

**Academy for Spatial Research and Planning**

# **Strategic Regional Development – Specific Evidence from different European Countries**

**Joint RTPI – ARL Workshop, Hannover, October 28th 2011**

## **Topics**

- 1. Definitions**
- 2. Model for „strategic regional planning and development“**
- 3. Case-Studies from different European Countries**

## Motivation = Changes in Planning environment:

- Rising diversity and number of actors in the planning environment
- Focus to the Region / regional specific challenges more important
- Economic development for the region gets more important – sometimes subordination of ecologic and social questions and challenges => Balance and protection necessary
- „Place-making“ important: orientation to life quality in the region (weak locational factors)
- Innovative approaches in planning processes necessary (SWOT-Analyses for the region)
- Development function, moderation, process character more important
- Rising cognition / awareness and acceptance necessary: contact to or role in on implementational level needed for regional planning

# 1. Definition

**Strategic Planning** [ARL Handbuch der Raumordnung 2005, Scholl]:

- long term, comprehensive, conceptional
- framework plans, development plans, rules and guidelines, Masterplan

**Definition of working group:**

**Planning and und Process with goal oriented steering and Roll-OUT**

in a context which likes less steering and is less steerable

# 1. Strategic Planning (Process):

- Communication, public dialogue
- Actor analyses, active political participation
- Creation of strategic partnerships, involving relevant sponsors of implementation tasks
- implementation of projects (own or by partners)
- Monitoring und Controlling
- SWOT-Analyses and identification of new challenges as basis for updating and readjustment

# 1. Strategic Planning (Products):

- Vision / guiding principles and development goals
- Development concept with regional planning goals and principles for the relevant and concrete regional and operative goals (goals and guidelines for regional development) => strategic tasks for the region
- Action and implementation concepts and creation of strategic partnerships for implementation

# 1. Content of „strategic regional development and planning“

- Integrated, coordinated and process oriented steering of regional development following important and strategic regional challenges and goals
- Binding and appealing parts
- Bewaring ecologic basis, development of economic and leisure qualities etc. (weak locational factors)
- Not at first restrictive but regarding to development (e.g. Landscape Parks)
- Basis are binding rules and guiding boards for settlement, infrastructure (technical + social) und Open space as framework for a cooperative implementation

# 1. Relationship Regulation / Incentives

- Regulating instruments are the basis and the framework for the development task
- Regulation instruments have to be connected to boost instruments
- Own budget desirable
- balanced and sustainable concepts should not be avoided or blocked by individual interest ad actions
- Balancing and attenuation of conflicts by combination of regulation, incentives and balancing elements (e.g. area pools, financial transfers, regional self funding, ...)

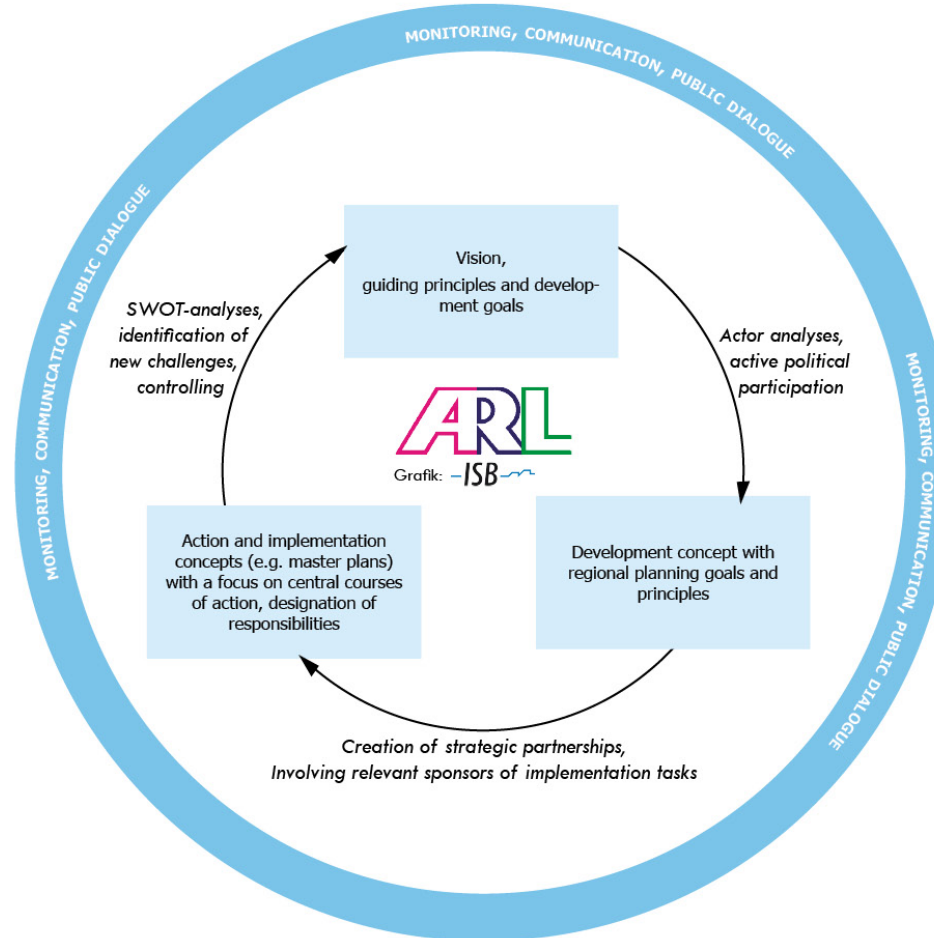
## 2. Model – Today Situation



		CONTENTS	STRUCTURES	IMPLEMENTATION
Traditional regional planning				
	<b>Development task</b>	Spatial analyses Identification of development potentials	Participation and cooperation Discussion of guiding principles Regional conferences	Sectoral concepts (e.g. regional retail concept) Hearings/Participation in funding programmes Expert reports on sub-regions Cluster initiation
	<b>Regulatory task</b>	Regional planning goals and principles Regional plan	Formal, legitimated decision-making structures e.g. Planning association Public sessions Principle of countervailing influence	Spatial observation Monitoring Achieving goals
	<b>Deficits</b>	Vision Guiding principles Action concepts	Strategic partnerships Governance	Implementation concepts



## 2. Model – Content and *Process*



## 2. Model – Set



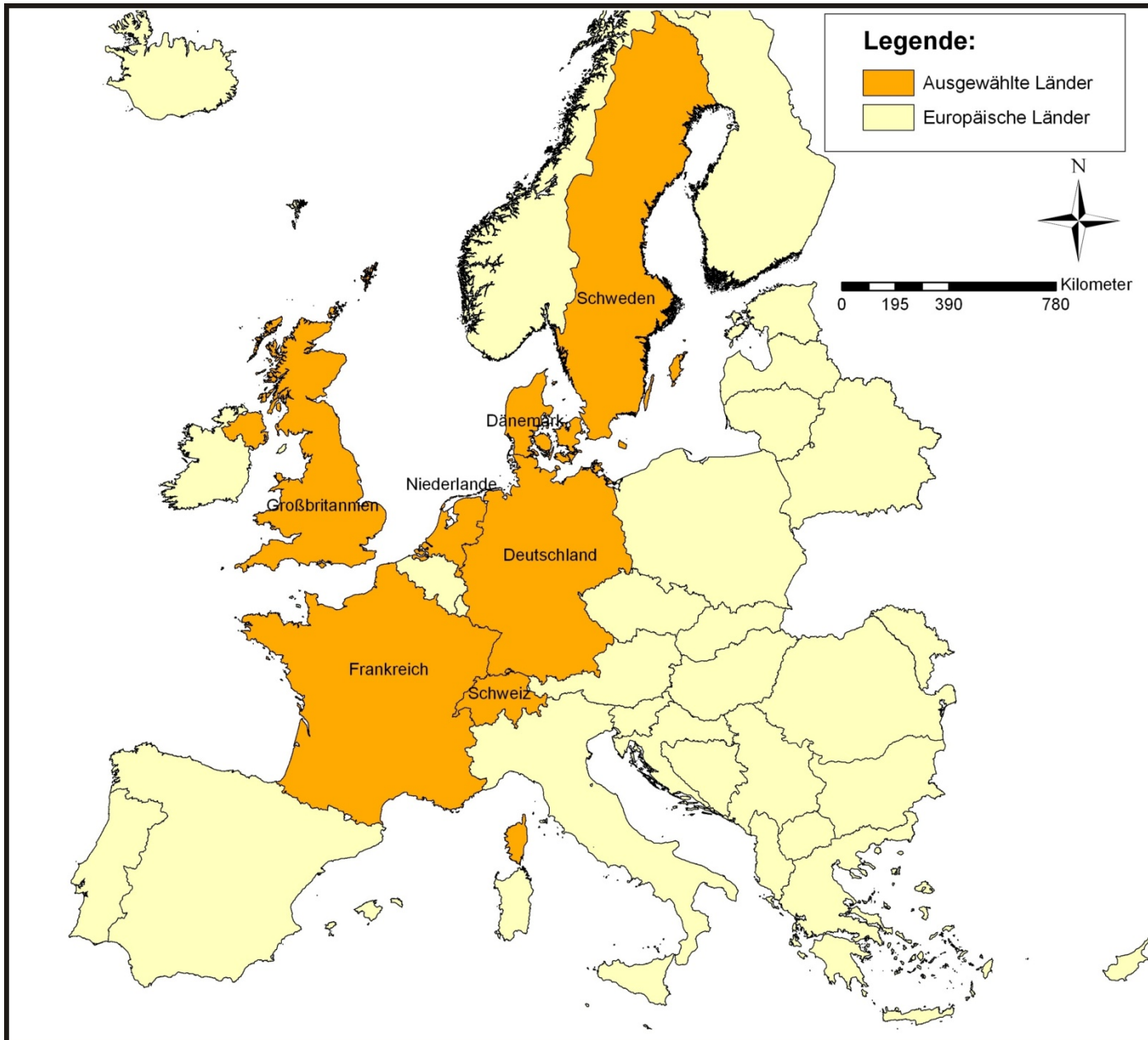
Strategic regional planning

	CONTENTS	STRUCTURES	IMPLEMENTATION
<b>Added value Future prospects</b>	Vision Guiding principles Action concepts	Direct democratic legitimization Involvement of civil society Networks Strategic partners Governance	Flagship projects Implementation projects (e.g. spatial planning contracts) Involvement of relevant sponsors Sponsor of implementation tasks Budget for projects
<b>Development task</b>	Spatial analyses Identification of development potentials	Participation and cooperation Discussion of guiding principles Regional conferences	Sectoral concepts (e.g. regional retail concept) Hearings/Participation in funding programmes Expert reports on sub-regions Cluster initiation
<b>Regulatory task</b>	Regional planning goals and principles Regional plan	Formal, legitimated decision-making structures e.g. planning association Public sessions Principle of countervailing influence	Spatial observation Monitoring Achieving goals
<b>Deficits</b>			

### 3. Case-Studies

Germany: Mannheim, Rostock,  
Hochrhein-Bodensee (Upper-Rhine / Lake of Constance)  
reasons: special strategic approach and activities  
(Metropolitan Region, Regiopole, Transport Corridors)

International: **DK** – Kopenhagen, **F** – Lyon, **GB** – London,  
**NL** – Den Haag, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland,  
**SWE** – Stockholm, **CH** – Zürich, Bern, Chur + Oberland  
reasons: different administrative frameworks, regional  
competences, special approaches



### 3. Case-Studies – content of strategic approaches:

- Traditional planning topics and development areas for Settlement, Open-Space, Infrastructure
- Binding and broad descriptions as in Germany are exceptional, mix of binding rules and guidelines (with financial incentives for infrastructure invest)
- Normally description and maps
- More and more statements about thematic strategies and goals, criteria and lighthouse-projects
- Spatial goals are replaced or added by infrastructural goals, goals for economic development and projects
- Strong focus on projects and Masterplans

### 3. Case-Studies – CONTENT:

- In general: slim, not binding, 15 to 20 years
- Stockholm: Vision – Goals – Strategies  
expansive and broad
- Lyon: strategic areas for large projects  
focus infrastructure
- Netherlands: Leading projects (VIP), Leading areas (VIA)  
Randstad: development around stations  
Rotterdam: Waterplan (floodwater, strong rain, Waterfront dev.)
- Switzerland: Basis for “Richt- und Masterplans” (e.g. Gotthard)

### 3. Case-Studies – STRUCTURES (Process and Organization):

- German complexity also over Europe – informal and formal organizations; chances for voluntary cooperation
- Organization less on state level than on local level; cooperation areas mostly set by state authorities (Province, Region, ...)
- Qualification of participation process (informal , talks, workshops, conferences, support by innovative media)
- Formal participation and active involvement of stakeholders during formulation of goals until definition and put into action (roll out) of projects
- Understanding of planning: management of cooperation processes

### 3. Case-Studies – ROLL-OUT:

- In general: connection to the local level (Building plans or project permission)
  - incentives and supporting systems for stakeholders and investors (cooperation or contracts)
  - seldom cooperation with regional planning bodies and authorities (exceptions Hannover, Stuttgart, Stockholm)
- in specific cases Masterplan and financial concepts as part of structural plans or binding regional plans
- Stockholm: own investment in transport infrastructure and hospitals
- South-Holland: cooperation with investors by financial incentives
- Lyon: incentives for investors
- Switzerland: incentives, transformation from Masterplan to “Richtplan” (Kanton and local level)



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**Thanks for listening!**