problems for which many of the inter-state relations in the United States are informative. The relationship of the U.S. Constitution and federal government to the very different constitutions and land use control powers of the individual U.S. states is similar to that of a possible genuinely empowered European Parliament to the legislatures, laws and traditions of the member states. The problems faced in coordinating planning efforts across multi-state "metropolitan areas" in the US are analogous to those that will increasingly confront EU member states in their efforts to engage in comprehensive planning for local economies that transcend national boundaries.

This paper will examine some U.S. conurbations that cross state lines, the planning processes they use for coordination, and the problems they encounter. Issues considered will include voluntary coordination, statecoercion to generate location cooperation, inter-state collaboration to guide cross-border local efforts, and the significance of variation in the economic structures and local planning priorities of the different border communities.

Following a conceptual and theoretical examination of the issues and dilemmas faced in the U.S. experience, the paper will address a single case, planning involving bridges spanning the Ohio River at between Louisville, Kentucky, and its Indiana suburbs, to identify problems, planning approaches, and means of conflict resolution that may contribute to development of better European cross-border planning coordination.

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TITLE **GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF SPATIAL PLANNING BELOW GROUND.**

ABSTRACT Development of cities and its tendency of continual expanding demands also to benefit this parts of geological middle named the underground space. As many important objects (traffic, energetic, economic ...) were built just below the ground, so that the underground space as a part of urban space start to intrude by it insufficient utilize.

At the first sight planning in soil, with reference to underground space hardly anything is different from planning on soil. Meanwhile, in itself underground middle intrude different geological conditions which must be taken into consideration during valorization of underground space and for this assignment commit maps of total geological hazard. Also, already done underground objects changed the natural regime of this part of geological middle which farther influence is been transmitted to the conditions of construction the new underground objects.

All this instruct the necessity of maps of geological hazards on certain depth in spatial planning below ground.

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TITLE PLANNING TIME.

ABSTRACT

In Naples, as well as in the whole Italy, the Mayor has been charged to organize opening hours of shops and services to the public. This opportunity to rule the working of cities has been used to develop policies and plans aimed to improve access to services of working female and marginal social groups for geographical location, age or income. The main analytical issue being social demand, shows how the planners have to cope with diversity and conflict: among provider and users of services, men and female, employed and unemployed, employer and employee, ...

In Italy hour plans have been used to improve transportation with the so called "mobility pacts", to revive disrupted commercial areas, to harmonize class hours to child body time, to overcome the summer elderly isolation, to share home help with "time banks". Other fields are being open: in tourism planning, how to match global and local time of different cultures; in land use planning, how to cope with changing patterns of urban zones use in daily, weekly, yearly times; in planning cities friendly with child, youth, elderly (with man and women of different ages).

A time perspective open also interesting insights on planning process and planning situation and context. How long a step of the planning process last? What this implies? What effect deadlines have?...

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TITLE **WHERE WILL THE PEOPLE GO? HOUSING CAPACITY CONSTRAINTS IN CAMBRIDGE.**

ABSTRACT

A major theme in European housing and planning policy is that additional housing should be steered back into existing urban areas to counteract the outward flow of people and investment. The emphasis is on encouraging the reuse of urban land and buildings for housing, rather than developing on greenfield land. In November 1996, the UK Government's Green Paper on household growth set an aspirational target that, by 2005, 60% of new housing should be built on previously developed sites. However, to achieve this objective, requires a clear understanding of the complexities of the development process and the relative influence of the planning system within this process. This paper will highlight the problems that a specific city - Cambridge - has in realising such a target and concentrating future housing within its existing boundaries. First, it will focus on the city's limited capacity for further housing provision and the scope for improving planning policies to increase this capacity. Second, it will evaluate the economic feasibility of (i) bringing forward development on re-used sites and (ii) subdividing/converting existing residential and non-residential buildings into housing. Third, it will consider the social acceptability of such policies, highlighting some of the trade-offs likely to occur, for example, loss of open space and increased housing densities. Fourth, it will suggest alternative options to accommodate additional housing, in particular, the potential for releasing land from the greenbelt. Finally, it will conclude that without the necessary economic conditions, policy and financial frameworks, the likelihood of achieving this target within any city seems remote.

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TITLE THE PRODUCTION OF 'SPACES' IN FRANCE (1981-1995).

ABSTRACT

The French republic sphere at local level has been rebuilt through the institutional decentralisation in France during the 80s and the 90s. A wide diversity of local modes of action emerged, from new urban 'strategic' spatialized policies to pragmatic and empirical management methods of producing 'spaces'. What are the main modes of action of the local public sphere in producing 'spaces' in France during the 80s and 90s?

The public sphere (Friedman, 1987) has in France numerous main public agents at local level. The local public sphere is fragmented, sectorialized. The sectorial public agents have vertical logics of action including strong links with specific social groups. The horizontal public agents, mainly the commune and the state, are in charge of the political, social and spatial coherence of a place. They are in position of integrating the vertical logics of the public agents. The urban 'spaces' are functionally (housing, economy, infrastructures, environment) or inter-functionally transformed. The modes of action will be studied on the basis of two main dimensions: medium and long term orientations, integrative approach of the sectorial/functional policies (Motte, 1995).

Seven urban cases (Nîmes, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Nantes, Rennes, Dunkerque, Grenoble) have been recently studied by research groups (Plan urbain, 1997 forthcoming). We will sum up some of the findings of the researchers, from theoretical and empirical points of view, in answering the main question on the production of 'spaces'.

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TITLE **INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS OF TRANSNATIONAL PLANNING COOPERATION, EXEMPLIFIED BY THE GESTATION OF THE BALTIC REGION UNDER EU AUSPICES.**

ABSTRACT

The paper will be an exercise within the analysis and evaluation of the developing spatial planning policy of the European Union, as exemplified by the ongoing efforts to establish an European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP). If successfully adapted the ESDP most likely will have great influence on the future structural and spatial planning policies of the EU. One of the main instruments could be the construction of the Transnational Regions delineated in the EU DGXVI documents EUROPE 2000 and EUROPE 2000+.

Departing from a concrete (partial) description and analysis of the various cooperation efforts in the Baltic region, the paper will particularly discuss the institutional procedures and innovations under consideration. General aspects and problems related to these procedures and innovations are sought analyzed, the Baltic region serving as a backdrop only.

Such institutional relationships harbour a number of more fundamental problematics of administrative, democratic and constitutional character owing to the cross-border nature of the cooperative endeavours. The paper will try to describe the attempts on part of the various partners involved to envisage and create an institutional framework for the administration of the Operational Programme being prepared in connection with the Interreg II C initiative and directed to the EU Commission's DGXVI at this time (January-March 1997). In a provisional manner the paper will then try to assess and problematise some of the fundamental problematics mentioned above. This will, among other aspects, touch upon the relationships between the many different administrative and political levels, reaching from the EU Commission and the Committee of the Regions, over the national state to local authorities and the citizens.

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TITLE **MINORITY ETHNIC GROUPS AND URBAN REGENERATION. AN EVALUATION OF POLICIES AND PROJECTS TO EMPOWER ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS.**

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the impact of urban regeneration policies on the economic empowerment of the minority ethnic groups based on the results of a study of the City Challenge initiative funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. City Challenge can be seen as the first of a series of new policy initiatives which have characterised urban regeneration in Britain in the 1990s and which contrast with those of the 1980's. The study evaluated how minority ethnic groups have fared against the background of this policy change by examining a number of City Challenge initiatives designed to increase employment opportunities for ethnic groups through training and business support. Training and business support were identified as the principal elements of economic empowerment and lasting regeneration. Through a focus on training which is likely to improve an individual's chances of employment, and business support which is likely to improve economic activity in an area, the research project assessed the relevance of City Challenge projects to the needs of minority ethnic groups.

The research project utilised a case study approach focusing on a sample of six City Challenge Partnerships which displayed innovative training and business support policies for their minority ethnic groups and had significant minority ethnic populations. The results of this research project are evaluated against Victor Hausner's earlier report for the DoE on how minority ethnic groups had fared under the Urban Programme. The paper also assesses the good practice lessons that can be learnt from City Challenge that will assist the design of projects for the Single Regeneration Budget Challenge Fund.

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TITLE **WHAT ON EARTH ARE WE PLANNING FOR?**

ABSTRACT Planning (in) the 21st century is no sinecure. First of all, there will be more interests at stake. If the pluralisation of society goes on – and there is no indication that it will not – the planning arena will be “crowded” indeed. Secondly, the majority of the actors that participate in plan- and policy-making will most likely be better informed and better educated than before. And thirdly – partly as a result of the foregoing – there will be less room for (direct) political steering and intervention. What could be the role of the planner within this picture of the future? At first sight, the only task that is left seems to be that of a manager of the planning proces. As a mediator or as a facilitator the modern planner can play an important role in reaching an agreement with the participants in plan- or policy-making. But besides a pro-saic “getting to yes”⁽¹⁾, there might also be some other, “higher” objective a planner could try to achieve. In this paper / presentation I would like to discuss these “higher objectives” by looking at guiding principles and concepts in plan-making. Sustainable development is an example of a guiding concept in plan-making. At the same time it will be one of the most difficult challenges for the next century. What are the skills and tools a planner needs to guide us to a sustainable future? Or is sustainable development only a relevant issue for politicians?

1. “getting to yes” refers to: Fisher, R., and W. Ury (1981). *Getting to yes: Negotiating agreement without giving in*. New York: Penguin Books.

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TITLE **TOWARDS A NEW DEFINITION OF URBAN-RURAL INTERPLAY: METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES ON MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING OF RURAL LANDSCAPE IN CENTRAL APULIA.**

ABSTRACT

The emphasis given to the matter of local development in the emerging culture of sustainable planning requires a special attention to the question of managing those regional contexts characterized by socio-economic and environmental issues which are typical of rural areas.

Apulia is a region of the southern Italy. In Apulia the regional planning activity is quite absent. Although eleven years have been passed since the National Act nr. 431/85 require Italian Regions to provide a landscape plan, the adoption of the Landscape Plan of Apulia is still in progress. Although the existence of a complex legislative frame, characterized by conflicts between territorial competencies, the sensation of scarce attention to details in drawing the planning process, and the lack of diversification among contents of different planning instruments, exist. The knowledge-base of the regional landscape which is in the draft of the Plan shows a clear conceptual limitation if we consider that an ecological approach to environmental questions is missing. In fact any criterion aiming to analyze the complexity of landscape function has been considered. In the declared objective of the plan The Apulia Context seem to be an useful case of study to illustrate:

- a) the difficulties which occur during the redaction and the implementation process for instruments of wide-area planning, in which the non-urban landscape aspects should be more emphasized, due to a scarce level of interaction between central structures and peripheral structures;
- b) the scarce attention to those micro-elements of the landscape, due to an existing tendency to the homogenization caused both by the edification in rural areas, and by plans which draw perimeters of areas characterized by a high environmental value without a particular attention.

The inappropriate land-use, the ignorance of the peculiarities of places, the organization of settlements which is typical of the most common planning model and which does not consider differences especially among extra-urban contexts, have reduced the special characters of environmental systems. In reality, the structures of the landscape, in many areas of the region, seem to be able to have enough strength, and resistance against negative anthropic modifications. Those structures constitute the factor which oppose to the tendency of homogenize the landscape.

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TITLE **REGIONAL CROSSBORDER COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND HER NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES IN A EUROPEAN CONTEXT.**

ABSTRACT After the breakdown of the iron curtain the Central and Eastern European Countries have the chance of a new definition of their role in Europe. The way to integration into the European Union is meanwhile destined. Now it is important to use the field of regional planning to develop concerted central and eastern European interests and strategies. This is also concerning the Czech Republic. Regional crossborder cooperation is in this case of an important integrative and developing value for the outer border of the European Union because the prosperity gap is still a great challenge. In the Czech Republic regional planning has to find a new identity after 40 years of centralist regulation. This turns out to be a problem as the regional planning system and moreover the district level in the function of regions were abolished in 1989 without developing functional alternatives. Because of this in the Czech Republic currently occurs a 'regional planning vacuum' between governmental and communal level. Therefore appears in the field of regional crossborder cooperation the risk of confronting the Czech Republic with detailed crossborder planning strategies by her neighbouring countries without taking account of the Czech environmental conditions and needs as they are not elevated on regional level. The statement will present the results of a study that compared examples of crossborder cooperation along the Czech border to find out main problems and chances and to show future demands for crossborder regional planning of the Czech Republic in the process of European integration.

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TITLE **PLANNING FOR GROWTH, PLANNING FOR DECAY WITHIN AN URBAN AGGLOMERATION: INNOVATIVE REGIONAL PLANNING APPROACHES IN THE RUHR AREA.**

ABSTRACT

When Peter Hall published in 1966 his book "The World Cities" he discussed besides the five metropolis London, Paris, Moscow, New York and Tokyo two multi-centred agglomerations: Randstad Holland and Rhine-Ruhr. Rhine-Ruhr as metropolis was in the late 60ies, when Hall wrote his book, still a growth area but shortly afterwards the part of the Ruhr experienced the beginning of a longlasting crisis which has not stopped yet (whereas the Rhine agglomeration and Randstad Holland are still telling a success story). The prosperity of the Ruhr originally came along with the industrialization, i.e. with the railway, the mining as well as the iron and steel production. Further the political background after the consolidation of the German Reich in 1871 was in favour for economic growth. From then onwards everly little town in the area of the Ruhr became a boom town and the area a boom agglomeration. When after World War I most of these towns had reached their first limits, confined by their local borders, communication about growth modes on regional level was required: Thus the Prussian government enacted by law the foundation of the Ruhr planning authority, the first German regional planning agency altogether. And its success lasted more or less for fifty years.

Nearly two decades later, in 1989, a new planning scheme and relevant agency, the International Building Exhibition (Internationale Bauausstellung, IBA) Emscherpark was created (this time by the Land Nordrhein-Westfalen), now for a region in decay. De-industrialized areas, derelict land, out-migration and the loss of labour questioned this time again the need for communication about the modes of social and urban change on regional level. Work here is still in progress.

Even if the IBA cannot be evaluated definitely the paper will discuss in a few key subjects the relevant plans and policies, their advantages and their failures. It will further question in both cases which the innovative arguments were and which part they played within the relevant approaches.

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TITLE **PLANNING EDUCATION IN A CONTEXT OF AN ABSENT PLANNING CULTURE.**

ABSTRACT Planning practice in Portugal is briefly analysed within a national context of a traditional absence of planning culture and a recent massive national task to cover the whole country with Municipal Master Plans. Major trends and perspectives are identified and related to an evolving institutional and legal framework for planning delivery. A plan led system is clearly emerging, encompassing new professional demands as far as multidisciplinary knowledge, personal capacities and technological expertise are concerned. The main features of the national planning education system are presented and critically reviewed. Alternative models of graduate and postgraduate studies are analysed and specific roles identified. Finally, planning practice trends and existing training models are assessed. A number of weaknesses are pointed out and a strong case for a comprehensive continuing education programme dealing specifically with planning matters is particularly stressed and justified.

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TITLE **NEW EDUCATION FOR NEW FUTURE - GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND IDEAS IN PLANNING PROCESS EXPOUNDED AT WARSAW UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, FAC. OF ARCH. IN THE CENTER OF COMM. AND ARCHITECTURE.**

ABSTRACT The conditions of designing and realisation of architectural structures, urban complexes and physical development plans were fundamentally changed because of many transformations in Poland in the last years. New diversified individual clients and investors appeared. Local councils were elected. They are responsible for the physical order. They are also shaping local housing and space policy and beginning to manage of communal lands. Local communities really begin to participate in mentioned processes. There is increased ecological consciousness of the society. New valuable aesthetics and functional models appeared. The need of space identification and local identity are coming back. This new situation could not be of course ignored in the didactic. Both, individual investors and local communities have new expectations considering young architects and planners.

The main goal of the Center of Community Planning and Architecture is to change student's understanding of conditions of project preparation, as we are working now within marked oriented economy. We teach students (I am member of staff), that planner and architect should become a mediator between city council, municipality and user/owner of the land. In the other words architect should be a mediator between 'impossibility' and 'wishes'. So we teach students that a good project should respect the following issues;

- knowledge about the needs of local communities
- knowledge about the problems concerning property
- understanding the interests of individual owners and investors
- learning to know actual conditions of designing and building
- skills of negotiation and convincing other people to own conceptions.

We teach that now there is a tendency to design small urban complexes for local communities and to presume what kind of obstacles could stop implementation of those complexes. Such education we can call 'New education for new future'.

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TITLE **THE TIMES OF PLANNING: THE ROMAN CASE.**

ABSTRACT

One of the topics in the present planning discussion is the rediscovery of the "European Town" as a response to the trend of extended suburbanization and globalization of economic relations. The emphasis in the argumentation is on the local identity based on the physical structure of the ancient town centre. Perhaps Rome can be considered the paradigmatic symbol of this nearly "nostalgic" heritage which refers to a pre-industrial tradition. The intention of this paper is to analyse the actual town planning activity and strategic policies in Rome. The new element is the attention paid to the introduction of strong and convincing images of how the town should look like. Examining the Roman planning practice of the last decades, at a first general view it is contradictory: the gap between the expressed intentions and the concrete territorial modifications leads to many questions, but not to the expectation of an efficient plan. The last general plan for Rome has been developed in the early Sixties. 35 Years later, the new General Plan is in these months elaborated, a Plan of Certainties, Piano delle Certezze, as it is called by the Roman administration. A strategic approach which includes detailed provisions only for the most important sectors of intervention, but embedded within a general vision that leads from an urban dimension to a metropolitan point of view. The former plan has been implemented only in a fragmentary way, but, of course, there has been urban development besides it. The periphery has been developing in the Sixties, the expansion has always been based on migration for tertiary activities. Rome is not an industrialized town, since the early industrialization in the last century, production activities have been systematically excluded from the local economy. Because of the intact historic centre and the lack of the environment problems connected to industrial activities, paradoxally Rome and its slow and inefficient development in "hard" localisation factors, against all international trends, at the end of this century could be considered competitive and attractive in a European context.

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TITLE **TRANSITION OR TERMINATION: CRITICAL CHOICES AND THE FUTURE OF SOCIAL HOUSING POLICY IN CANADA.**

ABSTRACT In a previous paper (M.C. Poulton, Transition or Termination: Three Case Studies in Social Housing Policy AESOP/ACSP Conference, Toronto, July 1996) I examined the post World War I evolution of social housing programs in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. All of these countries have a predominance of privately owned homes, effective private rental markets and social housing sectors that account for about 7 % of the dwelling stock. I argued that the present status of social housing supply has resulted from intermittent change via a series of critical choices affecting both the supply of and demand for social housing. In this paper I take the analysis a step further and consider the policy options likely to emerge as successors to the status quo. I argue that sustainable policy reform takes place when four conditions are met. These are: a broad consensus on the general direction of change; second, a weak oppositional coalition; third, a clear political motive to act and, fourth, an advantageous political strategy can be conceived to implement desired changes. These changes encapsulate a realm of feasible action. Within these realms I turn to a public choice analysis of stakeholder interests to more closely define the outcome contest. The social housing cases in the three countries incorporate four critical issues which are examined in this paper. These are: first: the social contributions to be expected of non-social sector housing suppliers; second, equity in entitlement; third: non-profit supplier incentives and constraints and, fourth, allocation of social roles and fiscal obligations between levels of government.

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TITLE **FORCES SHAPING URBAN FORM: THE NEXT MILLENNIUM.**

ABSTRACT This paper explores the forces at work which will transform urban lifestyles in the next millenium, and to which spatial patterns must respond as cities experience growth and decline. It adopts a deductive approach predicated upon urban interventions and policies generally established in European cities. It questions the power of information technology to act as a determining variable in the evolution of built form, based on the supposition that we do not fully understand the degree to which technological substitution can successfully replace human proximity and face-to-face interaction. Many existing trends will be scrutinized in terms of the kinds of land use schemata they propagate in an attempt to speculate on the future shape of the town and metropolis beyond the year 2000. This is a critical issue that planners and designers will confront as they try to reverse many existing socio-economic forces and to establish directions for sustainable living. A broad range of factors determining and modifying built form shall be critically analyzed. These include newly emerging and current technologies, the 'new' urbanism, sustainable transportation, reduced automobile dependency, energy conservation, peripheral retail developments and new shopping patterns, changing demographics, climatic elements, and alternative lifestyle communities. What emerges is that discontinuous, scattered, low-density developments is neither feasible nor acceptable. An urban region composed of fragmented elements that are weakly interrelated and poorly integrated cannot be part of a holistic vision for an energy-efficient or a socially cohesive urban entity.

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TITLE **SPATIAL PLANNING AND HOUSING: SYNERGY OR CONTRADICTIONS.**

ABSTRACT During the sixties and the seventies a broad synergy between spatial planning and housing policy could be observed in The Netherlands. The famous growth centres policy was both a strategic element in housing and in spatial planning. Since the late eighties Dutch housing policy has undergone a marked change: a strong market orientation was introduced and financial risks have been transferred to private actors and local governments. In the same period physical planning policy was reformulated as well, but in a different way. Within the regional scale a new coalition was formed between spatial planning and environmental policy. Restrictive planning policies were introduced to preserve valuable landscapes. Building activities are now to be concentrated in and near central cities. The old coalition between housing and physical planning gave away.

We may even speak of contradictions between spatial planning and housing policy nowadays:

- there a artificial shortage of new land as a result of spatial planning. It is very difficult to find land to build new dwellings;
- there is a tension between urban density to make public transport efficient and overwhelming suburban consumer preferences;
- there is an contradiction between flexibility and volatility of housing markets and the fixed housing differentiation, determined for VINEX-locations for ten years (1995-2005);
- because of the dominance of expensive dwellings, planned at VINEX-locations, there is a growing danger of spatial segregation between rich (VINEX-locations) and poor (less popular urban districts);
- there is a growing contradiction between environmental priorities (illustrated by the 'Holland is full'-feeling of many citizens) and the need for housebuilding activities.

These contradictions will be analyzed. The reformulation of both planning policy and housing policy is advocated: planning policy must be implemented with more market, housing policy has to be more government driven. The shaping of both policy fields as a combination of market and policy elements will enlarge the consistency between spatial planning and housing policy.

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TITLE
THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE 'FUTURES OF WOMEN' TO PLANNING.

ABSTRACT
In 1996 'The Futures of Women' was published, (McCorduck and Ramsey). It identified four futures for women in the 21st century. These were developed using the scenario based techniques in conferences and teleconferences throughout 1993-5, including the 1995 United Nations Women's Conference in Beijing, China. I wasn't at Beijing but I have read the book and presented the scenarios to a conference of women planners in the UK in October 1996. Following that conference it became clear that planners need to explore these scenarios and others and to think through their implications for planning and the planning profession. This paper will present the planning implications of the scenarios outlined by McCurdock and Ramsey; Backlash, A Golden Age of Equality, Two Steps Forward, Two Steps Back and Separate and Doing Fine Thanks.

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TITLE

CONSTRUCTING THE POLICY PROCESS: CREATING A NEW DISCOURSE OF TRANS-EUROPEAN TRANSPORT PLANNING.

ABSTRACT

How do the ways we think and talk about, and analyse, understand and respond to planning problems become embedded in theory and practice? In short, how are new planning discourses constructed? This paper explores this question, focusing on the development of trans-European transport networks, one of the first manifestations of EU spatial planning. The theoretical perspective is provided by Michel Foucault's work on discourse. The policy process is analysed to reveal how its construction became a contested domain, with struggles for control over the framework for decision-making, and over the selection of techniques of policy analysis. Key participants in this struggle were the European Commission, Council and Parliament, and environmental and infrastructure stakeholders. The paper explores the concept that through this conflict, the practices and knowledges of a new discourse of European transport planning were being framed. The paper concludes that conceptualising a dynamic between planning discourse and planning process is helpful in understanding the contested nature of planning. In particular, Foucauldian discourse analysis is valuable in examining the embedding of knowledges and practices in the early stages of policy making.

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TITLE **THE INTERPRETATIONS OF INSULARITY: AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE URBAN AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IN SICILY.**

ABSTRACT

This paper describes the preliminary results of the work conducted by the local research unit (Sicily), co-ordinated by Bernardo Rossi-Doria, within the national research project «I.T.A. Te.N.». I.T.A. Te.N. (Indagine sulle Trasformazioni dell'Assetto del Territorio Nazionale: Investigation of the Transformations of National Territory Conditions) is a national research programme, commissioned by the Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici (Ministry of Public Works), in which sixteen University Departments are involved. The aim of this research is to describe and analyze the recent transformation of the urban and natural environment on a national scale, through the common work of regional research units. The results of these analyses will contribute to assessing the strategic programme of future structural interventions and to co-ordinating urban policies on the national level.

In the first stage of the research work, methodologies and categories were individuated. According to the general research guidelines, the Sicilian local research unit adopted the following analytical and descriptive categories:

1. I quadri morfologico-ambientali (The morphological-environmental frameworks):

These are individuated according to the morphological characteristics which are invariable in the long term. Each component (geo-lithological, geo-morphological, climatic, agronomic, hydrological, hydrographical, bio-ecological) generates homogeneous local units. These morphological-environmental local units influence the birth and development of settlement systems, contributing to the characterization of different 'settlement environments'.

2. I processi storici di trasformazione del territorio (The historical transformation processes of the natural and human environment):

The results of these historical settling processes are the patterns of physical marks which have gained stability and continuity over a long time. They are determined by the patterns of agricultural cultivations, the infrastructure systems, the net of urban settlements, and productive activities. To individuate and interpret these the adoption of historiographical methods is necessary.

3. Gli ambienti insediativi (The 'settlement environments'):

These are defined as sub-regional units characterized by homogeneous transformation processes, either in the physical or in the social dimension. Each environment is referred to a different settlement system, defining particular

living conditions and uses of space. The settlement environments constitute the main datum-units for observing and monitoring the transformations of the region.

According to these analytical categories, the local research unit has produced a first draft of the settlement environments and of the transformation processes which characterize the Sicilian Region. A great deal of work was required to collect and evaluate data, especially considering the richness and complexity of the Sicilian cultural and physical context.

The interpretations of insularity are several and due to different conditions that can be summarized as follows:

- the variety and complexity of the morphological and environmental frameworks;
- the long history of the human transformations of the environment;
- the density and articulation of the urban settlements;
- the relationships between internal areas and coastal areas;
- the fragility of the geo-morphological conditions;
- the pace of transformations, swinging between long-term processes and sudden accelerations;
- the gap between planning provisions and real transformation processes;
- the lack of a strong political will in putting forward regional actions of government;
- the controversy between development and innovation models within a marginalised economy.

The research will try to underline similarities and differences of the Sicilian case study with reference to the national context and to the results carried out by the other I.T.A. Te.N. local research units.

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TITLE **CYBERCITIES: NEW URBAN FORM OF THE NEXT MILLENIUM OR A LOAD OF NONSENSE.**

ABSTRACT

Today's discussion on the (spatial) effects of new communication technologies on cities is dominated by biased arguments. The loudest voice comes from self-made prophets and technology freaks, who foresee a radical change in urban form and life. They forecast a growing importance of virtual urban life that will undermine the importance of physical architecture of the today's city. The most extreme opinions proclaim that more life will take place in digital networks than in the cities' streets. The conclusion: space will lose its importance. Other people see these changes too, but warn us to protect real life from a life in Cyberspace. In contrast to the above statements there are more pragmatic opinions, saying that new and advanced communication facilities will have no spatial impacts. They compare the recent discussions with discussions which accompanied the electrification early this century, when attention was given to statements of a reduced importance of space, which has never become reality. Whereas the first group completely ignores barriers and obstacles related to people, the latter underestimates the power of change of these technological developments and particularly the influence of political supporters on this process. Both opinions mainly consist of hypotheses without much empirical evidence. The present study tries to fill in this gap. The aim of this paper is to find examples of spatial impacts on city-regions, which are generated by the establishment and use of new and advanced communication infrastructure. The following questions will be central to the study: "Who uses advanced ICT in cities? Who benefits from it? Who needs it? In which cases does it make sense to use ICTs? To what extent are advanced ICT utilised to change the localities actively?"

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TITLE **LOYALTY IN THE MODES OF PLANNING.**

ABSTRACT The well known planning modes are discussed from the point of view of planner loyalty, and I conclude that advocacy planning is the only mode having loyalty as a defining feature. It has been shown that no attractive social decision procedure satisfies both the Pareto principle and loyalty-rights. This social choice theorem is applied here to argue for, and exemplify, the impossibility of Paretian advocacy planning. The Pareto principle can conflict with loyalty claims in other modes of planning too; e.g., when the planner feels responsible that local participants have come to expect certain results, or when pity or sympathy on ideological grounds is felt for a particular group. Two other paradoxes involving loyalty are presented, and their consequences for advocacy planning are briefly discussed.

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TITLE EDUCATING THE PLANNER AS GENERALIST.

ABSTRACT

Planning is not one of the basic sciences, it is a kind of subdiscipline. The question is: a subdiscipline of what? By focusing on activities in space the material subject of planning is akin to geography, urban design, and a variety of environmental studies. At the same time, as an institutional discipline planning belongs to the family of sociology, law and economics. Also the subject of planning is extremely multifaceted. How can students be educated as specialists on such an encompassing field and what makes the specific identity of the planning discipline?

Traditionally most planning schools grew up in strong identification with the role of the governmental planning agencies. This 'natural alliance' has been changed during the last decade and is becoming far more complex. Firstly the physical plan appears not always to be the most strategic and determining vehicle for spatial development. A variety of governmental policies is effecting space and they are not always in line with spatial plans. Secondly spatial developments have become more dependent on private initiatives. Thirdly the concepts of spatial policies will have to be stronger embedded in the real social and economic forces (the end of the introvert spatial concepts).

Consequently there is no reason for planning schools to identify themselves exclusively with the planning agencies and their plans. The traditional alliance should not be abolished but enriched. From the institutional point of view students should be taught on the whole range of societal and governmental action in a reflective and interdisciplinary way. From the substantial point of view strategic insights are needed into the driving forces of privately organised markets (such as the housing market or the transport market).

This kind of planning education needs a relatively long path of generic and reflective teaching. The identity of planning doesn't lie anymore in the peculiarities of the physical plan, but in the selective and strategic recombination of institutional and substantial disciplines. Indeed the specialism of this sub-discipline is its dedication to generalism!

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TITLE **THE PLANNERTAMED: PREPARING PLANNERS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY.**

ABSTRACT

This paper shifts attention from the economic changes to cities and regions to social and cultural changes, identifying three major forces at work since the 1970's which involve a radical shift in the socio-cultural context of planning to which planning education must respond: the age of migration, the age of indigenous and postcolonial peoples, and the age of feminism. I argue that dilemmas of difference are the greatest challenge to the modernist planning paradigm, and that we need a paradigm shift which involves deconstructing the five pillars of modernist planning wisdom.

As a beginning, I propose that we need to expand the language of planning, to reincorporate that which has been lost in the rush to join the social sciences: the city of memory, the city of desire, and the city of spirit. We need to expand our knowledge base: to develop an epistemology of multiplicity, which involves at least six different ways of knowing. And we need to expand the politics of planning, to include a transformative politics of difference. I ask whether we want to just produce professionals, or whether we are educating urbanists. And I identify four major problems with the dominant professional paradigm of planning education and suggest ways of addressing these problems.

Finally, I ask what are the key literacies which we will need as planners in the twenty first century, and I suggest five: the basis of my acronym, TAMED: technical, analytical, multicultural, ecological and design literacies. Each of these needs to be developed within an overarching framework of ethical inquiry.

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TITLE **THE ROLE OF PLANNING IN MULTICULTURAL CITIES, EXPERIENCES FROM TORONTO/CANADA, PERSPECTIVES FOR URBAN PLANNING IN GERMANY.**

ABSTRACT Metropolitan Toronto is Canada's major immigrant reception area with racial minorities comprising 41% of Metro's total population in 1996. The United Nations recognize Toronto as the most multicultural city in the world. Metro's Strategic Plan and other policies define social equity as one of their primary goals. Beside Metro's commitment to ethno-racial diversity also community based organisations play a vital role especially on the neighbourhood level in the provision of services and the direct response to changing needs. This paper will focus on Parkdale, one of the most diverse neighbourhoods in the City of Toronto in order to identify players involved in community development and their role in strengthening ethno-racial communities. Torontos Planning Department recognizes the need to strengthen ethno-racial community based organizations and to find mechanisms to encourage and facilitate partnerships between local government, institutional sectors and community organizations. The emerging question is the role planners have to play in this process being either advocate, educator, consensus builder or mediator. A diverse neighbourhood challenges planners to select among different strategies fitting best to the local situation and bottlenecks in co-operation and partnership. Experiences from neighbourhood planning in Toronto serve as a guide to discuss how urban planning in Germany can help to work towards more race equity by facilitating community development.

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TITLE **EUROPEAN PLANNING LAW IN COMPARISON;
REPORT OF AN EXPERT SYMPOSIUM ON PLANNING LAW IN THE EU HELD IN SEPTEMBER 1996 AT THE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN.**

ABSTRACT The expert symposium on planning law in the European Union was set within the research field of 'Law and Behaviour' promoted by the Volkswagen Foundation. Thus, it did not simply involve the comparison of rules and regulations, but the real life comparison of the actual use of building and planning law, and the problems associated with this use in the EU Member States. In addition to the exchange of basic information, which provided an update of the comparative report published in 1995, the following issues were at the forefront of the symposium:

1. What real influence do land use plans have on building activities ? What binding effects have the spatial plans ? Are the development plans accepted by landowners and other affected persons ? What other mechanisms could be used in the control of building activities ?
2. How does the building permit procedure work in practice ? What methods do EU Member States use to make the building permission procedure effective ? What effects have, for example, the setting of time limits in the building permission procedure, the liability of the applicant for compliance with building regulations or insurance requirements ? Does a lower level of examination lead to more perilous situations ? What is the position of builders ? How secure do the residents feel about this ?
3. What real effects do internal and external administrative control procedures have in land use planning and building permission ? How does the legal protection actually function ?
4. Which instruments could be of interest to the German legal system and possibly also of interest to other Member States ? What are the trends in building and planning law ?

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TITLE **COMMUNICATION IN PLANNING BETWEEN EXPERTS: HOW TO EXCHANGE KNOWLEDGE AND EVALUATIONS.**

ABSTRACT Planners involved in regional planning agree about the need of a multidisciplinary approach. As a consequence of this, the necessity of communicating with experts having various backgrounds implies the ability of assessing and comparing the different scales of value given by each expert. Experts have the tendency to emphasise their own field of study, and consequently the possibility of a correct perception by planners of the value of each judgement is difficult. Scholars have analysed with psychological, social and educational approaches the role of the planner as collector of information and evaluator of judgements.

Case studies are the inter-action between experts in technical committees, or between experts involved in preliminary studies and analysis for structure plans or regional plans.

This paper illustrates in the first part a short review of questions rising from this inter-action, considering the various factors of communications:

- knowledge and perception of problems
- expert background,
- personal attitudes to communication,

and in the second part, by the use of interviews of planners and other experts in regional sciences and observations of experts behavior in team works or in different committees, tries to give some indication about how to use the different knowledges and evaluations for effective results.

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TITLE **PLANNING OF THE HISTORIC CITY CENTRE IN AN INTEGRATED EUROPE.**

ABSTRACT

The competitiveness and cohesion of European cities have been affected by global economic change, the process of European economic integration, improvements in communications and technology and the opening up of Eastern Europe. The current planning debate concerning the changing status of historic capital cities have given considerable attention to the impacts of global change and to the different regimes of regulation which mediate these pressures. However, the global change perspective seriously understates the importance of the local planning context in which change occurs, and has said little of the particular problems confronting European historic city centres.

The purpose of the paper is to explore local responses to global change, and to demonstrate that the process of economic and social transformation in European historic cities is providing a major challenge to urban planners and policy makers. The paper draws upon the recent experiences of the city of Prague in the Czech Republic and demonstrates that transition from a socialist style urban planning system towards a more market oriented approach during the 1990's, coupled with moves towards closer European integration, demands a radical shift in the way in which planners deal with the problems of managing historic city centres. In particular steps need to be taken to address key issues including rapid land use change, residential polarisation, the transformation of housing and property markets, and avoiding long term urban deterioration. The paper concludes by calling for better definition of the role of planning in relation to the market in Prague.

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TITLE **NATIONAL PARKS, SCOTTISH NATURAL HERITAGE AREAS OR NATIONAL PARKS THROUGH THE SIDE DOOR ?**

ABSTRACT This paper discusses the current debate on whether Scotland, which has never had National Parks, should accept the present Government's Scottish Natural Heritage Areas or establish National Parks. The traditional Scottish views on freedom of access to the countryside now disturbed by other English and European attitudes, is explained followed by a brief resume of attempts to create National Parks and why these attempts have been thwarted. Scottish Natural Heritage Areas are the latest designation, yet to be created, in a countryside covered by British and now European Union designations. In addition, Europeans, like the Danes, the Dutch and the Germans, barred from shooting and hunting in their own countries, are buying up estates from Scots and creating large areas of foreign-owned real estate. In the midst of all this muddle, the charitable land trusts, like the National Trust for Scotland and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, etc. have been quietly purchasing and managing ever greater areas of wildlands, forests and countryside with the consent of the public, the local authorities, and the landowners. The paper concludes with a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages, if, as a way forward, the charitable land trusts created National Trust Parks through the side door.

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TITLE **THE SOCIAL DIMENSION OF SUSTAINABILITY IN A FRAMEWORK FOR THE EVALUATION OF URBAN CONCEPTS BASED ON SUSTAINABILITY.**

ABSTRACT In the Netherlands the demand for housing is still substantial. According to recent predictions 1,1 million dwellings have to be built between 1995 and 2015. Many towns and cities are looking for new locations for expansion. In doing so, the question arises which locations are best, regarding topical subjects like mobility effects, environmental implications and satisfaction levels of inhabitants.

This paper is part of a research project that intends to develop a method for the evaluation of urban concepts. An evaluation of different concepts should give more information on which kind of locations perform best. In order to assess the performance of different urban concepts it is necessary to choose which aspects to include in the evaluation and to develop indicators to measure their performance.

In the first exploratory phase of this project, it has become apparent that the range of eligible aspects is wide. Nevertheless, a common denominator for this range proved to be available, and this is the concept of sustainability. This notion has led to a reversal of the inventory process, and, based on this common denominator, a systematical assessment of aspects to include in the evaluation method was made. In this assessment two dimensions of the sustainability concept are discerned, the ecological dimension and the social dimension. This paper presents the process and results of the social dimension.

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TITLE HOUSING - PLANNING: CONFLICT OR SYNERGY? CASE STUDY:
HUNGARY

ABSTRACT The presentation will give a short overview of post-war planning and housing in Hungary (using Budapest as an example for illustrations) in order to provide a basic context for the analysis of current conflicts. The following will be discussed:

- post war rebuilding
- 1950s - 1960s the consolidation of the socialist state
- 1970s the years of massive housing production
- 1980s emerging market tendencies
- 1990s post socialist - pre market planning environment: a paradigm shift in progress

The changes from command economy into a market economy can be diagnosed by:

- dramatic drop in housing construction
- massive privatisation of state/municipal housing assets
- restructuring of the housing market
- the evolving paradigm shift in the planning profession
- the fight between the modernist physical planning theory backed public administration and market led actors in urban development
- new methods in planning
- emerging partnerships

The presentation will summarize current changes in the legal system (planning law, national building code) and will illustrate the impact of market on the urban landscape especially regarding the housing market.

The presentation will draw conclusions based on the experience that has resulted from a training program on local government housing management sponsored by the Dutch Foreign Ministry's MATRA initiative and delivered by KOLPRON Consultants.

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TITLE **IN SEARCH OF THE QUALITY OF POLICY PROCESSES.**

ABSTRACT

Theoretically this paper is based on communicative strategic planning (soft strategy) that balances different sides of policy-making, i.e. its instrumental, social, communicative and processual aspects. The main starting-point in this article is that the solutions to many of the contemporary social and environmental problems on one hand and success in economic competition on the other hand may not be found as directly as earlier believed in a search of correct answers, design of creative intended strategies or appealing visions, but in the quality of the communicative processes of decision-making, policy-making, co-operation, knowledge creation etc.

Empirically this paper focuses on the quality of policy processes in three major Finnish cities outside the capital region, i.e. Tampere, Turku and Oulu. First, the current changes in the general policy environment in Finland are described, second, the communicative strategic planning based theoretical framework is set, third, criteria for the analysis of the quality of policy process is created, fourth, such important analytical dimensions as information flow between key-actors, surplus value brought by each actor, commitment, touching-points between strategies, learning, forums, trust and responsibility are analysed in the context of case cities.

Analyses are focused on interactive policy processes a) between various independent municipalities within respective urban sub-regions and b) between private sector and a respective economic development department.

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TITLE **A COMPARISON OF METROPOLITAN INNER-CITY REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE NETHERLANDS AND GREAT BRITAIN.**

ABSTRACT At the beginning of the 1980s several West European governments began to direct their attention to inner-city locations which had lost their industrial functions. For a number of reasons national governments found themselves obliged to redirect their policies of growth centres and town extensions to the urban centres and their inner-cities. The policy and the instruments formulated differ per country and the (re)development of released inner-city locations has been approached in different ways. Usually attempts are made to attract private investments through public investments. In the context of an international comparative research study into the organization of metropolitan projects, we compare in this paper in bird's eye view the British and the Dutch national contexts in which governments are attempting to strengthen their inner-city areas. We will concentrate on four metropolitan projects in these two countries: in Great Britain, the Merchant City in Glasgow (Scotland) and the Central Manchester Development Corporation (England); in The Netherlands, The Hague New Centre and Sphinx-C eramique in Maastricht. In these case studies key people were interviewed and literature research undertaken. In this paper we analyse the roles of the key players, the interrelationships and their mutual dependence.

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TITLE

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND REHABILITATION OF SECONDARY CENTRES.

ABSTRACT

Following the reform of local self-government in Slovenia, carried out in 1994, out of the former 60 communes, 147 were created. 11 of these new communes were granted municipal status, meaning more sovereignty in managing local administrative matters and fairly independent capability of catering to local needs. According to the Law on Local Self-government municipal communes can be subdivided into sub-units whose prime objective is to manage certain matters of local importance more efficiently. The paper deals with the complex of urban rehabilitation of the capital of Slovenia-Ljubljana, where the sub-unit should participate in municipal management as a territorial, administrative and primarily social and physical entity of defining planning goals and prerogatives concerning environmental quality, communal and traffic infrastructure, placement of functional and gravitational activities and other activities which could influence the quality of life in the particular local community. These activities are loosely termed as those, which are directed towards physical and social rehabilitation of these sub-units.

The position and role of the sub-unit concerning urban rehabilitation activities is discussed: in view of the reform of local self-government as such, with emphasis on three possible functions of the smaller unit, namely: the unit as an extended office of the local authority; the unit as the seat of an introverted local community and the unit as a decision making factor in local politics concerning planning and land-use; in view of the position of the sub-unit in the municipal region covering the municipal commune and the ordinary surrounding communes which compromise the greater functional-gravitational municipal region; in view of placement of service oriented activities in the municipal commune and municipal region and other activities which could influence the quality of life and propulsiveness of each particular sub-unit. In conclusion, the sub-unit is identified as the solution to attaining physical and social individuality of particular segments of the city, while at the same time, the position and functions of the sub-unit in the municipal commune can be maintained.

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TITLE **THE OUTPUT OF PLANNING SCHOOLS.**

ABSTRACT For the past several years I have been a chair and now a member of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP) Institutional Data Committee. The purpose of the committee is to develop an instrument that all our member schools can use to generate data on the outputs of planning programs. That is, how do you measure the quality of planning education and how do you measure what planning schools produce. Thus, we are shifting the emphasis from inputs, which may be termed what do planning schools consume, to outputs. The paper will discuss the questionnaire developed by the committee and some of the institutional and ethical issues involved in this project.

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TITLE **THE PROGRAMME OF REGIONAL MODERNIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT (THEORY AND PRACTICE).**

ABSTRACT Basing on the theory of planning as well as the practice, a modernization programme for an old industrial agglomeration, Upper Silesia Industrial Region has been developed. Considering economical coal dependence of Poland numerous restructurization projects, plans and strategies have been proposed for this region. They have been of theoretical character and strongly emphasized historical background and the role of the region in industrial development of the Polish People's Republic. However, they have never been launched due to the lack of funds and institutions that could be responsible for practical realization of such restructurization.

The previously dominating and prestigious region lost its position after 1989, when new market economy was introduced. That time demanded prompt mobilization of collective activities (regional community) to fulfill new tasks and to avoid dangers connected with economic transformation of the region based on real principles. That meant the region was supposed to 'fall', like other old industrial regions in Europe, due to gradual decline of the traditional industry, diminishing of the old settling structures and changes in the employment and cultural structures. Such was also the future of Upper Silesia. These inevitable changes forced abandoning the old (traditional, ethnic, antimodernistic) concept of the region and accepting the modern and open concept of the region, as well as mobilizing the regional community for practical activities identifying tasks and dangers.

As the restructurization is not an instant event, which may transform economy of the region in such a short time as political changes are being introduced, but a long lasting process of modernization, a debate on the future of the region has started. This discussion is almost completed and if a realistic development project of the region is not launched the region will be endangered by structural decline, immense unemployment and ecological calamity. The concept of strong integration of all partners of the regional policy has been chosen resulting in two-part 'Contract for Katowice Region', which may also function as a piloting model for decentralized local governments in other regions of Poland.

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TITLE **EXPLAINING THE RELUCTANCE OF HAT TENANTS TO OPT FOR HOME OWNERSHIP.**

ABSTRACT This paper evaluates and attempts to account for the reluctance of particular groups of former local authority tenants - Housing Action Trusts tenants - to opt for home-ownership. The housing policies of the 1980s and 1990s in the UK was characterised by the relentless espousal of the benefits of home ownership and by the privatisation of local authority housing stock. The latter principally being achieved through legislation giving tenants the 'right to buy' their dwellings at substantial discounts. Although the policy was highly successful with more than one million dwellings sold off, many estates in poor physical condition were left untouched by the programme. To broaden the basis of this privatisation process, the 1988 Housing Act introduced a number of new policy instruments, including Housing Action Trusts (HATs). HATs are 'short turn, turn around' agencies intended to take over rundown local authority housing estates, carry out improvements and the release the improved dwellings to a variety of tenures. What is significant is that tenants are able to choose their future tenure.

This paper evaluates the contrasting experiences of the first two HATs (Hull and Waltham Forest) in terms of how tenants are exercising their right to choose their future tenure. The Conservative government had been particularly keen to promote HATs as a means of enabling (or empowering) tenants to become owner-occupiers and accordingly were initially reluctant to permit the opportunity for HAT tenants to return to local authority tenure following improvement of their dwellings. Ultimately, however, to make the prospect of HATs more acceptable to potential HAT tenants, the latter had to be granted as a concession. Within the two HATs, the emerging picture is that tenants are still reluctant to exercise their 'right to buy' at the end of the improvement process. The majority are electing to return to local authority tenure, while smaller numbers are electing to transfer to housing association tenure or to transfer to 'community' housing associations. The paper therefore attempts to account for and explain this pattern of tenants choices, and especially to explain the reluctance of former local authority tenants to opt for home-ownership.

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TITLE **HOW PLANNERS AND SMALL BUSINESS ENTREPRENEURS VIEW INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENTS**
- THE NEED AND POSSIBILITY FOR A PLANNING DIALOGUE.

ABSTRACT A picture sorting study with small groups of urban planners and small business entrepreneurs was carried out in order to explore the conceptualization of industrial environments. The participants were asked to sort and characterize 20 photographs of industrial buildings, selected to illustrate a broad range with regard to age, size, standard, exterior design and possible use. Multidimensional scaling analysis and other statistical techniques revealed significant differences between the two groups, where primarily the use of branch classifications, when characterizing the buildings, discriminated between them. In contrast, consensus analysis of the sortings as such showed no significant differences, indicating the possibility of a dialogue. The results are interpreted and discussed in the context of communicative planning theory and potential conflicts in the industrial property market between owners and occupiers.

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TITLE **USE OF GIS AS SUPPORT TO DECISION: WHICH KNOWLEDGE TO REPRESENT AND FOR WHOM ?**

ABSTRACT The rapid evolution of the information technology has caused a radical change in disciplinary contexts which deal with the collection and the diffusion of territorial information.

As regards GIS management new directions of investigation are open, in relation both with the development of software technologies, and the linkage existing between structuring knowledge and phases of the planning process.

The possibility to represent quantitative data useful for scenario analysis, for instance, makes GIS a real decision support system.

Even if the innovation technology will permit to enlarge the fields of application of the representation of geographic information, the field of representation of the so called unbounded knowledge still remains not defined.

Therefore the need of representing better and more individualities still remains unsatisfied.

The tendency to provide easy modalities of representation of complex realities and to acquire better capabilities of the same realities seems to be the most intriguing field of research for those scholars who want to build a new, participatory and more effective form of planning with the aid of information technology.

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TITLE **PLANNING PRACTICE DURING A CRISIS
(THE CASE OF SOZOPOL COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN.)**

ABSTRACT The paper presents the results of the team work on Sozopol county development plan, which is a part of the World Bank and Bulgarian Ministry of Regional Development and Construction joint programme for Integrated Coastal Areas Management. The initial goals of the programme were to establish better institutional system for coordination and control over development, to support the implementation of the new Black Sea Coast law and to develop GIS for 14 coastal counties.

The project combines several major parts, supplementary to the development plan itself - a detailed plan for the 5 km coastal zone with specific regulations, short and long term development programme and implementation guidelines, interpretation of the agricultural land subdivision, digital models and Environmental Impact Statement.

The selected planning scenario for sustainable development offers solutions to the most urgent problems and combines social, economic and environmental aspects of the proposals. The priorities are drawn from discussions with local authorities and the general public and correspond to the potential of the natural, man-made and human resources.

The final comments reflect the experience of the multidisciplinary team in transforming existing planning methods and techniques and implementing the GIS in conditions of a severe political, economic and social crisis.

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TITLE THE REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY.

ABSTRACT

Measures of implementation of regional development policy should be concentrated on the utmost utilization of advantages of territorial, interregional and international division of labour and economical activities integration in the regions and cities as well as provision of sufficient human life standards and quality in every region of the republic concerning all the population strata. These measures should be oriented on the further development of the interstate cooperation of the Republic of Tatarstan (RT) with republics and regions of Russian Federation (RF) and GIS nations as well as active introduction of RT into the world economic community.

- I. The Economical Policy.
 - I.1 The main trends of regional policy.
 - I.2 The prospects of the research development in the field of integral potential.
 - I.3 Placement of production forces of the RT.
- II. Ecologo-economical Policy.
 - II.1 Eco-economical regulation policy.
 - II.2 Main tasks in the field of the eco-economical development.
 - II.3 Main trends in environment management.
 - II.4 Informatization of environment protection activities.
- III. Regional Policy Realization Directions.
 - III.1 Problems.
 - A. The RT government.
 - B. The parliament.
 - C. Ethnic situation.
 - III.2 The reconstruction of outlined new economic problems.
 - III.3 The problem solving.
 - A. Agriculture.
 - B. Foreign trade.
 - C. Joint ventures.
 - D. Education.
 - III.4 Reform proposal.
 - III.5 Ideology.

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TITLE

CITY POLICY IN THE FIELD OF IMPROVING OF ENVIRONMENT AND ITS SUPPORT WITH "CITY ECOLOGY MODEL" SYSTEM.

ABSTRACT

1. Statement of the problem. Ecologo-economical policy of the city. Conception of steady development of city geoecosystem. Basic principles:
 - adequate interconnection of economical, ecological etc. programs of city development on all levels;
 - estimation of relationship between demands of city's enterprises and recovery potentialities of the environment and social infrastructure.
2. Policy in the field of ecologo-economical development. Basic principles:
 - correspondence of modern siting of enterprises and infrastructure with factors of siting;
 - consideration of potentialities of the environment and ecological capacity of a territory while planning further development and expansion of industrial objects of a city.
3. Policy in the field of socio-ecologo-economical regulation. Are distinguished:
 - indirect regulation (methods of market regulation with partial intervention of city authorities);
 - direct regulation (consideration of prohibitions, restrictions, permitting procedures; economical stimulation).
4. Policy in the field of governing of city's environment. Consecutive solution of questions of forming stable, balanced, harmonic geoecosystem of a city.
5. Informatization of geoecosystem of a city. Creation of progressive geoinformation technologies and building them into existing structures of nature preservation bodies of a city in order to rise the efficacy of their functioning.
6. In order to realize the stated above problems, special computer system named "City Ecology Model".

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TITLE **SPATIAL PLANNING EDUCATION WITH PRACTICAL TRAINING OF PROFESSIONALS IN LATVIA.**

THE ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF URBAN AND RURAL REDEVELOPMENT NEED AN INTEGRATIVE, INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO SPATIAL PLANNING.

ABSTRACT

Faculty of Architecture Riga Technical University educate the bachelors, diploma architects and masters of architecture with planning specialization. Two typical examples of post-socialism spatial planning tasks are demonstrated.

The first example is a post-graduate education task of redevelopment of block housing neighborhood Imanta-5 in Riga. The humanizing of built environment, reconstruction of already existing block houses, creation of new job vacancies and arrangement of services can transform in short time period the sound 'bedroom district' into complete self supporting urban unit with minimal needs for mobility. Mixed land use in these districts with the relationship between transport and infrastructure location will promote the sustainable development of the city. The concept of 'Urban Village' is discussed.

The second example is the task for students of diploma architects: the redevelopment of rural community Allazi near the city of Riga. The group of five students and team of teachers and practioners have had three month to elaborate the concept of redevelopment the community. Each student solved one part of development project. The main problem is the transition from kolkhoz system to farmers property land use. The analysis of the present spatial and social background shows that the planning of new activities in rural areas needs system approach to develop the optimal social, economic and environmental compatibility. It is proposed to accept non-agricultural development in the agricultural zone with transformation of former agricultural buildings into buildings with other functions in order to maintain traditional built environment. The small business and farmer tourism are preferable directions of development in rural community. The participation of farmers and other members of community was used for discussing the propositions of spatial development.

The paper gives a view of possible integration the teaching process with interests of the government and local municipality solving the actual problems of spatial and urban redevelopment for countries in transition.

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TITLE **PLANNING AND PROFESSIONALISM: WHAT CAN THE DUTCH LEARN FROM GREAT BRITAIN.**

ABSTRACT Both the Netherlands and Great Britain have a long tradition of professional planning. 'Professional' in the sense that experts are important stake holders in the planning process. An important difference between the two countries is the extent to which the 'town and country planning profession' has been institutionalised. Since 1914 the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) has been a driving force behind the professionalisation of British planners. The Institute administers a Code of Conduct and has an important say the curricula of accredited planning schools. Eighty percent of the planning jobs offered go to members of the Institute. In the Netherlands no equivalent of the RTPI exists. While the professional organisation of urban designers (BNS: Bond van Nederlandse Stedebouwkundigen) has some tradition, it is by no means as influential as the RTPI. Above all, it only represents the design-oriented planners and not the social-science educated planners. Against the background of the Single European Market the latter founded their own professional organisation. This reflects one of the characteristics of the Dutch planning profession, the fact that it is a split profession. Other characteristics being the absence of a core curriculum for planning education, a lack of debate on professional and ethical issues in planning and a low membership in professional organisations. In this article we analyse the development of the planning profession in Britain and the Netherlands, assess the advantages and disadvantages of a solid institutionalised planning profession, and formulate the lessons with the Dutch planners (and possibly planners in other European countries) can learn from their British counterparts.

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TITLE **REGIONAL GOVERNANCE AND BORDERLESS REGIONALIZATION IN EUROPE. A NEW PLANNING PERSPECTIVE.**

ABSTRACT

In Europe today we find a stronger role for regional and local actors operating politically and economically on national and international arenas. Guided by functional interests they untie themselves from the state political and administrative dominated hierarchy, and seek political control and influence based on regional governance; i.e. networking strategic planning.

Managerialism, so characteristic of regional governments in the 1960s and 1970s, is supplemented by entrepreneurialism as the main motive of regional action. The strategy is regional partnership, alliances and networking cooperation; the political consequence tends to be regional governance arrangements. This is as much a reflection of growing economic internalization as as it is of political retreat of the national state.

Closely linked to development of local and regional governance there are growing links among regions. It challenges the cross-border planning perspective. It follows from the borderless character of the information society that organization structures in general are functioning across administrative borders, more than within such borders. It means that the information society tends to base its existence on borderless activities, and the national state extends political power and control to international arenas. As new technologies, internationalization, and the globalization of the world economy, change the posture of the national state away from territorial sovereignty to extended borderless functional political power and influence, the regionalization process will be altered accordingly. In the paper presented, I will outline the driving forces behind the emergence of the twin developments; regional governance and cross-border regionalization, and the new rules of the European 'borderless' planning game.

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TITLE **NEGOTIATIONS IN HOUSING DEVELOPMENT: IT IS NOT ONLY MONEY THAT MATTERS.**

ABSTRACT

In the housing development process, negotiations take place between public and private parties. One of the subjects of these negotiations is who is going to finance projects that should improve residential quality. In this article, an analytical framework is developed for understanding these negotiations in different forms of the development process. Part of the expenditure on the residential environment is fixed by quality standards. Another part is directly related to the development: the developer pays for the 'on site' services. Both forms of expenditure can be seen as costs. They influence the development gain remaining. Projects aimed at increasing the residential quality have to be paid out of this remaining gain (i.e they do not raise the cost of the housing). Therefore, the negotiations are about the use of the development gain. For the outcome of these negotiations, three things are of central importance: how much money is available? who has the money? and who has power to influence the use to which the money is put? This is illustrated by a comparison of the development process in Great Britain and the Netherlands. The value of the framework is demonstrated by applying it to recent changes in the Netherlands.
Key words: housing development, negotiation, land policy, Netherlands, United Kingdom

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TITLE **IGNORANCE OR KNOWLEDGE?: A SURVEY OF THE TEACHING OF EUROPEAN UNION ENVIRONMENTAL LAW IN U.K. SCHOOLS OF PLANNING.**

ABSTRACT A knowledge and proper understanding of the European Union environmental law is now an essential part of the skills and knowledge base of the practising town planner. This view is supported by reference to the increasing acknowledgement on the part of the UK Government of the interrelationship between the regulation of land use and that of the wide environment (e.g. the UK National Air Quality Strategy). Yet, notwithstanding the importance of the subject, there is little firm evidence to suggest that town planners have anything more than a very partial understanding of such legal concepts as subsidiarity, direct effect, competence and so on. In particular, this area of knowledge should now inform, and be integrated with, both the formulation of development plan policies and the determination of planning applications. This paper details the results of a survey of the recognised Schools of Planning in the UK undertaken to ascertain what provision they make for teaching European environmental law. The authors argue that far greater emphasis needs to be paid to the teaching of the European Union environmental law in schools of planning.

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TITLE **RURAL FUTURES IN SCOTLAND: A RURAL STRATEGY FOR TAYSIDE THE WAY FORWARD.**

ABSTRACT Until relatively recently rural policy in Britain comprised a set of fragmented policies for individual sectoral initiatives, such as agriculture, forestry and minerals, and policies for defined geographical areas. An over-emphasis on land use planning and management issues also served to compound the problem. In 1992, the Scottish Office published its consultation document 'A Rural Framework'. This attempted to bring together the disparate strands of rural policy in Scotland and to establish a holistic view of rural issues and pressures. A practical outcome of this impetus to rural policy in Scotland was the preparation of rural strategies at the regional level of local government. The most advanced of these initiatives was the Rural Strategy for Tayside which had broad support and was referred to by the Scottish Office in their 1995 Rural White Paper as a good example of best practice. The key objective of the Tayside Strategy was to develop a sustainable rural economy underpinned by addressing three subsidiary themes of rural disadvantage, local service delivery and enabling local communities. Although the strategy was not community-led, community involvement was emphasised in its preparation. The significance attached to both sustainable development and in developing support mechanisms for local communities and service decentralisation means that the strategy has the potential to act as an enduring and 'enabling' framework for the development of proactive partnerships between the key public agencies and the local communities. This paper will examine the development of the strategy to date and outline the broader lessons which the strategy may provide for rural planning in general and community involvement in that process in particular.

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TITLE AN EXAMINATION OF THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN REVITALIZING POOR URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS.

ABSTRACT The increasing social, economic, and physical isolation of the poor within cities presents a significant challenge to policy-makers in the U.S., the U.K., and much of Western Europe. In recent years, there has been growing recognition that national and sub-national policies are not sufficient to address the range of problems experienced by low-income urban dwellers. Formal governments are beginning to acknowledge and encourage the efforts of local community organizations that seek to meet some of the most pressing needs of the urban poor. These organizations have evolved at the local and neighborhood level in order to fill the vacuum that often exists in terms of service delivery and community development efforts. This paper examines the organizational structure, goals, programs, funding sources, and constraints of community-based organizations on both sides of the Atlantic. The sample of organizations is drawn from cities in the U.S. and UK. The paper focuses on both similarities and differences in the evolution of organizations, their specific strategies, and the contexts within which they operate. Conclusions are drawn regarding the potential impacts of these organizations, and recommendations are offered for improving their effectiveness.

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TITLE **THE NORTH SEA AS A PLANNING ZONE: THE NEW SCALE OF TRANSNATIONAL PLANNING.**

ABSTRACT

The paper will develop a typology of planning across national borders, distinguishing between cross-border, transnational, interregional and supranational spatial planning. It will focus on the INTERREG IIC programme for the regions bordering the North Sea (involving local and regional authorities in UK, Netherlands, Germany, Denmark and Norway) directed by the North Sea Commission under the title North Sea 2000 +.

The paper will trace the origins and development of this project, referring to the Trans-national studies and the EUROPE 2000+ programme, and analyse its activities in terms of the proposed typography. This will provide a basis for suggesting what forms of planning cooperation are appropriate for the different geographical and political situations found around the North Sea. Parallels will be drawn with the development of transnational spatial planning for the Baltic Sea region, where far greater differences of political economy occur, yet commentators suggest that cooperation has moved beyond conventional planning links, identifying a new European Meso-region (Christiansen, 1996).

This paper will draw upon work undertaken in conjunction with Ib Jorgensen of the University of Aalborg, Denmark, as a Guest professor at the University.

Christiansen T 1996 A European Meso-Region ? European Union Perspectives on the Baltic Sea Region, forthcoming, Dept. of Government, University of Essex.

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TITLE **KNOWLEDGE FOR PHYSICAL PLANNING: THE ROLE OF STRATEGIC RESEARCH.**

ABSTRACT The direct contribution of research to the preparation of physical planning policy in the Netherlands is relatively small. These policy-making processes rely heavily on the utilization of 'in-stock' knowledge. The knowledge stock, however, has been built up largely by strategic research. Strategic research, therefore, is an important indirect source of knowledge for physical planning policy. Strategic research is defined as systematic investigation to acquire knowledge that may contribute to the solution of medium- or long-term societal problems.

The question is posed how strategic research can be performed in such a way that it contributes in a useful way to the knowledge stock for physical planning policy. The answer is sought in an actor-oriented, multi-perspective research approach. Such an approach in a way complies with the multiple perspectives of policy makers on societal problems: Technical, Organizational and Personal/Political (T+O+P). The information needs of policy makers are not only problem-oriented (the T perspective) but also actor-oriented (the O and P perspectives).

A conceptual framework for strategic research will be presented which includes multiple perspectives on socio-spatial developments. Five perspectives for spatial research are distinguished: the performance of policy, societal steering by policy makers, the social construction of policy problems, the institutionalization of policy, and the restructuring of regional development. Each of these perspectives is examined by an actor-oriented approach. The interdisciplinary conceptual framework will be exemplified by research applications in rural regions. Finally, the contribution of the conceptual framework to the 'knowledge household' of policy-making processes will be discussed.

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TITLE **POVERTY AS LACK OF CHOICE AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS MODEL FOR PLANNING THEORY AND PRACTICE.**

ABSTRACT

The eradication of poverty has been one of the main aims of planning throughout its history. Despite the extensive academic debate about poverty and numerous planning initiatives aiming to solve this problem, long-term poverty persist, in both the First and Third World. It has become evident that chronic poverty is a complex, multi-faceted phenomenon and that its root causes are not yet sufficiently understood.

In this paper, poverty is defined as a lack of choice regarding a person's life, family and community. The degree to which a person lacks significant choices regarding his/her own life or lacks the power to implement these choices, indicates his/her degree of poverty. A number of theories form the basis of this model - namely the choice theory of planning, the strategic choice approach, the concept of empowerment and freedom of choice.

Problems of chronic poverty, like apathy, crime and mistrust of authority, are regarded as symptoms of disempowerment, i.e. the inability of the poor to make a difference to their lives. This disempowerment is (at least partly) due to the poor lacking choices which are pivotal to them. The goal of planning should therefore be to increase the range of choices available to poor people. Principles of promotive planning and empowerment - like grassroots involvement in decision-making, capacity building, and mutual learning - are utilized to achieve this goal. Lastly, this paper proposes how to apply the proposed model of poverty in planning theory and practice in order to formulate more effective poverty eradication policies.

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TITLE **STRATEGIC PLANNING IN THE PROGRAM OF STABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTH OF RUSSIA.**

ABSTRACT

Pursuant to the development of relations in the free-market economy, Russia is facing a considerable number of problems that might be solved on the regional level; such as on comprehensive usage of the territory, efficient distribution of labor force, efficient usage of territorial factor in the reproduction process, environmental protection, development of operating and social infrastructures. Undoubtedly, executive bodies should possess and manage relevant materials and financial resources as well as be able to mobilize other business resources located on this territory. However, neither market nor private ownership guarantees automatic high production efficiency. That's why we have developed a system of measures pertaining to the stable development of northern regions in the new-economic setting. It includes three core directions.

1. Enforcement of judicial status and real opportunities for state executive bodies in the Northern regions of Russia.
2. Programs of self-development and those initiating long-term economic growth.
3. Encourcing programs on the Federal level linked with relevant priorities of economic policy of the central government.

Active external economic policy focused on dynamic growth of export and its structural improvement, the use of imports with the purpose of modernization of industrial base of regional economy and satisfaction of population's demand of quality consumer goods as well as attraction of foreign investments should be considered as the significant element of general strategy of the development of Russian northern territories.

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TITLE **CONTROLLING THE RATE OF URBAN GROWTH?
SCARCITY OF SPACE AS A RESULT OF THE GROWING EXPANSION OF URBAN LAND USES
IN THE NETHERLANDS CALLS FOR A MORE ACTIVE ROLE OF SPATIAL PLANNERS AND
THEREFORE A RE-ORIENTATION OF DUTCH SPATIAL PLANNING.**

ABSTRACT

The paper describes the growing concern in the Netherlands regarding the scarcity of land. The enormous amount of land claimed for urban land uses gives rise to conflicts about claims on Dutch land. Although the quantity of land occupied by urban activities is relatively small (15%) and rural land is still abundant, the rate of growth of urban land-uses is a cause for concern for many people. What is especially striking are the regional differences in the amount of urban land use. Especially in the West, in parts of the so-called Randstad, the urbanisation-ratio is nearly 40%. It is not only the growing occupation of land by urban functions but also its impact by way of growing damage to open areas, the decline of natural areas etc. Large 'empty' open areas are becoming more and more rare as a result of severance by new infrastructure works.

Obviously the 'classical' way of spatial planning in the Netherlands, which has a tendency to be quite reticent, has not been able to steer urban development in a more efficient and sparing way. It seems that spatial planners wait till conflicting claims arise that subsequently have to be weighed and addressed. What is lacking is a vision on how the supply of land can and should be used in a more economical way, at least be guarded in a more active way. This asks for a re-orientation of the way the Dutch conduct their spatial planning.

In the paper I want to make clear to what extent urban land uses have occupied the Dutch land in the last 50 years. Furthermore I will describe how current claims in recent policy documents do not show a reduction in the growth in urban land claims and therefore how planners are failing to steer urban development in a more economical or sparing way. This should motivate planners in re-thinking the way spatial planning is done. I make suggestions about what this would entail.

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EDUCATING PLANNING PROFESSIONALS IN SOUTH AFRICA: SHARING KNOWLEDGE WITH EUROPE.

ABSTRACT

After many years of isolation, South Africa's period of Reconstruction poses new challenges for the education of urban and regional planners, as well as opportunities to share and transfer knowledge. There is a serious imbalance between needs like shelter and education and Resources, which require careful redistribution. While a major task is uprooting poverty, the needs of higher education should be addressed afresh.

Education opportunities need to be created for all people and races, apart from their education level, so that under-represented groups can also enter planning. The buzz words are "bridging mechanisms or catch-up programmes" so that planning can be directly promoted at disadvantages schools, and the idea of "barefoot planners as change agents" could be perfected. Then there is the related problem of how, when and where planners-in-training will obtain their practical experience. Internships are almost non-existent in South Africa, and much more creative training and social response is required from the public and private sectors. May be vested interests (like professions) will resist, or middle-class "bosses" may object, but there is an urgent need to educate community-based, middle-management planners. "Lifelong learning and mutual interaction" are education philosophies which will now be emphasized. Besides our traditional course offerings, we are seeing more part-time, mid-career courses and continuing education for planners. Rather than cramming the curriculum with "value free" technical skills, perhaps more attention could be paid to Sensitivity and Ethical training. At first, the teaching of Theory may suffer, but there is another urgent need, namely to improve Conflict resolution, Attitudes and Communication skills among out "middle-class" planners.

Well-known methods of practical training such as workshops, studio, site visits and simulation, could be enriched by co-operative research and exchange of students and staff, like your Erasmus programme. For example, in the Kalahari we have taken students on "living-in" projects with poor communities. The purpose of this research was to experience a different culture and values in a harsh environment, and thus challenge our safe and traditional modes of education and thinking. In a "rainbow" nation, which is multi-cultural and multi-lingual, planning education implies enrichment.

The author will emphasize shared educational problems under the motto:

“Think globally, act locally”. He will draw on some 40 years of teaching and research in South Africa, Australia and North America.



Stichting NIPOS, Nijmeegs Instituut voor Planologie en Omgevingskunde

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Planning

XI AESOP Congress
28-31 May 1997
University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands

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Printed by Mediagroep KUN/AZN

