



AESOP/Socrates Thematic Network Project
"Improving Planning Education in Europe"

Working Group on Planning Research

Planning Research in Europe

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PRESENTATION

The Working Group on Planning Research

The Working Group (WG) on Planning Research was established in September 1997 as one of the three groups created in the framework of the AESOP/Socrates Thematic Network "Improving Planning Education in Europe", co-financed by the European Commission, DG XXII.

The coordination of the WG has been entrusted to Alessandro Balducci, professor at the Dipartimento di Architettura e Pianificazione, Politecnico di Milano, assisted by Enrico Gualini. The secretariat of the WG has been sited at the Dipartimento di Architettura e Pianificazione, Politecnico di Milano.

The WG on planning research has conducted its activity during the three years in a networking mode among the contributors (listed in the Acknowledgements) as well as through the following coordination and discussion meetings:

- first working group meeting, held on March 12, 1998, at the Dipartimento Interateneo Territorio, Politecnico di Torino, Turin (Italy)
- second working group meeting, held on July 22, 1998 in the framework of the XII AESOP Congress in Aveiro (Portugal)
- third working group meeting, held on July 10, 1999 in the framework of the XIII AESOP Congress in Bergen (Norway)
- TNP peer review meeting, held on April 4, 2000 at the Dipartimento di Scienze del Territorio, Politecnico di Milano, Milan (Italy)
- fourth working group meeting, held on July 19, 2000 in the framework of the XIV AESOP Congress in Brno (Czech Republik).

The aims of the activity of the Working Group on Planning Research

The subject of the sub-project on Planning Research in the framework of the AESOP/Socrates TNP "Improving Planning Education in Europe" has been identified by AESOP as a comparative survey on academic research projects bearing a European interest, with a focus on three thematic areas particularly relevant in a perspective of European integration:

- regions and trans-border cooperation at a regional level
- planning for environmental protection and sustainable development
- mobility and communications through trans-national networks.

The first phase of activity: the conduct of national surveys on planning research

The agenda of the WG on Planning Research's activity has been primarily structured around the conduct of surveys and discussions focussing on context-related and methodological aspects that may be relevant in defining research perspectives of European interest. This means, first of all, putting the above mentioned substantive issues in the context of changing patterns of demand and supply of knowledge which are affecting research activity, i.e. intersecting:

- an inquiry into the features and on the changing perspectives of the institutional system and of the market of planning research
- an inquiry into the changing features of research programmes as a response to new needs for knowledge and action related to perspectives of European integration and on the development of trans-national trends and policy approaches in territorial issues.

The first task accomplished by the WG on Planning Research has been a discussion on the usefulness and the meaning of research criteria.

To this basic focus on areas of research, some adjoint criteria have to be defined in order to effectively frame the issue of the "European interest" of our initiative and its comparative aims. In our view, these criteria depend on three main reflections:

- the need to discuss these thematic areas themselves and to understand the relevance and meaning of single contributions to them in the context of specific research traditions

- an interest in pursuing comparative criteria that may allow our initiative to overcome a contingent dimension and the limits of a one-time survey and to become a framework for further monitoring and evaluation of research policies and practices relevant in a European perspective
- an interest in keeping attention to aspects of the relationships between planning research, education, and practice, and to the patterns of research organization as a key to their improvement.

These considerations call for a further set of selection criteria, as well as for intersections between them, in order to achieve both an effective and useful comparative framework.

The *first set* of criteria refers to the contextualisation of research programmes relative to specific frameworks of research. The aspects to be focussed on in this perspective refer to the nature of definition of the programmes in their institutional framework of research and to their linkage to features or priorities of European or national research policy. These aspects may be identified with several features and with their translation into specific research contexts, such as (hypothetically):

- definitions of national and/or trans-national interest
- cooperative features
- networking features
- linkage to European research and/or funding programmes.

The *second set* of criteria refers to trans-sectoral, methodological and/or analytical features of research programmes which substantively contributing to a European perspective in planning research. These aspects may be recognised in the nature of representations, problems, policy options taken as subjects of research, such as (hypothetically):

- a national and/or trans-national territorial extension;
- a reference to comparative definitions of territorial entities at a European level;
- a reference to trans-border implication of research issues.

Accordingly, two stages of activity have been defined:

- a *preliminary report on the institutional and organizational features of research in planning*. The main aim of this report should be to help framing comparative criteria referring to research contexts; it should be therefore stressed that it is *not* meant to be an original research product, and may rather benefit in most cases from previous knowledge and existing reports, the main task of the group's member being that of reporting in order to gain stuff for plenary discussions on our initiative's specific aims
- a *survey on research programs* eligible for further examination as subjects of comparison. The main aim is to provide a viable pre-selection of programmes on a nations' basis based on research contents, thus substantially pre-defining the range of research items of each group member's contribution, and at the same time constituting a first occasion for probing the usefulness of criteria defined in relationship to the analysis of research contexts.

It was agreed within the WG on Planning Research that country reports on the system of research should bear a basic informative meaning (through the provision of data sources and addresses for the access to informations and funding resources) as well as raise relevant strategic questions to be pursued in a further stage of research. On the other hand, reports have been intended to be flexible products, offering informative and interpretive data (basic reports) as well as developing messages amenable to be effectively disseminated (executive summaries, abstracts, comparative schemes).

Reports have consistently pursued the stance adopted by our working group, focussing on academic research, by addressing the role and position of universities in the system as well as related perspectives and dilemmas; they thus helped in addressing the "larger view" of the AESOP initiative, and in framing the criteria for the phase of assessment, dissemination and proposal.

The second phase of activity: assessment, dissemination, and formulation of proposals

The conclusion of the activity of surveying planning research in European countries has contributed in framing the questions to be addressed in the dissemination and proposal, focussing on the development of a possible strategy for planning research related to issue areas of critical concern in the perspective of European integration.

The activity of the WG on Planning Research in the subsequent phase has been based on a critical assessment of findings from the national surveys on planning research contributed by its members.

The overall aim has been to frame discussions on the influence that planning research and its actual evolution in focus and organisation may prospectively exert on planning education, and to evaluate the lessons to be drawn for improving educational programmes and for cross-fertilising research, profession, and education, which is the main objective of the dissemination phase of our TNP.

This evaluation has been addressed in a two-step procedure:

- first, the Working Group coordinator has assessed findings and has prepared a position paper as a basis for the dissemination of results and for internal discussion
- second, the position paper has been circulated among the Working Group members for review and discussion, and subsequently elaborated into a final report containing proposals for a strategy on planning research contributing to the overall aim of improving planning education.

Structure of the report

In the following, the result of the activity of the WG on Planning Research is presented. In doing this, the choice has been made to put the result of the final phase on the forefront, i.e. to stress the results of the phase of assessment and of the formulation of proposals to be addressed in dissemination and in further initiatives following up the activity of the TNP.

Part I of the report presents therefore a critical-interpretive evaluation of the state-of-the art of planning research in Europe. Such reflections are based on the results of the conduct of national surveys, but do not intend to be a substitute to their findings: they rather represent a necessary - albeit often quite problematic - attempt in generalisation which may be useful in fostering discussions and in raising proposals on a possible dissemination as well as action strategy aiming at acting on European planning research in a perspective of improving planning education.

Part II presents an attempt in formulation of a strategy for improving information, communication and mutual learning in the field of European planning research and for establishing a stronger ability to interact in the institutional arenas that affect the prospects of planning research in the framework of European integration.

Part III finally presents national surveys on planning research as an appendix to which the reader may make reference for full details and data on the research systems and programmes discussed.

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PART I
Planning research in European countries: A critical summary

Introduction

The following reflections represent an attempt in critically framing the issues emerging from the activity conducted by the WG on Planning Research in the last three years. They are mainly directed towards defining a possible strategic focus for the promotion of initiatives for improving the link between planning education and research and planning practice. Their aim is therefore projected towards a follow-up of the activity of the TNP, and deals with the empirical background collected through our surveys as a "material" for elaborating a proposal.

The chapter is structured as follows. A critical summary-review of our surveys on planning research is presented which is articulated into three blocks of questions:

1. how far is planning research identifiable as a field of research as such?
2. what is there in common today in the context for planning research in Europe?
3. what are the new issues for research? and which research is actually being conducted?

The attempt to answer these questions addresses in a critical way the main aims of the activity of the WG on Planning Research, and is intermeshed with brief summaries of the results of our surveys.¹

The discussion thus structured aims at identifying the elements of a possible strategic response to the developments and to the strengths and weaknesses of planning research in Europe in a perspective of improving planning education, which is the subject of Part III.

1. Planning research in Europe: how far is it identifiable as a trans-national research field?

Introduction

Addressing the issue of the disciplinary identity of planning - or, in other terms, of the institutionalisation of planning education - is key to addressing the question of the linkage between planning research (its subjects, strategies, actors) and academic institutions and, accordingly, to approaching the issues of a possible linkage with the aim of improving planning education.

This section of our review therefore focuses on the following question:

- how far is planning research identifiable as a field of research as such, and how far does this affect a perspective of trans-national communication and exchange?

The question will be addressed through three relevant dimensions, stressing:

- a. disciplinary issues
- b. institutional issues
- c. issues of research strategy formulation.

a. Disciplinary issues: planning research and planning traditions

Despite the growing trans-national diffusion of research issues, as we shall see, planning research still faces several constraints to the exchange of experiences and, the more so, to the definition of a possible common strategy. This assertion may sound paradoxical in a time which

¹ The following interpretative summary of findings represents an exercise conducted by the Working Group coordinator and assistant upon discussions with the Working Group members, and is highly reliant on the contents of national surveys on planning research (see Appendix) conducted by the Working Group members (see Acknowledgments). The authors strongly advise the readers to make reference to the national surveys for full details. Responsibility for any faults in this summary are of the Working Group coordinator and assistant.

is probably experiencing the highest level of diffusion of knowledge across country boundaries ever realised. It is not, however, if we consider the increasing requirements of processes of trans-national integration. For the sake of a critical generalisation, the reasons for these constraints may be identified in factors of a disciplinary, an institutional, and a policy-strategic nature.

At the disciplinary level, significant differences still emerge in the way planning as a profession and, accordingly, as an educational and research field is acknowledged and institutionalised.

Clearly, Europe is still characterised by quite distinct, albeit progressively blurring, "traditions" or paradigms of planning (the "regional economic planning" approach identifiable with the French *aménagement du territoire*, the comprehensive-integrated model of Germanic tradition, the land-use regulation of Anglo-Saxon tradition and the tradition of urbanism typical of southern-European countries: CEC 1997a). These differences are strongly reflected in the features of the institutionalisation of the planning discipline in the professional and in the educational system.

Beyond a classical question of inter-disciplinarity and of cultural diversity, these aspects, as our surveys show, strongly affect the ability of academic institutions to frame the agenda of planning research. Where a recognisable disciplinary identity of the planning profession is lacking, this condition is mostly reflected in a weaker structuration of both education and research and/or in a higher degree of fragmentation of the academic sector, both aspects which render the task of formulating policy advice and exerting strategic influence more difficult.

A consequence of the situation sketched in our overview -as might be usefully underlined - is the condition of high fragmentation which characterises the field of planning research in many national situations. A further consequence of the cultural focus of national planning traditions is however also the distinctive thematic or methodical focus which is often recognisable in national research programmes, an aspect which calls for enhanced abilities in translation in order to unfold commonalities and potentials for cross-boundary learning.

regional economic planning (French 'aménagement du territoire' tradition)	France (Portugal)
comprehensive-integrated planning: - region-centred ('federalist' tradition)	(Belgium) Austria Germany Switzerland
- locality-centred ('municipalist' tradition)	Denmark (Ireland) Netherlands Norway Sweden
land-use management planning (British tradition)	UK (Belgium) (Ireland)
'urbanism' (southern/Mediterranean tradition)	Greece Italy (Portugal) Spain
eastern 'transitional' systems	Bulgaria Poland

Traditions of spatial planning in European countries
source: own construct based on: CEC (1997a)

Planning is not a distinct and easily identified domain of research in most European countries. In *France* only a few schools of planning and research entities of "planning" as such are identifiable. For the sake of this report, planning has been thus inquired into as a combination between the two traditions of planning recognisable in France, i.e. the tradition of "aménagement" and of "urbanisme".

A similar situation is given in *Belgium*, partly due to a common educational heritage. Formal planning education is partly embedded within universities and partly within schools of the "école des beaux arts" kind. All formal planning education however is of a post-graduate type.

Of the specialised planning institutes several used to be interfaculty but nowadays most are part of one faculty. Three main approaches of planning can be distinguished:

- within the engineering faculties (applied sciences) the architectural, urban design aspect (urban project)
- within the faculties of sciences, the social and economic geography
- the faculties of social sciences (*sciences humaines*) provide a more sociological and economical approach (urban problems, local and regional development).

Planning education is well established in countries of "Germanic" planning tradition, and is characterised by rather strong multidisciplinary integration within universities, accordingly to the comprehensive character of the planning system. The system of higher education in *Germany*, for instance, offer diplomas in *Raumplanung* at universities (Dortmund, Berlin, Kaiserslautern, Oldenburg, Kassel, Hamburg-Harburg).

Planning education in the *Netherlands* is characterised by a distinction between the discipline of (regulatory) spatial planning known as *planologie* - related to the highly institutionalised system of spatial planning - and planning disciplines (and related degrees) taught at faculties of social, political and behavioural sciences, whereby a tendency towards a merging (particularly of the former with departments of geography) has been pursued since the 1990s.

The well-established educational system in planning in the *United Kingdom* (with its twenty Royal Town Planning Institute recognised planning departments) has also undergone significant changes over the last two decades, as the British university sector overall. The shifts that have been of most significance to planning research have been the merger of the binary divide between Polytechnics and Universities into one sector funded by the Higher Education Funding Council; the dramatic growth in student numbers and courses offering planning without a concomitant increase in funding; and the development of a Research Assessment Exercise which allocates funding according to individual departments' research performance. The latter is of great importance - as we shall see in more detail below - in defining the nature of research conducted at planning schools and its relationships with education.

Despite a strong tradition in spatial planning (and most in notably physical planning), even Nordic countries do not present a clear-cut situation in the institutionalisation of planning education.

Planning in *Finland* is not recognised as an independent academic discipline. Therefore in Finnish universities there are neither planning schools nor a planner's degree. As a significant appendix to this, neither pure planning research institutes exist. Planning research is part of multidisciplinary work, done at research institutes mostly sited within universities.

Similarly, in *Norway* there is neither distinct planning education nor a degree in planning. Most planners have a more discipline-oriented degree in architecture, engineering, economics, geography or the social sciences. However, all four universities of the country (Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø) and several of the colleges offer planning courses, and they also more or less have some planning related research.

Mediterranean countries attached by the tradition of "urbanism" present in general a similar pattern of institutionalisation of planning education, dominated by engineering and architectural disciplines. Significant developments have occurred however in the 1990s.

Italy is a paradigmatic example of a country both dominated by a disciplinary tradition of "urbanism" and by a low level of institutionalisation of planning education as well as of the planning profession, which is however undergoing significant changes since the 1990s. On the one hand, the traditional strong rooting of urban planning in academic departments has undergone a strong tendency towards differentiation and integration of multidisciplinary approaches towards a more comprehensive tradition of spatial planning. On the other hand, a progressive institutionalisation of academic degrees in planning, with the recent establishment of diplomas (now available at the IUAV in Venice, at the Milan

Polytechnic, at the University of Reggio Calabria) and masters (in most established faculties of architecture) - somehow detaching from the tradition of architectural schools - has been paralleled by an albeit yet uncompleted path towards formal acknowledgement of the planning profession, as well as by a growing social recognition of its multifaceted profile as an agent of development policies, as a designer and mediator of planning processes, as a consultant of increasingly private-sector led or partnership based initiatives

Planning is not still an independent discipline in *Spain*. Planning as a discipline however has known a considerable development, particularly since the constitution of democratic local councils in 1979, leading to the establishment of a sound legal, professional and technical background. Nevertheless, planning education as well as the planning profession is led by architects and by an architectural tradition, since schools of architecture are the only entities issuing degrees in Planning. However other professions like lawyers or geographers are extending their influence on planning-related activities.

Planning in *Greece* has been taught until recently mainly in engineering universities and schools, i.e. in the National Technical University of Athens and in the Polytechnic School of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, particularly in their respective Faculties of Architecture. As in Italy and Spain, planning departments and related research activities are traditionally present in many other schools and faculties, most notably of architecture. Nevertheless, during the 1990s new faculties have created which focus directly on the field of spatial planning in terms of both teaching and research, among them the Faculty of Spatial Planning and Regional Development of the University of Thessaly in Volos, and the Faculty of Geography of the University of the Aegean in Lesvos.

The absence of independent faculties awarding degrees in planning and of postgraduate education has determined the fact that professional planning has been traditionally - and still is - undertaken mainly by planners holding postgraduate degrees from foreign (mainly European) universities or by architects with experience of planning work. It is not surprising therefore that the Faculties of Architecture of NTUA and AUT were the first to develop research activities in the field of urban and regional planning, in their Departments of Urban and Regional Planning.

Eastern "transitional" countries present a complex situation defined by a combination between the process of reframing planning rationales and institutions, a high disciplinary fragmentation, and a low institutionalisation of the planning profession.

Bulgaria stands as a paradigmatic example of this situation. Planning is not a separate, recognised profession in Bulgaria yet. Planning is a part of the architectural education in the form of three semesters specialisation in the only school of architecture in the country at the University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy. The specialisation covers three main areas - Regional, Urban and Landscape planning. The only full time planning programme is at the University of Economics in Varna, which is an economic oriented regional scale programme. There are separate planning courses in the University of National and World Economics in Sofia as a part of Regional economics curriculum and in Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski" as part of the geographic programmes. According to this educational profile, planning professionals and practitioners are mainly economists, geographers and architects with some kind of planning specialisation.

b. Institutional issues: planning research and national research systems

At the level of research institutions, the above mentioned aspects are mirrored in terms of a highly diverse and often lacking focus on planning research in the framework of national research policies.

The considerations presented are the expression of a growing similarity of *context conditions for planning research* but, at the same time, also of significant cross-country differences in attitudes and performance in coping with them.

Planning research throughout Europe (and, certainly, in the framework of European research policy schemes) is increasingly being redefined as belonging to a complex cooperative-competitive environment, with various consequences on the definition of its thematic focus.

As a general condition, *financing* of research tends to become more and more important and complex. A common shift is recognisable throughout European research contexts from a type of

research centralised modes of financing, regulated by governmental authorities and basically responding to distributive rationales, towards the development of types of research which are financed in a much more decentralised, selective, and competitive way, and which is much more directly targeted to policy objectives.

Three main kinds of phenomena may be recognised in this common tendency:

- phenomena regarding the rationales and management of governmental *funding directed to universities and academic research centres* (reduction of direct public money flows for research done within universities; diffusion of principles of market-based management autonomy; shifts towards research programs targeted at objectives of strategic national relevance)
- phenomena regarding *funding from research agencies*; competitive modes of commissioning and assignment, like tendering, bidding, shortlisting and the like, develop a competitive research environment, enhancing cooperative frameworks of cooperation between academic and non-academic actors of research;
- phenomena regarding funding of *ad hoc research*: the strategic dimension of research is contributing to the growing importance of ad hoc forms of research commissioning and conduct at all levels of research policies and markets, and even at the national/supra-national.

As sources of demand and forms of supply tend to become more complex and to force the field of planning research to articulate in terms both of procedures and contents, *fragmentation* emerges as condition common to most national contexts.

First, the field of research tends to spread throughout fragmented modes of demand and supply, which tends to be reflected in a *fragmentation of issues and approaches*. Paradoxically, this seems to contrast with the emergence of common research needs, and may be seen as a sign of a mismatch between the development of research and its framework of institutional relationships. As a consequence, scientific and cultural communication and exchange as well the development of institutional learning are hindered. Second, the growing reliance on policy-oriented and market-based commissioning of research may often determine an over-emphasis on targeting of results which, as a by product, may even contrast with perspectives of multi- and trans-disciplinarity. Moreover, as has been sometimes underlined, such trends may raise concern on the ability of the research community to protect the aim of cultural and scientific *autonomy of research* from the pressures of a progressive functionalisation and "customisation" of its results.

In general, these developments highlight the importance of *planning research institutions and coalitions*, as universities and academic communities, in shaping research policies. In fact, besides radical transformations in their role and position in the field of research, planning schools are still important actors for agenda-setting and priority definition in planning research; where national educational systems do not present autonomous planning degrees and academic research institutions, the whole field of planning research apparently suffers from a lack of cultural leadership and institutional robustness.

c. Strategic issues: planning research and research policy

At the level of strategy formulation, highly diverse situations may also still be found in the member states in terms of the presence and efficacy of national planning authorities or advisors, as the institutional actors for a national strategy in spatial development issues.

This aspect, which is also clearly mirrored by the well-known disparity of the member states positions, commitments and abilities displayed during the process for the development of the ESDP, has a strong connection with the above mentioned question regarding the presence of a recognisable research strategy. The lack of research strategy in the field of planning related-issues which is frequently found in European countries is a counterpart of a lack of a recognisable policy focus on the European dimension of planning. It may be furthermore seen as a factor constraining inter-institutional and inter-organisational dialogue within national

contexts, as is shown by the parallelism often occurring between a lack in national research focus in planning and the lack in national spatial planning strategies and by the difficulties this implies, for instance, for academic institutions in playing an effective role in contributing to the definition of policy agendas. A consequence may be seen in the disparities which emerge in the abilities for inter-organisational and inter-institutional cooperation within the planning research field as well as for effective advice in planning related areas of policy-making.

	mostly undertaken by national government	mostly undertaken by regional government	mostly undertaken by provincial government or regional groupings of local authorities
widely used	Luxembourg	Austria Belgium Germany	Denmark Finland Netherlands Sweden ¹ UK ²
not fully implemented	Greece	France Ireland Italy Portugal Spain	
¹ The county administrative board ² Final publication and content is the responsibility of central government			

Approaches to strategic planning in EU countries

source: CEC (1997a), p. 58

type of instruments	national perspectives or plans ¹	general policy guidance	sectoral or issue based guidance	no national instruments
purpose	set out the broad pattern of spatial development	set out general policies to apply across the country	set out policy (which may be spatially specific) for particular topics such as infrastructure	
member states	Austria Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Ireland Netherlands	Austria Denmark Germany Italy Luxembourg Sweden UK	Austria Denmark Finland France Germany Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Portugal Spain Sweden UK	Belgium
¹ National perspectives may be part of an economic planning or regional policy document, and considerable variation in the depth of analysis in these documents is evident.				

National spatial planning instruments in EU countries

source: CEC (1997a), p. 55

Only in a few European countries a distinctive institutional setting is recognisable focussing on the aims of planning research. This is mainly connected to the presence of strategic institutions devoted to research, information management and coordination of initiatives in the field of planning (the DATAR in France, the BBR in Germany, the RPD in the Netherlands) attached to the structure of governmental bodies responsible for planning according to the respective planning system and tradition. The establishment of such institutions is in part the result - and today a major factor of promotion - of a greater awareness of the influence of the process of European integration on national spatial planning concepts and strategies. The relevance of such institutions is apparent in the strict linkage they establish between policy-making, research and the support of innovative and experimental approaches.

Planning research in *France* is essentially done by the public sector. A myriad of public authorities intervene in that field but convergence between research programs is lacking. Planning research (despite the presence of important institutions like the DATAR) appears thus to be fragmented in terms of both topics and funding, showing a distinctive lack of comprehensiveness.

Planning research is mainly done in research laboratories in direct or indirect relation with the National Scientific Research Centre (CNRS). Universities do very few research on their own. The consequence is a complex and uneasily understandable system on the side of the funding authorities as well as on the side of those who do research.

The main actors of the system are public corporations called *Etablissements Publics à caractère Scientifique et Technologique* (EPST) (Public corporations of a scientific and technological character) or *Etablissements Publics à caractère Scientifique, Educatif et Culturel* (EPSEC) (Public Corporations of a scientific, educational and cultural character). The system is made complex by the double role of some of them (like the Scientific National Research Centre - CNRS) as actors both funding and doing research on their own.

EPST or EPSEC are public corporations depending on various national ministries. Each of them have an autonomous budget, their own staff (with their own system of remuneration, their own status, hierarchy), their own policies and a specific role in doing research. It is difficult to know the exact number of EPST or EPSEC in France. The Ministry of research has about 20 of them in all fields of research but almost all ministries have several EPST. However, in the domain of planning, only a few research labs exist, are generally linked to the CNRS or universities.

Within CNRS, planning research is defined by the Direction of Human and Social Sciences and more specifically by its Commission 39 called "Spaces, Territories and Societies", although - since planning is not a discipline in itself - other commissions may intervene.

Several ministries are involved in planning research, most notably the Ministry of Public Works (one of the most important in terms of budget and responsibilities, dealing with transportation, housing, territorial planning, urban services and infrastructure) and the Ministry of Environment and Territorial planning. Further ministries involved in planning research are the Ministry of Social Affairs (notably because it is in charge of the Policy for Cities) and the Ministry of Economy.

The Ministry of Environment is active in planning research through the National and Regional Planning Agency, DATAR (*Délégation à l'Aménagement du Territoire et à l'Action Régionale*). Since 1991, the DATAR has been active in Planning Research through the funding of doctoral research and the development of working groups on the future of the French territory through which research projects have been financed. Actually the working groups are as follows:

- regional policy of the EU and territorial planning
- European model of urban development
- agriculture and territories in France and in Europe
- organisation of the national State and territorial planning
- new economic geography of Europe
- dynamisation of employment by the territory: the territory as a productive organisation
- transportation networks and territories.

In terms of their involvement in planning research, local governments in France are new actors because they have been involved in the domain of research only since the Decentralisation laws in the early 1980s. In terms of planning research per-se, regions are by far the most significant local government level. Their involvement in research is done through the elaboration and the funding of research programs. The significance of the regional participation is however more symbolic than practical since the importance of their budget devoted to planning research is small.

Belgium has evolved from a tight central state with three levels of government (national, provincial and local) towards a federal form of government in which Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia all have considerable autonomy. Spatial planning as well as a number of regional aspects of economic policy became regionalised matters. This means that these matters became the exclusive responsibility of the three regions provisionally within the frame of the national legislation. Planning research is thus organised along the lines of the federal structure and few strictly national research programmes related

to spatial planning remain.

Among these, the most important are those promoted by the National Fund for Scientific Research. The budgets are assigned according to criteria of excellence and decided upon in expert commissions. None of these commissions however is specifically about planning or development: planning research proposals are assessed as part of different disciplines (e.g. geography and geology, social and political sciences, economic sciences). In the nine "contact groups" where much of the preliminary co-ordination is done, none is about spatial organisation (or about environmental sciences for that matter). This is clearly a major problem for planning research since projects and proposals are judged upon from the point of view of different disciplines but never from a point of view spatial planning as such. The Federal Government furthermore is a partner in international research programs (such as ESRF/CERN/ESO) as these are outside the regional competencies.

Public authorities on federal and regional level organise public tenders for plans and policy related research projects; often a negotiated procedures are used. The same is true for municipalities and cities. The majority of these tenders are implementation or realisation oriented studies and the research part is limited to surveys and (often summary) analysis; the design part and procedural aspects dominate.

As has been pointed out, planning research is growing in the federal entities according to the decentralisation of competencies. So for instance the Walloon Region, according to the need for (at least some) stability of research activity, has established a Permanent Conference on Territorial Development which will guide and control planning research done by the three main French-speaking universities in Belgium.

Research in planning is mainly linked to the planning institutes within the universities. Most universities have developed ways to operate on the open market: semi-independent services or units can conclude contracts. The following groups are specifically working the planning field:

- GUIDE in Brussels (ULB)
- LEPUR in Liège (Ulg)
- CREAT in Louvain-la-Neuve (UCL)
- Seminarie voor Survey en Ruimtelijke Planning (Universiteit Gent)
- Planning en Ontwikkeling (Universiteit Leuven)

The situation in *Germany* is distinctive of a robust institutional setting, related to the federal division of competencies in planning. Para-governmental bodies devoted to spatial planning - although independent from the system of research promotion and funding - play an important role in defining "frames of reference" (*Leitbilder*) for federal policy-making and in setting priorities for planning practice and research. The Conference of the Ministries of Spatial Planning (a consultative body of the *Länder* governments with co-decision authority in matters of joint state-federal planning competencies) and the *Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung* - ARL (an advisory body of the federal government) have assumed a significant role in fostering new directions in planning policy, particularly in the framework of the definition of a federal spatial development strategy concurring to the process leading to the formulation of the ESDP during the 1990s.

The federal government is supported in its policy-making tasks by the *Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung* (BBR), an institution tied to the Federal Ministry of Transportation, Construction and Housing. Besides its tasks as a consultancy for bodies of the central and peripheral administration, the BBR is entrusted with the conception, monitoring and support of most of the experimental urban and regional planning programmes launched by the federal government in the 1990s, which mostly combine aspects of research- and action-orientation as conditions for initiating innovative approaches. Most *Länder* have furthermore established own research institutes devoted to urban and regional planning (an example is the *Institut für Landes- und Stadtentwicklungsforschung* - ILS in Northrhine-Westphalia) supporting governmental decision-making and the conduct of innovative and experimental policy initiatives, as well as directly involved in conducting and assessing planning research in the framework of partnership-based and co-funded programmes.

In *Switzerland*, on the contrary, there is no centralised management of planning research. The country is characterised by a high rate of private sector funded research (over 80%). The Swiss scientific system in its entirety reflects the culture and political tradition of the country. Switzerland is characterised by a federal state organisation with a clear division of responsibilities. Planning authority lies mainly in the hand of the cantons (provinces). Currently the Swiss government and administration is on the way to reform the whole institutional system. Therefore, it's difficult to speak about a coherent Swiss research policy even though there is a national science strategy.

Thus, the structures of the scientific policy are also based on certain fundamentals which are characteristic of Switzerland. These include:

- federalism (State /cantonal), particularly in the university sector
- the division of education and science into different departments
- the existence of very distinctive vertical structures within individual departments.

Financing for planning research within Swiss universities comes from many different sources:

- funds for researchers under the supervision of an ordinary professor (mainly for the technical universities such as ETH Zürich and EPF Lausanne)
- research funds which are determined for an institute's use
- research funds which are granted by the ETH Zurich, the EPF Lausanne or the ETH board to specific researchers
- research money which is granted by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF); (Swiss Priority Programmes, National Research Programme)
- research supported by different Federal Offices (i.e. Federal Department for the Environment, Forestry and Agriculture; Federal Department for spatial Planning; Swiss Development Agency etc.)
- research supported by cantons and cities
- various research commissions.

Relevant for planning research are mainly financial resources from the technical universities, from the National Research Programmes, the Swiss Priority Programmes and European Research Programmes.

For financing Planning Research one of the most important foundations is the Swiss National Science Foundation, founded in 1952 as a private institution for the purpose of promoting scientific research in Switzerland. It is the Swiss Government's most important instrument for promoting and supporting scientific research, in particular pure research.

The Swiss National Science Foundation's special promotional activities involve National Research Programmes, which concentrate on application oriented research to solve present-day problems in the national interest.

Funding for ad-hoc planning research also comes from cantons and cities. This research is mainly application-oriented and has generally the purpose of inquiring into concrete problems of local governments.

Financing for research in universities in the *Netherlands* comes from one of three separate channels, the so-called first-, second-, and third "money-flows". First money-flow funds are funds proportional to the number of students, directly transferred by government (in particular, the Ministry of Education, Cultural Affairs & Science, OCW) to the universities and allocated autonomously by the latter. Second money-flow funds are government funds competitively allocated by NWO, the Dutch equivalent to national science councils, to bidding research projects or programmes. Third money-flow funds are funds generated by ad-hoc research contracts with organisations in the public or private sectors. In this third area universities compete directly with other research suppliers. At present, an important trend is a shift from first- to second- and third flow-type financing.

In first money flow research commissioning is by project or programme (i.e. a connected number of projects), with currently a shift towards programme. Research is commissioned by universities, programmes and projects are selected through internal. Governmental departments can exercise some influence through the appointments and financing and by stressing particular selection criteria. Implementation of first money flow research is at present entirely in the hand of universities.

Second money flow research is also in principle commissioned by programme or project, but with currently a marked shift towards the financing of programmes on one side and individual scholarships on the other. NWO (the national research council) selects the projects or programmes to be financed amongst competitive applications. Governmental bodies (ministries as VROM but especially OCW) can exert considerable indirect influence on choices.

Third money flow research is a rapidly expanding and diversifying field where universities are just a supplier of research among many others. Commissioning can be structural (financing of a research-unit), by programme, but is especially by project. The group of potential commissioners of third money flow planning research is large and heterogeneous. In the planning field it includes different ministries: VROM (the Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment), and particularly the RPD (the National Planning Agency), VW (the Ministry of Transport and Public Works), EZ (the Ministry of Economic Affairs), LNV (the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries). It also includes the provinces and the municipalities.

Research schools are possibly the most important innovation in the organisation of research within universities in the *Netherlands*. Their overall goal is to strengthen the position of universities in general and of scientific research in particular in Dutch society. They are characteristically theme-based, multi-disciplinary, inter-university and inter-faculty organisations. Their specific objectives are the joint training of young researchers (PhD students and post-docs), preserving and improving the quality of research (for instance by promoting internationalisation, and increasing impact on society), and developing and implementing common research programmes. The most important research school in the planning field is Nethur (*Netherlands Graduate School of Housing and Urban Research*).

In the *United Kingdom* planning research is strongly government-led, both through the dominance of governmental funding and priority-setting and through the influence of assessment requirements on the

organisation of research within academic research departments.

In response to assessment exercises the organisation of research activities within departments has become more complex and sophisticated. Departments adopt a variety of approaches to the commissioning of research within a context strongly framed by research plans. Each department will be expected to have a research co-ordinator and departmental research committee charged with developing a research plan. Central to this is the building up of research intelligence, contacts and networks to exploit available research opportunities. Specialist research information services have been developed in the UK to service university departments these include specialist web based services (e.g. REFUND) and weekly research intelligence publications.

Among the variety of bodies funding applied research the most significant is the Department of Transport Environment and the Regions (DETR). DETR's research programme is largely driven by the departments policy requirements. DETR sets out an annual statement of the Department forward research programme that is circulated to research councils, local authorities, universities and private firms. The Planning Research Advisory Group advises on research prioritised - membership comprises academics and consultants to provide an input into the programme. To provide a greater role for local authorities and professional planning organisations a consultative user group Planning Research user Panel ensures that user interest are involved in the development an implementation of the programme. The Royal Town Planning Institute has a Research Panel that provides detailed input and discussion into the DETR research programme. The RTPI also funds very small research reviews of issues that cut across the profession's interests.

The Department's planning research is aimed at facilitating sustainable development with particular emphasis on integrated transport, viable urban areas, interaction planning with economy and environment and the development of a more efficient and effective planning system. The Department operates a competitive tendering policy for research. Expressions of interest are used to shortlist applicants who then make full proposals. At the end of each contract an evaluation process assesses how far the research has met its objectives.

In the UK three research councils are relevant to the planning research community: the EPSRC, the NERC and the ESRC. These research councils fund research in two forms: through research programmes oriented around a specific topic, and through a responsive mode application. Although there are no programmes that specifically focus on planning, each research council has run programmes that relate strongly to research themes of central interest to the planning community. These include the EPSRC Sustainable Cities programme, the ESRC Cities and Economic Competitiveness programme and the NERC Urgent programme.

There have been attempts to develop a more interdisciplinary approach to these programmes and the research councils have attempted to develop procedures for funding research that cuts across the traditional disciplinary divides. These efforts have also resulted in strong linkages with research user communities within local authorities including the planning community.

A well established planning consultancy sector has a strong interest in competing for research contracts funded by DETR, local authorities and private companies. Consultancies are likely to specialise in particular types of research and in recent years have developed partnerships with academic departments to compete for DETR funded research.

The most important organisation financing scientific research in *Finland* is the Academy of Finland. Planning research is financed by the Academy under priority research programmes defined by respective technical committees. Research programmes are mostly multidisciplinary in nature, and are carried out through projects selected by the committee in charge.

Besides universities, the institute which has the important role in Finnish planning research is the Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, which is for instance carrying out one of the most interesting projects in planning research financed by the Academy of Finland (see below).

Besides funding its own research programmes, the Academy of Finland works with governmental bodies in order to prioritise sectoral research.

In Finland ministries have a strong position in Finnish society in general, and also in funding sectoral research.

The role of ministries in the public research system is to develop sectoral research supporting societal needs and political decision making, as a strategic resource for the public administration. As such, this kind of research differs substantially from basic research. The State Committee of Sciences and Technology is in charge for monitoring the conduct of sectoral research by different ministries and to coordinate its development as an important component of the public research system. State committee has given some recommendations how to develop the sectoral research.

The Ministry of Environment in particular interest has shown in prioritising and improving planning-related research, establishing several committees for defining and coordinating research in the field.

Applied research in the field of planning is financed basically by municipalities and by organisations of local governments like the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities, the Regional Councils, and the Helsinki Metropolitan Council. Frequently also ad-hoc research is commissioned by

municipalities to universities as well as to private consultancies.

The national system of planning research, within the above described organisation, nevertheless appears to be insufficiently organised in Finland, in apparent connection with the lack of institutionalisation of the system of education of planning.

The absence of planning studies or degree at universities affects the capability of influencing the setting of research priorities.

As a side-result, planning research in universities appears to be weak and disconnected.

In Finnish universities not much basic research is done in the field of spatial planning. The field is rather fragmented and mostly dependent on the initiative and interests of single researchers (postgraduate students working on their PhDs or researchers supported by external funding).

While applied research and ad hoc research are diffuse, and tend to be dependent from demand-set trends, there are no clear responsibility or programmes for developing basic research in spatial planning, nor sufficient dedicated resources.

From these observations, a strong need emerges for an institutionalisation of planning as an academic discipline in Finland. The establishment of planning schools as recognised institutions of planning education is seen as a conditions for enhancing research coordination and for directing financial means to research in the field of spatial planning.

In Norway, aside from universities, public research is mainly financed by two sorts of institutions, the Research Council of Norway, and governmental bodies like the ministries.

The Research Council of Norway has been assigned to serve as Norway's national research strategy advisor. The Council is divided into six divisions. Spatial planning research is placed as a small unit under division "culture and society". A further division (Environment and Development) is indirectly related to planning research.

As a result of a strategy of both the Research Council and the various Ministries public research in Norway is witnessing a concentration within increasingly specific programmes. In a recent document by the Research Council of Norway, the strategy for Norwegian research has been identified with nine special target areas, in which spatial is planning apparently barely represented:

- basic research - a key to the future
- energy and climate research towards the year 2020
- an ocean of opportunities: wealth creation based on marine resources
- food science as part of the international future
- information and communication technology
- "smart" enterprises through research and the development of expertise
- research today, good health tomorrow
- polar research
- public sector revitalisation and improvement.

As much as three-quarters of the Council's budget comes from various Ministries. 50% is allocated to large research programmes and just 10% is available for research generated "from the bottom-up". Just one-fourth of the Council's goes to the research within the universities. And as much as double or almost half of the budget goes to the institute sector, which is very large in Norway.

Norway has a relatively large institute research sector comprising different research foundations doing applied and contract research. The largest one, the SINTEF Group, closely associated with Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NTNU, in Trondheim, counts 1860 people, with a budget of NOK 1.4 billion in 1998. Other large research institutes are Institute of Transport Economics, the Norwegian Centre for Transport Research located in Oslo and Rogaland Research located in Stavanger.

One institute dominates research planning, the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research - NIBR, with a staff of 70 researchers with different disciplinary and professional backgrounds such as social scientists, economists, geographers, anthropologists, architects, landscape architects and civil engineers.

Planning research in Sweden features an institutional pattern dominated by a strong orientation towards applicative purposes and to private sector interests as well as a large share of private-sector funding. This accounts for a weak strategic orientation of research, most notably in the field of spatial planning.

The private sector finances and executes about 2/3 of the total volume research and development in Sweden. A substantial share of the research executed within the public sector is financed by the private sector. Slightly more than 1/5 of the total resources for research is to be found within traditional research institutes, i.e. universities. The remaining part of the research volume is divided between a large number of financiers and executors within the public and private sectors.

Swedish planning research belongs organisationally to what is usually called building-related research. This includes a great variety of actual research. This has some practical implications: it is hard to give a precise picture of the financing and execution of the planning research in Sweden. Planning research

however can be related to the considerable smaller research field building- and housing research. The public sector transfers financial resources to this field through all financial categories: Faculty, general research councils, sector-oriented councils, public administration and foundations. The private sectors share of the financing of building-related research, is approximately equivalent to the private sectors share of the total volume research, that is almost 2/3. The building-related research is mainly financed by real estate agents, construction companies, electrical fitters, sanitary engineers and so forth.

The public means allocated to the building-related research, at the faculty level, is mainly granted to the universities of technology. The domain of housing research is also granted a minor share of the total public resources distributed through the faculty level. The largest institute for housing research in Sweden is the Institute for Housing Research, which is part of the University of Uppsala. This institute is clearly characterised as multidisciplinary and executes primary research within the domain of housing research, but touches upon planning research.

A complement to the public means via the faculty level is grants from the general research councils. Building-related research however, including planning research, is applied and multidisciplinary. Planning research is thus basically unaffected by grants of the general councils, which mainly support basic research. Nevertheless, the means granted by the general councils is increasingly important for financing experimental and innovative research.

The sector-oriented councils are the most important form of public financing of building-related research. The means granted by the sector-oriented councils amount to almost half of the total public financing of building-related research.

The most important funding actor for planning research is the Swedish Council for Building Research, the largest amongst the sector-oriented research councils. Planning research is mainly executed within the settings of the universities of technology.

The second largest group of funding actors of public research is government agencies. This cluster of financiers grants about 1/4 of the total public means transferred to building-related research. Some substantial agencies are the Swedish Board of Housing, Building and Planning, the National Road Office, the National Land Survey of Sweden.

Although things appear to be changing, during the last 15 years planning has not been a relevant issue in the priorities of the national research system in *Spain*. The III National RT&D Plan for 1996-1999, for instance, did not include urban or spatial planning within its priorities. Universities are thus the main entities that have promoted planning research activities.

However, the emergence of some issues of territorial relevance, particularly referred to the environment and to sustainability, have reintroduced the planning question in the agenda of the final draft of the last IV RT&D Plan where a specific sub-area, "Planning and sustainable regional development", has been included.

The assumption of responsibilities in urban and spatial planning by regional governments during the early eighties did not meant - with some exceptions - that they continued former research activities carried out by the central government. Sectoral research is still housed in governmental entities such as ITUR, a department of the Ministry of Transport that has traditionally exerted a big influence in planning research in *Spain*, along other now disappeared body, as the I.E.A.L (*Instituto de Estudios de la Administración Local*).

Portugal has no unified strategy for planning research either, and most of the planning research projects are funded within the general national framework for research funding. However, in 1994 a National Specific Program in Planning was launched and supported by a joint effort of the National Board of Science and Technology (JNICT) and DGOTDU (*Direcção Geral do Ordenamento do Território*) which created a specific line of funding for planning research projects (39 in total). The effort has been important particularly in generating synergies which culminated with a public phased presentation of all of the projects, and may be seen as the hey day of a commitment towards planning research as a national priority.

Research policy in *Italy* is the domain of two major state institutions, MURST (the Ministry of University and Scientific and Technological Research) and CNR (the National Research Council). Among their task is the definition of national research priorities through the promotion of programmes of national relevance (*Programmi di ricerca di rilevante interesse nazionale* by MURST) and of finalised and strategic programmes (*Progetti finalizzati* and *Progetti strategici* by CNR). The opinion is however widely shared that Italian governmental authorities have substantially failed in the last decades in defining a recognisable strategy of research. This is the more true in the area of spatial planning, considered the traditionally subordinated position attributed to spatial planning within broad and sectorally dominated disciplinary groupings for the allocation of funding.

A new dimension of weakness in agenda setting on planning issues at the national level is however represented by the absence of an authority in matters of national planning policy with a significant capability of directing research activity on issues of relevance for *Italy's* contribution to European

policies. This has been particularly evident – at least until recent years – in the weakness of Italian contributions to e.g. the development of the ESDP as well as to the reform of Community urban and regional policies.

On the other hand, Italy - as a "unitary regionalised" state - has a well-established system of regional research institutes, mostly devoted to accompanying local governments in policy-making but also acting as contractors and coordinators of territory-bound research programmes, which play a significant role in defining local agendas.

The governmental department in charge of formulating and implementing national research policy in Greece is the General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GGET), a section of the Ministry of Development, which supervises the activity of research centres such as the National Centre of Social Research, the Centre for Planning and Economic Research, the Centre for Oceanographic Research, and the Centre of Renewable Sources of Energy. The National Research Foundation, which covers a variety of areas, from biology to history, is also supervised by GGET. Certain specialised research institutions, e.g. dealing with agriculture, are the responsibility of the respective sectoral government ministry. This is e.g. the case of the National Foundation for Agricultural Research, an umbrella organisation of several research institutes, which is supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Planning research in Greece is primarily conducted in university departments and laboratories. The Centre of Planning and Economic Research (known in Greece as KEPE) and the National Centre for Social Research (EKKE) are the exceptions, although neither is a typical spatial planning research centre. KEPE's main work in the past has been the formulation of national 5-year plans and regional development plans and research work mainly in development economics. Spatial planning research was produced in a small spatial planning unit, which is no longer operational and it is anticipated that KEPE's work will no longer include research in urban and regional spatial planning. EKKE is active in research on housing, urban development and certain sectoral issues, e.g. tourism.

Projects falling within the broad area of urban and regional analysis and planning are commissioned by various central government departments (e.g. Ministry of Development, Ministry of National Economy, Ministry for Macedonia and Thrace, Ministry for the Aegean etc.), public banks (e.g. Real Estate Bank, Agricultural Bank, Industrial Development Bank), government organisations (e.g. the Public Property Company), regional administrations and local governments. The latter are of particular importance in the field of applied and ad-hoc research. Municipalities, prefectural self-governments and administrative regions often turn to universities for advice and assistance in the preparation of plans, policy documents and other spatial studies.

The Ministry for the Environment, Spatial Planning and Public Works (YPECHODE) is undoubtedly by far the main source of funding of university research in urban and regional planning. YPECHODE finances research either via EU programmes or from national funds, e.g. the public investment programme or the Special Fund for the Implementation of Master and Town Plans (known in Greek as ETERPS).

The Ministry for the Environment has recently undertaken significant steps towards a strategic orientation of planning research, in particular through tenders for specific research projects aimed at assisting the ministry to develop policy in particular areas. This was e.g. the case with a series of research programmes intended to help the ministry develop a national spatial planning perspective.

Besides universities, research in *Bulgaria* is organised on several organisational levels. At the first level are the state scientific institutions - the Bulgarian Academy of Science and the Ministry of Education and Science with its National Science Fund (NSF). The second level is that of sectoral research centres, created as subordinated units of the respective ministries. The third level is that of a growing non-governmental level working in the area of planning and environmental protection. The fourth level covers the individual projects funded by joint programmes and international organisations as well as postgraduate and PhD studies.

Basic research is the main task of the Bulgarian Academy of Science priority, as well as a priority of some individual projects.

The structure of almost all planning research programmes and units is determined by the priority research routes or scientific areas defined by the institutes of the Bulgarian Academy of Science, The National Science Fund commissions, the departments of the National Centre of the Regional Development and Housing Policy.

Applied research is mainly a priority of the research institutions outside the Academy of Science.

Ad-hoc research is connected with the dynamic changing environment, ownership and legislation or with unexpected problems. The Ministry of Regional Development and Urbanisation with its National centre is the main commissioner of ad-hoc research. Some projects of this kind were developed at the RCS in the University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy.

As a broader autonomy has already been granted to them in the system, the role of universities is emerging as intermediaries between diffuse knowledge potentials in public and private sector. There is a great potential for research within the universities with the permanent upgrading staff, and they

should really act as incubators for new ideas and problem solving activities in a period of a transition and restructuring.

Overall, however, the system of research in Bulgaria shows several weaknesses. A recent assessment has pointed out in particular the following critical aspects:

- lack of sufficient significant research projects for a wide range of professionals, organised in multidisciplinary teams
- extremely limited funds for science and research
- insufficient number of requests for applied studies and consultancy
- limited commitment for research in the area of planning
- diminished quality control and accountability.

In the area of planning research, due to the broad multidisciplinary character of national research priorities, the main weakness is lack in horizontal integration and coordination between different research institutions, ministries and research centres. It is obvious that there is a necessity of a partnership at all levels, including the highest political ones. The practice to combine knowledge and experience of professionals from different subject areas may be successful only if a strong organisation and coordination is established within well-equipped teams.

It is however notable that Bulgaria is putting emphasis on planning issues related to European integration (as we shall see below) in the strategy for spatial development formulated by the Ministry of Regional Development and Urbanisation.

The system of planning research in *Poland* is comprised within the national system for funding of scientific research. The state budget is the principal source of funds for Polish scientific research. Presently 60-70% of all research is financed from the central budget. The role of the private sector and local government budgets is however gradually increasing.

The system is dominated by three main institutional structures.

The Governmental Centre for Strategic Studies, which has the status of ministry, prepares for the central government reports providing diagnoses and recommendations for long-term programs of operation. Within the Governmental Centre for Strategic Studies is a special section for spatial and regional planning. This section works in consultation with the State Board of Spatial Economy, made up of outstanding representatives of the academic and practitioners. The State Board of Spatial Economy delivers consultancy services to the government in issues relating to spatial economy, also initiating and promoting nation-wide research programmes.

The Polish Academy of Sciences is structured into Scientific Committees whose task is to integrate academic communities for addressing different problem areas and the needs of individual sectors. One of such Committees is the Committee for Spatial Development of the country. Its activity is financed from the central budget through subsidies granted to the Polish Academy of Sciences. The Committee for Spatial Development of the Country is supplied with resources for publication and organisation of scientific conferences. It performs the function of stimulating and promoting research in spatial planning and spatial economy rather than being a professional research unit on its own.

The Scientific Research Committee is, on the one hand, a central government agency with ministerial status, which task is to formulate policies for the purposes of the economy and development of science; on the other hand, it is an elected body formed by means of democratically organised elections of the representatives of the academic community. The Committee is a regulatory body for resolving key issues in the development of Polish science. It also sets the criteria for allocating funds within its budget. The Scientific Research Committee is the institution which will play a leading role in the integration of Polish research with that of the European Union, both in terms of funding and the subject matter. The Committee provides funding for applied and ordinary research.

In terms of the criteria adopted by the Scientific Research Committee in conformity with governmental priorities in economic restructuring and integration with the European Union, spatial planning has a marginal role, though. This field of study will be granted funding only if applications relate to one the five broad multidisciplinary groupings of research identified by the committee.

In Poland the leading role in applied research is of a branch institute - the Institute for Spatial and Communal Economy located in Warsaw and Krakow. The statutory aim of this institute is the conduct and publication of research in the field of spatial planning, housing, and technical infrastructure. While formerly merely state-supported it has now to operate on market principles, seeking funds from local and private sources, along with commissions from the Department of Housing and Spatial Economy or other central government departments and applying for funds to the Scientific Research Committee. Among the customers of this institute is Governmental Centre for Strategic Studies.

The following tables represent an attempt in a summary evaluation of the issues of the identity of planning research and of the presence of the presence of identifiable planning research strategies in their links with planning other critical aspects.

planning tradition	country	institutional-isation of planning education	link with research system	link with research strategy	link between research and education
regional economic	France	++	++	+	++
comprehensive-integrated: 'federalist' tradition	Belgium	+	+	+	++
	Germany	+++	++	+++	++
	Switzerland	+	++	+	++
	Netherlands	+++	+++	+++	+++
comprehensive-integrated 'municipalist' tradition	Finland	+	++	+	++
	Norway	+	++	+	++
	Sweden	++	+	+	++
	UK	+++	+++	++	+++
'urbanism'	Greece	++	++	+	++
	Italy	+	+	+	++
	Portugal	++	+	++	++
	Spain	+	+	+	+
eastern 'transitional'	Bulgaria	+	+	++	+
	Poland	+	+	++	+

Links between planning traditions, planning education and planning research strategies in surveyed European countries
source: own construct

2. Planning research and the European dimension: commonalities and differences in a cross-country perspective

Introduction

This section makes an attempt in a further generalisation of conditions for planning research in Europe, addressing an overview of the changing context conditions of planning and of the influence on the definition of planning research issues. The questions that underlies this overview are thus:

- what is there in common today in the background for planning research in Europe?
- and what issues for research are emerging at a trans-national level in Europe?

Although problematic as any generalisation, considered the great divide between planning systems and traditions and governmental systems in Europe, the effort is rewarding in terms of the recognition of common trends and challenges facing planning research. These may be identified in particular in issues such as:

- the changing role of planning and planning research
- subsidiarity, decentralisation and regionalism
- shifting from government to governance
- the prospects of European integration.

planning tradition	country	institutional-isation of national spatial strategy	link with planning system	link with research strategy	link with research strategy
regional economic	France	+	+	+	+
comprehensive-integrated: 'federalist' tradition	Belgium	+	+	+	+
	Germany	+++	+++	+++	++
	Switzerland	++	++	++	+
	Netherlands	+++	+++	+++	++
comprehensive-integrated 'municipalist' tradition	Finland	+	+	+	+
	Norway	+	+	+	+
	Sweden	+	+	+	+
	UK	+	+	+	+
land-use management 'urbanism'	Greece	+	+	+	+
	Italy	+	+	+	+
	Portugal	+	+	+	++
	Spain	+	+	+	+
eastern 'transitional'	Bulgaria	++	+	+	++
	Poland	++	+	+	++

Links between planning tradition, national spatial planning strategies and planning research in surveyed European countries
source: own construct

unitary (with varying levels of decentralisation)	power resides with the national government, although certain responsibilities may be delegated to government departments for specific territorial units or to local governments	Denmark Finland France Greece Ireland Luxembourg Netherlands Portugal • Sweden UK
regionalised	power lies with national government and with tiers below national level, and is apportioned through the constitution or statute	Italy Spain
federal	power is shared between national and 'regional' governments, with each having autonomy in some spheres, and able to make law	Austria Belgium Germany

Governmental systems in EU countries
source: CEC (1997a), p. 39

Emerging issues for planning research

Different national contexts in Europe seem to widely share the emergence of new planning issues which are greatly transforming the scope and aim of planning research. This is certainly a significant result emerging from our surveys but, as we shall see, is by far not a non-problematic one. While the diffusion of planning issues through the development of trans-national discourses across European countries is clearly recognisable and increasing, in fact, it should not be ignored that their rooting in planning practice as well as in research is embodied in quite different disciplinary traditions. In this sense much more in-depth analysis of the declination of mainstream planning issues in actual research strategies is needed than is possible to realise through simple surveys.

A first category of issues whose influence is found across most European countries is related to topics regarding *spatial planning levels and institutions*. These issues are dominated by the rooting of principles of subsidiarity and by decentralisation processes which are redefining the territorial levels and the nature of planning competencies.

Institutional actors, from local regional to governments, are developing new abilities and responsibilities as actors of territorial initiatives. This is, generally speaking, an outcome of developments towards the decentralisation of governmental authority and the devolution of powers. In most countries, the growing (or renewed) importance of regional levels of governance is sensibly shifting the focus of research and, in certain cases, even responsibilities and initiatives in its promotion towards decentralised actors and authorities. The focus of planning research on new institutional settings of governance may be thus found across differences in statutes, from countries which are experiencing an incremental path of reform towards decentralised patterns of government to countries defined by federalist models.

Changing patterns of governmental responsibility however are strictly tied to a generalised revision of welfarist models of planning, which is affecting the arenas of territorial policy-making. The issue of the development of *new modes of governance and regulation* redefines institutional approaches to planning as well as the way planning issues are perceived and addressed.

Several issues assuming a central role in the planning agenda in fact stress the importance of a strategic linkage between the new conditions of governance and the new challenges to spatial planning: the fragmentation of public action and the emergence of new urban actors; the ideal of sustainable development as a trans-sectoral policy field; the evolution of patterns of social exclusion and urban decline; the dispersion of urbanisation patterns and the development of large "ex-urban" territories, challenging traditional forms of place-boundedness, government structure, and institutional belonging.

The scope for policy initiative is therefore redefined through a multiform range of possible inter-institutional and inter-organisational forms (partnerships, development agencies, marketing tools, and the like) whose opportunities planners and planning researchers, among others, are called to explore.

The relevance and relatively generalisable nature of governance issues is, on the one hand, a strong factor for a revision of institutionalist attitudes in research and, on the other hand, for the increasing importance of abilities for international co-operation and exchange in research, represented by a renewal of comparative approaches and to a certain extent paradigmatically embodied by the (somehow controversial) notion of "best practice".

In front of striking commonalities in substantive research focus, however, also significant differences emerge from our surveys. Starting from the level of research topics and contents, these differences progressively point to disparities in what we could call a strategic approach to planning research.

Significantly enough, strong differences in research may be found in the rooting approaches to a specifically trans-national dimension of planning. In summary terms, great disparities emerge in research on issues like

- the impact and effectiveness of European regulatory inputs,
- planning issues of trans-national relevance,
- the importance of trans-national spatial development conceptions (e.g. the ESDP),
- the development of guidelines for spatial planning of European-wide significance.

This is certainly the result of national differences in disciplinary focus and cultural backgrounds. It is however also related to specific constraints to research (e.g. the frequent compulsion to an applied dimension of research, the lack of overarching research strategies, the difficulties in trans-disciplinary dialogue)

In France major structural changes have recently marked society with a strong impact on planning research: decentralisation, European integration, the development of social exclusion, the emergence of new actors like the private and voluntary sectors, and the fragmentation of public actions and policies.

Decentralisation laws in France were voted in 1982 and had strong impacts on the French society, giving more autonomy to local governments, but also coming at odds with the important changes in the world of economy. Indeed, while decentralisation laws envisioned the towns (*communes*), the local government basic unit (with 36,500 *communes*, the average *commune* has less than 2,000 inhabitants), and the *département* (largely dominated by rural interests), it seemed more and more obvious that institutional territories and functional territories were more and more mismatched, while regions are still weak institutions and cooperative structures. The present stage of decentralisation hence questions in particular the territorial adequacy of institutions for purposive of effective policy-making.

Planning research is at the forefront of debates on the future of the decentralisation policy, which focus in particular on alternatives favouring either an improvement of the existing institutional system based on the triad of *communes*, *départements* and the state or further reforms transforming it in a system of area wide governments, regions, and the European level. Such debates contribute to develop three main areas of research: metropolitan government, the necessity of a new local State, and area-wide fiscality. In particular, planning is considered one of the first feasible transfer of responsibility from *communes* to area-wide governmental units, and will therefore be at the core of the institutional process of change.

France is since decades in the forefront in urban policies to deal with social exclusion. Recent approaches have developed a clear recognition that social exclusion is not an epiphenomenon or a conjunctural situation that can be solved with traditional solutions and notably a strong intervention of the state. This issue is hence become the object of research in several programs of DATAR, PUCA and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The private sector and non-profit organisations are becoming more legitimate actors in territorial policies or in policies with a territorial dimension. This is true of the various programs of the policy for Cities and in the planning process itself (notably at the area-wide level). The private sector has been called for because of the need to have private money to invest in urban development projects. The voluntary sector and the private sector have been called for because of the incapacity of public authorities to solve urgent problems (like social exclusion or unemployment) by themselves. New actors like the private and voluntary sectors have emerged in all public policies and notably in the planning process. This is a crucial shift in France where by tradition and culture, the public (and particularly the State) has tended to keep the monopoly of collective action on the territory. The issue is now to find ways (processes, procedures, etc.) to better involve these actors in planning and in territorial policies. A research program of PUCA was recently launched on the role of the voluntary sector in the Policy for Cities programs.

The question of the coordination of public policies is a major topic today in France. This includes the coordination between existing policies (like between transport and planning) but also the necessity to take care of new policy domains (like the Environment). Planning research is important in finding ways to achieve this objective. Coordination of territorial policies is today one of the main topics of research for DATAR and the Ministry of Public Works through new planning instruments and new planning structures and institutions.

All these issues are now to be addressed through comparative research, mostly with the situation in other European countries. Comparative research of an international character is rather new in the planning field in France, but is considered increasingly important by research authorities. In practice,

however, few international comparative research has been financed in the last decade in spite of this commitment.

The transformation of *Belgium* into a federalist state has resulted in a substantial retreat of central government from a direct involvement in planning tasks. Planning, as most governmental tasks, has been decentralised to the new federal entities, the Flemish Community, the Walloon Region, and the Brussels Capital Region. This process represented a strong factor for reframing institutional competencies as well as the approaches and the disciplinary rationales of planning.

According to the new federalist structure, planning in Belgium has become hence highly differentiated among its federal entities. In general terms, however, decentralisation in planning tasks does not equal deregulation. On the contrary, an increasing importance of regional strategic planning is recognisable as a necessary source for orientation and for legitimation of regulatory frameworks. Thus, Flanders assigns important tasks to the Provinces, who have to establish a Provincial Structure Plan. Municipalities have to draft plans on an executive oriented base within the constraints of the Regional and Provincial Structure Plan. In the Walloon Region the new planning law decentralises control and improves procedures, whereby increasing local autonomy is counterbalanced by precise specifications for plans, environmental assessments, mobility covenants and the like. The same is true in Brussels where the contents of the municipal developments plans is highly regulated.

Such developments tend to put forward the need for a kind of meta-planning on side of the regional authorities. This is there more true as planning becomes increasingly 'project oriented' and decisions about the future spatial organisation are increasingly linked to specific projects for infrastructure and important public or private facilities, frequently defined 'from the outside of planning'. Plans are required to be flexible enough to handle these new impacts and precise enough to evaluate and incorporate the consequences.

The renewal of a strategic attitude towards spatial planning at a federal level in *Germany* is the result of important problems emerging in particular in the aftermath of German reunification:

- the strengthening of international economic competition and the emergence of a new critical dimension of competitiveness for German territories (the so called *Standortdebatte*) leading to a diffuse neo-liberalist turn in planning policies favouring proactive, marketing-inspired approaches on traditional regulatory planning tools
- the emergence of new factors of territorial unbalance of living conditions in the eastern *Länder*
- the emergence of conditions of physical and social segregation in German cities in combination between urban decay and ongoing transformations of the urban social structure
- the diffuse demand for better environmental conditions and for a sustainable management of territorial resources.

Along with the process for the formulation of a European spatial planning perspective, these internal factors have been the main motors for federal initiative in setting a viable planning and policy agenda as a reference for the decentralised action of state, regional and municipal actors.

The outcome have been two strategic documents, the *Raumordnungspolitischen Orientierungsrahmen* (Spatial Policy Guideline) of 1992 and the *Raumordnungspolitischen Handlungsrahmen* (Spatial Policy Action Framework) of 1995, which have indeed become the frame of reference for further initiatives in application within federal experimental programmes with a significant research and information management content.

Deregulation, globalisation, the need for a strong competitiveness, environmental and social problems have consequences on planning research and play an important part in the future orientation of planning also in *Switzerland*.

The trend towards deregulation and liberalisation is a strong issues in actual Swiss debate.

The already strong federalism of Switzerland is becoming even more important. Central government is losing more and more power on a restrictive spatial development control.

Competition between regions, cantons and communities for the few new investments is getting harder and harder. Swiss planning with his traditional restrictive policy based on the national and cantonal planning laws is often seen as an obstacle for development.

Switzerland is about to reconsider the distributions of tasks between the federal and the cantonal level. This includes not only the distributions of responsibilities but also of financing different tasks, money distributions between different administrative levels, subsidies etc.

The private sector was always very strong in Switzerland concerning development of settlements and therefore influencing territorial policies. In the last years the importance of private investors has become even more important, because of the need to have private money to invest in any further urban development projects.

This also leads to an increasing flexibility of planning instruments. Public and private actors produce their own spatial plans (they act as partners and they partly involve also interest groups, environmental groups, citizens from the neighbourhood etc.). The influence of potential investors and their wishes are

increasing. Flexible land management is becoming more and more important concerning marketing for cities and regions. Co-ordination and co-operation with many partners for solving complex planning problems is an increasingly important theme in practice as well as in research.

A particular issue for Swiss planning practice and research is furthermore represented by its particular situation as a non-EU country and as a border country in the middle of Europe and of the EU.

Physical planning is rooted in *Sweden* since a long time. Nevertheless, during the recent decade, the country has gone through important changes affecting its planning tradition, and giving rise to a revision of the current form of physical planning.

The first aspect concerns a change of the role of planning at the local level in reaction to the economic crisis and to the growing pressure from fiscal and financial constraints. Most of physical planning in *Sweden* is done at the local, i.e. municipal, level. The system for physical planning is based upon the municipality, with an extended right of self-determination. This right of self-determination, or "planning monopoly", includes almost all domestic affairs within the municipality, and also the domain of physical planning. The national government's role is formally limited to reviewing issues and to promoting on issues of national interest.

These changes, on the one hand, have led to an weakening of the physical planning, since the municipalities have been forced to give priority to other items of expenditure in the local economy. On the other hand, an aspect of structural significance for physical planning is the tendency towards an increased importance of the regional level in the administrative system of *Sweden*. The regional level has come to play a quite active role during the recent decade. More and more projects, related to land-use issues and the built environment have repercussions on the regional level. This calls for united action on the regional level. Accordingly, single municipality can no longer plan for the future on their own to the same extent as they were used to.

The revision of physical planning in *Sweden* will consequently move towards a stronger interplay between the national, regional and local administrative levels. The weakening of the public economy has furthermore increased the involvement of the private sector and of civil society in physical planning.

A substantial part of the present need for planning research is hence to inquire into alternatives to traditional planning methods. A central task for Swedish planning research, in this regard, is represented by the interplay between public and private sector actors.

Also *Norway* has been considerably influenced by neo-liberalism, and there is obviously a need for research to attain a better understanding of how deregulation has changed processes of territorial development and spatial planning. Public financial constraints are not yet a major issue, but relationships between public and the private sector are increasingly relevant for planning research.

Planning research in *Norway* is traditionally highly focused on relationships between different administrative levels, and especially between the central and local authorities. This focus is actually being renewed by the emergence of new kinds of relationships and arenas like e.g. the development of Local Agendas 21, as well as by an increasing attention being paid to planning research by new disciplines and professions, in particular in relationship with emergent issues and approaches like questions of sustainability.

Finland is also a country experiencing an increasing pressure in the direction of public-private relationships. Nevertheless the ideal and the reality of the welfare state is still very strong. This leads to a still unquestioned position of planning within the field of public tasks. Conversely, differently than e.g. in *Sweden*, not much interest is expressed yet by the private sector to issues of planning (and especially of planning research).

Planning issues in Mediterranean countries are strongly influenced by a progressive move away from a traditionally centralist state and by a broadening of their traditional planning culture.

In *Italy* a renewed experimental attitude towards territorial policies has been fostered by the growing awareness of the role of non-institutional actors in planning and development processes. Framework conditions have been set for this since the early 1990s by the introduction of a cooperative and negotiating rationale in the procedures of the Italian public administration, as well as by the start of a process of reform of territorial competencies leading to a radical albeit highly contested reform of governmental levels. Although the process of reform of the actual "unitary regionalised" state towards a federalist model is far from being completed, pressure towards a "federalisation" of the state and of the system of territorial governments - along with the increasing "Europeanisation" of territorial policies - has resulted in a significant shift in legitimation criteria for planning practices, establishing fertile conditions for the diffusion of alternative and sometimes innovative practices.

In the field of urban policies, the trend towards more proactive and partnership-based development initiatives has fostered in the late 1990s the development of various policy tools oriented towards

public-private partnership and innovative approaches, increasingly overshadowing the traditional and rather outdated regulatory system of the country's planning legislation. Meanwhile, the focus on issues of local development has received a strong support by the rooting of partnership as a major aim of regional development programmes, directed towards the involvement of territorially rooted institutions and forces in a spirit of subsidiarity, and by the progressive institutionalisation of corporate bodies devoted to the promotion of endogenous resources on a local basis.

As a result, the field of the planning profession as well as the field of planning services and research has witnessed a dramatic change, often anticipating in practice the introduction of overdue reforms of their regulatory framework.

The recent planning panorama in *Spain* has been also very much affected by structural innovations such as the decentralisation process to regional governments and the rebirth of regional planning. The legislative aspect has been a very important issue as well, with different versions and legal developments of Land and Planning Law (*Ley del Suelo*). In this sense, it has to be remarked that currently every regional government in Spain has already developed its own regulations on spatial development and almost every has done it for urban planning. Although planning has still a strong local management, the regionalisation process has therefore exerted a major influence on Spanish planning culture, broadening the field of approaches beyond its traditional focus on urbanism as well as involving a broad array of new institutional actors.

Regionalisation and decentralisation are also defining the direction of reform of territorial governance in *Greece*, and the rise of new actors and new competencies is a significant factor of innovation of planning. Governmental activity is being increasingly decentralised to 13 Regional Secretariates, supervised by the Ministry of the Interior, one for each of the country's administrative regions. Local government includes since 1994 two tiers, one at the level of traditional municipalities and communes, and one at the level of *nomos* (county or prefecture). At the *nomos* level, new, elected prefectural self-governments took over on January 1, 1995 replacing the old prefects appointed by central government. At the level of first-tier local government a process of local authority amalgamation took place recently and thousands of small communes were replaced by larger municipalities.

Planning practice and research in eastern "transitional" states is highly influenced by economic and administrative reforms as a result of political changes at the end of 80s.

In *Bulgaria* several factors affected the development of planning research the last decade:

- the severe economic crises, which caused the closing down of planning and design institutions and their research departments
- restriction of funds for science in general, which led to the reduction of the research staff within the existing units
- changing national strategy for regional development and transition towards an open system for future integration with the Balkans and the European areas
- growth of the local authorities' power and responsibilities within a very restricted budget, distributed among such priorities as social policy, infrastructure reconstruction and economic development
- continuous legislation changes and restitution of property, agricultural land and forestry, resulted in changing actors in planning
- establishment of democratic society principles and creation of a numerous NGOs, part of which are active competitors for the research funding in different national and international research programmes.

All these factors affected the structure, management, financing and governance of the research. It also changes the methodologies, techniques and approaches as well as the scope and priorities of planning research. Deregulation in particular requires holistic approaches and preliminary coordination of the activities of all actors for efficient integration and balance between social, environmental and economic issues. Decentralisation of state government implies for researchers new tasks in combining local action and initiatives and the solutions to local problems with regional and national interests.

Similar developments are recognisable in *Poland*. A particularly important area for the development of planning research is given by institutional developments of the planning system. Polish law requires the elaboration of planning documents in the form of integrated statements of spatial policy. Planning documents thus intended should be the result of analyses and studies of the territory involved, i.e. of a given region and commune. This statutory requirement is a major factor leading to the establishment of cooperation between science and practice and to a more direct involvement of local authorities in research.

3. Planning research and the European dimension: issues for research

This section of our overview is a logical follow-up of the previous and addresses the actual research activity conducted in European countries. In this, the focus of this section also represents a rejoinder of the questions addressed in the previous two sections, i.e. the question of the disciplinary and institutional conditions and strategies for planning research, and the question of the emergent demand for planning research expressed by changing European societies. The leading question is therefore the following:

- which research is actually being conducted, and how far is it affecting and/or responding to the emerging conditions and issues of planning?

Addressing a survey of research programmes – to a certain extent – may be understood as addressing the same issues from the supply-side, and questioning the ability of the planning research systems to “respond” to such demands. This would be to simple and deterministic a view, however. Much more important is to inquire into how planning research – through its contribution to an increasingly trans-national, “European” planning discourse – is proving able to contribute to the political, social and cultural dimension of European integration. At issue is, as previously stressed, the ability of institutions to promote research strategies which may contribute to political agenda-setting, but also the ability of academic research to autonomously define its research criteria and methodologies and to exert critical scrutiny on policy choices.

The overview focuses therefore on selected issues of relevance to a perspective of European integration, such as:

- regions and trans-border cooperation at a regional level
- planning for environmental protection and sustainable development
- mobility and communications through trans-national networks,

but also on the emergence of further clusters of issues and on their possible trans-national character as an evidence of a common discourse and as a potential for communication and exchange.

A review of planning research programmes in European countries is subject to severe difficulties. Besides difficulties related to the availability of data and to the retrieval of information, difficulties emerge which are related with the very definition of the subject.

In general terms, it is first of all difficult to sum up in a report all research projects related to “planning”: several research projects are not directly linked to spatial planning but have an integrated approach to several territorial sciences, such as: sociology, geography, economy and the like. Secondly, and perhaps most importantly to us, it is very difficult to identify research programmes in the field of planning entailing a “European dimension”. The first reason for this is – as we have seen – the piecemeal context of planning research in many European countries and the absence of specific research programs with a clear European dimension in the field of planning. Many researches are not directly related to the European scale but contain comparisons with other European contexts and/or have relations to European planning policies. The second reason is – again – the existence of many research activities with a European dimension spread out in several research programs in disciplines which have a planning dimension such as Political Sciences, Sociology, History, Geography, Economics and Management.

France has a strong public commitment to research in European issue but planning research in this area still lacks of a clear identity, rather being the result of multidisciplinary research commitments across disciplinary areas. Nevertheless, institutional initiatives play a major role in fostering planning research of European interest.

Several institutional research programmes are of interest to our area of research.

In 1998, the National Scientific Research Centre (CNRS) has launched a program on “European Identity”. This program concerns most social and human sciences and is not at all confined to planning. It is divided in three areas:

- Europe and globalisation
- Europe and its territories
- socio-political and public space at the European level.

The planning dimension is weakly represented, however, most of projects referring to political science, history, economics and sociology without direct reference to space or the territory. Only one of 33 projects refers to planning, which is called "New political territories and economic organised actors in European metropolises", and aims at a better understanding of the role of private actors in the making of new political territories in a comparative perspective.

The lack of projects regarding the planning dimension, which should have been represented in the second area of the program ("Europe and its territories"), has been considered a drawback by the CNRS. The new call therefore strongly emphasises the need to cover the planning domain and explicitly indicates that planning projects dealing with a European dimension would have priority in funding in the second area of the program. Consequently, the last call indicates some topics of priority which clearly concerns the planning dimension:

- environmental policies and local development
- regional policies and the way they affect the European, national and regional identities
- the articulation of various governmental tiers in Europe in decentralising policies
- the European specificities of urban problems and the convergence or divergence in policies
- the new forms of social and political regulations and new modes of urban governing.

In 1999, the Ministry of Research has launched a new program on Cities called *Action Concertée Initiative Ville (ACIV)*. In July 1999, ACIV launched a first call around 4 axes:

- urban dynamics and urban mutations
- cities and technologies
- physical and environmental urban milieus
- cities between heritage and modernity.

In all, 63 projects have been financed over a two year period, one third of them in axis 1.

In this program, the planning dimension is obviously largely present but the European dimension is largely absent. Even in the framework of APN (*Appel à Projets Nouveaux*) launched in 1998 by CNRS, a new system of funding for small but rather innovative projects conducted by young researchers in the fields of social sciences and humanities,

very few have a European dimension and only one has a planning dimension (a comparative study on economic actors and urban governance in Europe).

Planning research on European issues in *Belgium* appears to be still modest according to the figures. Federal databases actually list 23 socio-economic research projects, of which six are directly related to planning and further seven-eight might be of interest to planners. In the area of social sciences, one of 61 projects is related useful and four are of interest to planning. Across other research actions, five-six may be identified which may be indirectly of interest to planning. None of the 565 projects in these programmes however is specifically planning-oriented.

The OSTC (Office for Scientific, Technical and Cultural Affairs) acting under authority of the Ministry of Science Policy is the main body managing federal research programmes (87%) are managed. The OSTC lists 18 recent and current research actions, two of which have relevance for planning. The federal government has also launched specific programs on sustainable development and sustainable mobility.

As has been pointed out, the "federalisation" of planning competencies has brought a new impetus towards planning research at the regional level.

The assumption of regulatory and strategic tasks (in particular the drafting of regional development plans) by the new federal entities has favoured several research initiatives. Many of these were pragmatic in nature, but several others have focused on fundamental developments (such as urban complexes, retail development, structures for agricultural development).

A few themes clearly dominate Belgian research activity. The trans-border dimension of planning, the role of transportation and mobility in urban and regional development and in European integration, the development of urban networks, and the management of urbanisation in rural areas are growing in importance besides classical issues like the renewal of derelict urban areas and of old-industrial regions.

The landscape of planning research in *Germany* is well-structured and highly involved in international research cooperations. Probably the most significant feature of planning research activity in Germany in the 1990s however is the renewed influence of federal policies and orientations in setting the agenda as well as in providing support and incentives for initiatives. The most important actor of this trend is the BBR, a governmental body which is entrusted with the scientific responsibility for experimental programmes (the MORO and the ExWoSt programmes) established by the federal government. The key actions promoted by these programmes are conceived in pursuit of the principles of spatial development set by the federal government in the early 1990s, however in consistently decentralised,

participated and self-organised way.

They include key issues for European planning, such as:

- the development of urban networks
- the establishment of cooperative settings for the governance of urban regions
- the enhancement of trans-border cooperation
- the formulation of sustainable urban and regional development concepts (urban and regional Agendas 21)
- competitions for excellence in sustainable urban and regional development
- sustainable mobility patterns.

While none of these programmes is research-centred in a traditional sense, rather assuming the features of "action-research" programmes, the production and exchange of knowledge - according to the idea of "best practice" - is a key dimension of them and accompanies each of the projects with a distinctive experimental flavour. The spin-off effects in terms of induced research activities is considerable, and as such may also be evaluated the relationships with academic research and planning education.

Also in *Switzerland* a big demand is recognisable for research on topics which move away from classical planning tasks, and which rather focus on emerging issues like sustainable development, environmental protection, spatial effects of transport infrastructure, social segregation, urban renewal, compensation of centre burden, compensation for secluded regions, social-economic effects, spatial-economic effects, landscape planning etc..

Switzerland has a series of National Research Programmes (NFP) with a strong relation to spatial planning:

- soil (NFP 22)
- city and Mobility (NFP 25)
- social Security (NFP 29)
- climate change and prevention of natural disasters (NFP 31)
- ageing (NFP 32)
- transport and environment: Interactions Switzerland-Europe (NFP 41)
- foundations and Prospects of Swiss Foreign Policy (NFP 42)

Some Swiss Priority Programmes (such as "Switzerland: the Future" and "Environment") also make reference to spatial planning.

As may be noted, a connection to issues of European interest is mainly established in problem-areas like transportation and the environment, related to the influence of trans-border phenomena, as well as in the area of trans-national cooperation.

Involvement in trans-border planning is in fact also relevant, since Swiss border regions are engaged in many INTERREG Projects with Germany, France, Italy, and Austria.

A lot of research is devoted traffic policy in relationships to issues of the integration of Swiss territories into European networks. The rapid development in European transport faces more and more crucial limits with respect to the environment, human health, energy consumption, infrastructure capacities and costs. An important question arising is therefore which Swiss transport policy may lead towards a sustainable transport system, taking into account the continuously growing mobility as well as the aims of European integration.

Further research subjects connected with sustainability issues are well represented at different Swiss universities, for instance:

- spatial development
- ecological planning and sustainable development
- infrastructure and spatial development
- network city - restructuring urban system
- regional and environmental economics
- tourism.

The *Netherlands* have been highly affected in recent years by a combination between traditional land-use issues, related to the particular tradition of land-management of the country, and the growing influence of trans-national competition on Dutch cities and on development policies. It is no wonder hence that demand for research addressing the many resulting issues has been also rapidly growing. Examples of these issues are the development of new transportation links and of "mainports", strategic planning and spatial-economic development, urban renewal and regeneration, social segregation, sustainable development, the restructuring of the countryside, and the management of water systems.

Since planning is not a specific scientific area but overlaps with several areas of research, an identification of the extended contributions of Dutch research to planning research of European interest is highly problematic. In general terms, Dutch research units show a very high rate of cooperation in trans-national research programmes and of comparative research approaches.

A strong focus is recognisable in a series of key areas of research.

Strategic and integrated planning is represented by a wide array of research programmes on issues like:

- urban and regional development strategies
- effects of European integration on the policy for metropolitan projects in The Netherlands, Germany, France and Great Britain
- the role of international cultural festivals in cities in the United States and Western Europe
- urban renewal and adapted urban planning in Western Europe
- regional strategies for changing economic and environmental conditions
- keys to institutional capacity building: an assessment of the role of the EU URBAN Community Initiative in developing new forms of urban governance

Planning for sustainable development focuses on both urban and ecological- environmental issues. Urban sustainability is addressed in programmes ranging from sectoral (e.g. transportation) to integrated approaches:

- DANTE: Designs to avoid the need to travel in Europe
- sustainable cities / sustainable urban development
- from the greenhouse to green housing
- mineral planning
- environmental zoning
- spatial perspectives on household metabolism
- sustainable urban renewal
- sustainable regional planning
- SPECTRA - Sustainability, development and spatial planning.

A particular attention in this direction is devoted to the development of polycentric urban systems in Europe:

- the environmental planning of polycentric urban regions
- the spatial development of three multi-nodal urban regions
- polynuclear metropolitan regions in Northwest Europe.

The environmental component is devoted increasingly to topics like the transformations in rural environments and the role of ecological corridors and of the building of "green networks" in a trans-national perspective, with a strong focus on the influence of EU policies.

Research on infrastructure planning is mostly devoted to the European dimension of networking through the development of TENs and of new nodes and on the influence of such developments on urban environments.

Research in the Netherlands traditionally devotes much attention to comparative inquiries into planning systems and institutions:

- the controlling capacity of physical planning in a comparative perspective
- environmental planning in historical, theoretical and international perspective
- urban centrality in Europe in institutional perspective
- spatial planning systems of the Member States of the European Union; the 'upbeat' for an effective European spatial planning?
- community, national and regional nature conservation policy in Europe: the innovation of policy arrangements
- local policy for urban development and the quality of the residential environment: a comparison in Great Britain, Germany, France, and the Netherlands
- land for social housing in Europe

A particular attention is finally devoted to trans-national dimension of planning in border-regions. Programmes in this area are devoted to:

- the second Benelux global structure plan: towards a planning doctrine for the Benelux?
- the view towards Brussels
- the social construction of a bi-national city
- European Spatial Development Policy under development.

The main themes in *Sweden* planning research can be related to recent structural change of the Swedish society, due to the recent decades recession in the public economy. The interplay between the public and the private sectors in the context of physical planning, the emerging of the regional level of planning, and the awareness of sustainable development, are three areas of research that have top priority.

The interplay between the public and private sectors as well as the interplay between the central and local administrative levels are regarded as central themes within the current planning research in Sweden. Research on public-private relationships has been given high priority by the Swedish Council for Building Research, one of the sector-oriented research councils. Planning research is called to review the current forms of co-ordination, between the state and the market in the physical planning, in the light of balancing rivaling interests against each other. A typical case is given by the potential rivalry between aims of economic growth versus environmental sustainability.

Also the issue of intergovernmental relationships within the public sector is of high relevance for the new planning research agenda. Accordingly, Swedish planning researchers are at work on empirical studies on the interplay within the public administration.

Within this broader framework of issues, new areas of research are growing in importance in recent years. Among them is cultural tourism. Tourism is one of key resources of Sweden, and culture is the fastest growing sector within tourist industry today. There are, however, specific problems associated with a growing tourist industry from a spatial planning perspective; in particular, increased tourism trade gives rise to negative environmental consequences. Places with a valuable social history and nature reserves are running the risk of exposure for great strain.

The traditional perspective of urban research in Sweden is also progressively changing from a focus on housing and living conditions towards a more comprehensive view, regarding the urban region as a unit. Factors such as the flow of the work force, the spreading of ownership, trade and industry should perhaps be more integrated in a general urban policy. Such issues are currently being addressed among planning researchers.

The main foci of the planning research agenda in Norway can broadly be identified in the following four areas:

- planning theory
- sustainable development
- participation in planning processes
- regional development.

Accordingly to its tradition in physical planning, in Norway of course a lot of research is done also on transportation and traffic issues, as well as in the area of housing, both from a physical and a more social science-oriented perspective.

Even not yet a member of the EU, Norway pays much attention to the integration processes in Europe, and research units take part in several European research projects both within and outside the EU.

As previously mentioned, NIBR is the main single institution dealing with planning research in Norway.

At NIBR various research groups are working on issues such as:

- research focusing on environmental problems, with special attention to sustainability.
- research on environment and development
- research on regional development
- research on questions related to well-being
- research on organisation and management in local municipalities.
- research on questions related to environmental assessment.

At present some of the key researchers at NIBR and some of the universities are formulating a new programme for planning research in Norway based on spatial planning and sustainable development.

The first draft provides some indications of the framework programme which is to be launched, relating to dominating trends such as:

- increasing internationalisation and the involvement of Norway through international agreements such as the Kyoto agreement, the convention of biodiversity, EU and EEC directives etc.
- the decline of the State as an actor intervening in the market and in society in general
- trends of change in the relation between central and local authorities
- the increase of individualism and the right of personal development and self realisation
- increasing urbanisation and migration, both nationally and internationally.

In *Finland*, the meaning attributed to planning has arisen in the 1990s because of the changes occurring in Finnish society; ecological questions, sustainable development, movement to cities, the adhesion to the European Union, crisis in agriculture, high unemployment rates and the like.

Accordingly, in recent years a strengthening of efforts towards a planning research strategy can be witnessed. The 1990s have been dominated in this area by a single major research program, called "The future of planning", financed by the Academy of Finland.

The most important activity during academic year 1997-98 was the Urban Research Programme, which was financed by the Academy of Finland. Urban research in this programme includes all kind of research somehow connected with towns.

Another important national planning research programme is "The city and planning professions". The main idea in this research project is to find out how the old planning professions in Finland:- architects, engineers, economical consults and cultural consults - take position in strategic issues like urban city culture, ecology, sustainable development, city policy, communicative planning and communitarism. The programme is also financed by the Academy of Finland.

A new research programme for urban studies has been finally started in 1998-2000. The disciplines involved are sociology, social policy, history, urban geography, urban ecology and urban economy.

The objective of the research programme is to yield information on ongoing urban changes: internationalisation, urban policy and administration, urban economy, urban life, regional development and the environment.

Planning research related to the European dimension is well developed in the *United Kingdom*. A major source of interest is represented by how the spatial development perspective (ESDP) developed by the intergovernmental committee is re-shaping national styles of planning.

Although there is no longer great interest in a convergence debate around planning process, in the UK there is still interest in comparative approaches especially:

- assessing the emergence of a converging approach to regional development and planning in order to capture European funding
- learning about the effectiveness of other planning systems
- evaluating how the notion of Europe reshapes urban and regional planning as places attempt to position themselves within an integrated Europe.

A further major issue is of course represented by the process of economic integration and by the perspective of a single European currency. Research in this field moves from a basic concern that UK absence from first round of single currency may weaken EU support mediated through structural funds and regional policy, possibly with significant impacts on marginal UK regions.

The need is also felt for a greater understanding of how economic integration reshapes planning within the UK.

Despite the high level of research activity with a European component, the amount of research looking at the EU level is however relatively limited. Many of the projects which are taking place involve large partnerships from a number of EU countries (and others).

Research programmes focus particularly on the influence of intermediate levels of governance on national styles of planning. This is evident in the EU INTERREG funding programme, where decision-making occurs at intermediate levels of governance, in the UK comprising of committees formed the central government Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR) and local authorities. The UK is affected by three trans-national regions under INTERREG 2c:

- the North Sea region - affecting the north of the UK
- the North West Metropolitan area - affecting all the UK
- the Atlantic Arc - affecting the west of the UK.

Research on INTERREG is done in various planning schools, although to date there has tended to be a shortfall in take up of INTERREG funds in the UK.

Funding for European related work comes from a wide diversity of sources. Each of the relevant UK research councils has at least one programme of relevance. However, in each case it should be stressed the programme is more related to sustainability and urban policy than land-use policy and the focus is principally on work within the UK, international projects being in a small minority.

Among such research initiatives are:

- the ESRC programme "Cities: Competitiveness and Cohesion", aiming at improving understanding of how cities develop and mobilise distinctive economic assets to secure competitive advantage any how these processes impact upon, and are influenced by, social cohesion and environmental quality
- the EPSRC programme "Sustainable Cities", including issues as broad as urban waste, water, energy, transport, building reuse and renovation, urban planning, urban form and spatial organisation in the built environment, the relationship between transport systems and settlement planning, the location of homes and businesses in the urban environment and computer modelling of sustainability indicators to provide decision support tools
- the NERC URGENT Programme, focussing on the developments in the urban condition and on the threats to the health of urban inhabitants and ecosystems in the UK. The challenge is to clean up the legacy of the past and institute a sustainable development regime which will avoid repetition of past mistakes and reshape the structure and use of the urban environment.

UK researchers are finally involved as part of the trans-national team working on the DGXVI study programme on European Spatial Planning. Collectively known as ESPRIN UK the team are part of a network providing support for the European Spatial Development Perspective and EU spatial planning initiatives as part of the next round of structural funding programmes 2000-2006. The Programme involves three strands of work:

- analysis of the components of the European territory,
- studies of new relationships between urban and rural areas in Europe
- the development of graphical modes of representation of development trajectories and options in the European territory.

Mediterranean countries are generally expanding their commitment to spatial research of European interest within universities as well as in national research strategies, but still remain considerably focussed on internal planning problems and modestly involved in trans-national research initiatives.

Planning research in *Spain* is still highly characterised by a focus on the tradition of urbanism and by reference to urban rather than spatial planning. The 1990s in particular have been dominated by experiences in urban renewal like those in Barcelona and Madrid, centred on urban planning as a comprehensive strategy for recovering the city and providing urban services and facilities.

An apparent lack of interest of planners is on the contrary recognisable in the new issue of regional planning, until now basically dominated by public administrations and politicians.

The emergence of new territorial phenomena and problems however is progressively extending the field of planning research. It is thus broadly recognised that a need is raising for more research focussing on issues like:

- the constitution of a professional and disciplinary maturity
- the setting-up of new management bodies for territory and spatial planning, paying special attention to their relation with the councils
- the simplification of planning instruments and tools
- land use and transport models
- the control of externalities
- the promotion of renewal plans
- a focus on the environment and its impact on planning.

Besides common European topics such as sustainability, environment, diffused / dispersed city, systems of cities, strategic planning, city marketing, the most relevant emergent topics of research are the "diffuse city", i.e. dispersed urbanisation patterns and the emergence of low density developments as a social model, and the role of planning to avoid social fracture by limiting the functional and spatial desegregation.

In a trans-national perspective, commitment to problems of the Mediterranean area is important with particular reference to tourism, the first national industry: issue of research are urban tourism and waterfront urbanisation, de -densification and renewal, and the patterns of tourism urbanisation in Mediterranean countries.

In Portugal a protocol was signed by the JNICT and the *Direcção General do Ordenamento do Território* (DGOTDU) in 1994 to stimulate research in land use planning and urban development. In December 1994 DGOTDU signed a total of 30 scientific research contracts with several entities for the period 1994-97.

The issues considered priority are:

- land use patterns and population mobility
- investment mobility and location factors of activities
- international competitiveness of metropolitan areas
- problems and perspectives of median towns development
- techniques and methodologies of detailed urban planning
- qualification of human resources and territorial dynamics of the working market
- trans-border opportunities of cooperation
- the future of rural spaces
- territorial impacts of the transportation, energy and telecommunication networks
- methodologies of evaluation of Municipal Master Plans
- institutions and land use policy.

The thematic focus of planning research in Greece reflects the interests of funding agencies, i.e. the needs of government agencies to come to grips with new problems and to respond to demands, mostly emanating from the European Union. Such needs can be tentatively categorised under the following themes:

- sustainable development and spatial planning and policy
- central, and especially local, government capacity to respond to new tasks
- strategic urban and regional planning and policy
- incorporation of new technologies and information systems in development planning
- planning of major urban renewal projects in large cities, especially Athens and Thessaloniki
- national spatial planning and associated sectoral policies
- spatial impacts of large scale transport and infrastructure works
- environmental issues at the urban and regional level
- institutional, organisational and legal aspects of spatial development.

In Italy, research has been late in taking into account the transformation in urban practices and territorial development patterns. The same can be said about the influence of European programmes on planning processes.

Only in the last decade we have seen a reversal of trend, along with a growing awareness of the requirements of European programmes.

Recently, an effort in urban and territorial research has become apparent in order to start reflections on current processes and to realise exchanges and synergies among research groups which had been working in isolation for a long time. Urban and spatial actions at the European level as well as EU-funded research needed important political, managerial and administrative changes in planning as well as in the planning research culture. This demanded new processes along with new approaches,

particularly a shift from sectoral actions (physical, economic, social) to integrated actions.

The major trends of research themes originate from concepts like local development, sustainability, integrated planning approaches, and are connected with issues like:

- growth, development and fragmentation of cities and their territories
- different forms of planning and governance
- urban networks policies at different levels (local, regional, macro-regional, trans-border, of cities cooperation)
- role of infrastructures among territorial asset and urban and territorial dynamics;
- comparisons among European cities
- construction of development trends
- studies on new professional subjects and specialist training.

Two major research programmes of national relevance, involving several academic research units, although not explicitly related to European dimension of planning, have assumed a great importance in framing research and in offering possibilities for comparisons and interactions with research on changing patterns of urbanisation in Europe:

- ItaTeN, a survey on transformations in the Italian territory commissioned by the Dicoter, a department of the Ministry of Public Works
- RetUrb, a research programme on great networks and territorial transformations in Italy funded by MURST (the Ministry for Universities and Scientific Research).

Important initiatives towards research in European trends in urbanisation have also been promoted by private funded research institutions. As an example only two research programmes of the 1990s are mentioned here, those conducted by CRESME on the development of urban patterns and metropolitan policies in large European cities and on the patterns of urbanisation in coastal regions of the Mediterranean.

Actual programmes of trans-national relevance funded by MURST focus on research on countries of the Mediterranean ("Environment impact and industrial changes in Mediterranean Area") and on changing rationales of urban policies ("Urban and territorial policies between government and governance", conducted at DAEST in Venice).

Research supported by European funds includes the following programmes:

- "European Integration of the Italian urban system" commissioned by Dicoter and DG XVI (European Commission)
- "Recent changes in form of the European and Italian urbanisation process COST A9 – CIVITAS" (European Commission, DG XII)
- "Study Programme on European Spatial Planning" (SPESP) for European Commission DG Regional Policy.

Trans-border cooperation, trans-european networks and sustainable development are important issues for planning research in *Bulgaria* at least as far as the formal national policy orientations are concerned. The major planning issues related to the European integration process are already discussed in the Strategy for Spatial Development of the country by the Ministry of Regional Development and Urbanisation. Among the most important ones for the future development of the country are the following:

- integration of the national transport and infrastructure systems with the European axis and corridors
- trans-border cooperation and integration with European Communities and European physical space
- definition and stimulation of areas, regions and cities of international (European) importance - the Black sea coast, the mountains of Rodophes and Rila, the cities of Sofia, Plovdiv and Varna
- establishment of preferential and differential policy for undeveloped marginal regions and support of towns of regional and local importance
- integration of economic development with the environmental protection policy and sustainable development. Definition of environmental and economic indicators as criteria for measurement of the relation between the economic development and the environment
- development of sustainable agriculture and tourism as major priorities in the national economy.

planning tradition	country	research related to European spatial planning strategies	research on trans-border cooperation	research on sustainable development	research on trans-national networks
regional economic	France	+	+	+	+
comprehensive-integrated: 'federalist' tradition	Belgium	++	+++	+	+++
	Germany	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Switzerland	+	+++	++	+++
	Netherlands	+++	+++	+++	+++
comprehensive-integrated 'municipalist' tradition	Finland	+	+	++	+
	Norway	++	+	++	+
	Sweden	++	++	++	+
	UK	++	++	++	++
'urbanism'	Greece	+	+	++	+
	Italy	++	+	++	++
	Portugal	+	+	++	+
	Spain	+	+	++	+
eastern 'transitional'	Bulgaria	+	+++	+	++
	Poland	+	++	+	++

Links between planning traditions, research on European spatial planning strategies and research on planning issues of relevance for the European integration in surveyed European countries
source: own construct

PART II
Towards a European strategic framework for planning research

Introduction

The aim of the critical reflections presented in the previous chapter is certainly not that of identifying or, even less so, of advocating a single-unitary perspective of planning research throughout Europe. The idea of European integration we hold is rather that of a process which may favour a "Europe of differences" (e.g. Kunzmann and Wegener 1991). In the field of planning, this means that not only the presence of multi-disciplinary contributions, but also of multi-faceted perspectives on (spatial) planning should be seen as a factor of richness and as a potential for strengthening the identity of spatial planning approaches to European integration. The pluralism of planning traditions, issues, and research approaches should be addressed in a perspective focussing on the diversity and specificity of "local" interpretations and operational translations within a framework of objectives defined by criteria of cohesion and integration.

Nevertheless, the aim of "improving planning education" through enhanced linkages between planning practice and planning research cannot escape the need for a strategic focus on the European dimension of the exchange of knowledge and experiences in planning-related issues.

Our surveys show that, besides significant commonalities and increasing communication and exchange, many reasons for difficulty in identifying planning research in terms which allow for common strategic orientations may be still found both on the institutional and organisational and on the cultural and disciplinary level.

The question to be addressed is therefore, first of all, that of how to define the field of planning research in order to allow for a viable strategic perspective.

The development of a European spatial perspective and of a European planning research strategy as cases-in-point

A European strategy for planning research bears to a certain extent similarities with the problems encountered by the process for defining a European perspective of spatial development. Let us therefore take an excursus through the development of the ESDP as a mental exercise introducing to a discussion of a possible trans-national strategy for planning research.

The process for the elaboration of a European spatial planning document, as an intergovernmental effort in the combination of various approaches to spatial planning, has developed from an "anarchic field" to a progressive polarisation of interests. A recognisable mismatch has thus emerged between the commitment and orientation of a core group of central-European countries and the political resistances and/or conceptual and disciplinary differences expressed by southern- and northern-European countries.

The constitution of the ESPON network has represented since 1998 an attempt in rooting awareness of the exercise represented by the ESDP beyond institutional resistances and disciplinary differences and in addressing the application through local practice, combined the Commission's ambition for a stronger role in policy initiative and coordination. Furthermore, cooperative cross-border activities in the framework of the INTERREG II initiative have developed into an important framework for the elaboration, experimentation and assessment of trans-national development schemes.

However, as has been noted, "the fault lines in the institutional field persist" (Faludi 2000, p. 243), in terms of both strategic appropriation and political commitment towards the ESDP, and a recognisable cluster of national interests has polarised around a perspective of application of the document.

The ESDP may thus be seen not only as an outcome defined by a difficult institutional compromise, but also as a perspective which is today strongly dominated by an "epistemic community", or "discourse coalition", rooted in northwestern-European countries (most notably

Belgium, France, Germany, and the Netherlands). Thus, with all the necessary caveats, the rooting of a European discourse on spatial development, particularly as initiatives in application are being developed and as the scheme is turning into a reference for actual policy-making, may be interpreted as the prospective constitution of a trans-national policy discourse of a distinctively "oligarchic" nature (with features, to a certain extent, comparable to those of trans-national policy discourses like, for instance, that on TENs: Hajer 2000).

On this background, reflections on the possible future of the ESDP have been proposed (Faludi 2000) which envision three possible, not necessarily alternative perspectives, somehow mirroring broader discussions on the political future of the Union:

- further work on the ESDP as a pluralist framework for conceptualising the European space (i.e., the ESDP as a tool for strategic argumentation loosely linked to trans-national policy measures),
- a follow-up in terms of an application within voluntary forms of "enhanced cooperation" between a selected number of member states (i.e., a voluntarist "two-speed" model of application of the ESDP),
- the development and adoption of an own perspective by the European Commission as a strategic reference for its actual policy-making competencies, in a sense comparable to the "legitimising" role of the communication "Towards an Urban Agenda in the European Union" (CEC 1997b) in matters of urban policies (i.e., a "federalist" perspective of overlapping jurisdictions in applying the ESDP).

As we turn to planning research, not surprisingly, we may recognise similar challenges to the constitution of a pluralist trans-national discourse.

In planning-related issues, despite the trans-national diffusion of concepts and approaches, the threat is in fact recognisable of the development of a "northwestern" model contrasting with the reality of southern and northern countries. The extension of the Union adds to this a further, specific dimension, related to the particular institutional and territorial reality of eastern-European countries.

Significant differences in conditions like the ability to frame and support access to research schemes through national research strategies and through conditions of operation and institutionalisation of planning research, combined with particular cultural and disciplinary factors, may lead *de facto* to the development of a "two-speed" model of Europe also in the field of planning research.

On this background, activities fostered by the 5th Framework Programme and community initiatives like INTERREG II have expressed clear advancements both in institutional initiative by the supra-national European Commission and in approaches to joint cooperative definitions of planning issues by national and sub-national institutions.

In connection with work on the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP), the European Union has established a "spatial observatory", that should work as a network of researchers, exchanging information in order to improve spatial developments in the Union.

In addition to research connected to the ESDP, the European Union has an own general research programme, most notably being finalised in the "5th Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (1998-2002)". The programme includes two thematic foci with a strong spatial planning content, as part of the overarching theme "Competitive and sustainable growth". These are "Sustainable mobility and intermodality", and "The city of tomorrow and cultural heritage"

The 5th Framework Programme also identifies thematic priorities for research, including some with a strong planning content. The four thematic programmes provisionally identified by the commission are (European Commission 1998):

- Improving the quality of life and the management of resources -Creating a user-friendly Information Society
- Promoting competitive and sustainable growth

- Preserving the ecosystem

The programme "Promoting competitive and sustainable growth" entails several key actions. Of direct interest for planning is the key action "The city of tomorrow and cultural heritage", and in particular the focus on:

"New models for the sustainable development of European cities and urban regions, the elaboration of medium- and long-term socio-economic scenarios and research, development and demonstration activities focussing in particular on supporting and accompanying economic competitiveness, town planning and architecture, social integration, safety, energy efficiency and energy savings (in particular in buildings and urban transport) and information networks (the concept of 'digital cities')"

Of related interest is also the key action "Sustainable mobility and intermodality", and in particular the focus on:

"Research on infrastructures and their interfaces with transport means and systems, while reducing the environmental impact and taking account of accessibility and the integration of regional planning and transport policies"

There is however a diffuse concern that urban and regional planning is not yet given sufficient focus or importance in the development of the 5th Framework programme. Although the thematic focus "City of the Tomorrow" creates space for planning, there is concern that the programme is heavily sectoral and that too much emphasis is placed on research technology and development. Moreover, in the field of planning research, a recognisable framework for a trans-national dialogue on the transformations of planning and on the aims of research is still lacking.

There is a need for the planning community to become more closely involved in shaping research programme to ensure that place based issues are properly represented and that the urban and regional agendas are represented in traditional sectoral approaches. An important dimension of this is the development interdisciplinary research communities and links with users to participate in European programmes.

The aims of a European strategic framework for planning research

In addressing the question of the definition of a possible European strategy for planning research, three critical aspects emerging from our surveys should be addressed in a joint way.

First, the definition of substantive aims of research should be deepened at a trans-national level and made the focus of a specific level of dialogue and exchange.

Results from our surveys confirm the validity and the relevance of reference to trans-national issues as key topics for cross-national research agendas. This is, as we have noted, not only the result of all-encompassing context conditions, but the result of the embeddedness of research activity in trans-national policy discourses, which influence the definition of relevance criteria for research as well as for policy-making. The same results however also show the unevenness of degrees and features of this embeddedness (in terms of aspects of experimentation, diffusion and institutionalisation). This is reflected in the difficulty of achieving a fit-for-all definition of research issues as well as comparable research practices. In fact, this unevenness may be interpreted to a certain extent as a result of the development of "oligarchic" trans-national discourses, which do not necessarily account for the plurality and diversity of perspectives and traditions which characterise the field of planning in Europe.

For these reasons, albeit decisive, the focus on substantive research issues should not be restricted to limited and pre-given sets of issues. Besides key topics (as sustainability, trans-national networks and cross-border cooperation), a broad array of challenges to planning may be profitably addressed in a perspective open to a systematic comparison and to a mutual influence and evolution of experiences across European countries. This speaks for the establishment of more interactive ways of agenda-setting in planning research.

Second, a critical-pragmatic link with processes of institutionalisation of planning research issues should be established on a trans-national level. This involves establishing cooperative

patterns of relationships between national and supra-national research institutions as well as enhancing the role the former may play in influencing patterns of institutionalisation at the national level.

Clearly, the initiative and prerogatives of relevant institutional actors, most notably of the European Commission, is exerting a crucial influence in the definition of the planning research as well as of the policy agenda. While largely participated and reflexive, the process of definition of a European research planning strategy is nevertheless amenable of criticism as well as of improvements and enhanced feed-backs. A contribution in this sense may go beyond the passive assumption of proposed topics, key actions and procedures in a competitive environment. It may rather be backed by initiatives of "enhanced cooperation" between selected member states as well as through a stronger cooperation among all member states in developing consistent research strategies. In this sense, however, the development of equal abilities on the national level is of paramount importance.

Third, in order to favour such a critical attitude, trans-national processes in the diffusion of knowledge and experience should be favoured in the perspective of development of a "pluralist" rather than "oligarchic" trans-national discourse on planning research.

In order to realise a combination of these three aspects, a possible strategy could be that of the establishment of a broader framework for trans-national dialogue on planning research issues. The aim of such an initiative should be:

- the promotion of research programmes based on a common thematisation of issues related to specific dimensions of the European cohesion and integration process, in a relationship of critical autonomy from the features and degrees of institutionalisation of the planning discipline in the respective national contexts,
- the promotion of systematic exchange of research orientations,
- the enhancement of trans-national cooperation in the definition and conduct of research, pointing to the factors which weaken the development of national research strategies,
- the enhancement of the reflexivity of national research strategies,
- the realisation of conditions for active cooperation and for the development of feed-back loops among national and supra-national institutions affecting the definition of research and policy directions,
- finally, the constitution of a stronger and recognisable counterpart to the European Commission in constituting a trans-national discourse on planning research.

A proposal for a European strategic framework for planning research

The above discussed perspective stresses several dimensions:

- a trans-national dimension of networking as a condition for stable patterns of exchange and mutual commitment. This is an aspect in which the model of ESPON, as an attempt in equal and diffuse involvement in the process for the construction of a trans-national spatial development policy, could be possibly assumed as an initial reference. Networking could be realised through the identification of "national focal points" responsible for planning research strategies;
- an intra-national dimension of dissemination of debates and experiences and of diffusion of awareness on issues and approaches. "National focal points" would in this perspective act as secondary intermediary institutions at the national level, mediating the diffusion of trans-national debate, and being thus possibly legitimised and empowered in the promotion, coordination and assessment of national research directions;
- a dimension of mediation between national and supra-national institutions, with a focus on actors (e.g. the European Commission) which are assuming *de facto* a leading role in the definition of research and policy agendas in spatial planning. This should realise conditions for a more intensive, open and transparent exchange of orientations, preliminary to the operationalisation into research funding schemes.

The model may thus be defined in terms of a trans-national intermediary institution, acting as

both a networking agent and as a forum for developing a common discourse on planning research issues.

The framework of involved actors would thus include:

- existing national institutions connecting strategic policy advice with research promotion (like e.g. the BBR in Germany, the DATAR in France, the RPD in the Netherlands, etc.),
- national representatives of academic research interests (e.g. research institutions or academic associations),
- an "institutional entrepreneur" acting as a promoter, facilitator, and mediator between the involved national and supra-national actors and the academic environment (a role for which e.g. AESOP could certainly be a valuable candidate).

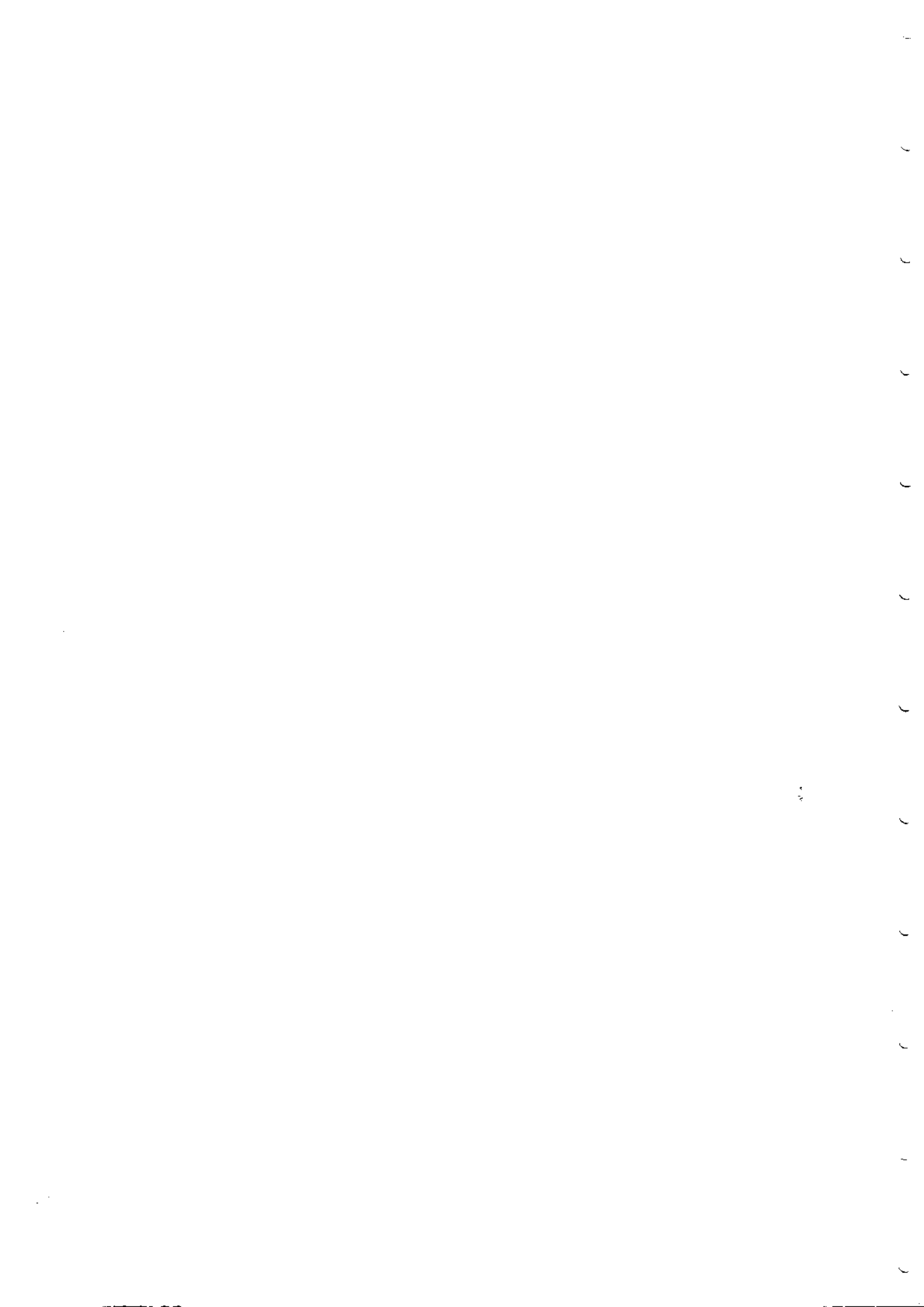
A further important task would be that of information management and exchange. In a knowledge and information society, this aspect is key to the success of any strategic effort. In the field of planning research, changes in the system of conduct of research and increasing demand for the sharing of experiences and for cooperation make it paramount to realise an effective circulation of informations on research as well as of results of research.

A possible approach to this dimension might be identified in an interactive and participated use of information technologies. The reference-idea could be that of the creation of a "portal" for planning research and education. Although initiatives are obviously arising almost daily in this area, there seem to be room for an initiative that may combine the institutional aims of an association like AESOP with a diffuse interest for information, communication and exchange on side of academic and non-academic research institutions. The aim would be in this sense to pursue a complementarity with existing sources which are acquiring authority as references for research policy (as e.g. CORDIS) as well as emerging attempts to (as e.g. PLANUM)¹, however with the specificity of constituting an interface as well as a critical forum for actors of planning education, planning research, and planning practice. The model of a thematic "portal", based on the Internet, and managed by a trans-national intermediary institution for planning education and research, in this sense, is possibly the model most apt to respond to the flexible needs of a planning community in the process of an increasing supra-national integration.

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¹ *Planum*, the european journal of planning (<http://www.planum.net/>), is a e-zine promoted by journals, associations of planners, academic and research institutes edited by INU (Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica, Rome). Planum is a project funded by the European Community under TEN-Telecom (Directorate-General Information Society / F3), a Community support programme for Trans-European Telecommunications Networks aimed at facilitating the development of the Information Society.



PART III
Appendix: National surveys on planning research

BELGIUM

The national system of planning research in Belgium

1. The national system for planning research

Research in a federal country

Belgium evolved from a tight central state with three levels of government (national, provincial and local), towards a federal form of government in which Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia all have considerable autonomy. Spatial planning as well as a number of regional aspects of economic policy thereby became regionalized matters. This means that these matters became the exclusive responsibility of the three regions provisionally within the frame of the national legislation. The (spatial) policies of the three political regions have diverged. In those circumstances it is obvious that planning research will be organised along the lines of the federal/regional structure and few strictly national research programmes related to spatial planning remain.

1.2. Research within universities

Formal planning education is partly embedded within universities and partly within schools of the 'école des beaux arts type'. All formal planning education is of a post graduate type. Research in universities is embedded in PhD's, this research paid for by Universities themselves and by funding coming from different other sources.

Research in planning is mainly linked to the planning Institutes within the universities. It is clear that also other departments (architecture, civil engineering, sociology, economy, agronomy, geography...) will deal with specific spatial issues.

Faculties

Of the specialised planning institutes several used to be interfaculty but nowadays most are part of one faculty.

Three main approaches of planning can be distinguished:

- within the Engineering faculties (Faculty of Applied Sciences) the architectural, urban design aspect (urban project)
- within the faculties of Sciences, the social and economic geography
- the faculties of Social Sciences (Sciences Humaines) provide a more sociological and economical approach (urban problems, local and regional development).

The distinctions are fuzzy and the topics in planning research depend heavily on the academics involved.

Consulting services

The universities have developed ways to operate on the open market : semi-independent services or units can conclude contracts. The following groups are specifically working the planning field :

- GUIDE in Brussels (ULB)
- LEPUR in Liège (Ulg)
- CREAT in Louvain-la-Neuve (UCL)
- Seminarie voor Survey en Ruimtelijke Planning (Universiteit Gent)
- Planning en Ontwikkeling (Universiteit Leuven)

1.3. Actors

The Federal Government

The Federal Government is a partner in the international research programs (such as ESRF/CERN/ESO) as these are outside the regional competences.

The OSTC (Office for Scientific, Technical and Cultural Affairs) is part of the prime minister's services and under authority of the minister of Science Policy. Most of the federal research programmes (87%) are managed by this office. The federal government also launched specific programs on sustainable development and sustainable mobility.

1.3.2. The Ministry of the Flemish Community

A. Department of the Environment and of Infrastructure

The Flemish region created a new planning code in 1997. The most important objective of this planning decree was to provide the legal basis for structure plans on regional as well as on provincial and local level. The "Ruimtelijk Structuurplan Vlaanderen" (Spatial Structure Plan for Flanders) was adopted in 1998.

Traffic and transport issues are considered extremely important. The 'mobility unit' of the Department was involved in modelling (Trips and Randstad) and scenario-building.

Some specific themes are: 'basic mobility', evaluation of the consistency and coordination of indicators used for the analysis of different aspects of the Flemish Spatial Structure, modelling multi-mode transport networks by means of G.I.S.

1.3.3. The Ministry of the Walloon Region (MRW)

The Walloon Region restructured its planning code; the new CWATUP (Code Wallon de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Urbanisme et du Patrimoine) is applied since March 1st 1998. One important objective was to provide the region with strategic planning tool : the SDER (Schéma de Développement de l'Espace Régional = scheme for the Development of the Regional Space). The new law (re)defined also procedures and other plans on regional and municipal level. Producing the SDER demands research on different levels.

Being aware of the necessity of (at least some) perennity of the research teams the Walloon Region has instored the "Permanent Conference on Territorial Development" ("Conférence Permanente du Développement Territorial") which will guide and control planning research done by the three main French-speaking universities in Belgium. Starting with initial funding of BEF 60 MN in June 1998, a budget of BEF 120 MN p.a. will be provided. Results are to be evaluated in three years time.

The Ministry is of course involved in the European programmes, INTEREG IIC is probably the most important; for which 180 research projects were presented (April 1998). Integrating these programmes on the regional level is difficult as only (quasi-) finalised research projects are submitted to the Regional authorities.

The Walloon Ministry of Equipment and Transportation (MET)

The other Walloon Ministry, the Ministry of Equipment and Transport is competent for all transportation infrastructure and as such involved with the SDER (the regional planning scheme which is being prepared). For transportation policies the environmental considerations are important but economic development of the region and its position at European crossroads have to be taken into account. Part of the research for the SDER is centred on transportation (studies by CREAT and STRATEC¹).

Goods traffic is a main subject of the General Scheme of Transportation which is being considered. The region should not only offer passage to transit but also play a more active role in the handling and finishing of merchandise. Research is being done on multimode goods-terminals ("plateformes multimodales"). All modes including inland shipping and air traffic are being examined. Links with the great European axes, such as the Rhone are considered to be of prime importance.

Policies include the stimulation of local mobility plans, new public busses, road security, data

networks (WIN) which all call for specific research.

1.3.5. The Brussels Capital Region

The main departments involved with planning in the Brussels administration are the Administration of Spatial Planning and Housing (AATL/BROH – Administration de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Logement) and the studies service (A1) of the Administration for Equipment and Mobility (AED/BUV – Administration de l'Équipement et de la Politique des Déplacements).

The planning department has recently completed the Regional Development Plan (PRD/Gewop – "Plan régional de développement") and is now coordinating a huge effort by the (19) municipalities of the Brussels Region to establish local development plans (PCD/Gemop – "Plan communal de développement"). The regional zoning plan (PRAS – Plan Regional d'Affectation du Sol) has been submitted to public enquiry in september 1998.

Traffic is of course a severe problem in the Brussels region. New ways to manage it will include studies on goods transport with multimode transfer points, control of heavy goods vehicles traffic, transport plans for individual enterprise, car-sharing, improving public transport, promoting bicycle use...

Universities

In most universities and their more or less autonomous decentralised faculties, planning research is being done within the concerned Departments or Institutes or by (semi-) autonomous research groups. The Academic staff is sometimes acting as consultants.

1.3.7. Planning consultants

In Flanders and in Wallonia planners have to be registered to produce local plans (on municipal level). In Flanders per province 70-100 professionals are registered; as many of them will be registered in several provinces the total number of registered planners can be assumed to be between 200 and 250 (for the five provinces). Very few (less than 10?) registered planners are foreigners, some are from Brussels (five?).

In the Walloon Region, about 750 consultants and firms have the necessary agreement to produce municipal plans. The vast majority of these are architects and architectural firms. Most of them are localised within the Region, a small number is to be found in Brussels (± 10) and some in the Flanders Region (4). The only foreign consultants are from Luxemburg (3).

Among the organisations with an agreement must be noted the planning services of cities and municipalities, intermunicipal offices ("intercommunales") and some university departments.

Few (less than five?) consultancy firms have more than ± 10 personnel but none more than ± 25 ; and only a score will have more than 5 personnel. Some planning teams are imbedded in large consulting and engineering firms.

Notwithstanding these Agreements which is obtained by submitting a diploma as "urbaniste" or proof of experience, many plans produced have only a very elementary research content.

1.4. Structure and content

Federal Research Actions

The OSTC lists 18 recent and current research actions representing a total (multiannual) budget of 12.687 million BEF (FEDRA database). Two of these programmes have relevance for planning.

Exploiting the Federal Socio-economic databases where out of 23 research projects, six are useful to planners and 7 or 8 might be of interest.

Social sciences of 61 projects, 1 are useful and 4 interesting.

Spread over the other research actions 5 or 6 projects might be of secondary use. None of the 565 projects in these programmes is specifically planning oriented.

1.4.2. National Fund for Scientific Research

The National Fund for Scientific Research has been divided according the Belgian "communities" and each fund is managed by a Council with members representing the universities and the economic, social and political institutions of this Community.

The Fund provides budgets for

- individual doctoral or post-doctoral researchers
- the organisation and/or participation in conferences and other manifestations, also on international level
- awards for outstanding scientific work are attributed.

Associated Funds (U.S.N., F.R.S.M., F.R.F.C.) provide for research teams while the F.R.I.A. provides grants for researchers in industry and agriculture. About 2000 researchers were dependent on the Fund (in 1996), the number of them involved with planning research is not known.

The resources of the Funds consists of subsidies granted by regional and federal governments. Also Télévie (Fund collecting by a television company for cancer research) and the National Lottery brought in money.

The budgets are assigned according to criteria of excellence and decided upon in 63 commissions. None of these commissions is specifically about planning or development; planning research will be considered in different disciplines (e.g. geography and geology, social and political sciences, economic sciences). This is part of the "planning research problem" because projects and proposals will always be judged upon from within different disciplines but never from a planning point of view.

In the nine "Contact groups" where much of the preliminary co-ordination is done, none is about spatial organisation (or about environmental sciences for that matter).

Still some planning research is funded by the FNRS.

Research in Flanders

The 1998 "Spatial Structure Plan for Flanders" provoked an important number (24) of research projects. Many of these were pragmatic preventual and implementing oriented studies, but several others looked at fundamental developments (urban complexes, retail development, structures for agricultural development...).

Other research was implementation oriented: manuals for planning on municipality level, on local level and for environmental impact analysis. The new planning decree called for more definition of the used concepts (studies on zone conflicting usage, on density raises, on delimitation of urban areas, on subdiarity...). The surveying side of planning called for studies in urban hierarchies, landscape development, inventories of land use. Electronic data processing is an ongoing task which regularly calls for specific research (e.g. a metadatabase).

Research in Wallonia

Particularly the SDER (Scheme for the Development of Regional Space) inspired a main regional research programme: the DYTEWA (Dynamique Territoriale Wallonne) essentially aimed at the analysis of location and relocation of enterprise. The budget provided is about BEF 25 million p.a. Essentially this is a civil service programme implemented by the Planning Department, the DGATLP (Direction Générale de l'Aménagement du Territoire, du Logement et du Patrimoine) of the Ministry of the Walloon Region (Ministère de la Région Wallonne).

As a support for planning decisions, the Walloon Region is establishing an essentially demographic database for the Region and its neighbouring regions on NUTS 3 level; it is called WAL+ (The analysis has defined urban "configurations" of which the N4 axis between Brussels - Namur, centred on Wavre and Louvain-la-Neuve is particularly dynamic).

Research in Brussels Capital Region.

The PRD (Regional Development Plan) which was produced in a very short period, nevertheless provoked urban research. Most important were studies on : office development and poor neighbourhoods

On the transportation side of planning, research in dynamic modelling (setting up of a SATURN model) is ongoing. This is linked to the European ESTEEM programme (London, Paris, Rome and Brussels). The implementation of suburban fast rail transport (RER/GEN – Réseau express régional) will demand measures to avoid supplementary out-migration.

Several research projects are under way or planned. Among these are studies on :

- improvement of transport infrastructures and increase of real estate values
- analysis and proposals for goods transport (urban goods terminals).

Public management of applied research

Public authorities on federal and regional level organise public tenders for plans and policy related research projects; often a negotiated procedure is used. The same is true for municipalities and cities.

The majority of these tenders are implementation or realisation oriented studies and the research part is limited to surveys and (often summary) analysis; the design part and procedural aspects dominate.

The open market of the European Union has had little influence (until now) : foreign planners working in Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels are few.

The university institutes do take part in some of these tenders and even if they do not appear to be systematically cheaper, the private consultants still have the impression of unbalanced competition.

1.4.7. Projects and research for private enterprise

Large developments be it offices or commercial centers, demand feasibility and marketing studies. Often the market analysis, distribution studies and such, is done by specialised firms well introduced in the building and developers world.

Although a planners view could be useful in many of these cases, there is little call for them; but this might change. Also the education of planners should include this type of locational analysis which is useful to corporations. (This not only widens to scope of future activities but also deepens the awareness of some real life constraints).

However technical studies (traffic) and urban design (and architecture) for private enterprise is done by firms often involved in planning (consultants for traffic studies, large architectural firms).

2. Planning research in contemporary Belgium

2.1. Structural changes and planning research

2.1.1. Regulation and deregulation

The recent Planning Decree in Flanders gives an important task to the Provinces, who have to establish a Provincial Structure Plan. With the constraints of the Regional and Provincial Structure Plan the municipalities will have to make plans on an executive oriented base.

In the Walloon Region the new planning law certainly decentralises control and improves procedures but it is difficult to maintain that "in fine" planning is deregulated. The increasing local autonomy is counterbalanced by precise specifications for plans, by environmental assessments, mobility covenants and other rules and regulations. The same is true in Brussels where the contents of the municipal developments plans is specified in hundreds and hundreds of pages. It would seem that research in planning content (meta-planning ?) is necessary.

The need for more planners on local and on regional level makes a better definition of the basic professional capacities more and more necessary.

Planning becomes more "project planning" in the sense that many decisions about the future spatial organisation are linked to specific projects for infrastructure and important private or public facilities. Almost always the initiative comes from outside the planners world. Workable plans should be flexible enough to handle these new impacts and precise enough to evaluate and incorporate the consequences. Again a reflexion on plan content is necessary.

Public finance and public – private relationships

Brussels, Flanders and Wallonia do have a long history of public and the private sectors working together. Private capital financed the extension of Brussels in the 19th century and politics promoted these projects and adapted the municipal boundaries to suit them. The industrial powers completely dominated the Walloon Region until far into the twentieth century. Recent examples of links between public and private sectors in Brussels are the European Parliament, the plans for a new HST – terminal and the plans for the future use (Music City) of the monumental Tour & Taxis railway station.

It seems that in many cases a more professional and less intuitive approach of these important decisions would improve their quality. For this planners need to acquire a new credibility based on professional capacities if they want to avoid being excluded from the decision making process.

Secondly a sound basic structure for explicit public – private partnerships will have to be created. The present techniques of "compensation" be it in the environmental sense by creating new green spaces, or in the urban sense by building some housing units for each office block, make the spatial policy dependent on (quasi-) random events. It can hardly be expected to be coherent in that case.

2.1.3. Planning and adjacent fields

As mentioned above the (relative) loosening up of planning controls in Brussels and Wallony is counterbalanced by other regulations and actions :

- the environmental impact assessments (E.I.E., Etude des incidences sur l'environnement or MER, Milieu Effectrapportage) include many aspects which could be considered as planning matters : traffic production, impacts on landscape or townscape
- the traffic and transportation policies : mobility covenants, enterprise transportation plans, restructuring of existing infrastructure (the RAVeL programme is transforming hundreds of kilometres of rail track into bicycle and pedestrian paths)

Apart from that, many governmental policies condition the future territorial organisation of Wallonia and Flanders : development of the airports (Bierset and Gosselies), building of the high speed train link (Brussels-Amsterdam) ... Also the implemented industrial development policies (often by creating industrial zones) do have obvious spatial consequences.

The need for a more and more integrated multidisciplinary approach is clear, a "transversal" approach as the Walloon Region calls it. This calls for a review of the planners education (and of education in other disciplines as well) but also on a more fundamental level for the development of interdisciplinary concepts and tools.

Crossing borders

Planning, in the past splendidly isolated on its own territory, has now to face open spatial systems which are joined to others in many ways. The multitude of European crossborder structures, the more and more necessary combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches and the increasing integration of mobility and environment in planning are signs that planning is slowly acquiring the "requisite variety" to guide spatial change.

In the foreseeable future potentials and problems will be so diverse that on the one hand an important part of the planning effort will be ad-hoc planning done by project teams, and on the other hand a return to the fundamental issues will be necessary.

Not only the plan, the content's description needs to be redefined, also new ways of producing, of organising the planning by teams from different territories and different disciplines, have to be found.

2.1.5. New actors

Social change expresses itself in new actors taking the front of the scene; planning is a dialogue with these actors. Based on the situation in Belgium the most important actors seem to be :

- private firms which are not "new" in general but are certainly more numerous and less involved in the local situation. In many cases they do have a strong rear-base in a faraway country.

Competition between cities will be to their advantage but not necessarily to the advantage of the concerned cities. To negotiate in a productive way planners will have to possess a sound knowledge of the "bottom-line" corporations will use.

- "privatised" government organisations, an example of which is the Walloon Public Transport Company TEC or its Flemish equivalent De Lijn, are new actors. Still heavily depending on public subsidies these organisations find the "market" a strong justification for a micro-economic approach. Again the advantage for the regions is not always obvious; planners will have to admit the cost / benefit criterium and will be obliged to provide strong and quantitative evidence to justify their proposals not in line with the firms rationality.

- "Sustainability" has changed many actors in the old political parties and brought new ones to the front : the "ecolos". The effort to protect the environment produced a new tool of control : the environmental impact assessment and it created a (more or less) new administration and scores of experts. Planners have to maintain their proper expertise and use it not withstanding the sometimes partial proposals put forward from the environmentalist's side. But they also have to accept "sustainability" as prime objective (the meaning of the word "sustainability" is in fact less clear than it appears; nature knows only a "climax" situation). These and other new actors and all the other old actors make for a spatial "market" where many parties are competing in many ways : a highly dynamic situation. The outcome will be largely unpredictable and the planners have to face it with flexibility and contingency plans.

2.2. Planning research agenda

Issues

Trying to define issues by analysing a rather superficial view of the ongoing research activities is hazardous; the more so because no analysis is neutral. Some issues do however seem obvious.

Human space is increasingly vulnerable in environmental sense, in urban as well as in rural areas, on small and on large scale. The risks on medium and long term must not be underestimated. Although maintaining the environmental quality and sustainability are recognized as major issues., an almost complete separation between environmental impact assessment and planning activities still exists. It is certainly not in favour of ecological stability.

Spatial and social imbalances are a problem that will not go away : the old industrial regions in Wallonia stay behind; whole neighbourhoods in Brussels or Antwerp are pauperising. Planning will have to understand the processes involved and find ways to make different dynamics possible.

The rising complexity of urban and rural space makes planning and planning control : increasingly difficult. The planning procedures themselves are becoming a brake on dynamic spatial management. This might (and does) lead to all kinds of political short-cuts. If some research is considering the communication aspects of the planning procedure the fundamental process is not yet being examined.

Planning will have to face very large scale projects often initiated outside the region or the country. Quick planning decisions are taken and the project might be realised in relatively short time and by relatively independent actors. The planning decisions about the second high-speed train terminal in Brussels are a good example. In these cases research is often only done to serve the projects and not to improve the planning decision.

3. Themes for research

Ongoing research shows some general themes; some comments are given below (research or survey for specific plans is not being considered here).

Planning must not contain an implicit political choice: the task is to make the choice explicit. How can planning then redefine the essentials of its task in such a way that even if space is organised, society remains open. This is not a political problem but very much a "technical" one, or even a scientific one : creating a "neutral" space efficiently used. With the increasing complexity of human space, the inclusion of environmental and mobility in plans and the

unavoidable ad-hoc planning decisions in developments a critical review of plan content is justified. E.g.: is "morphological regulation" necessary (or even possible?) How do the planning tools to handle derelict land used in the Ruhrgebiet differ from those of Wallonia ? Another difficulty will be the insertion of decisions and policies from outside the planning sector. The recommendations of environmental impact studies are often of a "planning" nature. Obviously a "mobility covenant" has consequences for urban space, but for now is elaborated separately of the local plans. The mechanisms of economic development or stagnation are a well ploughed field of research. But seeing the evolution of the Walloon Region the matter is far from being solved. Again a comparison between Ruhrgebiet and the old industrial regions of Wallonia might shed some light on the reasons for their paths being so different. Maybe the "anthropological" approach of some research projects could be fruitful. The same is true for the spatial segregation in cities like Brussels or Antwerp which all too quickly becomes discrimination. Nor the profound reasons for this segregation are clear (otherwise more effective policies would exist) nor have the differences of this evolution in different cities gotten much attention.

The restructuring of rural space until now has been managed according to the rationality of agricultural production or in a largely defensive way (protecting nature or typical villages). The evolution of the agricultural world is far from over, bio-engineering has not even started yet. The fact that the evolution is gradual and incremental has hidden the profound changes in the non-built-up areas. In Belgium the rural areas are becoming more and more low-density urban areas; in other countries they are transforming into an environment for dispersed holiday parks. Which kind of rural development is possible? Or better: what should be the targets for rural development? A better knowledge of what is happening and what can be expected, is an absolute necessity if spatial management should be effective.

The theme of mobility and transport has still many unexplored fields. The progress made in technical sense with dynamic models for example should not hide the net result of quasi-unlimited growth of mobility. This growth has not been halted even if better use is made of the available infrastructures. The Walloon Region had its great projects : the shiplift of Thieu, the metro of Charleroi, the unbuilt TAU of Liège. Few of them have been a success, none of them has halted the decline of the Region. Research might find why and show how to restructure the transportation networks towards efficiency, intermodality and flexibility. It also might help to use the infrastructure as a functional tool for plan implementation instead as a symbol of political decision making power.

The preceding themes should also lead to an enquiry into 'urban networks'. Different kinds of these can be observed in Belgium: the old industrial ones like the Charleroi region, 'le centre', or newly developing ones like the Brussels metropolitan area. The adopted planning policy for Flanders, the 'Ruimtelijk Structuurplan Vlaanderen' has the goal of reinforcing the central part of the region, in fact making it into an quadrilateral urban network: "the Flanders Diamond". For the old urbanized regions often obvious reasons were present: coal close to the surface, the river providing process water... The causalities in the new urban networks are far less clear: the degree of interdependency is largely unknown, economic or cultural advantages are often surmised but rarely shown, the development dynamics seem to compare unfavourably with those of strongly centralized metropolises. Still the networks do exist and their spatial organization certainly could be improved.

The organisation of planning activities in the widest sense is a theme that would merit more attention. The unavoidable interdisciplinary approach, including among others, the environmental, transportation and economic aspects needs a new organisational structure in the planning department (if it will subsist as such). It is improbable that short lined big efforts to produce a plan or the temporary project-manager are structural improvements. It would seem that the way of practically producing a plan with the necessary involvement of the population, the government administrations and the whole interdisciplinary planning team is a worthwhile theme of research (multi-media communication, perceptions, concepts). The organisational structure and the internal and external communication support are important (e.g. groupware for urban planning). Transparent (= easily comprehensible) evaluation techniques will have to be used (or to be developed).

Appendix 1

University institutes

1. Faculté des Sciences – Institut de géographie
Université catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve
Place Louis Pasteur, 3
1348 LOUVAIN-LA-NEUVE
Contact : Professor Henry Zoller
Planning research fields :
 - modélisation des comportements de localisation des agents
 - modèles d'optimisation
2. Gent
(Seminar for Survey and Spatial Planning)
Krijgslaan 281, Building S8A3
9000 Gent
Contact: G. ALLAERT
3. LEMA (Laboratoire d'Etudes Méthodologiques Architecturales)
University of Liège
Avenue des Tilleuls, 15
4000 LIEGE
Contact : Professor Albert Dupagne
Planning research fields :
 - data processing as a communication and evaluation tool for urban design
 - data processing as a communication and evaluation tool for urban and environmental management
4. IGEAT (Institut de Gestion de l'Environnement et d'Aménagement du territoire)
Université Libre de Bruxelles
Avenue F. Roosevelt, 50
1050 BRUXELLES
contact: Ch. Vandermorten
5. ISRO (Instituut voor Stedenbouw en Ruimtelijke Ordening)
Celestijnenlaan 131
3001 Heverlee
contact: L. ALBRECHTS/M. SMETS
Research fields: development planning/structure planning/urban projects
6. SEGEFA (Service d'Etude en Géographie économique fondamentale et appliquée)
Université de Liège
Allée du 6 Août, 2, bte 11
4000 LIEGE
Contact : Professor Bernadette Mérenne-Schoumaker
Planning research fields :
7. VUB (Urban Geography and Planning)
Field:
 - residential differentiation
 - ethnic minorities
 - housing market
 - urban renewal
 - strategic planningContact: W. DE LANNOY

Appendix 2

Governmental Administrations

Ministry of the Walloon Region

- Direction Générale de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de Logement et du Patrimoine
Rue des Brigades d'Irlande, 1
5100 JAMBES
Contact : Luc Maréchal, Inspecteur général,
Ghislain Geron, Inspecteur général

Walloon Ministry of Equipment and Transport

- Direction générale des Transports (DG3)
Direction des Etudes et de la Programmation (D311)
Rue du Coquelet
5004 BOUGE
Contact : André Delmarcelle, Directeur

Ministry of the Brussels Capital Region

- Administration de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Logement
CCN
Rue du Progrès, 80 bte 1
1030 BRUXELLES
Contact : Jacques Van Grimbergen, Directeur général
- Administration de l'Équipement et des Déplacements
CCN
Rue du progrès, 80 bte 1
1030 BRUXELLES
Contact : J.P. Wouters, Directeur A1

Ministry of the Flemish Community

AROHM
Building Graaf de Ferraris
Jacqmainlaan 156/bus 7
1000 Brussel
contact: R. Liekens

BULGARIA

The national system for planning research in Bulgaria

1. The national system for planning research

The planning research review has to be examined on condition that planning is not a separate, recognized profession in Bulgaria yet. Planning is a part of the architectural education in the form of three semesters specialization in the only school of architecture in the country at the University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy. The specialization covers three main areas - Regional, Urban and Landscape planning.

The only full time 4 years planning programme is at the University of Economics in Varna, which is an economic oriented regional scale programme. There are separate planning courses in the University of National and World Economics in Sofia as a part of Regional economics curriculum and in Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski" as part of the geographic programmes. That is why the main participants in the professional planning practice are mainly economists, geographers and architects with some kind of planning specialization. The practice to combine the knowledge and experience of professionals from different subject areas is a very successful one only when a strong organization and coordination of the work could be established in a fully equipped team.

The other peculiarity of the national system for planning research is connected with the economic and administrative reform as a result of political changes at the end of 80s. There are several major factors that affected the development of planning research the last decade. Among the most important ones the following could be mentioned:

- the severe economic crises, which caused the closing down of planning and design institutions and their research departments;
- restriction of funds for science in general, which led to the reduction of the research staff within the existing units;
- changing national strategy for regional development and transition towards an open system for future integration with the Balkans and the European areas.
- growth of the local authorities' power and responsibilities within a very restricted budget, distributed among such priorities as social policy, infrastructure reconstruction and economic development;
- continuous legislation changes and restitution of property, agricultural land and forestry, resulted in changing actors in planning;
- establishment of democratic society principles and creation of a numerous NGOs, part of which are active competitors for the research funding in different national and international research programmes;

All these factors affected the structure, management, financing and governance of the research. It also changes the methodologies, techniques and approaches as well as the scope and priorities of planning research.

At the end of this introductory notes one should mention that there is no information available about organization and management of research in the country, neither data about planning research. The analysis was based upon published materials about different institutions, annual reports and interviews with the heads of departments and institutions.

1.1. The research within universities

The organized research within Bulgarian universities dated back from 1965 and was a result of a decision of the Council for Higher Education (decision 85/20.01.1965). According to this document the universities formed special *sectors for management research, design and consultancy (Research and Consultancy Sectors - RCS)*. These new units were under the responsibility of a vice rector and had a separate administration and finance. Their main aims are to integrate the efforts of the teaching staff in the development of science, to attract distinguished scientists and professionals from outside the universities, to create possibilities for joint research programmes with students and postgraduates and to attract additional

investments.

Up until 1990 the financing of the research within universities was an essential part of their budget and there were sufficient funds provided. The main applications came out from the Ministries and Local authorities as well as from major state companies.

At the same period the new *research laboratories* were created within different faculties, mainly connected with a certain research area. Thus the research laboratory at the University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy (UACEG) was founded in the beginning of 1970s and its work was coordinated with the existing Committee for Science, Technological Progress and Higher Education in the area of new universities development. Later on the work of the research laboratory was concentrated on the problems of the secondary education complexes and facilities. This covered architectural as well as planning and environmental issues.

A similar Centre for Regional Planning Research and Consultancy was established in the University of Economics in Varna. As it was mentioned before, the scope of the work is mainly in the area of regional economics and development. Another university research body - the RCS at the University of Forestry was accredited to develop research in the area of landscape planning (Decree 111/16.06.1976) among other areas, related to the university' profile.

Before the reform in the beginning of 1990s decision making about priorities in the RCSs activities was based upon a "top-down" approach. Due to the sufficient funds for research the quality assessment of the work was better organized. Each institution had a scientific council for review and approval of the research work, after a review of an external professional and a minute from the unit - a research laboratory or a department.

After the political and economic changes in 1989 the restriction of the universities' budget led to several changes. The research laboratories were closed down and the staff was reoriented towards teaching. In 1990 the research councils, acting as consultative bodies at the university RCS were also dismissed. Today the quality assessment is based only upon a review and a minute for approval from the initial unit - the department. In a very special circumstances for complicated problematic or a comprehensive scope of work a specialized scientific council is called for discussion and review.

There are several sources and schemes for financing the research within the universities. The first one is part of the state subsidy from the Ministry of Finance, but during the severe economic crises it is a symbolic one. The second source for financing the research is the university budget and it is around 10%, allocated among 5 faculties. The third source is a part of the RCS' annual profit, varying during the years. These three sources form the "*internal*" *university research fund*.

The second group of financial sources forms the "*external*" *funding* and it covers on the first place the contracts for sectoral research projects, assigned from ministries, big companies and institutions. The other major source of some funding among the others is the National Science Fund (NSF), sponsoring the projects after an annual competition for research grants.

The last group of research projects are the individual or "private" ones, which could be developed in the Research and Consultancy Sector with the full administrative and financial services and legal protection. In such cases the Sector deducts 13% of the consultancy team' fee, a figure determined by the Academic Council. This percentage actually formed the profit of the Sector, which later on is used for re-investing in the university research fund.

The main investors in the area of research during the last 10 years have been the Ministry of Education and Science - National Science Fund, the Ministry of Regional Development and Urbanization, the Bulgarian Rail Ways, the Ministry of the Environment and Water, the Ministry of Transportation, etc.

In a result of the analysis of the last decade annual reports of the RCS at the University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy one could summarized the following trends:

- lack of sufficient significant research works for a wide range of professionals, organized in multidisciplinary teams;
- a number of small and limited in scope and problematic research works;
- extremely limited funds for science and research;
- insufficient number of requests for applied studies and consultancy from the local authorities, companies and state institutions;
- prevailing number of research in the area of planning among the applications for the NSF and for RCS;
- diminished quality control and accountability.

Despite the fact that postgraduate and doctorate studies are individual, not organized in courses, they are not included here, because it is a matter of the other SOCRATES working group. But one should envisaged the individual research for attainment of academic rank. These procedures of almost all former socialist countries are the same. The promotion is based upon an individual research, minutes for approval from the department and reviewed by two or three specialists. It has to be defended in a Specialized Scientific Council and is followed by secret voting and additional approval of the results from the State Certifying Commission. The new law for the Scientific degrees is still in the waiting list of the Parliament for approval. It would provide more simple procedure

As broader autonomy has already been granted, the need for the new role of the universities has emerged - to serve as intermediaries between diffuse knowledge potentials in public and private sector. There is a great potential for research within the universities with the permanent upgrading staff and they should really act as incubators for new ideas and problem solving activities in a period of a transition and restructuring.

1.2. Actors: responsibilities, roles and relations

Besides the universities, the research in Bulgaria is organized on several organizational levels. At the *first level* are the state scientific institutions - the *Bulgarian Academy of Science* and the *Ministry of Education and Science* with its *National Science Fund (NSF)*.

The *Bulgarian Academy of Science* was founded in 1949. The institutes in its structure have always been responsible for the development of the basic research. The planning research within the Bulgarian Academy of Science could be found in three of the institutes - the Institute of Architectural Science, the Institute of Sociology and the Geographical Institute. The work of these institutes follows their scientific profiles. The first one - the Institute of Architectural Science, the former Institute of Theory and History of Planning and Architecture is the most important one, but it has been reorganized several times in the last 15 years. Its main responsibility recently has been the history of architecture - from ancient times until present.

The other institution on national level, responsible for the development of science, is the *Ministry of Education and Science*. In 1990 a new system for organization and financing of research has been introduced. It follows the European practice to finance the research through funds. The Ministry established 2 types of funds. The first is the *National Science Fund*, mentioned above and *Technological Policy Fund*, established at the Ministry of Industry and later on transferred to the Ministry of Education and Science. There is a total financial support in the first one, which sponsor mainly the applied research. The second fund offers 50% of the grant. The rest of the grant is paid by the companies after implementation of the scientific results. Eligible to apply in the National Science Fund competitions are universities and Bulgarian Academy of Science.

The NSF was established in 1990 (Decree No 83 of the Council of Ministers) to respond to the need of a "state autonomous fund for science as a most effective and modern form of financing of research projects in support of the basic research in the country". The main principal is to subsidize only "elite" high quality projects. NSF also play an important role in determining the research priorities. The budget share for development of science is 0.3% of the GDP. The NSF has several main activities:

- Annual competitions for research applications;
- Competition "Young researchers";
- Thematic competitions - the projects with immediate social effect
- Competition "Unique equipment"
- Publishing
- Information

The National Science Fund has also a main role in discussing and formulating priorities in different scientific areas.

The *second level* is connected with the branch institutions - research centres created as subordinated units of respective ministries. Following this scheme the Centre for Regional Development and Housing Policy was created at the Ministry of Regional Development and Urbanization, the Centre for the Environment and Sustainable Development - at the Ministry of the Environment and Water and the National Institute for Monuments of Culture - at the Ministry

of Culture. These centres are involved in specific research themes and tasks, connected with the ministry' profile. They also play an important consultancy role for the respective ministries in developing the new legislation with the area of planning, environmental protection and preservation of monuments of culture.

Universities' research centers were already described above. The Scientific Councils are responsible for major research projects, the individual PhD studies and the research work, qualifying for a scientific degree. They are subordinated to the Council of Higher Education. There is one such specialized scientific council for architecture and planning at the UACEG Architectural faculty.

The *third level* could be determined as *non-governmental level*, because it reflects the work of the NGOs in the area of Planning and environmental protection. There are about 40 out of 165 NGOs dealing with planning themes. Their role is different from the state institutions, because they tried to fill the niches, ignored in the past from the state organizations. That is why their priority areas are linked with the minorities, underprivileged groups of the society, public participation and training, etc. Among these organizations one could mention some of the most active ones:

The private Institute for Regional Economics and Social Research, registered in 1997 works in the area of economic analysis and prognoses as well as social issues. It has a scientific council, uniting 21 highly qualified experts.

The Centre for Energy Efficiency - EnEffect was established in 1998 as a successor of the Bulgarian Foundation for Energy Efficiency. It was created with the main goal of providing assistance for sustainable development and environmental protection through energy efficiency. The sponsors for the research included the USAID, US Department of Energy, Battelle/Pacific Northwest National Laboratory etc.

The Academic Society Association was established in 1994. Its constituency is a result of the analysis of situation of human settlements in Bulgaria. It works for the establishment of sustainable collaboration between central and local government, private sector and NGOs in the process of resolving the socio-economic, cultural, and environmental problems of Bulgarian municipalities. The sponsors include UNDP, UKNHF, EU etc.

The *fourth level* covers the *individual projects*, funded by joint programmes and international organizations, as for instance Open Society - Soros Foundation, the Foundation for Development of Civil Society, USAID, EU etc.

Planning consultancy is not very popular yet among the public and private sectors, but most of the private research centers and organizations, established after 1989 actually advertise consultancy as one of their major areas of activities.

1.3. Structure, management and governance

The structure of the most institutions working in the area of planning research is based upon certain scientific routes. Because of the limited number of institutions with considerable contribution to the planning research, only the structure and management of the most important ones will be described and analyzed.

The *Bulgarian Academy of Science* has in its structure the specialized research institutes among which the Institute of Architectural Science. Its motto has always been "Architecture and the human environment". Until the last reform in 1995 the institute has in its structure 4 sections - Housing, Civil buildings, Urban planning and History of architecture. The scientific council determines the priorities and examines the research projects and its quality. The last few years the attention of the limited to 18 specialists staff is concentrated on the history of Bulgarian architecture. The institute is financed by the budget and also has the right to participate in the distribution of the funds in the Ministry of Education and Science. One of the main weaknesses is lack of coordination and cooperation among the institutes and its departments.

The *NSF* structure contains 11 commissions, corresponding to the scientific areas. These expert scientific commissions distribute the grants on the base of two blind reviews and determine the priorities for each year. The research projects in the area of planning could be found in the following commissions - Earth sciences, Social sciences and Humanities, which cover about 40% of the sponsored applications. There are not available data about the planning research contracts signed during the last year.

The *National Centre for Regional Development and Housing Policy* is a successor of the first planning research organization in the country - the Institute for Regional planning, founded in 1960 and constantly reorganized. As it was already mentioned it is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Regional Development and Urbanization. Its basic task has always been the regional and urban planning with its sub-systems. There are two new basic structural units - the budget one and the Consultancy and Experimental Centre. In the first one are the departments working respectively in the area of regional planning, urban development and housing policy. The second one was created for implementation of new technologies in planning. It is financed from the budget and the contracts. The priorities are usually determined by the Ministry of Regional Development and Urbanization and include regional and urban development, housing policy and territorial administrative restructuring of the country. The research council is responsible for the quality of the work and has internal and external experts. The investors in the last few years are the Ministries, state organizations, local authorities and private companies. The overall activity of the centre could be summarized as follows:

- regional development during the transition towards market economy;
- development of the settlements;
- creation and modification of planning legislative documentation;
- local governance and administrative reform;
- monitoring of the development of the processes in the country;

One should mention that as the only one of its kind in the country the National Centre for Regional Development and Housing Policy has always been a monopolists in the area. It is the major holder of the information, collected from the local authorities. The research staff covers all professional profiles for multidisciplinary teams. Its main weaknesses is the routine of almost all members of the staff. That is why the establishment of the centre was considered as an advantage for innovation of the ideas, methodology and techniques in planning research and design.

By analogy in 1978 the Ministry of the Environment established its own *Centre for the Environment and Sustainable Development*. It has been reorganized several times during the years, changing its structure and priorities. But its main role is environmental monitoring and information management. Since 1995 it was renamed National Centre for the Environment and Sustainable Development (NCESD), under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment. The centre develops and updates the national system for ecological monitoring, due to the modern and very well equipped laboratories. Data collection and processing supports the Expert ecological council in the environmental impact statements. Funding of its activities is indirectly from the budget of the ministry, after thematic competitions in the determined priority areas. These priorities form the annual plan of the NCESD and have to be approved by the ministry.

The research work in the *National Institute for Monuments of Culture*, which is under responsibility of the Ministry of Culture is carrying out by research assistants who are not organized in formal structure within the institute. The priorities of the planning research are connected with the protection of the historical settlements and ensembles and strategies for integration of heritage with tourism and spatial development.

Other state institutions, indirectly involved in the planning research are the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the National Statistic Institute, the National Cartographique Institute, the Research Soil Institute, the Ministry of Trade and Tourism, the Ministry of Industry etc. Most of this governmental institutions have their own research centres, working with the similar structures and funding schemes as the ones mentioned above. In most cases they are also the main data providers for planning science and practice.

As a result of the brief description of the planning research institutions, their role, structure and management one could summarize the following conclusions:

- The structure of almost all planning research units is determined by the priority research routes or scientific areas. This was the principle of organization of the institutes of Bulgarian Academy of Science, The National Science Fund commissions, the departments of the National Centre of the Regional Development and Housing Policy.
- The decision making about priorities of the planning research is usually determined by scientific councils of experts or a respective consultancy body. These priorities are the basis for the preparation of the research plan of the subdivisions which has to be approved by Ministry Expert Council afterwards.

- The basic research used to be the Bulgarian Academy of Science priority, as well as a priority of some individual projects. The criteria of efficiency and successive implementation reduce the number of these applications.
- The applied research is mainly a priority of the research institutions outside the Academy of Science.
- The ad hoc research are connected with the dynamic changing environment, ownership and legislation or with unexpected problems. The Ministry of Regional Development and Urbanization with its National centre is used to be the main actor. Some projects of this kind were developed at the RCS in the University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy.
- The major institution for data and information is the National Statistic Institute. The changing methodology in the last few years makes the comparative analysis very complicated. Another constraint is inequality in the access to the information, higher prices and lack of rules for the use of data. This is also referred to the important planning graphic materials, maps, schemes etc. There are still no regulations on the use of digital information from the Military Topography Department - one of the main information holders.

2. A new role for planning research in contemporary Europe

2.1. Needs for planning research in light of structural changes

The brief analysis of the planning research system in Bulgaria shows that one of the main weaknesses is lack of good horizontal integration and coordination between different research institutions, ministries and research centres. It is obvious that there is a necessity of a partnership at all level, including the highest political one.

Deregulation requires holistic approaches and preliminary coordination of the activities of all actors for efficient integration and balance between social, environmental and economic issues. Decentralization of the state government requires the same approach in the local action and initiatives, that is why while solving the local problems the researchers should have in mind the regional and national interests.

Some of the major planning issues, concerning the European integration have been already discussed in the Strategy for spatial development of the country. Among the most important ones for the future development of the country, published by the Ministry of Regional Development and Urbanization are the following:

- Integration of the national transport and infrastructure systems with the European axis and corridors
- Trans-border cooperation and integration with European Communities and European physical space
- Definition and stimulation of areas, regions and cities of international (European) importance - the Black sea coast, the mountains of Rodophes and Rila, the cities of Sofia, Plovdiv and Varna.
- Establishment of preferential and differential policy for undeveloped marginal regions and support of towns of regional and local importance
- Integration of economic development with the environmental protection policy and sustainable development. Definition of environmental and economic indicators as criteria for measurement of the relation between the economic development and the environment
- Development of sustainable agriculture and tourism as major priorities in the national economy.

2.2. The emergence of new planning research agenda: Issues and themes

The following is an attempt to trace the most urgent issues in different areas of planning in the Republic of Bulgaria in a period of transition and economic, political and social crises.

In the area of *Regional Planning*:

- Economic policy implementation, aimed at sustainable development provision and reduction of disproportions among the regions;

- Social problem solutions leading to the elaboration of policies and programmes for demographic development on the basis of public consensus.
- Development of a national human settlements strategy, principles and approaches
- Coordination between regional policy, environmental protection and infrastructure development.
- Application of GIS in regional analysis

In the area of Urban Planning:

- Restructuring the cities and ecological balance protection.
- Regeneration of the city centers and preservation of their unique character.
- Provision of adequate technical and social infrastructure in the settlements.
- Development of investment policy for generating financial sources for urban development, management and maintenance.
- Minorities integration
- New offices locations.

In the area of Urban Design:

- New models for revitalization of public spaces
- Protection of the existing parks and gardens from privatization and destroying.
- Preservation of historical sites' and buildings' identity.
- Safety places and equal opportunities for underprivileged groups
- Creating the new image of the Bulgarian major cities

In the area of Environmental Planning

- Integrated management of the areas of great international tourism potential - the Black Sea coast, Rila and Pirin mountains.
- National parks protection and management in a period of agriculture land and forestry restitution and emerging private initiatives.
- Industrial areas renovation and establishing European environmental standards
- Development and adaptation of the methodology of strategic EIA.
- GIS application in EIA

In the area of Housing

- Urgent need for an adequate housing policy
- Defining the new role of the local authorities in social housing provision
- Renovation of the prefabricated housing estates and solving the complicated environmental, social, psychological and planning problems for avoiding the gethoisation of these key areas of the major Bulgarian cities
- Regulation of the Housing market both at national and local levels.

In the area of Planning Education

- Investigation of the needs for establishing planning education in a country with 8 mln population, 254 municipalities, 238 towns and 5098 villages.
- Development of a national system for retraining the local and central administration working in the departments of Regional and Urban development.
- Development of new kinds of knowledge and skills as communication, negotiation and mediation among the various actors in planning.

In the area of Tourism Planning;

- Private and public interests in the restructured and privatized national resorts
- Tourism planning methodology development for remote and sensitive areas with potential of alternative tourism - eco-, rural etc.
- Cultural tourism development and its role in urban regeneration processes.
- Leisure facilities' accessibility for all social groups in accordance of the new society needs and lifestyles.
- A need for a profound tourism market research within the competitive environment on the Balkans

Some of these topics have already been discussed and were included in the priorities of the research agenda of the planning organizations, as well as in the programmes of foreign agencies. Most of them are in the sphere of applied research, but they could be considered as major benchmarks of the basic planning research in the transition economies.

Summary

There are several major factors, affecting the development of planning research the last decade - the severe economic crises; restriction of funds for science in general; changing national strategy for regional development; growth of the local authorities' power; continuous legislation changes and restitution of property, agricultural land and forestry; establishment of democratic society principles and creation of a numerous NGOs, competing on the research market. All these factors affected the structure, management, financing and governance of the research. It also changes the methodologies, techniques and approaches as well as the scope and priorities of planning research.

The organized research within Bulgarian universities dated back from 1965. The established Research and Consultancy Sectors have main aims to integrate the efforts of the teaching staff in the development of science, to attract distinguished scientists and professionals from outside the universities, to create possibilities for joint research programmes with students and postgraduates and to attract additional investments. At the same period the new research laboratories were created within different faculties, which were closed down during the last reform in 1990.

In a result of the analysis of the annual reports of the RCS at the University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy one could systematized the following trends:

- lack of sufficient significant research works for a wide range of professionals, organized in multidisciplinary teams;
- extremely limited funds for science and research;
- insufficient number of requests for applied studies and consultancy;
- prevailing number of research in the area of planning;
- diminished quality control and accountability.

As broader autonomy has already been granted, the need for the new role of the universities has emerged - to serve as intermediaries between diffuse knowledge potentials in public and private sector. There is a great potential for research within the universities with the permanent upgrading staff and they should really act as incubators for new ideas and problem solving activities in a period of a transition and restructuring.

Besides the universities, the research in Bulgaria is organized on several organizational levels. At the *first level* are the state scientific institutions - the *Bulgarian Academy of Science* and the *Ministry of Education and Science* with its *National Science Fund (NSF)*. The *second level* could be determined as branch institutions research centres, created as subordinated units of respective ministries. The *third level* could be determined as non-governmental level, because it reflects to the work of the NGOs in the area of planning and environmental protection. The *fourth level* covers the *individual projects* funded by joint programmes and international organizations as well as postgraduate and PhD studies.

The structure of the most institutions working in the area of planning research is based upon certain scientific routes. Because of the limited number of organizations with considerable contribution to the planning research, only the structure and management of the major ones are described and analyzed. Among these are the *Bulgarian Academy of Science*, the *National Science Fund* and the *National Centre for Regional Development and Housing Policy*. As a result of this brief description one could summarize the following conclusions:

- The structure of almost all planning research units is determined by the priority research routes or scientific areas. This was the principle of organization of the institutes of Bulgarian Academy of Science, The National Science Fund commissions, the departments of the National Centre of the Regional Development and Housing Policy.
- The decision making about priorities of the planning research is usually determined by scientific councils of experts or a respective consultancy body. These priorities are the basis for the preparation of the research plan of the subdivisions, which has to be approved by Ministry Expert Council afterwards.
- The basic research used to be the Bulgarian Academy of Science priority, as well as a priority of some individual projects. The criteria of efficiency and successive implementation reduce the number of these applications. The applied research is mainly a priority of the research institutions outside the Academy of Science. The *ad hoc* research are connected with the dynamic changing environment, ownership and legislation or with unexpected problems. The Ministry of Regional Development and Urbanization with its National centre

is used to be the main actor. Some projects of this kind were developed at the RCS in the University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy.

- The major institution for data and information is the National Statistic Institute. The changing methodology in the last few years makes the comparative analysis very complicated. Another constraint is inequality in the access to the information, higher prices and lack of rules for the use of data. This is also referred to the important graphic materials, maps, schemes etc. There are still no regulations on the use of digital information from the Military topography Department - one of the main information holders.

Some of the major planning issues, concerning the European integration have been already discussed in the Strategy for spatial development of the country. Among the most important ones are integration of the national transport and infrastructure with the European; trans-border cooperation; stimulation of areas, regions and cities of international (European) importance; preferential and differential policy for undeveloped marginal regions; integration of economic development with the environmental protection policy and sustainable development; development of sustainable agriculture and tourism as major priorities in the national economy. At the end of the national report an attempt to trace the most urgent issues in different areas of planning in a period of transition and economic, political and social crises has been made. It covers the areas of Regional, Urban and Environmental Planning, Urban Design, Housing, Planning Education and Tourism. Most of these issues are in the sphere of applied research, but they could be considered as major benchmarks of the basic planning research in the transition economies.

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Appendix

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FINLAND

PART I

Planning research in Finland

1. The national system for planning research

1.1. The research within universities

In Finland planning is not recognized as an individual academic discipline. Therefore in Finnish universities there are not pure planning research institutes, no planning schools and no planner's degree. Planning research is part of multidisciplinary work, which some institutes, mostly located at universities, do.

The national system of planning research is not very well organized in Finland. It can be compared with the system of education of planning as well. Universities and their research organisations are not doing very much planning research. But still the main part of this kind of research is done at the universities. Part of the planning research at Finnish universities done by postgraduate students, who are doing their PhD-work, or researchers who have a funding from outside. In projects the research is usually very practical oriented and led by the subscribers. In Finland there are not very much basic research at that field. The field is rather fragmented and mostly depend on interests of the students.

Those research projects are financed partly by the Academy of Finland which is the most important organization in Finland financing the scientific research. The Academy of Finland has several committees for different research activities. Planning research is financed by a technical committee. Nowadays the Academy of Finland will more and more make large programs under some theme. These research programs can be multidisciplinary and a certain committee chooses the projects to the program.

The most important activity during academic year 1997-98 was the Urban research program, which was financed by the Academy of Finland. Urban research means here all kind of research which is somehow connected with towns.

Centre for Urban and Regional Studies is the institute which has the important role in Finnish planning research. One interesting project in planning research is "The city and planning professions. The main idea in this research project is to find out how the old planning professions in Finland:- architects, engineers, economical consults and cultural consults- take a position in a strategic keywords like urban city culture, ecology, sustainable development, city policy, communicative planning and communitarism. It is financed by the Academy of Finland.

Other financing organizations in the planning field in Finland are ministries (Environment, Social Affairs and Health and Interior), the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities, Helsinki Metropolitan Area Council, Uusimaa Regional Council and municipalities.

The universities in that field are:

Helsinki University of Technology:

- Department of Architecture
- Department of Surveying
- Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering
- Centre for Urban and Regional Studies

University of Helsinki:

- Institute of Geography

University of Turku:

- Institute of Geography

Tampere University of Technology:

- Department of Architecture

University of Tampere:

- Department of Social Policy
- Department of Local Government Studies
- Department of Regional Studies and Environmental Policy

University of Oulu:

- Department of Architecture
 - Institute of Geography
- University of Joensuu:
- Institute of Geography

1.2. Actors: responsibilities, roles and relations

In Finland ministries have a strong position in Finnish society in general. Specially Ministry of Environment has an interest to improve the research in the planning field. The role of ministries in the public research system is to make and develop the sectoral research. The research which is made with research - and developing money from ministries means research -, developing and reviewing work which support society and political decision making. This kind of research differs from basic research. The state committee of sciences and technology monitors the condition of sectoral research in different ministries and consider its development as an important part of the whole public research system. State committee has given some recommendations how to develop the sectoral research. The sectoral research is considered as a strategic resource of administration. The structural development of sectoral of research institutes should be part of research strategy of ministries.

The committee of planning research had worked in ministry of environment in 1996-97. The task of that committee was to collect visions and research knowledge of the condition of Finnish society, changing processes and future views and what kind of challenges those things put to develop Finnish societies. It follows and summarizes which kind of research is going on and gives the recommendations what to do in the future. Ministry of environment also a small amount of money for this kind of research. Because Finland is still the welfare state, the state has a strong role developing many good things, among them research.

Universities are mainly doing basic research, but nowadays it is more difficult, because every institute must earn more money. In a state level different university institutes are competing for money. Usually the winners are natural sciences or high technological sciences and not for instance planning research. But the universities are still interested in developing serious research.

Private consultants in Finland are doing very practical research, which has not so much theoretical frame. They have to do what subscribers want and they have to be good business. In Finland in this field there are some consulting firms, but they don't do so much research on the academic level. Private corporations are not working in the research field.

Public sector order mainly academic research from universities, consultant firms are doing more clearing up and not so much real research.

1.3. Structure, management and governance

Decision-making about profiles/priorities

Because there are no pure planning studies or degree at universities, they don't have responsibility to choose priorities. The planning research in universities is disconnected. It can be ad hoc-research and more following trends, because nobody has responsibility to develop basic research in planning field. If some researcher or postgraduate student is interested in basic planning research for personal reasons, it is hard to get money for that kind of research.

Ministry of environment, which is interested in sectoral research had made more for prioritising planning research. They have had several committees for putting needs in research area in order.

The Academy of Finland which is the most important financing organization for scientific research on the state level has worked more with ministries to prioritize sectoral research.

Financing for different types of research

It is rather difficult to get money for financing basic planning research. There have been some larger research projects during the years were financed by the Academy of Finland. In Finnish

society planning was very important in the beginning of the 70s. In those years people believe that through planning we can resolve all our problems, but at the end of the 80 's planning was not so important any more. In the 70s there were two different large research programs concerning planning: Kaupunki tutkimus 70 (research of towns 1970) and Elinymp"rist"n uudistuminen 1976 (Improvement of environment 1976). Then between 1980-90 we have only one reserach Yhdyskuntien tuleva kehitys (The future development of communities).

In 90's the value of planning rose because of big changes in Finnish society; ecological questions, sustainable development, movement to cities, joining European union, crisis in agriculture, the high unemployment rate etc.

On 90s there have been one bigger research program The future of planning. This was also financed by the Academy of Finland.

Applied research at this field is financed basically by municipalities. We have in Finland also the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities, different Regional Councils and Helsinki Metropolitan area Council, which are combinations at the public sector. They order applied research, which gives knowledge, which they need for achieving their goals.

Municipalities can order also ad hoc research and the private consultancies are doing that kind of research. We have three big private consultacies: Plancenter Ltd, Soil and Water Ltd and LT-Consultants Ltd. Then we have also a partly state- owned research institute, Technical Research Center of Finland.

Basic, applied and ad hoc research

Basic research is done at the universities as written before, condition is not very well now, even some improvements are going on.

Applied research is done in research insitutions, which are located by universities and consultancies.

City of Helsinki has an organization, which is called Helsinki Urban Facts. This organization is also making applied research concerning Helsinki city issues.

Ad hoc research is done mostly by private consultancies.

2. A new role for planning research in contemporary Europe

2.1. Needs for planning research in light of strucutral changes

Deregulation

- the demands concerning the competence of planners/planning practise and its actors
- ways of promotion concerning renovation in suburbs with private money effects of the more and more privatized housing market (in immigrant groups etc.)
- effects of dissolution of regulation of rental markets in housing

Public financial constrains

First we need planning as an academic discipline. We need a planning school which can give planning education. After that it is easier to direct financing to basic research on that area. Nobody will give money for basic research. But of course people who are working at universities know how important basic research is. It is easier with applied reseach and ad hoc research. Public organizations can order that kind of research.

Public/private realationships

There is a pressure more to direction of public/private relationships also in Finland. But the idea of welfare state, which takes responsibility of all important tasks, especially those which mean something for society is still very strong. Planning and especially planning research are not very important to private sector. They want less rules and more freedom. They are not interested in improving planning or planning research.

The European integration

This means of course a lot to planning. If there comes general rules on the European level, it will of course change the Finnish system. Through integration planning in Finland can have a stronger position in future. It already means quite a lot to planning in certain regions. Some regions can get money for strategic planning while some not. They have also money for applied research and that directs which kind of research shall be done.

Reconsideration of responsibilities between different administrative levels

The state level is still very strong in Finland, even the European integration is changing system for giving money to some regions. After that certain regions come stronger than others. The old hierarchy is weakening and the balance is in danger.

The direction should be that the concentration on state level must cancel.

Emerging new actors

In Finland there are new acting elites, which have come to the housing market and also they have a strong impact to environment. They are people who are working in high technology or computer business. Centre for Urban Regional Studies is researching what are their demands. Planning as cultural planning means more research in that field.

New coalitions; in planning new actors are businessmen and developers. They work with politicians.

One question for research is what are the effects of politicians - developer - trend.

In Finland we have the building law from the year 1958. Now we have new law in parliament. It is coming in autumn and there are lot of demands for dwellers participating. That means also lot to planning research.

PART II

Planning research in Finland: State of the art in 1998 -1999

A new research programme for Urban studies 1998-2000 has been started and 6 new research professorships in Urban Research are placed in Helsinki University. Subjects are sociology, social policy, history, urban geography, urban ecology and urban economy.

Research Programme for Urban Studies 1998-2000 in Finland: Objectives

The objective of research programme is to yield information on ongoing urban changes: internationalisation, urban policy and administration, urban economy, urban life, regional development and the environment.

In analysing the changes it will also be attempting to forecast future urban trends, and establishing the procedures required in urban planning decision-making, and in determining various approaches.

It is imperative to view the city as an institution subject to or influencing social changes; this will call for problematisation of the city itself and the forging of links with the research tradition on urban theory.

Thematic areas:

urban life: its threats and opportunities:

how are social problems related to the urban change and what can we be done to prevent them or solve them as a part of urban development ?

what does "local" mean in the city as a social and functional concept, and how is it being threatened ?

what new modes of urban life are emerging ?

how are ethnic cultural changes reflected in the Finnish towns: what are problems, what the

potentials ?

the cities as innovative environments:

how important are services as means of constructing positive city images ?
can the culture industries provide a lasting growth impetus for industry and commerce ?
how visible are the city's own culture and subcultures in Finnish towns, and how can they serve as innovative environments. . . . ?

the new urban economy and change management:

how can Finnish urban policy best promote growth, employment and competitiveness ?
how will different infrastructure solutions operate as tools for new urban policy, and how will they serve the benefits of urbanisation and the objectives of sustainable development ?
how will the public stand in relation to the private in the new urban policy ?

Research Programme for Urban Studies 1998-2000 in Finland: Keywords

urban life:

its threats and opportunities

welfare (12)

exclusion and segregation

intervention

unemployment

public space

new use of urban identity

space (10) image

consumption

control

the 'regionality' of towns regional level.

and interaction countryside

with the environment (9) technology

dispersion

landscape

the new urban infrastructure

economy and change labour markets

management (8) restructuring

governance

development

internationalisation of city region

the city and the globalisation

urban system (8) locality

communication

the cities as

innovative

environments (4) risks

cultures

festivals

theatre

Research Programme for Urban Studies 1998-2000 in Finland: Projects

Process of Change of the Historical Town

Professor Kaisa Broner-Bauer (architecture, art history, history) 549 900 FIM

Academy of Finland

Premises of Urban Governance Professor Pertti Haapala (history, environmental policy, urban planning, government studies) 2 100 200 FIM
Academy of Finland

Public Space, Urban Development and Cultural Interaction
Professor Kari Immonen
(cultural history, human geography, sociology) 2 090 200 FIM
Academy of Finland

Urban-Rural and Rural-Urban Interplay
Researcher Petri Kahila (human and planning geography) 517 000 FIM
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Theatre and the Changing Urban Municipalities in Finland
Professor Pirkko Koski (theatre studies) 450 000 FIM
Ministry of Education

Ecology and Aesthetics in the Planning of Urban Green Spaces
Professor Markku Kuitunen (biology, environmental science) 554 900 FIM
Academy of Finland

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1998:2. City of Helsinki Urban Facts.
Yhdyskuntatutkimuksen yhteistyöryhmän loppuraportti. 10.12.1997. Ministry of Environment.

Addresses of planning research units

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00014 Helsingin Yliopisto

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00210 Helsinki

LT-Konsultit
Melkonkatu 9
00210 Helsinki

Oulun yliopisto
Maantieteen laitos
PL 191
90101 Oulu

Oulun yliopisto
Arkkitehtiosasto
Aleksanterinkatu 6
90100 Oulu

Suomen Kuntaliitto
II linja 14
00530 HELSINKI

Suunnittelukeskus Oy
Opastinsilta 6
00520 Helsinki

Tampereen yliopisto
Aluetieteen laitos
PI 607
33101 Tampere

Tampereen yliopisto
Kunnallistieteen laitos
Kalevantie 4
33100 Tampere

Tampereen yliopisto

Helsingin kaupunki

Turun yliopisto

Sosiaalipolitiikan laitos
PL 607
33101 Tampere

Tietokeskus
Unioninkatu 28
00100 Helsinki

Maantieteen laitos
20014 Turun yliopisto

Uudenmaan liitto
Aleksanterinkatu 48 A, 7 krs
00100 Helsinki

YTV
Sijainninsuunnittelutoimisto
Opastinsilta 6
00520 Helsinki

FRANCE

PART I

Planning research in France

Research in France and planning research in particular is done through a complex organizational system of public corporations called *Etablissements Publics à caractère Scientifique et Technologique* (EPST) (Public corporations of a scientific and technological character) or *Etablissements Publics à caractère Scientifique, Educatif et Culturel* (EPSEC) (Public Corporations of a scientific, educational and cultural character). The system is complexified when one introduces financial actors since some of them (like the Scientific National Research Center - CNRS) funds and does research at the same time.

1. The national system for planning research.

EPST or EPSEC are public corporations which depends on various national ministries. Each of them have an autonomous budget, their own staff (with their own system of remuneration, their own status, hierarchy), their own policies and a specific role in doing research. Their president is appointed by the Council of Ministers. For instance, *INRETS (Institut National de Recherche sur les Transports et leur Sécurité* or National research Institute on Transportation and Safety) groups more than 200 researchers in the field of transport research. It depends on two ministries: the Ministry of Education and Research and the Ministry of Public Works. *INSERM (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale* or National Institute on Health and Medical Research) depends on the Ministry of Research and the Ministry of Health and does research as its name shows on Medicine; INSERM has more than 2,000 researchers.

It is difficult to know the exact number of EPST or EPSEC in France. The Ministry of research has about 20 of them in all fields of research but almost all ministries have several EPST. Some are very large like the CNRS with over 12,000 researchers and a budget of 15 billions Francs.

Planning is not a separate and easily identified domain of research in France. There are only a few schools of planning and research laboratories of planning as such. For the sake of this report, planning has been defined as "Urbanisme et Aménagement" (loosely translated by the study of cities and territories) which has the strong advantage of being a university discipline² with some university departments and institutes.

1.1. Research within universities.

Higher education is carried out by universities and *Grandes Ecoles* (Highest Schools). *Grandes Ecoles* are public or private schools specialized in a field. Public *Grandes Ecoles* are EPST or EPSEC and depend each on a specific ministry. For instance, the *Ecole des Mines* depends on the Ministry of Industry, the *Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées* depends on the Ministry of Public Works and the *Ecole Nationale des Télécommunications* depends on the Ministry of Telecommunications. In these *Grandes Ecoles* one finds many research units. In the domain of planning, only a few research labs exist and are generally linked with the CNRS or universities. Universities are EPSEC dependent on the Ministry of Education and Research. They are multi-disciplinary organizations. Each of them is divided into several Research and Educational Units (*Unités de Formation et de Recherche*- UFR) which are generally mono-disciplinary. In the field of planning all UFR are multi-disciplinary.

Most research done in the universities is actually the product of research laboratories. Many of these laboratories are in some ways linked with the CNRS (see below) but some depend only on their university. For those research labs, resources come from the general budget of the university and other research contracts provided by various organizations (see section 3 of part 1). The general budget of the university can only play a very minor role in the financing of research³. It usually funds the publishing of some books, some conferences and participates in the financing of some research work (travel for instance).

There are many research laboratories in the field of planning but most of them only partially depend on the university system. It is therefore rather difficult to know the exact importance of planning research within the universities. There are 160 faculty members in the field of planning in French universities to whom it is possible to add 120 geographers whose main interest lie in planning. Although the official status of all faculty members is *enseignant-chercheur* (teacher and researcher), a majority of these people are not very active in research because they are involved mostly - besides teaching - in administrative jobs. Consequently, only a minority of faculty members do research, at least on a substantial and regular basis.

1.2. Actors: responsibilities, roles and relations.

This section will only be devoted to the description of the various actors involved in the financing of research and in the various research units. Modalities of research funding and selection of research projects will be presented in section 3 below.

1) *The actors involved in the design and funding of planning research.*

4 major actors or set of actors are involved in the design and funding of planning research: i) the Ministry of Education and Research; ii) other ministries and governmental bodies; iii) Local governments; iv) public and private firms.

i) The Ministry of Education and Research. It is one of the main actors, notably because it has the political control over the National Scientific Research Center (CNRS). The Ministry of Education and Research funds some research programs on its own and participates with other ministries to other research programs. It elaborates the national policy regarding research.

The CNRS is an EPST whose President is nominated by the Council of Ministers. It is divided in 7 departments: Physics and Mathematics, Nuclear Physics, Science of the Universe, Life Sciences, Chemistry, Engineering Sciences and Human and Social Sciences. The CNRS research policy in planning is elaborated by the Direction of Human and Social Sciences and more specifically by its Commission 39 called "Spaces, Territories and Societies", although since planning is not a discipline in itself, other commissions may intervene. Research itself is done through various CNRS programs and by many research laboratories dependent on the CNRS.

ii) Other Ministries and governmental bodies. Several ministries are involved in planning research, notably the Ministry of Public works⁴ and the Ministry of Environment and Territorial planning (*Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement*). These ministries are either directly involved through their own directions or indirectly through agencies or specific bodies they control. For instance, in the Ministry of Public Works, planning research is funded by the Scientific Research Direction (DRAST) but also by a separate body: the Urban and Construction Plan (*Plan Urbain, Construction et Architecture*: PUCA). PUCA has been established in 1997 but is the grouping of two previously autonomous research bodies: the "*Plan Urbain*" and the "*Plan Construction*". These two research bodies had been created in 1982 to encourage research in the field of urban studies and construction and have been amalgamated in 1997.

The Ministry of Environment is active in planning research through the National and Regional Planning Agency, *DATAR (Délégation à l'Aménagement du Territoire et à l'Action Régionale)*. Since the early 1990s, the DATAR has launched several research multi-disciplinary groups in the field of planning and has participated in the funding of various research programs (see section 3 below). Besides the Ministries of Public Works and of the Environment, other ministries are concerned by planning research such as the Ministry of Social Affairs (notably because it is in charge of the Policy for Cities (*Politique de la Ville*) or the Ministry of Economy.

iii) Local governments. These are new actors because they have been involved in the domain of research only since the Decentralization laws in the early 1980s. In terms of planning research *per se*, *regions* are by far the most significant local government level. Their involvement in research is done through the elaboration and the funding of research programs. The significance of the regional participation is however more symbolic than practical since the importance of their budget devoted to planning research is small.

iv) Public and private enterprises. In the field of planning research, private enterprises are not that important. However, some large public firms, notably those involved in the management of

networks (Electricité de France, France Telecom, RATP) and National Public Agencies (like the CDC in charge of the funding of territorial development) do fund some research but generally on an ad-hoc basis (see section 3).

2) Research units

Research units, that is the structures where research is done, are of various kinds. If we leave aside the research laboratories dependent only on the universities or the *Grandes Ecoles* and a few independent private offices, generally small, most research is done within units linked in some ways with the CNRS. These units are of two kinds: i) research labs belonging to the CNRS and ii) research labs associated with the CNRS. The CNRS is involved in about 1,500 research units.

i) research labs belonging to the CNRS. The CNRS has about 50 research labs in the department of Human and Social Sciences, that is units staffed with CNRS people, whose operating budget comes from the CNRS and which are managed by the CNRS. In the domain of planning (that for the CNRS we will limit to its Commission 39 on Spaces, Territories and Societies), there are only 3 research labs. People working in these units are mainly geographers.

ii) research labs associated with the CNRS. The trend for the last 10 years has been to create larger and larger research units. This has been done by the constitution of research labs depending on several authorities at the same time, generally the CNRS, universities or *Grandes Ecoles*. In addition there has been a policy of regrouping research labs in larger units called the UMR (*Unités Mixtes de Recherche* or Mixed Research Units). The system has therefore become more complex with the result of a blurred situation where it is very often difficult to know what exactly goes on these UMR and the new research labs. This is even more true in the field of planning where multi-disciplinarity has always been the rule.

There are about 50 research labs and UMR in Commission 39. Some are small, involving only a few researchers but others are on the contrary quite large and illustrate the trend towards larger and more complex units. For instance, one of the major laboratories in this field is the LATTTS (which stands for Laboratoire Techniques, Territoires, Sociétés). The LATTTS has a specific status and organization which reflects the present evolution. The LATTTS depends on 3 institutions: 2 universities and the *Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées* (ENPC), one of those *Grandes Ecoles*. In addition the LATTTS is associated with the CNRS, i.e. it has received the scientific agreement of the CNRS and may use its label; the LATTTS depends on the CNRS Commission 39 (Space and Society) and Commission 40 (Political Science). There are about 50 researchers in the LATTTS: geographers, political scientists, historians, engineers, philosophers, architects, etc. The status of the researchers is as follows: some are university teachers, some are CNRS researchers, some are ENPC researchers, some depends on the Ministry of Public Works, etc. The operating budget of the LATTTS comes from the 4 authorities, namely both universities, the ENPC and the CNRS.

In addition to these research units, the CNRS has created GDR or Groups of Research. A GDR is a group of research laboratories interested in doing research on a common object. GDR are networks of research labs and as such part of their activities is financed by the CNRS. About 10 GDR belong to Commission 39 but only half are directly concerned with planning research like the one about territorial networks, another one which deals with the relationships between transport and space, another on spatial theory, etc.

1.3. Structure, management and governance

Financing of research and of Planning Research in particular is done through a real maze of organizations and programs which are undergoing significant changes for the time being. It can be said that every new Government wants to reform the system and since France has had several governmental changes in the recent past, reforms have been many. We have tried in this report to present only the most basic and likely durable evolutions.

Generally speaking, the funding of Planning Research is made through research bids. Research bids are indeed the most common modality of financing Planning Research and research in general. Research bids are elaborated by every institution and each of them has its own budget,

attribution criteria and objectives. Research bids are either open bids, i.e. all research units may apply, or on the contrary closed bids, i.e. only those research units which have been contacted by the bidder may apply. Research bids are most often of a short duration (between one and two years).

About all actors presented in section 2 above intervene to some extent in the financing of Planning Research. This intervention is not always structured in concordance with other actors, although some recent attempts to elaborate joint research programs have had some success in certain domains like transport. Research funding is proposed according to two types of research activities: research programs and ad-hoc programs.

1) Research programs

Research programs are long term programs on a specific topic or subject whose objectives may be reachable through several bids. All major actors (MERT, CNRS, Ministries) have specific research programs in Planning Research. We will present here the most important ones.

i) The CNRS research programs. In the last 10 years the CNRS launched several programs concerning Planning Research. These programs had the specificities of being multi-disciplinary and were organized and managed through specific structures: the PIR or Interdisciplinary Research Programs. The most significant PIR for Planning Research was the PIR *Villes* (Interdisciplinary Research Program on Cities) which also involved the Ministry of Public Works, the DATAR and other public bodies.

The PIR-*Villes* was created in 1992 in order to develop new research on cities. Various disciplines were called for: history, political science, sociology, geography, economics, demographics but also the engineering sciences and medicine. The PIR-*Villes* was divided in several sub-programs: urban government, cities and health, urban temporalities, urban life styles, etc. The PIR-*Villes* funded tens of research projects (notably on social exclusion, mobility, urban risks, territories and new technologies, territorial governance, etc.) and tens of doctoral fellowships. It also participated in the financing of many conferences, seminars and colloquiums and helped in the translation of several famous books like "Global Cities" by S. Sassen or "American Apartheid" by S. Massey and N. Denton. It was finally dissolved in 1997 but to be soon revived under new direction and new name: the Project *Ville* (City).

The Project *Ville* has been created in January 1998 with the purpose of preparing the pursuit of the PIR-*Villes*, that is a new long-term (minimum of 4 years) program. It is too soon to know the specific content of the future research program but it should focus on "new dimensions" of urban research and will call for disciplines like philosophy, semiology, archeology that had been neglected in the previous research program. It is said that the Project *Ville* will develop in close connexion with another program directly financed by the MERT, the project *Cités* whose content is not known yet.

ii) ministerial programs. So far, two ministries have long term programs regarding Planning Research: the Ministry of Environment and Territorial Planning and the Ministry of Public Works.

The Ministry of Environment and Territorial Planning is involved in Planning Research through its agency, the DATAR. Since 1991, the DATAR has been active in Planning Research through the funding of doctoral research and the development of working groups on the future of the French territory through which research projects have been financed. Although the DATAR does not give doctoral fellowships anymore, the working groups are still there and some research projects are still funded by the agency. For the time being the working groups are as follows:

- The regional policy of the EU and territorial planning
- The European model of urban development
- agriculture and territories in France and in Europe
- The organization of the national State and territorial planning
- The new economic geography of Europe
- The dynamization of employment by the territory: territory as a productive organization
- transportation networks and territories

The Ministry of Public Works has also been active in Planning Research through various research programs like the one entitled "Economic Mutations and Urbanization" (1987-1992) or the one on "Urban Engineering" (1985-1988), both of them being managed by the *Plan Urbain*.

iii) inter-ministerial programs. The tendency is to develop research programs of a large scale and duration with a funding coming from various ministries and agencies. The PREDIT program is a good illustration of such a trend.

PREDIT stands for *Programme National de Recherche et d'Innovation dans les Transports Terrestres*. (National Research and Innovation Program in the domain of ground transport). This program has been set up in 1996 for 4 years and has been allocated a budget of 7 billions francs, essentially public. 4 ministries and 2 agencies are involved in that program: the Ministries of Public Works, Environment, Education and Research, Industry, the Agency for the Control of Energy (ADEME) and the Agency for Research Valorization (ANVAR). If most of the funding goes to technical research, some Planning Research have also been financed through several sub-programs, notably: i) decision making processes; ii) mobility, economic development and planning. In 1997 12 research projects were funded in these 2 sub-groups for a total of 3 millions francs.

2) *ad-hoc* programs

The quantity and the variety of *ad-hoc* research programs in Planning Research are large. However, if many public organizations propose research programs, only a few do so on a regular basis. Those are the ones who will be presented below.

i) programs of the Ministry of Public Works. Since their creation in 1982, the *Plan Urbain* and *Plan Construction* have contributed to the funding of tens of research projects, notably through *ad-hoc* research bids. The *Plan Urbain* was the most involved in Planning Research. Research on urban services, urban development, new technologies and the urban space, urban and regional networks, public transport and the city have been developed in the last 10 years. The *Plan Urbain* has also funded a lot of "small" research by mutual consent bids.

Very recently the new PUCA has launched a research program on the Emerging City (*La Ville Emergente*). It is a 2 year program which involves 10 research projects and is to be over in 1999.

Besides these *Plans*, the Ministry of Public Works has been active in Planning Research through its Scientific Research Direction (DRAST). In 1996, it launched a program on the Fragmented City (*La Ville Eclatée*). 5 Research projects were funded by that program and concerned Metropolisation, the impact of Globalization on cities, the new territorial regulations, the governance of housing. The program is to be over in 1998.

ii) programs of public companies. The largest public companies, notably those which operate networks (transport, energy, telecommunications) have launched several *ad-hoc* programs in the last 10 years. The RATP, the Paris Transport company, has been the most active in Planning Research through its research unit: *reseau 2000* (network 2000). RATP programs are not all connected with public transport but tend to have a larger view of the relations between the city and movement.

iii) other programs. In addition, several research bids are launched each year with some concern for Planning Research. For instance, the Planning Commissariat, an agency depending on the Prime Minister, launched in 1996 a program called "social exclusion and territories". It also funded research on urban services, notably in connexion with the preparation of the national 5-year plan. The Ministry of Social Affairs has also financed research in the last 10 years on the social aspects of the Policy for Cities (*politique de la Ville*).

2. A new role for planning research in contemporary Europe

2.1. Needs for planning research in light of structural changes

Important structural changes that we may also see in other countries have strongly marked French society in the last decade. Five elements may be put forward: 1) the decentralization process; 2) European integration; 3) the development of social exclusion; 4) the emergence of new actors (private sector and non-profit organizations); 5) the increasing fragmentation of public action.

1) The decentralization process.

Decentralization laws were voted in 1982. More than 15 years after, no need to say that they have had strong impacts on the French society, positively since they gave more autonomy to local governments, negatively because decentralization has been at odds with the important changes in the world of economy.

Indeed, while decentralization laws conformed the towns (*communes*), the local government basic unit (with 36,500 *communes*, the average *commune* has less than 2,000 inhabitants), and the *département* (largely dominated by rural interests), it seemed more and more obvious that institutional territories and functional territories were more and more mismatched. True, decentralization created also the *régions* and more recently introduced new cooperative structures between the *communes*, but the regions was a weak institution and cooperative structures were still dominated by the *communes* (i.e. they have had a strictly local rather than an area wide perspective). This mismatch has been considered so important and unproductive, socially and economically, that new laws are underway which could radically transform the French political system by introducing new institutions at the functional city level (area wide) and by increasing the powers given to the *régions*.

2) European integration.

This phenomenon carries two dimensions: i) the increasing importance of the European Union in local and national policies and ii) the development of relationships between cities and regions of Europe. The first dimension can be illustrated by the importance given to European regional policies (structural funds and others). European Union is now clearly a new and significant actor in public policies of a territorial matter. Its well advertized intent to be more involved in cities notably by the enactment of specific European urban programs will make the European Union all the more important in the years to come.

The second dimension which is an impact of the first as well as of the increasing relationships between economies can be illustrated by the development of structures at the European level (for instance Eurocities or the Committee of the Regions) and the involvement of non local and non national actors in urban or regional forums (for instance the involvement of foreign mayors in international councils of urban and regional governments).

3) The development of social exclusion.

France is with the UK the only European country to have set up specific urban policies to deal with social exclusion. However, these urban policies have significantly changed in the near future and if most of them failed (Commission Sueur, 1998), there is now a clear recognition that social exclusion is not an epiphenomenon or a conjunctural situation that can be solved with traditional solutions and notably a strong intervention of the State. Social exclusion is here to stay if no comprehensive approach of it is done.

4) The emergence of new actors.

The private sector and non-profit organizations are becoming more legitimate actors in territorial policies or in policies with a territorial dimension. This is true of the various programs of the policy for Cities and in the planning process itself (notably at the area-wide level). This is a crucial shift in France where by tradition and culture, the public (and particularly the State) has tended to keep the monopoly of collective action on the territory. The private sector has been called for because of the need to have private money to invest in urban development projects. The voluntary sector and the private sector have been called for because of the incapacity of public authorities to solve urgent problems (like social exclusion or unemployment) by themselves.

5) The fragmentation of public action.

This is one cause of the well known situation of governing failures. With the development of society, the national State has had the tendency to become more sector-oriented in its policies.

The comprehensiveness of an issue (in its diagnosis as well as in its solution) is more and more difficult and can no longer be done by public authorities themselves and by the main one, the State. Tendency has therefore been for each public authority to develop its own strategy, its own policies. This has entailed a situation where one issue is dealt with by several public authorities with often contradictory or at least non converging actions.

This evolution which can be seen in all countries has complexified public action. The decentralization process as well as the increasing intervention of the European Union has further reduced the capacity of the national State to play the role of the "deus ex machina". The emergence of new actors like the private and voluntary sectors have further contributed to the fragmentation of collective action.

2.2. The emergence of a new Planning Research agenda: issues and themes to be addressed.

The 5 major elements of structural changes mentioned above can be almost directly transferred in terms of issues and themes to be addressed in the Planning Research agenda.

1) *Decentralization.*

The present stage of decentralization questions the territorial relevance of collective action. The debate is still fierce between those who support the existing institutional system based on the triad: *communes, départements* and the State and those who want to transform it towards the triad *area wide governments, régions* and Europe. Planning Research is at the forefront of such an issue in at least 3 areas. i) metropolitan government; ii) the necessity of a new local State and iii) area-wide fiscality.

In particular, planning is considered one of the first feasible transfer of responsibility from *communes* to area-wide governmental units. It will therefore be at the core of the institutional process of change. For the Ministry of Public Works for instance, the question is how the deconcentrated structures of the State (the Local State apparatus for planning) will be able to adjust to institutional changes. What reforms should be proposed not only in terms of administrative organization but also in terms of planning tools (for instance should the perimeter and the content of Master Plans be changed?).

2) *European integration.*

Research is needed on the impact of European policies on territories and specifically on cities. More generally, the role of the EU as a new actor at the local level is also to be a topic for future research.

Competition and the increase of relationships between urban areas and regions have conducted these territories to launch strong policies of territorial marketing. In that area, planning is a significant piece and this situation has strongly altered the objectives and the content of planning instruments and methods. A vast area of research is therefore open which interests almost all public actors.

3) *Social exclusion.*

The lack of strong planning tools and follow up in their implementation has been considered an important mistake of the Policy for Cities programs. The Framework Act on Cities (*Loi d'Orientation à la Ville*) enacted in 1991 proposed new planning instruments to foster social cohesion like the Local Housing Plan (*Plan Local de l'Habitat*) whose aim was to encourage social mixity in housing at the area-wide level. This issue is the object of research in several programs of DATAR, PUCA and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

4) *Emerging new actors.*

New actors like the private and voluntary sectors have emerged in all public policies and notably in the planning process which is, as we have mentioned above, a novelty in French society. This is also true for the planning process. The issue is now to find ways (processes,

procedures, etc.) to better involve these actors in planning and in territorial policies. A research program of PUCA was recently launched on the role of the voluntary sector in the Policy for Cities programs.

5) Fragmentation of public action.

The question of the coordination of public policies is a major topic today. This includes the coordination between existing policies (like between transport and planning) but also the necessity to take care of new policy domains (like the Environment). Planning Research is important in that area of collective action since it is doing some work to find ways to achieve this objective. Coordination of territorial policies is today one of the main topics of research for DATAR and the Ministry of Public Works through new planning instruments and new planning structures and institutions.

All these issues are now to be addressed through comparative research, mostly with the situation in other European countries. Comparative research of an international character is rather new in the planning field in France. However it is considered as more and more important, at least in the discourse of research authorities. In practise, the situation is slightly different. International comparative research cost a lot of money (even in social sciences) and few research of that type have been financed in the last decade in spite of a strong commitment of the authorities.

3. Executive Summary.

Planning Research in France is essentially done by the public sector. A myriad of public authorities intervene in that field but convergence between research programs is lacking. Planning Research in France is fragmented in terms of topics and funding. A lack of comprehensiveness marks Planning Research.

Planning Research is mainly done in research laboratories in direct or indirect relation with the National Scientific Research Center (CNRS). Universities do few research on their own. The consequence is a complex and uneasily understandable system on the side of the funding authorities but also on the side of those who do research.

Structural changes have marked French society with a strong impact on Planning Research. Those include decentralization, European integration, the development of social exclusion, the emergence of new actors like the private and voluntary sectors and the fragmentation of public actions and policies. Planning Research is now at work to include these changes in its research projects.

PART II

The European dimension in planning research in France

As in most European countries, it is rather difficult to sum up in a report all research projects which in the field of Planning have a European dimension. The first reason for this is the piecemeal context of Planning research in France (see first report) and the absence of specific research programs with a clear European dimension in the field of planning. The second reason is the existence of many research activities with a European dimension spread out in several research programs in disciplines which have a planning dimension such as Political Sciences, Sociology, History, Geography, Economics and Management. This report therefore cannot be considered as a comprehensive panorama of Planning Research with a European dimension in France but rather as a first attempt to present the European dimension in the disciplines which have a true planning dimension and which are listed above. Disciplines like Psychology, Architecture or Engineering are not considered in this report. The European dimension of a project is defined as in the thematic network, that is a project with an explicit comparative European dimension or a project which includes at least one European country outside France. Following the logic of the first report which was presented by institutions, we will present the various research projects undertaken or recently finished by the institutional programs which

have supported them. Some have clearly a European dimension, explicitly mentioned in the title of the program, but for most of them the European dimension is to be found in specific answers by research teams, that is the European dimension was not considered an obligatory element of the research project. Although the European or international dimension is very often presented as a bonus for funding in most of these research programs, in practice this is not the case since any international comparative project is more costly.

1. The European dimension in research programs : the institutional programs

1.1. The CNRS program on " European Identity "

In 1998, the National Scientific Research Centre (CNRS) has launched a program on "European Identity". This program concerns most social and human sciences and is not at all confined to planning. It is divided in 3 areas : i) Europe and Globalisation, ii) Europe and its territories and iii) socio-political and public space at the European level. This program has also funded trans-sectoral seminars dealing with comparative research at the European level.

22 researches have been funded for a two year period in 1998 and 11 in 1999. A new call has been launched in april 2000 (see below).

Generally speaking in the first two calls, the planning dimension has been largely absent, most of projects referring to political science, history, economics and sociology without taking space or territory into consideration. Out of these 33 projects, only one refers to planning. It is entitled "New political territories and economic organized actors in European metropolises". It is directed by C. Lefèvre (research unit LATTs). It aims at a better understanding of the role of private actors in the making of new political territories (e.g . new institutions at the area-wide level). Case studies are taken from France, Italie, UK, Spain, the Netherlands, Germany.

The lack of projects regarding the planning area has been considered a drawback or a lacuna by the CNRS. The planning dimension clearly should have been found in the second area of the program : Europe and its territories. Acknowledging this, the new call strongly emphasizes the need to cover the planning domain and explicitly indicates that planning projects dealing with a European dimension will have the priority in funding in the second area of the program. Consequently, the last call indicates some topics of priority which clearly concerns the planning dimension :

- Environmental policies and local development
- Regional Policies and the way they affect the european, national and regional identities
- The articulation of various governmental tiers in Europe in decentralizing policies
- The European specificities of urban problems and the convergence or divergence in policies
- The new forms of social and political regulations and new modes of urban governing.

The perspective is therefore to have more research in the planning field dealing with the European dimension. However, the lack of answers to this program in the planning area does not mean that there is no interest in the European dimension from teams in the planning area but can rather be interpreted as the " feeling " that such research program is before all directed towards research teams in the fields of political sciences, history or sociology which can be corroborated by the fact that the direction of the CNRS program belongs to political scientists.

1.2. The Ministry of Research program on Cities : Action Concertée Initiative Ville (ACIV).

In 1999, the Ministry of Research has launched a new program on Cities : ACIV. In July 1999, ACIV launched a first call around 4 axes : i) urban dynamics and urban mutations, ii) cities and technologies, iii) physical and environmental urban milieus and iv) cities between heritage and modernity. In all, 63 projects have been financed over a two year period, one third of them in axis 1.

In this program, the planning dimension is obviously largely present but the European dimension is largely absent. Out of the 63 projects, only 7 have a European dimension, 6 of them in axis 1. These projects are as follows:

- Organized economic actors, utility companies and territorial governance : the Ile-de-France region in a European perspective (LATTs : C. Lefèvre and O. Coutard)

- Metropolisation and the evolution of the representation systems of interests in Europe (RIVES : B. Jouve)
 - Housing, Safety and Social secession in European and American Cities (ESO : F. Madoré)
 - An anthropological approach of citizen participation in European programs (LAIOS : C. Neveu)
 - Social change and spatial segregation in European large cities (CSU : E. Préteceille)
 - Urban dynamics, productive systems and international networks of cities : the case of European cities of Astronautics (CIEU : J. Zuliani)
 - The invention of City Heritage in Europe and South-East Asia (LASEMA : G. Hamonic).
- The average funding by project is about 250,000 F (40,000 Euros). All these projects are presently underway and the expected date of achievement is december 2001.

1.3. The "Programmes d'Actions Intégrées" (PAI).

PAI (which stands for Integrated Action Programs) are bi-lateral programs between France (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Research) and most of European countries. These programs concern all fields of research but are small in terms of funding (usually 30,000 F (5,000 Euros) per year on the French side) and can only be used to do research (essentially small field trips) in another country. Recently, several programs (notably *Galilée* with Italy or *Alliance* with the United Kingdom) have given priority to projects dealing with cities and notably the "quality of urban life".

1.4. The CNRS' APN.

In 1998, the CNRS launched a new system of small funding for projects in the fields of social sciences and humanities : the APN which stands for Appel à Projets Nouveaux (call for new projects). Its aim is to finance small projects but rather innovative and conducted by young researchers. Consequently projects vary greatly in terms of disciplina, topic. Very few have a European dimension and only one (to my knowledge) has a planning dimension : Economic actors and urban governance in Europe with case studies of France, UK, Italy, Netherlands and Germany. This project is directed by O. Borraz (Centre de Sociologie des Organisations).

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Appendix

Institutions concerned with Planning Research

PUCA
DATAR
DRAST
PREDIT
CNRS
CNRS: Programme *Ville*: M. Lussault
Ministère de l'Education, de la Recherche et de la Technologie (MERT), Programme Cités:
F. Godard
Ministry of Social Affairs

GREECE

Planning research in Greece

1. Organization of research

Scientific research in Greece is primarily conducted in university laboratories, research centres and scientific institutes. The government department in charge of formulating and implementing national research policy is the General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GGET in Greek). A number of research centres operate under its direct supervision. Examples include the National Centre of Social Research, the Centre for Planning and Economic Research, the Centre for Oceanographic Research, the Centre of Renewable Sources of Energy etc. The National Research Foundation, which covers a variety of areas, from biology to history, is also supervised by GGET. Certain specialized research institutions, e.g. dealing with agriculture, are the responsibility of the respective sectoral government ministry. This is e.g. the case of the National Foundation for Agricultural Research, an umbrella organization of several research institutes, which is supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Scientific institutes have been created under special legislation designed to promote research and technology. Although they operate within the university system, they have administrative and financial independence. They are limited to areas of advanced and innovative technological applications, e.g. information technology, biotechnology etc. Their relative independence has caused a great deal of controversy within the scientific university community. A totally independent organization, where research is also carried out, mainly in history, language studies and the humanities, is the Athens Academy.

The main locus of research, and in the case of some disciplines the only one, is the universities and their laboratories. Greek universities are structured into schools (*sholes*), faculties (*tmimata*) and departments (*torneis*). A degree, at the end of an undergraduate course, is awarded by the faculty (*tmima*). A faculty awards only one degree, e.g. in architecture. A school includes several faculties and a faculty includes several departments. There are universities, even among the oldest in the country, which are divided directly into faculties and not into schools, e.g. the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), better known in Greece as the *Polytechnio*. One of its faculties is the Faculty of Architecture, which has 4 departments, of which one is the Department of Urban and Regional Planning. A similar department, also within a Faculty of Architecture, exists in the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, but in that case the faculty is part of a Polytechnic School. Another example, in NTUA, is the Department of Geography and Regional Planning, part of the Faculty of Surveying and Rural Engineering.

University laboratories (*ergastiria*, but sometimes referred to as *spoudastiria* or studios), can be created within a department or within a faculty (interdepartmental laboratories). E.g. the Department of Urban and Regional Planning of the National Technical University of Athens has 5 laboratories, with another two expected to be added soon. Their creation requires the issuing of a decision of the Minister of Education, which is published in the official government gazette. They are managed by a director, who has to be a university teacher and is elected by the assembly of his/her department. In some cases, laboratories can function directly under a school or even under the university. Each laboratory has its own equipment, which is the property of the university, and operates in accordance with the laboratory regulations, which are approved by the university senate and are normally uniform for all laboratories of the university. Funded university research is regulated by the provisions of a presidential decree, which applies to all Greek universities. All universities are required to set up a special research committee, chaired by one of the two vice-rectors, which has the supervision of all funded research or all research making use of the university's facilities. The content and the budget of every research project funded from an external or internal university source have to receive the prior approval of the assemblies of the department and the faculty concerned and of the university research committee. Following this approval, the research project is managed according to a standard set of administrative and financial regulations adopted by each university. The work of the university research committee is supported by a separate administrative department, the university research secretariat.

Scientific and management responsibility for each research project rests with a "scientist - in -

charge" (*epistimonikos ypefthinos*), a member of the university's teaching staff. The scientist-in-charge is responsible for planning the project, hiring the necessary research staff, supervising the research work and managing the accounts. Staff contracts are also signed by the director, not of the laboratory, but of the department, to which the laboratory belongs.

2. Planning research agencies

Spatial planning research is carried out in university departments and laboratories. The Centre of Planning and Economic Research (known in Greece as KEPE) and the National Centre for Social Research (EKKE) are the exceptions, although neither is a typical spatial planning research centre. KEPE's main work in the past has been the formulation of national 5-year plans and regional development plans and research work mainly in development economics. Spatial planning research was produced in a small spatial planning unit, which is no longer operational and it is anticipated that KEPE's work will no longer include research in urban and regional spatial planning. EKKE is active in research on housing, urban development and certain sectoral issues, e.g. tourism.

Spatial planning research activity is mainly to be found in university departments, where urban and regional planning is being taught. Until recently, planning was taught mainly in engineering universities and schools, i.e. in the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA) and in the Polytechnic School of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUT), particularly in their respective Faculties of Architecture. The absence of independent faculties awarding degrees in planning and of postgraduate education meant that professional planning work was, and still is, undertaken chiefly by planners holding postgraduate degrees from foreign (mainly European) universities or by architects with experience of planning work. It is not surprising therefore that the Faculties of Architecture of NTUA and AUT were the first to develop research activities in the field of urban and regional planning, in their Departments of Urban and Regional Planning.

Urban and regional planning is also taught to undergraduate students of Surveying in both these universities. The creation of a Department of Geography and Regional Planning led to the initiation of research on spatial development and planning in the Faculty of Surveying and Rural Engineering of NTUA. Similar developments took place in Thessaloniki. Urban and regional planning is also included in the curriculum of Faculties of Civil Engineering in NTUA and AUT, but also in the Universities of Patras and Thrace, as a result of which spatial planning research is generated in both these universities. Extensive research is produced in these faculties in disciplines closely linked to spatial planning, e.g. in transportation planning or geographic and land information systems.

Faculties of law, sociology or economics in other universities also include in their curricula subjects like planning law, urban and regional economics, land economics and urban sociology. This was accompanied by research activity in the respective faculties of the Kapodistrian University of Athens (the largest university in the Athens area), the Economic University and the Panteion University (both located in Athens), the University of Macedonia (Thessaloniki), the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (in its non-technological faculties) and, to a lesser extent, in other universities.

New faculties were created in the 1990s which focus directly on the field of spatial planning, in terms of both teaching and research. Two of them were set up in totally new universities, viz. the Faculty of Spatial Planning and Regional Development of the University of Thessaly in the city of Volos and the Faculty of Human Geography (now renamed to Faculty of Geography) of the University of the Aegean in the island of Lesbos. Both attracted staff specialized in urban and regional planning, urban and regional economics, development studies, human and economic geography, urban history, quantitative analysis etc., who quickly developed an intense research activity. It should be noted that research in the field of spatial planning is also produced in the Faculty of the Environment of the University of the Aegean. The third new faculty was set up in the Panteion University in Athens, where one of the very few postgraduate courses in Greece (regional development) had been on offer for a number of years. The new faculty offered an undergraduate course in Urban and Regional Development, which has now been changed to Economic and Regional Development.

Taking into account the number of researchers and university teachers, the facilities available and the degree of specialization in urban and regional planning, it is safe to conclude that the

bulk of funded research is concentrated mainly in the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA) and the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUT) and, to a lesser extent, but with increasing intensity, in the University of Thessaly, the Panteion University and the University of the Aegean. In NTUA and AUT alone a total of 50 staff (Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers) serve in departments of Urban and Regional Planning, with a probable equal number teaching similar subjects in other departments of the Faculties of Architecture or in other faculties. A very large number of researchers and doctoral students are actively engaged in research supervised by university staff. Both NTUA and AUT are equipped with extensive facilities and have a long tradition of collaboration with government departments in the field of applied planning and policy research. NTUA and AUT are currently considering the creation of separate faculties of urban and regional planning, a development which would undoubtedly provide a boost to spatial research.

3. Funding for planning research

The main source of funding for scientific research is the General Secretariat for Research and Technology (Geniki Grammateia Erevnas kai Technologias, known as GGET), a section of the Ministry of Development. Funding is distributed either through financial support for research centres or through competitive programmes inviting the submission of research proposals. Most of these programmes are co-funded by the European Union. Some of these programmes include subjects related to urban and regional planning. In a number of cases, E.U. programmes with spatial planning interest are managed by other government departments, mainly the Ministry for the Environment, Spatial Planning and Public Works, mainly the Ministry for the Environment, Spatial Planning and Public Works (*Ypourgeio Perivallontos, Chorotaxias kai Dimosion Ergon* or YPECHODE). An example of such programme was the programme LIFE.

YPECHODE is undoubtedly is by far the main source of funding of university research in urban and regional planning. YPECHODE finances research either via E.U. programmes or from national funds, e.g. the public investment programme or the Special Fund for the Implementation of Master and Town Plans (known in Greek as ETERPS). Such funding follows a variety of procedures. In some cases research teams are invited to apply for specific research projects, aimed at assisting the ministry to develop policy in particular areas. This was e.g. the case with a series of research programmes intended to help the ministry develop a national spatial planning perspective. Alternatively, the ministry can directly approach university departments and seek their assistance through the commissioning or research on specific subjects.

University laboratories and researchers can also take the initiative and submit to YPECHODE proposals for funding research projects on a variety of subjects. All reference to YPECHODE should be construed as including organizations under the direct supervision of the ministry, e.g. the Organization for the Master Plan and Environmental Protection of Athens and a similar organization in Thessaloniki. The process whereby projects are negotiated between university researchers and YPECHODE or other government departments creates a *sui-generis* and informal research market, in which research teams or individual researchers co-operate with government on a variety of projects.

Government funding does not originate solely in YPECHODE. Projects falling within the broad area of urban and regional analysis and planning are commissioned by other central government departments (e.g. Ministry of Development, Ministry of National Economy, Ministry for Macedonia and Thrace, Ministry for the Aegean etc.), public banks (e.g. Real Estate Bank, Agricultural Bank, Industrial Development Bank), government organizations (e.g. the Public Property Company), regional administrations and local government. The latter are of particular importance. Government work is being increasingly deconcentrated to 13 Regional Secretariat, supervised by the Ministry of the Interior, one for each of the country's administrative regions. Local government includes, since 1994, two tiers, one at the level of traditional municipalities and communes, and one at the level of *nomos* (county or prefecture). At the *nomos* level, new, elected prefectural self-governments (*nomarchiakes aftodioikiseis*) took over on January 1st, 1995 and replaced the old central government - appointed prefects. At the level of first-tier local government a process of local authority amalgamation took place recently and thousands of

small communes were replaced by larger municipalities. These agencies (old and new), i.e. municipalities, prefectural self-governments and administrative regions, often turn to universities for advice and assistance in the preparation of plans, policy documents and other spatial studies.

Organizations outside the public sector also finance university research, albeit less frequently. Such organizations include trades unions, professional chambers, employers' organizations, insurance funds or even, in exceptional cases, private firms. Finally, research is also financed from a university's own funds. Although universities do not have a regular government allocation of research funds, they are allowed to deduct a percentage (usually 15%) from the budget of all externally funded research, for overhead expenses. Part of this deduction is distributed in the form of scholarships for doctoral students or for funding of new research projects. However, the fact remains that the bulk of urban and regional planning research is funded by YPECHODE and its branches or by local authorities.

4. Nature of research

Research carried out in universities in the field of urban and regional planning is primarily of a practical, "applied" character. This is a direct result of the fact that funding is mostly provided by central government departments and local authorities who wish to use the services of university expert teams to support their own planning and policy-making work. Universities normally divide research into "basic" and "applied", with a third type of work carried out in laboratories falling under the label of "provision of services". Given the obligations arising from the contracts between government and universities in the field of spatial planning research, it is extremely difficult to carry out "basic" research. This is only possible in research funded by the General Secretariat of Research and Technology, but the funds available from this source are extremely limited and researchers usually feel that the effort to prepare a proposal is not worth making, given the totally inadequate grants available.

Basic or fundamental research is therefore being squeezed into essentially planning projects of a practical and applied nature. The possibilities of funded theoretical research are therefore extremely limited. Such research is usually limited to doctoral research undertaken by independent researchers, under the supervision of university teachers. The integration of such research in the research agenda of research laboratories is often difficult, given that this agenda is effectively dictated by the demands of external employers. Participation in international research projects, particularly those supported by the European Union, allows a certain amount of theoretical research. This possibility is however limited to a very small number of research teams, some of which have established effective working links with foreign universities and regularly take part in international networks. Some of these teams have also achieved a good working relationship with private consultancy firms, but this is a rare exception.

Thematic interests vary enormously. However, it can be said that they reflect the interests of funding agencies, in other words the needs of government agencies as they try to come to grips with new problems and to respond to demands emanating mostly from the European Union. Such needs can be tentatively categorized under the following themes:

- Sustainable development and spatial planning and policy,
- Central, and especially local, government capacity to respond to new tasks,
- Strategic urban and regional planning and policy,
- Incorporation of new technologies and information systems in development planning,
- Planning of major urban renewal projects in large cities, especially Athens and Thessaloniki,
- National spatial planning and associated sectoral policies,
- Spatial impacts of large scale transport and infrastructure works,
- Environmental issues at the urban and regional level,
- Institutional, organizational and legal aspects of spatial development.

ITALY

PART I

Planning research in Italy: institutional framework and market features

1. The national system for planning research

1.1. Research within universities

Along with other public research entities, universities are the main bodies of research in Italy. This is even more true for planning research which, as part of a broader area of research dealing with territorial and environmental issues, still lacks a recognizable governance authority as well as representative advisory and scientific agencies at the level of the state, and therefore does not benefit yet of policy and research orientations responding to a specific and targeted strategy.

By contrast, research in territorial analysis and planning is since ever a consolidated academic tradition in Italy.

Planning research is mainly based at faculties of architecture or engineering (since a degree in architecture or engineering is still the legal condition for the professional practice of planning). A few faculties of architecture (as of today, at the Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia, the University of Reggio Calabria, and Politecnico di Milano) have established autonomous degrees in urban and regional planning, establishing stronger links between research activity and perspectives of professional evolution.

Research activity within universities is organized in the framework of departments, which are autonomous and self-governed bodies of the academic structure related to the conduct of research. Departments are formed by the free aggregation of faculty members around broad areas of research activity; in the framework of their self-governance activity, besides providing administrative, instrumental and logistic services, they develop a loose research strategy and sometimes a significant internal and external lobbying ability, in an environment which remains however basically pluralistic and multi-disciplinary.

Most faculties of architecture and several faculties of engineering have established departments devoted to planning and territorial research⁵, often bearing a distinctive identity which contributes to a rather differentiated and pluralistic landscape of research traditions. However, as shall be discussed later, the growing importance of funding schemes based on multi-disciplinary approaches aiming at criteria of national relevance of research, whose selection criteria highly rely on the integration of research activities, is enhancing the practice of inter-departmental cooperation.

Moreover, most planning departments have established doctoral courses leading to Ph.D. degrees in planning (actually in number of eleven), regulated by the state and self-governed in the legal framework of academic autonomy. Financing of doctoral courses in addition to the funds granted by the Ministry for university and scientific research - MURST (which is targeted to limited amounts of participants) is open to contributions from the private-sector, which however have been until now realized rather exceptionally.

In recent years, a significant attempt has also been made on a voluntary basis in coordinating doctoral courses in planning in order to promote exchange and strategic orientations in the formation of professional research abilities.

Planning research within universities mainly relies on public funding provided in the framework of the national research policy, and particularly on national research programs like *progetti finalizzati* and *progetti di rilevanza nazionale*, whose rationales and responsibilities for evaluation, financing and assessment will be described in subsequent sections (1.2.1 and 1.3.2). However, developments towards criteria of self-sustainment and administrative autonomy of universities, along with the shrinking of funding resources channeled by the main public research authorities, is progressively leading to a commitment of departments to external research, conducted on a contractual basis, mainly on request of local administrations.

Research within planning departments is normally the outcome of individual initiatives, i.e. individual applications for funding or external contracts; the latter, however, normally entail the

assumption of a legal responsibility by the institution, and are subject as such to departmental approval. External funding is backed by a limited, indeed decidedly shrinking amount of internal resources for research, provided either by the universities in terms of internal distributions of budget or by national funding schemes for intra- and inter-departmental research projects. In these cases, allocation is decided autonomously by the departments.

As we shall see, while criteria for selection and quality assessment tend to become stricter at the level of schemes devoted to research projects of national relevance, planning departments are not normally used to practice effective forms of quality assessment on their own internal research results; allocation of funds granted to departmental research usually follows distributional criteria without an effective targeting, which result in high fragmentation and in the support of routine activities, rather dispersing the potential for research represented by such sources.

A significant effort in self-evaluation of the field of planning research is represented by a survey recently realized on an inter-organizational and cross-sectional basis by the *Società Italiana degli Urbanisti*, an association of representatives from most Italian academic planning departments (SIU 1997).

1.2. Actors: responsibilities, roles and relations

1.2.1. Public research authorities at the state level

Besides universities and their research organizations (including 44 inter-university consortia and 152 national and international inter-university centers), the system of public research in Italy is structured into three main organizational levels:

- public research bodies endowed with autonomy (the so-called non-instrumental research entities and agencies), mainly with public juridical personality, regulated by specific laws and under the supervision of respective ministries. Today, 10 entities (plus a number of observatories in astrophysics) are registered as non-instrumental research entities, mostly devoted to sectoral, monodisciplinary missions, with the only exception of CNR;
- instrumental bodies (like research offices, centers, or institutes), under the responsibility of single ministries, without distinct juridical personality but granted with limited elements of organizational autonomy;
- other entities not directly belonging to the research system, whose activity however partially entails research functions: examples in areas directly or indirectly related to territorial research are the National Environmental Agency (*Agenzia nazionale per l'ambiente*), technical centers of the Ministry of transportation, the central institutes of the Ministry for cultural and environmental goods, and technical services for the protection of soils.

To these formal levels of public research, two further levels bearing a semi-public character must be added:

- associations and foundations of private right, often acknowledged by the State and sometimes elected as moral entities, with contributions from single ministries (e.g. Censis, partially financed by the Ministry of labor and social welfare);
- consortia with participation of public and private bodies.

Besides competences in issues of scientific and technologic research scattered throughout single ministries according to their institutional mandates (as the responsibility of instrumental bodies, the coordination of external research, or as an internal component of their administrative tasks), two main bodies of the State, the Ministry for University and Scientific Research (MURST) and the *Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche* (national research council - CNR) are endowed today with overall responsibilities in the direction and coordination of national research activity.

A description of the system of public research at the state level with reference in particular to territorial issues must first of all focus on the role and activity of its most important actors, MURST and CNR. Their main research programs will be addressed in detail in a later section (1.3.2).

1.2.1.1. *The Ministry for University and Scientific-technological Research (MURST)*

Since its foundation in 1989, the *Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca Scientifica e Tecnologica* (MURST) has been endowed with the role of promoting scientific and technological research and with the development of higher education at the university level.

The ministry is called every three years to present a plan for the development of higher education and reports on the state of both higher education and national research activity. The ministry also coordinates the keeping of the national registry of research.

The ministry's representative bodies

The ministry's activity in the development of research policy and programs is supported by three main representative bodies:

- the *Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane* (conference of rectors of Italian universities - CRUI), acting as a link between universities and the bodies of the State, which is particularly responsible for the conduct of internal ex-post evaluation on the effective use of public resources in the university system;
- the *Consiglio Universitario Nazionale* (national university council - CUN), which has been turned in 1990 from a consultative body to a body of self-organization of universities, and which acts as a consultancy in defining the allocation of funding for scientific research;
- the *Consiglio Nazionale della Scienza e della Tecnica* (national council of science and technology - CNST), a consultative body of the executive composed by members of the academic community and of public and private research institutions, elected among others by the advisory committees of CUN, by the advisory committees of CNR, and by CRUI; CNST has an overall consultancy role in matters concerning the definition of strategies and priorities and in evaluating results of the public research system.

The ministry's funding schemes for academic research programs

MURST promotes the development of programs of national interest and may promote programs for the enhancement and support of RTD in the private sector with the consultancy of CNST, and allocates the ministry's resources for funding to universities and research entities with the consultancy respectively of CUN and CNST.

With reference to academic research activity, surely the most influent area of intervention of MURST for territorial research, the most relevant representative body is therefore CUN. Its role is mainly enacted through its 14 advisory committees (*Comitati consultivi*), elected according to stratified academic representation criteria, and relative to groupings following ministerial definitions of disciplinary sectors.

Committee no. 8 called *Ingegneria civile e architettura* (civil engineering and architecture), is formed by representants of 12 disciplinary sectors (8 for engineering and 4 for architectural disciplines), with a representative for planning (*urbanistica*). Decisions of CUN's advisory committees in particular bear a binding character with regard to the allocation of resources for the so-called "40% program" for scientific research programs of national relevance.

MURST has two basic schemes for funding academic research proposals, established in 1980, which preexisted the foundation of MURST and were formerly managed by the Ministry for education (MPI). The basic distinction between the two relates to the nature of proposals in terms of both thematic relevance and organizational settings of research. The former has recently undergone an important reform in assignation and evaluation criteria. A brief review of the schemes is presented in section 1.3.2.

1.2.1.2. *The Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR)*

Founded in 1923 as a moral entity, endowed in 1927 with the coordination of national research activity, and reestablished as a juridical body of the State in 1945, CNR is defined by law no. 168/1989 as a body of the State endowed with juridical personality and management autonomy ("*organo dello Stato dotato di personalità giuridica e gestione autonoma*").

This definition is an outcome of the reform of the agency's role which has been introduced in 1989 along with the institution of a unitary Ministry for university and scientific research

(MURST): as a research body with scientific, administrative, financial and organizational autonomy, belonging to the sphere of institutions of "higher culture", CNR has been progressively detached from a dependence from governmental policy objectives, underlining the non-instrumental character of its activity and in fact developing the features of a "peri-university institution". By that same redefinition, however, CNR has also lost its role in coordinating national research, a role which the agency has anyway enacted in an empirical way, through corporatist representation and negotiated practices rather than according to a pre-defined design. In fact, the statutory position and the actual role of CNR in the public system of research clearly bear aspects of ambiguity (as defining strategic orientations of research has been mandated to MURST and as some of the most important research projects managed by CNR are subject to governmental approval and funding), and is an issue to be addressed in a perspective of further reform.

As its organizational autonomy is a key aspect for understanding CNR's role, a short description of the most relevant features of this complex agency must at least address its central directive structure and its peripheral structure.

The central organization of CNR

CNR is governed by a bottom-up pyramidal structure, essentially formed by the presidency, the presidency council, the administrative council and the scientific advisory committees. Its most relevant feature is the reliance on an elective principle, leading from the committees to the presidency, which is typical in Italy of political bodies and (at least before recent reforms) of local governments. CNR's directive bodies are thus the expression of the scientific community, represented according to strict principles of stratification which however are also at the origin of features like a corporatist composition and a syndical rather than meritocratic representation (Pollara 1994).

Scientific advisory committees (*Comitati nazionali di consulenza scientifica*) of CNR are the most relevant bodies in developing the agency's research orientations and initiatives. The committees act in the role of promoters and managers as well as of instrumental agencies, and are responsible for the evaluation and support of research projects conducted outside the peripheral organization of CNR. Endowed with a formal consultative role, through their expertise and accountability the committees have in fact gained an actual decision-making role inside the agency, as far as to be assigned a formal directive responsibility in governance of the agency in a perspective of reform (Corso et al. 1994). Their actual scientific activity will be best described later by addressing the typology of research projects promoted or supported by CNR.

Scientific advisory committees are composed by 20 members directly elected by the scientific community, almost equally parted between academics representatives and representatives of other institutions (internal CNR research institutes and centers, private industrial groups).

They are actually organized according to eleven broad disciplinary groupings, the seventh of which, the so-called *Comitato di ingegneria e architettura* (committee for engineering and architecture) has a representative for planning disciplines (*urbanistica*). They are accompanied by a series of thematic, trans-disciplinary committees (composed by members of the basic committees).

The peripheral organization of CNR

The peripheral organization of CNR is the expression of the autonomy gained by the agency, of the extension of its areas of activity, and of its progressive focus on internal research. Its extensive network of facilities and organizations, second in Italy only to the university system, is where its actual focus of research activity is placed, and to where most of its resources are directed. Its basic elements are research institutes (*istituti*) and research centers (*centri di studio e di ricerca*), supervised by their respective scientific advisory committees, and territorially linked to "areas of research" as the agency's principles of local and logistic organization.

Research institutes are operative bodies of CNR, conducting research in strict connection to statutory objectives of the agency, and are totally funded by CNR. Research centers are organizations of CNR institutes for the development of advanced studies based at universities, other scientific bodies, public administrations or private institutions; they represent stable cooperations between groups belonging to different institutions, however with an organizational

layout quite similar to CNR institutes.

To the scientific advisory committee to which planning research is referred, the *Comitato di ingegneria e architettura*, 14 institutes and 12 centers, as well as 4 "research groups" (to be intended as disciplinary discussion forums rather than as operative units) were related in 1992. However, only one of CNR's institutes, IPICET in Naples, is actually directly related to spatial planning.

The role of CNR in supporting external research: programs and funding schemes

Since the introduction of an autonomous channel of funding for university research managed by MURST in 1980, CNR has been losing its almost monopolistic role in this area of research, with a consequent relative loss of importance in routine funding accompanied by a relative growth of importance of finalized research in the framework of its activities and managed budget.

Although CNR plays an important role in the public system of research, it is therefore much less important in funding of external research, with the exception of the most relevant research programs promoted by CNR, the *Progetti finalizzati* (which however are subject to governmental approval and funding). Thus, beyond the relevance of its amount of funding in the public system of research, and beyond its own research and support activity conducted through its peripheral organization, which absorbs most of this funding, the agency's activity has much less, indeed a shrinking influence on the routine of academic research compared to MURST.

This general aspect may also be highlighted with reference to disciplinary aspects, i.e. to the relative relevance of single disciplinary areas of research in the representative system of the scientific advisory committees. In fact, the generalist attitude of CNR and of the advisory committees is reflected in its broad disciplinary representations, which may prove to be problematic for non-dominant areas. This is surely the case of planning research. Spatial planning is in this respect clearly under- if not mis-represented, due to its belonging to a broad grouping of disciplines, the committee no. 7 called *Comitato Ingegneria e Architettura* (engineering and architecture), where a single member of the 20 constituting the committee represents a very broadly intended grouping of the disciplines of planning (*urbanistica*), also encompassing purely technical disciplines (like e.g. hydraulics).

CNR's commitment to external research is structured into two main areas of activity:

- programming and development of research proposals;
- funding of external research proposals.

In both cases, the scientific advisory committees play a key role either in promoting or in evaluating and in granting support to research projects. A brief review of these projects with reference of the role assigned to CNR and most notably to its scientific advisory committees is presented in section 1.3.2.

1.2.2. Further public actors of research in territorial issues: regional research institutes

In Italy, eight research institutes are active with statutory ties to the regional level of territorial government⁶. Their origins may be generally found in the late '60s - early '70s, as the growing need for scientific and technical support to policy-making raised by the process of implementing regional autonomy was institutionalized into a model of research as a tool for administrative efficacy and effectiveness. In some cases (like IRES, ILRES, and IRer), the institutionalization of regional institutes was an outcome of the evolution of previous associative initiatives led by dominant local governmental and economic actors.

Most institutes have a public juridical personality, while some of them bear an associative character, joining local governments (communities, provinces) and territorially based public and private sector representatives (mainly banks, chambers of commerce, functional bodies, and industrial groups).

Overall, regional research institutes have in common their statutory activity as technical agencies of the regional administration, providing consultancy to governmental bodies; in some cases, this aim has been developed in an almost exclusive fashion within a strict coordination to the region's planning and programming activity. This may however happen according to different models: from that of a policy development agency (like IRPET) to that of an operative agency (like e.g. ERVET dealing with RTD in Emilia Romagna, in fact not a research institute in a strict sense).

According to their statutory mandate, the nature of their directive and financial ties to the administrative regions may also differ. Besides institutes that have maintained a strict in-line subordination to regional governmental activity (IPRES, IRSPEL) or to internally funded research (IRES), others have progressively developed towards a mixed model, combining statutory consultancy functions with a growing commitment to external research and to contracting, which in some cases (ILRES, IRRES) has since ever been the basic style of activity along with lighter and more flexible organizational settings.

Whereas a broader autonomy has been granted, the trend towards contracting and out-sourcing has thus developed a new role for the institutes, as intermediaries between diffuse sources of knowledge (universities and private sector research centers) and public administrations, developing new aims towards the strategic monitoring of socio-economic and cultural trends.

Besides organizational and statutory specificities, these trends may be ideal-typically described with reference to the case of IReR, the research institute of the Lombardia region.

IReR pursues three main areas of activity. The first one responds in a stricter way to its original statutory mandate, i.e. to the demand for internal consultancy expressed by the region's administrative structure, addressing issues directly affecting the functioning of the structures rather than the effectiveness of policies. This activity tends to specialize in the delivery of services, which are produced in a strict interaction with the administrative structure.

The second area of activity relates to its mandate as a research entity relevant for the development of policy orientations, and aims at addressing the understanding of strategic elements of change and the evaluation of regional policies and initiatives. This tasks are conducted in autonomy, however in a fashion which has progressively detached from the conduct of a purely internal task or from a direct demand-supply linkage (and from respective organizational and contractual frameworks) towards an intermediary model aiming at coordinating and valorizing potentials expressed by the regional landscape of public and private research institutions. In this sense, the institute's involvement in research develops a twofold attitude between the internal conduct of research and the strategic orientation and coordination of external research activity.

The third area of activity develops this intermediary attitude by enhancing the dissemination and exchange of knowledge and by promoting or supporting research initiatives related to its institutional mandate.

Regional research institutes do not have regular modes of coordination or exchange between their activities, something which is rather developed on occasion, at the occurrence of actual trans-regional policy issues; with respect to their statutory mandate, this aspect is in part covered by CINSEDO (*Centro Interregionale di Studi e Documentazione*), established 1985 as a non-profit private association concerned with monitoring regional governmental activity, which acts as the secretary for the Conference of the Presidents of Italian regions and autonomous provinces.

1.2.3. Private sector research in territorial issues: foundations, corporations, professional consultancies

An inquiry into the field of private research in territorial issues may seem out of place in this context, addressing academic planning research in the perspective of European integration. An overview on private-sector research activity is however necessary, albeit difficult, as it is probably the aspect which is most rapidly changing the landscape of planning related research.

A basic distinction in the field of private-sector research is that between non-profit research institutions and professional research and consultancy services. Amongst the former, territorial research is represented by the activity of several private initiatives of an associative character or bearing the statute of foundations, often publicly recognized and in part funded. An historically relevant example of the former model has been SVIMEZ (*Associazione per lo sviluppo dell'industria nel Mezzogiorno*), founded 1946 and devoted to interdisciplinary development studies for the *Mezzogiorno* regions. Today, among the most relevant actors of active in territorial research are foundations of as different cultural and organizational matrix as e.g. the *Fondazione Giovanni Agnelli*, the *Fondazione ENI Enrico Mattei*, and *Fondazione Censis* (*Centro Studi Investimenti Sociali*). The case of Censis however is also significant of the blurring distinction between non-market and market based professional research activity, which will be addressed later.

Reference must also be made to the recent development of associative initiatives amongst local stakeholders aiming at supporting or influencing policy choices through a self-promoted commitment to research at the local level (a single example: *Associazione per gli Interessi Metropolitani* - AIM in Milan).

An ideal-typical classification of professional research institutes and consultancies may be proposed according to the specificity of the niche they are developing in the market for territorial research through their organizational and methodological approach:

- research institutes with a distinctive statutory or "genetic" matrix, pursuing a research-centered rather than consultancy-centered approach (like e.g. *Fondazione Censis*, concerned with social perspectives of territorial development, or *Cresme*, concerned with the structure and performance of real-estate industry and markets and with their effects on territorial development). Albeit defined within a market-based framework of activity, a common feature of this kind of institutes is an approach which addresses demands for territorially related knowledge services only in the framework of integrated research packages, thus never really acting according to mere principles of professional consultancy. This aspect reflects the general philosophy that informs their mission. Censis for example pursues a broad spectrum of analysis centered on the perspectives of local societies and on territorially based trends. This basic sociological approach to issues of locality and territorial development has developed in over 30 years of activity into a paradigmatic attitude towards the promotion of self-organized and self-sustained development, which has been also translated in associative and networking initiatives amongst localities and their relevant public and private actors, like RUR (*Rete urbana delle rappresentanze*), which contribute to Censis' profile as a political-cultural enterprise;
- institutes addressing the economic dimensions of territorial transformation and the growing need for expertise in developing complex initiatives through innovative means like project financing, joint funding and compensation schemes (e.g. *Cles*);
- institutes belonging to a more traditional segment of marketing services, like polling institutes (e.g. *Abacus*, *Cirm*, *Nielsen*, *Databank*) and enterprise consultancies, which are developing services towards a demand of knowledge on social and economic issues arising from territorial contexts, and directed towards effective investments as well as towards effective policy responses;
- institutes specializing in consultancy on complex urban and land-use planning initiatives, on the edge of normative and procedural/organizational innovations, either developed from the organizational model of engineering enterprises or as spin-offs of basic research institutes (e.g. *Ecosfera*);
- institutes addressing environmental issues, expressing the evolution of an innovative paradigm from a militant and voluntarist commitment into a thematically targeted albeit comprehensive segment of professional consultancy (e.g. *Ambiente Italia*);
- professional offices developing in an associative interdisciplinary fashion an integrated approach to territorial issues, thus addressing a growing demand for knowledge-for-action expressed by local authorities (e.g. *Cooperativa Architetti e Urbanisti di Reggio Emilia*);
- institutes that have experimentally addressed emerging needs in the effective and innovative development of public decision-making processes, from an action-research perspective methodologically oriented to a policy-analysis approach (e.g. the department for territorial policies of *Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale* - IRS in Milan);

Professional research activity in territorial issues may be traditionally referred to distinct, quite recognizable market spheres: those expressed by demand from the public and from the private sector. In fact, two distinct models of research demand are ideal-typically expressed by these sectors of the market. Demand raised by the private sector tends to be defined by low amounts of resources for research which are conversely highly targeted towards defined objectives. Demand raising from the public sector is the expression of actors that are radically redefining their competencies and tend therefore to an explorative rather than exploitative targeting of research efforts, however within the boundaries of a strict focus on potential results and on perspectives of effectiveness.

1.3. Structure, management and governance

1.3.1. The public system of research and its governance

The actual system of governance of public research in Italy is the outcome of two main stages of reform enacted in the '80s, which were anticipated by first attempts in coordination in 1962 through the establishment of a former autonomous ministry for research without budget resources (the former *Ministero della Ricerca Scientifica e Tecnologica* - MRST), and in 1963 (law 283/1963) through a reform of competences in RTD (attributing a major role in coordination to CNR).

The first stage was introduced in 1980 (law 28/1980, decree 382/1980) as part of the reform of the university system, which stated the role of universities as the main entities of scientific research (introducing research programs of national relevance and the possibility of contracting with the private sector as a means for better integration with production and RTD cycles), and the role of cooperation between MRST and MPI (the former Ministry for education) in promoting stricter coordination between universities and public research entities, amongst them CNR.

The integration of the overall system of public research was further developed in a second stage, through the establishment of the new Ministry of university and scientific-technological research (*Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca Scientifica e Tecnologica* - MURST) and the distinction of its competences from MPI (law 168/1989).

By joining competences previously subdivided into two distinct ministries into MURST, the principle was set of a unitary public research policy for research and education, i.e. of a joint strategic orientation towards universities, public research entities and industrial research centers, however according to constitutionally ruled principles of liberty and autonomy granted by the statute of entities of "higher culture", which applies to public research agencies like CNR the same level of autonomy as to universities (artt. 9 and 33 It. Const.).

The establishment of MURST has thus introduced a major reform in the concept of public research. Its basis principle is the distinction between "governance of the system", attributed to the new ministry, and "governance of choices", autonomously attributed to universities and research entities: the ministry as a body of the executive "governs" the system in the framework of the autonomous management of single research institutions by directing, coordinating and programming research activity, assuming all relevant governance functions (coordination of national research activities in pure and applied science, international relations, promotion of projects of national interest, reports on the state of research)⁷.

The reform provided for a coordination of the activities of MURST with three representative bodies, among them the existing CUN and CRUI, and the new CNST which assumed the role of representation of the scientific community. In particular, the role of CNST and of the committees of CUN in the governance of research consists in participating respectively to the levels of development and of management of policy choices as warrants of the autonomy of the institutions represented.

The new role attributed to MURST in the framework of public research has particularly affected the formal definition of roles of CNR. As a public research entity of non-instrumental character, like universities, CNR has been restated in its autonomy, however losing its primary position in coordination, representation of the scientific community, and allocation of financial resources for external research.

Further perspectives of reform in the governance of the system

The redefinition of the public system of research of 1989 has been enacted independently from an overall redefinition of central tasks and functions of the State. Its somehow contradictory outcomes thus constitute the framework for a further perspective of reform, introduced by the so-called "Bassanini reform" of central administration and of the public bodies of the State (laws 59/1997 and 127/1997).

The key aspect to be addressed by new lines of reform is the definition of a unitary body for the development of strategic orientations of national research policy.

In fact, in Italy a real "governance" of research has been absent since ever as far as a unitary center for its strategic orientation is intended (Corso 1994). This is not only true to the extent that the exercise of research is constitutionally ruled by principles of autonomy and liberty, but,

moreover, in light of the fact that MURST has indeed failed in developing strategic guidelines for research and that CNST as the body endowed with scientific advisory functions inside the ministry really never functioned in this respect. Along with this, existing organizational and representative settings are still reproducing outdated functions in the landscape of public research entities. This is particularly the case of CNR. Albeit related to defined sets of competencies by the institutional system of governance of research, in actually developing and supporting research MURST and CNR present quite similar rationales in internal functioning and, besides specificities, thus act as two parallel but almost unrelated worlds. The reform of the governance system therefore does also entail a revision of representative roles and organizational rationales.

The reform being developed (MURST 1997a) provides for a stricter integration of programs autonomously developed by the bodies and research entities of the state through the establishment of an inter-ministerial executive committee on research issues (*Comitato dei Ministri per le politiche della ricerca e dell'innovazione*), founded in 1996. The new committee will support MURST as the responsible for coordination of national research policy in developing a national framework for research (*Programma quadro nazionale della ricerca e dell'innovazione*) to be approved by Cipe, which will substitute the former triennial plan with binding elements for the implementation of policy objectives. The framework will be moreover supported by an additional fund for research of national relevance (*Fondo integrativo per interventi di rilevanza nazionale*) collecting resources on the basis of ministerial budget provisions for research and finalizing them to objectives of strategic orientation and coordination of research activity, eligible to both public and private research structures. Representation of the scientific community will be assumed at the inter-ministerial executive level by a new restricted consultancy body (*Comitato per la ricerca e la tecnologia - CRT*) substituting former CNST, and at the ministerial level by national scientific advisory councils (*Consigli nazionali di consulenza scientifica - CNCS*) unitarily substituting the actual scientific advisory committees of CUN and CNR. By this reform, in particular, CNR should definitely lose its role in defining research strategy as well as in allocating funding to the academic community, by the same token strengthening its role as an autonomous entity for the design and production of research and for the aggregation and coordination of the entire scientific community around relevant projects.

1.3.2. The main research development and financing schemes

According to their statutory roles, the two main bodies of research at the state level, MURST and CNR, develop and manage programs of national relevance responding to criteria of strategic orientation of national research. The two main research schemes are *Progetti nazionali di ricerca* (national research projects) and *Progetti finalizzati* (finalized projects), established in 1975 and respectively put under the responsibility of MURST and CNR. In developing these new tools, the main research policy objective was to coordinate and integrate research centers of the public and private sector around ample projects (mainly focusing on pre-competitive multi-disciplinary issues), establishing a link between basic research and action perspectives. In 1980, a new scheme finalized to the development of research projects of national relevance has been established for funding of academic research, originally under the responsibility of the Ministry of education (now of MURST)

Besides this general strategic strand of basic and applied research, the national system of applied research for industrial innovation is based on two funding schemes as reformed in 1982 (law 46/1982), the *Fondo per la ricerca applicata* (applied research fund - FRA, under the responsibility of MURST and managed by IMI), and the *Fondo rotativo per l'innovazione tecnologica* (technological innovation fund - FIT, under the responsibility and management of the Ministry of industry). The schemes aim at supporting prototype-based applied research and post-prototype productive innovation in the private sector, and therefore bear less of an importance for planning research.

In the following, the schemes managed by MURST and CNR most influential on academic research in planning and planning-related issues will be reviewed.

1.3.2.1. Research programs managed by MURST

Research programs of national relevance

The most important scheme managed by MURST is the "40% program", so-called according to the rate devoted to it on the total amount of funding assigned to scientific research by the ministry. It refers to programs defined as of national relevance (*Programmi di ricerca di rilevante interesse nazionale*), and directed towards joint inter-university initiatives (i.e., as an informal rule, towards initiatives that are promoted by no less than 5 different university departments). Research proposals are set under the responsibility of a national coordinator, who is the warrant of both organization and financing of research, and are articulated into local research units under the responsibility of local unit coordinators.

The aim of this scheme has been basically to enhance the aggregation and coordination of research groups around broad research issues of national relevance, with outcomes in terms of scientific exchange and rationalization of funding allocations.

Selection criteria followed a distributive rationale based on disciplinary areas ruled by their respective CUN advisory committees, to which defined amounts of the overall budget were yearly assigned. In this sense, the internal allocation of funding resources could rely on mutual adjustments between representatives of disciplines and, besides relative unbalances between disciplinary sectors, on significant opportunities for negotiation.

As a manifestation of this attitude towards self-governance, evidence of modest outcomes in terms of organizational and thematic orientation which has been raising in an initial stage of experimentation has been addressed by the advisory committees, facing shrinking amounts of funding, through the introduction of stricter criteria for evaluating proposals, stressing more effective aggregations of groups (leading to fewer applications and to more effective coordination efforts) and evidence of actual research results (adopting clear guidelines for dissemination as well as an informal turn-over rule for the admission of research groups to new funding tuned on the time frame of approved programs).

Research programs of local relevance

This first scheme of funding is accompanied by another scheme, the so-called "60% program", according to the rate of contributions granted on MURST research budgets, which is directed towards research conducted internally by single universities. Programs are distinguished between larger "university research programs", based on the coordination of research activities of several departments, and smaller "faculty research programs". Besides these basic principles of coordination, the amount of resources and the overall organizational effects of this latter funding scheme are however definitely minor, usually being equally distributed amongst all components of academic research institutions, and thus basically contributing to routine expenses of departmental research activity.

The reform of research programs of national relevance

The application and evaluation procedure for programs of national relevance has been reformed in late 1997 along criteria that introduce a stricter finalization to aspects of national and international excellence. Priority is in fact accordingly assigned to proposals "with well defined scientific problem-setting and which show features of originality and excellence in the context of national and international research" (MURST 1997b, p. 1). Along with these criteria, a major importance is attributed to methodology, to effective complementarity amongst research units, and to the curricula of promoters.

Selected research programs, normally extending on a two-years time frame, are co-funded by MURST to a rate of 50% of eligible costs in case of intra-university initiatives, and to a rate of 70% in case of inter-university initiatives. However, while the relevance of thematic criteria still play an important role, criteria of aggregation are in fact paramount in defining eligibility.

While no significant improvement in the strategic orientation of selection criteria has been introduced, the new selection procedures which have been introduced bear a major importance. Selection of proposals is mandated by MURST to a committee of warrants (*Comitato dei garanti*) composed by five members of high scientific qualification, two of whom directly

nominated by the Ministry, while the remaining three are chosen respectively by CRUI, CUN and CNST. The committee bases its selection on evaluations offered by anonymous reviewers chosen from experts in their respective disciplinary areas; every research proposal undergoes evaluation by three reviewers.

As a result of this definition, however, only a few research programs in planning have been granted funding in the first round of the new selection criteria.

The main problems evidenced by the initial phase of reform may be referred to its lack of accountability, as the dismissal of the role previously assigned to the advisory committees also represents a dismissal of self-governance criteria which, albeit in part reflective of corporatist attitudes, could grant better attention to aspects like the specificity of disciplinary sub-sectors and the excellence of proposals with respect to micro- rather than macro-disciplinary groupings. Criteria based on curricula and research experience, as well as on the independent ability to raise funding, also tend to favor well established academic groups over new ones. It has also been signaled that the actual amounts of resources entail the need for exclusionary criteria to be adopted also amongst positively evaluated proposals, in absence of which potentials for arbitrary decisions may develop.

1.3.2.2. Research programs managed by CNR

Progetti finalizzati

Progetti finalizzati (finalized projects) have been experimented by CNR since 1973 and have been established by governmental initiative in 1975 (law 702/1975); along with ministerial programs of national relevance, they constitute key tools of the national strategy for applied research. *Progetti finalizzati* are thus surely the most important research initiatives in the agency's responsibility: through them, and in absence of clear governmental strategies, CNR has in fact developed an effective role in coordinating research activity in Italy. At the same time, since defined by external rules, *Progetti finalizzati* formally represent the most constraining area of activity with regard to its autonomy.

Progetti finalizzati are characterized by an orientation towards public research and by a prevailing focus on coordination between public research centers (particularly universities and CNR); they are intended as flexible organizational structures, bound to the realization of defined projects aiming at the coordination of disciplinary areas of research with strategic affinities but unrelated administrative and organizational rationales. The development of *Progetti finalizzati* has in fact shown a prevailing orientation towards basic research and, secondarily, towards potential outcomes in terms of the enhancement of performance in public services or of the support to governmental decision-making. The involvement of research centers external to the university/CNR complex has been in general very limited. Along with these features, however, also risks have developed of a progressive shift of *Progetti finalizzati* towards a prevailing function as funding schemes rather than as tools for a strategic orientation of applied research, as the high heterogeneity of projects approved seems to suggest.

The establishing law endowed CNR with the role of designing and proposing *Progetti finalizzati*, to be approved by Cipe according to strategic objectives⁸, with an important selective role by the Ministry of Research as the responsible for the realization of national research directives. The projects are proposed by an interdisciplinary project committee (*comitato di progetto*) which is instituted under the strict supervision of one of the scientific advisory committees (*comitati di consulenza*)⁹. Funding for finally approved *Progetti finalizzati* is public and is assigned by MURST to CNR for their administration.

Procedures for establishing *Progetti finalizzati* are thus highly complex. As a consequence, at least five years are needed in average for a new project to be developed and to enter into the operative phase. As another 2 to 3 years are usually taken to publish and disseminate results, the average life of a *Progetto finalizzato* from the time of its conception is around 10 years.

The most relevant shortcoming of *Progetti finalizzati* may be in fact recognized in the complex and cumbersome procedure for their proposal and approval, which often threatens to weaken the features of its finalization to actual perspectives of development and action.

The development of *Progetti finalizzati* may be referred to three "generations" of projects (Gullo 1993). The first round launched in 1975 provided for funding of 18 (16 with a time frame of 5 years and 2 of 4 years) of the 40 projects proposed, grouped into five thematic areas. The

general feature of this first generation was the small dimension and the high number of approved projects, showing an almost mono-disciplinary approach, whereas their belonging to macro-disciplinary groupings had an almost purely theoretical meaning and no effective implications for coordination of research. Planning research was represented in the group called *Territorio e ambiente* (territory and environment, 1976-1980), formed by research projects on soil conservation, oceanography, geodynamics, environmental promotion, later on enlarged to vulcanology.

Between 1979 and 1986, a second series of projects was launched, which introduced a progressive shift towards stricter coordination criteria: thematic groupings lost their meaning, while larger organizational structures addressing general research objectives and an internal articulation into sub-projects addressing specific thematic or problem areas have been privileged in order to gain greater finalization and centralized control on results. Directly or indirectly relevant for territorial research have been following projects: *Trasporti* (transportation, 1981-1985), *Struttura ed evoluzione dell'economia italiana* (structure and evolution of Italian economy, 1982-1986), *Organizzazione e funzionamento della pubblica amministrazione* (organization and functions of the public administration, 1986-1991).

In 1987, after the establishment of general criteria by Cipe, 10 new projects have been approved representing the "third generation" of *Progetti finalizzati*, which introduced a stricter selective attitude by MURST and Cipe itself. Three projects are directly related to territorial research, i.e. the projects called *Edilizia 1* and *2* (building industry, 1st: 1987-1991, 2nd: 1992-1994), *Trasporti 2* (1992-1996), and *RAISA* (advanced innovative research for the agricultural sector, 1992-1995). Actually, a project called *Ambiente e territorio* (Environment and territory) with a prevailing environmental focus is being evaluated for approval.

Progetti strategici

Progetti strategici (strategic projects) are proposals developed and approved internally to the structure of CNR, and are defined by a lower level of finalization. In this case, the scientific advisory committees thus assume a direct role in research design.

In this respect, *Progetti strategici* represent in both financial and organizational terms something like a "light" version of *Progetti finalizzati*, and are proposed, approved and funded internally by CNR. According to their nature, also the amounts of funding (in the order of hundred of millions rather than of billions lti.) and the organizational settings of research (with a simpler articulation of research units) are much lighter.

Progetti strategici may be proposed by any scientific advisory committee (on average, about 3-4 projects are presented by each of them per year), and are approved by the presidency council of CNR, which allocates funds to them from the CNR budget by the year, for up to 2-3 years of research activity¹⁰.

Progetti coordinati and single research projects

This third typology of research projects relates to the role CNR plays through its scientific advisory committees as an agency for the support of external research.

So-called *Progetti coordinati* (coordinated research projects) and *Progetti singoli* (single research projects) are basically external initiatives, mainly originating from university research groups, submitted to their respective scientific advisory committees for funding.

Coordinated projects are privileged by CNR in order to avoid dispersion of funding, however with some evidence of a low level of success, due to the large dimensions of proposed groups and to consequent low levels of actual coordination between their units. The actual difference between them and single research proposals does not bear thus a great momentum, reducing the role of CNR to the selection of funding applications, without great influence on their design criteria. This area of funding is anyway shrinking in the context of CNR's budget constrains, and its outcomes therefore tend to equate to those of the last area of funding of external research managed by the agency, which is targeted to the support of instrumental aspects of research like dissemination and publication of results.

2. A new role for Italian planning research in contemporary Europe

2.1. Needs for Italian planning research in light of structural changes

Public financial constraints, public/private relationships

As has been described, constraints in financial budgets for national research policies is highly affecting the landscape of planning research in Italy. This occurs in two main ways: the growing contradiction between distributional aims of funding policies for universities, often vital for granting survival and cultural autonomy to smaller research communities, and the urgency of an effective targeting of results; and the development of academic research towards contractual and competitive forms which are blurring its boundaries with market-based consultancy.

Regarding the former, an aspect must be underlined which has been discussed with reference to procedures for funding for research of national relevance, i.e. the potentially arbitrary and ineffective outcomes of selections upon the allocation of scarce resources in absence of clear relevance and evaluation criteria.

Regarding the latter, stricter and diverse forms of competitive cooperation between public, private, and academic actors may result in beneficiary outcomes in a perspective of effective and innovative forms of action-oriented research; however, a change in attitude has to be developed in practice and at an institutional level, probably also entailing a more proactive role of departments in building on internal and external synergies, which is still to come in most Italian universities.

The European integration

Besides structural and procedural governance problems discussed earlier in connection to national research schemes, a condition which surely affects the definition of relevance criteria for a national research policy in planning is the weakness of the role traditionally taken by the Italian government in defining strategic guidelines in territorial issues, which is conversely highlighted by the evolution of national planning policies in other European countries. It must in fact be noted that, as a process of devolution of governance prerogatives of paramount importance is going on in Italy in the perspective of a federalist reform of the state, a growing importance of abilities in cooperatively defining supra-national directions of territorial development among the members of the European Union has been emerging in parallel, which in contrast still lacks in Italy clear institutional foundations for an effective level of strategic policy-making.

The importance of the relationship between these aspects may of course be conceived either way, i.e. in retroductive rather than deductive sense. In fact, the lack of clear institutional orientations at the governmental level often hinders a fertile dialogue with forward-looking research experiences, which could foster the development of processes of institutional learning and thus enhance virtuous loops between knowledge and action and between research and policy outcomes.

Recently, a development has apparently occurred in this direction as the Italian executive has been strengthening advisory functions related to planning policies¹¹, prospectively defining a stronger governmental commitment towards the definition of guidelines for a national territorial strategy.

As an outcome, some relevant research programs have been promoted, either through *ad hoc* channels of funding (like the project called *ITATeN: indagini sulle trasformazioni degli assetti del territorio italiano*, commissioned by Dicoter, an agency of the Ministry of public works) or through given research schemes (like the project called *RETURB: grandi reti e trasformazioni urbane in Italia*, financed under the MURST 40% scheme), which have been conducted by nation-wide networks of academic research departments, and which have addressed relevant development issues in a national perspective, amenable to offer contribution on both an analytical and strategic level to the European debate on urban and regional agendas.

However, how far these trends will be able to develop into a stronger contribution of governmental and research institutions to the definition of a national research policy in territorial issues is still questionable, and probably in need of further institutional innovations in the framework of relations between governance functions and scientific research activity.

Another aspect of the European integration which is broadening the field of research in terms of both resources and contents is the growing influence of EU research policies in urban and regional issues, which also defines a peculiar supra-national environment for scientific competition as well as cooperation for academic research. There is a common recognition in Italy, which is slowly turning into more than purely individual initiatives, about the scarce ability of academic institutions, and particularly departments, in addressing a supra-national level of activity in terms of thematic, procedural, and cooperative competence. As an outcome, it must be noted, most Italian planning research, often stemming from outstanding disciplinary traditions, seems to be internationally less than well regarded, and probably not adequately represented. Some planning departments are therefore considering providing internal consultancy services for the access to informations and opportunities offered by supra-national and trans-disciplinary institutions, most notably the EU Commission, as a prospectively strategic level of resource management. Accordingly, an awareness of the importance of supra-national cooperative forms of research is enhancing commitment to European networking research initiatives and institutions (like AESOP or thematic networks like e.g. EURA - European Urban Research Association).

Reconsideration of responsibilities between different administrative levels

In contrast with the relative lack of directions for research at the national level, a strong demand for research and consultancy is recently raising by local authorities, particularly since the enactment of a - still in-progress - reform of public administration and territorial governance, which has been introduced in the early '90 (laws 142 and 241/1990), enhanced through the promotion of new forms of concerted territorial governance and programming (like so-called *patti territoriali* and *contratti d'area* introduced by the yearly financial act of the Italian government in 1997), and recently forwarded by the complex of innovations in public administrative procedures and institutions conjointly referred to as the "Bassanini reform".

The consequences on territorial policy making, which cannot be discussed here at length, may be summarized as follows as the field of planning research is concerned:

- new statutory competencies and new needs for knowledge and cooperation at the level of regional and sub-regional planning;
- new dimensions of concerted inter-governmental and inter-organizational action in the development of local societies;
- new opportunities for proactive initiatives and for public-private partnerships at the urban level.

Consequences of such developments are clearly affecting planning research in both its role and its themes. Most of the developments which have been described towards external and market-based research activity in the academic world, as well as the emergence of new actors in the public sector, may be referred to innovations introduced by reforms in the '90s.

Moreover, the new areas of territorial policy and action enhanced by them are forwarding a process of change in the traditional role of the planner, the *urbanista*, and in the relationships between a commitment to research and professional engagement, to which the Italian planning research community is starting to pay attention as both a challenge and an opportunity (Balducci 1998).

This evolution towards market-based research, albeit in an initial stage and still mostly related to demands raised by the public sector (local governmental bodies, functional autonomies), has led in some cases to conflicts, and even to litigations: this has particularly happened as research consultancy provided on a contractual basis by academic departments, which mainly bears an analytic and policy-advisory character, has been extended to the provision of plans and policies bearing a legal meaning, thus apparently contrasting with national norms regulating the professional exercise of planning. This whole area of activity, however, as it is developing in the light of a changing landscape of research, is also subject to a complex process of reform which is prospectively leading to a change in legal prerogatives and may therefore enhance the commitment of universities to professional-like forms of research consultancy.

Emerging new actors

Albeit not yet defining a clear landscape, the raise of new actors and new forms of research in

the private sector may be regarded as an important trend in planning research in Italy. It is in fact widely recognized as a feature of the institutional system of public research to develop a low ability in understanding the changing of contexts of territorial policy and in responding to emergent needs, which is more so the case as the system of territorial governance and the rationales for the development of territorially-bound policy orientations are themselves rapidly changing. Private sector or semi-public actors in research are therefore not only developing the Italian landscape of research in the direction of an advanced sector of the market of services, but also developing abilities in intersecting new trends and in joining demand and supply of knowledge in the research-policy cycle.

Defining a typology of new actors of territorial research, in Italy as elsewhere, is as problematic as defining the field of territorial research itself. In fact, the recent evolution of the supply in territorial research and action orientations is strictly linked to the raise of new demands of knowledge which may be referred to two relevant dimensions of change:

- the internationalization of markets and the intersection of trans-national development trends and strategies with development aims of local societies;
- reforms in local government and governance and the development of new policy and action rationales, intersecting private and public actors and different areas of initiatives.

The different profiles of territorial research emerging in this context thus have a common feature in the need of intersecting potential demands raising from new needs expressed in this changing economic and institutional environment. In fact, this confers a rather "constructivist" character to the development of the Italian research market overall (Crosta 1994; Gualini 1996)¹².

Ideal-typically, in their commitment to research, both the private and the public sector express a demand for careful targeting of shrinking amounts of resources; in the public sector, this demand entails the more and more frequently an orientation towards the construction of courses of action which need new on-going forms of consultancy, aiming at "accompanying" policy initiatives along the entire time frame of their implementation. Thus, particularly in the public sector, a distinction is blurring between traditional professional consultancy and action-research, highlighting the complex nature of the field opened to research agencies by perspectives of self-organization and self-promotion of local development scenarios.

2.2. The emergence of a new planning research agenda: issues and themes to be addressed

As a provisional conclusion, a few of the issues discussed may be highlighted that seem to be particularly significant in the perspective of an integration of planning research in Italy into a broader European perspective.

They will be shortly summarized in three levels of problem-setting:

- at the level of national research policy, the establishment of an effective link appears to be of major importance between national strategic orientations towards a shared European planning agenda and national research policies in urban and regional issues;
- at the level of academic research policies, in respect of principles of freedom and autonomy of research, a more defined identity and strategy as research entities (including institutional relations and exchanges, self-promotion, and dissemination of results, as well as internal synergies) and a stronger networking is needed for planning departments to be able to cooperate and to compete in a nationally and prospectively supra-nationally developing market of research;
- at the level of the rules and the actors of market-based research, several aspects in the regulatory framework for planning education and profession need to undergo a reform in order to define clear competitive as well as cooperative conditions among diverse public and private actors of the market of research.

PART II

Planning research in Italy: the European dimension of research programmes

Introduction

In Italy, in the last decade, we have witnessed important and deep changes in urban and spatial research. Mondialisation and European Integration have played a significant role. In fact, they have both influenced Italian practices and policies and given new stimulus to research.

The main objective of this survey is to understand the impact of the European integrated perspective on the Italian spatial research and to see how the Italian research has affected the European Union (EU) regional policies.

Sometimes, when we draw up this kind of survey, we meet with several problems. First of all, it is rather difficult to sum up all research projects concerning the European dimension. Most of the researches are not directly related to the European scale but contain comparisons with other European contexts and/or have relations to European planning policies.

Secondly, a lot of research projects are not directly linked to planning but have an integrated approach to several territorial sciences such as: sociology, geography, economy and so on.

1. From a European perspective to Italian research

The major trends of research themes originate from concepts like local development, sustainability, integrated approach, and they are connected to:

- growth, development and fragmentation of cities and their territories;
- different forms of planning and governance;
- urban networks policies at different levels (local, regional, macroregional, transborder, of cities cooperation);
- role of infrastructures among territorial asset and urban and territorial dynamics;
- comparisons among European cities;
- construction of development trends;
- studies on new professional subjects and specialistic training.

From a methodological point of view, this Italian survey sums up research activities connected to European planning in five ways:

- projects,
- centres,
- networks,
- PhD thesis,
- academic journals.

1.1. Research projects

The research projects are divided in projects funded by MURST (Ministry of University and Scientific and Technological Research) and CNR (Researches National Council), European Commission and other commitments.

MURST:

- Title: *Returb 3: great networks and territorial transformations in Italy* (MURST)
Institutions: Dipartimento Interateneo Territorio
Period: 1999-2000
- Title: *Environment impact and industrial changes in Mediterranean Area*
Institutions:
Period:
- Title: *Urban and territorial policies between government and governance*
Institutions: DAEST
Period: 1999

European Funds:

- Title: *European Integration of the Italian urban system* commissioned by DICOTER of the "Dipartimento per il Coordinamento delle Politiche Comunitarie presso la Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri" and DG XVI (European Commission)
Institutions: Dipartimento Interateneo Territorio (Polytechnic and University of Turin)
Period: 1994-96.
- Title: *Recent changes in form of the European and Italian urbanisation process COST A9 - CIVITAS* (European Commission, DG XII).
Institutions: Dipartimento Interateneo Territorio (Politecnico e Università di Torino), Dipartimento di sociologia (Università di Milano II)
Period: 1996-1999
- Title: *Study Programme on European Spatial Planning (SPESP)* for European Commission DG Regional Policy
Institutions: in agreement with the Dipartimento per i Servizi Tecnici Programme Nazionali (Prime Minister's Presidency) Dipartimento di Ingegneria dei Trasporti (Università di Napoli), Dipartimento di Economia e Produzione (Politecnico di Milano), Dipartimento di scienze economiche (Università di Venezia), Dipartimento Interateneo Territorio (Politecnico e Università di Torino)
Period: 1999-2000
- Title: *Interreg III*
Institutions:
Period:

There are also some research projects funded under V Framework programme, which have been recently approved, in cooperation with other European universities.

Other commitments:

- Title: *Florence in European competition* for Assindustria Firenze
Institutions: Eu-polis, Dipartimento Interateneo Territorio
Period: 1999

There are also some studies on territorial benchmarking. These studies answer to the increasing interests from public authorities.

1.2. Research centres

Two research centres set up in the last years at the Dipartimento Interateneo Territorio (Polytechnic and University of Turin):

- EU-POLIS sistemi urbani europei is a research and documentation centre on Italian and European urban systems, set up 1999.
- CED PPN is a documentation centre on Natural Parks Planning.

1.3. Research networks

Many Italian researchers are involved in the AESOP (Association of European Schools of Planning). Some of them coordinate the working group on Planning Research.

Besides, there is an informal Italian EURA (European Urban Research Association) group. In 1998 this group organized in Turin a seminar "The urban research in Italy in a European perspective: interdisciplinary comparisons".

1.4. PhD thesis

In the last five years several PhD thesis have concerned the European dimension. Some of them try to understand the impact of European policies on the Italian ones, while others compare Italian case studies to European ones.

1.5. Academic journals

There are some academic journals (i.e. *Territorio*) or PhD ones (i.e. *Il Foglio*) that collect monographic sections on European planning.

2. From Italian research to European policies

Cities and territories have gone through considerable changes. In Italy, research lacked in taking into account transformation in urban practices for too much time. Only in the last decade we have seen a reversal of trend. In Italy, more than in other European countries where planning awareness was stronger, we have observed that many problems have occurred in exploiting European programmes. Italy has shown inadequacy both in administrative culture and in putting into practice the projects. At the community level, this insufficiency was visible into the poor consideration with which Italy affected European reforms and obtained Structural Funds for region and cities.

Conclusions

Recently, however, an effort in urban and territorial research in order to start reflections on the current processes and exchanges among research groups, which have been isolated for a long time, has appeared. A new awareness has emerged: to create a web of relationships able to increase the value of single works and to foster synergies among research groups.

Practically, urban and spatial actions at European level needed an important managerial/administrative/political changes in the planning culture. This demanded new processes along with new approaches, particularly a shift from sectorial actions (physical, economic, social) to integrated actions.

In Italy, nevertheless, integration, intersectoriality, cross-approach are working methods that are still difficult to carry out.

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 Ruberti A. (1990), "Una politica per la ricerca e per l'università", in: idem, ed., *Europa a confronto: innovazione, tecnologia, società*, Laterza, Bari
 SIU (1997), *Otto temi per le città europee. Un osservatorio delle università italiane*, ed. by A. Balducci and P. Rovigatti, Milan

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Sources (part II)

CNR (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche): <http://www.cnr.it>
 MURST (Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca Scientifica e Tecnologica): <http://www.mur.st.it>
 EUPOLIS (sistemi urbani europei): <http://www.eupolis.polito.it>

Notes

¹ See appendix 3

² The University system is controlled by the Conseil National des Universités (CNU) or National University Council. The CNU is organized by sections, each representing a discipline. Urbanisme and Aménagement have their own section, section 24 which was constituted in the early 1980s by a split of the domain of geography. Geography is now in section 23 of the CNU.

³ Salaries of members of these research labs come from the Ministry of Education when they are faculty members.

⁴ The Ministry of Public Works is one of the most important ministries in terms of budget and responsibilities. Its name has changed any time the government has changed. Its present name is Ministry of Equipment, Transport and Housing. In the field of planning it deals with transport, housing, territorial planning, urban services and infrastructure.

⁵ It may be of interest to offer a listing of academic departments or faculties directly committed to planning research in Italy, as emerges from a recent survey conducted by the *Società Italiana degli Urbanisti* (SIU 1997):

- Università degli Studi di Ancona, Facoltà di Ingegneria, *Istituto di Design Architettura e Urbanistica*;
- Politecnico di Bari, Facoltà di Ingegneria, *Dipartimento di Architettura e Urbanistica*;
- Università degli Studi di Cagliari, Facoltà di Ingegneria, *Dipartimento di Ingegneria del Territorio*;
- Università degli Studi di Camerino, Facoltà di Architettura;
- Università degli Studi di Chieti, Facoltà di Architettura, di Pescara, *Dipartimento di Architettura e Urbanistica*;
- Università degli Studi di Firenze, Facoltà di Architettura, *Dipartimento di Urbanistica e Pianificazione del Territorio*;
- Università degli Studi di Genova, Facoltà di Architettura, *Polis - Dipartimento di Pianificazione della Città, del Territorio e del Paesaggio*;
- Politecnico di Milano, Facoltà di Architettura, *Dipartimento di Scienze del Territorio*;
- Università degli Studi di Napoli "Federico II", Facoltà di Architettura, *Dipartimento di Urbanistica*;
- Università degli Studi di Palermo, Facoltà di Architettura, *Dipartimento Città e Territorio*;
- Università della Basilicata, Facoltà di Ingegneria, Dipartimento di Architettura, *Pianificazione e Infrastrutture di Trasporto*;

- Università degli Studi di Reggio Calabria, Facoltà di Architettura, *Dipartimento di Scienze Ambientali e Territoriali*;
- Università degli Studi di Perugia, Facoltà di Ingegneria;
- Università degli Studi di Roma 3, Facoltà di Architettura, *Dipartimento di Progettazione e Scienze dell'Architettura*;
- Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza", Facoltà di Architettura, *Dipartimento di Pianificazione Territoriale e Urbanistica* and Facoltà di Ingegneria, *Dipartimento di Architettura e Urbanistica per l'Ingegneria*;
- Politecnico e Università di Torino, *Dipartimento Interateneo Territorio*;
- Università di Trento, Facoltà di Ingegneria, *Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile e Ambientale*;
- Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia, *Dipartimento di Analisi Economica e Sociale del Territorio* and *Dipartimento di Urbanistica*.

⁶ Here is a complete list of regional research institutes and of their founding year (as of 1995):

- IARES (Istituto Abruzzese di Ricerche e Sviluppo), 1978;
- ILRES (Istituto Ligure di Ricerche Economiche e Sociali), 1963;
- IPRES (Istituto Pugliese di Ricerche Economiche e Sociali), 1972;
- IReR (Istituto Regionale di Ricerca della Lombardia), 1974;
- IRES (Istituto Ricerche Economico-Sociali del Piemonte), 1958;
- IRPET (Istituto Regionale per la Programmazione Economica della Toscana), 1968;
- IRRES (Istituto Regionale di Ricerche Economiche e Sociali), 1984;
- IRSPEL (Istituto Regionale di Studi e Ricerche per la Programmazione Economica e Territoriale del Lazio), 1974.

The Veneto region also had an own research institute called ISREV, which has been recently solved.

⁷ In sequence, the actual system of research governance may be represented as follows: Cipe (the inter-ministry governmental committee for economic programming) develops general financial guidelines and criteria for research programs and coordinates resources for all involved ministries; MURST develops programs for the university and the research system, coordinates them with EU and further international programs, and allocates funding (Accardo 1993).

⁸ It must however be noted that objectives, bearing a binding character, have been established by Cipe only in 1987: they aim at the reduction of national technologic dependence, at the growth and qualification of human capital, and at the development of the *Mezzogiorno* regions.

⁹ In sequence, these are the main procedural steps. Research proposals are pre-selected by one of the scientific advisory committees and reviewed by the presidency of CNR supported by comments from interested committees; a commission for the evaluation of pre-factibility is then established, whose results are approved by the committees. A selection is then made by the Ministry of research, and selected projects under go a similar factibility procedure ending with a review by the Ministry and approval by Cipe. At this moment, the president of CNR nominates a director of approved projects, who draws an executive program with involved research units, subject to approval by the Ministry. Participation to the project is finally addressed through calls for tender related to different areas and sub-projects, which are open to universities, public or private research institutes, and single or consortia of firms.

¹⁰ As of today, only one *Progetto strategico* is active in the area of territorial research (*I futuri della città*, coordinated by Prof. Elio Piroddi, University of Rome "La Sapienza").

¹¹ These have been represented, in particular, by: *Dicoter*, the division for territorial coordination of the Ministry of public works and, further, the Department for urban areas and the Department for communitarian policies, both based at the Presidency of the Council of Ministries.

¹² Following arguments are based on the outcomes of a seminar on professional research in Italy coordinated by L. Bellicini in November 1995 at the Dipartimento di Pianificazione Territoriale e Urbanistica, Università di Roma La Sapienza (for a review, see: Gualini 1996).

Appendix

Contact addresses

a. national research authorities

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public relations office:
ph. +39 06 59912320, 59912093, 59912239, 59912357
fax +39 06 59912850, 59912538
e-mail: urp@murst.it
<http://www.murst.it/>

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - CNR
Piazzale Aldo Moro, 7
I - 00185 Roma
ph. +39 06 49931
fax +39 06 4461954
e-mail: www-cnr@cnr.it
<http://www.cnr.it/>

b. selected regional research institutes

Istituto Regionale di Ricerca della Lombardia - IReR
Via M. Macchi, 54
I - 20124 Milano
ph. +39 026696944
fax +39 026696945
e-mail: irer@icil64.cilea.it
<http://www.cilea.it/irer/>

Istituto di ricerche economico-sociali del Piemonte - IRES
via Bogino, 21
I - 10123 Torino
ph. +39 01188051
fax +39 0118123723

Istituto ligure di ricerche economiche e sociali - ILRES
via Petrarca, 2/12
I - 16121 Genova
ph. +39 0105532051
fax +39 0105532001

Istituto per la programmazione economica della Toscana - IRPET
via La Farina, 27/29
I - 50132 Firenze
ph. +39 055577651
fax +39 055579331

c. selected planning department web-sites

Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia
Dipartimento di Analisi Economica e Sociale del Territorio - DAEST
<http://www.iuav.unive.it/daest/>

Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia
Dipartimento di Urbanistica -DU
<http://www.iuav.unive.it/du/>

Politecnico di Milano
Dipartimento di Scienze del Territorio - DST
<http://plethora.rett.polimi.it/ateneo/dipartim/DST.html>

Politecnico e Università di Torino
Dipartimento Interateneo Territorio
<http://www.polito.it/dipartim/territor/itindex.html>

Università di Firenze
Dipartimento di Urbanistica e Pianificazione del Territorio
<http://lamu1.urba.arch.unifi.it/>

Università di Genova
Dipartimento di Pianificazione della Città , del Territorio e del Paesaggio
<http://www.unige.it/ita/dipartimenti/00020.html>

Università di Chieti Facoltà di Architettura di Pescara
Dipartimento di Architettura e Urbanistica - DAU
<http://www.unich.it/dau/dau.htm>

Università di Palermo
Dipartimento Città e Territorio
<http://cucaix.cuc.unipa.it/~cdl/dipcitta.html>

Università di Roma "La Sapienza"
Facoltà di Ingegneria
Dipartimento di Architettura e Urbanistica per l'Ingegneria
<http://www.dau.ing.uniroma1.it/>

d. selected private research institutions

CRESME
via Fogliano, 15
I - 00199 Roma
ph. +39 068543623
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Fondazione CENSIS
Piazza di Novella, 2
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<http://www.rur.it/main/censis.htm>

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via Giacosa, 38
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Fondazione ENI Enrico Mattei
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NETHERLANDS

PART I

The Dutch National System for Planning Research

1. The national system for planning research

Introduction

The Netherlands are characterized by rapidly growing, often conflicting claims on space and a (perceived, according to some) limited supply of it. It is no wonder that demand for research addressing the many resulting issues is also rapidly growing. Examples of these issues are the development of the airport and port complexes and of new transportation links, urban renewal and regeneration, social segregation, spatial-economic development, sustainable development, the restructuring of the countryside, and the management of water systems.

Much of the demand for knowledge generated by these developments is directed to the research field known as "geographical (literally "spatial") research", of which planning research is an integral part. The broad object of geographical research are the relationships between human behaviour and spatial structures. In general, applications of geographical research are the enhancement of spatial quality (e.g. by providing insight on ways of accommodating complex spatial claims), the formulation of models of man/space relationships and of spatial developments, the evaluation of investments in space (development strategies, effects), the elaboration of instruments and procedures for spatial policy. Geographical research can be of a descriptive or of an interpretative nature, but can also have a more explicit planning/design or future-orientation (Werkgroep 1998, p.21).

While the domain of planning research within the larger field of geographical research cannot be too sharply defined (however, often more so than in other European countries), the traditional, specific research focus of planners are spatial plans: how they are constructed and what are their effects. In this respect, perhaps the main challenge currently facing planning research in the Netherlands is how to respond to the major shift from government to governance taking place in the national planning system. In the words of Kreukels (1997, p.19) this shift can be summarized in the fact that "the all-embracing monopoly of government in construction, infrastructure and spatial planning gradually moves towards a situation where the demand for spatial planning and urban development is more fragmented and it is connected to a multiplicity of private parties, organizations and institutions (including government-units)".

1.1. The research within universities

Financing and commissioning

Schematically, financing for research within Dutch universities comes from one of three separate channels, the so-called first-, second-, and third "money-flow" (*geldstroom*). First money-flow funds are funds proportional to the number of students, directly transferred by government (in particular, the Ministry of Education, Cultural Affairs & Science, OCW) to the universities and allocated autonomously by the latter. Second money-flow funds are government funds competitively allocated by NWO, the Dutch equivalent to national science councils, to bidding research projects or programmes. Third money-flow funds are funds generated by ad hoc research contracts with organizations in the public or private sectors. In this third area universities compete directly with other research suppliers. (More detailed information on financing and commissioning of research is discussed below, in section 1.3).

A present, important trend is a shift from first- to second- and third flow-type financing. The rationale behind this change and its scope are made clear in the Cabinets's Science Budget for 1997 (the Science Budget is a document published every two years in which the Cabinet sets out its long-term science policy). In the summary of the 1997 Science Budget it is stated that (cited from OCW 1996):

"The Cabinet's strategy is aimed primarily at developing top quality within the public-sector research. The public research system is based too much on "distributional fairness", favours mediocrity and consequently encourages rigidity. (...) At the moment, the government distributes by far the greatest proportion of its budget for scientific research directly to the universities by means of fixed distribution keys ("first flow of funds"). Encouraging top research, however, requires a supra-institutional, national selection process. It is only in this way that the very best research can be given extra scope. A relatively small proportion of the total university research budget (12%) is distributed by the NWO research organisation, via a strict national selection process ("second flow of funds"). In such countries as France, Belgium, Denmark and the United Kingdom, comparable organisations distribute 25 to 30% of university research funding. Some months ago, the NWO evaluation committee came out in favour of reinforcing the "second flow of funds", so that the national quality-selection process would have greater influence. If necessary, a "substantial sum" would need to be transferred from the universities to NWO. The Cabinet prefers, however, to strengthen the NWO's position by giving the organisation greater influence on the way in which the "first flow of funds" is distributed to the various universities. This involves primarily research schools and direct personal encouragement of top researchers."

Organization

Most planning research at Dutch universities is carried out by planning departments within Geographical Sciences faculties, at the Universiteit Utrecht, the Universiteit van Amsterdam and the Rijksuniversiteit Groningen. A fourth planning department is hosted by the Policy Sciences faculty at the Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen. Research of closely related interest is undertaken in the Human Geography departments (or analogous structures) at the above cited faculties. Other related research is carried out within - among others - the faculty of Economics and Econometrics at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (department of Spatial Economics), the faculty of Economic Sciences at the Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam (department of Regional, Port and Transport Economics), the faculty of Architecture at the Technische Universiteit Delft (department of Urban Design), the faculty of Architecture at the Technische Universiteit Eindhoven (department of Architecture, Urban Design and Management), and the faculty of Environmental Sciences at the Landbouw Universiteit Wageningen (department of Physical Planning and Rural Development).

Within and sometimes across university departments forces are being increasingly bundled in structures seeking (not without resistance!) to increase coordination and collaboration among individual researchers and groups. The two most important kinds of such structures are research institutes and research schools. Research institutes operate within single universities. The three most important ones in the planning field are the AME (Amsterdam Study centre for the Metropolitan Environment) at the Universiteit van Amsterdam, the OTB (Onderzoeksinstituut voor Technische Bestuurskunde) at the Technische Universiteit Delft, and the URU (Urban Research centre Utrecht) at the Universiteit Utrecht.

Research schools are possibly the most important innovation in the organization of research within universities in the Netherlands. Their overall goal is to strengthen the position of universities in general and of scientific research in particular in Dutch society. They are characteristically theme-based, multi-disciplinary, inter-university and inter-faculty organizations. Their specific objectives are the joint training of young researchers (PhD students and post-docs), preserving and improving the quality of research (for instance by promoting internationalization, and increasing impact on society), and developing and implementing common research programmes.

The most important research school in the planning field is Nethur (Netherlands Graduate School of Housing and Urban Research). Of related interest are NOB (Nederlandse Onderzoekschool voor de Bestuurskunde, Netherlands Research School for Policy Administration), the Onderzoekschool Milieuwetenschappen (Research School Environmental Sciences), TRAIL (The Netherlands Research School for Transport, Infrastructure and Logistics), the Tinbergen Instituut (economics), BOUW (architecture), the Mansholt Institute (social-sciences and agriculture/environment), and SENSE (environment and economics).

Quality assessment

Since 1993 the association of Dutch universities (VSNU) has introduced a new system for evaluating the quality of research of its members. Every five years, a committee of foreign experts is asked to review research programmes at universities according to the criteria of scientific quality, productivity, relevance and long-term viability. One of these reviews was dedicated to the fields of geographical and environmental sciences, and included planning research (VSNU 1995). After assessing 41 programmes carried out between 1989 and 1993 the experts commission concluded that "Much of the research is of high quality and internationally well regarded. Overall productivity is good and scientific relevance of most of the research is generally recognised". The main shortcoming observed was a tendency to fragmentation of research efforts. Possibly, the committee suggested, this could be reversed by the establishment of research schools (then taking off) seeking to coordinate and focus research within the university sector. Also, the establishment of interdisciplinary faculties could possibly help, according to the foreign experts. Finally, the committee noted a concentration of geographical and environmental research at the universities of Utrecht and Amsterdam, with both advantages (protection of areas of specialisation within larger groupings) and disadvantages (reduction in diversity). (VSNU 1995, pp. 1-2)

Concerning Urban and Regional Planning research, the committee concluded that: "Much of this research is of very high quality and is very well regarded internationally. This is particularly evident in the two urban geography programmes [at the universities of Amsterdam and Utrecht] and in the research carried out at Amsterdam on the development of planning thought in the Netherlands, in Groningen on city marketing and heritage planning, in Nijmegen on instruments and effects of spatial policy and at Wageningen on physical planning, and landscape design." Comparatively, "A distinct feature of this research is the close links that exist between planning research of this kind and policy making in practice. This is particularly evident in the number of contracts awarded to Dutch universities by the relevant central and local government planning agencies". However, "Despite the high international reputation of much of the research that has been carried out in the planning field there are serious concerns about the viability of many of the programmes reviewed. Several of these are very small in size and heavily dependent on one or two individuals. Others may change direction in the future as a result of higher level decisions to restructure and consolidate research activities" (VSNU 1995, pp. 20-21)

Worth mentioning is also an assessment carried out by VROM, the ministry responsible for coordinating spatial policy, of its relationships with universities and large research institutions. It has been conducted in two steps - evaluation (VROM 1994), and advice (VROM 1995). The main conclusion - not much different to what remarked in the VSNU and other evaluations (see below) - was that coordination (within VROM, and between VROM and the research institutions) was the main problem, and that a more systematic, intra- and inter-organizational working relationship had to be developed. The absence of a central information point at VROM on research results, commissions, and current research was also seen as a major flaw. In the meanwhile, this last remark has been the main reason for the creation of a "Netwerk RO", a "Spatial Planning Network" (see below). On the university side, VROM's report placed - just as the VSNU's - much hope on the development of research schools. On its part, VROM intended to increase and give more structure to agreements with research schools (and this is indeed what has been happening in the ensuing years). Better evaluation of research was also seen as a need, in order to adequately complete the research-policy cycle. The long term objective stated by VROM was the achievement of sustainable, collaborative relationships between the ministry and the universities. This entailed - differently from the past - recognising each other's specific features, agreeing upon each other's roles beforehand, leaving sufficient leeway for creativity, and having mutually explicit expectations. Benefits of such a more structured approach would be, for the universities, strengthening of the know-how, and, for VROM, improving the quality of its policy-making.

A third assessment of "strategic-fundamental" geographical research, including research carried out at universities and reaching not very different conclusions from the two above (Werkgroep 1998), will be discussed at length in section 2.2, where it will provide the basis for suggestions for a new planning research agenda.

1.2. Actors, responsibilities, roles and relations

State, research councils, universities, consultants, private corporations, etc.

Universities are not the only suppliers of planning research in the Netherlands. Furthermore, even if a rough division of tasks between universities and other actors can be outlined, there are many fields where universities directly compete and/or collaborate with these other suppliers of research. Second, and especially third money flow research, and "fundamental-strategic" research (see below, section 1.3) are in this respect characteristic. The distinction in first-, second- and third money flow, may also provide a thread for identifying different actors and discussing their roles.

In first money flow research commissioning is by project or programme (i.e. a connected number of projects), with currently a shift towards programme. Research is commissioned by universities, programmes and projects are selected through internal deliberation (within departments but increasingly within research institutes and schools). VROM and other government departments can exercise some - growing - influence through the appointment and financing of professorships but especially by stressing particular selection criteria. Implementation of first money flow research is at present entirely in the hand of universities.

Second money flow research is also in principle commissioned by programme or project, but with currently a marked shift towards the financing of programmes on one side and individual scholarships on the other. NWO (the Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijke Onderzoek, the national research council) selects the projects or programmes to be financed. Selection is by "peer review" among competitive applications. Government (ministries as VROM but especially OCW) can exert considerable indirect influence on choices. One way of doing this is by directly financing in whole or in part professorships (a few) and PhD and post-doc positions (more). Another and more important way is to require that criteria as "excellence" or "societal relevance" are weighted heavily in the selection process. Second money flow research is also mainly undertaken within universities, and in particular by PhD students, post-docs and their tutors.

Third money flow research is a rapidly expanding and diversifying field where universities are just a supplier of research among many others. Commissioning can be structural (financing of a research-unit), by programme, but is especially by project. The group of potential commissioners of third money flow planning research is large and heterogenous. In the planning field it includes different ministries: VROM (the Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment), and particularly the RPD (the National Planning Agency), VW (the Ministry of Transport and Public Works), EZ (the Ministry of Economic Affairs), LNV (the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries). It also includes the provinces and the municipalities. A role for the European Commission is also possible. Outside the public sector there is a number of private and "intermediate" actors active in commissioning planning research: businesses (e.g. companies, employers associations, economic lobbies, large facility providers) and interest groups (political parties, unions, environmentalists, other associations). The field of those carrying out third money flow planning research is also large and heterogenous. It includes, next to universities, the big, semi-public research institutions and private consultancies (as several big engineering offices and medium sized offices with a socio-economic accent).

1.3. Structure, management and governance

Decision-making about profiles/priorities

In the Netherlands there is no centralized management of research in the planning sector, nor there is a centralized provision of resources for research. Universities (departments, research institutes, research schools) largely autonomously decide about profiles and priorities of first money flow planning research. Government has a direct orientation role through the yearly external research programme of the ministry of VROM and particularly of the RPD (third money flow) and through NWO (second money flow). Through NWO also the academic world has a stake ("peer review"). Additionally, the government has a role in the orientation and financing of

different programmes and (semi-public) institutes. Both the RPD and NWO operate within a programme with clearly defined thematic focusses. Thematic focusses of the 1998 RPD external research programme were for instance (Rijksplanologische Dienst 1998): city and urbanization, land use and human desires, mobility and infrastructure, spatial-economic structure, countryside and water, long term explorations, administration and instruments, international. In addition, there were areas of more basic research: policy monitoring and evaluation, spatial forecasting, GIS, knowledge management.

Next to these traditional, more institutional channels, there has been more recently an emergence of innovative, targeted forms of knowledge-building and sometimes of collaboration and shared responsibility for the implementation of projects in the field of geographical research, including planning. Examples are in agriculture and environment related research, as well as research connected to the allocation of investments for strengthening of the national economic structure (the so-called "ICES"-funds, see below). A recent initiative is the already mentioned "Netwerk RO", financed by VROM, an initiative exploring ways of improving exchange in spatial policy and geographical research between private and public actors. The private sector is increasingly active in the promotion of geographical research, and has recently established a "Foundation for regional development" (FURD), with the objective of bringing together public and private parties for the realisation of complex urban and regional projects. Research activities are part of its mission. Also the universities, stimulated by new procedures in the allocation of research funds, are working at programmes clustering the forces of different research institutes and schools in the field (e.g. within the framework of the so-called depth- and breadth-strategies). In the transport area there is perhaps the as yet most advanced effort of coordinating the research efforts of different ministries (VW, VROM, EZ and OCW), private parties and research institutions. As part of this effort, at the beginning of 1998 VW has committed itself to starting a "knowledge centre" and a common programme.

Financing for different types of research

A detailed overview of financing of planning - or spatial - research in the Netherlands is not available. However, the following tables and data could give a first impression.

	1981	1987	1991	1994	1997
Total R&D expenditure (million Dfl)	6.642	10.040	11.117	12.486	13.250
as a % of GDP	1.85	2.28	2.05	2.04	1.92
<i>undertaken by:</i>					
Universities	0.41	0.46	0.58	0.57	0.54
Enterprises	0.97	1.33	1.01	1.04	0.98
Research Institutes	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.40
<i>funded by:</i>					
Government	0.87	1.01	0.92	0.87	0.82
Enterprises	0.86	1.18	0.98	0.91	0.86

Table 1: key figures on research & development activities in the Netherlands
Source: Statistics Netherlands. 1997 figures are estimates of OCW.

The first table contains key figures on research & development activities in the Netherlands. In 1997, "geographical research" accounted for 3.8% of government funded R&D, while the related fields of environment and infrastructure accounted for respectively 3.3% and 3.8%. The ministry of VROM was responsible for 1.8% of the total funding of R&D, OCW for 62.6%, EZ for 16.8%, LNV for 6.3%, VW for 3.8%.

Research suppliers	Internal research	External research	Total (million Dfl)
Universities			
-I money flow	-	17	17
-II money flow	-	2	2
-III money flow	-	2	2
Government (ministries)	29	33	62
Provinces	8	5	13
Intermunicipal bodies	1	1	2
Total	38	60	98

Table 2: financing of strategic geographical research by supra-local government bodies in 1990. Source: TNO-Inro, 1992

The second table contains an overview of financing of strategic geographical research (for definition see below) by supra-local government bodies in 1990.

It must be reminded that since 1990 a gradual shift of academic research away from the first and towards the second and the third flows has been taking place. Reinforcing of this trend is expected in the future (see above). In 1992 the RPD (National Planning Agency) spent 8 million Dfl on research (of a total VROM research budget of 225,5 million Dfl, where the environment department had the lion share at about 187 million Dfl). In that year, the RPD commissioned research to Dutch Universities for the amount of 0.921 million Dfl, while large research institutions were the recipients of 3,81 million Dfl (VROM 1994).

Basic, applied and 'ad hoc' research

Following Werkgroep (1998, p.23), geographical research in the Netherlands can be subdivided in three categories:

- 1) Fundamental-scientific
- 2) Fundamental-strategic
- 3) Applied

Fundamental-scientific research aims at increasing knowledge and insight, primarily for the development of the spatial disciplines, secondarily for application in spatial planning. Fundamental-strategic research is instead primarily intended for application in the practice of spatial planning, secondarily for the development of disciplines. It is exploratory (often innovative) and future-oriented, with a strong relationship with (strategic) demands from society. It is longer term oriented. Applied geographical research aims at the direct application of results in spatial plans and spatial policies of government, private parties or others. Applicability is the most important evaluation criterion. Applied geographical research is oriented towards practice and the short term.

VROM (1994) adopts a slightly different typology, entailing:

- 1) fundamental research
- 2) strategic research
- 3) application-oriented research
- 4) ad hoc research (i.e. innovative research, scenarios, monitoring, policy-supporting and policy-implementing research)

According to VROM (1994) fundamental research is different from other sorts of research because it is "ground-breaking". Furthermore, and more important as far as planning research is concerned, fundamental research is longer term. Strategic research could be defined as

research oriented to the acquisition of knowledge for the benefit of societal issues in the middle and long term. Applied and ad hoc research is short term and practice oriented. From both the above classifications, most important distinction criteria appear the priority given to either discipline or practice enhancement, and the orientation towards either the longer or the shorter term. Fundamental(-scientific) and applied/ad hoc research occupy the two extremes, (fundamental-)strategic research lies in between. It is this last category that is currently experiencing the most rapid growth and rich evolution. It is also, as a market sector, the one where most of the emerging and/or /transforming actors can be observed, as discussed elsewhere in this paper.

2. A new role for dutch planning research in contemporary Europe

2.1. Needs for planning research in light of structural changes

Deregulation, financial constraints, public-private relationships, administrative responsibilities

Not much differently than elsewhere in Western Europe, since the mid '80s the Dutch government has been loosening its control on spatial developments. Equally and perhaps more significant (government control remains in the Netherlands comparatively high) is the change in the *nature* of control. The traditionally strong, top-down coordinating role of the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM), and within it of the National Planning Agency (RPD), via the provinces and down to the municipalities, is being gradually subverted by a situation where several public and private actors produce their own spatial plans and policies. These include different government departments (next to the ministry of VROM, for instance the ministries of Transport, of Economic Affairs, of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, and the four largest municipalities), semi-public bodies (as Schiphol Airport and the Port of Rotterdam), private bodies (as investors, builders and developers, individually or associated), and interest groups (as environmental associations or unions). Also the means of control on spatial developments are changing. Perhaps the best, albeit somewhat schematic, way to summarize this change is one from plans ("who plans rules") to investments ("who pays rules"). The shift reflects in part an ubiquitous trend of diminishing state resources and influence, but there is more to it. At least in the Netherlands, the emerging of new actors in the spatial development arena stems clearly also from a growing perception that "space" is an essential ingredient of sectoral, business or advocacy strategies.

All the parties entering the planning arena, need, of course, knowledge in order to support their spatial visions and further their spatial objectives. As a consequence, while in absolute terms central government is still the greatest commissioner of geographical and planning research, the demand from local authorities, private companies and interest groups is rapidly growing. Examples of research stemming from this emerging framework include background research commissioned by VROM/RPD for "Nederland 2030", a formulation and discussion of alternative long term spatial scenarios for the country; but also research commissioned by LNV for its 'Urban landscapes visions' (Ideas for transition areas between the rural and the urban); by EZ for the policy-document "Space for economic dynamics"; by VW for the document "Vision on urbanization and mobility". The last three are strictly sectoral plans but the implications of each for the spatial structure of the country as a whole are far-reaching, and often in contrast with what suggested by VROM and the RPD. Furthermore, public parties are not alone in the endeavour. In the private sector important planning research initiatives have been the exploration of desirable future spatial developments sponsored by the building company AVVB, two analogous exercises sponsored by the employers association HWV, and undertaken by the ING bank for the four big cities, a study of the future of the Green Heart - the largely agricultural area in between the Randstad, the ring formed by the biggest urban agglomerations - promoted by the national tourist board ANWB and the world nature fund WNF.

Emerging new actors

What is the role for universities in the picture sketched above? VROM (1994) identifies an ideal-typical division of tasks, where fundamental research is the domain of universities, strategic

research that of universities and large research institutions, application-oriented research that of large research institutions and private consultancies (and, in the measure that it pertains the development of methodologies, universities), and ad hoc research that of large research institutions and private consultancies. Fundamental research is thus in principle the designated, exclusive area of operation for Universities. In practice however, financial but also content-related considerations mean that there is a trend for other types of geographical research - including applied/ad hoc - increasing their share in the portfolio of Universities. The rationale, and the challenge, behind this shift is that of using these other types of research to support more fundamental research, both content-wise (contributing information and feed-back to more fundamental research projects) and financially (through direct transfer to more fundamental research projects or indirectly by establishing a network of contacts). However, an issue raised by this increased participation of Universities in shorter term projects, is the difficulty to strike a balance between a more project- and a more programme-based approach. An emerging, yet still disputed, solution is that of a loosely defined research programme which provides coherence to a daily working practice characterized by participation in heterogenous, both short, middle and long term research projects, allowing the indispensable flexibility.

Not only universities are reorienting their activity focus. Larger, semi-public research institutions and private consultancies, traditionally limited to applied/ad hoc research, are increasingly active in more fundamental types of research. Increasingly, the crucial area for planning research appears that of (fundamental-)strategic research. It is essentially in this area that the traditional division of tasks is being questioned and a new is emerging. Some actors are reinforcing their position, both as demanders of research (e.g. private parties and interest groups, certain government actors) and as suppliers of research (e.g. private consultancies). Others are weakening their position (for instance and crucially the Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment VROM and the National Planning Agency RPD). These changes mirror quite closely the general shift from government to governance in the planning system mentioned in the introduction. It is a situation with some already visible threats: research efforts may get duplicated, their quality may become discontinuous, and coordination may become difficult. In addition, the position of universities may become more vulnerable, as big research institutions and especially private consultancies take on some of their traditional roles. But it is also a situation with opportunities, as new alliances and inter-organizational networks may be formed, for instance between (large) private consultancies and academics, or between government departments and research schools.

European integration

The European Union is elaborating an own spatial planning initiative, the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP), strongly promoted during the Dutch presidency. In connection with work on the ESDP, the European Union has established a "spatial observatory", that should work as a network of researchers, exchanging information in order to improve spatial developments in the Union. However, impact of the observatory - as of the ESDP - at the national level is at best not clear yet. In addition to research connected to the ESDP, the European Union has an own general research programme, most notably being finalized in the "5th Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (1998-2002)". The programme includes two thematic foci with a strong spatial planning content, as part of the overarching theme "Competitive and sustainable growth". These are "Sustainable mobility and intermodality", and "The city of tomorrow and cultural heritage" (see below). Also here, it must be however said that, seen from the vantage-point of daily research practice in the Netherlands, the impact of the completed 4th framework programme, also entailing a spatial component, is not readily recognizable.

2.2. The emergence of a new planning research agenda: issues and themes to be addressed

An intriguing starting point for a discussion of a new planning research agenda from a Dutch perspective is a recently completed "exploration" of fundamental-strategic geographical research (Werkgroep 1998). The exploration was commissioned by the governmental Adviesraad voor het Wetenschap- en Technologiebeleid (AWT, advice council for scientific and

technological policy) in accordance with the Netwerk RO (see above) to a working group including representatives from the private, the public and the academic geographical research sectors. The main evaluation criterion was the degree of fine-tuning between the demand and the supply of fundamental-strategic geographical research.

The working group concludes its exploration by noting the growing interest for geographical research in Dutch society and the high quality of some products. The biggest problem observed is the great fragmentation of both demand and supply of research. The dialogue between suppliers and users of research is often ad hoc and there is hardly consultation among the different actors involved. The approach is in many cases sectoral instead of multidisciplinary. The knowledge infrastructure is fragmented and isolated from the users of research. The organizations that need fundamental-strategic knowledge have difficulties in formulating clearly their need. To address these problems, the working group advises that the dialogue between society and the research institutes be strengthened; that the knowledge-building initiatives of government, business, and intermediary organizations be clustered in a coordinating organism; that the gradual definition of a common research programme by suppliers and demanders is striven for. How to realize this? The working group envisages a two-pronged strategy, entailing a "coordination, consultation body" and a "collective research programme" (Werkgroep 1998, p.37). In the following, concluding sections the two components of the strategy will be used as a basis for the two order of reflections that should inform the development of a new planning agenda: on organizational issues and on thematic issues.

Organization of research

First element of the strategy advocated by the working group is the constitution of a coordinating body. In this coordinating body both suppliers and demanders of research will be represented. Its primary task would be the definition and the management of a collective research programme. The programme would allocate funds to consortia bidding within the framework of pre-defined thematic focusses. Research would have to be of the strategic-fundamental kind, meaning that next to solid theoretical foundations it would have to be explicitly oriented to applications and the development of instruments, including a strategy for knowledge transfer.

The working group indicates a real problem and proposes a bold solution, but the advice also triggers some reflections. The assumption that the fragmentation in the demand of research, mirroring very real conflicts of interest and fundamental shifts in the national planning system, could be overcome with a top-down plea for coordination is questionable. A central problem of the strategy is that it requires a high degree of consensus among the demanders of knowledge. Consensus is necessary to formulate the common research programme, but practice shows that consensus on spatial issues is increasingly hard to reach, as deep-seated differences in views on political priorities and material interests have to be bridged. It is not easy to imagine that in the absence of consensus on the issues consensus on a research programme could be reached.

A secondary task of the envisaged coordinating body would be that of facilitating dialogue between demanders and suppliers of knowledge, promoting contacts and exchanges and possibly integration among existing initiatives. In practice this would entail actions as (Werkgroep 1998, p.38):

- keeping an up- to-date overview of organizations supplying and demanding geographical research and of policy initiatives and debates dealing with space
- the identification of trends and of application potentials of geographical research, planning and investments
- the promotion of integration of a spatial perspective in other fundamental-strategic research programmes
- the promotion of participation to European research programmes
- being an intermediary for those searching for data and information (on current projects, research results)
- caring for an adequate diffusion of knowledge (e.g. through a newsletter, a publication series, the organization of debates, seminars and congresses, the promotion of national and international contacts).

Such an approach to reaching coordination could in the present context perhaps be more

appropriate and successful, and should arguably be the primary, not the secondary task of a coordinating body. This bottom-up, "network" approach - and this is a first conclusion - could possibly also provide an inspiration to a strategy for improving coordination and promoting cross-learning among suppliers and demanders of planning research in Europe. A similar strategy does not exclude that next to it financial and organizational opportunities are created for the development of project-related, interorganizational, multidisciplinary groups. However, these should be probably more seen as the creation of selected opportunities to experiment and innovate, rather than a top-down effort of enforcing coordination. Seen from within the university an organizational framework evolving along these lines would at any rate require much more organizational flexibility than now is the case (for example, by increasing the scope of the employment of both junior and senior staff on a project-base, as elsewhere is already the case). This last appears a crucial requirement if universities are to thrive in the emerging, more fragmented and turbulent (but in many ways also more lively!) system of planning research in the Netherlands.

Themes of research

The conclusions of the working group's exploration provide also material to move to the discussion of the thematic issues connected with the development of a new planning research agenda. On the thematic side, the working group sees in the "integrated use of space" the leading theme for the common fundamental-strategic geographical research programme to be developed. This is already one of a few selected themes indicated by the national government in its 1997 Science Budget. It is also a central theme in very substantial current discussions on the investments required for strengthening the economic structure of the country (the discussion on how to allocate the so-called "ICES" funds, from the acronym of the interdepartmental commission being appointed to evaluate the different proposals).

In the 1997 Science Budget, the choice for the theme "integrated use of space" was grounded in the fact that (cited from OCW 1996): "Space is a scarce commodity in the Netherlands, and the capacity of the environment is also restricted. The OCV [the committee producing the advice on which the Science Budget is based] believes that research into the best possible use of space should constitute one of the most important research topics in the next few years. Besides technical and ecological research, the OCV also sees an increasing need for social science expertise in this field."

The thematic scope is quite broadly defined. However, immediately after this passage the government adds that it wishes to focus the theme of the integrated use of space on "transport issues". Research projects "in the field of underground cargo logistics and above-ground public transport" are cited. While transport is indeed a crucial theme in the Netherlands, this narrowing of the scope could also lead to the exclusion of other, equally legitimate and important interpretations of the general theme of spatial integration. These other interpretations are for instance, and as suggested by Werkgroep (1998): urban regeneration and renewal, livability of city and country, relationships between space and the economy, and also "space and mobility", if viewed in a broader sense.

Also the European Union, in its 5th Framework Programme, identifies thematic priorities for research, including some with a strong planning content. The four thematic programmes provisionally identified by the commission are (European Commission 1998):

-Improving the quality of life and the management of resources (with a budget of 2.650 million ECU)

-Creating a user-friendly Information Society (3.925 million ECU)

-Promoting competitive and sustainable growth (3.100 million ECU)

-Preserving the ecosystem (2.100 million ECU)

The programme "Promoting competitive and sustainable growth" entails several key actions.

Of direct interest for planning is the key action "The city of tomorrow and cultural heritage", and in particular the passage on: "New models for the sustainable development of European cities and urban regions, the elaboration of medium- and long-term socio-economic scenarios and research, development and demonstration activities focussing in particular on supporting and accompanying economic competitiveness, town planning and architecture, social integration, safety, energy efficiency and energy savings (in particular in buildings and urban transport) and information networks (the concept of "digital cities")"

Of related interest is also the key action "Sustainable mobility and intermodality", and in particular the passage on: "Research on infrastructures and their interfaces with transport means and systems, while reducing the environmental impact and taking account of accessibility and the integration of regional planning and transport policies".

Both the Dutch and the European emerging thematic foci outlined above, while still rather vague, provide a meaningful baseline on which to measure the thematic ambitions of a new planning research agenda. In particular, the focus of the European Union on "promoting competitive and sustainable growth", and within it on the ways in which planning research could help building the knowledge needed for defining and achieving this goal, could be a very appropriate alternative starting point for a thematic discussion.

3. Executive Summary

The Netherlands are characterized by growing and conflicting claims on space and a (perceived?) limited supply of it. Much of the demand for knowledge generated by this situation is directed to the research field known as "geographical research", of which planning research is an integral part.

Financing for research within Dutch universities comes from one of three separate channels, the so-called first-, second-, and third "money-flow". First money-flow funds are funds proportional to the number of students, directly transferred by government to the universities and allocated autonomously by the latter. Second money-flow funds are government funds competitively allocated by NWO, the Dutch equivalent to national science councils, to bidding research projects or programmes. Third money-flow funds are funds generated by ad hoc research contracts with organizations in the public or private sectors. At present, a shift from first- to second- and third flow-type financing may be observed.

Most planning research at Dutch universities is carried out by planning departments within Geographical Sciences faculties. Within and sometimes across university departments forces are being increasingly clustered in structures seeking to increase coordination and collaboration among individual researchers and groups. The two most important kinds of such innovative structures are research institutes and research schools. A recent, "peer review" of planning research at universities in the Netherlands concluded that much of it was of very high quality and very well regarded internationally and that a distinct feature was the close links that existed between research and policy making. On the other hand, this and other evaluations agree that fragmentation of research efforts is the main problem.

Universities are not the only suppliers of planning research in the Netherlands. Third money-flow research and strategic research are in this respect characteristic fields. The group of potential commissioners of these types of planning research is large and heterogenous. In the planning field it includes different ministries, the provinces and the municipalities. A role for the European Commission is also possible. Outside the public sector there is a number of private and "intermediate" actors active in commissioning planning research, both businesses and interest groups. The field of those carrying out third money-flow and strategic planning research is also large and heterogenous. It includes, next to universities, the big, semi-public research institutions and private consultancies. There is no centralized management of research in the planning sector in the Netherlands, nor there is a centralized provision of resources for this type of research. Universities largely autonomously decide about profiles and priorities of first money flow planning research. As far as second and third money-flow are concerned, Government has a direct orientation role through the yearly external research programme of the ministry of VROM (Housing, Spatial Planning & Environment) and particularly of the RPD (National Planning Agency) (third money-flow) and through NWO (second money-flow). Additionally, the government has a role in the orientation and financing of different programmes and (semi-public) institutes. Next to these traditional, more institutional channels, there has been an emergence of innovative, targeted forms of knowledge-building and sometimes of collaboration and shared responsibility for the implementation of projects. Also the universities, stimulated by new procedures in the allocation of research funds, are working at programmes joining the forces of different research institutes and schools in the field. Arguably, one of the main challenges currently facing planning research in the Netherlands is how to respond to the major shift from government to governance taking place in the national planning system. As a

consequence of this shift, while in absolute terms central government is still the greatest commissioner of planning research, the demand from local authorities, private companies and interest groups is rapidly growing. What is the role of universities in the evolving situation? VROM identifies an ideal-typical division of tasks, where fundamental research is the domain of universities, strategic research that of universities and large research institutions, application-oriented research that of large research institutions and private consultancies, and ad hoc research that of large research institutions and private consultancies. In practice however, financial but also content-related considerations mean that there is a trend for other types of geographical research - including applied/ad hoc - increasing their share in the portfolio of Universities. The rationale, and the challenge, behind this is that of using these other types of research to support more fundamental research.

An intriguing starting point for a discussion of a new planning research agenda from a Dutch perspective is a recently completed "exploration" of fundamental-strategic geographical research. The biggest problem observed is the great fragmentation of both demand and supply of research. To address this problem a two-pronged strategy is envisaged, entailing a "coordination, consultation body" and a "collective research programme". A possible problem of the strategy is, however, that it requires a high degree of consensus among the demanders of knowledge. A bottom-up, "network" approach could perhaps provide a better inspiration for ways of improving coordination and promoting cross-learning among suppliers and demanders of planning research in Europe.

On the thematic side, the "exploration" of fundamental-strategic geographical research sees in the "integrated use of space" the leading theme for the common research programme to be developed. This is also one of a few selected research themes indicated by the national government in its 1997 Science Budget, and a central issue in very substantial current discussions on the investments required for strengthening the economic structure of the country. Alternatively, the focus of the European Union in its 5th Framework Programme on "promoting competitive and sustainable growth", and within it on the ways in which planning research could help building the knowledge needed for defining and achieving this goal, could also be an appropriate starting point for a thematic discussion.

PART II

An exploratory survey of planning research with a European dimension at Dutch universities

1. Introduction

In the first part of the report on European planning research in the Netherlands its complex, evolving institutional framework has been outlined. This second part contains a survey of current research projects at universities. Four selection criteria have been applied:

- *the project is based at a university*
- *it is - specifically - a planning research project*
- *it has an explicit European dimension, and/or involves at least one European country outside the Netherlands*
- *the project is being carried out, or has been recently completed (not earlier than 1997)*

Sources for a first draft have been the Nederlandse Onderzoek Databank (NOD, the Dutch research databank) and websites of academic institutions involved in planning related research in the Netherlands. In a second stage, universities have been contacted and asked to correct and/or integrate the list: those who have reacted are here gratefully acknowledged!

It must be stressed that this is no official, or necessarily complete and accurate list, as it relies on the imperfections of the sources and the procedure described above.

2. List of selected projects

The research projects have been subdivided in nine (partially overlapping) thematic groups:

A: STRATEGIC PLANNING

- A.1 Urban and regional development strategies
- A.2 Effects of European integration on the policy for metropolitan projects in The Netherlands, Germany, France and Great Britain
- A.3 The role of international cultural festivals in cities in the United States and Western Europe
- A.4 Urban renewal and adapted urban planning in Western Europe
- A.5 Regional strategies for changing economic and environmental conditions
- A.6 Keys to institutional capacity building: an assessment of the role of the EU URBAN Community Initiative in developing new forms of urban governance

B: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES

- B.1 DANTE: Designs to avoid the need to travel in Europe
- B.2 Sustainable cities / sustainable urban development
- B.3 From greenhouse to green housing
- B.4 Mineral planning
- B.5 Environmental zoning
- B.6 Spatial perspectives on household metabolism
- B.7 Sustainable urban renewal
- B.8 Sustainable regional planning
- B.9 SPECTRA - Sustainability, development and spatial planning

C: PLANNING FOR RURAL CHANGE AND NATURE CONSERVATION

- C.1 Public control in rural areas within a European context
- C.2 Agriculture and spatial organisation in Europe
- C.3 The influence of protected natural areas on residential and economic activity
- C.4 Planning ecological networks in modern agricultural landscapes
- C.5 Changes in ecological significance of cultural landscapes under the influence of marginalisation in agriculture in five landscapes in Europe
- C.6 National and Regional Approaches for Ecological Networks in Europe
- C.7 Ecological corridors in land use planning and development policies: national approaches for ecological corridors of countries implementing the Pan-European Landscape and Biological Diversity Strategy
- C.8 Nature Conservation policy and planning organisation in Europe
- C.9 European politics of nature

D: INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBAN PLANNING

- D.1 Between node and place. The (re)development of railway station locations in multi-centered European urban and regional systems
- D.2 High-speed-transport infrastructure and urban development

E: COMPARING PLANNING SYSTEMS & INSTITUTIONS

- E.1 The controlling capacity of physical planning in a comparative perspective
- E.2 Environmental planning in historical, theoretical and international perspective
- E.3 Urban centrality in Europe in institutional perspective
- E.4 Spatial planning systems of the Member States of the European Union; the 'upbeat' for an effective European spatial planning?
- E.5 Community, national and regional nature conservation policy in Europe: the innovation of policy arrangements
- E.6 Local policy for urban development and the quality of the residential environment: a comparison in Great Britain, Germany, France, and the Netherlands
- E.7 Land for social housing in Europe

F: PLANNING AT THE EUROPEAN/INTERNATIONAL SCALE

- F.1 The second Benelux global structure plan: towards a planning doctrine for the Benelux?
- F.2 The view towards Brussels
- F.3 The social construction of a binational city

F.4 European Spatial Development Policy under development (working title)

G: PLANNING IN POLYCENTRIC URBAN SYSTEMS

- G.1 The environmental planning of polycentric urban regions
- G.2 The spatial development of three multinodal urban regions
- G.3 Polynuclear metropolitan regions in Northwest Europe

H: CITY CENTRE MANAGEMENT

- H.1 Heritage planning
- H.2 Urban functions and urban leisure and recreation
- H.3 City centre accessibility and infrastructure policy
- H.4 An international comparison of city-centre management approaches
- H.5 Urban tourism

I: PLANNING THEORIES AND METHODS

- I.1 Market-oriented urban planning
- I.2 Multicriteria evaluation in planning
- I.3 Consensus-building in infrastructure planning
- I.4 Ex post evaluation in EIA
- I.5 Impact assessment in infrastructure planning
- I.6 Environmental compensation

3. Description of selected projects

STRATEGIC PLANNING

A.1 (completed)

****Title**

Urban and regional development strategies

****Summary**

How can spatial planning react to current and forthcoming economic and technological change?
a. Urban and regional innovation milieus; b. Revitalisation of historical cities and urban districts in Europe; c. Liveability of cities and regions today and in the long term; d. Border regions and urban networks.

****Project leader**

Drewe, Prof.Dr. P.

****Researcher(s)**

Drewe, Prof.Dr. P.

Hulsbergen, Dr. E.D.

Rosenboom, Drs. H.J.

****Start**

1994

****End**

1998

****Institute**

Vakgroep Stedebouwkunde

Faculteit Bouwkunde

Technische Universiteit Delft

****Visiting address**

Berlageweg 1

2628 CR Delft

****Postal address**

Postbus 5043

2600 GA Delft

****Telephone**

015-2784430

****Fax**

015-2783694

A.2 (completed)

****Title**

Effects of European integration on the policy for metropolitan projects in The Netherlands, Germany, France and Great Britain

****Summary**

The research investigates the effects of European integration on the approach to metropolitan projects. A comparison between countries is made, in particular with the objective of identifying effects at the European level.

****PhD project**

****Tutor(s)**

Kreukels, Prof.Dr. A.M.J.

Priemus, Prof.Dr.Ir. H.

****Researcher(s)**

Spaans, Ir.M.

****Start**

1993

****End**

1999

****Financing**

NWO

****Institute**

Onderzoeksinstituut OTB

Technische Universiteit Delft

****Visiting address**

Thijsseweg 11

2629 JA Delft

****Postal address**

Postbus 5030

2600 GA Delft

****Telephone**

015-2783005

****Fax**

015-2784422

****E-mail**

mailbox@otb.tudelft.nl

A.3 (completed)

****Title**

The role of international cultural festivals in cities in the United States and Western Europe

****Summary**

The role and function of cultural festivals in cities in the US and Europe will be viewed and compared. Is there a relation between festivals and a city and what is the role or function of the cultural festival in the city? What is the impact of the festivals in respect of the cultural infrastructure and the city?

****PhD project**

****Tutor(s)**

Kreukels, Prof.Dr. A.M.J.

****Researcher(s)**

Boogaarts, Drs. I.

****Start**

1989

****End**

1999

****Institute**

Disciplinegroep Planologie

Faculteit Ruimtelijke Wetenschappen
Universiteit Utrecht
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3584 CS Utrecht
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3508 TC Utrecht
**Telephone
030-2531399
**Fax
030-2540604

A.4

**Title
Urban renewal and adapted urban planning in Western Europe
**Researcher(s)
Kreukels, Prof.Dr. A.M.J.
Simonis, Dr. J.B.D. (FSW, UU)
**Start/End
Ongoing
**Institute
Disciplinegroep Planologie
Faculteit Ruimtelijke Wetenschappen
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030-2531399
**Fax
030-2540604

A.5

**Title
Regional strategies for changing economic and environmental conditions
**Summary
The objective is to analyze the emergence of innovative regional strategic planning concepts that bridge economic and environmental conditions, focusing on the interaction between local applications of innovative concepts and the transfer of innovative concepts at a European level.
**Project leader(s)
Needham, Prof. Dr. B.D.
Boekema, Prof. Dr. F
**Researcher(s)
Legendijk, Dr. A.
**Start
1998
**End
2001
**Institute
School voor Omgevingswetenschappen
Faculteit Beleidswetenschappen
Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen
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6525 GD Nijmegen

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****Telephone**

024-3612099

****Fax**

024-3611841

A.6

****Title**

Keys to institutional capacity building: an assessment of the role of the EU URBAN Community Initiative in developing new forms of urban governance

****Summary**

Drawing on the newly emerging literature on 'institutional capacity building' the project investigates the role of the URBAN Community Initiative, a programme of the European Union, in changing the practice of urban governance in a selection of projects subsidised by URBAN. The project investigates the changes that occurred in the 'policy networks' and practices of urban governance over the period in which the municipalities participated in URBAN. It analyses whether URBAN indeed led to an enhanced institutional capacity and investigates which practices proved to be of particular value for the institutional capacity building. Finally, since URBAN is a transnational programme, the project investigates whether it led to cross-national learning on strategies to enhance institutional capacity.

****PhD project**

****Tutor(s)**

Hajer, Prof. Dr. M.

Dijkink, Dr. G.J.

****Researcher(s)**

To be appointed (as of January 2000)

****Start**

2000

****Institute**

AME

University of Amsterdam

****Visiting and postal address**

c/o Amsterdam School of Social Science Research

Oudezijds Achterburgwal 237

1012 DL Amsterdam

****Telephone**

020-5252259

****Fax**

020-5252179

****E-mail**

hajer@pscw.uva.nl

PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES

B.1 (completed)

****Title**

DANTE: Designs to avoid the need to travel in Europe

****Summary**

Aim is to identify strategies that would reduce the amount of travel to a necessary minimum, particularly in peak times. The project will also create awareness about the segments of transport demand that is most amenable to substitution or shifting.

****Project leader(s)**

Louw, Dr. E.

Maat, Drs. C.

Priemus, Prof.Dr.Ir. H.

****Start**

1997

****End**

1998

****Institute**

Onderzoeksinstituut OTB
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****Fax**

015-2784422

****E-mail**

mailbox@otb.tudelft.nl

B.2 (completed)

****Title**

Sustainable cities / sustainable urban development

****Summary**

Based on an (international) inventory and comparison of innovative methods, models for the integration of physical planning and environmental planning will be developed. These models are a contribution towards a process of sustainable urban development.

****Project leader(s)**

Glasbergen, Prof.Dr. P.

****Researcher(s)**

Driessen, Dr. P.P.J.

Glasbergen, Prof.Dr. P.

Verdaas, Dr. J.C.

****Start**

1994

****End**

1998

****Financing**

University

****Institute**

Disciplinegroep Milieukunde en Omgevingsbeleid

Faculteit Ruimtelijke Wetenschappen

Universiteit Utrecht

****Visiting address**

Heidelberglaan 2

3584 CS Utrecht

****Telephone**

030-2532359

****Fax**

030-2540604

B.3

****Title**

From greenhouse to green housing

****Project leader**

Glasbergen, Prof.Dr. P. (UU, URU)

****Researcher(s)**

Boer, Ir. M. de (OD205)
Vermeulen, Dr. W.J.V. (UU, URU)
Verroen, Ir. E. (TNO-INRO)
van der Waals, Drs. J. (UU, URU)
Wijk, Dr. A. van (UU, STS)
Martinez, Dr. P. (Fondazione IDIS, Italy)
Morten Elle, Dr. (Techn. Univ. of Denmark)
Moss, Dr. T. (IRS, Germany)

****Start**

1998

****End**

2001

****Institute**

****Institute**

Disciplinegroep Milieukunde en Omgevingsbeleid
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****Visiting address**

Heidelberglaan 2
3584 CS Utrecht

****Telephone**

030-2532359

****Fax**

030-2540604

B.4

****Title**

Mineral planning

****Summary**

To investigate the planning of the supply of minerals for construction purposes.

****Project leader(s)**

Ike, Dr.Ir. P.

Voogd, Prof.Dr. H.

(in collaboration with German and British researchers)

****Start/End**

Ongoing

****Institute**

University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences

**** Visiting address**

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****Postal address**

PO Box 800
9700 AV Groningen

****Telephone**

050 3633895

****Fax**

050 3633901

****E-mail**

P.Ike@frw.rug.nl

B.5 (completed)

****Title**

Environmental zoning

****Summary**

To investigate the land-use conflicts that may arise because of the application of environmental standards and norms and their consequences for the planning approach.

****Project leader(s)**
Roo, Dr. G. de
Voogd, Prof.Dr. H.
****Start**
1995
****End**
1999
****Institute**
University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences
**** Visiting address**
Landleven 5
9747 AD Groningen
****Postal address**
PO Box 800
9700 AV Groningen
****Telephone**
050 3633895
****Fax**
050 3633901
****E-mail**
h.voogd@frw.rug.nl

B.6

****Title**
Spatial perspectives on household metabolism
****Summary**
To investigate the relationships between household behavior and characteristics of the built environment (participates in the international programme 'Household metabolism and sustainable development').
****Project leader(s)**
Diepen, Drs. A. van
Schoot-Uiterkamp, Prof.Dr. A.M.
Voogd, Prof.Dr. H.
****Start**
1995
****End**
2000
****Institute**
University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences
**** Visiting address**
Landleven 5
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****Postal address**
PO Box 800
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****Telephone**
050 3633895
****Fax**
050 3633901
****E-mail**
h.voogd@frw.rug.nl

B.7

****Title**
Sustainable urban renewal
****Summary**

To investigate the possibilities for improving urban renewal processes from a sustainability perspective (participates in the international programme 'Household metabolism and sustainable development').

****Project leader(s)**

Bus, Drs. A.
Voogd, Prof.Dr. H.

****Start**

1995

****End**

2000

****Institute**

University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences

**** Visiting address**

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9700 AV Groningen

****Telephone**

050 3633895

****Fax**

050 3633901

****E-mail**

h.voogd@frw.rug.nl

B.8

****Title**

Sustainable regional planning

****Summary**

To investigate the possibilities of integrating sustainable development into regional planning (in collaboration with Newcastle (UK) and Vibourg (Denmark)).

****Project leader(s)**

Osté, Drs. F. van
Roo, Dr. G.de
Voogd, Prof.Dr. H.

****Start**

1999

****End**

2003

****Financing**

INTEREG 2C (EU)

****Institute**

University of Groningen
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h.voogd@frw.rug.nl

B.9

****Title**

SPECTRA - Sustainability, development and spatial planning

****Summary:**

The objective is to examine the capacity of spatial planning systems in Europe to develop and implement policies for sustainability

****Project director:**

Nadin, Dr. V. (UWE, Bristol)

****Project leader for the Netherlands:**

Needham, Prof.Dr. D.B.

****Researcher for the Netherlands:**

Wisserhof, Dr. J.

****Start**

1998

****End**

2000

****Institute**

School voor Omgevingswetenschappen

Faculteit Beleidswetenschappen

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****Fax**

024-3611841

PLANNING FOR RURAL CHANGE AND NATURE CONSERVATION

C.1

****Title**

Public control in rural areas within a European context

****Summary**

Practical objective is to explore the policy possibilities of the Dutch government in its striving towards rural innovation. Scientific objective is to contribute to the analysis of actor-structure relationships.

****PhD project**

****Tutor(s)**

Goverde, Prof.Dr. H.J.M.

Needham, Prof.Dr. D.B.

****Researcher(s)**

Boonstra, Ir. F.G.

****Start**

1997

****End**

2001

****Financing**

University

****Institute**

School voor Omgevingswetenschappen

Faculteit der Beleidswetenschappen

Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen

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6500 HK Nijmegen

****Telephone**

024-3613009

****Fax**

024-3611842

C.2 (completed)

****Title**

Agriculture and spatial organisation in Europe

****Summary**

Objective of the research is to contribute to the generation of ideas around spatial policy in the European Union, in particular concerning rural areas.

****Project leader(s)**

Hetsen, Dr. H.

****Start**

1991

****End**

1998

****Institute**

Laboratorium voor Ruimtelijke Planvorming

Departement Omgevingswetenschappen

Landbouwuniversiteit Wageningen

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De Hucht, Gen. Foulkesweg 13

6703 BJ Wageningen

****Telephone**

0317-482050

****Fax**

0317-482166

C.3 (completed)

****Title**

The influence of protected natural areas on residential and economic activity

****Summary**

Aims: 1. to determine the impact of the presence of protected natural areas on residential economic activities in remote rural regions of western urbanized societies; 2. to advice on the basis of the outcome of this study on how to combine the planning of protected natural areas with integrated rural development policies.

****PhD project**

****Tutor(s)**

Kreukels, Prof.Dr. A.M.J.

Huigen, Prof.Dr. P.P.P.

****Researcher(s)**

Elbersen, Drs. B.S.

****Researcher(s)**

Dam, Dr. F. van

****Start**

1993

****End**

1998

****Financing**

University

****Institute**

Disciplinegroep Planologie
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3508 TC Utrecht
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030-2531399
**Fax
030-2540604

C.4 (completed)

****Title**

Planning Ecological networks in modern agricultural landscapes

****Summary**

A study towards the effects of landscape fragmentation and its consequences for the planning and reconstruction of agricultural landscapes. This was based on the question which spatial and environmental variables are important for the movement of species through small-scale agricultural landscapes. Based on this research strategies for conservation planning in agricultural landscapes have been made.

****PhD project**

****Tutor(s)**

Lier, Prof. Dr. H.N. van
Jongman, Dr. R.H.G.

****Researcher(s)**

Langevelde, Ir. F. van

****Start**

1993

****End**

1999

****Institute**

WAU, Dept Env. Sciences, Land Use Planning Group

****Address**

gen Foulkesweg 13, 6703 BJ Wageningen
The Netherlands

****Telephone**

+31 317 483713

****Fax**

+31 317 482166

****E-mail**

rob.jongman@users.rpv.wau.nl

C.5

****Title**

Changes in ecological significance of cultural landscapes under the influence of marginalisation in agriculture in five landscapes in Europe.

****Summary**

Cultural landscapes are characterized by specific combinations of nature agriculture and human tradition. Marginalisation changes these landscapes, but does not necessarily lead to a richer nature. Surely marginalisation has great impact on nature and landscape structure. The objective of the research project is to indicate (1) which ecological changes occur under influence of marginalisation (2) which socio-economic and (3) which physical characteristics of an area such as spatial location play a role. The combined analysis of land use changes is a necessary basis for planning and policy development.

****PhD Project**

****Project Leader(s)**
Jongman, Dr. R.H.G.
****Tutor(s)**
Brink, Prof.Dr. A. v.d.
Hetsen, Dr. H.
****Researcher(s)**
Roepers, Ir. R.G.
****Start**
1996
****End**
2000
****Institute**
WAU, Dept Env. Sciences, Land Use Planning Group
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The Netherlands
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+31 317 483713
****Fax**
+31 317 482166
****E-mail**
rob.jongman@users.rpv.wau.nl

C.6 (completed)

****Title**
National and Regional Approaches for Ecological Networks in Europe
****Summary**
The project presents an overview of approaches towards ecological networks throughout Europe. It is an analysis of the status of policy and planning development in the first half of 1998. It does not intend to present a complete picture, but to highlight developments within countries and regions and show common principles and differences between countries and regions that have to be taken into account when developing a joint European initiative. Countries or regions that have not been included can be active in the same way, but information was not accessible to the authors for different reasons. This overview shows the diversity in approaches to biodiversity conservation and nature conservation planning.

****Project leader(s)**
Jongman, Dr. R.H.G.
****Researcher(s)**
9 Kristiansen, Dr. I.
(Roskilde University, Dept. Environment, Technology & Social Studies)
****Start**
1998
****End**
1998
****Institute**
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****Address**
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****Fax**
+31 317 482166
****E-mail**
rob.jongman@users.rpv.wau.nl

C.7 (completed)

****Title**

Ecological corridors in land use planning and development policies: national approaches for ecological corridors of countries implementing the Pan-European Landscape and Biological Diversity Strategy

****Summary**

This project has been carried out in the framework of the Work Programme 1999-2000 of the Committee of Experts for the Pan-European Ecological Network (STRA-REP). It gives an overview of national approaches to realize ecological corridors through land use planning and development policies of countries implementing the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy.

The objective of this project is to identify in what ways the states that implement PEBLDS take into account the necessity to encourage the management of ecological corridors in their land use planning and development policies. It aims to provide a set of recommendations for safeguarding and developing ecological corridors in land use planning and development policies.

****Project leader(s)**

Jongman, Dr. R.H.G.

****Researcher(s):**

Kamphorst, Ir. D.

****Start**

1999

****End**

1999

****Institute**

WAU, Dept Env. Sciences, Land Use Planning Group

****Address**

gen Foulkesweg 13, 6703 BJ Wageningen

The Netherlands

****Telephone**

+31 317 483713

****Fax**

+31 317 482166

****E-mail**

rob.jongman@users.rpv.wau.nl

C.8

****Title**

Nature conservation policy and planning organisation in Europe

****Summary**

Description and analysis of nature conservation organization in the European countries, according to their national, regional responsibilities, their planning and policy development, objectives and co-operation with stakeholders.

****Project leader(s)**

Jongman, Dr. R.H.G.

****Researcher(s)**

Kamphorst, Ir. D.

****Start**

1999

****End**

2000

****Institute**

WAU, Dept Env. Sciences, Land Use Planning Group

****Address**

gen Foulkesweg 13, 6703 BJ Wageningen

The Netherlands

****Telephone**

+31 317 483713

**Fax

+31 317 482166

**E-mail

rob.jongman@users.rpv.wau.nl

C.9

**Title

European politics of nature

**Summary

This project aims at analyzing European environmental policies through a range of specific cases including Natura 2000 and TENs. The study will pay particular attention to the variety of knowledge claims and concerns and the practices in which these claims and utterances come to the fore. European environmental policy controversies wrestle with (1) the problem of how to take seriously the fact that environmental questions are not "merely" scientific questions but also political and (2) the transformation of the practice of "politics" once its current link to scientific expertise has been problematized. Emerging practices relating to these dilemmas will be studied in a variety of policy fields.

**Project leader(s)

Hajer, Prof.Dr. M.

**Researcher(s)

Gomart, Dr. E.

**Start

2000

**Institute

Amsterdam School of Social Science Research

University of Amsterdam

**Visiting and postal address

Oudezijds Achterburgwal 237

1012 DL Amsterdam

**Telephone

020-5252259

**Fax

020-5252179

**E-mail

hajer@pscw.uva.nl

INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBAN PLANNING

D.1 (completed)

**Title

Between node and place. The (re)development of railway station locations in multi-centered European urban and regional systems

**Summary

Object of the research is the (re)development of railway station areas in the context of the emerging of multi-centered urban regions and the enhancement of transport integration in Europe.

**Project leader(s)

Kreukels, Prof.Dr. A.M.J.

Spit, Dr. T.J.M.

**Researcher(s)

Bertolini, Dr.Ir. L.

**Start

1996

**End

1999

**Financing

NWO

****Institute**
Disciplinegroep Planologie
Faculteit Ruimtelijke Wetenschappen
Universiteit Utrecht
****Visiting address**
Heidelberglaan 2
3584 CS Utrecht
****Postal address**
Postbus 80115
3508 TC Utrecht
****Telephone**
030-2531399
****Fax**
030-2540604

D.2
****Title**
High-speed-transport infrastructure and urban development
****Summary**
The objective is to give insight in how new high-speed-transport infrastructure influences urban development processes.
****PhD project**
****Tutor(s)**
Berg, Prof.Dr. L. van den
****Researcher(s)**
Pol, Drs. P.M.J.
****Start**
1992
****End**
2000
****Financing**
Various, including Eurocities
****Institute**
Faculty of Economic Sciences
Department of regional, Port and Transport Economics
Erasmus University Rotterdam
****Telephone**
010 - 408 1845
****Fax**
010-4089153
****E-mail**
Pol@reo.few.eur.nl

COMPARING PLANNING SYSTEMS & INSTITUTIONS

E.1 (completed)
****Title**
The controlling capacity of physical planning in a comparative perspective
****Summary**
For four countries (England, Germany, France and Belgium (Flanders)) it is researched in which measure the content of spatial plans, in particular at the lowest administrative level, influences the evaluation of building plans.
****PhD project**
****Tutor(s)**
Lubach, Prof.Dr. D.A.
****Researcher(s)**
Bregman, Dr. Ir.A.G.
****Start**

1993

****End**

1997

****Institute**

Vakgroep Bestuursrecht en Bestuurskunde

Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

****Visiting address**

Oude Kijk in 't Jatstraat 26

9712 EK Groningen

****Postal address**

Postbus 716

9700 AS Groningen

****Telephone**

050-3635674

E.2 (completed)

****Title**

Environmental planning in historical, theoretical and international perspective

****Summary**

Object is the development of environmental planning. The focus is on the integration of different planning systems and on the international position of Dutch planning.

****Project leader(s)**

Faludi, Prof.Dr. A.

****Researcher(s)**

Valk, Dr. A.J.J. van der

****Start**

1993

****Institute**

AME-AMSTERDAM STUDY CENTRE FOR THE METROPOLITAN ENVIRONMENT

Universiteit van Amsterdam

****Visiting address**

Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130

1018 VZ Amsterdam

****Telephone**

020-5254063

****Fax**

020-5254051

E.3

****Title**

Urban centrality in Europe in institutional perspective

****Summary**

In which manner do national institutional arrangements and relationships between local actors structure decision making around the production of regional public functions in city centers of middle-sized cities in Germany and France?

****PhD project**

****Tutor(s)**

Salet, Prof.Dr. W.G.M.

****Researcher(s)**

Offerhaus, Drs. C.G.

****Start**

1998

****Institute**

AME-AMSTERDAM STUDY CENTRE FOR THE METROPOLITAN ENVIRONMENT

Universiteit van Amsterdam

****Visiting address**
Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130
1018 VZ Amsterdam
****Telephone**
020-5254063
****Fax**
020-5254051

E.4 (completed)

****Title**
Spatial planning systems of the Member States of the European Union; the 'upbeat' for an effective European spatial planning?

****Summary**
The scientific objective is to determine what possibilities exist for effective European spatial policy making, drawing on experiences in case studies into European regional policy, Transeuropean Networks, Natura 2000 and EU rural development policies in France, Germany, the UK and the Netherlands.

****PhD Project**

****Tutor(s)**
Mastop, Prof.Dr. J.M
Tatenhove, Dr. J.van

****Researcher(s)(s)**
Buunk, Ir. W.W.

****Start**
1995

****End**
1999

****Institute**
School voor Omgevingswetenschappen
Faculteit Beleidswetenschappen
Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen

****Visiting address**
Thomas van Aquinostraat 3
6525 GD Nijmegen

****Postal address**
Postbus 9108
6500 HK Nijmegen

****Telephone**
024-3612099

****Fax**
024-3611841

E.5.

****Title**
Community, national and regional nature conservation policy in Europe: the innovation of policy arrangements

****Summary**
The objective is to test and refine the theory on innovative policy arrangements and political modernization within the framework of the European integration, by making an empirical analysis of the differentiation in European, national and regional policy arrangements in nature conservation policy, including the interaction between these.

****PhD Project**

****Tutor(s)**
Leroy, Prof.Dr. P.L.M.

****Researcher(s)**
Zouwen, Drs. M.W. van der

****Start**
1999

****End**

2003

****Institute**

School voor Omgevingswetenschappen
Faculteit Beleidswetenschappen
Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen

****Visiting address**

Thomas van Aquinostraat 3
6525 GD Nijmegen

****Postal address**

Postbus 9108
6500 HK Nijmegen

****Telephone**

024-3611654

****Fax**

024-3611841

E.6

****Title**

Local policy for urban development and the quality of the residential environment: a comparison in Great Britain, Germany, France, and the Netherlands

****Summary**

The aim of the project is to understand better how planning policy in European cities affects the quality of the residential environment there.

****PhD Project**

****Tutor(s)**

Needham, Prof. Dr. B.

(Additional support by Healey, Prof. Dr. Patsy, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dieterich, Prof. Dr. Hartmut, University of Dortmund; Renard, Prof. Dr. Vincent, Ecole Polytechnique Paris)

****Researcher(s)**

Verhage, Drs. R.

****Start**

1995

****End**

2000

****Institute**

School voor Omgevingswetenschappen
Faculteit Beleidswetenschappen
Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen

****Visiting address**

Thomas van Aquinostraat 3
6525 GD Nijmegen

****Postal address**

Postbus 9108
6500 HK Nijmegen

****Telephone**

024-3612099

****Fax**

024-3611841

E.7

****Title**

Land for social housing in Europe

****Summary**

The objective is to understand better how the providers of social housing get hold of building land, under the circumstances that social housing cannot afford to pay much for land. the practical purpose is to make recommendations so that social housing can get building land under favorable conditions

Research falls under recognized research programme of Faculty of Policy Sciences, University of Nijmegen. Also fully recognized and supported by AEDES (the Dutch association of housing associations). Also support and co-operation by CECODHAS, the European association of housing associations

****Project leader(s)**

Needham, Prof. Dr. B.

De Kam, Dr. G.

****Researcher(s)**

Project leaders with assistance from STEC advies, Nijmegen

****Start**

1999

****End**

2001

****Institute**

School voor Omgevingswetenschappen

Faculteit Beleidswetenschappen

Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen

****Visiting address**

Thomas van Aquinostraat 3

6525 GD Nijmegen

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Postbus 9108

6500 HK Nijmegen

****Telephone**

024-3612099

****Fax**

024-3611841

PLANNING AT THE EUROPEAN/INTERNATIONAL SCALE

F.1

****Title**

The second Benelux global structure plan: towards a planning doctrine for the Benelux?

****PhD project**

****Tutor(s)**

Faludi, Prof. Dr. A.

Zonneveld, Dr. W.A.M.

****Researcher(s)**

Vries, Drs. J. de

****Start**

1994

****End**

1998

****Institute**

AME-AMSTERDAM STUDY CENTRE FOR THE METROPOLITAN ENVIRONMENT

Universiteit van Amsterdam

****Visiting address**

Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130

1018 VZ Amsterdam

****Telephone**

020-5254063

****Fax**

020-5254051

F.2 (completed)

****Title**

The view towards Brussels

****Summary**

Is there support for a European spatial policy and how can this support be reinforced by the Netherlands?

****Project leader(s)**

Faludi, Prof.Dr. A.

****Researcher(s)**

Zonneveld, Dr. W.A.M.

****Start**

1994

****End**

1998

****Institute**

AME-AMSTERDAM STUDY CENTRE FOR THE METROPOLITAN ENVIRONMENT

Universiteit van Amsterdam

****Visiting address**

Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130

1018 VZ Amsterdam

****Telephone**

020-5254063

****Fax**

020-5254051

F.3

****Title**

The social construction of a binational city

****Summary**

The objective is to investigate the way in which two towns that are adjacent to the border can best co-operate to realize a binational city, in which not only the administrators but also the people are involved.

****PhD Project**

****Tutor(s)**

Buursink, Prof. Dr. J.

Houtum, Dr. H. van

Velde, Dr. B.M.R. van der

****Researcher(s)**

Ehlers, Drs. G.A.N.

****Start**

1999

****End**

2003

****Institute**

School voor Omgevingswetenschappen

Faculteit Beleidswetenschappen

Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen

****Visiting address**

Thomas van Aquinostraat 3.02.02

6525 GD Nijmegen

****Postal address**

Postbus 9108

6500 HK Nijmegen

****Telephone**

024-3613008

****Fax**

024-3611841

F.4

****Title**

European Spatial Development Policy under development (working title)

****Summary**

The practical objective of this research is to analyze the process that resulted in the 'European Spatial Development Perspective' (ESDP) and how this document and other initiatives that elaborate on the ESDP are applied by the governments of various Member States, the European Commission and actors that act on a transnational, regional and local level. In other words, how the ESDP finds its way through existing institutions and gets institutionalized itself. The theoretical objective is to provide better insight into (more effective) planning in a so-called institutional vacuum where power more or less is equally distributed amongst the actors involved.

****PhD Project**

****Tutor(s)**

Faludi, Prof.Dr. A.

****Researcher(s)**

Waterhout, Drs. B.

****Start**

1999

****End**

2003

****Institute**

School voor Omgevingswetenschappen

Faculteit Beleidswetenschappen

Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen

****Visiting address**

Thomas van Aquinostraat 3

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Postbus 9108

6500 HK Nijmegen

****Telephone**

024-3612099

****Fax**

024-3611841

PLANNING IN POLYCENTRIC URBAN SYSTEMS

G.1

****Title**

The environmental planning of polycentric urban regions

****Summary**

Object of the research are spatial developments and spatial policy in the Randstad, the "Flemish Diamond" and the Rhein-Ruhr region. The research addresses the question of how social-demographic and economic changes are declined in polycentric urban configurations.

****Project leader(s)**

Kloosterman, Dr. R.

Lambregts, Drs. B.

****Start**

1998

****End**

2002

****Financing**

NWO

****Institute**

Onderzoeksinstituut OTB

Technische Universiteit Delft

****Visiting address**

Thijsseweg 11

2629 JA Delft

****Postal address**
Postbus 5030
2600 GA Delft
****Telephone**
015-2783005
****Fax**
015-2784422
****E-mail**
mailbox@otb.tudelft.nl

G.2 (completed)

****Title**
The spatial development of three multinodal urban regions
****Summary**

The research institute OTB participates in a long-term research programme on spatial developments and policy in the Randstad, the "Flemish Diamond" and the Rhein-Ruhr region. The two PhD projects address the question of how social-demographic and economic changes are declined in polycentric urban configurations.

****PhD project**

****Tutor(s)**
Priemus, Prof. Dr. Ir. H.
Kloosterman, Dr. R.C.

****Researcher(s)**
Lambregts, Ir. B.W.

****Start**

1997

****End**

1999

****Financing**

Municipality

NWO

****Institute**

Onderzoeksinstituut OTB
Technische Universiteit Delft

****Visiting address**

Thijsseweg 11

2629 JA Delft

****Postal address**

Postbus 5030

2600 GA Delft

****Telephone**

015-2783005

****Fax**

015-2784422

****E-mail**

mailbox@otb.tudelft.nl

G.3 (completed)

****Title**
Polynuclear metropolitan regions in Northwest Europe

****Researcher(s)**
Dieleman, Prof.Dr. F.M. (FRW, UU)
Faludi, Prof.Dr. A. (UvA, FRW)

****Start**

1996

****End**

1998

****Institute (c/o)**

Faculteit Ruimtelijke Wetenschappen
Universiteit Utrecht
**Visiting address
Heidelberglaan 2
3584 CS Utrecht
**Telephone
030-2532359
**Fax
030-2540604

H) CITY CENTRE MANAGMENT

H. 1

**Title

Heritage planning

**Summary

To investigate the role of cultural heritage in the functioning of urban areas.

**Project leader(s)

Ashworth, Prof. Dr. G.

**Researcher(s)

Ennen, Dr. E.

**Start/End

Ongoing

**Institute

University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences

** Visiting address

Landleven 5
9747 AD Groningen

**Postal address

PO Box 800
9700 AV Groningen

**Telephone

050 363 3872 / 363 3895

**Fax

050 3633901

**E-mail

g.j.ashworth@frw.rug.nl

H.2 (completed)

**Title

Urban functions and urban leisure and recreation

**Summary

To investigate the stimuli for urban recreation and tourism and the consequences for city-centre management (comparison with Hungarian city).

**PhD project

**Tutor(s)

Ashworth, Prof. Dr. G.J.

**Researcher(s)

Ennen, Dr. E.

**Start/End

1999

**Institute

University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences

** Visiting address

Landleven 5
9747 AD Groningen

****Postal address**
PO Box 800
9700 AV Groningen
****Telephone**
050 363 3872 / 363 3895
****Fax**
050 3633901
****E-mail**
g.j.ashworth@frw.rug.nl

H.3

****Title**
City centre accessibility and infrastructure policy
****Summary**
To investigate the changes that occur in urban traffic policies.
****Project leader(s)**
Voogd, Prof.Dr. H.
****Start**
1998
****End**
2000
****Financing**
including COST (EU)
****Institute**
University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences

**** Visiting address**
Landleven 5
9747 AD Groningen
****Postal address**
PO Box 800
9700 AV Groningen
****Telephone**
050 3633895
****Fax**
050 3633901
****E-mail**
h.voogd@frw.rug.nl

H.4

****Title**
An international comparison of city-centre management approaches
****Summary**
To investigate differences in city-centre management between the Netherlands and Spain.
****PhD project**
****Tutor(s)**
Ashworth, Prof.Dr. G.J.
****Researcher(s)**
Turk, Drs. A.M.
****Start**
1997
****End**
2001
****Institute**
University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences
**** Visiting address**
Landleven 5

9747 AD Groningen
**Postal address
PO Box 800
9700 AV Groningen
**Telephone
050 363 3872 / 363 3895
**Fax
050 3633901
**E-mail
g.j.ashworth@frw.rug.nl

H.5
**Title
Urban tourism
**Summary
To investigate factors that determine urban tourism and its management
**Project leader(s)
Ashworth, Prof.Dr. G.J.
**Start/End
Ongoing
**Institute
University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences
** Visiting address
Landleven 5
9747 AD Groningen
**Postal address
PO Box 800
9700 AV Groningen
**Telephone
050 363 3872 / 363 3895
**Fax
050 3633901
**E-mail
g.j.ashworth@frw.rug.nl

I) PLANNING THEORIES AND METHODS

I.1
**Title
Market-oriented urban planning
**Summary
To investigate the marketing philosophy and methodology in urban and regional planning.
**Project leader(s)
Ashworth, Prof.Dr. G.J.
Voogd, Prof.Dr. H.
(in collaboration with British and Hungarian researchers)
**Start/End
Ongoing
**Institute
University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences
**Visiting address
Landleven 5
9747 AD Groningen
**Postal address
PO Box 800

9700 AV Groningen
**Telephone
050 363 3872 / 363 3895
**Fax
050 3633901
**E-mail
g.j.ashworth@frw.rug.nl

I.2

**Title
Multicriteria evaluation in planning
**Summary
To investigate the application of multicriteria evaluation methods in planning.
**Project leader(s)
Voogd, Prof.Dr. H.
(in collaboration with British, Italian, Greek and US researchers)
**Start/End
Ongoing
**Institute
University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences
** Visiting address
Landleven 5
9747 AD Groningen
**Postal address
PO Box 800
9700 AV Groningen
**Telephone
050 3633895
**Fax
050 3633901
**E-mail
h.voogd@frw.rug.nl

I.3

**Title
Consensus planning in infrastructure planning
**Summary
To investigate empirical decision-making processes in infrastructure planning and the role and/or potential role of consensus-building theories.
**PhD project
**Tutor(s)
Voogd, Prof.Dr. H.
**Researcher(s)
Woltjer, Drs. F. J.
**Start
1995
**End
2000
**Institute
University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences
** Visiting address
Landleven 5
9747 AD Groningen
**Postal address
PO Box 800
9700 AV Groningen

****Telephone**
050 3633895
****Fax**
050 3633901
****E-mail**
h.voogd@frw.rug.nl

I.4 (completed)

****Title**
Ex post evaluation in EIA
****Summary**
To investigate the possibilities and constraints of ex post evaluation in environmental impact assessment procedures.
****PhD project**
****Tutor(s)**
Voogd, Prof.Dr. H.
**** Researcher(s)**
Arts, Dr. J.
****Start/End**
Completed in 1998
****Institute**
University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences
**** Visiting address**
Landleven 5
9747 AD Groningen
****Postal address**
PO Box 800
9700 AV Groningen
****Telephone**
050 3633895
****Fax**
050 3633901
****E-mail**
h.voogd@frw.rug.nl

I.5

****Title**
On the role of impact assessment in infrastructure planning
****Summary**
To investigate the role of impact assessment in infrastructure planning.
**** PhD Project**
****Tutor(s)**
Voogd, Prof.Dr. H.
**** Researcher(s)**
Niekerk, Drs. F.
****Start**
1995
****End**
2000
****Institute**
University of Groningen
Faculty of Spatial Sciences
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****Postal address**
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9700 AV Groningen

****Telephone**

050 3633895

****Fax**

050 3633901

****E-mail**

h.voogd@frw.rug.nl

I.6

****Title**

Environmental compensation

****Summary**

To investigate the methodologies for compensating environmental damage resulting from urban and infrastructure expansions (comparison Netherlands, Germany, UK)

****PhD Project**

****Tutor(s)**

Voogd, Prof.Dr. H.

****Researcher(s)**

Kuiper, Drs. G.

****Start**

1996

****End**

2000

****Institute**

University of Groningen

Faculty of Spatial Sciences

**** Visiting address**

Landleven 5

9747 AD Groningen

****Postal address**

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Acknowledgements

The author wishes to acknowledge the very useful comments of Ronald van Kempen and Tejo Spit.

References

European Commission (1998) Fifth Framework Focus.

At: <http://www.cordis.lu/fifth/src/comm.htm>

Kreukels, A. (1997) Een perspectief voor de stad. Cor van Esterenmanifestatie 1997.

(Supplement to the journal Blauwe Kamer/Profiel, December.)

OCW (1996) Summary of Science Budget 1997. Den Haag: OCW

Rijksplanologische Dienst (1998) Extern onderzoek 1998. Den Haag: VROM

VROM (1994) Afkijken Mag!. Den Haag: VROM

VROM (1995) Geven en Nemen. Den Haag: VROM

VSNU (1995) Quality Assessment of Research. Geographical and Environmental Sciences. Utrecht: VSNU.

Appendix

Internet sites

a) general

* The best site to start a search is by far that of the *Informatie- en Kenniscentrum voor de Ruimtelijke Ordening* (IKC/RO, Information and Knowledge Centre for Spatial Planning). Here hyperlinks to all important institutions involved with spatial planning issues, including research, are provided. The site is as yet in Dutch. However many of the sites accessible from it have also an English version. The IKC/RO is at:

<http://www.nirov.nl/netwerkro/ikc.htm>

To start your search click on one of the following:

-RO Wijzer (Spatial planning in the Netherlands: role, debate, policy, research and development, congresses/conferences/seminars, competitions/exhibitions)

-IKC Links (general addresses, per theme)

-RO Links (specific addresses, per theme)

-Organisaties: geografisch (organizations, according to location)

-Organisaties ruimtelijk onderzoek: organisatietype (organizations, according to type)

* The IKC site is managed by the *Netwerk voor Onderzoek & Ontwikkeling Ruimtelijk Beleid* (Netwerk RO, Network for research & development of spatial policy), an organization devoted to promoting knowledge-building in the field of spatial planning in the Netherlands. The Netwerk RO is at (site in Dutch):

<http://www.nirov.nl/netwerkro/index.html>

b) government

* *VROM*, the ministry responsible for spatial planning, is at (site in English)

http://www.minvrom.nl/home_e.htm

VROM has also a site dedicated to *research*. Go to (site in Dutch):

<http://vrom.design.nl/schapdb/>

* *OC&W*, the ministry responsible for research policy, is at (site in English):

<http://www.minocw.nl/English/index.htm>

c) research

* All relevant *academic institutions* for the planning field are accessible from the IKC site. Go to:

<http://www.nirov.nl/netwerkro/ikc.htm>

then click on Organisaties ruimtelijk onderzoek: organisatietype, and then (list on the left) on Universitaire instellingen: here you have them! (Faculteiten = faculties, Vakgroepen = departments, Onderzoekscholen = research schools, Onderzoekinstituten = research institutes, Para-universitaire instellingen = para-academic institutions, Hogescholen = vocational colleges)

* *VSNU*, the Association of Universities in the Netherlands, is at (site in English, hyperlinks to universities):

http://www.vsnu.nl/vsnu_eng.htm

* *NWO* (The national research council) is at (site in English):

<http://www.nwo.nl/>

NORWAY

The national system for planning research in Norway

1. The national system for planning research

Norway spends rather less on R&D than the OECD on average, and considerably less than countries that treat R & D as a top priority. In the past few years, Norway has put an annual average of NOK 14.3 billion (approx. USD 2 billion) into R & D. This is slightly less than 2 % of GNP per year, while mean spending in the OECD was 2.3 %. The USA and Japan in comparison spend almost 3 percent of the GNP on research.

In Norway research is mainly financed from four sources, The Research Council of Norway, various ministries and other public bodies, private industry and universities and colleges. In this report I will concentrate primarily on the first source.

As of January 1st 1993 we have had just one Research Council which replaced the former five research councils. The amount of money the council allocate per year is approx. NOK 2.7 billion that is roughly 20 % of the total amount of money put into research in Norway.

The Research Council of Norway has been assigned to serve as Norway's national research strategy advisor. Accordingly, it is essential to maintain and further to develop good relations with the government, parliament, Ministries, and others bodies which provide research funding, as well as with research institutes and the users of research results. These bonds appear be to growing stronger, and this is particularly true for the main research Ministry, the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs. The Research Council's dialogue with universities, colleges, research institutes, and business and industry has intensified during recent years.

We are witnessing a clear tendency to concentrate research input into more specified programmes. This is a clear strategy of both the Research Council and the various Ministries. In a recent strategy document for the Research Council announcing the strategy for Norwegian Research and the Research Council of Norway up to the year 2000, nine special target areas are proposed:

- Basic research - a key to the future
- Energy and climate research towards the year 2020
- An ocean of opportunities- wealth creation based on marine resources
- Food science as part of the international future
- Information and communication technology
- "Smart" enterprises through research and the development of expertise
- Research today, good health tomorrow
- Polar research
- Public sector revitalization and improvement

As we can see very little is directly related to spatial planning.

The Research Council is divided into six divisions:

- Bioproduction and Processing
- Industry and Energy
- Culture and Society
- Medicine and Health
- Environment and Development
- Science and Technology

Spatial planning research is placed as a small unit under the Culture and Society division. The total budget of the Research Council for 1997 was, as mentioned above NOK 2.7 billion or about one-fifth of all the money being put into research.

As much as three-quarter of the budget comes from various Ministries. 50% is allocated to large research programmes and just 10% is available for what we would call free research generated bottom up by researchers themselves. Of the Research Council budget just one-fourth goes to the research within the universities. And as much as double or almost half of the budget goes to the institute sector, which is very large in Norway.

1.1 The research within universities

In Norway we have four universities in Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø. We find departments in all these universities which teach and undertake planning related research. Furthermore we have the Agricultural University of Norway located at Aas 30 kilometers south of Oslo and School of Architecture in Oslo which also undertake planning related research. In Norway we have approx. 20 decentralized colleges located in the counties and some of these are quite active in planning research. This is first of all the case with the Lillehammer College and the Volda College in the central-west Norway.

A general norm for division between research, teaching and administrative work for professors in Norway is 40% teaching, 40% research and 10% administration. This 40% of the time supposed to be used on research is in many ways the most important resource for planning research as very tiny amounts of money from the national funding institutions go into planning research.

We have no distinct planning education, nor is there a degree in planning in Norway. Most planners have a more discipline-oriented degree in architecture, engineering, economics, geography or the social sciences. But all four universities and several of the colleges offer planning courses of varying lengths, and they also more or less have some planning related research. We also find planning research projects scattered around at different departments and faculties. We can group this activity into two main areas; traditional physical and land use planning dominated by architects and civil engineers, and a second group dominated by social scientists such as geographers, economists, sociologists and researchers with a background in political science. Traditionally we find the first category at the planning departments at the schools of architecture in Oslo and Trondheim. Typical social science planning research is found at the universities of Tromsø and Bergen and at the colleges in Lillehammer and Volda. At the Agricultural University of Norway we have a five-year planning program with a mixture of physical and social-science oriented issues. Also typical for this university is research and teaching in the areas of land law and land tenure.

1.2 Actors, responsibilities, roles and relations

In Norway we have a relatively large institute research sector comprising different research foundations doing applied and contract research. The largest one, the SINTEF Group, closely associated with Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NTNU, in Trondheim, counts 1860 people, with a budget of NOK 1.4 billion in 1998. Other large research institutes are Institute of Transport Economics, the Norwegian Centre for Transport Research located in Oslo and Rogaland Research located in Stavanger.

One institute dominates research planning, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, NIBR, with a staff of 90 persons and of these approx. 70 are researchers with different professional backgrounds such as; social scientists, economists, geographers, anthropologists, architects, landscape architects and civil engineers.

At NIBR various research groups are working on issues such as:

- Research focusing on environmental problems, with special attention to sustainability.
 - Research on environment and development
 - Research on regional development
 - Research on questions related to well-being
 - Research on organization and management in local municipalities.
 - Research on questions related to environmental assessment
- In recent years NIBR has undertaken a few larger large research projects (approx. NOK 20 millions) over a five years period on issues related to sustainable development of towns and local municipalities, such as the NAMIT program dealing with nature and environmentally oriented town development in the early 90s, and the just completed MILKOM program on environmental management in the local municipalities.

1.3. Structure, management and governance

Since the end of the 80s there has been growing interest on the results of the research investments, rather like cost benefit analysis organised by the Research Council. An important report on the, Quality and Relevance, of social-science research carried out in Norway was completed in 1991.

Since then more reports have been produced and seminars arranged on this issue. Conclusions from these investigations can be summed up as follows:

- the evaluations seem to move from more quantitative measurements to more qualitative evaluations.
- we are moving from more systematic and general arrangements for evaluation to more context -dependent evaluation
- there should be close consultations with the departments and research units and not interference from the outside and against them.

I have personally been involved in research on what is a good research environment. Very briefly we said that a good research environment is alive, demanding and courageous.

A living environment has both junior - and senior researchers, PhD students and guest researchers. There are different disciplines and interdisciplinary collaboration. Critical fora and coordinated activity create familiarity with other ways of thinking and acting. This forms the basis for a stronger awareness of what is scientific common ground and specific to the various disciplines, which in turn contributes to knowledge transfer, and well-founded and critical attitudes.

A demanding environment requires researchers to be genuinely interested, creative, inquisitive, skillful at collaboration and at the same time independent. The researchers and the unit place high demands on maintenance, development and renewal of knowledge, the acquisition of results and active dissemination of findings while daring to compare with the best actors on the scene on an international basis.

A courageous research unit prefers new ideas, experiments and takes chances. It accepts that projects can develop in a different direction than planned, and that mistakes can be made. Another way of putting it is that the unit has achieved a professional and social confidence, internally and in the research system, allowing it to think and act courageously.

In this research we have visited and interviewed leaders, researchers and PhD students over a period from 1994 to 1997.

We have visited the USA and Japan, all the Scandinavian countries and also UK and Holland in Europe.

I would like to see these studies continued in an AESOP context just to see how we could increase the European network on planning research and teaching. I think this could form a framework for parts of the continuation of the AESOP/Socrates project. And I enclose a copy of the conclusion from a part of these studies. (annexed)

2. A new role for planning research in the context of contemporary Europe.

2.1 Needs for planning research in light of structural changes

Also in Norway we are well aware of the need for research in the light of structural changes such as:

- deregulation
- public financial constraints
- public/private relationships
- European integration
- reconsideration of responsibilities between different administrative levels
- emerging new actors.

Also in Norway we have been considerably influenced from what often has been named Thatcherism, and there is obviously a need for research to attain a better understanding of how deregulation has changed people's daily lives. Public financial constraints have not yet become a hot topic here, but at the moment August/September 98 we are experiencing some

sort of crisis in our economy, partly due to low oil prices. Public and private relations are always a relevant issue for planning research, and even if we are not a member of the EU we still pay much attention to the integration processes in Europe and we take part in several European research projects both within and outside the EU system. Norway's strong participation in AESOP is a good example of this. In Norway very much of the planning research has focused on relations between different administrative levels, and especially between the central and local authorities. We see new actors merging in the work with Local Agenda 21, and we also notice an increasing attention being paid to planning research from new disciplines and professions, often in relation to questions about sustainability.

2.2. The emergence of a new planning research agenda

The planning research agenda in Norway can broadly be placed in the following four areas:

- Planning theory
- Sustainable development
- Participation in planning processes
- Regional development

The planning theory field has been broadly represented at the annual Aesop congresses by people like Tore Sager on Communicative Planning, Sigmund Asmervik and Aksel Hagen on Human-scientific Theory of Action and Planning, including the issue of Rhetoric and Planning, and Jørgen and Roar Amdam on various issues related to local municipalities and participation in planning.

The sustainability related planning research has mainly been carried out by various researchers at NIBR (Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research) through larger research programs mostly funded by the Ministry of Environment.

The participation issue also has a central position in the NIBR research and the brothers Jørgen and Roar Amdam have also made important contributions in this field.

As in Europe, in Norway we can see a new research interest in problems attached to regional development. And it is primarily geographers who are engaged in regional research one of whom is Tor Selstad at Lillehammer College.

In Norway, in the tradition of research on physical planning, we have of course had quite a lot of research on transport and traffic issues. And also in the area of housing we have long traditions of planning research both from a physical and a more social science-oriented perspective.

At present some of the key researchers at NIBR and some of the universities are formulating a new program for planning research in Norway based on spatial planning and sustainable development. They have just presented a very first draft, but it provides some indications of the framework for this program which is supposed to be launched around year 2000.

The program is formulated in relation to what are supposed to be dominating trends, such as:

- Increasing internationalization, where Norway is involved in different international agreements such as the Kyoto agreement, the convention of biodiversity, EU and EEC directives etc.
- The State appears to have less and less ambition to intervene in the market forces in society in general.
- There are obvious trends of change in the relation between the central and the local authorities.
- We are observing an increasing degree of individualism and the right of personal development and selfrealisation.
- We are experiencing greatly increasing urbanization and migration, both nationally and internationally.

Summary

Norway spends about NOK 14.3 billion annually on research. We have had one and only one centralised Research Council with 6 divisions since 1 January 1993. Previously we had five different research councils. Planning research mainly takes place at the Division of Culture and

Society and receives a very small part of the total budget of NOK 2.7 billion of the Norwegian Research Council.

In Norway we have four universities in Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø. The Agricultural University of Norway, located just south of Oslo does not have a formal status as a university in Norway, even if they have the right to award doctoral degrees. We also have approx. 20 colleges located in the counties, decentralised all over the country. These colleges differ in that they normally do not offer master courses and are not allowed to award doctoral degrees. An important source of research in Norway is that professors and other teachers are supposed to use 40-50% of their worktime on research.

Norway has a very large research institute sector. In relation to planning research, NIBR(Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional research) is the very dominant research institute with its 70 researchers working on a wide range of issues related to planning.

The planning research agenda in Norway is dominated by the topics; planning theory, sustainable development, participation in planning processes and regional development.

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POLAND

The national system for planning research in Poland

General remarks

The system of planning research generally is comprised in the national system for scientific research financing. Its specific character is mainly reflected in institutional structures, i.e. specialized scientific and research institutions, which may be treated separately as institutions concerned with research for the purposes of planning practice and theory.

Research institutions and universities

Governmental Centre for Strategic Studies, which has the status of ministry, prepares for the central government reports providing diagnoses and recommendations for long-term programs of operation. Within the Governmental Centre for Strategic Studies is a special section for spatial and regional planning. This section works in consultation with the State Board of Spatial Economy, made up of outstanding representatives of the academic and practitioners (ca 50-60 persons). The State Board of Spatial Economy consultancy services to the government in issues relating to spatial economy. It puts forward its opinion after sessions devoted to discussing particular problems. In this sense it is an institution initiating and promoting nationwide research programs.

The Governmental Centre for Strategic Studies has now 10 regional divisions, which carry out research and studies in spatial and regional planning. They cooperate with higher educational institutions. The cooperation depends to a great extent on the financial resources at their disposal has been restricted significantly. After the final decision on the new division of Polish territory into large regions (in place of the existing division into 49 voievodships), the number of regional divisions for spatial and regional planning will equal the number of the newly-established regions (voievodships).

Within the Polish Academy of Sciences there is a division into Scientific Committees, whose task is to integrate academic communities for addressing different problem areas and the needs of individual sectors. One of such Committees is the Committee for Spatial Development of the country. Its activity is financed from the central budget through subsidies granted to the Polish Academy of Sciences. The Committee for Spatial development of the Country is supplied with resources for publication and organisation of scientific conferences. It performs the function of stimulating and promoting research in spatial planning and spatial economy rather than being a professional research unit. It issues scientific publications in the form of newsletters and studies in Polish and English.

The Committee is made up of academics and members of research institutes, elected or designated to this position. It is divided into sub-committees for specific problem areas, which should deal with all major problems in spatial development and planning. The Committee currently numbers 60 members from all over Poland.

The State Budget is the principal source of funds for Polish Science. Presently 60-70% of all research is financed from the central budget. The role of the private sector and local government budgets is increasing gradually.

The Scientific Research Committee is, on the one hand, a central government agency with ministerial status, which task is to formulate policies for the purposes of the economy and development of science but on the other hand, it is an elected body formed by means of democratically organised elections of the representatives of the academic community. The Committee is a regulatory body for resolving key issues in the development of Polish science. It also sets the criteria for allocating funds within its budget. The Scientific research Committee is the institution which will play a leading role in the integration of Polish research with that of the European Union, both in terms of funding and the subject matter. The Committee provides funding for applied and ordinary research.

One of the more dynamically developing form of financing research is so called commissioned research, ordered by central government bodies. The commissioning party must partly finance

the research to be done by the winner of the competition for getting the commission.

Planning research is related both to social sciences and technical sciences (because of architecture and urban planning, which are regarded as technical sciences). As indicated in the report for Taner Oc, the emergence of spatial economy as a separate field of study also in non-technical educational establishments led to the formation, within the Scientific Research Committee of scientific subcommittees to deal with this field of multiple research applications.

In Poland the leading role in the field of applied research has a branch institute - the Institute for Spatial and Communal Economy, which is located in Warsaw and employs ca 80 persons. It has one regional division in Krakow, with a staff of 60 persons. The statutory aim of this institute is conducting and publication of research in the field of broadly understood spatial planning, housing, technical infrastructure, etc. While formerly it was fatally state-supported, (having 4 regional divisions in Kraków, Wrocław, Katowic and Lublin and employing ca 1000 persons) now it has to operate on market principles, seeking funds from local and private sources, along with commissions from the Department of Housing and Spatial Economy or other central government departments and applying for funds to the Scientific Research Committee. Among the customers of this institute is Governmental Centre for Strategic Studies.

Financing of academic research.

One of the chief sources of funds for academic research is the state budget; the part of it is allocated for the development of science is at the disposal of the Scientific Research Committee. Depending on the category of the educational institution (in Poland there is a categorisation - according to the scientific, staff and teaching potential and research achievement, four categories exist: ABCD), from 80% to 100% of the founding needed for research is provided.

Apart from regular financing of the so called statutory activity, each team can enter a competition for grants for ordinary and applied research, or for the commissioned research mentioned above (i.e. performed on partnership basis for a specified user).

In terms of criteria adopted by the Scientific Research Committee in conformity with governmental priorities in economic restructuring and integration with the European Union, spatial planning has a marginal role. This field of study will be granted funding only if applications relate to the 5 specified groups of research (governmental documents p. 7), which are as follows:

Local government and support for research

Local governments usually support the research which are to promote the particular territorial unit. (for example in the City of Lodz a special fund was created to cooperate with Scientific Institutions and Universities and as a priority the research concerning environmental issues and research on Lodz and its region can be financed or supported).

Research and planning practice

An important area for the development of research in Poland is the planning system. Law requires elaboration of document in the form of an integrated statement of spatial policy. The document should be a result of analyses and studies of a given region and commune. This statutory requirement leads to cooperation between science and practice. It also results in the development of planning methodology and new directions of study (see report for Taner Oc).

Among disciplines which make greatest contribution in the field of planning research are sociology, especially sociology of the city, social and economic geography, urban economics and regional economics.

PORTUGAL

PART I

Planning Research in Portugal

Introduction

Planning Research information is scattered throughout several sources and to my knowledge, and after contacting several specialists, there is not much data structured about this issue.

Therefore, this project resulted from information collected from different sources. Since Planning is not a specific scientific area but overlaps with several areas of research the searches had to be exhaustive covering most of the fields of classification of the projects funded and relying a great deal on common sense to identify, out of the project titles, whether the projects had a planning component.

Most of the searches presented here identify the key words used for search to facilitate the continuity of work identifying the ones already covered, and respective dates.

1. The National Context

Current Portuguese Research Profile

During the last decade, scientific research underwent in Portugal underwent substantial change. This is revealed by the rate of 10% annual growth of PhDs, reaching a total of 6,000 in 1996 from only 1 700 in 1985. The number of women with PhDs grew from 20.3% (1970-1980) to 35.5% (1981-1996).

These numbers reveal a unique situation when compared with Europe and America, that is only similar to what is found in some countries of the Asia Coast of the Pacific (Singapore, Taiwan, Korea and Pacific Rim). In PhD per capita Portugal is still considerably away from the values of other countries - 1/2 the average of the UE and 1/3 of the EUA, Japan or Sweden.

In December 1997 there were over 4000 advanced training fellowships being awarded by public agencies. There has been an effort through the implementation of post graduate training for masters and PhDs, in particular with an emphasis in the encouragement of PhDs in other countries (42% of the PhD fellowships).

A close follow up of the 1005 grants for PhDs given between 1990 and 1993 showed that in 1997, 430 of them had finished their PhDs and were distributed through public Universities (68%), other institutions of higher education (8%), firms (10%), public institutions (10%) and other Science and Technology institutions (3%), and secondary education system (3%).

Portugal is one of the countries of Europe presenting the higher rate of growth of the number of researchers, between 1992 and 1995 it accounted for 7% annual increase (the same average for the EU is 1.9% and for the OCDE 1.8%).

The scientific production, as measured by publications, is also a good indicator of this evolution. Publications referenced in the Science Citation Index grew at an average of 16% per year in the last decade, and of 18% per year in the last five years. In 1997 Portugal produced, or participated in the production of about 2271 works internationally referenced¹³. The number of scientific publications grew between 1990 (972) and 1997 (2271), at a rate higher than the rate of national researchers. The per capita values of publications was: 0.27 (1989), 0.39 (1994) and 0.41 (1995).

Portuguese publications referenced in the Social Science Index (SSI) is very low, 98 in 1996 and mostly concentrated in the areas of Economy and Management, and Psychology.

Data refers to public Universities (Pub) and to Catholic University (Priv); "na" - information non-available; "-" - no program is offered.

The budget of the Ministry of Science and Technology grew at an average annual rate of 15% since 1995. Between 1992 and 1995 the internal expense of Research and Development was 0.6% of the GNP, while in other EU countries the average is 1.9% and in the OCDE of 2.2%. The evolution of the Ministry of Science and Technology budget - 15.3 million *contos* in 1995,

21.7 in 1996 and the expected 27.5 for 1998, as well as the evaluated projects, 183 in 1995, 670 in 1996 and 570 in 1997 - show a move upward.

The present situation is quite new. For the first time it is at our reach the integration in the near future of the countries scientifically more developed. For instance, following the present rate, the average PhD values per capita of the EU will be attained in eight years.

At present, the profile of the Portuguese scientific community is characterised by its young average age - the average age of the researchers in 1995 was 43 years old and is steadily decreasing due to the high rate of growth of new PhDs - and great dynamism with strong connections with scientists abroad, in particular in the UK, USA and France, but involving all the other European countries as well.

An overall assessment of research units by more than one hundred foreign scientists that took place in 1996 reported scientific excellence in several areas of science and engineering.

Master Programs

Search on the WWW, July 5, 1998

U.	F.	Dep.	Pub	
U. Aberta	-		Pub	-
U. Beira Interior	-		Pub	-
U. Madeira	na		Pub	-
U. Aveiro		Dep Ambiente e Ordenamento	Pub	Gestão e Políticas Ambientais Inovação e Políticas de Desenvolvimento
U. Coimbra	F. Letras F. Ciências e Tecnologia		Pub	Geografia - Geografia Física Geografia - Geografia Humana Geografia - Estudos Ambientais Eng. Civil - Eng. Urbana
U. Évora		Área Dep. de Ciências Natureza e Ambiente Dep. Sociologia	Pub	Ecologia Humana Gestão dos Recursos Biológicos Recuperação do Património Arquitectónico e Paisagístico Sociologia - Recursos Humanos e Desenvolvimento Sustentado
U. Lisboa	F. de Letras F. de Ciências		Pub	Geografia Física e Ambiente Geografia Humana e Planeamento Regional e Local Geografia Humana - Educação Ambiental Geografia Humana - Desenvolvimento Regional Ecologia, Gestão e Modelação dos Recursos Marinhos
U. Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro			Pub	Instrumentos e Técnicas de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Rural - Gestão de Recursos Naturais Extensão e Desenvolvimento Rural
U. Algarve	-		Pub	-
U. Minho		Dep. Ciências Terra Dep. Eng. Civil	Pub	Ciências do Ambiente - Qualidade Ambiental Engenharia Municipal - Planeamento Urbanístico Engenharia Municipal - Vias de Comunicação

		Dep. Eng. Biológica		Tecnologia do Ambiente
U. Porto	F. de Engenharia F. de Arquitectura		Pub	Eng. Do Ambiente Planeamento e Projecto do Ambiente Urbano
U. Açores	-		Pub	-
U. Nova de Lisboa	F. Ciências e Tecnologia		Pub	Ordenamento do Território e Planeamento Ambiental Gestão e Políticas Ambientais Ecologia, Gestão e Modelação dos Recursos Marinhos Geografia - Gestão do Território
	F. Ciências Sociais E Humanas		Pub	Ecologia Humana
	Instituto Superior Técnico		Pub	Planeamento Regional e Urbano - Planeamento Regional Planeamento Regional e Urbano - Planeamento Local Planeamento Regional e Urbano - Infraestruturas Planeamento Regional e Urbano - Gestão de Planeamento Sistemas de Informação Geográfica Transportes
	F. de Arquitectura			Planeamento Regional e Urbano
	Inst. Sup. Ciências Sociais e Políticas			Planeamento Regional e Urbano
Inst. Sup. Ciências Trabalho e Empresa			Pub	Sociologia do Território
U. Católica	-		Priv	-

Data refers to public Universities (Pub) and to Catholic University (Priv); "na" – information non-available; "-" – no program is offered.

PhD Programs

Search on the WWW, July 5, 1998

Universidade	Pub/Priv	Curso	
U. Aberta	-	Pub	
U. da Beira Interior	-	Pub	
U. da Madeira	na	Pub	
U. de Aveiro		Pub	Ciências Aplicadas ao Ambiente
U. de Coimbra	F. Ciências e Tecnologia	Pub	Eng. Civil – Urbanismo, Ordenamento do Território e Transportes Arquitectura – Planeamento e Desenho Urbano Eng. Geológica - Geologia do Ambiente e Ordenamento
U. de Évora	-	Pub	
U. de Lisboa	F. de Letras	Pub	Geografia Física Geografia Regional Geografia Humana

			Planeamento Regional e Local
	F. de Ciências		Eng. Geográfica
U. de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro	-	Pub	
U. do Algarve	-	Pub	
U. do Minho	-	Pub	
U. do Porto	-	Pub	
U. dos Açores	-	Pub	
U. Nova de Lisboa	F. Ciências e Tecnologia	Pub	Eng. Ambiente - Sistemas sociais Eng. Ambiente - Ordenamento do Território Eng. Ambiente - Sistemas Naturais e Suas Tensões
	F. Ciências Sociais e Humanas	Pub	Geografia e Planeamento Regional – Geografia Humana Geografia e Planeamento Regional – Ambiente e Recursos Naturais Geografia e Planeamento Regional – Economia e Sociedades Geografia e Planeamento Regional – Planeamento e Gestão do Território Geografia e Planeamento Regional - Novas Tecnologias em Geografia
U. Técnica de Lisboa	Instituto Superior Técnico	Pub	Eng. do Ambiente Eng. do Território
	Fac. Arquitectura		Planeamento Urbanístico
Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa	na	Pub	
U. Católica	na	Priv	

International Cooperation

Co-authored papers are a good indicator for international cooperation. In 1996, 49% of papers with Portuguese participation, referenced internationally, were works of international cooperation. The growing Scientific and Technological openness experienced by Portugal in the last 15 years is proved by the jump of scientific national production in international cooperation from 28% in 1980/81 to 49%.

With the entrance in the EU the partnerships expanded with a significative growth of the collaboration with Germany, Spain and Italy. The United Kingdom and France assume leadership positions in this area, though the scientific collaboration with the USA is a significative resource.

Each country has a privileged area of collaboration. In 1996 the United Kingdom had collaborations mostly in areas of Earth Sciences, Medical Sciences, Chemistry, Biomedical Sciences and Biology; while the USA had a main role in Biomedical Sciences, Chemistry and Physics; and France had a more substantial place in Physics, Medical Sciences and Chemistry. As developments there are two important cooperations in line, one with China and the other with Brazil (this one now accounting for 1% of the total); the Portuguese Presidency of the Eureka Initiative (1997/98) and the political initiatives in the European contexts with the preparation of the EU 5th Framework and initiatives towards the development of the Social and Human Sciences in the European Contexts. In fact, Portugal was one of the leading countries

calling for a larger support of Social and Human Science by the EU.

Restructuring of National Research Funding Institutions

In August 1997, the National Board of Science and Technology (JNICT) was replaced by three entities:

- the Science and Technology Foundation (FCT),
- the Institute of Scientific and Technological International Cooperation (ICCTI)
- the Observatory of Sciences and Technologies (OCT).
- the *Science and Technology Foundation (FCT)* responsible for the promotion, funding, monitoring and evaluation of institutions, programs, projects and advanced training in Science and Technology;
- the *Institute of the Scientific and Technological International Cooperation (ICCTI)*, in charge of international relations, bilateral cooperation in Science and Technology, participation in international scientific institutions, representation in the EU;
- the *Observatory of Sciences and Technologies (OCT)*, in charge of the development of indicators of Science and Technology, statistics, analysis and communication of results, international comparisons.

The FCT represents about 3/4 of the three institutions together and has the following activity distribution:

- *Training and Human Resources* (two annual programs for grants, a total of 1500 applicants each and approval rates of 40% - presently with 3600 ongoing fellowships)
- *Programs and Projects* (informally organised in four components: Exact Sciences, Natural and Health Sciences, Engineering and Technologies, Social and Human Sciences - approval rates are about 25% and there are over 1500 ongoing projects)
- *Funding of Scientific Institutions* (pluriannual funding of the Centers of Research and Development in a total of 257 units and 90 pending applications), partial support of the Public Laboratories, infrastructure reinforcement of Science and Technology.
- *Managing and Administration*
- *Information and Documentation* (diffusion of events of Science and Technology in the Internet, list of periodicals of Science and Technology, bibliographic database, acquisition of documentation of Science and Technology outside the country, library on science policy and management)

National Specific Program in Planning Research

In April 1994 a protocol was signed by the JNICT and the *Direcção Geral do Ordenamento do Território* (DGOTDU) to stimulate research in Land Use Planning and Urban Development¹⁴. In December 1994 DGOTDU signed a total of 30 scientific research contracts in a total of 186 400 *contos*¹⁵, with several entities for the period 1994 - 1997.

The issues considered priority were:

- land use patterns and population mobility;
- investment mobility and location factors of activities;
- international competitiveness of metropolitan areas;
- problems and perspectives of median towns development;
- techniques and methodologies of detailed urban planning;
- qualification of human resources and territorial dynamics of the working market;
- transboundary opportunities of cooperation;
- the future of rural spaces;
- territorial impacts of the transportation, energy and telecommunication networks;
- methodologies of evaluation of Municipal Master Plans;
- institutions and land use policy.

1. The National System of Planning Research

Since there is no single structured source identifying the planning research being carried out in the Portuguese context, the data for this report was collected as follows:

A - Identification of Research Entities

1) Higher Education Entities - carrying on Masters and PhDs programs

- 2) List of Entities with Projects in Planning
- B - Research Projects
- 3) General Funding Program (JNICT)
- 4) Specific Planning Program
- 5) Environmental Funding Program
- 6) European Funding

1.1. Research within Universities

Planning is an area of interface. Therefore, its working activity emerges out of several contexts, namely architecture, civil engineering, environmental sciences. Most of the planning research in Portugal is conducted in Universities, mostly in departments operating in areas of architecture, engineering, geography, environment, transportation, sociology, resource management and GIS.

The planning research is organized around specific projects. A substantial amount of many of these projects is funded by the Science and Technology Foundation, but there are other sources such as the European Community, the Ministry of Planning, some foundations (e.g. FLAD - Luso American Foundation).

Research Entities

1. Identification of *Higher Education Entities with Planning Programs* to identify the ongoing master and PhD Programs, and therefore identify the potential contexts for planning research (TABLE - Master and PhD Programs);

2. Identification of *entities developing research in planning*

The entities developing research in planning were identified from the following sources:

- the Proceeding of a Research Seminar in Engineering, Architecture and Urban Planning carried out in Coimbra in June 26-27, 1997;
- the Report on the Evaluation of the Research Units Funded by the Pluriannual Program in 1996, published by the Observatory of Sciences and Technologies of the Ministry of Science and Technology;
- the specific program in Planning withing the DGOTDU.

The entities identified as developing research in Planning are as follows:

- * Escola de Planeamento Regional e Urbano da Universidade de Aveiro;
- * Laboratório de Urbanismo e Transportes, Departamento de Engenharia Civil da Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade de Coimbra;
- * IEG - Instituto de Estudos Geográficos, Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Coimbra;
- * Área Departamental de Ciências da Natureza e Ambiente, Universidade de Évora;
- * Departamento de Sociologia, Universidade de Évora;
- * UNESUL , Universidade de Évora;
- * CESUR - Centro de Estudos de Sistemas Urbanos e Regionais, Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade Técnica de Lisboa;
- * CEG - Centro de Estudos Geográficos, Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa;
- * Ecologia, Gestão e Modelação de Recursos Marinhos, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa;
- * LNEC - Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil, Lisboa;
- * CET/ISCTE - Centro de Estudos Territoriais, Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa , Lisboa;
- * Departamento de Ciências e Engenharia do Ambiente, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa;
- * Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa;
- * ISEG - Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestão, Universidade Técnica de Lisboa;
- * ISEGI - Instituto Superior de Estatística e Gestão da Informação, Universidade Nova de Lisboa;
- * ISA - Instituto Superior de Agronomia, Universidade Técnica de Lisboa;
- * Faculdade de Arquitectura, Universidade Técnica de Lisboa;
- * CIDEAC - Centro Interdisciplinar de Estudos Económicos, Lisboa
- * Escola de Economia e Gestão, Universidade do Minho;

- * Departamento de Engenharia Civil, Universidade do Minho;
- * Departamento de Engenharia Civil, Faculdade de Engenharia da Universidade do Porto;
- * Faculdade de Arquitectura, Universidade do Porto;

1.3 Structure, Management and Governance

Research Projects

3) Identification of the Research Projects funded Nationally by JNICT (*Ministerio do Planeamento e da Administração do Território*) in 1988/87 and by the FCT - *Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia* (Ministry of Science and Technology - MCT) between 1993-1997.

In October 1997, the MCT was funding a total of 1 438 projects with an overall (some projects were for 3 years and others for 2 years) for 24 192 159 contos¹⁶. Part of these projects were approved in 1993 (11 projects), 1994 (4 projects), 1995 (163 projects), 1996 (670 projects), and 1997 (570).

Initially we began doing the selection through the identification in the title of some key words (*planeamento, território, urbanismo, ordenamento, environment, GIS, Geografia, paisagismo, transport, ecossistema*) and trying to figure out what was the content of the project. Soon we understood that it was necessary to be more flexible, because the range of words in the projects related to planning was wider than that. Therefore, we used our common sense to understand if the project had something to do with planning.

Research Planning Projects 1987/88

	Key Area			
1. The Spaces of the Portuguese NW - basic studies for the Land Use	Geography	FL / UP	1987	2240
2. Expert System for Modelling the Environmental Systems	Microelectronic, Robotic and Computers	FCT-UNL	1987	650
3. The Town of Lisbon in the Context of Socio-Urbanistic Change. Perspectives of Urban Development of the Capital of the Country	Sociology	ISCTE CIES	1987	3198
4. Illegal Urbanization in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon	Sociology	ISCTE CIES	1987	1610

Source: Mobilizing Program of Science and Technology 1987/88, JNICT May 88

TOTAL Amount of Funded Projects in Planning: 4 (0.7%)
 TOTAL of Funded Projects: 551
 TOTAL Amount of Funding for Planning Projects: 7 698 cts
 TOTAL Amount of Funding: ???

Research Planning Projects 1993-1996

	Key Area	Entity	Year	Duration	Amount
1. Evaluation of Environmental Impacts Using GIS and Virtual Reality	Life Sciences	FCT-UNL	1995	3	5200 / PEAM
2. Multidimensional Simulation for Environmental Analysis	Life Sciences	FCT-UNL	1996	3	43000 / PRAXIS XXI
3. Operation of Forest Ecosystems: Conservation of Biodiversity and Resource Management	Life Sciences	FCT-UNL	1996	3	? / PRAXIS XXI
4. Classification of Rivers and Buffer Strips and Evaluation of Its Biotic Integrity	Life Sciences	ISA-UTL	1996	3	6200 / PBIC
5. Interaction Forest-Environment in Ecosystems subjected to Natural and/or Human Nuisances, in Regions of Transition from Atlantic to Mediterranean Conditions	Life Sciences	Uaveiro	1996	3	34000 / PRAXIS XXI
6. Study Methodologies for the Waste Management Facilities in Quarries	Sciences of the Earth and the Space	CEVALOR	1996	3	4500 / PBIC
7. Development of Methodology of Integrated Management for Natural Areas supported by GIS centered in the user	Sciences of the Earth and the Space	UNINOVA	1993	3	5385 / PEAM
8. The Future of the Rural Spaces: the Thermal Facilities as Local and Regional Development Poles	Sciences of the Earth and the Space	ISTLisbon	1994	2	5600 / PDGT

9. Contribution for Modelling of Planning of Forestry Resources	Agriculture Sciences	ISA/UTL	1996	3	7000 / PBIC
10. Forestry Techniques and the Biological Diversity of the Landscape with Forestry Plantation	Agriculture Sciences	ISA/UTL	1994	2	4140 / PDGT
11. Criteria for the Conception and Control of the Quality in Cartography of Planning	Civil Engineering	IST/UTL	1994	2	5301 / PDGT
12. Virtual Tejo - a System of Virtual Reality for the Management of the Tagus Estuary	Electrotechnic and Computer Engineering	UNINOVA	1993	3	5600 / PEAM
13. Environmental Impact Assessment Using Multimedia GIS	Electrotechnic and Computer Engineering	ISEGI/UNL	1993	3	6000 / PEAM
14. Urban Network and Accessibilities: Recent Changes in the Territory	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	CNIG	1995	3	7220 / PCSH
15. Main Human Actions in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon and effects on its patrimony	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	CNIG	1996	3	7300 / PRAXIS XXI
16. Territories and Urban Dynamics: Cities Atlas in the North of Portugal	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	FL/UP	1995	3	8113 / PCSH
17. Industrial Development of the Territory	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	FUL	1993	3	7750 / PCSH
18. Tourism, Leisure and Local Development	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	FUL	1993	3	7600 / PCSH
19. Green Spaces of Lisbon: Environment, Image and Use	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	FUL	1993	3	7000 / PCSH
20. Rural Development: Challenge or Utopia	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	FUL	1996	3	8250 / PCSH

21. Rethinking in Europe Perspectives of a Peripheral Country	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	FUL	1996	3	30000 / PRAXIS XXI
22. Politics and Conditions of Sustainable Development in "intermediate" and "backwards" Rural Areas	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	ICS / UL	1996	3	10000 / PRAXIS XXI
23. Research on the causes which led to the Occurrence of Propagation of Forestry Fire in Four Municipalities of the Center of the Country	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	IEG/ UC	1995	3	5200 / PEAM
24. Spatial Dynmics in the Algarve Regions, Alentejo and Interior Beira: Scenarios of the Occupation of the Territory in 2015	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	UE	1996	3	10000 / PRAXIS XXI
25. The Agricultural Model and the Integration of the Rural Spaces facing the Reestructuring of the Portuguese Society	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	CES	1995	2	7500 / PCSH
26. Green Corridors for the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	CNIG	1994	2	5800 / PDGT
27. Urban Production and Metropolitan Strategies, Urban Environment, Quality of Life and Territorial Patrimony in the Lisbon Metropole	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	UNICS	1996	2	7000 / PRAXIS XXI
28. Carthography of Starting up of Risk of Forestry Fires - the Human Factor in the Global Indices of Risk	Sociology, Anthropology, Demography and Geography	CNIG	1995	1	6000 / PLUS

Source: Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT), 1997, Current Projects Funded by the MCT, Working Document

TOTAL Amount of Funded Projects in Planning: 28 (2% of the total number of projects)

TOTAL of Funded Projects: 1 187

TOTAL Amount of Funding for Planning Projects: 266 659 cts (1.4% of the total amount of funds)

TOTAL Amount of Funding: 19 183 081 cts

4) Identification of projects funded by the DGOTDU¹⁷/JNICT

PROJECTS FUNDED BY A SPECIFIC PLANNING PROGRAM

Institution	Researcher	Project
FUNDED BY DGOTDU 1994 (186 400cts):		
<i>Fundação da Universidade de Lisboa</i> (5100cts)	Jorge Gaspar	Medium-size cities, image, daily life and new urbanities
<i>Fundação da Universidade de Lisboa</i> (6500cts)	Teresa B. Salgueiro	Internationalisation, economic re-structuring, and production of new marginalities in the region of Lisbon
<i>Universidade de Aveiro</i> (6500cts)	Luís Gonçalves	Integrated system for urban planning and management
<i>LNEC</i> (6500cts)	Vitor Campos	Methodologies for the development and control of implementation of urban land-use plans
<i>CET/ISCTE</i> (6370cts)	V. Matias Ferreira	Lisbon metropolis town in a context of international competitiveness
<i>Universidade de Évora</i> (6500cts)	M. Filomena Mendes	Urban development/growth of medium-size cities and its temporal articulation with the rural context - the case of Évora
<i>ISEG</i> (5600cts)	Manuel B. Alves	Competitivity of urban areas in Portugal
<i>Fundação da Universidade de Lisboa</i> (6500cts)	Ana Ramos Pereira	Evaluation methodologies for REN (National Ecological Reserve) in PDM (Municipal Master Plans)
<i>Faculdade de Engenharia da Universidade do Porto</i> (4800cts)	Isabel Lacerda Vasquez	Urban qualification in the Metropolitan Area of Oporto
<i>FCT-UNL</i> (6500cts)	Maria do Rosário Partidário	Integrating natural and physical resources management in the land use planning
<i>Faculdade de Engenharia do Porto</i> (5300cts)	Paulo Pinho	Evaluation of the territorial impact caused by the introduction of natural gas infrastructures in Portugal
<i>CESUR/IST</i> (6500cts)	Fernando N. da Silva	Methodologies and indicators for the evaluation of PDM
<i>Universidade de Aveiro</i> (4500cts)	Artur da Rosa Pires	Financing of Municipalities - strategic factor for mobility
<i>EIA, SA</i> (6400cts)	Nelson Lourenço	Planning and the influence of public participation in the process of decision-making
<i>Universidade do Minho</i> (6100cts)	J. Cadima Ribeiro	Urbanizing factors of firms: an approach based on networks
<i>UNESUL</i> (5300cts)	J. P. Almeida Fernandes	Analysis of the evolution of an area of the Setúbal peninsula as a consequence of a process of land use change
<i>CIDEC</i> (6500cts)	A. Oliveira das Neves	Mobility and employment in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon. Support and strategic management of new detailed urban land use plans

IEG da Universidade de Coimbra (6400cts)	Lucília Caetano	Dynamics of local productive and reproductive spaces. The mobility of investments and the development of medium-size cities
CESUR/IST (6500cts)	M. Costa Lobo	Evaluation of PDM - impacts on urban sprawl costs
UNESUL (6500cts)	J. P. Almeida Fernandes	Information management in rural planning applied to Évora county (<i>distrito</i>)
FCT-UNL (6500cts)	João Farinha	Methodologies for environmental sustainability in urban planning
ISEGI (5510cts)	Marco Painho	Location and investment dynamics in growth management - development of a methodology for support decision-making using GIS
ISA (6000cts)	A. Gabriel da Silva	Multi-strategic approaches to classify remotely sensed imagery - an application to forest areas
Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto (6500cts)	Manuel F. de Sá	Intermediated scale operational plans - technical and architectural characterization
ISEG (5320cts)	Manuel B. Alves	Factors of business mobility - a demographic approach
CESUR (6500cts)	José Alvaro Ferreira	Methodology and Indicators for the Evaluation of PDM
CESUR (5100cts)	José Manuel Viegas	Urban Form and Land Use: Restrictions to the Viability of Colective Transportation
FUL (4600cts)	Diogo de Abreu	Population Dynamics and Territory
FCT/UNL (6500cts)	João Muralha Farinha	A Chart for the Development of Median Size Towns - Perception of the Protagonists
UA (6500cts)	Adriano Gomes Pimpão	Politics of Land Use and Model of Spatial Organization of <i>Algarve</i>
FUNDED BY JNICT 1994 (47 241cts):		
ISCTE (5150cts)	Rogério Roque Amaro	From the Smuggling to the Transboundary Cooperation - the Development of the NE <i>Alentejano</i>
IST (5301cts)	João Bento	Criteria for the Conception and Control of the Quality in Planning Cartography
EIA,SA (6000cts)	Nelson Manuel Oliveira Lourenço	The Human Resources Qualification and the Development of Peripheral Areas
CNIG (5850cts)	Rui Gonçalves Henriques	Green Corridors for the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon
Dinâmia - Ct de Estudo de Mudança Socio-Económica (5850cts)	Francisco Cordovil	Strategic Advantages of the <i>Baixo Alentejo Interior (Almodôvar and Ourique)</i>
ISA (4140cts)	António Doroteia Fabião	Siviculture Techniques and the Biological Diversity of the Landscape with Forest
ISEG (5600cts)	Manuel Brandão Vasconcelos Alves	Firm Initiatives and Regional Development in Portugal
IST (5600cts)	Luis António Aires Barros	The Future of the Rural Spaces: Thermal Facilities as Local and Regional Development Poles
ISEG (3800cts)	José Maria Carvalho Ferreira	Internal and International Migrations of the Specialists in Portugal

Source: Poeira et al 1997; JNICT 1994

In 1987/88 a total of 551 projects were funded by JNICT, four of which in planning (0.7%). In the period 1993-96, 28 (2%) out of the 1 187 projects funded were in planning, representing a slight

increase in share from the previous 0.7%. Taking into account that this represented a 4 year period, the annual average of planning projects was 7, three more than in the previous period. Moreover, in funding terms these 28 planning projects accounted for 1.4% of the total. Planning research shows a slight upward trend, though still at a slow pace.

Part of the planning projects (30) were sponsored by a parallel specific planning program involving a total of 186 400 contos, under the DGOTDU sponsorship, roughly duplicating the number of projects to 58 (4.8% of the total).

5) Identification of projects in Planning funded by Environmental programs

Environment is another area where planning research can be found. Therefore, the projects funded in this area were also analysed and the results of what was found is presented here.

In the national context several environment programs were launched in recent years:

- 1° Specific Program for the Environment 1991 (JNICT/DGQA)

funded jointly by DGQA (96 091 thousand contos) and by JNICT (223 136 thousand contos);

this accounted for 16 three year long projects under DGQA and 40 projects under JNICT;

one of the priority areas considered was Urban Environment and Natural Patrimony, which accounted for 8 projects

- 2° Specific Program for the Environment 1993

jointly funded by DGA (50 000 contos) and JNICT (40 000 contos)

this accounted for

TYPE 1 - 7 projects under DGQA and 44 projects under JNICT;

TYPE 2 - 8 projects under DGQA and 25 projects under JNICT;

Planning Projects Funded by Environmental Programs

Methodology for the Evaluation of Impacts of Projects of Hydrological Resources	JNICT/DGQA 91	LNEC
The Urban Setting of Mértola - Historical and Funcional Vectors	JNICT/DGQA 91	Campo Arqueológico de Mértola
Expert System for Interpretation of Satelite Image Aiming the Assessment of the Desertification in Portugal	JNICT/DGQA 91	FCT/UNL
Integrated Environmental Management System (TIPO I)	JNICT/DGQA 93/96	FCT/UNL (28500cts)
Inter Municipal Maps of the Environment for Integrated Management of the Territory (TIPO I)	JNICT/DGQA 93/96	LNEC (30000cts)
Expert System for the Application and Analysis of Environmental Indices (TIPO I)	JNICT/DGQA 93/96	UNINOVA (15000cts)
Modelling of GIS for Integrated Environmental Indicators (TIPO I)	JNICT/DGQA 93/96	IST (22240cts)
Use of GIS in Determining Indicators of Urban Environmental Quality (TIPO II)	JNICT/DGQA 93/96	ISEGI (5500cts)
COAST - a Sensorial Exploration System for Coastal Ecosystems	JNICT/DGQA 93/96	UNINOVA (6000cts)
Environmental Impact Assessment Using Multimedia GIS	JNICT/DGQA 93	ISEGI
Development of a Methodology of Integrated Management for Natural Areas supported by GIS centered in the User	JNICT/DGQA 93	UNINOVA
Virtual Tagus - a System of Virtual Reality for the Management of the Tagus Estuary	JNICT/DGQA 93	UNINOVA

6) Identification of projects in the EU

This section results were obtained from a search in <http://www.cordis.lu>, using as key words urban planning and environmental planning. We also tried the NSF but did not get any relevant

information in this area.

Search date July 10, 1998, <http://www.cordis.lu>

Search Words: *Portugal: All available regions;*

Key Words: *Projects; Urban Planning, Environmental Planning.*

Institution	Project	Year(s)	Funding (ECU)
<i>FCTUC, Dept. Eng. Civil da FCT, Universidade de Coimbra collaborating in the project of the Institute for Transport Studies, University of Leeds, United Kingdom</i>	Vulnerable Road User Traffic Observation and Optimization	1992-1994	
<i>Centro de Estudos de Telecomunicações, Aveiro</i>	Better infrastructures for rural development	1992-1994	
<i>Transportes, Inovação e Sistemas, a.c.e., Lisboa</i>	Structure and Organization Improvement for Transport Operations of Passengers in Europe	1995-1997	630000.00 (1.15 million ECU project cost)
<i>Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto collaborating with Centro de Cultura Contemporânea de Barcelona</i>	European Cities Multimedia Atlas	1997	96903.00
<i>Formação Técnica, Psicologia Aplicada e Consultoria em Transportes e Portos, SA, Lisboa collaborating with SYSTRA, France</i>	Liberalised and Interoperable Railways	1997-1998	951000.00 (1.41 million ECU project cost)
<i>TRANS-POR - Fundo para o Desenvolvimento do Ensino Avançado e da Investigação em Sistemas de Transportes, IST collaborating with Technical Research Centre of Finland</i>	Strategic Assessment Methodology for the Interaction of CTP Instrument	1997-2000	740000.00 (883500.00 ECU project cost)
<i>Departamento de Ambiente e Ordenamento, Universidade de Aveiro collaborating with Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France</i>	Urban Redevelopment and Social Polarisation in the City	1997-1999	
<i>Centro de Estudos das Migrações e das Relações Interculturais, Universidade Aberta collaborating with Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Netherlands</i>	Migrants and Minorities in European Cities: The interaction of Economic, Spatial, and Social Factors in Generating Pathways to Social Exclusion (Thematic Network)	1996-1999	
<i>Centro Europeu de Qualidade do Ambiente, Lisboa collaborating with University of Salford, UK</i>	Building Environmental Quality Evaluation for Sustainability Throught Time Network	1998-2001	

<i>Secção Autónoma de Arquitectura Paisagista, ISA - UTL collaboration with Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya</i>	Design and Evaluation of Residential Patterns in the Mediterranean Region appropriate to Sustainable Development of Environmentally Deteriorated Areas	1998-2000	
<i>Instituto de Engenharia de Sistemas e Computadores, Coimbra</i>	Rational Use of Energy Sources in Cities through Demand-Side Management	1998-1999	284575.00 (632391.00 ECU project cost)
<i>CEDRU - Centro de Estudos de Desenvolvimento Regional e Urbano collaboration with Epsilon International, SA, Greece</i>	Typological Mapping of Mediterranean Rural Areas	1992-1994	
<i>Associação de Telecentros Rurais de Portugal, Lisboa</i>	Network of Model Farms to be Compatible with the Needs of Environmental Protection and Landscape Preservation	1994-1995	
<i>JUNITEC, Lisboa</i>	Integrated Modelling of an Environmental, Rural, and Touristic System	1994-1996	
<i>Câmara Municipal de Évora</i>	Man, Heritage, Environment, and Development	1994-1995	
<i>Quercus - Associação Nacional de Conservação da Natureza, Coimbra</i>	Project from Littoral Coast Towards Inland	1994-1997	
<i>Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Aerodinâmica Industrial collaboration with Algosystems, SA, Greece</i>	Management techniques for optimisation of Suppression and Minimisation of Wildfire Effects	1994-1996	
<i>Núcleo de Estudos Rurais - A.J.A.P., Lisboa</i>	Monitoring and Managing Changes in Rural Marginal Areas - A Comparative Research	1994-1997	770000.00 (1.07 million ECU project cost)
<i>Instituto de Ciência Aplicada e Tecnologia, Universidade de Lisboa collaboration with University of Leeds, UK</i>	Mediterranean Desertification and Land Use. Project 3: Regional Indicators	1996-1998	
<i>Departamento de Ambiente e Ordenamento, Universidade de Aveiro</i>	Integrated Management Programme for Ria de Aveiro	1997-1998	208996.00 (440692.00 ECU project cost)

Thematic Areas

The Program sponsored by the DGOTDU classified the projects in several areas and identified the share of projects included in each main goal¹⁸:

- Development of Information Systems and Support to the Decision -- 17%
- Development of Integrated Management Models -- 17%
- Location of Economic Activities -- 14%
- Study and Articulation of Urban Areas -- 14%
- Social, economic and territorial integration -- 12%
- Impacts in Land Use Changes -- 10%

- New Infrastructures Impacts -- 10%
- Evaluation and Monitoring of policies of land use planning -- 7%

This table shows the projects distribution considering the main areas, however it is important to keep in mind that they can fit several issues, use several methodologies and report to one or more areas of study.

Concerning the overall conclusions, about themes and used instruments, this paper considers that most projects focus on municipal management and regional economy, generating new information and analysing the environment and resource management. The most used instruments are statistical analysis and the decision models, supported by the amount of information involved and the exploring inquiries conducted during the projects. Curiously, despite the expected generalized diffusion of GIS, these projects show little use of this device (Poeira et al, 1998).

Topics and Future Research Suggestions

Instruments Used and Topics

INSTRUMENTS	TOPICS
Statistical Analysis and Decision Support Systems Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Production of New Primary Information Artificial Intelligence Econometric Models Study of Similar Cases Expert and Probabilistic Models Image Interpretation	Impacts of New Territorial Articulations Regional Economy Environmental and Resource Management Urban Network Proposal of Norms Revision Municipal Management Generation of New Information (construction of indicators) Urban Environment Transportation Demography and Socio-Economic Systems

Location of the Study Area and Topics

STUDY AREA LOCATION	TOPICS
Metropolitan Area of Lisbon Metropolitan Area of Porto Other Urban Areas Non Urban Areas Municipal Area Algarve Expert and Probabilistic Models Center Region	Impacts of New Territorial Articulations Regional Economy Environmental and Resource Management Urban Network Proposal of Norms Revision Municipal Management Generation of New Information (construction of indicators) Urban Environment Transportation Demography and Socio-Economic Systems

Most study areas are located in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon (Poeira et al, 1998).

The paper presents several hints for future suggesting the cooperation among institutions to increase the possibility of comparing data at the national level (Poeira et al, 1998).

The topics identified for future research are (Poeira et al, 1998):

- land use planning, the competitiveness challenges and the employment growth;
- land use planning, the competitiveness and sustainable development;
- competitiveness of the metropolitan areas within the globalization and the national territory structure;
- programs of regional development and land use planning;
- the land use planning and the changes of the rural space;
- Portugal within the international tourism and the land use planning,
- urban areas, problems and opportunities: environmental qualification, social cohesion and

urban crisis;

- urban qualification and local development.

2. A new role for planning research agenda: issues and themes

There is no unified strategy for planning research in the country and most of the planning research projects have been funded within the general funding context. However, in 1994 a National Specific Program in Planning was launched and supported by a joint effort of JNICT and DGOTDU. This created funding for projects in planning research totalling 39. It was important to generate synergies which culminated with a public phased presentation of all of the projects.

One of the obvious trends in planning research overtime has been the increasing number of projects that come from Universities other than the ones located in Lisbon. From the four projects financed by the General Research Program of JNICT (1987/88) from Lisbon centers, three out of the twenty eight funded in 1993-96 were from outside the capital, and ten out of 39 in the Specific Planning Program also. This shows that Universities out of the Lisbon area are gaining more expression.

The titles of the projects also suggest that planning research is becoming more diversified in topics. The impulse given by new technologies, like GIS, have also brought new synergies to planning research.

The fact that in the last twenty years the number of students in higher education in Europe duplicated, while in Portugal it triplicated has not been unfamiliar to the growth in planning research activity.

PART II

A survey of planning research in Portugal

Introduction

The budget for Science and Technology is a tool for planning and for managing the the national scientific policy.

Observatório para a Ciência e Tecnologia 1999

The Gross Domestic Expenditure in R&D in Portugal, represented in 1997, 0.68% of the GDP. The share of the R&D budget in the whole national budget jumped from 1,08% in 1988 to 2,08% in 1999. In absolute value and current prices, the public allocation for research activity jumped from 20,4 million *contos*¹⁹ to 127.7 million *contos* in the same period. The public effort in R&D activities in 1999 is expected to attain 0,63% of the GDP.

The budget of the Science and Technology Foundation, the agency of the Ministry of Science and Technology, doubled from 1995 to 1999.

Methodology

This report is supported by information collected from the R&D activities publicly funded. To identify the activities being developed in the area of Planning, a survey was accomplished following the Scientific Areas (Annex 1) of classification used by the Observatory of Sciences and Technologies and the actions in planning selected out of this.

The areas selected were:

- Sociology and Demography
- Geography
- Architecture and Urbanism
- Modelling and Management of the Environmental Systems

In these areas the Research Projects underway in 1999, doctorate and master fellowships being funded by the national system were identified. The results are summarized in the following tables.

Table 1 - Projects underway in 1999

Project Title: Dynamic contexts of urban poverty in the metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Oporto - the socio-urbanistic role in fighting the social exclusion

Starting date: Dec 1998

Duration: 24 months

Funding: 24700 contos

Institution: Center of Studies for Social Intervention

Location: Lisbon

Project Title: Project for the analysis and classification of the occupations

Starting date: March 1998

Duration: 24 months

Funding: 36 930 contos

Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)

Location: Lisbon

Project Title: Science, Policy and Development. The case of Foz Coa

Starting date: Sept 1997

Duration: 24 months

Funding: 11 536 contos

Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)

Location: Lisbon

Project Title: Integration , identity practices and social exclusion in the Algés Valley

Starting date: Sept 1997

Duration: 24 months

Funding: 15 400 contos

Institution: Faculty of Social and Human Sciences of the New University of Lisbon (FCSH)

Location: Lisbon

Project Title: Quality of Life in the Peripheries: habitat, family life and fertility in the metropolitan area of Lisbon

Starting date: Dec 1996

Duration: 36 months

Funding: 7 000 contos

Institution: Center of Territorial Studies. Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)

Location: Lisbon

Project Title: Competitvity and Social Exclusion : the metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Oporto

Starting date: Dec 1996

Duration: 36 months

Funding: 40 500 contos

Institution: UNICS/ISCTE - DINÂMIA Center for Studies on the Socio Economic Change

Location: Lisbon

Project Title: Competitvity and Social Exclusion : the metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Oporto

Starting date: Dec 1996

Duration: 36 months

Funding: 40 500 contos

Institution: UNICS/ISCTE - DINÂMIA Center for Studies on the Socio Economic Change

Location: Lisbon

Project Title: The classification of census variables: an evaluation of performance between the cluster analysis and the neuronal classifiers

Starting date: May 1999

Duration: 24 months

Funding: 6 620 contos
Institution: Superior Institute of Statistic and Information Management (ISEGI)
Location: Lisbon

Project Title: Service and Development: what (are the) opportunities for a Rural Area?
Starting date: Oct 1997
Duration: 24 months
Funding: 11 910 contos
Institution: Foundation of the University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon

Project Title: The main human actions of the metropolitan area of Lisbon and its effects on the patrimony
Starting date:
Duration: 36 months
Funding: 9 000 contos
Institution: National Center of Geographic Information Systems (CNIG)
Location: Lisbon

Project Title: Decline and Revalorization of the Center of Lisbon
Starting date: Oct 1996
Duration: 24 months
Funding: 9 000 contos
Institution: Foundation of the University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon

Project Title: The system of provision of home ownership: the land use, planning and operationality
Starting date: Oct 1999
Duration: 24 months
Funding: 9 000 contos
Institution: Institute of Regional and Urban Studies , University of Coimbra
Location: Coimbra

Project Title: Impacts of Urban Public Transportation in the development of the metropolitan area of Oporto

Starting date: Jul 1997
Duration: 24 months
Funding: 4 000 contos
Institution: Faculty of Engineering, University of Oporto
Location: Lisbon

Project Title: The urban morphologies of the Portuguese cities
Starting date: Dec 1997
Duration: months
Funding: 55 150 contos
Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)
Location: Lisbon

Project Title: Spatial organization and constructive vocabulary of housing in Lisbon
Starting date: Oct 1997
Duration: 24 months
Funding: 6 000 contos
Institution: Superior Technical (IST)
Location: Lisbon

Project Title: Physical change and the planning system of the Portuguese average (size) towns

Starting date: Oct 1997
Duration: 24 months
Funding: 6 000 contos
Institution: University of Aveiro
Location: Aveiro

Project Title: Economic activities and revitalization of the urban historical centers
Starting date: Jul 1997
Duration: 24 months
Funding: 12 000 contos
Institution: Institute of Urban and Regional Studies, University of Coimbra
Location: Coimbra

Project Title: Urban regeneration in the metropolitan area of Oporto
Starting date: Jul 1997
Duration: 24 months
Funding: 15 000 contos
Institution: Faculty of Engineering, University of Oporto
Location: Oporto

Project Title: Urban production and metropolitan strategies. Urban environment, quality of life and territorial patrimony of Lisbon metropolis

Starting date: Dec 1996
Duration: 36 months
Funding: 7 000 contos
Institution: Center of Territorial Studies. Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)
Location: Lisbon

Project Title: Construted patrimony and traditional technologies of construction. Studies, preservation and valorization of constructions and sets of patrimony in the region of Mertola
Starting date:
Duration: 36 months
Funding: 20 000 contos
Institution: Archeologic Field of Mertola
Location: Mertola

Table 2 - Doctorates 1999

Title: Space, social identities and patrimony. the historical center of Oporto
Starting date:
Duration: 48 months
Institution: University College London - Dep of Anthropology
Location: UK

Title: Space in transformation: the population and the environment in the Pantanal
Starting date: Oct 98
Duration: 36 months
Institution: Dept. of Geography and Regional Planning (FCSH) New University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: How to construct a landscape?
Starting date:
Duration: 12 months
Institution: Univ. College of St. Mark & St. John
Location: UK

Title: Landuse planning of the coastal area of Alentejo: the turistic demand as a conditioning factor

Starting date: Oct 98

Duration: 9 months

Institution: Univ. of Ulster, School of Enbvironmental Studies

Location: Ireland, UK

Title: The social sustainability of extractive reserves in tropical forest conservation

Starting date: Oct 98

Duration: 36 months

Institution: Univ. of East Anglia - School of Development Studies

Location: UK

Title: The symbolic reconstruction of the community, man and nature, competition, imaginary territories

Starting date: Jun 98

Duration: 12 months

Institution: Univ. of London, Goldsmiths College

Location: UK

Title: The location analysis in the context of the Geographical Information Systems

Starting date: Fev 98

Duration: 48 months

Institution: Superior Institute of Statistic and Information Management (ISEGI)

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: The culture and territorial competitiveness: the case of the metropolitan area of Lisbon

Starting date: Jan 98

Duration: 48 months

Institution: Superior Institute of Economy and Management, Technical University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Social policy and planning in countries of the third world

Starting date: Oct 97

Duration: 24 months

Institution: London School of Economics and Political Science

Location: London, UK

Title: Urban environment of treshold: the islands and shuntyhouses of Oporto, spaces and identities

Starting date: Mar 97

Duration: 30 months

Institution: State University of New York, Univ at Buffalo

Location: USA

Title: Implementation of municipal systems of information

Starting date: Fev 97

Duration: 36 months

Institution: Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, FCT, New University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Theory of the Administration of the NGOs in Sustainable Development: promotion of local participation

Starting date: Dec 96

Duration: 48 months

Institution: London School of Economics and Political Science

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: in Portugal and in Ireland: imagined, produced and consumed spaces

Starting date: Oct 96

Duration: 48 months

Institution: University College Cork

Location: Ireland

Title: The oriental space of the metropolis of Lisbon: urban policies and social challenges

Starting date: Dec 95

Duration: 48 months

Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)/Univ. Paris VIII, France

Location: France

Title: Territorial planning and regional and local development in Portugal

Starting date: Dec 95

Duration: 48 months

Institution: National Center of Geographic Information Systems (CNIG)

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: The socio-anthropologic of rural development in the Azores

Starting date: Dec 95

Duration: 48 months

Institution: Department of Antropology, Univ. York, Canada

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Strategies of Land Patterns and the origins of the habitat of the South of Portugal

Starting date: Jan 95

Duration: 24 months

Institution: Faculty of Architecture, Technical University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: The role of the urban design in the approach to emerging cases of discontinuity in the city

Starting date: Oct 99

Duration: 48 months

Institution: Department of Environment and Planning, University of Aveiro

Location: Aveiro, Portugal

Title: Requalification in urban areas consolidated

Starting date: Jan 99

Duration: months

Institution: Civic Design, University of Liverpool

Location: UK

Title: Urban rehabilitation according to bioclimate principles

Starting date: Oct 98

Duration: 36 months

Institution: Architectural Association Graduate School

Location: UK

Title: The urban development of *Campo Alegre*: overlay and conflict strategies in the construction of town

Starting date: Oct 98

Duration: 48 months

Institution: Faculty of Architecture, University of Oporto

Location: Oporto, Portugal

Title: *Viana do Castelo* as an example of a Portuguese town
Starting date: Oct 98
Duration: 48 months
Institution: Faculty of Architecture, University of Oporto
Location: Oporto, Portugal

Title: GIS support to the decision making in local planning
Starting date: Jul 98
Duration: 18 months
Institution: Department of Planning and Landscape, Univ. of Manchester
Location: UK

Title: Proposals for the treatment of the pathologies of the architectural image and urban structures in old blocks
Starting date: Jul 98
Duration: 46 months
Institution: Faculty of Architecture, Univ. Moderna
Location: Spain

Title: Conservation Studies - historic gardens and landscapes
Starting date: Jan 98
Duration: 48 months
Institution: Univ. of York
Location: UK

Title: Spatial organization and constructive vocabulary of the housing in Lisbon
Starting date: Oct 97
Duration: 24 months
Institution: Department of Civil Engineering, IST, Technical University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Sustainable urbanism- urban design
Starting date: Feb 97
Duration: 36 months
Institution: School of Architecture, Univ. of Nottingham
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Study and research of the planning of the architectonic and urban rehabilitation in the country and abroad focussing in the historical centers
Starting date: Jan 96
Duration: 48 months
Institution: Superior Technical School of Architecture, Univ. da Coruna, Spain
Location: Spain

Title: The planning of the rehabilitation of the historical centers, historical zone of Oporto
Starting date: Oct 95
Duration: 12 months
Institution: Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Technical University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Revitalization and rehabilitation of the *Avenidas Novas*
Starting date: Apr 95
Duration: 48 months
Institution: Department of Buildings, National Laboratory of Civil Engineer (LNEC)
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: The expression of the local values in the urban landscape
Starting date: Apr 95

Duration: 16 months
Institution: Technische Univ. Berlin
Location: Germany

Title:Portuguese city of medieval origin, using qualified interventions of rehabilitation
Starting date: Apr 95
Duration: 48 months
Institution: Department of Urbanism and Municipal Planning, National Laboratory of Civil Engineer (LNEC)
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title:Expansion potentialities of the trans-european network of high speed
Starting date: Fev 95
Duration: 48 months
Institution: Institute for Transportation , Univ. of Leeds
Location: UK

Title:The contribution of the social sciences for the implementation of the policies of land use
Starting date: Jan 95
Duration: 48 months
Institution: National Center of Geographic Information Systems (CNIG)
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title:The urbanization of the countryside: violences, resistences and consensos, *Manica (Mozambique) and Alte (Portugal)*
Starting date: Jan 95
Duration: 48 months
Institution: Center for African Studies, Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Table 3 - Masters 1999

Title:Metropolis, architecture and urban culture
Starting date: Jul 99
Duration: 6 months
Institution: Center for contemporanea culture of Barcelona, Univ. Polit. da Cataluna
Location: Spain

Title:Town Planning
Starting date: Oct 98
Duration: 12 months
Institution: The Barlett School of Graduate Studies
Location: UK

Title:The mediterranea guide of the architecture and urban design
Starting date: Oct 98
Duration: 12 months
Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title:Town Planning
Starting date: Sept 98
Duration: 21 months
Institution: The Barlett School of Graduate Studies
Location: UK

Title: Plans for preserving and rehabilitate the historical centers in Portugal
Starting date: Jun 98
Duration: 8.5 months
Institution: Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture, Technical University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Planning and project of urban environment
Starting date: Jun 98
Duration: 12 months
Institution: Faculty of Architecture, University of Oporto
Location: Oporto, Portugal

Title: The influence of the culture of the metropolis in the urban and architectonic production recently in *Macau*
Starting date: May 98
Duration: 16 months
Institution: Center for contemporanea culture of Barcelona, Univ. Polit. da Cataluna
Location: Spain

Title: Basis for the characterization of the urban form of the metropolitan area of Oporto, a perspective of the future
Starting date: Jan 98
Duration: 12 months
Institution: Faculty of Architecture, University of Oporto / Faculty of Engineer, University of Oporto
Location: Oporto, Portugal

Title: Urban marketing
Starting date: Oct 97
Duration: 12 months
Institution: Faculty of Architecture, University of Oporto / Faculty of Engineer, University of Oporto
Location: Oporto, Portugal

Title: History of the construction of the public space in the contemporanea town
Starting date: Oct 97
Duration: 16 months
Institution: Faculty of Architecture, University of Oporto / Faculty of Engineer, University of Oporto
Location: Oporto, Portugal

Title: Evolution of the urban structure of the metropolitan area of Oporto
Starting date: Oct 97
Duration: 17 months
Institution: Faculty of Architecture, University of Oporto / Faculty of Engineer, University of Oporto
Location: Oporto, Portugal

Title: *Cumaná* and *Oiinda*, XVI and XVIII century. Analitic study of elements of urban space composition
Starting date: Apr 97
Duration: 24 months
Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: The Jewish quarters of Castelo de Vide: contribution for its study in the vision of the conservation of the urban patrimony

Starting date: Apr 97
Duration: 20 months
Institution: Department of Biophysical and Landscape Planning, University of Évora
Location: Évora, Portugal

Title: Urban rehabilitation in Lisbon, an approach to the historical nucleus of town
Starting date: Apr 97
Duration: 12 months
Institution: Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture, Technical University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: The issue of the project and the quality of the public spaces
Starting date: March 97
Duration: 16 months
Institution: Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, University of Oporto
Location: Oporto, Portugal

Title: Morphologic study of the town of S. Tomé in the urban context of the Atlantic Portuguese towns, urban design
Starting date: Feb 97
Duration: 24 months
Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Historic gardens and landscapes
Starting date: Oct 96
Duration: 12 months
Institution: Univ. of York
Location: UK

Title: *Monsaraz*: analysis of the conservation process and the urban transformation of the XX century
Starting date: Jan 96
Duration: 12 months
Institution: Department of Biophysical and Landscape Planning, University of Évora
Location: Évora, Portugal

Title: Architectural rehabilitation and urban nucleus
Starting date: Jan 96
Duration: 24 months
Institution: Faculty of Architecture, Technical University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: The urban and regional planning of the water ecosystems of water
Starting date: Dec 95
Duration: 13 months
Institution: Faculty of Architecture, Technical University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Urban image and historical fronts of the avenue of *Liberdade*, in Lisbon, intervention for a preservation
Starting date: Dec 95
Duration: 12 months
Institution: Department of Biophysical and Landscape Planning, University of Évora
Location: Évora, Portugal

Title: Transportation
Starting date: Jun 95

Duration: 24 months
Institution: Department of Civil Engineering, IST, Technical University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Rehabilitation of architecture and urban nucleus
Starting date: May 95
Duration: 24 months
Institution: Faculty of Architecture, Technical University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Rehabilitation of architecture and urban nucleus
Starting date: May 95
Duration: 24 months
Institution: Faculty of Architecture, Technical University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Evaluation of the psycho-social impact of the construction of big endeavours
Starting date: Mar 95
Duration: 10 months
Institution: National Center of Geographic Information Systems (CNIG)
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Strategies of biophysical and eco-tourism for the Portuguese littoral sector- *S. Pedro de Muel*
Starting date: Mar 95
Duration: 24 months
Institution: Department of Geography and Regional Planning, FCSH, New University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Planeamento e projecto de ambiente urbano
Starting date: Fev 95
Duration: 24 months
Institution: Department of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineer, University of Oporto
Location: Oporto, Portugal

Title: Planeamento e projecto de ambiente urbano
Starting date: Jan 95
Duration: 24 months
Institution: Faculty of Architecture, University of Oporto
Location: Oporto, Portugal

Title: Impact of the new accessibilities in the land use pattern
Starting date: Jan 95
Duration: 3 months
Institution: National Laboratory of Civil Engineer (LNEC) / Univ. of Leeds
Location: UK

Title: Generation of traffic due to a big construction: application to the Expo 98
Starting date: Dec 94
Duration: 12 months
Institution: Department of Civil Engineering, IST, Technical University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Planning and project of urban design
Starting date: Dec 94
Duration: 24 months
Institution: Faculty of Architecture, University of Oporto
Location: Oporto, Portugal

Title: Conception and concretization of the protection network and environmental valorization, application to an area of the W litoral

Starting date: Oct 94

Duration: 12 months

Institution: Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, FCT; New University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Local initiatives for job creation and the fight against social exclusion: a contribution for new forms of municipal action, the case of the Cascais municipality

Starting date: Oct 94

Duration: 24 months

Institution: UNICS - Unid. of Research of Social Sciences

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Classification of urban areas recurring to satelite images and non spectral information

Starting date: Oct 98

Duration: 12 months

Institution: National Center of Geographic Information Systems (CNIG)

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Application of Geographical Information Systems to the touristic planning

Starting date: Oct 98

Duration: 12 months

Institution: Department of Civil Engineering, IST, Technical University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Ways of territorial social intervention: the construction of a new legality of social intervention

Starting date: Oct 97

Duration: 12 months

Institution: Center for Territorial Studies, Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Municipal Planning: utopy and urban production

Starting date: Sept 97

Duration: 24 months

Institution: University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Spatial dynamics in *Alentejo*, *Beira Interior* and *Algarve*: land use pattern scenario for 2015

Starting date: Sept 97

Duration: 8 months

Institution: University of Beira Interior

Location: Portugal

Title: Application of the Geographical Information System to the study of environmental impacts to the road networking in the metropolitan area of Lisbon

Starting date: Jul 97

Duration: 7 months

Institution: National Center of Geographic Information Systems (CNIG)

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Urban and regional planning

Starting date: Apr 97

Duration: 12 months

Institution: London School of Economics and Political Science
Location: UK

Title: Integration of the contextual /textual information in the classification of burned areas, using landsat satellite image 5TM

Starting date: Jan 97

Duration: 18 months

Institution: Superior Institute of Agronomy, Technical University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Planning and urban design in a rural space subjected to the prei-urbanization - the case of Mafra

Starting date: Oct 96

Duration: 22 months

Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)

Location: Lisbon , Portugal

Title: Planning and urban design in a rural space subjected to the peri-urbanization - the case of Mafra

Starting date: Oct 96

Duration: 22 months

Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Sociology of the territory

Starting date: Fev 96

Duration: 24 months

Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: The phenomena of the NGOs and the new forms of social regulation

Starting date: Fev 96

Duration: 24 months

Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Geography and regional planning, territory management

Starting date: Jan 96

Duration: 21 months

Institution: Dept. of Geography and Regional planning, FCSH, New University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Physical geography and environment

Starting date: Jan 96

Duration: 24 months

Institution: University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Human geography and local and regional planning

Starting date: Jan 96

Duration: 24 months

Institution: University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Human geography and local and regional planning

Starting date: Jan 96

Duration: 24 months

Institution: University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Human geography and local and regional planning

Starting date: Dec 95

Duration: 24 months

Institution: University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Socio-economic integration in the urban periphery of Lisbon: the study of a case

Starting date: Dec 95

Duration: 24 months

Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Social appropriation of the urban space in the oriental area of Lisbon, a prospective study

Starting date: Dec 95

Duration: 24 months

Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Spatial dynamics of the Alentejo region: aging and human desertification

Starting date: Dec 95

Duration: 24 months

Institution: University of Évora

Location: Évora, Portugal

Title: Regional and transboundary development

Starting date: Dec 95

Duration: 17 months

Institution: University of Beira Interior

Location: Portugal

Title: Human geography, regional and local planning

Starting date: May 95

Duration: 15 months

Institution: University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Human geography, regional and local planning

Starting date: Mar 95

Duration: 24 months

Institution: University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Human geography, regional and local planning

Starting date: Mar 95

Duration: 24 months

Institution: University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Human geography, regional and local planning

Starting date: Feb 95

Duration: 24 months

Institution: University of Lisbon

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Human Ecology

Starting date: Jan 95

Duration: 24 months
Institution: University of Évora
Location: Évora, Portugal

Title: Sociology of the territory
Starting date: Oct 94
Duration: 12 months
Institution: Superior Institute de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE)
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Title: Land use planning
Starting date: Oct 94
Duration: 24 months
Institution: Dept of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, FCT; New University of Lisbon
Location: Lisbon, Portugal

References

Dotações orçamentais para a ciência e a tecnologia, Observatório das Ciências e Tecnologias, 1999.
<http://www.fct.mct.pt/>

Acknowledgements

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References

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Contribuições para o Desenvolvimento da Cidade, Proceedings of the Seminar of Research in Engineering, Architecture and Urban Planning, Coimbra, 1997
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Key Words: *Projects; Urban Planning, Environmental Planning.*
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Investigação e desenvolvimento em Ambiente para o virar do século, DGA/JNICT, Maio 1995
MCT, FCT; Oct 1997, iProjectos em Curso Financiados pelo Ministério da Ciência e da Tecnologia

Annex 1

Lista dos temas prioritários da DGOTDU

- O padrão de povoamento e a mobilidade da população;
- A mobilidade dos investimentos e os factores de localização das actividades;
- A competitividade internacional das áreas metropolitanas;
- Os problemas e as perspectivas de desenvolvimento das cidades médias;
- Metodologias e técnicas de planeamento urbano de pormenor;
- A qualificação dos recursos humanos e a dinâmica territorial do mercado de trabalho;
- As oportunidades de cooperação transfronteiriça;
- O futuro dos espaços rurais;
- Os impactos territoriais das redes de transporte, energia e telecomunicações;
- Metodologias de avaliação de Planos Directores Municipais;
- As instituições e as políticas de ordenamento do território.

Annex 2

Fonte: Poeira, Maria de Lourdes, Lemos, João C. (1998). A Experiência Recente da DGOTDU em Investigação sobre o Ordenamento do Território. Os Contratos-Programa com a Universidade. In: Antunes, A. P., *Contribuições para o Desenvolvimento da Cidade*, Actas do Seminário de Investigação em Engenharia, Arquitectura e Planeamento Urbano, Coimbra, 1997.

Projectos de Investigação Financiados pela DGOTDU

Instituição	Investigador Responsável	Projecto
Fundação da Universidade de Lisboa	Jorge Gaspar	Cidades médias, imagem, quotidiano e novas urbanidades
Fundação da Universidade de Lisboa	Teresa B. Salgueiro	Internacionalização, reestruturação económica e produção de novas marginalidades na região de Lisboa
Universidade de Aveiro	Luís Gonçalves	Sistema integrado para a gestão e planeamento urbano
LNEC	Vitor Campos	Metodologias de elaboração e controlo de execução de planos de pormenor
CET/ISCTE	V. Matias Ferreira	A cidade metrópole de Lisboa num contexto de competitividade internacional
Universidade de Évora	M. Filomena Mendes	O desenvolvimento urbano de cidades medianas e a articulação temporal com o mundo rural - o caso de Évora
ISEG	Manuel B. Alves	A competitividade das áreas urbanas em Portugal
Fundação da Universidade de Lisboa	Ana Ramos Pereira	Metodologias de avaliação das REN nos PDM
Faculdade de Engenharia da Universidade do Porto	Isabel Lacerda Vasquez	A qualificação urbanística da Área Metropolitana do Porto

FCT-UNL	Maria do Rosário Partidário	A integração de políticas de gestão de recursos físicos e naturais no processo de ordenamento do território
Faculdade de Engenharia do Porto	Paulo Pinho	A avaliação do impacto territorial da introdução de gás natural em Portugal
CESUR/IST	Fernando N. da Silva	Metodologia e indicadores de avaliação de PDM
Universidade de Aveiro	Artur da Rosa Pires	Financiamento autárquico - factor estratégico de mobilidade
EIA	Nelson Lourenço	O ordenamento do território e a influência da participação pública nos processos de decisão
Universidade do Minho	J. Cadima Ribeiro	Factores de urbanização das empresas: uma abordagem baseada nas redes
UNESUL	J. P. Almeida Fernandes	Análise da evolução de uma área da Península de Setúbal na sequência de um processo de alteração de uso
CIDEC	A. Oliveira das Neves	Mobilidade e emprego na AML. Apoio e gestão estratégica dos novos PP urbanos
IEG da Universidade de Coimbra	Lucília Caetano	Dinâmicas dos espaços produtivos e reprodutivos locais. A mobilidade dos investimentos e o desenvolvimento das cidades médias
CESUR/IST	M. Costa Lobo	Avaliação de PDM - impacto nos custos de urbanização
UNESUL	J. P. Almeida Fernandes	Gestão da informação na planificação do espaço rural: aplicação ao distrito de Évora
FCT-UNL	João Farinha	Metodologia para a sustentabilidade ambiental no planeamento urbano
ISEG	Marco Painho	A dinâmica da localização e investimento na gestão do crescimento - desenho de uma metodologia de suporte à decisão - SIG
ISA	A. Gabriel da Silva	Abordagens multiestratégicas para a classificação de imagens - aplicação a uma zona florestal
Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto	Manuel F. de Sá	Planos operativos de escala intermédia - caracterização técnica e arquitectónica
ISEG	Manuel B. Alves	Factores de mobilidade das empresas - uma perspectiva demográfica

Annex 3

Contact addresses

Universidade	Telefone	Fax
U. Aberta	01-3977501 01-3976413	01-3973229
U. da Beira Interior	-	-
U. da Madeira	-	-

U. de Aveiro	034-370200	034-28600
U. de Coimbra	039-853110	039-853119
U. de Évora	066-25572 066-740800	066-744969
U. de Lisboa	01-7967624	01-7933624
U. de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro	059-321631	059-320480
U. do Algarve	-	-
U. do Minho	053-601100	053-616936
U. do Porto	02-6099519	02-6098736
U. dos Açores	096-653155	096-653070
U. Nova de Lisboa	01-3467972	01-3461924
U. Técnica de Lisboa	-	-
Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa	-	-
U. Católica	01-7214000	01-7270256

Notes

¹³ Science Citation Index (SCI), Social Citation Index (SCI) and Art and Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) produced by the Institute for Scientific Information

¹⁴ *Ordenamento do Território e Desenvolvimento Urbano*

¹⁵ 1 ecu = 202.611000 PTE (Jul 98)

¹⁶ 1 conto (cts) = 1 000 PTE

¹⁷ The projects' evaluation was managed and supported by JNICT.

¹⁸ Poeira, Maria de Lourdes, Lemos, João C. (1998). A Experiência Recente da DGOTDU em Investigação sobre o Ordenamento do Território. Os Contratos-Programa com a Universidade. In: Antunes, A. P., *Contribuições para o Desenvolvimento da Cidade*, Actas do Seminário de Investigação em Engenharia, Arquitectura e Planeamento Urbano, Coimbra, 1997

¹⁹ 1 000 pte

SPAIN

Planning research in Spain

Introduction to urban and spatial planning research in Spain

This paper aims to introduce briefly the heading subject in the context of an European analysis on the same issue, although, due to time and budget constraints, it does not claim to be a comprehensive recompilation at all. Also it has to be noted that relies more on urban than on spatial planning.

In spite of some seminal pioneers such as Ildefonso Cerda or Arturo Soria, the increasing complexity of planning regulations, and, probably, even in spite of cities themselves, planning is not still an independent discipline in Spain. Nevertheless planning as a discipline has known a considerable development, particularly since democratic councils in 1979, that have led to a sound legal, professional and technical background which is probably unique in Europe. In effect, although the urban debate and theoretical background has close links with other European countries, specially the Italian planning tradition, the techniques, specifically the mechanism to distribute the costs and benefits of the urbanisation process has a determination degree non paralleled in any other country of Europe. Another particularity is that planning is led by architects, since Architecture schools are the only entities issuing a degree on Planning. However other professions like lawyers or geographers, the last at the spatial level, are extending their influence.

In terms of research issues, apart from some common European topics, almost common places by now, such as sustainability, environment, diffused / dispersed city, systems of cities, strategic planning, city marketing, etc, it can be said that recent planning panorama in Spain is structured around very specific questions such as the de-centralisation process to Regional Governments and, although planning has still a strong local management, the rebirth of regional planning. The legislative aspect has been a very important issue as well, with different versions and legal developments of Land and Planning Law (Ley del Suelo). In this sense, it has to be remarked that currently every Regional Government in Spain has already developed its own regulations on spatial development and almost every has done it for urban planning.

Referred to the research agents, the assumption by the Regional Governments of their responsibilities in urban and spatial planning during the early eighties did not mean, with some exceptions, they continued former research activities carried out by the central government, housed at some remarkable entities such as ITUR, a department of the Ministry of Transport that had a big influence in planning research in Spain, or other already disappeared body, I.E.A.L (Instituto de Estudios de la Administración Local).

Although as it will be shown, things are changing, it can be said that for the last 15 years planning has not been a relevant issue in national research system priorities. For example, the III National RT&D Plan, 1996-1999 did not include urban or spatial planning within its priorities, as it will be seen in detail in the chapter 1.3. In the meanwhile universities are the entities that have housed and promoted planning research activities.

However, the emergence of some issues, particularly those referred to environment and sustainability, so linked with territory have reintroduced the planning question in the agenda of the final draft of the last IV RT&D Plan where an specific sub-area, Planning and sustainable regional development, has been included.

1. The national system for planning research

1.1. The research within universities

Urban Planning and Geography Departments are the institutions that carry out the bulk of Planning research in Spain. University research funding referred to mainly to infrastructure, grants and travel expenses, for example the UPM-University of Madrid, had the following calls opened in October 99:

1. Grants for the enhancement of the co-operation among research groups/ departments, (max.

4.5 Mpts and 18 months)

2. Travel costs to seminars or congresses are funded in case a paper or a communication is issued (max. 0,175 Mpts/year)

3. Special actions for supporting the exploitation of research results (max. 1,5 Mpts, once patent or register have been applied for)

4. Pre Ph.D. scholarships (1,375 Mpts/year, 11 months)

5. Potentially competitive research group funding (max. 3,5 Mpts, 18 months)

6. Co-financed research scholarships, RTD EC projects oriented (max. 1,5 Mpts, 12 months)

Additionally, a research plus is paid to professors by Ministry of Education (accounting for about 5% of their salary), when he/she shows proficiency in research. Other important source are the different scholarship programs from the Ministry of Education which usually feed research task forces, since it is difficult to find lab personnel in planning departments or institutes payed by the universities.

Technological transfer and support for European funding offices are and additional facility common at Spanish universities.

Limited access to PN I+D funding as it has been advanced before, turn professional works and M.Sc. or Ph D programs into the other source of funding for research.

Professional works coming from public institutions are related to applied research, including targeting some of their short terme needs in terms of prospective, publicity, publications or legislative developments. The kind of contracts use to be eventual but there is a quite interesting kind of long term collaboration, called convenants (convenios), among public institutions, particularly councils or regional governments and university departments / institutes. Main research bodies are departments. They are headed by a Director, usually a Catedrático, and group the Catedráticos, teachers, and administrative staff of the department. Basic department structure is built around teaching. Spatial planning researchers can be found in the geography, architecture, civil, forestry engineering faculties and schools, while urban planning are in architecture schools.

<i>Table 1. Research priorities in university urban planning departments*</i>	
University/Department	Research priorities 1999
UNIVERSIDAD DE NAVARRA DEPARTAMENTO DE URBANISMO	- Urban theory and city building
UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID DEPARTAMENTO DE URBANÍSTICA Y ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO	- Peripheries, sustainability and urban liveliness **
UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA DEPARTAMENTO URBANÍSTICA Y ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO	- The understanding of urban and spatial reality - Urban -territorial planning and its tools
UNIVERSIDAD DE VALLADOLID DEPARTAMENTO ANÁLISIS E INSTRUMENTOS DE INTERVENCIÓN ARQUITECTÓNICA Y URBANA	- Architecture and city: elements for the architectonic and urban analysis - Geographical space, territorial and urban planing
UNIVERSITAT POLITÉCNICA DE CATALUÑA UNIDAD ESTRUCTURAL URBANISMO Y ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO	- Landscape architecture and environmental planning - Territorial analysis and planning - Urban project - Urban History - Urban analysis - Architecture and the evolution of the city - Architecture and the theory of art. Public and private space
UNIVERSITAT POLITÉCNICA DE VALENCIA DEPARTAMENTO DE URBANISME	- Urban Project - Regional legislative framework and the urban developer - Territorial aptitudes for urban sustainable development - Latin American city
* As in these institutions www pages, 11/99, see appendix 3 for addresses. There is still five public architecture schools more in Spain, which do not have published information on this issue. ** PhD program	

Ph.D. programs exist in all departments. A list of Ph.D. programs and research lines by departments in Spanish is available in appendix 3 (in Spanish). As it can be seen in table 1, research programmes and priorities from the different departments cover a wide range, from the mere understanding of the spatial-urban reality (i.e. Sevilla program), through design approaches, to comprehensive ones (Valladolid). Obviously, focuses depend on researchers' availability and teaching needs. In most major departments (e.g. Barcelona), the analytical phase has been divided into two different lines for spatial and urban analysis. In Barcelona, the design approach, the urban project, is one of the research lines featuring an outstanding tradition. A similar approach is found within Valencia and Navarra's programmes, the last one integrating it with planning techniques. Sustainability appears in Madrid and Valencia, in Madrid joined to peripheries, and urban liveliness as specific issues. The theoretical grounds of planning as a discipline are individualised in Navarra and Barcelona programs (urban history). The landscape approach is found in Barcelona where also city evolution, time dimension, is an independent issue. The Latin American city, a specific issue for Spain, can be found in Valencia and Seville.

On the other hand, there has been a boom in the amount of Postgraduate degrees (Títulos propios) during the last years, but this has been a very unstable field since courses are appearing and disappearing constantly. In these conditions it is doubtful if they can be considered a source of stable research.

Another important actor are research institutes. Some of them are internationally renowned, such as Laboratorio de Urbanismo de Barcelona, which has a long tradition and leadership in innovative concepts and realisations. Another example of long established institute is the SPYOT (Seminario de Planeamiento y Ordenación del Territorio), in Madrid, which has a very important vinculum with the council of Madrid as well as with other public administrations. Research institute idea (Institutos Universitarios) has been reinforced by the recent Spanish University Act (L.R.U.), and a limited number of them have been created in the field, at least one in Cataluña region, Institut d'Estudis Territorials, and one in Valladolid, Instituto de Urbanismo (table 2). This kind of institution is finding some difficulties to develop widely, probably due to its autonomy, difficult to manage by University vice-chancellors. Other types of institutes have a different legal status and are clearly getting an important impulse through their link of specific territorial realities and needs (Institut d'Estudis Metropolitans de Barcelona) or to specific administrative, fiscal and real estate actors (Centre de Política del Sòl i Valoracions). Its nature will be explained within the next chapter.

University/Institute	Research objectives 1999
UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID SEMINARIO DE PLANEAMIENTO Y ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commercial planning and retail trade location in the peripheries - Development and urban planning in Madrid and its metropolitan space - Urban analysis of other cities - Real state market analysis - Master planning analysis in Spanish cities - Theory and basic research on urban planning, design and environment - Arterial road network: relationships among road infrastructure and urban growth - Road, street design and traffic management - Regional planning - Master planning - Development and urbanisation plans - Urban projects and public space - Water fronts - Port and harbour planning
UNIVERSIDAD DE VALLADOLID INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE URBANÍSTICA	- The nature and the city
UNIVERSITAT AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA Institut d'Estudis Metropolitans de Barcelona (IEMB)	- Structure and processes in the metropolitan area of Barcelona

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparative studies between Barcelona urban reality and others - Services, administration and economy of the metropolitan areas
UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA CENTRE DE POLÍTICA DEL SÒL I VALORACIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urban soil policies - Planning management and administration - Real state management and appraisal - GIS for territorial analysis
UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y PROYECTOS DE PAISAJE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research studies - Landscape projects - Planning - Environmental impact analysis
UNIVERSITAT POMPEU I FABRA IET: INSTITUT D'ESTUDIS TERRITORIALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To gather and systemise data bases - To promote and elaborate urban studies - To impulse the multidisciplinary treatment of environment from the spatial standpoint
* PhD program	

Another result of a collaboration University / administration worth to be mentioned is "The Library of Cities for a more sustainable future" which is the result of a covenant among the Spanish Ministry of Transport and the University of Madrid (SPYOT). The foundational core is formed by the Practices nominated to the award for "Best Practices", that was organised by the United Nations in the context of the Second Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in Istanbul in June 1996. It has also the support of the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

Finally Universities has established some collaboration with transnational institutions such as the UNESCO to held initiatives such as the Centre UNESCO for technology, Sustainable Development, Imbalance and Global Change in Barcelona.

1.2. Other actors - responsibilities, roles and relations

Main Actors: research councils: CSIC, Consejo Superior Investigaciones Cientificas

"The" public research council, it is a multidisciplinary and nation wide institution, coping with all, basic, development and applied research. The following 1996 data (CSIC web page, 11/99), gives a broad picture of its activities:

- Total budget in 1996 was 56.819,72 Mptas, while its staff included 4.453 civil servants and 1.148 temporally contracted.
- In 1996 it had 111 Centres/Institutes working all around Spain; out of them 29 were join centres set up with universities.
- Referred to research projects, in 1996 national funding made possible 933 on going projects (3.354 Mptas) as well as 321 accepted proposals (71% of success, 3.222 Mptas), 41% out of them targeting basic research (Programa Sectorial de Promoción del Conocimiento). That year 429 new contracts (2.208 Mptas.) were signed, which represents incomes of 2.585 Mptas. (120% increase over previous year). European funding was available for 610 on going projects (73 Mecus) and 189 new contracts were signed.

CSIC has a certain number of Institutes related with environment, land and economic issues but in fact the activity related to planning is scarce. The most relevant institutes are the following:

- Centre of Environmental Sciences / Centro de Ciencias Medioambientales (CCMA)
- Andalusian Institute of Earth Sciences / Instituto Andaluz de Ciencias de la Tierra (IACT)
- Institute of Earth Sciences "Jaume Almera" / Instituto de Ciencias de la Tierra "Jaume Almera" (ICTJA)
- Unit of Comparative Politics / Unidad de Políticas Comparadas (UPC)
- Demography / Instituto de Demografía
- Institute of Economy and Geography / Instituto de Economía y Geografía (IEG)
- Institute for Natural Resources and Agro-biology / Instituto de Recursos Naturales y

Agrobiología (IRNASE)

- Pyrenean Institute of Ecology / Instituto Pirenaico de Ecología (IPE)
- Ebro River Observatory / Observatorio del Ebro

As it can be easily seen, just a broad relationship with spatial planning can be established, for example, IACT, has as its research priority nº B.7.- "GIS for the environment evaluation, non renewable resources, and impact analysis. Coast line evolution processes and environmental analysis", or UPC, features "Spatial policy: decentralisation processes in the European integration framework", as one of its research fields, but it is clear that most of these institutes has only a collateral relationship with planing not to say with the city. In the same sense, there is no postgraduate courses or publication related with planning, among those offered by CSIC. In fact the only research sub-field are Geographical and economic studies and the applied techniques available are automated cartography, GIS and Teledetection.

Other public actors

At a regional scale the example of the Basque Regional Government is worth to be mentioned, thanks to the creation, 12 years ago, of a spatial and urban research school, the EVETU (Escuela Vasca de Estudios Territoriales y Urbanos), with the aims of organising professional training courses and funding scholarship programs. Its main research areas are Urban management, management indicators, training evaluation, comparative legislative frameworks research for urban planning area and land uses and public services for territorial planning area. Local institutions in Spain present different focus to urban research. For example the Council of Madrid, (Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Departamento de Estudios y Comunicación) is funding convenants with different university departments. In Barcelona, the Council federation (Mancomunidad de Municipis de l'area Metropolitana de Barcelona) is directly very active promoting spatial and territorial studies while the City Council mantains its own Office for Urban Studies (Gabinet d'Estudis Urbanistics).

Other type of public actors come from the collaboration among institutions. For example the Institut de Estudis Metropolitans de Barcelona, was funded in 1984 by the old Metropolitan Corporation of Barcelona, the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), and the City Chamber of Commerce aiming at the study of the urban and metropolitan reality and the formation of professionals. Currently it has gained a wide institutional support, spreading its basis to integrate two council federations (Mancomunidad del Area Metropolitana y Federación de Municipios de Catalunya), three universities (UAB, UB and UPC), Barcelona Council and Diputation, the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Authority (Consortio Zona Franca). The rest of public actors are comprised within universities and they have been discussed in the previous chapter.

There is no private actors worth to be mentioned although there are some coming from the professional and the so called third sector. A good example can be those professional associations such as AVNAU, Agrupación Vasco-Navarra de Arquitectos Urbanistas or FUNDICOT, Asociación Interprofesional de Ordenación del Territorio. Usually they are involved in rising the role of spatial and urban planning in society, provide training for professionals and also have a declared component to achieve an new professional status for planners in Spain. First one depends for its funding from the architects association and the second at least at a conceptual level, from one of the rare postgraduate courses on planning which has been consolidated. Just to show some examples of recent activities, AVNAU has leadered the platform against the plan for Bilbao most important development, just by the Guggenheim Museum. Fundicot has already published 7 issues of its magazine on spatial planning (Cuadernos de Ordenación Territorial) and participates actively in the planning debate through its web page.

Another kind of foundations are those more general public oriented, normally conceived to provide a forum for the discussion on urban development and problems (i.e. Club de Debates Urbanos in Madrid), held by regional and cultural institutions.

1.3. Structure, management and governance

The National Science Law 13/1986 (Ley de Fomento y Coordinación General de la

investigación Científica y Técnica, led in 1988 to the first National RT&D Plan (PN I+D), which aimed at covering the historical shortcomings of Spanish science-technology-industry system, by enhancing, co-ordinating and planning RT&D activities. Three National RT&D plans have been already carried out and, for the moment being, the final draft of the new Plan 2000-2003 is ready, and law about to be published.

Decision-making actors

Referred to the Spanish science system main decision making entities are:

- The Interministerial Comision for Science and Technology (CICYT) from the Presidency, and its executive office, OCYT, act as national RT&D policy maker and director. It is the planner, co-ordinator and evaluator of the research activities carried out by state offices and public bodies. It also has the role of co-ordinator with the Regional Governments as well as co-ordinating Spanish partnerships in international research programs. Its aims are to define priorities in research areas, to look for the most suitable tools to achieve proposed aims as well as to decide the funding weight of each research area.
- The State Office for RT&D from the Ministry of Education (Dirección General de Investigación y Desarrollo), is the institution commissioned by the CICYT to perform the technical management of PN I+D, as well as the management of funding coming from the European Framework RT&D Programs (FP) of the UE.
- Also from the Ministry of Education, the National Agency for Evaluation and Prospective (ANEP, Agencia Nacional de Evaluación y Prospectiva), belonging to the State Office for Universities and RT&D (Secretaría de Estado de Universidades, Investigación y Desarrollo) is in charge of evaluating research groups submitting proposals for the PN I+D, as well as tracking research results. It is also in charge of evaluation of the national Basic Research Program (Programas de Formación y Promoción del Conocimiento).

The role of regional and local actors presents a unclear, diffused panorama which has been introduced in the previous chapter.

Basic, applied and "ad hoc" research

The new National Plan for Scientific Research Development and Technological Innovation 2000-2003 (PN I+D, Plan Nacional de Investigación Científica, Desarrollo e Innovación Tecnológica), has as a major aim gaining actual co-ordination among the departmental research actions, including basic research and RT&D.

Basic Research

This particular call of PN I+D differentiates oriented and not oriented basic research, the first one accounting for basic work related to PN I+D strategic actions, the last one including, among others, social sciences under a generic area called Knowledge Enhancement (Promoción General del Conocimiento).

Horizontal actions target human resources, international co-operation, technological innovation as well as result transference and dissemination.

Applied and "ad hoc" research:

Within RT&D activities, the PN I+D differentiates scientific technological priority areas (horizontal) and sector areas (vertical), trying to establish links and common fields of interest among them. At the same time, the presence of sector areas in PN I+D, areas traditionally held by ministry departments, has been risen dramatically.

This Plan has designed a new sector area called "Transport and Spatial Planning" which means the first introduction of this issue in a National Plan of RTD in Spain. Previous calls considered only transport issues within an specific area called RT&D program in transport.

Strategic actions within "Transport and Spatial Planning" area will be:

- Security in transport
- Integrated Transport Management
- Planning and sustainable regional development

For the last area the research priorities will be:

- *Effects of socio-cultural profile evolution (incomes, education, age, etc.) on territorial functionality. External immigration impacts.*
- Spatial development indicators: design and harmonisation
- Homogenisation of cartographic representations as a basis for spatial analysis
- Tools in order to identify and optimise synergetic effects of sectorial actions on territory and its functionality
- Tools to evaluate the sustainability of sectorial strategies having effects on spatial development. Territorial impacts in plans and projects stage of big infrastructures.
- New types of sustainable activities for low populated areas
- Practices and criteria for territorial sustainable development in sensitive areas (waterfronts, mountain, protected spaces and surrounding areas, urban agglomeration outskirts)
- Decentralisation of services to improve functionality, rebalance territory and to enhance the polycentric territorial systems.
- Integrated strategies for the preservation and management of natural and cultural heritage.
- Strategies for develop rural areas and its urban system, fostering the synergies of integrated actions.

The budget of this area has not still been made official but it is expected to be much higher than previous allocations to transport issues.

Apart from PN I+D, another stable financial source in transport research has been the grant program held by the transport ministry on infrastructures and transport research (Concurso público para la adjudicación de ayudas a la investigación 1999 sobre temas de infraestructuras y transporte) but the presence of territorial issues has become marginal in the last call (XVIII, 1999). The size of this program is relatively small (aprox. 10% of new PN I+D on transport) although its influence is considerable and it is still in discussion if it should be melt with to PN I+D or not.

Finally, referred to Professional Works, the impression is that they are a very important source of applied research, but one which is very difficult to quantify.

2. A new role for planning research in contemporary Europe

2.1. Needs for planning research in light of structural changes

Deregulation

The deregulation of the planning sector has involved a process of modifying and adapting legal instruments related to urban land, specially the most important one, the National Land Law (Ley del Suelo y Ordenación Urbana de 9 de abril de 1976, Ley de 25 de Julio de 1990). In fact this law has undergone three new versions related to this goal (RD Ley 5/1996, Ley 7/1997, Ley 6/1998 sobre el Régimen del Suelo y Valoraciones), as long as they proved unsuccessful to change the situation and moreover after the Conservative Party (1996). These reforms, according to their authors, were design to cut down the shortages of urban land supply, apparently the restrictive factor affecting the residential market, as well as the reason for the ever rising housing prices. Additional targets were to reduce the percentage of urban soil to be ceased by developers to councils or to make clear costs and periods for potential investors. All these changes, together with the already seen legislative evolution to the Autonomic Spanish State, has lead to a fairly complex legal corpus still to be wholly harmonised and developed.

The complete deregulation of the use of land for building seems to be, at least for the moment, out of the scope although some sectors still claim for it. However a significant outcome of the law (Ley 6/1998) will probably be the mechanisms designed to enlarge land supply within master plans, which are related to the limitation of the amount of land classified by planners as "not for building" (suelo no urbanizable). This law, reversing previous trends, understands that limitation to building land should be minimised and establishes that the land where building is not to be allowed has now to be justified through "environmental, landscaping, historic, archaeological, scientific or cultural values", "agricultural, forestry, cattle, or any other kind of richness" or for being inappropriate for urban development. If really applied, this will compel to establish new professional skills on analysis and classification tools.

Other relevant questions were the need to reduce urban soil production period by simplifying administrative procedures and the idea of limiting the influence of the considered negative, speculative and non-professional urban actors, the landowners. Both of them were to be implemented through the new Regional Planning Laws. An interesting outcome in some of them was the creation of a new role, The Urbanising Agent (Agente urbanizador). The intention was to rise the role of really professional actors (real state agents, building firms), in the urbanisation process in Spain and to ease their operation. In these sense new criteria has been developed to assess expropriations and to enhanced the role of developers.

It is expected that the procedures, development and evaluation of these reforms will be an important source of research in the fore-coming years. Just as an example it can be exposed the case of Valencia Region Land Law (LRAU, 1994), where most of these aspects have been considered. A first assessment by F. Gaja (1st International Seminar on Planning, Madrid 1999), shows a dramatic change in the urbanisation process, performing well in terms of shortening urbanisation periods, availability of urbanised land and even in terms of costs, but also finds some worrying effects, especially the concentration of urbanised land at few big real state firms. Another effect of the reforms is that at the end of the process they do not have a real incidence on land price in the market.

Public financial constrains

As it has been seen in chapter 1.3, research funds coming from National R&D Plan will be increased, allowing to establish long range research in the areas before mentioned. It is expected that will balance by far the lost of funds coming from Ministry of Transport (Ministerio de Fomento) Research Program, now completely focused on transport. Another relevant point, whose initiative come from the same department in the Ministry of Enviroment behind the inclusion of the spatial development in the National R&D plan, is the commission of a significant contract (20 Mpts) entitled "The urban problem in Spain: basis for the definition of urban sustainable development strategies 2000-2006", which eventually could lead in the mid-term to more funding for this area.

However it is worth to mention that the policy of Central Government (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Fomento) referred to spatial planning and, particularly, to the city, still doesn't show a sharp profile. Leaving apart transport infrastructures, central government responsibilities on issues related to spatial development such as dwelling, industrial parks, or enviroment should reinforce their integration.

On the other hand, a lot is to be done at regional governments level. The example of the Basque Government is relevant, since the mentioned spatial and urban research school, EVETU (Escuela Vasca de Estudios Territoriales y Urbanos), it's a good starting point, and an stable research programme (in order to enhance consolidation of research groups), could be an excellent added value.

Reconsideration of responsibilities between different administrative levels

Up to now, the long awaited transference of planning responsibilities from local to regional administrations have been focused to the development of Regional Planning. However some authors claim for the establishment of regional-territorial authorities with strong powers over planning and for the integration of sectorial planning, particularly road infrastructure. The reasons are widely known: diffused city, retail mega-centers, environmental impacts, road increasing role in the territorial polarisation, etc. The difference between planned and resulting city is already too big, although planning successes shouldn't be denied (J. Ruiz, 1st International Seminar on Planning, Madrid 1999).

The current stage of development of Regional Planning should also provide new opportunities for research. The development of Basque Directions for Spatial Planning (DOT), which is one of the most developed regional plan in Spain (apart from the Balearic Islands) and which was awarded with the European Urban and Regional Planning Award in 1995, shows the significant difficulties of this scale and the need of developing new sectorial and subterritorial plans. According to a recent conference by Patxo León (1st International Seminar on Planning, Madrid 1999) the formulation and implementation of these new regional plans need (a) deep local knowledge (b) long term data, (c) enormous marketing and negotiation abilities with the different

administrations involved and, it could be add here, specialisation. For the moment regional planning market has been mainly covered by local consultants and professionals, with a growing influence of engineering firms and it is not yet monopolised by international consulting firms.

European integration

The future European Spatial Planning Development continues generating events (i.e.: workshop organised by the Institut d'Estudis Territorials (IET) on L'ESQUEMA DE DESENVOLUPAMENT DE L'ESPAI COMUNITARI) to unravel the very nature of the regional European integration, the balance development of the territory.

Spain is one the most important destinations of FEDER funding in the EC. This should be also a significant source of questions, provided that involved local authorities really want to know the real impacts of these policies. The same applies for other programs such as URBAN or LIFE.

The question of transnational planning should be an additional one for the future. In Spain there are some regions which have historic links with other transnational neighbours which are already developing some links to harmonise the professional and planning legal frameworks.

It is expected also that the emergence of a program in FP5 such as "The City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage" will definitely bring excitement to the national panorama.

2.2. The emergence of a new planning research agenda: issues and themes to be addressed

Since this was the issue of the recent I Seminar on International Planning in Madrid, its conclusions and speakers will be quoted herein as literal as possible, bearing in mind that seminar procedures are not still available.

A summary of planning evolution was made by Prof. Terán, who stressed the influence of planning and planners in the 80,s, the sparking Barcelona focus, using urban planning for recovering the city and providing urban services and facilities. He argued that this attitude contrast with the apparent lack of interest of planners in the new regional planning, until now leaded by public administrations and politicians.

The diffused city, which in Spain should be better termed as dispersed city, has to be revisited but understanding it as a consequence of the maladies and problems of the traditional city (Font). For example, the issue of the emergence of low density developments as a social model to be followed. Although this is a country with a strong tradition on high density development, it is clear that further analysis is needed in order to refill this kind of housing with a higher social status (Tarducci). On the other hand, Font traced a useful characterisation of spatial development in the metropolitan area of Barcelona: a first stage of aggregate growth, continuous to existing cities (before 1970), a second one of dispersion (1972-1984) and the current one, that he called polarisation, in which a constellation of sub-centres are rising their influence in the metropolitan territory (>1984). He argued that communication infrastructures, physical and telematics, are vital in this phase and asked for abolishing the sectorial treatment of any infrastructure and a definitive integration with spatial urban planning. Another important question is the to be defined role of public space, in this new a-spatial dispersed society (Pozueta). Finally, Hernandez Aja stressed the role of planning to avoid social fracture by limiting the functional and spatial desegregation.

López de Lucio underline the following points to be addressed in the forecoming years:

1. to reach a professional and discipline maturity
2. to set up new management bodies for territory and spatial planning, paying special attention to their relation with the councils
3. to get a simplification of planning instruments and tools
4. the land use and transport models
5. the control of externalities
6. the promotion renewal plans

The institutional and legislative development of chapter nº2, was also a major concern and a big opportunity according to other authors (Gaja and León). The careful reconsideration of the effects of the different Regional Land Laws (see chapter 2.1), should be pursuit in order to obtain lessons for other regions. Long term data and negotiation abilities were demanded in

order to get really operative regional and subregional plans. The need of renewal plans was specially appealing since, as it was agreed, the general rule in this country are still development plans (planes de ensanche). In this sense there is a general consensus about the importance of the present moment for planning. As some ironically said, having already spoiled the city through urban planning, spatial planning shouldn't be the opportunity to spoil the territory.

The need to refocus environment and its impact on planning was also agreed. Environment has reached a predominant role in much of the political and spatial choices, but it has to move out of the two sides: what somebody called, again ironically "little bird environmentalism" and the fact that Environmental Impact Studies are yielding a 80 or 90% of positive evaluations. In this sense the knowledge body should be enlarged and there are issues still to be worked out like the visual control of interventions, the GIS application for environmental impact evaluation, the so called Eco-city or the integration of spatial sciences, the relationship between urban form and energy consumption, etc. The set of spatial development priority areas set up by the fourth national RT&D plan (chapter 1.3), falls clearly in this area.

Other specific issues for Spain are tourism, the first national industry, and Latin America. Urban tourism and water front urbanisation, de-densification and renewal, particularly in the Mediterranean area, could be quoted among the firsts, and among the latter there is a growing interest in many Latin American countries about planning and housing policies from Europe (as opposed to their dominant American model).

Appendix 1: List of Internet sites

<i>Internet sites for university urban planning departments*</i>	
<i>Departments with publised information (programmes, Ph.D., etc)</i>	
UNIVERSIDAD DE NAVARRA DEPARTAMENTO DE URBANISMO	http://www.unav.es/un/departamentos/urbanismo.html
UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID DEPARTAMENTO DE URBANÍSTICA Y ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO	http://www.aq.upm.es/uot
UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA DEPARTAMENTO URBANÍSTICA Y ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO	http://www.arquitectura.us.es/
UNIVERSIDAD DE VALLADOLID DEPARTAMENTO ANÁLISIS E INSTRUMENTOS DE INTERVENCIÓN ARQUITECTÓNICA Y URBANA	http://www.uva.es/arquitec
UNIVERSITAT POLITÉCNICA DE CATALUÑA UNIDAD ESTRUCTURAL URBANISMO Y ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO	http://www.upc.es/castella/recerca/recerca.htm
UNIVERSITAT POLITÉCNICA DE VALENCIA DEPARTAMENTO DE URBANISME	http://www.upv.es/info/DU/index.html
<i>Other Universities with Urban Planning Departments</i>	
10 UNIVERSIDAD DE A CORUÑA	http://www.udc.es/cap1/
UNIVERSIDAD DE ALICANTE	http://www.eps.ua.es/
UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	http://www.ugr.es
UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAIS VASCO	http://www.ehu.es
UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA	http://azuaje.ulpgc.es/departamentos/dep/2/index.html
* 11/99	

<i>Internet sites of the main planning institutes*</i>	
University/Institute	Research objectives 1999
UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID SEMINARIO DE PLANEAMIENTO Y ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO	http://www.aq.upm.es/uot

UNIVERSIDAD DE VALLADOLID INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE URBANÍSTICA	http://www.uva.es/docencia/institutos/lru.htm
UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA Institut d'Estudis Metropolitans de Barcelona (IEMB)	http://www.uab.es/investigacio/dosframes.htm
UNIVESITAT POLITECNICA DE CATALUNYA CENTRE DE POLÍTICA DEL SÒL I VALORACIONS	http://www.upc.es/castella/recerca/recerca.htm
UNIVESITAT POLITECNICA DE CATALUNYA CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y PROYECTOS DE PAISAJE	http://www.upc.es/castella/recerca/recerca.htm
UNIVERSITAT POMPEU I FABRA IET: INSTITUT D'ESTUDIS TERRITORIALS	http://www.upf.es/iet/index.htm
* 11/99	

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SWEDEN

Planning research in Sweden

1. The national system for planning research

1.1 The research within universities

Financing, commissioning, organization

The industry, or the private sector, finances and executes about 2/3 of the total volume research and development in Sweden. A substantial share of the research executed within the public sector is financed by the private sector. Slightly more than 1/5 of the total resources for research is to be found within the traditional research institutes, that is: the universities. The remaining part of the research volume is divided between a large number of financiers and executors within the public and private sectors (1993).

The present national research policy in Sweden, at the end of the nineties, is directed by the principle that the national government makes a few overarching decisions about the distribution of means. These decisions should derive from a political judgement about the Swedish society's long-term need for knowledge. But, the actual and detailed distribution of public financial resources for the research is handled by different institutions with expert knowledge. The Swedish research councils and other governmental research bodies are two examples of institutions with this kind of expert knowledge. For the time being, the national government is giving high priority to research areas such as information technology and sustainable development. Thus, it is the task of the governmental institutions with expert knowledge to determine whether a research project, on the basis of an application, can be expected to generate some form of utility for the society. In this particular case: Within the areas of information technology and sustainable development.

The means of research within the universities is divided between three levels: Faculty, institution and separate researchers. The remaining part of the public financial resources is transferred to general research councils, such as the National Research Council for the Humanities and the Social Sciences and Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research. There is a number of sector-oriented councils, beside the general research councils. Two relevant examples for the planning research is The Swedish Council of Housing Research and Swedish National Board for Industrial and Technical Development. The main part of the means distributed by the councils ends up, however, within the universities. Above that, there is a few foundations financing various kinds of research.

The Swedish planning research belongs organisational to what is usually called building-related research. This includes a great variety of actual research. The planning research can however be related to the considerable smaller research field building- and housing research. The public sector transfers financial resources to this field through all financial categories: Faculty, general research councils, sector-oriented councils, public administration and foundations. The private sectors share of the financing of building-related research, is approximately equivalent to the private sectors share of the total volume research, that is almost 2/3. The building-related research is mainly financed by real estate agents, construction companies, electrical fitters, sanitary engineers and so forth.

The public means allocated to the building-related research, at the faculty level, is mainly granted to the universities of technology. The domain of housing research is also granted a minor share of the total public resources distributed through the faculty level. The largest institute for housing research in Sweden is the Institute for Housing Research, which is part of the University of Uppsala. This institute is clearly characterised as multidisciplinary and executes primary research within the domain of housing research, but touches upon planning research.

The public means distributed via the faculty level finances a substantial part of the building-related research executed at the universities of technology. This financing is of significant importance to planning research. The public means granted at the faculty level constitutes the foundation for most of the appointments but, also various kinds of special

projects.

A complement to the public means via the faculty level is grants from the general research councils. The general councils grants is still of smaller significance for planning research: Building-related research in general, including planning research, is applied and multidisciplinary. The general councils mainly support basic research and is thus peripheral in the case of planning research. But, the means granted by the general councils is, in spite of this, of importance, since it is considered to be quite flexible, and hence possible to finance experimental and innovative research.

The sector-oriented councils are the most important form of public financing of building-related research; considering the multidisciplinary nature of the building-related research. The means granted by the sector-oriented councils amount to almost half of the total public financing of building-related research. The single largest sector-oriented council is the Swedish Council for Building Research. This sector-oriented council is accordingly a significant financier of building-related research, and by that also planning research.

The second largest group of public financiers of public research is government agencies. This cluster of financiers grants about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total public means transferred to the building-related research. Some substantial agencies are the Swedish Board of Housing, Building and Planning, the National Road Office, the National Land Survey of Sweden.

Next to the above mentioned main financiers, there is four, relatively small, foundations. All of these foundations contributes in some way to the financing of building-related research, and by that planning research. The current foundations grants to the building-related research, however, doesn't even exceed ten percent of their total resources. And since planning research only constitutes a fraction of the building-related research, is it doubtful whether one should mention these foundations in the context of planning research. But, the foundations has expressed an increased interest in the building-related research.

1.2. Actors: responsibilities, roles and relations

- The national government has a key function for financing research by general allocation of resources for research and development. The national government is financing a relatively small portion of the total volume of research directly through agencies within the public administration. This applies as well to the building-related research in general, and consequently to planning research. The public agencies with a particular relevance to the financing of planning research is, among others, the Swedish Board of Housing, Building and Planning and the National Road Office.
- The research councils constitutes, compared with the agencies, a somewhat more indirect canalisation of the public sectors financial resources. The national government decides upon a few overarching guidelines. Within the framework of these guidelines the research councils are quite free to act according to their judgement regarding relevance and quality.
- An important task that rests upon the universities is to stand up for, at the collective level as well as the individual level, the researchers independence against the financier. Regardless, at least in principle, what kind of financier it might be.
- Firms of consultants plays a part in the research in general, and also within the planning research. Examples of firms of consultants dealing with issues relevant to planning research are Inregia and Temaplan, both located in Stockholm.

1.3. Structure, management and governance

The national government steers, in practice, the distribution of financial resources by a few overarching decisions. The different types of financiers are in an various extent restricted by these decisions, or in more general terms: the public national research policy. The national government have the possibility to steer the actual distribution of means, at least quite, directly and active through their agencies. The research councils, on the other hand, represents a form of a weaker governmental steering. In this case, there is rather a matter of indirect control over the resources granted. The government has no formal authority to decide whether an application for a research grant should be accepted or rejected. Thus, the research councils

forms an opinion about the particular applications from a strict scientific point of view. Naturally, as long as the application touches upon the guidelines provided by the government. The universities represents the weakest form of governmental steering. The means provided at the faculty level, intended for basic research, is distributed on the basis of an internal scientific judgement.

Financing for different types of research

The basic research is mainly financed by means from the public sector. The greatest part of the applied research, on the other hand, is financed by the industry, or the private sector. An significant share of the applied research is financed by the public sector and executed within the universities of technology, for obvious reasons. But, the utmost part of the applied research and development in Sweden is financed and executed within the settings of the industry. The pharmaceutical company Astra and the information-technology company Ericsson are perhaps the two most well-known examples. Astra and Ericsson spends huge amounts of financial resources on research and development annually.

2. A new role for planning research in contemporary Europe

2.1. Needs for planning research in contemporary Europe

Physical planning is rooted in the Swedish tradition and has for a long time been under an continuous development. During the recent decade, however, Sweden has gone through some changes of structural character.

These changes has given rise to a revision of the current form of physical planning. The municipalities of Sweden has a so- called planning monopoly, in accordance with the prevailing system for physical planning in Sweden. This planning monopoly allows the municipalities, in principle, a right of self-determination. That is: the municipalities govern over its domestic built environment. Thus, the municipalities has a strong position in relation to the national government. The municipalities imposes tax on their citizens, in support for this self-determination.

The most apparent structural changes can be derived from the recession of the Swedish economy during the 90's. The revenue from the municipal taxation as well as financial transfers from the national government have, thus, been reduced considerable. At the same time as the municipal revenue has decreased, the national government has imposed an additional financial responsibility on the municipalities for policy domains such as healthcare and education, policy domains which obviously are quite burdensome financially. These changes have led to an weakening of the physical planning, since the municipalities have been forced to give priority to other items of expenditure in the local economy. An another structural change of significance, for the physical planning, is an tendency towards an increased importance of the regional level in the administrative system of Sweden. The regional level has come to play a quite active role during the recent decade. More and more projects, related to land-use issues and the built environment have repercussions on the regional level. This calls for united action on the regional level. The single municipality can, accordingly, no longer solely plan for the future, to the same extent as it used to.

The revision of physical planning in Sweden will consequently include the interplay between the national, regional and local administrative levels. The weakening of the public economy has further shed some light on the role of business organisations, or the private sector in general, and citizens in the physical planning. One apparent reason, for an increased element of the private sector within the physical planning, is of a financial nature. The traditional provider of physical planning, the municipality, is lacking the financial means to implement costly plans for the built environment, in all cases. It is therefore a plausible assumption that these structural changes, caused by the recession in the public economy, has provided new space for business organisations. In order to create new possibilities for financing.

2.2. The emergence of a new planning research agenda: issues and themes to be addressed

Research about planning methods

The recent, almost ten, years of recession in the public economy has, as mentioned above, had some quite apparent and serious consequences for the physical planning in Sweden. A substantial part of the present need for planning research is to scan for, and examine, alternatives to the traditional planning methods. Planning methods that, ideally, would ease the pressure on the public economy to a certain extent. A central task for the Swedish planning research, in this regard, is the interplay between the public and the private sector. That is: Public agencies versus market in the context of physical planning. This field of research has, for example, been given a high priority by the Swedish Council for Building Research, which is one of the sector-oriented research councils mentioned above.

But, also the issue how the relations within the public administration ought to be shaped, is a matter of relevance for the new planning research agenda. Making the central – regional – local relations work in the case of physical planning is without doubt a scientific achievement to strive for. That is to say: A improvement could lead to a better allocation of scarce public financial resources. However, this line of argument rests on the presumption that there is a potential for improvement. Most of the physical planning in Sweden is done on the local, or the municipal, level. The system for physical planning is based upon the municipality, with an extended right of self-determination. To summarise what was discussed above: This right of self-determination includes almost all domestic affairs within the municipality, and is called the planning monopoly, on the domain of physical planning. The national governments, i.e. the national level, role is formally limited to reviewing issues. And, besides to urge on issues of national interest. Take for instance the storage of radioactive waste. The location of a storage facility is a tricky issue on the national planning agenda. And at the same time an clear example of the well known Not-In-My-Backyard syndrome (NIMBY), since the municipalities have the right of veto. Thus, the national government has to make a proposal, in this case the storage of radioactive waste, that an municipality finds acceptable. This type of problem gives rise to a planning research theme to be addressed.

The national government is further responsible for the realisation of larger investments in the infrastructure. The division between the local interest, represented by the municipality, and the national interest, represented by the national government have encountered criticism in the public debate. The regional level has been given attention the recent years in connection with this criticism. Thus, at the present moment there is a tendency towards an stronger regional level, in the case of physical planning in Sweden. Researchers within areas such as regional development, have argued that the physical planning regarding infrastructure and localisation often is handled most efficient on the regional level. The reason given is that infrastructure and localisation usually concerns at least two municipalities. Some form of co-operation is hence desirable. But, the traditional solution with interference from the national government is perhaps no longer useful. That is, there is a current tendency in the Swedish planning research of an increased attention towards the regional level, in similarity with most European countries. A concrete example is the region of Mälardalen. Mälardalen is situated in the middle of Sweden and includes the city of Stockholm. The municipalities within Mälardalen acts together in order to improve the systems for transportations, and communications in general. Mälardalen is the most expansive region of Sweden at the present, and is by that a good example of the importance of the regional level.

The tourist industry as a strategic planning issue

Culture tourism is one of the fastest growing sector within tourist industry today. The tourist industry is often said to replace lost employment's within traditional industrial sectors. There are, however, some problems associated with a growing tourist industry, and by that of culture tourism. Partly the new jobs within the tourist industry low-paid, and partly the increased tourist trade gives rise to negative environmental consequences. Places with a valuable social history and nature reserves are running the risk of exposure for great strain. The tourist industry and its future development is thus a theme to be addressed by the planning research. That is, in what way the tourist industry should be developed in order to preserve the values of social history

and considering the nature reserves. A further dimension is the development of the tourist industry out of consideration for social sustainability: wage-levels and so forth.

Co-ordinated physical planning

The interplay between the public and private sectors as well as the interplay between the central and local administrative levels are regarded as central themes within the current planning research in Sweden. Accordingly, Swedish planning researchers are at work carrying out empirical studies in the purpose of a deeper knowledge in the matter of the interplay within the public administration. The co-ordination between the public sphere and the private sphere is also a subject for planning research. The planning research ought to review the current forms of co-ordination, between the state and the market in the physical planning, in the light of balancing the different interests against each other. And, besides, the potential rivalry within the public sphere of, e.g., the municipality. A typical case: Economic growth versus environmental sustainability. The planning research ought to investigate in what way the present planning system deals with this kind of rivalry.

A new perspective on city planning

The traditional perspective, in Sweden, has for a long time meant a strict focus on the living aspects of the urban region. There is, however, a tendency among planners and researchers to broaden this perspective. This means proceeding from a comprehensive city planning view: A urban, or city, policy. The aspects of housing and living conditions should, of course, not be depreciated. But, the urban might gain upon regarding the urban region as one unit. Factors such as the flow of the work force, the spreading of ownership, trade and industry should perhaps be more integrated in a general urban policy. Such issues are currently being addressed among planning researchers.

Summary

Planning research is mainly financed by the public sector. Further, the planning research is usually included within the quite wide domain of building-related research. This has some practical implications: It is hard to give a precise picture of the financing and execution of the planning research in Sweden. The most important financier is presently the Swedish Council for Building Research, one of the sector-oriented research councils. Planning research is mainly executed within the settings of the universities of technology. The main themes in Sweden planning research can be related to recent structural change of the Swedish society, due to the recent decades recession in the public economy. The interplay between the public and the private sectors in the context of physical planning, the emerging of the regional level of planning and the awareness of sustainable development, are three areas of research that have top priority.

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Various memorandums

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss National System for Planning Research

1. The National System for Planning Research

1.0 Introduction

Switzerland is characterised by a federal state organisation with a clear division of responsibilities. Planning authority lies mainly in the hand of the cantons (provinces). Currently the Swiss government and administration is on the way to reform the whole institutional system. Therefore, it's difficult to speak about a coherent Swiss research policy even though there is a national science strategy. According to the last government report concerning the promotion of science (1996 – 1999) there are the following tasks:

- Strengthening the importance of Switzerland as a place for education and research
- Fulfilling of social tasks by assuring of education opportunities according to the social demand, by appointed promotion of socially relevant research issues, by considering cantonal perspectives of research policy
- more efficient use of financial and personal resources

Concerning the efficient use of resources there is a discussion going on about the tasks of spatial planning in the coming millennium. The traditional planning instruments of the 70 and 80 (strategic plan and land use plan) are more or less institutionalised. Even though the classical domain of planning will still be necessary in the future, the paid work in the proper planning themes is decreasing. Planning has to be renewed and it needs an engagement in related activities.

Deregulation, globalisation, the need for a strong competitiveness, environmental and social problems have consequences on planning research and play an important part in the future orientation of planning. As any planner knows, it always was and still is very difficult to discuss the topics of planning and planning research. Capabilities for working in interdisciplinary groups, in methodology, in social competence, in moderation, in knowledge about politic decision making processes and in management and organisation of working groups are therefore needed for a successful work within new planning themes. More and more are these capabilities also asked in planning research.

Besides the above discussed issues the particular geographical, social and demographic situation in Switzerland has also to be taken into account. It is characterised by:

- a Middelland with a disperse and growing settlement structure. Some planner speak about the Middelland-city that reaches from Zurich to Geneva, with big problems in landscape and environment protection, transport etc.
- a mountainous region (Alps, Prealps, and Jura) with high costs for infrastructure, agriculture and high value for tourism.
- the main cities with increasing social problems, raised by growing unemployment, segregation of the population and other burden of core cities.

Therefore on the contrary of the classical planning tasks there is a big demand on research on topics like sustainable development, environmental protection, spatial effects of transport infrastructure, social segregation, urban renewal, compensation of centre burden, compensation for secluded regions, social-economic effects, spatial-economic effects, landscape planning etc..

1.1 The research within universities

Financing and commissioning

Financing for planning research within Swiss universities comes from many different sources. The main financial resources come from the following institutions (order not by importance):

- funds for researchers under the supervision of an ordinary professor (mainly for the technical universities such as ETH Zurich and EPF Lausanne)

- research funds which are determined for an institute's use
- research funds which are granted by the ETH Zurich, the EPF Lausanne or the ETH board to specific researchers
- research money which is granted by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF); (Swiss Priority Programmes, National Research Programme(see also picture 1 and 2))
- research which is supported by different Federal Offices (i.e. Federal Department for the Environment, Forestry and Agriculture; Federal Department for spatial Planning; Swiss Development Agency etc.)
- research which is supported by cantons and cities
- various research commissions

Furthermore, the Federal Government intends to move the relation of pure research to application oriented research in favour of application oriented research. This should not happen at the expense of the existing budget for pure research. Instruments of this policy are for example the Swiss Priority Programmes of the SNF or the ETH board.

Organisation

Institute of National, Regional and Local Planning, ETH Zurich

(Institute of National, Regional and Local Planning, ETH Hönggerberg CH-8093 Zurich, Switzerland + 41 1 633 29 81; <http://www.orl.arch.ethz.ch>)

The Institute focuses its activities mainly on the fundamentals of planning and applied research in urban design, regional economics, ecological and environmental planning, regional planning and spatial organisation.

The institute is composed of four sections:

- Spatial Development
- Architecture and Urban Design
- Landscape and Environmental Planning
- Landscape Architecture

Members of the institute work on both basic research as well as empirical projects. Such related subjects emerge from the current problem formulations of the European regional planning, general Swiss road, settlement and housing structure, regional development, ecological planning, inner housing development, inner renewal and the associated environmental problems, urban and landscape quality. Problems of changing and implementing planning targets and introducing legislation lead to new basic research aimed at finding appropriate planning methods and instruments.

Department of Geography, University of Zurich

(Department of Geography, University of Zurich; <http://www.geo.unizh.ch>)

The department has six fixed professorial chairs of which each is allocated to a division (Physical Geography, Human Geography, Economic Geography, two remote sensing divisions, Spatial Data Handling Division). The divisions and their heads are responsible for the various research activities. Human Geography is engaged in cultural and social geography and regional development (focus: South/Southeast Asia); of special interest are also methodology of geography, urban development, gender studies, globalisation, sustainable development and environment as well as Indigenous Knowledge Systems. Research work in Economic Geography deals with tourism in the Alps, urban geography, regional development, housing and the job market (taking especially gender aspects into account) as well as space relevant problems of telematics. The Spatial Data Handling Division concerns itself with digital landscape modelling, cartographic visualisation and applied geo-information projects in the field of environment and man.

Department of Geography, University of Basel

(Department of Geography, University of Basel, <http://www.gib.unibas.ch>)

The Department of Geography is subdivided in Meteorology, Climatology, Remote Sensing Lab; Physical Geography and Landscape Ecology; Human Geography and City and Regional

Planning; and in the Institute for Environmental Protection.

Beside the Department of Geography there is also the "Wirtschaftswissenschaftliches Zentrum (WWZ)", which is also doing some research in the field of politic planning research.

Department of Geography, University of Bern

(Department of Geography, University of Bern, Hallerstrasse 12, CH 3012 Bern; Switzerland; <http://www.giub.unibe.ch>)

The Department of Geography is subdivided in Physical Geography, Soil Science, Human Geography, and the Centre for Development and Environment. Human Geography includes Economic Geography, Social and Political Geography, Settlement Geography, Landscape history, Feministic Geography

Institute for Economic and Regional Research – IRER, University of Neuchâtel

(Institute for Economic and Regional Research – IRER, University of Neuchâtel, Pierre-à-Mazel 7, 2000 Neuchâtel, Switzerland + 41 32 718 14 00; <http://www.unine.ch/irer/domaa.htm>)

Activities of the institute are in the following themes:

- Financial federalism (equalisation of burdens)
- Social costs and advantages of transportation (environmental impact of transportation)
- Economic impact of infrastructures
- Development co-operation
- Economic promotion policy
- Environmental policy (Choice of instruments (economic/regulatory))
- Regional development policy (endogeneous and exogeneous development), cantonal and national policies, Regional development policy, Analysis of regional disparities
- Transportation and regional development
- Cross-border co-operation (analysis of comparative advantages and complementarities)
- Developing networks of cities
- Migration

Institute for Research on the Built Environment , EPF Lausanne

(Institute for Research on the Built Environment, Département d'Architecture (DA), Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Av. de l'Eglise Anglaise 14, CH-1006 Lausanne, Switzerland; Tel: + 41 21 693 32 97; <http://dawwww.epfl.ch/info/recherche/irec>)

The main topics of research are the following:

- metropolisation and urban dynamics
- spatial and social structures
- development and urban environment
- city mobility and public places
- science, technology and society

Research Institute of Economic Geography and Regional Planning (FWR-HSG)

(FWR-HSG, Tigerbergstr. 2, Postfach 67, CH-9011 St. Gallen + 41 71 224 25 82; <http://www.fwr.unisg.ch>)

Optimal arrangement of spatial systems concerning economy and ecology: Ecology and tourism in mountainous regions, mobility management in settlements with high density, dynamic market economy and their effects on space, migration in developed societies and countries

Institute for higher education and public administration (Institut de hautes études en administration publique IDHEAP)

(IDHEAP; 21, route de la Maladière, 1022 Chavannes, Switzerland; Tel.: +41 21 694 06 00; <http://www.unil.ch/idheap>)

IDHEAP is doing research in themes as public administration, public management

reorganisation of community administration, human resources, spatial planning and environmental planning.

Further institutions, which are doing planning research are the Institute of Geography, University of Genève (<http://www.unige.ch/ses/geo>) and the University of Lausanne (<http://www.unil.ch>).

Quality assessment

Quality assessment is institutionalised in all kind of research programmes and in all research institutions.

For example, at the Swiss federal institute of technology there exists a quality assessment system, which is working on three different levels.

Every 6 to 8 years, a committee of foreign experts is asked to review research programmes and teaching of every department. The experts have to check on special criteria as scientific quality, scientific relevance, productivity etc. In the report on the evaluation of the section Landscape and Environmental Planning of the ORL-institute of 1997 concludes: The section produces good, important and innovative research. The three main streams of research and the chosen projects are in balance with important present and future questions in landscape and environmental planning. The engagement in the field of international planning debate should be strengthened.

Every three years there is a special teaching evaluation. Every 6 – 8 years there is an interview with former students and people working in practice.

At the Universities gets introduced a similar system for regular reviews in the next years.

Of course, both at the Universities and at the Technical Universities have a system of self control by international contacts, publications etc..

1.2 Actors, responsibilities, roles and relations

State, research councils, universities, consultants, private corporations, etc.

Here we give a survey about the institutions which are mostly responsible for scientific policy, about the commissions and organisations which support research.

Besides Japan, Switzerland is the only country where research is principally financed by the private sector (over 80%). The Swiss scientific system in its entirety reflects the culture and political tradition of Switzerland. Thus, the structures of the scientific policy are also based on certain fundamentals which are characteristic of Switzerland. These include:

- federalism (State /cantonal), particularly in the university sector
- the division of education and science into different departments
- the existence of very distinctive vertical structures within individual departments.

The Swiss Science Council is the advisory body of the Federal Council in all matters of national and international policy as regards science and research. It works on proposals for establishing objectives for the government's policy in this area and suggests corresponding measures to achieve these objectives.

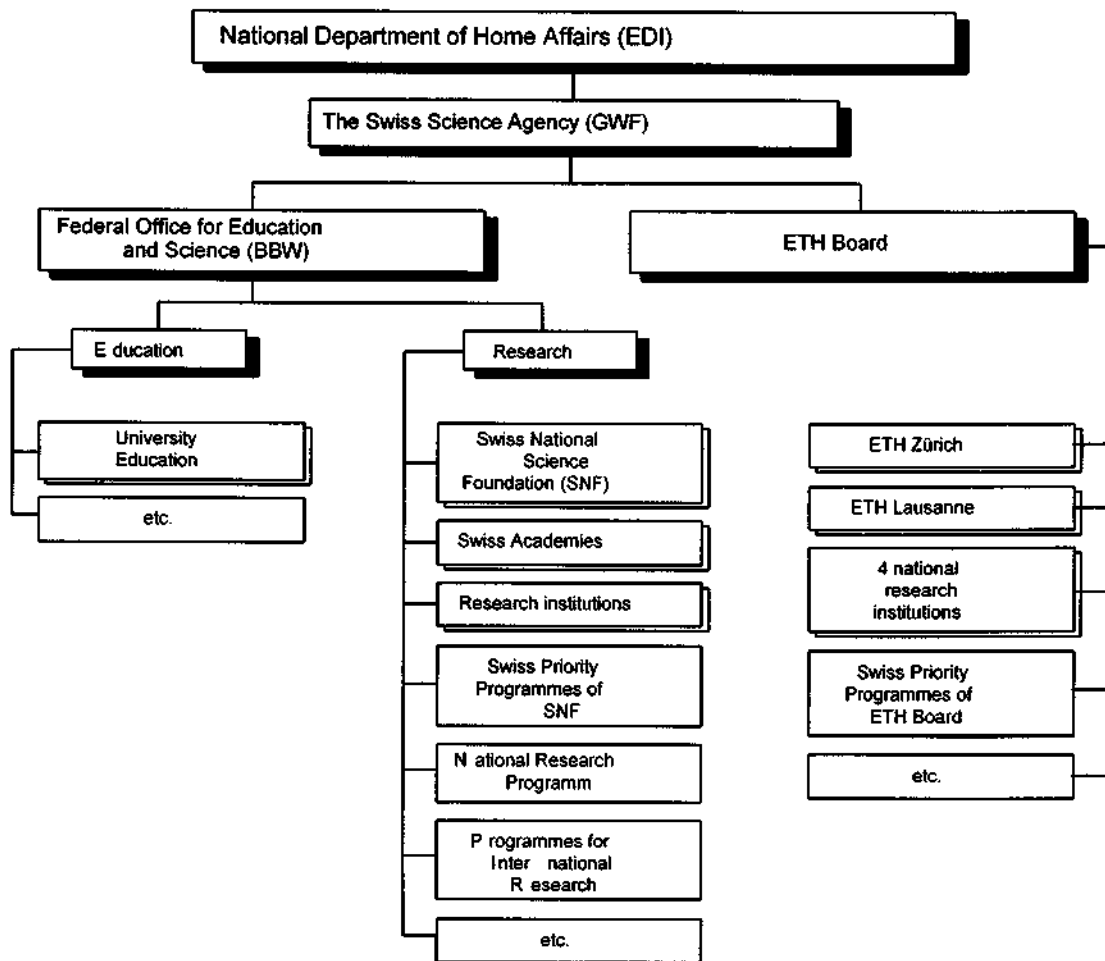
The most important and most active officials within the federal administration are as follows:

- the Swiss Science Agency (GWF), which is subordinate to the officials Federal Office for Education and Science (BBW; operative function), National Universities of Zurich and Lausanne and four national research institutions (see picture 1)
- Federal Office for Business Affairs
- Integration Office EDA/EVI) (European research collaboration)
- Federal Office of Energy.

In addition, there are also several commissions (12 in all), whose task is to promote the various aspects of research policy and research activity, co-ordinate them, provide information and advise other centres in these areas. The most well-known are:

- the Swiss Science Council
- the Commission for Technology and Innovation (CTI).

The competence for research policy is mainly situated at the National Department of Home Affairs (EDI). It's scientific activities are visible at the following picture.



Picture 1: Organisation of research policy by the Swiss Government

At cantonal level, there are 10 universities. They are located in Basle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Lugano, Neuchâtel, St. Gallen and Zurich.

Besides the State organisations, there are a series of private sector institutions which are financially supported by the State. These institutions have the task of promoting research of all types in the economic areas allocated to them. Most of them consist of numerous specialist societies and associations. The most important of these institutions are:

- Swiss National Science Foundation
- Swiss Academy of Natural Science
- Swiss Academy of Intellectual and Social Sciences
- Swiss Academy of Medicine
- Swiss Academy of Technical Science

For financing Planning Research one of the most important foundations is the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF, see picture 1 and 2). The Swiss National Science Foundation was founded in 1952 as a private institution for the purpose of promoting scientific research in Switzerland. It is the Swiss Government's most important instrument for promoting and supporting scientific research, in particular pure research. Within the framework of its general promotional activities, this foundation promotes research with research contributions to support the research work of proven researchers; publication contributions to publicise scientific work; personal contributions to promote particularly well-proven researchers; grants to promote young researchers. The Swiss National Science Foundation's special promotional activities involve National Research Programmes, which concentrate on application oriented research to solve present-day problems in the national interest. (Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF) Wildhainweg 20 P. O. Box CH-3001 Berne Phone: + 41 31 308 22 22 Fax: + 41 31 301 30 09

e-mail: iten.@snf.ch Internet: http://www.snf.ch)

Instruments of supporting research by the Swiss government can be seen in picture 2.

Relevant for planning research are mainly financial resources from the technical universities, from the National Research Programmes, the Swiss Priority Programmes and European Research Programmes. Beside that money for planning research is partly ad hoc given by cantons and cities. This research is mainly application oriented and has generally the purpose to investigate concrete problems of the region or city.

1.3 Structure, management and governance

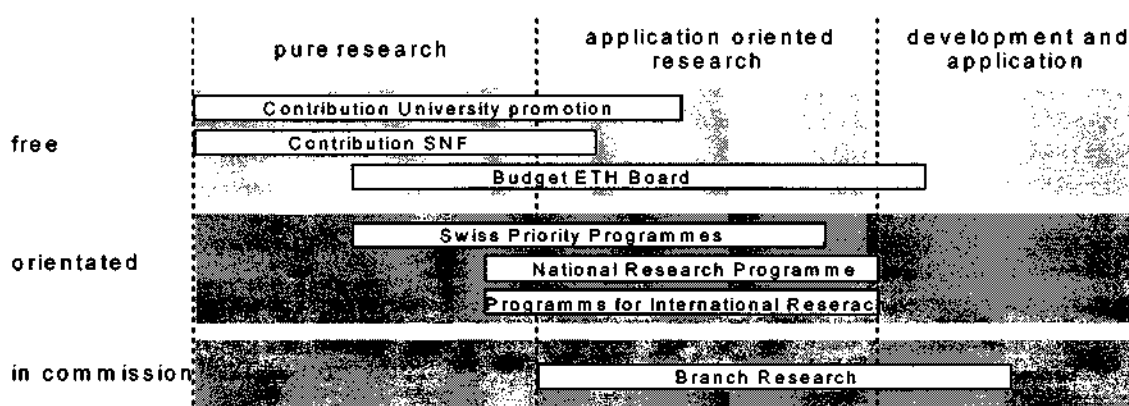
Decision-making about profiles/priorities

In Switzerland there is no centralised management of planning research (see Chapter 1.2).

The Swiss National Science Foundation is very important for financing planning research particularly with the National Research Programmes and the Swiss Priority Programmes. The specific subjects of the National Research Programmes are set by the Federal Council (deliberated by the Swiss Science Council). The highest authority, which is also the legislative body, of the Foundation is the Foundation Council in which science and research, federal and cantonal governments and the industry are represented. The role of the executive belongs to the Research Council. Its main function is to evaluate research applications, and decide whether to approve or reject them. The members of the research Council are reputed scientists. The ETH Zurich and the EPF Lausanne for example decide more or less autonomously about profiles and priorities within their own resources for research. The ETH Board is the supreme authority (see picture 1). It decides on strategies and formulates general policy in the domain of the Federal Institutes of Technology. It defines the basic objectives of each of the institutions and allocates the resources accordingly. It delegates operational management to the institutions and co-ordinates their activities. It approves their planning, and monitors implementation of plans through evaluations and periodic strategic checks.

Financing for different types of research

There is no detailed survey of financing, because of the great field of themes of planning research and the large number of institutions, which are involved in supporting research. For example, about 85 % of financial resources of the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF, the most important funding institution for planning research) are used for promotion of projects in independent pure research.



Picture 2: Instruments of supporting research by the Swiss government

The SNF is also entrusted with the implementation of the National Research Programme for which up to 12 % of the federal contribution can be used. As already said, the specific subjects

of the National Research Programmes are set by the Federal Council. Research work should be directed towards solving pressing social, economic or political problems. More than 40 programmes have been specified. Since 1992 the SNF has been responsible for the completion of three out of a total of six Swiss Priority Programmes SPP (see also chapter 2.2). The SPP Environment has also research components of planning themes. Different programmes are available for free, oriented and in commissioned research (picture 2).

2. A new role for Planning Research in Contemporary Europe

2.1 Needs for planning research in light of structural changes

Deregulation; public/private relationships

In Switzerland the government is losing more and more power on a restrictive spatial development control. The already strong federalism of Switzerland is becoming even more important. Competition between regions, cantons and communities for the few new investments is getting harder and harder. Swiss planning with his traditional restrictive policy based on the national and cantonal planning laws is often seen as an obstacle for development. Therefore deregulation and liberalisation of planning laws is going on. This can be seen in the regulation of the cantonal planning and construction laws. At the beginning of 1999 there will be a vote for all Swiss people concerning the National Swiss Planning law. The true reason for the revision of the law is the structural change in the agriculture (GATT agreement, etc.) with the financial disadvantages for the farmers. Additionally we have problems with the uncountable constructions in the landscape (Reuse of buildings, which have lost their traditional use, as holiday houses, craft houses etc.). The aim of the revision is to facilitate development in the non build-up areas especially for farmers but also to facilitate the use of existent farmer buildings for other purpose.

There can also be seen some kind of an increasing flexibility of planning instruments. Public and private actors produce their own spatial plans (they act as partners and they partly involve also interest groups, environmental groups, citizens from the neighbourhood etc.). The influence of potential investors and their wishes are increasing. Flexible Land management is becoming more and more important concerning marketing for cities and regions. The process of solving complex planning problems (co-ordination and co-operation) with many partners is an important theme in practical work and also in research.

Public financial constrains

In general the demand for planning work from the government, local authorities private companies is increasing. The money that can be spent for planning work is decreasing. Cities, many cantons and the Swiss Government have increasing costs with a stagnation of taxes they get. This results in a levelling for education and research. This can directly be seen in the government expenditure for research and work in commission for planning themes.

European integration

Switzerland isn't yet part of the European Community. That's why Switzerland is a border country in the middle of Europe. The Swiss border regions are engaged in many INTERREG Projects with Germany, France, Italy, and Austria.

A lot of research is going on in traffic policy. The rapid development in European transport faces more and more crucial limits with respect to the environment, human health, energy consumption, infrastructure capacities and costs. An important question is: Which Swiss transport policy leads towards a sustainable transport system, taking into account the continuously growing mobility?

Reconsideration of responsibilities between different administrative levels

Switzerland is about to reconsider the distributions of tasks between the federal and the cantonal level. This includes not only the distributions of responsibilities but also of financing

different tasks, money distributions between different administrative levels, subsidies etc.

Emerging new actors

The private sector was always very strong in Switzerland concerning development of settlements and therefore influencing territorial policies. In the last years the importance of private investors has become even more important, because of the need to have private money to invest in any further urban development projects.

2.2. The emergence of a new planning research agenda: issues and themes to be addressed

There are many influences on planning related themes (political changes, social changes etc.). In addition there is an uncertainty about the new tasks of planning in the future. Therefore, at present, several priorities in the field of planning research exist. These priorities in research are among others set up by the National Research Programmes and the Swiss Priority Programmes. National Research Programmes (NFP) with a strong relation to spatial planning are listed below:

- Soil (NFP 22)
- City and Mobility (NFP 25)
- Social Security (NFP 29)
- Climate Change and Prevention of Natural Disasters (NFP 31)
- Ageing (NFP 32)
- Transport and Environment: Interactions Switzerland – Europe (NFP 41)
- Foundations and Prospects of Swiss Foreign Policy (NFP 42)

Some of them are completed and some are still going on. In the next year a new NFP "Future problems of the welfare state Switzerland" is started.

Swiss Priority Programs with a relation to spatial planning are:

- Swiss Priority Programs "Switzerland: the Future"
- Swiss Priority Programs "Environment"

The following list indicates other research subjects of different Swiss Universities.

Spatial Development

- spatial development policy
- specific problems of regional, cantonal and national planning
- spatial implications of the progressing realisation of the European Union and their demographic, economic and spatial aspects
- examination of opportunities and limits of New Public Management as means of support of a desirable spatial development
- cities and rural areas network in a national, regional and international framework

Ecological Planning and Sustainable Development

Human activities claim and shape our living space - increasingly with a global dimension. In view of a spatial development concept aiming for sustainability, society has to merge two fundamentally different approaches concerning the use of our living space. The socio-economic approach - allocating the different land use functions in view of maximising the overall performance of society and the ecological approach - demanding a prudent use of the different locational potentials of our living space, and therefore requiring a spatial organisation of the different types of land use in favour of sustaining these potentials.

Future research will focus stronger on including not only environmental, but also social and economic considerations in the decision-making process - expecting to improve the perception of "sustainable development".

Infrastructure and Spatial Development

Our living, working and recreational patterns are changing - increasing our mobility demands

and requiring improved (public and private) transportation and telecommunication links. Consequently, networking has become a fashionable word.

Urban networks, infrastructure networks and communication networks - at least at a regional level - are devised as opportunity not only to minimise spatial and environmental impacts by means of limiting urban sprawl, but also as precondition to maximise economic efficiency in creating a functional network - all in view of achieving sustainable (urban) development patterns.

Computer Aided Planning

Planning - spatial and environmental - relies on relevant information concerning the changes to and impacts on our living space. Data in this context is increasingly complex and large in amount. Data compilation and management is therefore becoming most important. Planners will have to assess a multitude of alternative Aided Planning. Planning - spatial and environmental - relies on relevant information concerning the changes to and impacts on our living space. Data in this context is increasingly complex and large in amount. Data compilation and management is therefore becoming most important. Planners will have to assess a multitude of alternatives. This only adds to the compulsory requirements for adequate planning tools.

GIS systems offer considerable advantages for storing and integrating the wide range of data needed for decision-making in a spatial context. Linking GIS with 3-D visualisation takes "normal" GIS application one step further and provides a sophisticated basis for a more transparent planning process and "informed" decision-making. This (GIS) quality is important for the public, to whom planning has to be "communicated", but also for decision-makers, who need a flexible and easy-to-interpret information basis.

In view of the continuously developing sophistication of soft- and hard-ware, and communication links (internet), existing GIS tools have to be up-dated and (re-) developed. Since developing such tools is not purely a technical affair, but requires specialists from both data management and planning.

Network City – Restructuring Urban System

New "urban system" like the region of the Swiss Mittelland, seen in the contemporary view, fail to meet the criteria for sustainable development: too high consumption of resources, poor quality of urban design etc.. A research project proposes the restructuring of existing urban systems as the way to a "sustainable form of life for human cultures". The following project goals are succeeded. How can urban systems like the Swiss Mittelland give lasting improvements and incisive shape to the life quality of the cultivated landscape (quality goal: "urban design")? How can these regions utilise their resources so that future generations have at the very least the same preconditions for developing their life space (quality goal: "sustainability")? What scenarios can be designed to plot the course of action for changing the morphological and physiological structures in order to achieve the two above-mentioned qualities within two generations (process: "restructuring")?

Regional and Environmental Economics

- Territorial competition and its implications for the Swiss economic area
- Economic and spatial aspects of environmental policy
- Problems and special features of markets relevant to spatial planning (housing and real estate market, markets for public goods)
- Analysis of actual regional and urban problems

Other research tasks

Tourism Research:

- Climate Impact Assessment and Tourism
- Climate change and tourism in the Swiss Alps
- Regional economic impacts of tourism to the Swiss National Park
- Regional and Urban Structure and Development / Regional Economics

- **Financial System and Spatial Structure**
- **Land market studies**
- **Endogenous development in alpine areas**
- **Monitoring of sustainable development**

Housing Research:

- **Housing and Theory in Geography**
- **Spatial impacts of tenure form**
- **Housing, Social Integration and Exclusion**

Gender Studies:

- **Regional labour market studies in Switzerland**
- **Gender inequalities in the Swiss Regions**
- **Spatial Impacts of New Telecommunication Technologies**
- **Impacts of videoconferencing on business travel**
- **Evaluation of the Impact of cybertechnologies on transport and environment (EVITA) – New communication media in traditionally organised companies**

UNITED KINGDOM

PART I

The system of planning research in the United Kingdom

Introduction

This paper reviews the structure of planning research within the UK and then suggests how further European integration will re-shape planning research agendas. The paper is based on a review of documentary sources, web sites and interviews with persons involved in shaping and managing UK research agendas. The document should be regarded as a draft subject to further revisions following feedback from academics colleagues and research funders.

1. The national system for planning research

This section of the report outlines the national system of planning research in the United Kingdom. It considers the structure of planning research in Universities, the social organisation of national planning research and the governance of the research profile and priorities in the UK.

1.1. Planning research within universities

Over the last two decades there have been significant changes in the University sector. Perhaps the shifts that have been of most significance to planning research are: the merger of the binary divide between Polytechnics and Universities into one sector funded by the Higher Education Funding Council; the dramatic growth in student numbers and courses offering planning without a concomitant increase in funding; and the development of a Research Assessment Exercise which allocates funding according to individual departments' research performance. These changes will have affected the twenty Royal Town Planning Institute recognised planning departments in quite different ways. However the following analysis attempts to draw out the main responses to these shifts identifying areas of difference between departments. We should say that increasing differentiation of Planning Departments in the form of teaching and research performance league tables has stimulated major debates about the fairness and equity of the criterion used to rate schools research performance and the impact this has on departmental funding.

Organisation

In response to RAE exercises the organisation of research activities within departments has become more complex and sophisticated. Each department will be expected to have a research co-ordinator and departmental research committee charged with developing a research plan. Plans are likely to be developed at a number of different levels but are most likely to include a plan for the department, particular research centres and all research active academics would be expected to prepare and update personal research plans. This planning process is likely to set targets for research publications, research income and esteem indicators. In turn each of these sub-areas is likely to be prioritised with departments making their own assessments of the highest quality publication outlets, sources of income and esteem indicators. These plans are increasingly subject to internal monitoring by the department and the University in preparation for the 5 yearly RAE. Departments are also likely to have increasing emphasis on research engagement with local, national and international funders and networks. Research plans and activities are also likely to be given increasing levels of promotion through brochures and publications on the web. Research plans are increasingly directed by the criterion established in the RAE exercise (see below).

Financing

There are likely to be a number of sources of finance for research. The first are the internal sources available within the department. These include the time allocation for research and the finance available in the funding formula from the University.

Because of the importance of the RAE on departmental income there is an increasing expectation that all staff should be research active - this might include the publication of at least one refereed article a year and the submission of applications for research income. Most departments allocate their staff at least 10% of their time for research purposes, although this may be expected to rise to 60% for those who are particularly research active and able to earn research income. Departments are increasingly likely to distinguish between research active and non-research active staff who would then have much higher teaching and administrative loading. A number of universities have expressed interest in teaching only contracts for staff who would not be entered into the research assessment exercise. There is the assumption that academics in the old university sector have more time for research although the increase in student numbers in this sector in recent years probably means that workloads have become more comparable.

The Departments themselves may be able to fund research. Each department is likely to receive a funding allocation from the University based on the number of students and their research performance. Those departments scoring highly in the RAE exercise will have significantly higher funds available to support staff research in the form of teaching buy-outs, travel and conference funds and the pump priming of research bids. There is an increasing expectation that new staff will be given research mentors and access to research funds so that they develop their research trajectory.

External funding is extremely important for departments, not only as source of support for research but as a key indicator in the research assessment exercise. Departments are interested in maximising their overall research income but generally will want to target the highest quality but most competitive forms of research funding. Those forms of research funding that have the most rigorous forms of assessment usually have the greatest impact on the RAE exercise. Although departments will attempt to build a portfolio of funding a ranking of the most desired funding would be research councils, European funding, government support funding, charities and voluntary and then consultancy ranked last. All departments will pay a significant overhead to the central university on this research income and there are likely to be major variations in the level of funding that is returned to the department.

Commissioning

Departments will adopt a variety of approaches to the commissioning of research within a context strongly framed by research plans. Central to this is the building up of research intelligence, contacts and networks to exploit available research opportunities. Specialist research information services have been developed in the UK to service university departments these include specialist web based services (e.g. REFUND) and weekly research intelligence publications. These collect and represent information on research opportunities available from European, national research councils and other funding agencies. Local authority requests for consultancy services are likely to be advertised in the planning press. Consequently departments will regularly review available research opportunities and submit bids to the targeted funding sources. Because funding has become so competitive departments are also likely to develop quality control procedures to ensure that bids leaving the department have been subject to review. Because of the increasing level of competition, particularly at research council level, sponsors are likely to request outline proposals which are shortlisted pending the submission of a full bid. The bidding process has become increasingly time consuming as sponsors are extremely keen that user involvement in the development and dissemination of the research is clearly demonstrated. In many departments success is measured not only in number of successful bids but also the number of bids highly rated but not funded, short listed bids and even the number of unsuccessful bids submitted.

Quality assessment

There are two forms of quality assessment external to planning departments. The most significant is the HEFC Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) there is also a less rigorous form of research assessment within the 5 yearly RTPI accreditation visits.

Research Assessment Exercise

Every 4 or 5 years the Higher Education Funding Council evaluate the quality of research in all academic Departments, including town planning. Initially the assessment procedure was based on the quantum of research publication, income and postgraduate research activities but the last exercise in 1996 shifted to a focus on research quality. Departments prepared a 6 page research statement, each submitted member of staff selected their top 4 publications and, together with a lot of comparative information on research income and post graduate students, a panel of assessors scored each department.

Departments can choose which category they are assessed under. Town planning departments are usually submitted under Unit of Assessment 34 which is defined by HEFCE as:

"34 Town and Country Planning:

Includes land-use planning units associated with the professional activities of the Royal Town Planning Institute; general and rural estate management units associated with the professional activities of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors; the work of research based units dealing with planning related matters, and housing units associated with the activities of the Institute of Housing. Also includes transport studies".

The panel of assessors includes representatives from the academic and user community who are charged with using the submissions to grade each departments research into the following categories:

- 5* Research quality that equates to attainable levels of international excellence in a majority of sub-areas of activity and attainable levels of national excellence in all others.
5. Research quality that equates to attainable levels of international excellence in some sub-areas of activity and to attainable levels of national excellence in virtually all others.
4. Research quality that equates to attainable levels of national excellence in virtually all sub-areas of activity, possibly showing some evidence of international excellence, or to international level in some and at least national level in a majority.
- 3a. Research quality that equates to attainable levels of national excellence in a substantial majority of the sub-areas of activity, or to international level in some and to national level in others together comprising a majority.
- 3b. Research quality that equates to attainable levels of national excellence in the majority of sub-areas of activity.
2. Research quality that equates to attainable levels of national excellence in up to half the sub-areas of activity.
1. Research quality that equates to attainable levels of national excellence in none, or virtually none, of the sub-areas of activity.

The listing of the 1996 is attached in appendix 4. There is of course considerable controversy about how these gradings are arrived at and in particular about criterion used to assess national or international excellence. The new universities have complained bitterly that the ranking criterion are based on more traditional criteria of publication in refereed journals and do not give sufficient weighting to research for the planning community. However the panel have argued that unless research is published in a public arena it is impossible to assess its quality.

This system has clearly done much to frame the research activities within universities outlined below. Because funding follows the grading received departments have had to take the exercise very seriously. Falling a grade will reduce income while increasing a grading is likely to make a substantial increase. However the increase in funding is linked to a multiplier effect; the more staff submitted as research active the higher the multiplier. This causes considerable tension within departments as a delicate balance must be struck between research quality of submitted staff and the level of the multiplier effect. Put simply, if too many staff with lowly graded research records are submitted this will pull down the overall grading.

Research activity is considered as part of the 5 yearly accreditation of planning courses by the Royal Town Planning Institute. This is a far less rigorous exercise than undertaken in RAE and

departments are not graded. The purpose of considering research is in relation to the learning experience of students on the course. In particular, acknowledged research strengths are seen as important in providing appropriate specialised studies. Indicators used are: staff qualifications; publications; research income; research rankings; research council recognition for courses and research students; and effective staff development policy.

1.2. Social organisation of planning research

This section briefly outlines the roles of the key planning research actors.

DETR - Central Government

The Department of Transport Environment and the Regions (DETR) sets out an annual statement of the Department forward research programme that is circulated to research councils, local authorities, universities and private firms. The Department's planning research is aimed at facilitating sustainable development with particular emphasis on integrated transport, viable urban areas, interaction planning with economy and environment and the development of a more efficient and effective planning system. Funding has increased from £.89m in 1992/3 to £1.6m in 1997/8. The Department operates a competitive tendering policy for research. Expressions of interest are used to shortlist applicants who then make full proposals. At the end of each contract an evaluation process assesses how far the research has met its objectives.

Research Councils

There are three UK research programmes that are relevant to the planning research community - EPSRC, NERC and ESRC. These research councils fund research in two forms. First, through research programmes oriented around a specific topic and second, through a responsive mode application. Although there are no programmes that specifically focus on planning, each research council has run programmes that relate strongly to research themes of central interest to the planning community. These include the EPSRC Sustainable Cities programme, the ESRC Cities and Economic Competitiveness programme and the NERC Urgent programme.

There have been attempts to develop a more interdisciplinary approach to these programmes and the research councils have attempted to develop procedures for funding research that cuts across the traditional disciplinary divides. These efforts have also resulted in strong linkages with research user communities within local authorities including the planning community. Academics respond to calls for proposals that scope the remit and interest of the programme. Planning and landuse issues have figured quite strongly in the calls in each of the above programmes. Because of the high level of interest in the programmes the research councils usually have a shortlisting stage based on their assessment of a short outline submission, before requesting full proposals. These programmes are heavily oversubscribed but once the short listing stage is reached a full proposal has about a 50% chance of being funded.

Consultants

A well established planning consultancy sector has a strong interest in competing for research contracts funded by DETR, local authorities and private companies. Consultancies are likely to specialise in particular types of research and in recent years have developed partnerships with academic departments to compete for DETR funded research.

Private corporations

Private companies are likely to have their own research and information departments - these services focus on the development of information and commercial databases although again there have been more recent partnerships with university departments over the monitoring of plan preparation. Research activities likely to focus on specific projects and commercial needs of the companies and clients.

Local authorities

Local authorities also have their own research and information needs and provision. These are most likely to focus on landuse and census data for the locality. They are likely to be concerned with monitoring, data acquisition and analysis for plan preparation and implementation procedures. However, local authorities often have requests for specific pieces of research, policy evaluations, needs assessments or policy development work which are advertised to consultants and academics.

1.3. Governance of planning research

Basic

The research councils each have their own procedure for developing research priorities. However, we can make a number of general points. Over recent years there has been a shift towards a more comprehensive and sophisticated form of forward planning. Each of the councils has selected a series of research themes that will broadly inform its research priorities over the next 5 years. These research priorities have been developed with more much systematic and intense negotiation and dialogue with the central government, the Office of Science and Technology and user communities. A specific programme is likely to be developed in response to calls from both user and academic communities. Consultants will be charged with developing a programme specification in consultation with these groups. The selection of programmes is decide by the councils that govern each research council In recent years cities have emerged as a key theme across the research councils with the result that new types of funding available for planning researchers providing they develop interdisciplinary teams when bidding for funding.

Applied

A variety of bodies fund applied research but the most significant is the DETR. The research programme is largely driven by departments policy requirements. The Planning Research Advisory Group advise on research prioritised - membership comprises academics and consultants to provide an input into the programme. To provide a greater role for local authorities and professional planning organisations a consultative user group Planning Research user Panel ensures that user interest are involved in the development an implementation of the programme. The Royal Town Planning Institute has a Research Panel that provides detailed input and discussion into the DETR research programme. The RTPi also funds very small research reviews of issues that cut across the profession's interests.

2. Planning research in contemporary Europe

2.1. A new research agenda

We have undertaken a brief review of how the European project is re-orienting thinking about planning research within the UK and how the UK research community may be attempting to re-shape debates about the process of European integration. There appear to be 5 key sets of issues:

1. European research funding and priorities

- Concern that urban and regional planning is not given sufficient focus or importance in the development of the 5th Framework programme. Although the City of the Future creates space for planning there is concern that the programme is heavily sectoral and that too much emphasis is placed on research technology and development.
- European institutions such as the European Environment Bureaux and European Foundation have become more interested in place based issues and have recently commissioned research on spatial policy and its relationship with their traditional sectoral and technical approach.

- there is a need for the UK planning community to become more closely involved in shaping research programme to ensure that place based issues are properly represented and that the urban and regional agendas are represented in traditional sectoral approach.
- need to develop interdisciplinary research communities and links with users to participate in European programmes.

2. *European spatial planning*

- Interest in how the spatial development perspective developed by intergovernmental committee is re-shaping national styles of planning.
- European Observatory may become very important for monitoring changing patterns of landuse and socio-economic development in places.

3. *Comparative planning styles*

Although there is no longer great interest in a convergence debate around planning process there is still interest in comparative approaches especially:

- assessing the emergence of a converging approach to regional development and planning in order to capture European funding.
- learning about the effectiveness of other planning systems.
- evaluation of how the notion of Europe reshapes urban and regional planning as places attempt to position themselves within an integrated Europe.

4. *Economic integration and single currency*

- Concern that UK absence from first round of single currency may weaken EU support mediated through structural funds and regional policy - could have significant impacts on marginal UK regions.
- Need for a greater understanding of how economic integration reshapes planning within the UK.

5. *Urban and regional governance*

- How does the UK articulate a regional voice and develop a relationship with Europe when we have so few statutory regional institutions?
- How do regional strategies prepared in context of European bids relate to landuse planning within UK?

PART II

Planning research programmes in the United Kingdom

0. Note on Authorship, Parameters of Report and Methodology

Part II of this paper has been drafted by John R. Pendlebury, with the benefit of inputs by Prof. Simon Marvin and extensive comments from Dr. Dick Williams. A comprehensive analysis of all the research which is being undertaken in the UK which could be considered of relevance to this project would be an enormous undertaking and far beyond the resources available for this project. This report therefore has focused on giving a basic overview of research projects and interests which exist in academic departments of town and country planning, together with some examples of other closely cognate work. It seeks to report the main clusters of activity and in no way seeks to be comprehensive. The information has been principally derived from a search of the web sites of most UK planning schools. The focus is therefore on research activity rather than research outputs.

1. Introduction

Virtually all planning schools now have staff with some expertise in international comparative planning, and most have staff with European interests. However, these interests which will usually be translated into teaching activity are not always related to research activity. Research strengths on European planning can be categorised in five ways:

1. Research centres. Most planning schools have within them research centres which act as a focus for the research mission and specialisms of the Department or part of the Department. An explicit engagement with the European level is sometimes apparent in how these

- research centres are defined e.g. Centre for Research into European Urban Environments (CREUE), in the School of Architecture, Planning and Landscape, University of Newcastle.
2. Defined research aims and self-identified research strengths. For example, (i) a core research area defined by the Centre for Planning Research in the Department of Town and Regional Planning at Dundee University is 'Planning and Governance and Cities in the UK and Europe' (ii) 'European planning and sustainable development' is defined as a research strength by the Faculty of the Built Environment at the University of the West of England (UWE).
 3. Role in European networks. For example the secretariat of the European Consultancy and Research Network (EURONET) is located in the Faculty of the Built Environment at UWE.
 4. Editorship of academic journals with a clear European agenda. For example, European Planning Studies at the University of Wales.
 5. Individual research activity. Occasionally this is reflected in job title e.g. Professor Roberts at Dundee is 'Chair of European Strategic Planning'.

The rest of this paper is organised thematically using the categories defined in the first stage report of this project. The four themes set out in that report are recapped in an extract below:

i. European Spatial Planning: addressing the spatial impacts of EU policies

- Interest in how the spatial development perspective developed by intergovernmental committee is re-shaping national styles of planning.
- European Observatory may become very important for monitoring changing patterns of land-use and socio-economic development in places and feeding territorial issues into policy areas.

ii. Comparative Planning Styles

Although there is no longer great interest in a convergence debate around planning process there is still interest in comparative approaches especially:

- assessing the emergence of a converging approach to regional development and planning in order to capture European funding.
- learning about the effectiveness of other planning systems and legal regimes.
- evaluation of how the notion of Europe reshapes urban and regional planning as places attempt to position themselves within an integrated Europe.

iii. Economic Integration and Single Currency

- Concern that UK absence from first round of single currency may weaken EU support mediated through structural funds and regional policy - could have significant impacts on marginal UK regions.
- Need for a greater understanding of how economic integration reshapes planning within the UK.

iv. Urban and Regional Governance

- How does the UK articulate a regional voice and develop a relationship with Europe when we have so few statutory regional institutions?
- How do regional strategies prepared in context of European bids relate to land-use planning within UK?

2. European Spatial Planning

Despite the high level of research activity with a European component the amount of research currently away looking at the EU level is relatively limited. Many of the projects which are taking place involve large partnerships from a number of EU countries (and others).

2.1 Influence of intermediate levels of governance on national styles of planning. This is evident in the EU INTERREG funding programme, where decision-making occurs at intermediate levels of governance, in the UK comprising of committees formed the central government Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR) and local authorities. The UK is affected by three trans-national regions under INTERREG 2c:

- the North Sea region - affecting the north of the UK,
- the North West Metropolitan area - affecting all the UK, and,
- the Atlantic Arc - affecting the west of the UK.

To date there has tended to be a shortfall in take up of INTERREG funds in the UK. Research

on INTTEREG is understood to be happening in various planning schools including Queens Belfast, South Bank and UWE.

2.2 A team of UK researchers, led by Newcastle and including University College London (UCL), UWE and consultants ECOTEC, are involved as part of the trans-national team working on the DGXVI study programme on European Spatial Planning. Collectively known as ESPRIN UK the team are part of a network providing support for the European Spatial Development Perspective and EU spatial planning initiatives as part of the next round of structural funding programmes 2000-2006. The Programme involves three strands of work:

1. analysis of the components of the European territory,
2. studies of new relationships between urban and rural areas in Europe
3. the development of graphical modes of representation of development trajectories and options in the European territory.

ESPRIN: UK is jointly funded by the EU and DETR. The Study Programme is due to be completed by March 2000. If the network approach proves successful, Member States will consider how a more permanent research network across Europe, the European Spatial Planning Observatory (ESPON) might be set up thereafter. The overall programme should provide a rich opportunity to develop ideas about territorial development and spatial strategy across Europe.

3. Comparative Planning Styles and Thematic Research

This section briefly lists some of the main centres of activity from planning schools on comparative and sector specific research. Some of the sector specific research is not land-use planning research (much might be classified as urban policy research) but has been included where it is being undertaken in planning schools. Some of the work referred to here considers these sectoral issues at European scale, whereas some is more narrowly focused on a limited number of country comparisons. This listing is not exhaustive or comprehensive.

Institution/ Research Centre	Sector
Aberdeen	land development and policy environment
Leeds Metropolitan	regional development
London School of Economics	urban planning
Manchester	environment/ EIA
Newcastle	cities/ institutions/ urban policy planning systems and EU spatial policy governance and institutional capacity social exclusion and everyday life changing relationships between technical networks
Sheffield	GIS
Sheffield Hallam	housing
Strathclyde	local economic development
UCL	transport policy urban and regional change competitive cities
UWE	sustainable development impact of EU on environmental and planning policy compendium of national planning systems (with Liverpool)
University of Wales	structural funds and regional development
Westminster	urban planning urban policy and change

Each of these organisations is engaged in a range of funded and non-funded work. Funders include the European Commission, UK research councils, the UK government and so on. So, for example, University College London (UCL) is the lead co-ordinator for the DGVII DANTE

project (Designs to Avoid the Need to Travel in Europe).

4. Economic Integration and Single Currency

Research in this area is generally not undertaken in planning schools.

5. Urban and Regional Governance

Urban and regional governance is one of the major themes within UK planning related research at present. A wide range of work is underway. Sub-themes include:

1. the competitiveness of cities. Cities, in the past, have thrived as locations of low cost access to markets, raw materials and other inputs to production. Now, with changing markets and goods and new technologies in transport and telecommunications there appear to be fewer reasons why production should concentrate in cities. However, cities may play other, more important economic roles. They facilitate necessary face-to-face contact and they provide ready 'connections' to the global economy. Even more important, there are claims that the inherent variety of people, firms and markets in large cities play a critical role in economic and social innovation.
2. social cohesion. Social exclusion, with the poor concentrated in well-defined neighbourhoods, may erode the competitiveness of places. Aside from 'poor image' effects, concentrated social exclusion may raise public spending bills for health, security and education and have negative impacts on the functioning of labour and property markets. Social separation may have wider implications for trust, formation of social-networks and a 'creative' ethos in cities.

These are two of the major themes in the ESRC Cities programme (see below). Though most research is UK focused, without an explicit European dimension, this is not universal. For example, UCL is being funded under the ESRC Cities Competitiveness and Cohesion Programme to consider 'Innovation Clusters and Competitive Cities in the UK and Europe'. UWE is undertaking research on 'urban leadership'.

6. Funding

Funding for European related work comes from a wide diversity of sources. However, each of the relevant UK research councils has at least one programme of relevance and worth brief mention. However, in each case it should be stressed the programme is more related to sustainability and urban policy than land-use policy and the focus is principally on work within the UK, international projects being in a small minority.

ESRC Cities: Competitiveness and Cohesion.

Aim: to improve understanding of how cities develop and mobilise distinctive economic assets to secure competitive advantage any how these processes impact upon, and are influenced by, social cohesion and environmental quality. The ESRC, with support from the Department of the Environment and others, launched, in 1997, a major research programme on Cities. The Programme, "CITIES: Competitiveness and Cohesion", has a budget of £4 million, will run until 2002. Four major, integrated case studies are being undertaken (London, Bristol, Liverpool/Manchester, Glasgow/Edinburgh) as well as around 20 other projects on key research topics.

EPSRC Sustainable Cities

The broad remit of this research programme included urban waste, water, energy, transport, building reuse and renovation, urban planning, urban form and spatial organisation in the built environment, the relationship between transport systems and settlement planning, the location of homes and businesses in the urban environment and computer modelling of sustainability

indicators to provide decision support tools.

NERC URGENT Programme.

Overall Aim of Programme: Over 90% of the population of the UK live in conurbations covering 10% of its land area. It is estimated that, by the year 2000, half of the world's six billion people will live in cities. Many urban centres in the developed world have experienced over 150 years of industrialisation and rapid urbanisation, leaving a legacy of contamination and dereliction. This presents risks to the health of urban inhabitants and ecosystems, inhibits safe and cost-effective redevelopment and diminishes the quality of life. The challenge is to clean up the legacy of the past and institute a sustainable development regime which will avoid repetition of past mistakes and reshape the structure and use of the urban environment.

7. Dissemination

7.1 Networks

- AESOP (Association of European Schools of Planning). A number of UK planning schools involved. Secretary General currently from Newcastle.
- EURA (European Urban Research Association). As the name indicates focus is urban research and it is a network over 100 European academics. Secretariat located at UWE.
- EURONET (European Consultancy and Research Network). Secretariat located at UWE.

7.2 Academic Journals

- *European Planning Studies*. AESOP journal. Editorship at University of Wales.
- *European Urban and Regional Studies*. Geographically focused journal. Editorship at University of Durham, Department of Geography.
- *European Environment*. Journal concerned with European environmental policy. Editorship located at LSE and Dundee.
- *International Planning Studies*. Global in scope. Editorship at University of Wales.

Appendix

Addresses

- DETR
- HEFCE
- Research Councils
- Joseph Rowntree Foundation
- RTPI

Internet Sites

- <http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research-councils/>
- <http://www.epsrc.ac.uk/>
- <http://www.esrc.ac.uk/>
- <http://www.nerc.ac.uk/>
- <http://www.britcoun.org/eis/rsinfo.htm>
- Research Assessments – HEFC: <http://back.niss.ac.uk/cgi-bin/>

Contact Persons

- Ted Kitchen, Convenor RTPI Research Panel
- John Zetter, Divisional Manager DETR