

HOW TO IMPLEMENT A LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR LOCAL INTEGRATED PLANNING?

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PREPARATION PROCESS

The Deventer workshop was developed to foster a better understanding of spatial planning legal frameworks and their **SUBSEQUENT ISSUES**.

The workshop consisted of presentations from local municipalities and international urban planning professionals, a site visit, and an **IMPLEMENTATION LAB**.

The diverse presentations ranged from how local governments will integrate the proposed Dutch **ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING ACT** to collaborative planning processes of redeveloped informal settlements in South Africa.

Workshop participants toured Deventer's **HARBOR QUARTER** where old industrial buildings are being transformed into mixed-use community-oriented spaces.



OUTCOME

INTERNATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION LAB TO RETHINK LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR SPATIAL PLANNING



ZONING PLAN WITH A BROAD SCOPE – HARBOR QUARTER, DEVENTER:

An iterative communication process was at the heart of the participatory approach in developing the Harbor Quarter. Mixed-use zoning plans allow for vibrant areas and smart combinations: the patchwork of functions is the plans quality.



COLLABORATIVE PLANNING IN CAPE TOWN: REBLOCKING

Planners play the role of mediators to overcome lack of trust and cohesion within.



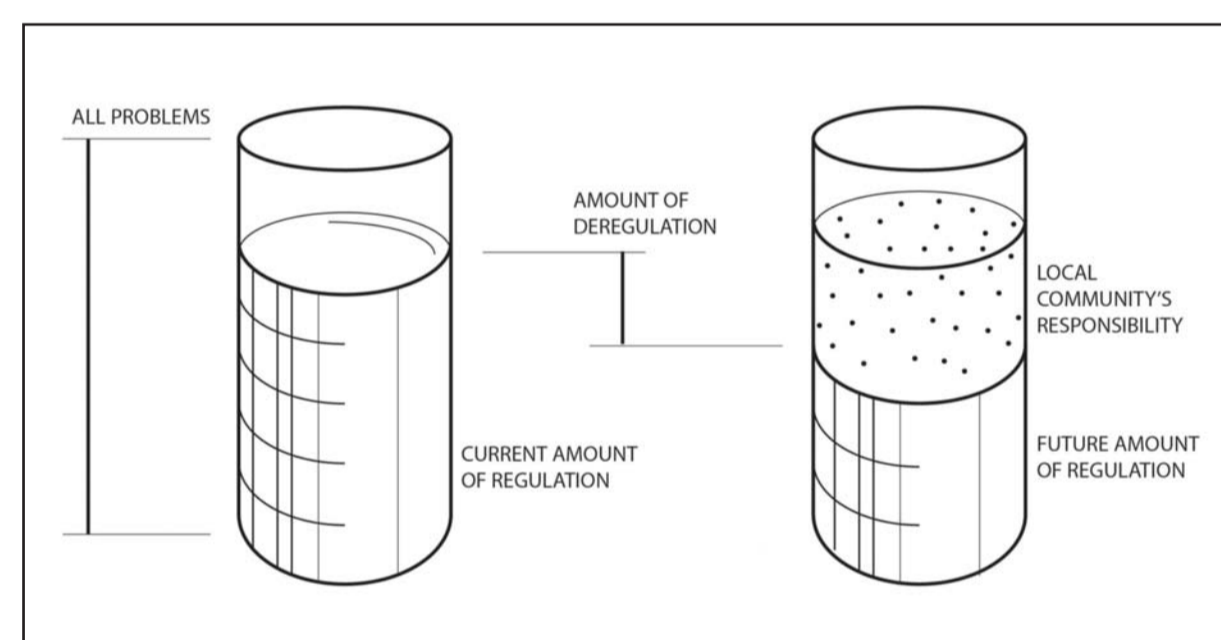
ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN – BINCKHORST, THE HAGUE

The plan is open-ended and flexible. The plan leaves room for and facilitates initiatives, but the municipality has to formulate common goals.

GENERAL OUTCOMES

- Widen perspectives regarding the **innovative instruments** recently developed in the Netherlands;
- Provide more freedom for bottom-up processes and **strengthen collaboration** during decision-making;
- Stimulate ideas for **flexibility** of decision-making for all levels of spatial-environmental policy.

ADD YOUR THOUGHTS



DEREGULATION PROCESS



OPEN DEVELOPMENT
BUIKSLOTERHAM - AMSTERDAM

VISIT TO DEVENTER'S HISTORIC CITY CENTER



SUMMARY

The ISOCARP2015 workshop in Deventer, the Netherlands aims to develop an **integrated planning approach** which promotes comprehensive **stakeholder involvement** while also enabling flexibility for local governments to contextualize Environmental Planning Act policies for their respective communities.

The workshop participants organized into three focus groups to conceptualize vague gaps in the implementation phase of the Environmental Planning Act and produce **recommendations for local communities** to integrate into existent planning practices. While the three focus groups provided a variety of recommendations, some

themes overlapped among groups: **(1)** there needs to be both negotiable and non-negotiable components for the implementation phase, **(2)** a visualization process to set shared community values, **(3)** encouragement of citizen participation, and **(4)** ensuring a dynamic (both top-down and bottom-up) approach to local plans.

FUTURE

POWER BALANCE

FOSTER MORE INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATION RATHER THAN REPRESENTATIVE PARTICIPATION.

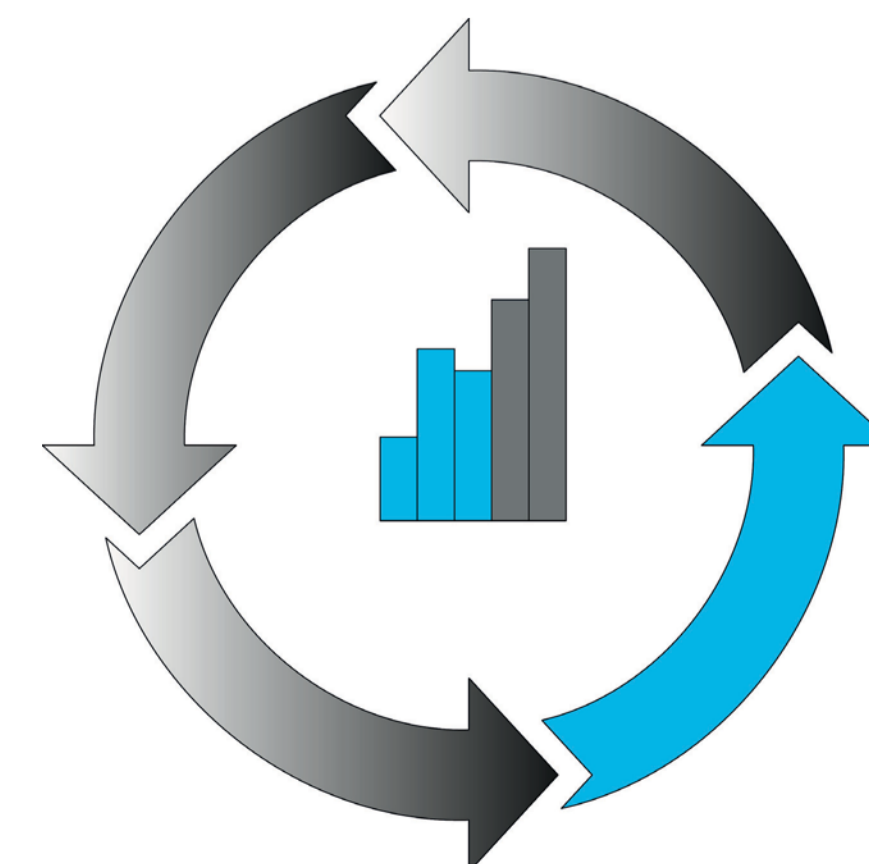
FLEXIBILITY THROUGH NEGOTIATION.

DEREGULATED SPACE

VALUES ARE DETERMINED AT DIFFERENT LEVELS INDICATING WHAT IS **NON-NEGOTIABLE AND NEGOTIABLE** WHEN CREATING A RELIABLE PLANNING FRAMEWORK.

EXCHANGEABILITY OF VALUES

PROACTIVE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED TO DEFINE **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL VALUES** AS WELL AS COMPENSATION MECHANISMS ON A SITE LEVEL.



ANY FURTHER COMMENTS

