

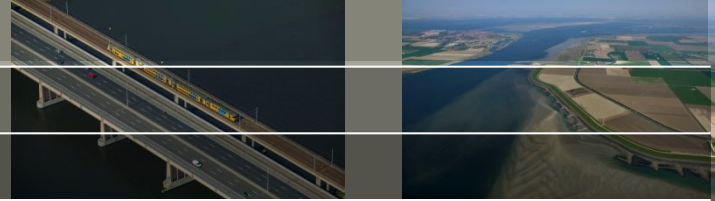


Governance, Design and Spatial Planning

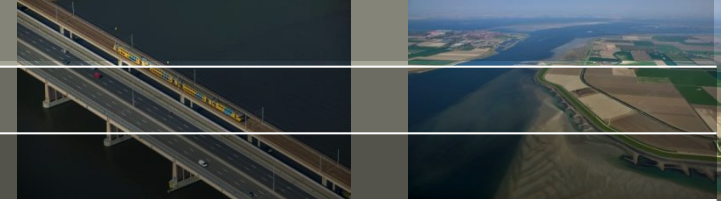
TUD Summer School on Regional Planning and Design
with Water

Gerda Roeleveld

23 juli 2014



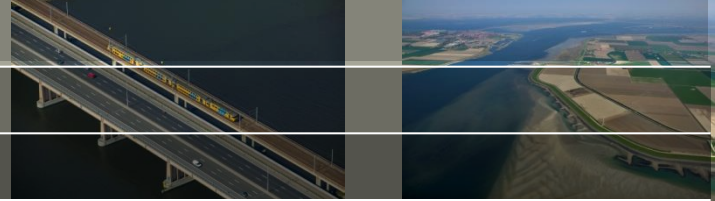
1. Governance: what is it?
2. Governance, design & science (theory)
3. Some tools and methods
4. Examples



κυβερνάω
(*kubernáo*)

to

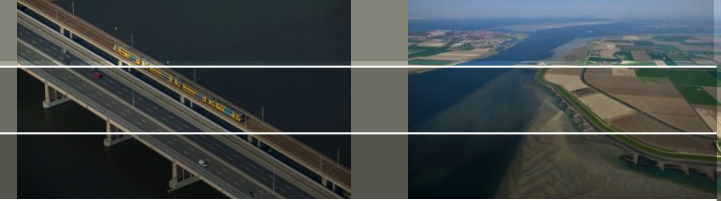
*steer,
guide,
direct*



κυβερνάω
(*kubernáo*)

to

*steer,
guide,
direct*

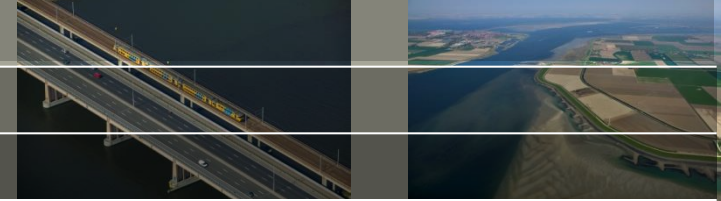


Eight qualities

- Responsive
- Transparent
- Consensus oriented
- Equitable and Inclusive
- Effective and Efficient
- Follow the rule of Law
- Participatory
- Accountable



Figure 5: UN principles of good governance

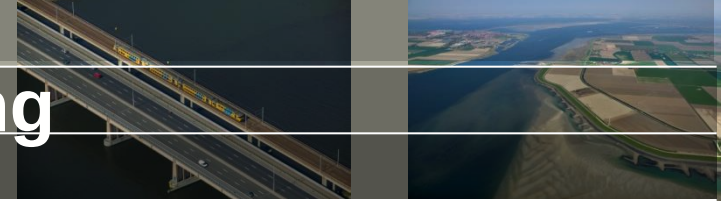


Goal
&
Actions

Dialogue
&
Decisions



Governance & Spatial Planning



Goal
&
Actions

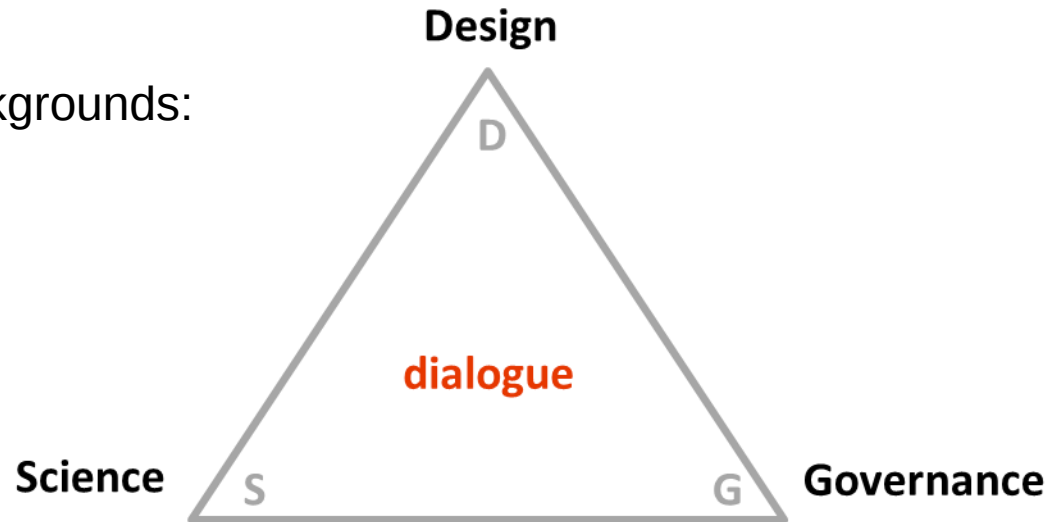
Dialogue
&
Decisions



Governance & Spatial planning, Theory

Spatial Planning Triangle (IPDD, 2014)

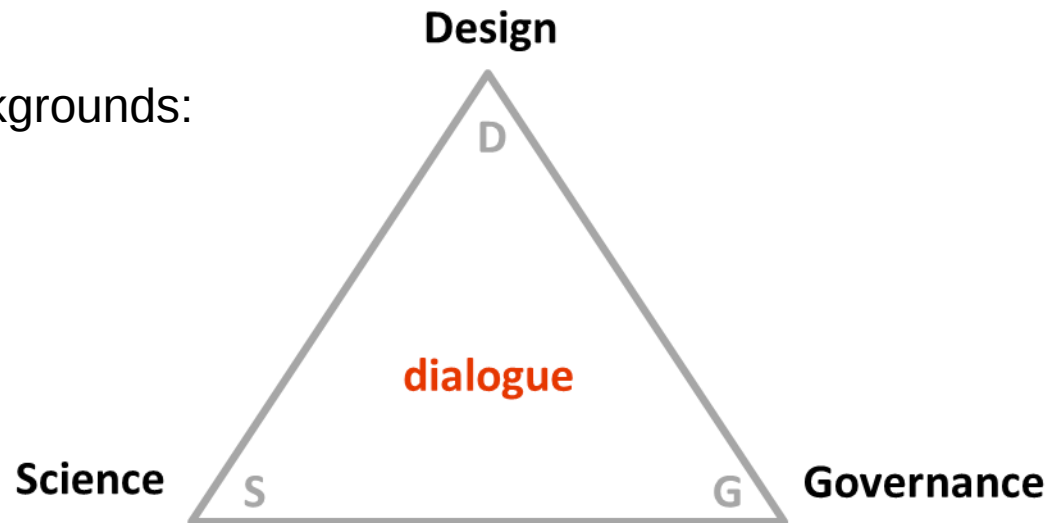
Players from different backgrounds:



Governance & Spatial planning, Theory

Spatial Planning Triangle (IPDD, 2014)

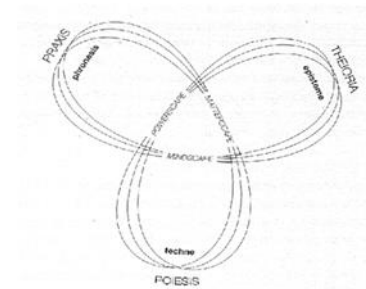
Players from different backgrounds:



Based on:



Model from the field of public administration science



De Jonge (2009)
Derived from Aristotle's
definition of 'the good life'

Model from the field of Landscape architecture

S, D & G: fundamental differences

Science

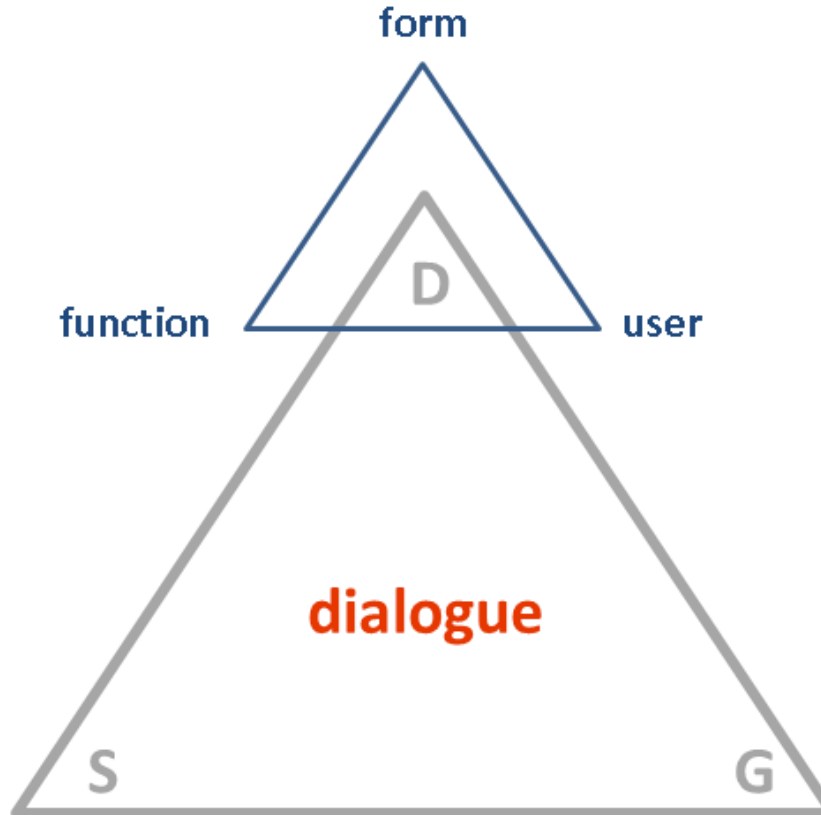
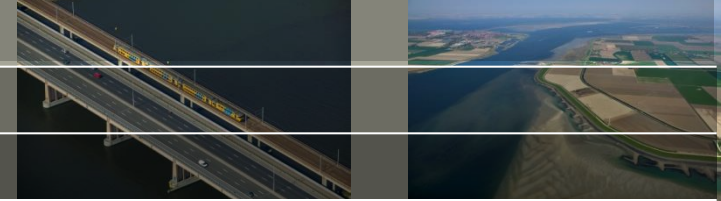
Design

Governance

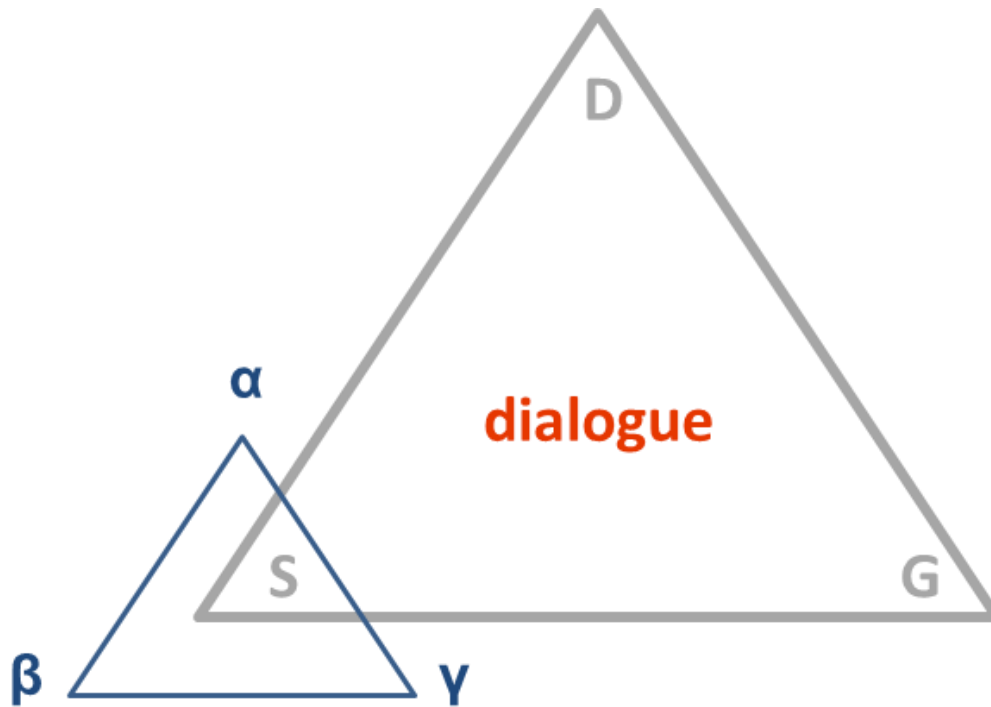
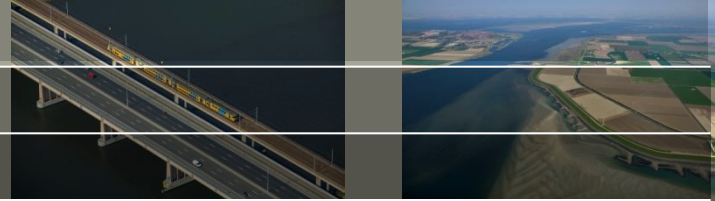
Stroom	Doel	Inwinning primaire data (uit directe waarneming)	Be- en verwerking data	Presentatie
Wetenschap	Het verkrijgen van inzicht in het functioneren van het systeem. Zoekt naar / hecht grote waarde aan: universeel geldige principes, verklaren vermogen, waardevrijheid (intersubjectiviteit), methodische werkwijze, reproduceerbaarheid, standaardisering van het waarnemingsproces,	Informatie uit veldmetingen en meetnetten. Gebruik van basisgegevens uit geo-informatie infrastructuren. Kennis van onzekerheid in de gegevens is belangrijk.	Analyse van de gegevens in termen van: - ruimtelijke verbanden (bijv. GIS-bewerkingen, terreinmodellen of stroomschema's) - oorzaak-gevolgrelaties (bijv. simulatiemodellen)	Tabellen, schema's, (gegeoreferende) kaarten en films/animations gericht op demonstratie, wetenschappelijke verantwoording en verificatie. Aangeven van onzekerheden. Tekst veelal als toelichting op cijfers. Tekst volgt gestandaardiseerde, logische redeneerlijn
Ontwerp	Het ontwerpen van alternatieve inrichtingsmogelijkheden Zoekt naar / hecht grote waarde aan: betekenisgeving (ruimtelijke kwaliteitswaarden), inspiratie, krachtige beelden, (het vinden van) de 'knoppen van het systeem' (systeemvariabelen waarmee de werking van het systeem gemanipuleerd kan worden), vrijheid van werkwijze, unieke eigenschappen van het gebied, voorstellen en mogelijkheden	Persoonlijke impressies en woord en beeld (waarnemingsstudies in het veld, vastgelegd in foto's, schetsen, korte beschrijvingen)-Verhalen over het gebied (uit literatuur, monding van bewoners, etc.) Gegeneraliseerde wetenschappelijke kennis. Zeer grote thematische diversiteit. Onzekerheid in de kwaliteit van gegevens minder belangrijk.	Ontwerp-motto's) (inspirerende leidraad voor ontwerpbeslissingen) Visuele vergelijking van de huidige situatie met de toekomstige situatie "overlay" technieken. Intuitive oorzaak-gevolg-relaties Visuele generalisaties ('door de oogharen heen kijken') Constructie van nieuwe verhaallijn(en)	(Niet-gegeoreferende) kaarten gericht op inspiratie, overtuiging/verleiding en beeldvorming Tekst en foto's veelal als toelichting op de kaartbeelden. Een 'verhaal'
Governance		Verzamelen van primaire gegevens via survey's of interviews. Monitoring van sociaaleconomische ontwikkeling	Samenvatting in tabellen of beschrijving van case studies	Tekst. Tabellen, kaarten en foto's veelal als illustratie van de tekst.

Different paradigms,
different research methods,
different means of communication,
different beliefs,
different etc.....

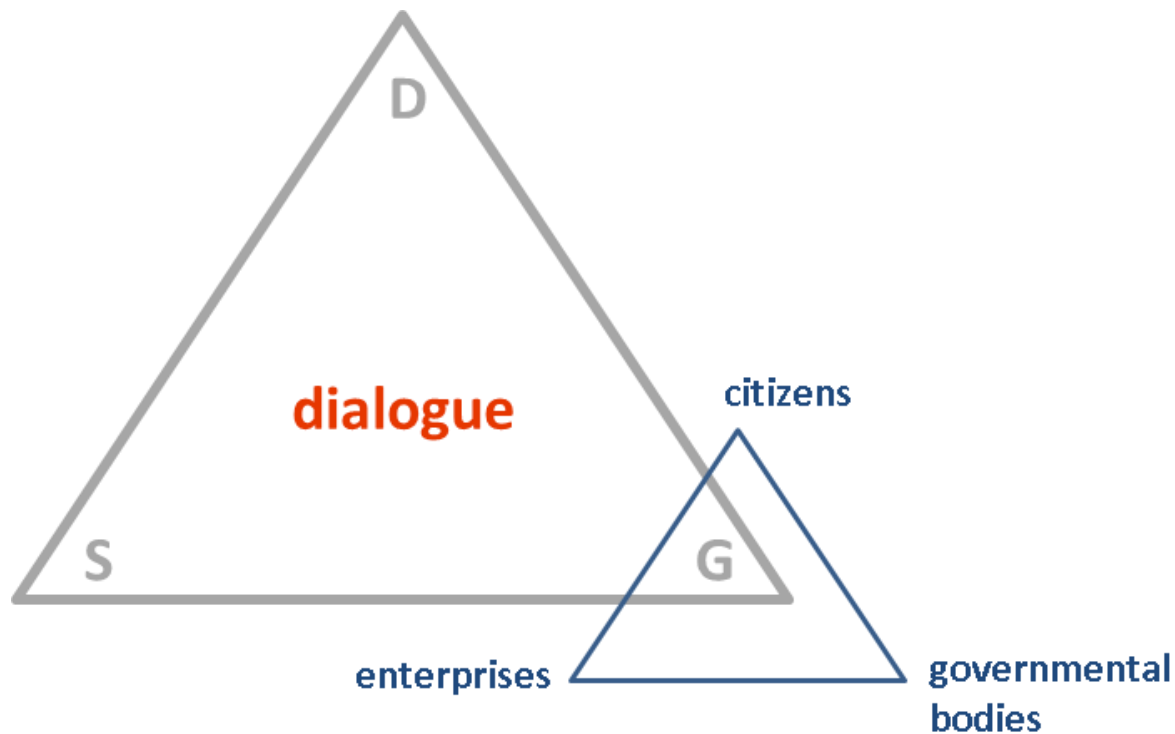
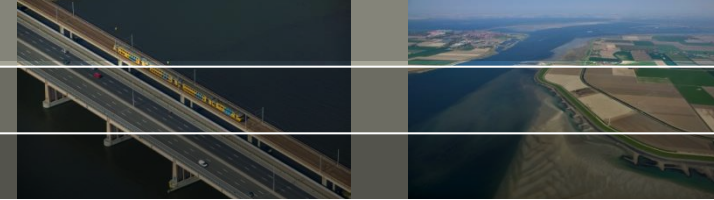
'Inside' Design



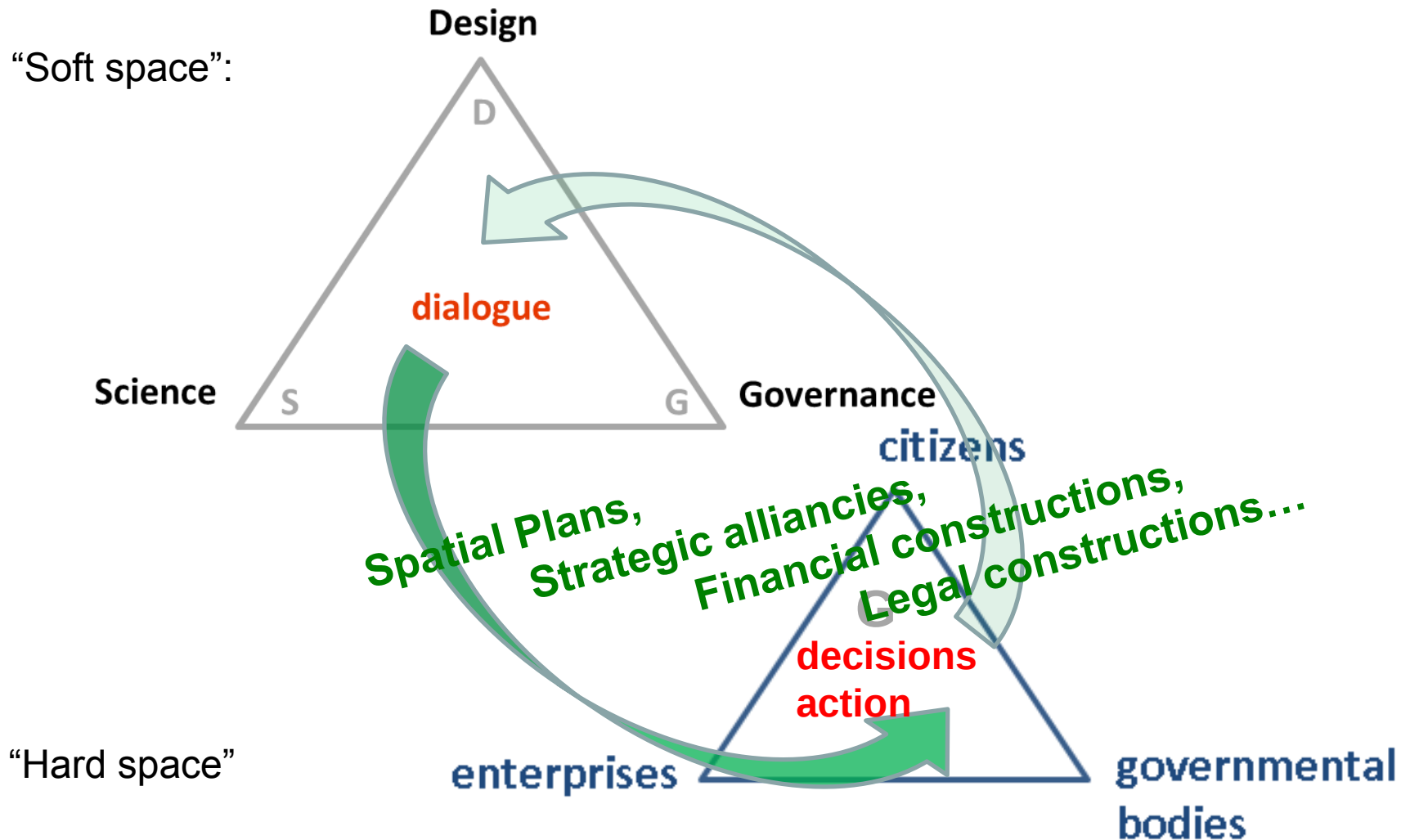
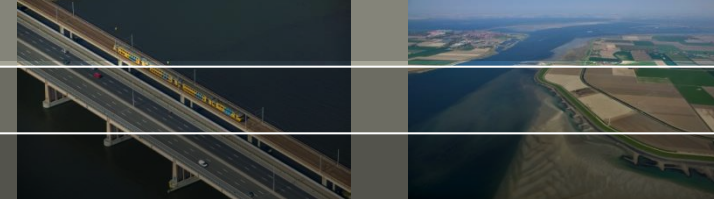
'Inside' Science



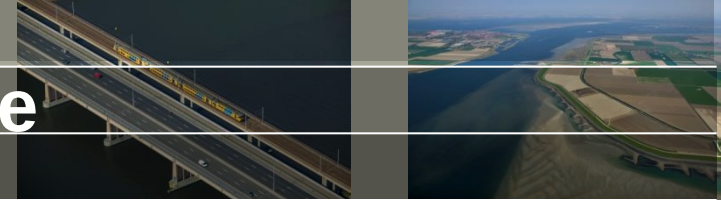
‘ Inside’ Governance



Dialogue & decisions/action



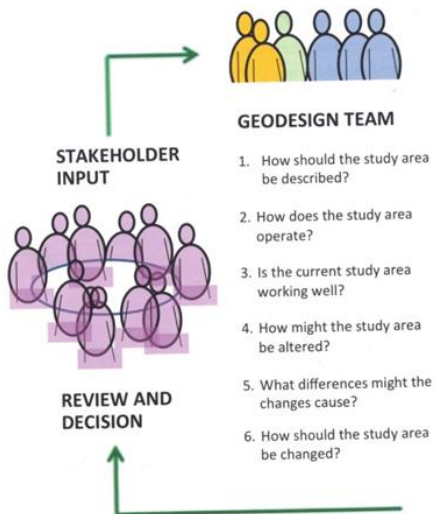
Spatial planning process cycle



Perseus (EU-project, 2013)

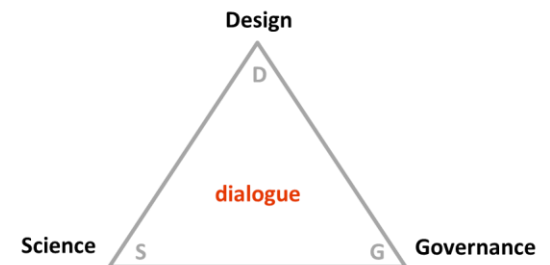


IPDD, 2014



Geodesign, (Steinitz, 2013)

Dialogue applies to every step!



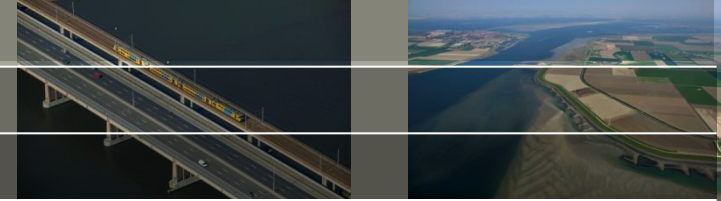
Tools & Methods: stakeholder analysis

WHO do you invite?

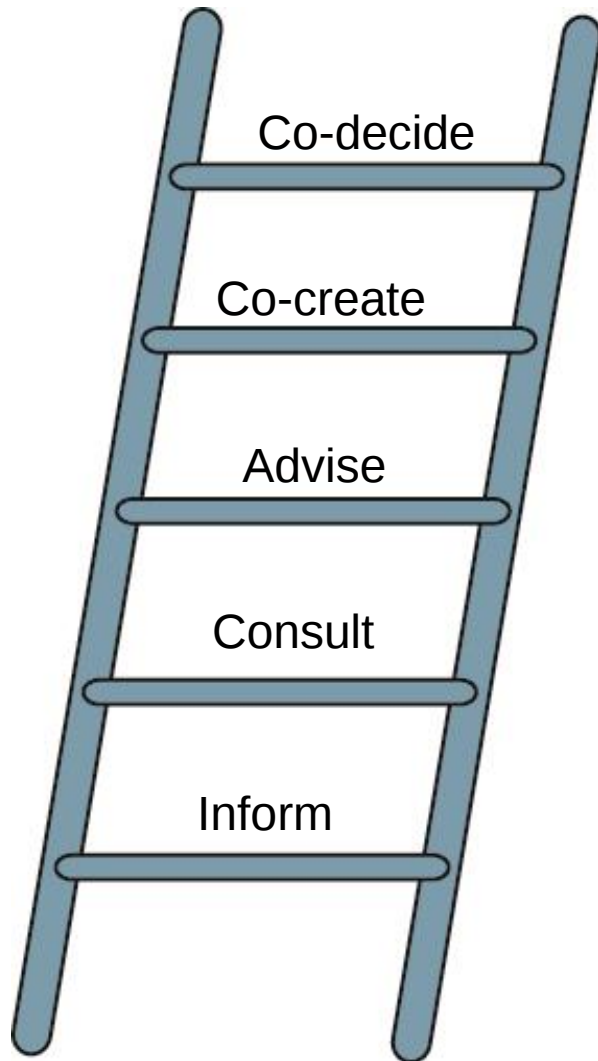
Project name		Interest of the stakeholder			
		Unknown	Little/ No interest	Some interest	Lots of interest
Power of stake- holder	Lots of power	lots of influence, not important for the project (can influence it though) <i>Keep satisfied</i>		lots of power, important for the project <i>Key player</i>	
	Some power				
	Little/ no power	little influence, not important for the project <i>Minimal effort</i>		important for the project <i>Keep informed</i>	
	Unknown				

Source: Mendelow (1991)

2. Extent of participation

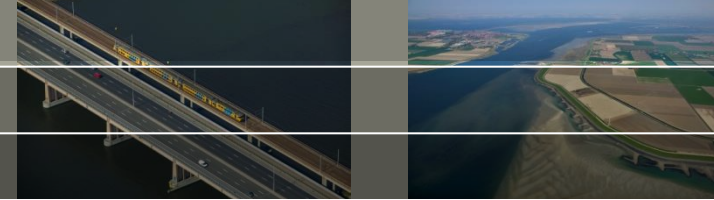


What is the EXTENT of their engagement?

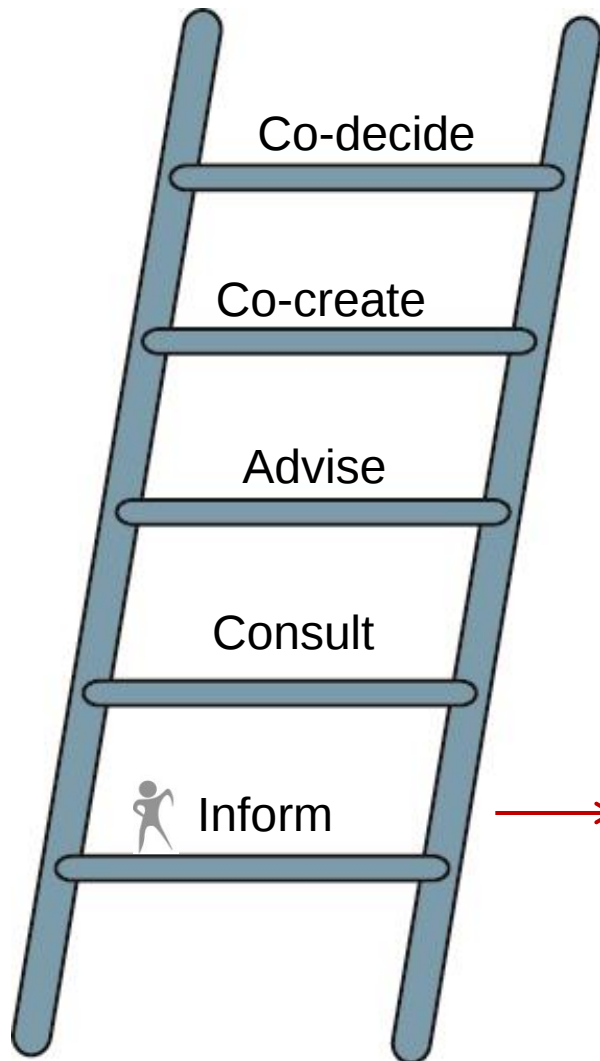


Edelenbos and Monnikhof, 2001

2. Extent of participation



What is the EXTENT of their engagement?



Only necessary information is shared with stakeholders



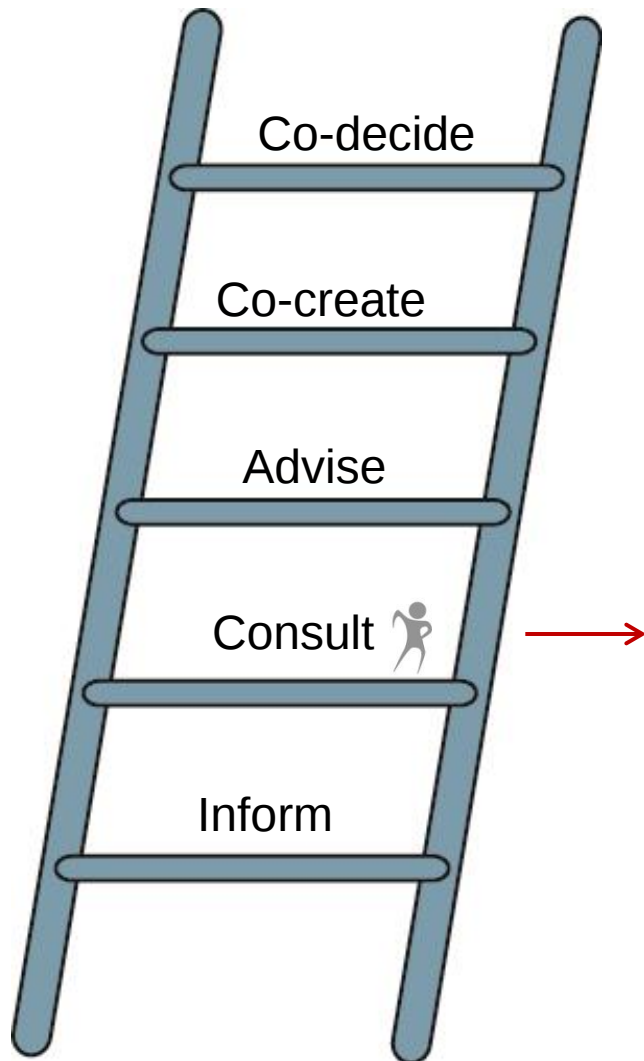
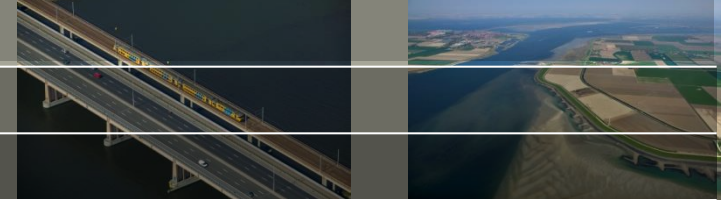
Stakeholder is listener

Edelenbos and Monnikhof, 2001

23 juli 2014

Deltares

Extent of participation

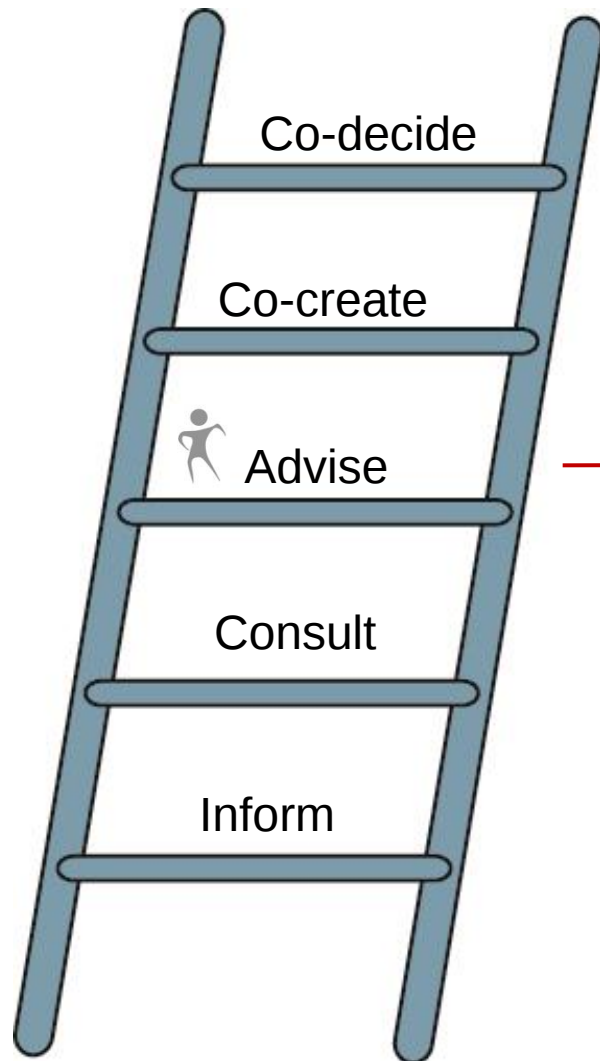
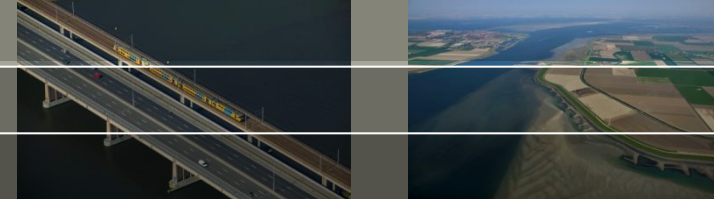


Stakeholders are consulted in a non-binding manner

Stakeholder is consulted



Extent of participation

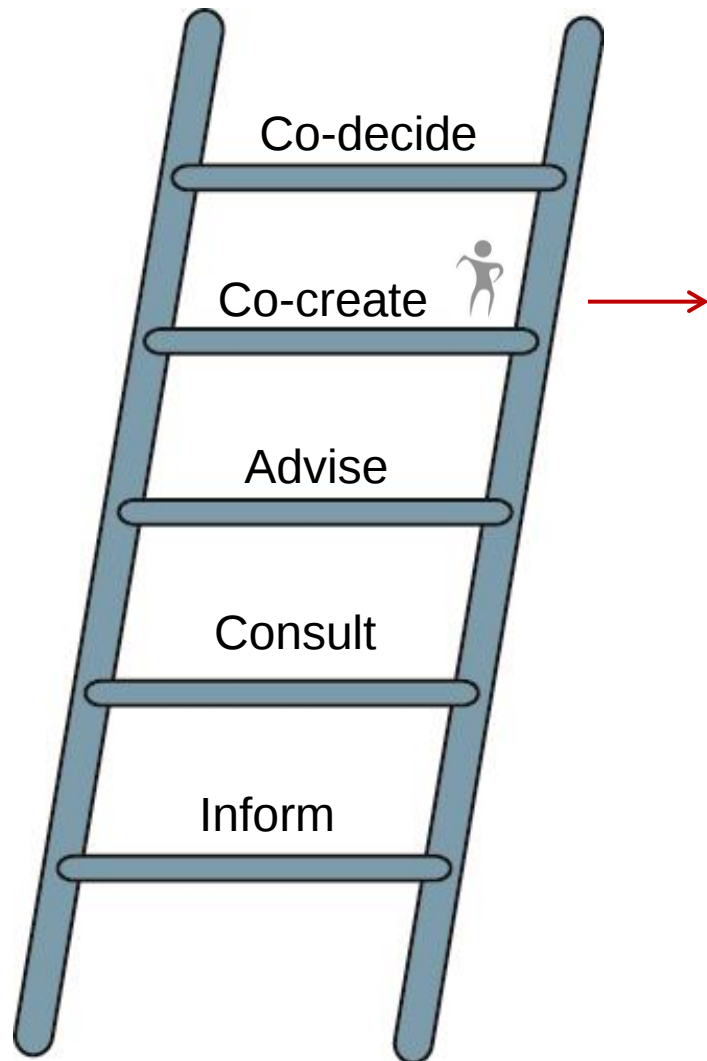
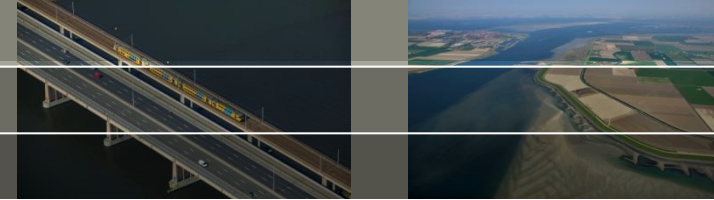


Agenda setting by instigator; stakeholders propose problems and solutions



Stakeholder is advisor

Extent of participation

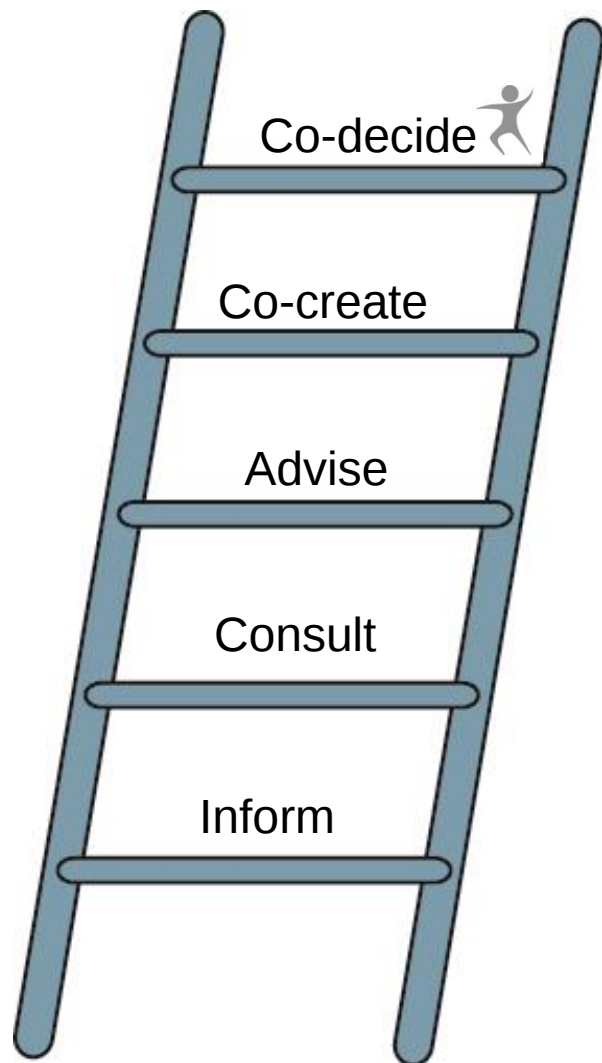
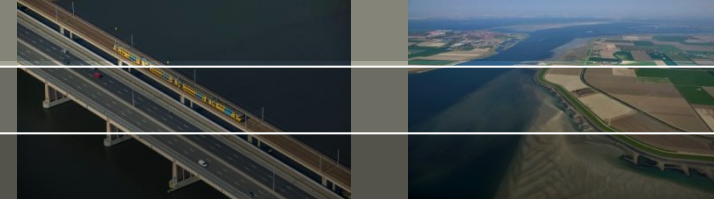


Instigator and stakeholders jointly develop an agenda and look for solutions; instigator is bound to results

Stakeholder is partner



Extent of participation

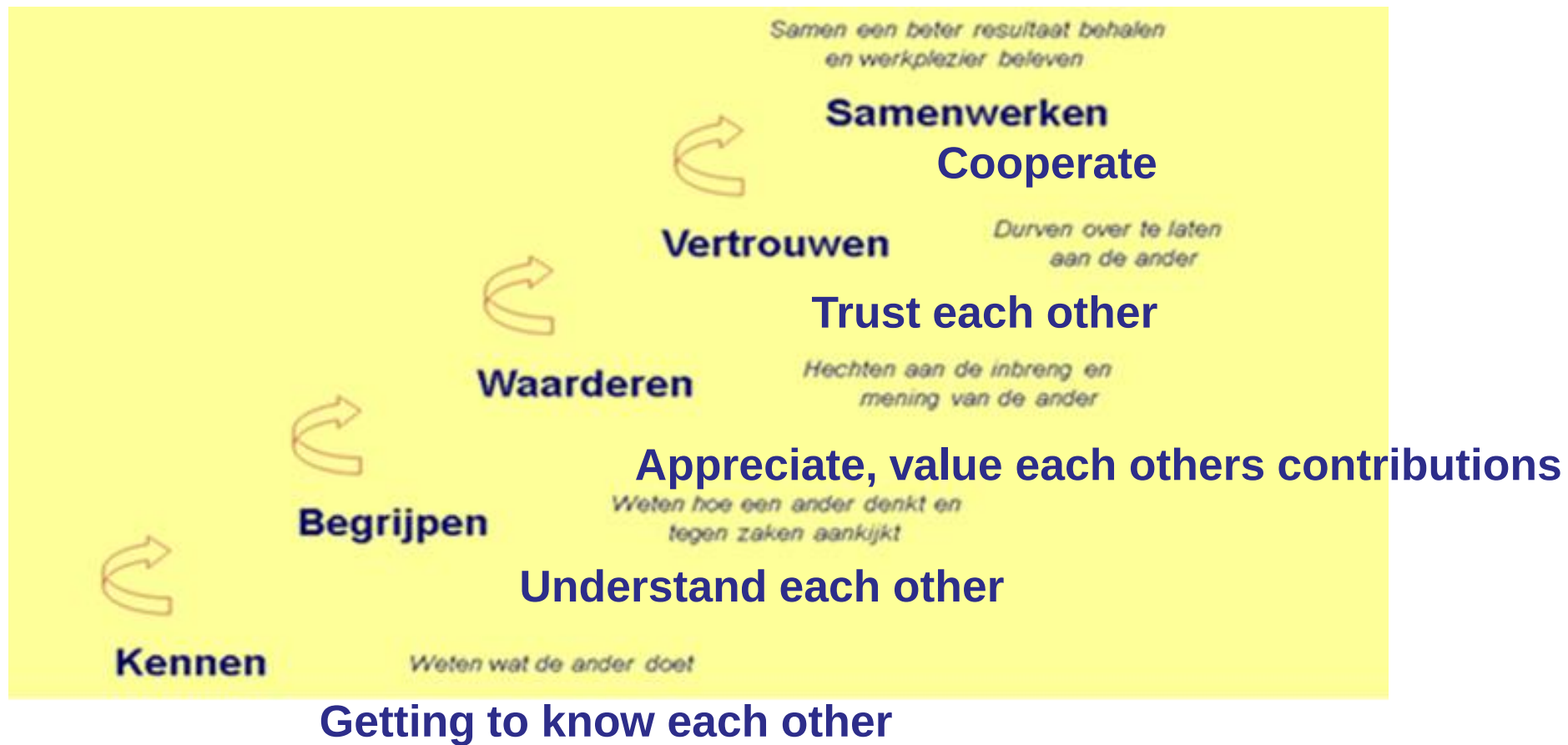


Stakeholders develop agenda and strategy,
instigator merely advises

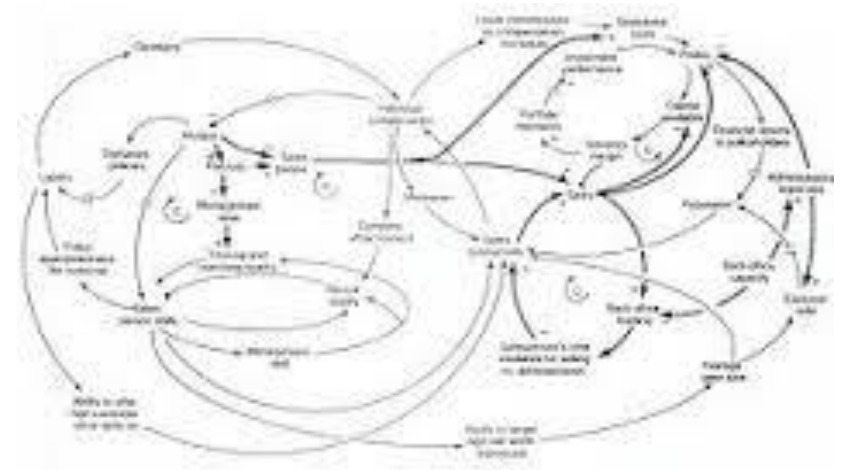
Stakeholder is decision-maker



Tools & Methods: Ladder of trust



Tools & Methods: Group Model Building

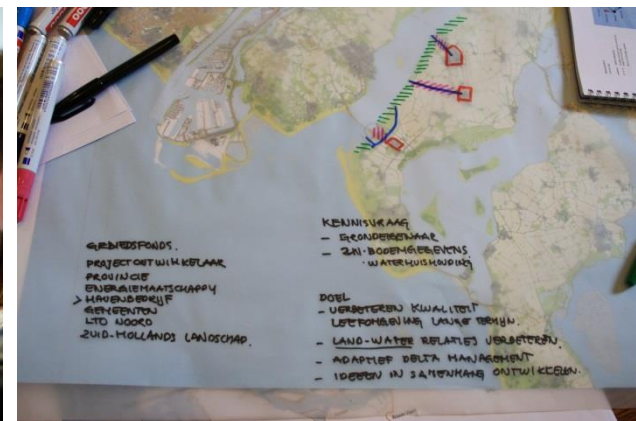


Useful in Description step: **problem definition**

Starting point for: **joint fact finding**



s games



Deltares

Tools and methods: participatory monitoring



Measurement of carbon stock by villagers.
Land-use Planning for Low-emissions Development Strategies -
project, Papua



Useful in implementation



Reef monitoring. Community members conduct monitoring activities
monthly in Maunalua Bay, Hawaii. Photo © TNC