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The Planner's Toolkit -

Can we plan for new task using existing processes and mechanisms?

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Content



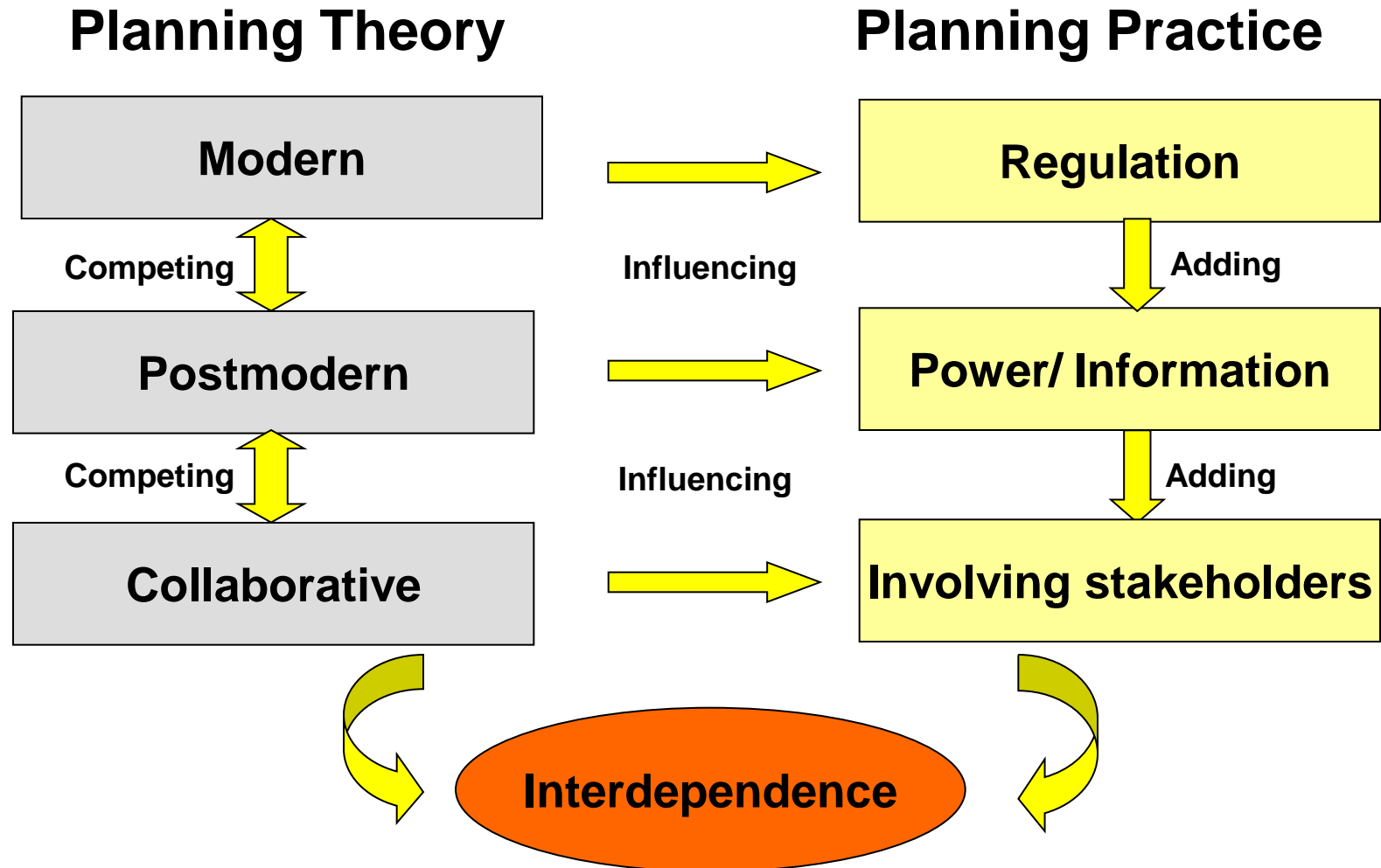
1. Some theoretical considerations on the planner's toolkit
2. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from Central and eastern Europe
3. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from the San Francisco Bay Area
4. Conclusions

1. Some theoretical considerations on the planner's toolkit

*'Every field of endeavor has its history of ideas and practices and its traditions of debate. These act as a **store** of experience, of myths, metaphors and arguments, which those within the field can draw upon in developing their own contributions, either through what they do, or through reflecting on the field. This 'store' provides advice, proverbs, recipes and techniques for understanding and acting, and inspiration for ideas to play with and develop.'*

(Healey 1997, 7).

1. Some theoretical considerations on the planner's toolkit



1. Some theoretical considerations on the planner's toolkit



Planning:

- conglomerate of different tools
- research methods: quantitative data, “technical” focus
- stakeholders’ concerns?
- connection to planning theoretical aspects?

1. Some theoretical considerations on the planner's toolkit



Interdependence

- Connects different planning schools of theory and different planning activities.
- Acknowledges the existence of numerous requirements in planning from visioning processes to implementation.
- Represents a counterpart to a fragmented set of planning tools and methodologies.
- Bridges existing gaps in planning theory and practice.
- Offers open access to Healy's planning theory 'store'.
- Expands this 'store'

2. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from Central and eastern Europe

New challenges for Central and Eastern Europe at the end of the 1990s:

- Implement democratic planning processes (*„planning vacuum“*)
- Apply sustainable development
- Participate in knowledge exchange about planning (in particular in cross border regions)

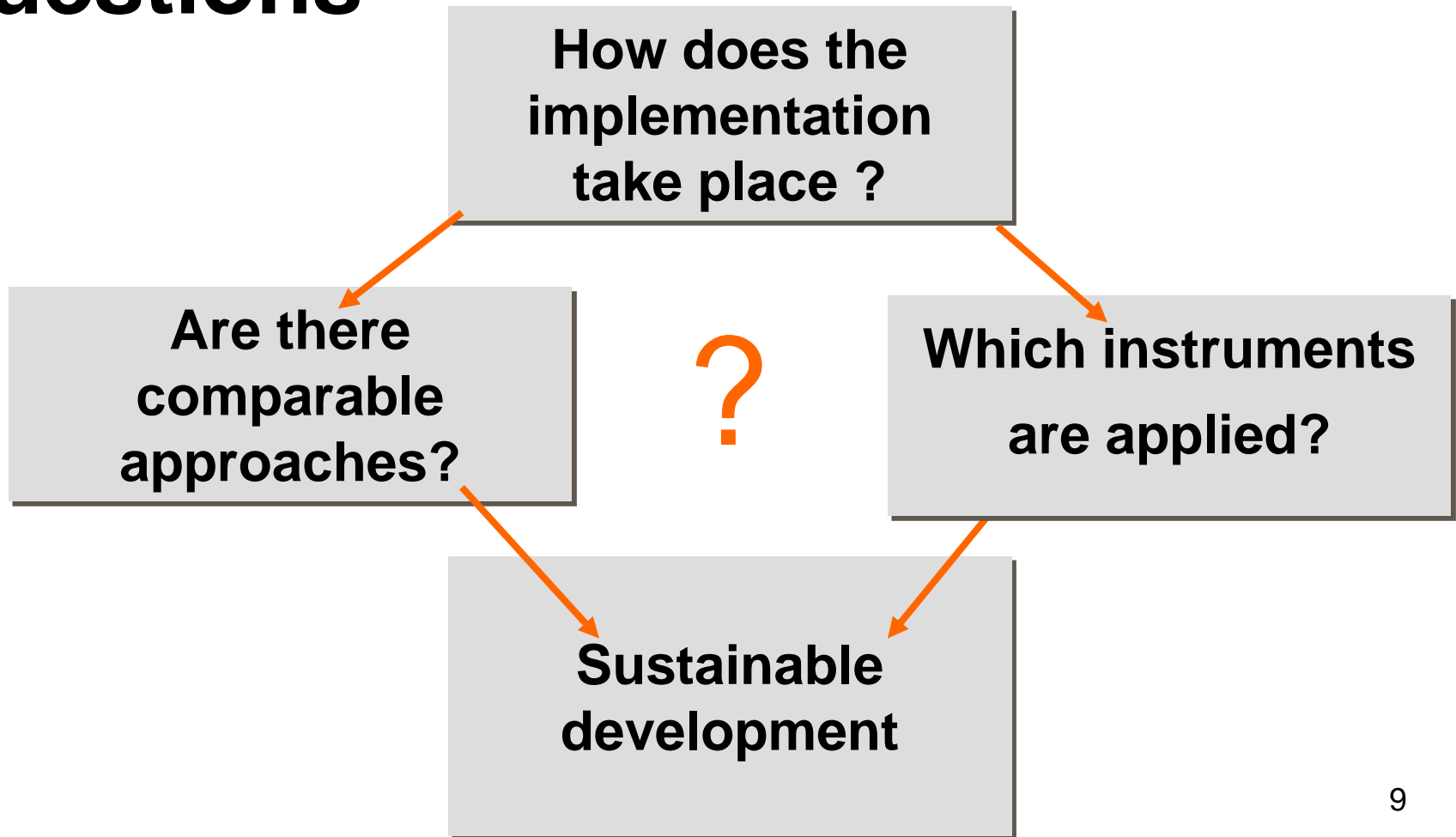
2. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from Central and eastern Europe

The project PLAIN

- ***Local and Regional planning instruments for sustainable spatial development***
 - Objective
 - Improve the transnational application and the effectiveness of planning instruments for a sustainable spatial development
 - The study
 - comprises planning instruments in selected regions
 - evaluates their application processes and
 - delivers suggestions for their future application

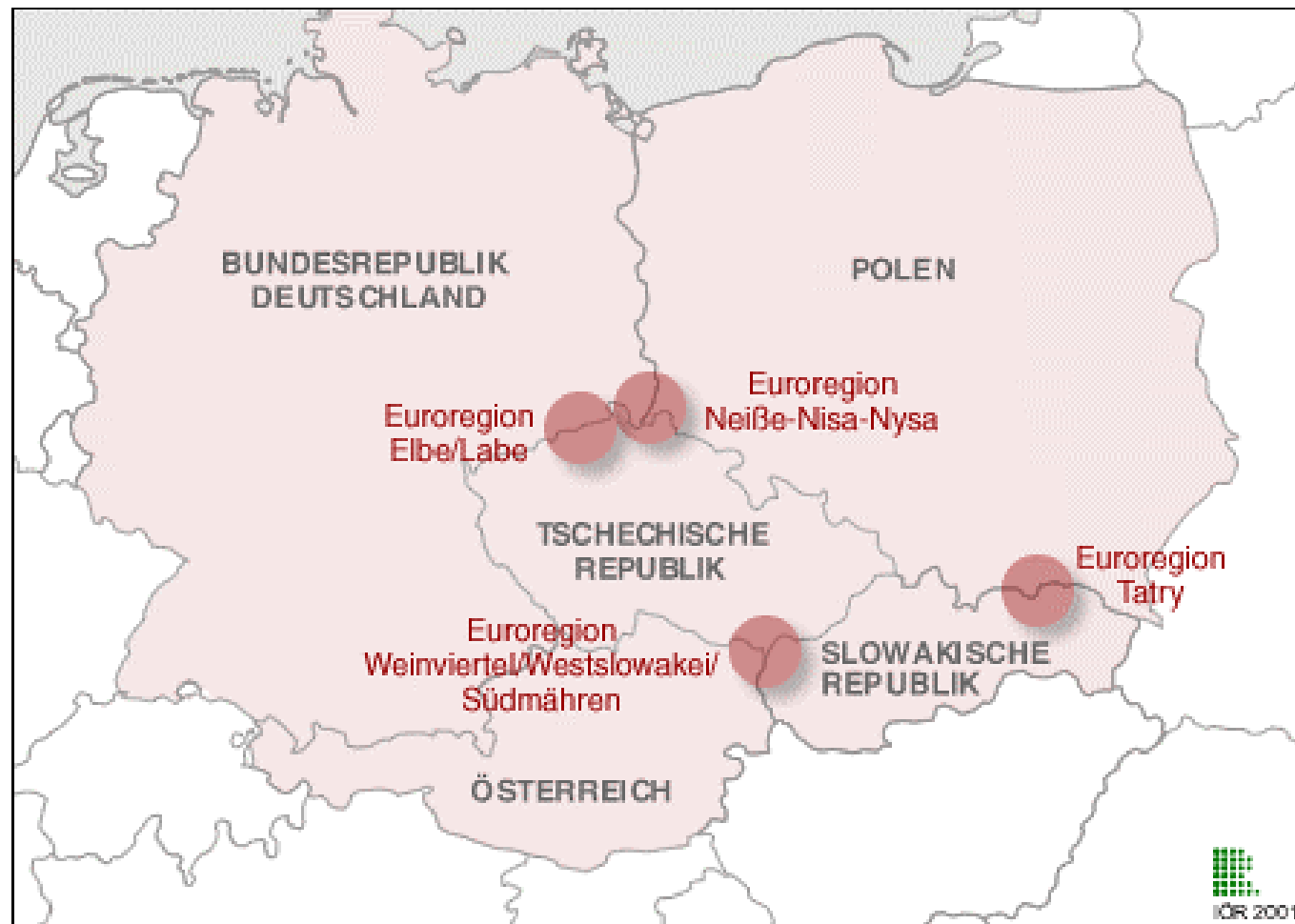
2. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from Central and eastern Europe

Questions



2. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from Central and eastern Europe

Case study regions



2. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from Central and eastern Europe



Interviews

- **Questions regarding the relevance of sustainable development**
 - Which understanding of sustainable development occurs on different planning levels?
 - Which role does sustainability play within city and regional planning activities?
 - In how far could the sustainability principle be implemented in planning tasks?

2. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from Central and eastern Europe

Results of the interviews

■ Czech Republic

- The planning practitioners acknowledge the principle of sustainability
- Of special meaning are
 - responsible land use
 - protection of open space
 - preservation of landscape for nature as well as human life
- ‘Regional area plan’ is considered to be most appropriate instrument to support sustainable development.

2. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from Central and eastern Europe

Results of the interviews

■ Slovak Republic

- Central element is the environmental aspect of sustainability
- Aspects related to social capital were not emphasized
- Important: Individual adaptation to planning situations and the quality of planning instruments
- Comprehensive area plans are considered to be of high priority

2. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from Central and eastern Europe

Results of the interviews

■ Poland

- Sustainability has the status of a guiding principle in planning
- Most significant topic: Protection of landscape structures
- Of support would be the use of joint principles for handling protected open space in neighboring countries
- Important on a national scale: Overcoming regional disparities
- Increase number and quality of planning staff in the communities
- Lack of sustainability in the legal framework
- Special significance: Monitoring land use changes

2. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from Central and eastern Europe

Conclusions for planning tools in Central and Eastern Europe

- Gap between regional and local planning levels
- New tasks and process were confusing for planning practitioners
- Sustainability is (mis)used as a tool for accessing governmental or European Union funding programs
- Wider knowledge exchange between research and practice is necessary
- Informal instruments are considered to be important
- Regional planning is of growing importance
- Urban and regional planning seems to be the appropriate media to initiate and implement sustainable development
- ***No additional planning instruments needed***

3. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from the San Francisco Bay Area

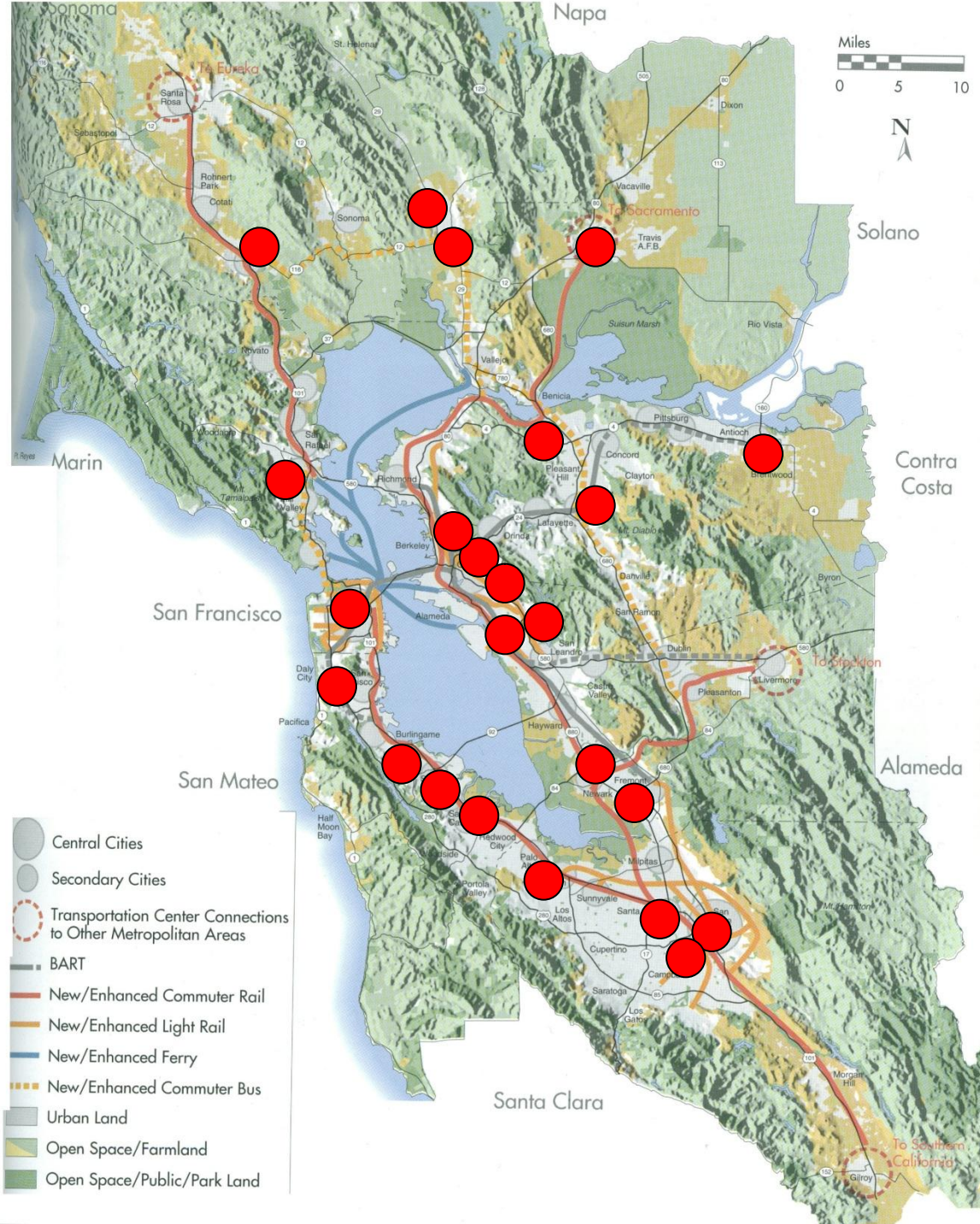


3. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from the San Francisco Bay Area

**Problem: dimensions of growth in California:
San Francisco Bay Area until the year 2020**

- Accommodate 1 million additional residents
- increase of daily in-commuters: 265.000
- Increase of traffic congestions: 150 %
- Expansion of settlements up to 33.600 ha
- Decrease of households being able to afford a medium size home by 44%

Source: ABAG



3. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from the San Francisco Bay Area



Clustering growth management activities

Pallagst 2004:

- Regulation oriented: Setting limits for growth/ preserving space
- Incentive oriented: Fostering decisions
- Design oriented: Shaping the urban environment
- Collaboration oriented: Involving stakeholders
- Information oriented: Providing knowledge

3. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from the San Francisco Bay Area

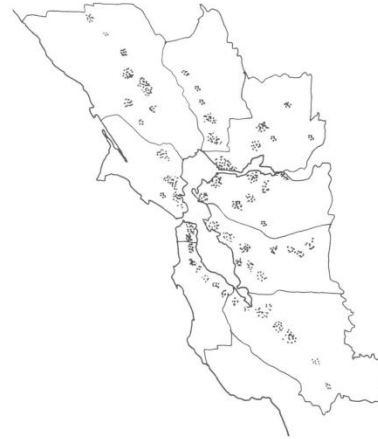
Regional livability footprint project



3. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from the San Francisco Bay Area



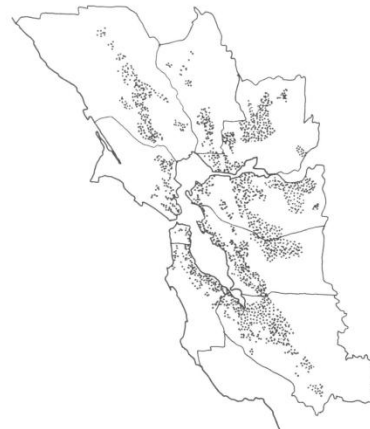
Alternative 1
Central Cities



Alternative 2
Network of Neighborhoods



Alternative 3
Smarter Suburbs

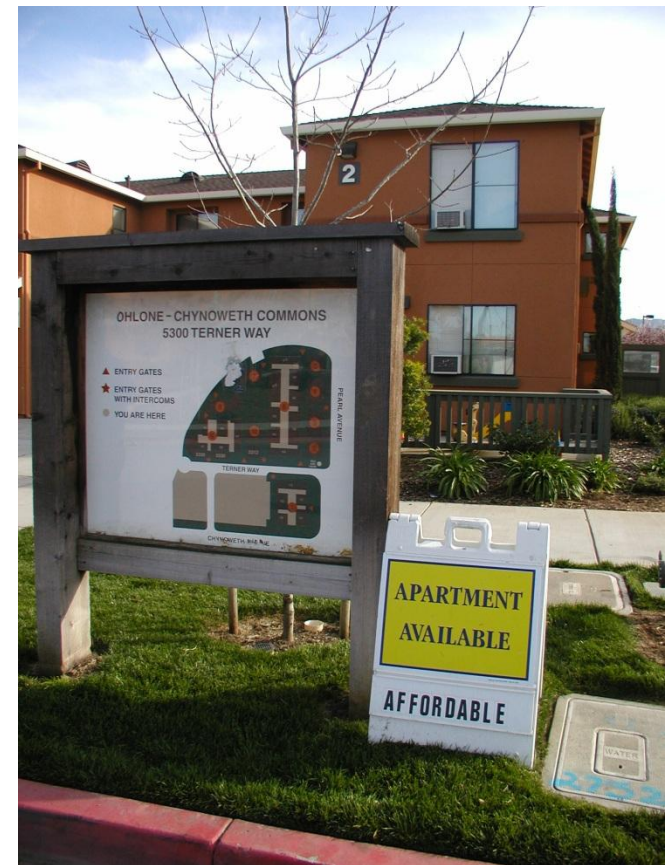


Current Trends Base Case

3. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from the San Francisco Bay Area

Results relating to groups of activities

- ↑ Regulation
- ↗ Incentives
- ↗ Design
- ↗ Collaboration
- ↑ Information
- ↑↑ Interdependent approach



3. New tasks and existing planning tools – examples from the San Francisco Bay Area



Conclusions regarding growth management

1. **Coordination** between planning instruments and among actors is required
2. **Evaluation and monitoring** are missing
3. Smart growth is established as “**movement**” and new paradigm in planning
4. **Implementation** of activities is unclear:
„Making Smart Growth Smarter“
5. Planning is based on **participation** and **information**

4. Conclusions



... for an interdependent planning toolkit

- Regional interdependence
 - metropolitan or regional orientation
- Instrumental interdependence
 - applying a concerted approach
- Interdependence among stakeholders
 - receiving input and facilitating outreach
- Interdependence in planning theory
 - bridging the practice-theory gap

Thank you!

A thick, horizontal yellow brushstroke with a textured, painterly appearance, extending across the width of the slide below the 'Thank you!' text.

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