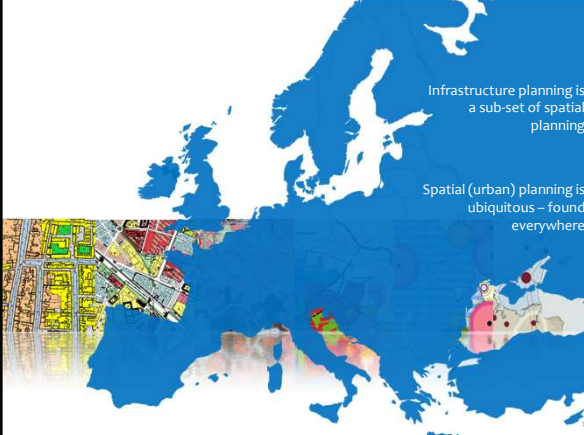


International Expert Meeting on Sustainable Infrastructure
School of Economics, Fujian Normal University

**Institutional challenges and responses:
spatial planning**

Vincent Nadin & Dominic Stead
Professor & Associate Professor of Spatial Planning and Strategy
Head of Department of Urbanism
Delft University of Technology





Infrastructure planning is
a sub-set of spatial
planning

Spatial (urban) planning is
ubiquitous – found
everywhere

Policy integration


**A long-standing, deeply
rooted challenge**

OECD – Building Policy
Coherence (1996)

UK Cabinet Office – Wiring It
Up (2000)

EEA – Environmental Policy
Integration in Europe (2005)

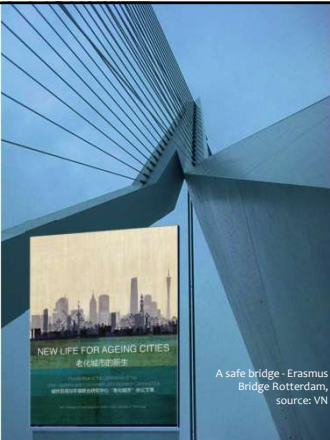
Stead et al. Policy
integration in Practice (2007)



A challenge for existing as well as new infrastructure

80,000 highway bridges in China are in a dangerous condition
(Prof. Cheng SU, 2016)

About 2,000 motorway bridges in the Netherlands will need repair by 2030
(from Rob Polder 2016)



A safe bridge - Erasmus Bridge Rotterdam, source: VN

Policy compartments or siloes

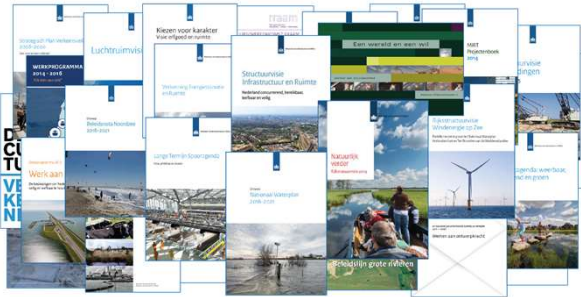



Figure 3 from Shyreen Shaib 2017, TU Delft, p. 18

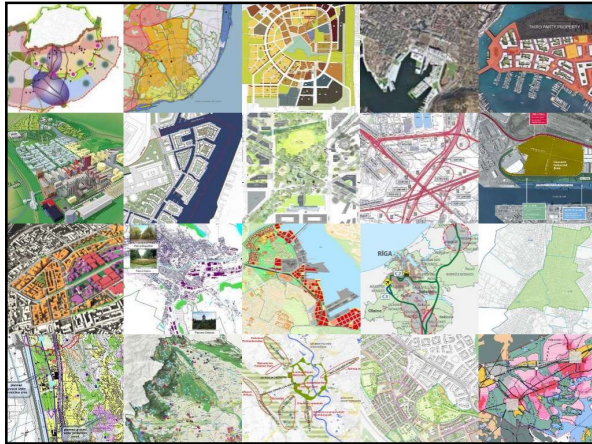
Advantages

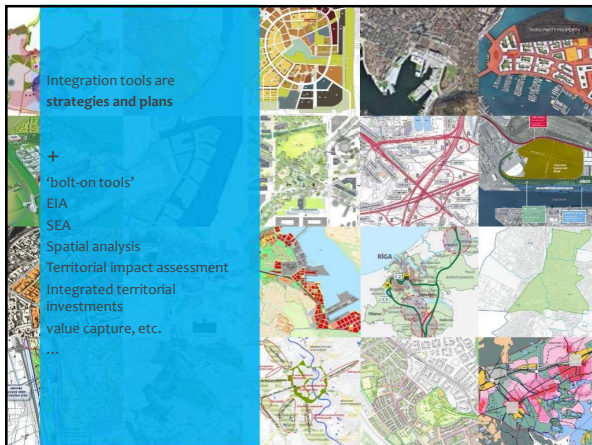
- danger of single integrated policy
- danger of single powerful body

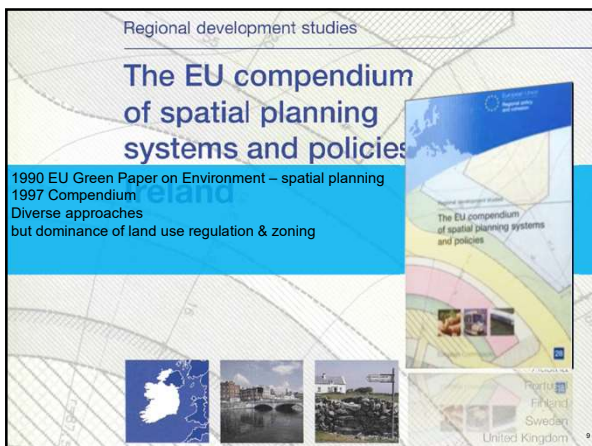
A challenge to devise tools for integration

Policy compartments or siloes











European spatial development perspective

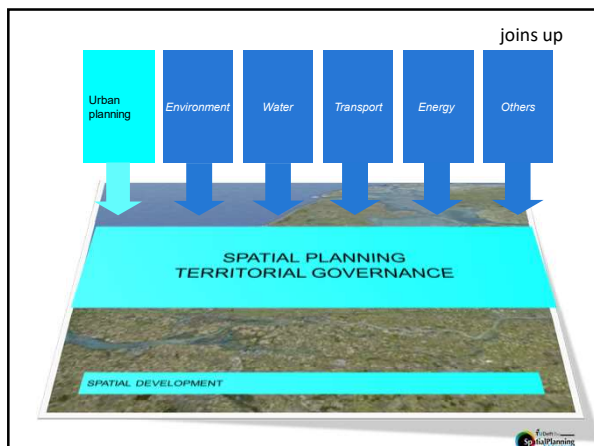
- Established principles for spatial planning in Europe in 1999
- Advocated a spatial planning approach – integrated strategies
 - vertical
 - horizontal
 - across borders

UNECE (2008) Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning: Key Instrument for Development and Effective Governance

for 'transition countries' of central and eastern Europe







Challenge to sustain an integrated spatial planning approach

Planning, Practice & Research, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 43–62, February 2007

PRACTICE FORUM: SPATIAL PLANNING IN PRACTICE

The Emergence of the Spatial Planning Approach in England


VINCENT NADIN

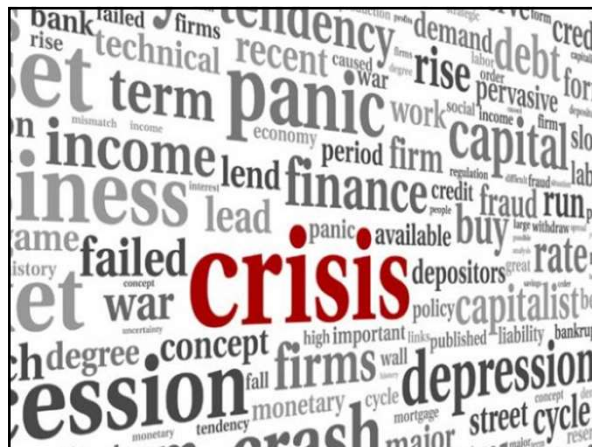
Introduction

After lengthy debate about the need for change, the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act introduced substantial reforms to system of town and country planning in England.¹ The changes have most impact on the status and form of regional and local planning policy instruments but reform is also seeking a deeper 'culture change' in planning. (See the article by

refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means. (COPM, 2004a, para. 50)

Thus, the spatial planning approach widens the scope of what has become a much narrower defined purpose of planning in England. The impact of the reforms on the level of local government is the subject of evaluation through the major government sponsored research project





Poor performance of urban planning
Challenge to address the negative effects of infrastructure on spatial development

Shetland Islands, UK-VN

over-supply of sewerage and transport infrastructure

Trico, Austria, AW



Challenge to use planning to influence decision making

'the project had not been a success and that operating a "ghost train" was no longer feasible'.
 Enrique Urkijo, the Director General for Passengers at Renfe, Daily Telegraph 28 June 2011

incentive to integrate:
 2014-20 EU investing 320 billion euro in 'infrastructure'
 vs
 political pressures



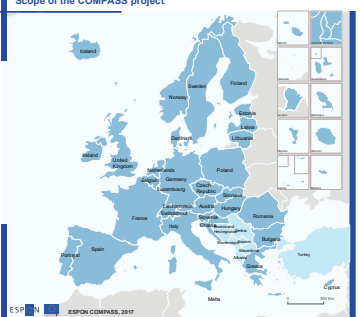
Prospects – how are the challenges being met?

ESPON
 European Spatial Policy Observatory
 Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
 Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

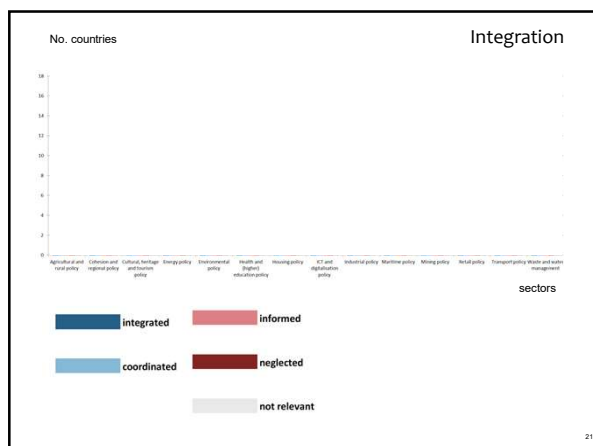
Compass

aim to describe and explain changes in territorial governance and spatial planning systems since 2000

Scope of the COMPASS project



ESPON COMPASS 2017







Tools – formal institutions

the full toolbox

- Spatial planning
- **National and regional level vision and strategy**
- Functional planning regions – e.g. water and transport
- Impact assessments and analysis – e.g. health impact... territorial impact assessment, territorial monitoring
- Integrated policy making through new organisations
- Finance incentives and sanctions; value capture, sharing costs & benefits
- **Attention to informal institutions**
- **Engagement with civil society**
- Inter-regional learning



25

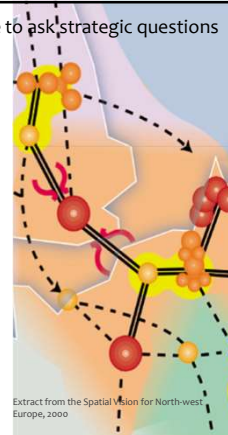
Challenge to ask strategic questions

Not
What roads are needed, and where?

But
How can access to services be improved?
What is the most effective and economical way to reduce road congestion?

Not imposed
But co-created

Not a blueprint
But a continuous process




Extract from the Spatial Vision for North-west Europe, 2000

tools - informal institutions

Challenging the conventional 'way of doing things'

Questioning routines, norms and values

People 'mechanisms'
capacity building, education
...



Headington Shark, Oxford, UK, by John Buckley



Active civil society

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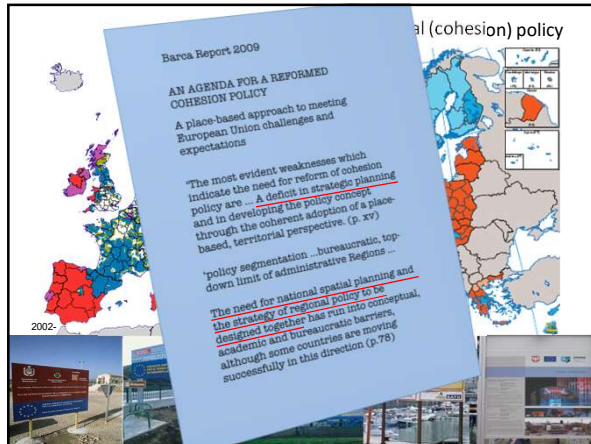
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1990s optimism

1990 Green Paper on the Urban Environment
1996 EU Expert Group on the Urban Environment, European Sustainable Cities Report

‘Spatial planning a key mechanisms for working towards sustainable development...’ (p. 156)
‘zoning policies ... at the heart of many of the environmental problems...’ (p. 40)







Cross-border example: Øresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak

2006-13 programme 2006年十三个项目

- Projects: logistics, environment, university collaboration, and more
- 项目: 物流, 环境, 大学合作及其他

