



Delft University of Technology

Celebrating Spatial Planning at TU Delft 2009-2019

Summary of achievements of the Spatial Planning and Strategy section of the Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment. Delft University of Technology.

Rocco, Roberto ; Rooij, Remon; Stead, Dominic; Bracken, Gregory

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Celebrating Spatial Planning at TU Delft 2008-2019

Celebrating Spatial Planning at TU Delft 2008-2019

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SPATIAL PLANNING AND STRATEGY SECTION OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF URBANISM, FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT
DELFT UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

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Fig. 1: Urbanism Masters' students in 2018. Photo by R. Rocco



Spatial Planning & Strategy TU Delft 2008-2019

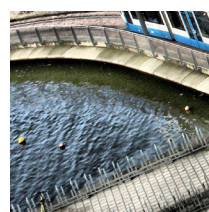
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<http://spatialplanningtudelft.org>

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Spatial Planning and Strategy at TU Delft

REMON ROOIJ, GREGORY BRACKEN, DOMINIC STEAD, ROBERTO ROCCO

The Department of Urbanism of the TU Delft is organised in five sections: Spatial Planning & Strategy (SPS), Urban Design, Environmental Modelling, Urban Studies, and Landscape Architecture. SPS has three distinct and complementary pillars: (i) Spatial Planning & Strategy, (ii) Regional Design and Planning, and (iii) International Urbanisation & Development Planning. Spatial Planning at TU Delft has an evident, but unique relationship with spatial design, focusing on the development and transformation of spatial form, composition, patterns, structures, and networks.

Spatial Planning, together with Design and Technology, form the key pillars to Urbanism at Delft University of Technology. This integrative approach to urbanism has a long history at TU Delft and makes the University's academic profile in spatial planning highly distinctive and also highly ranked.

All over the world, cities and regions are challenged by the risks and opportunities associated with accelerating challenges arising from migration, climate change, the fourth industrial revolution, globalisation, rising inequality, and political instability. They face urgent questions with respect to sustainable growth and transformation that can only be tackled in an interdisciplinary integrative way that promotes social, economic, and environmental sustainability and spatial justice. In other words, they are not only concerned with what to do (i.e. the objectives of spatial planning) but also with how to do it (i.e. processes of democratic citizen engagement and governance).

Over recent decades, spatial planning, policy making and territorial governance have changed drastically. First, trends of deregulation and decentralisation have had a large impact on traditionally strong spatial planning authorities, such as national governments and national bodies of planning. They have repositioned

themselves and gotten new responsibilities, but regional and local planning authorities have had to adapt as well. Additionally, at least in the European Union, private stakeholders and civil society have been given much more room to co-create spatial plans and interventions with those planning authorities. Spatial planning has developed into an inter- and transdisciplinary activity, especially in advanced economies.

Secondly, vision and strategy-making have become mainstream in spatial planning with an increased understanding of the complex, uncertain, networked, and dynamic nature of cities and regions. Planning for resilience and sustainability, for organic growth, for flexibility, and for adaptivity means that planning has become a process of intensive interaction, negotiation, and communication between involved stakeholders, looking for shared visions and strategies to go forward. Such a process is helped by diverse tools and ways of approaching the tasks at hand, with the formulation of alternative spatial scenarios and by vision and strategy-making. These tools contribute to a new planning paradigm that focuses on communication and consensus-seeking in collaborative decision-making processes. This has increased the need for urbanism-planning professionals who can lead, guide, facilitate, mediate, manage, and steer those processes, across a variety of spatial scales, from neighbourhood to city-region and beyond.

Thirdly, spatial planning has become a more digitised and digitally supported process in many ways. In several places, spatial planning processes are based on E-participation and innovative ways of citizen engagement. Urban (big) data and sophisticated 2D and 3D analysis, visualisation, modelling, and decision-making tools are providing urbanism professionals with more input on the city than ever before,

making urban policy-making processes potentially more transparent, explicit, and democratic, and strongly underpinned and supported by actual and dynamic data that allows for evidence-based decision-making.

The changes within the professional field of spatial planning come with many questions that can be researched at the University, focusing on issues of:

- fairness, spatial justice, and democracy building;
- the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in spatial development processes, including the roles and values of planners
- spatial decision-making processes and how they are informed by socio-spatial data (analysis).

SPS contributes to teaching and research on these questions and contributes to the understanding of theoretical perspectives on the nature, scope, and effects of spatial planning. Our section focuses on (i) international and European territorial governance and policy-making, including their potential for democracy building, (ii) contemporary methods of spatial planning, spatial planning instruments, and spatial planning systems, (iii) territorial evidence and impact assessment. By doing so, the Section contributes to theories of spatial planning and builds on SPS's strong tradition of international comparative studies.

TU Delft is the leading institution in the Netherlands for research and education on Urbanism. It has an established track record of excellence in research, teaching, and learning, confirmed by external assessments.



Fig. 2: Amsterdam street scene. Photo by R. Rocco.



Spatial Planning

Spatial planning is an action-oriented discipline influencing and steering the distribution of people and activities over space, at and across various spatial scales: local, regional, national, and international. It informs and coordinates practices and policies affecting spatial organization. Spatial planning is essentially trans-disciplinary teamwork involving different professionals and actors in complex processes of socio-spatial development and transformation. The products and outcomes of planning are, usually, spatial plans, such as visions, designs, strategies, policies, and regulations.

Strategy

A strategy is the structured and effective manner in which an established vision, aim, or goal can be achieved; it refers to the how? (planning tools, including policies and regulation), to the when? (phasing, priorities), and to the with whom? (stakeholders) of spatial development and transformation. Consequently, a strategic project is 'strategic' because it is part of a strategy, and thus contributes to and is directed towards achieving that vision, aim, or goal. Strategy making in urbanism is the critical alternative for urban developments and transformations via a collection of unconnected interventions and actions.

Based on: Brouwer, M., Hulsbergen, E., Kriens, I. (2005). Monograph Strategy. Chair of Spatial Planning. Faculty of Architecture, TU Delft.



Fig. 3: European Post-master in Urbanism (EMU) students. Photo by R. Rocco.

Our commitment to the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda

THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT OF THE TU DELFT IS COMMITTED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA AND HAS BECOME A LEAD PARTNER OF UN-HABITAT. THIS COMMITMENT IS REFLECTED IN ACTIVITIES, EVENTS, AND COURSES.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals set by 193 UN member states in 2013 with the objective of guiding sustainable development in the next 15 years.

The SDGs cover a broad range of social and economic development issues and are part of the “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, or “2030 Agenda” in brief.

The broad goals are interrelated, though each has its own targets to achieve. The total number of targets is 169. Although the SDGs might sound a bit broad, each target must be measurable through indicators and statistical data. The UN has a specific service that seeks to provide measurable indicators for each target: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/> The World Council on City Data (WCCD) is also working hard to produce standardised city data through a network of innovative cities committed to improving services and quality of life with open city data. It provides a consistent and comprehensive platform for standardised urban metrics. <http://www.dataforcities.org/wccd/> The WCCD has developed the first ISO 37120 certification system and the Global Cities Registry.



The SDGs have a huge impact on political discourse and are shaping European policy, such as the Horizon 2020 programme. It helps shape the research agendas of research and educational institutions.

More recently, a specific document focusing on sustainable urban development was enacted. The New Urban Agenda is a binding document enacted at Habitat III in Quito in 2016, and aims to provide a framework for sustainable, inclusive, and fair urban development.

The New Urban Agenda seeks to create a mutually reinforcing relationship between urbanisation and development, with the idea that by promoting SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, we will be able to deliver many of the other SDGs.

SPS wishes to promote SDGs and the New Urban Agenda among

its community of academics, practitioners, researchers, and students. SPS is intent on contributing to SDG 11 everywhere, through its international outlook. SPS has a very strong track record on many other SDGs, especially SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION, SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION and many more. SPS wishes to improve its track-record on SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY, and SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES.





Fig. 4: Exhibition on SDGs at Bouwkunde, 2018. Photo by R. Rocco.



Our commitment to inclusion and diversity

ROBERTO ROCCO

Internationalisation of the university, women's empowerment, globalisation, the rise of countries in the Global South, normalisation of LGBT+ persons, increasing diversity in Dutch society at large with increasing immigration, and de-colonization of academic studies; these and other societal, cultural, and economic trends mean that our working environment is now incredibly rich and diverse. It is not only our student body that has become diverse in recent years, our staff is incredibly international too, and the subjects we teach have a global reach.

Our world is interconnected and we face common challenges that are both systemic and global. For Richard C. Levin, former President of Yale University: "The emerging global university' entails a curriculum permeated by awareness that political, economic, social, and cultural phenomena in any part of the world can no longer be fully understood in isolation". The consequences for education and research are clear. We need to draw from a wider pool of

talent and knowledge. But why is diversity a positive force? First of all, diversity entails a multiplicity of world-views and knowledge. This means that knowledge does not come from one single perspective, but is produced from a multitude of perspectives and experiences. Diverse cultural perspectives can inspire creativity and drive innovation. They are also a great opportunity for personal growth. It is all about understanding the richness and variety of the human experience. But there are challenges ahead. And many of these challenges are "invisible" to those who don't experience them. It is easy to

1 Levin, R. (2013). In his own words: Presidential quotations. Yale News. Available at: <https://news.yale.edu/2013/06/21/his-own-words-presidential-quotations>. Accessed on 10 July 2019.



overlook other people's subjective experiences and to normalise behaviours that exclude certain groups.

"Colleagues from some cultures may be less likely to let their voices be heard in a diverse workplace. Integration across multicultural teams can be difficult in the face of prejudice or negative cultural stereotypes and professional communication can be misinterpreted or difficult to understand across languages and cultures. There are different understandings of professional etiquette that may lead to conflicting working styles"².

TU Delft recognises all that and has a plan. It focuses on INTEGRITY as a concept that is crucial for academic life. "TU Delft expects everyone, whether staff, student

or guest, to act responsibly with regard to the ethical aspects of their work or study" (...) "Our aim is for staff and students to engage in dialogue and dare to call each other to account for their conduct. Managers should create a safe environment in which this is possible. This is not always easy, though"³.

The focus of TU Delft is on integrity as an ethical issue. Diversity pertains to the realm of intercultural understanding and communication, a part of a larger sociological and political discussion. As much as the discussion about diversity belongs to these wider fields of study and have an effect on how research and education are performed, their effects are often perceived as "personal issues" and tend to be left out of

the discussion about behaviour in the workplace. As much as our personal lives should be separated from our working lives, there are issues in the workplace that affect us all very personally. The international character of our Section means that we have to remain alert to issues of inclusion and diversity. SPS believes that we should strive to make TU Delft inclusive and welcoming of differences and variety, and should pay attention to the complaints of those who feel discriminated or "not taken seriously" because of their appearance, gender, race, religion, sexuality, or many other characteristics that make us human and hence different from each other. Gender equality remains our biggest challenge and steps have been taken to make the Chair more gender balanced.

² Reynolds, K. (2018), 13 Benefits and Challenges of Cultural Diversity in the Workplace, Hult International Business School Blogs. Available at: <https://www.hult.edu/blog/benefits-challenges-cultural-diversity-workplace/> Accessed on 10 July 2019.

³ Rocco, R. (2018), Diversity at the Department of Urbanism of the TU Delft: Results of the Workshop held on July 3rd 2018 at the Department of Urbanism of the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, TU Delft. Delft: Delft University of Technology.

[THE BIG PICTURE]



A word from the Dean of the Faculty

PROFESSOR DICK VAN GAMEREN, DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT, TU DELFT

Spatial Planning and Strategy's beginning at our school coincides with the fire in 2008, which triggered big changes all around our school. Professor Vincent Nadin was appointed to replace two previous chairs: Ruimtelijke Planning (Spatial Planning) led by Professor Paul Drewe, and Stedelijk Beheer en Stadsvernieuwing (Urban Renewal and Management) led by Professor Jürgen Rosemann. The SPS group was led jointly by Professor Vincent Nadin and Professor Wil Zonneveld, who joined a few years later. In recent years, SPS has reached international recognition through leadership and participation in numerous funded research projects, as well as having become a centre for the promotion of de-

bate on innovative issues of planning and design for the built environment, including issues of spatial justice, governance, social sustainability, mobility, regional planning and design, and planning education. This includes the completion of 15 PhD dissertations in recent years, with 12 under way. The focus on high-quality education is reflected by the numerous courses delivered by SPS staff in the Department of Urbanism and Faculty-wide, including courses in AMS and EMU. 2019 marks the retirement of Vincent Nadin and an occasion to reflect and celebrate the very fruitful 11 years of SPS at Bouwkunde.

The image shows a large, modern interior space, likely a library or a public building. A prominent feature is a wide, orange-colored staircase that curves upwards. In the foreground, three people are seated at a white table, working on laptops. The background shows a high ceiling with a complex metal structure and large windows. A blue text box is overlaid on the upper part of the image.

SPS has reached international recognition through leadership and participation in numerous funded research projects.

Fig. 6: Bouwkunde "Orange Hall" (Oost-Serre). Photo by R. Rocco.

[THE BIG PICTURE]



A word from the Head of the Department

MACHIEL VAN DORST, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF URBANISM,
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE & THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT, TU DELFT

Over 70 years ago, Professor Lohuizen held his inaugural speech at our faculty. Lohuizen discussed the “Unity of Town Planning”. This was the starting point for the important role for spatial planning in our Faculty and Department. The complexity of city-making needs both theory and practice, and it also needs planning and design. Urbanism education at TU Delft became the perfect combination of spatial planning and urban design. Within our department, the two fields of science are the two pillars of our education. From the 1950s onwards, many town planners were educated in Delft in a practical way. It was only in 2008 that the department and the faculty were expected to develop a stronger relationship between scientific

research and education. For the section of Spatial Planning and Strategy, the appointment of Professor Vincent Nadin was perfectly timely. Vincent built on our history and strengthened the scientific culture in the section and in the department. Vincent also enriched the relationships between planning and design. Much has changed in 70 years and even more in the last 10 years. Today, SPS is a section that is doing it all; strong in (inter)national research and strong in education. A group of people that is united in diversity, a group of colleagues that are an indispensable and valuable asset for the department and the faculty. It is a joy to work with the members of this section.



**Urbanism
education at TU
Delft became
the perfect
combination of
spatial planning
and urban design.**

Fig. 7: Students at Bouwkunde. Photo: R. Rocco.

[OUR NUMBERS]

SPS in numbers

HERE YOU CAN SEE WHAT WE HAVE BEEN DOING IN THE LAST 10 YEARS AT A GLANCE.

160+

**students have
graduated in the
Complex Cities studio
since 2008**

31



PAPERS WERE PUBLISHED IN PEER-REVIEWED

JOURNALS IN THE YEAR 2018 ALONE [HTTP://SPATIALPLANNINGTUDELFT.ORG/?P=6696](http://spatialplanningtudelft.org/?P=6696)

THERE ARE ELEVEN NATIONALITIES AMONG SPS STAFF IN 2019 AND MANY MORE AMONG PHD CANDIDATES AND MSC STUDENTS

eleven



PROFESSOR VINCENT NADIN WAS HEAD OF SPS FROM 2008 TO 2019.

WE HAVE ORGANISED 81 SPS SEMINARS SINCE 2011.

[HTTP://SPATIALPLANNINGTUDELFT.ORG](http://spatialplanningtudelft.org)

81

52 NATIONS

97 STUDENTS FROM 52 NATIONALITIES TOOK PART IN THE 6TH EDITION OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL PLANNING AND DESIGN WITH WATER IN 2019.

[HTTPS://SUMMERSCHOO LTUDELFT.ORG](https://summerschooltudelft.org)



837

MEMBERS IN THE SPS LINKEDIN GROUP. VISIT: [HTTPS://WWW.LINKEDIN.COM/GROUPS/2377799/](https://www.linkedin.com/groups/2377799/)

18

PHD CANDIDATES HAVE COMPLETED THEIR DISSERTATIONS SINCE 2011



3672

MEMBERS IN OUR FACEBOOK PAGE IN OCTOBER 2019. VISIT: [HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/GROUPS/SPATIALPLANNING/](https://www.facebook.com/groups/spatialplanning/)



Fig. 8: Bouwkunde after the fire. Photo: François Malan, Delft, the Netherlands.



THE FIRE

2008 was the year in which Bouwkunde was shocked by a fire that devastated our Faculty (13 May 2008). Fortunately, there were no casualties, but lots of materials were lost and the building could not be salvaged. Initially, Bouwkunde staff were 'nomads' in the TU Delft campus, but soon we were teaching and researching in a tent city built especially for us. A few months later, staff gradually moved to their new "temporary" accommodations at BK City: the old headquarters of the university were repurposed in record time. These 'temporary' accommodations ended up becoming our beloved permanent home, with new and colourful facilities that constitute an attraction in themselves.

2008 also marked the beginning of a new section at Bouwkunde: Spatial Planning & Strategy. SPS was formed out of two former groups: Ruimtelijke Planning (Spatial Planning) led by Professor Paul Drewe, and Stedelijk Beheer en Stadsvernieuwing (Urban Renewal and Management) led by Professor Jürgen Rosemann. More than twenty tenured staff members got together under the leadership of our newly appointed Professor Vincent Nadin.

The background features a large, solid black circle that occupies most of the frame. Surrounding this circle are several curved, overlapping segments of different colors: green at the top left, yellow at the top right, red on the right side, pink at the bottom right, and blue/purple at the bottom left. The word "research" is written in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font across the center of the black circle.

research

[RESEARCH]

SPS Research Focus

DOMINIC STEAD

The Spatial Planning and Strategy Section is concerned with the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of policies, visions, strategies, plans, and programmes for urban regions. Members of the Spatial Planning and Strategy Section are involved in research to understand and advise how to coordinate and manage spatial development in large urban regions including those in the Global South. A central focus is the issue of governance. Research is often interdisciplinary in order to address the complex interactions between different policy sectors (e.g. transport, housing, water), different levels of decision-making (e.g. local, regional, national), and different types of actors (e.g. governments, NGOs, and citizens). Research frequently addresses the performance of urban regions in terms such as environmental sustainability, social cohesion, and economic competitiveness. Members of the Section regularly employ comparative methods to examine international case studies and to understand how lessons for policy and practice can be transferred. The research carried out in the Section seeks to be relevant and accessible to the needs of policy-makers and practitioners involved in urban and regional transformation. The researchers in the Section are well connected to communities of practice across many parts of the world including Europe, Asia, and Latin America.

The three research topics which are central to the Spatial Planning and Strategy Section comprise:

1. Environmental and spatial justice. Environmental issues, including adaptation and mitigation strategies in relation to climate changes, are amongst the most urgent challenges across the globe, especially in rapidly urbanising societies. Threats in relation to environmental quality are not evenly spread across societies which make spatial justice an even more pressing issue than it already is.
2. Planning tools, systems, and cultures. Planning systems in many countries are changing due to processes of decentralisation and deregulation. New forms of effective and legitimate territorial governance tools are in high demand and there is a great need for learning across different cultures and contexts.
3. International urbanisation and development planning. The emphasis here is on sustainable urbanisation in the Global South. Key planning issues include rapid economic growth, high urbanisation rates, weak institutions, low planning capacity, and/or post-conflict situations. Research aims to inform the preparation of plans and strategies that tackle these issues, including the application of frameworks for sustainable urban development, such as the New Urban Agenda (2016) and the Sustainable Development Goals (2015).



**18 researchers
have completed
their doctoral
dissertations
since 2011**

Fig 9: Verena Balz's PhD defense committee. Photo by R. Rocco.

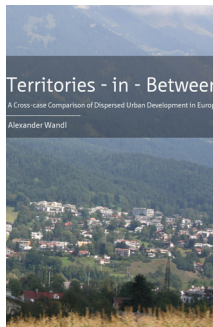
10 years of doctoral research

ANA MARIA FERNANDEZ- MALDONADO

During the period 2011-2019, fifteen PhD researchers have defended their dissertation within the Spatial Planning and Strategy Section, and there are twelve ongoing PhD projects. PhD research has visibly changed since 2008. The Faculty stopped hiring PhD candidates as temporary staff, and PhD research began to be funded by external bodies, generally from the candidates' countries of origin. PhD research has become better organised and PhD selection has become stricter. Candidates have to be accepted by the Daily Board, and they are all assigned a daily supervisor. They have to follow courses in the Graduate School and strict Go-No Go events are held after the first year.



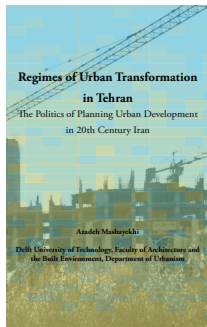
PhDs completed 2011-2019



Alexander Wandl

TERRITORIES IN-BE-TWEEN: A CROSS COM-PARISON OF DISPERSED URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE

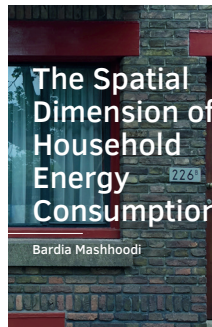
PROMOTORS: V. NADIN & DOMINIC STEAD



Azadeh Mashayekhi

REGIMES OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION IN TEHRAN: THE POLITICS OF PLANNING URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN 20TH CENTURY IRAN

PROMOTORS: WIL ZONNEVELD & DOMINIC STEAD



Bardia Mashhoodi

THE SPATIAL DIMENSION OF HOUSEHOLD ENERGY CONSUMPTION

PROMOTORS: ARJAN VAN TIMMEREN & DOMINIC STEAD



Ceren Sezer

VISIBILITY, DEMOCRATIC PUBLIC SPACE AND SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE CITIES

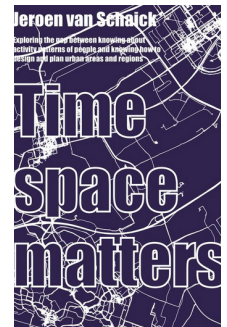
PROMOTORS: VINCENT NADIN & ANA MARIA FERNANDEZ-MALDONADO



Gabriela Rendon

CITIES FOR OR AGAINST CITIZENS? SOCIO-SPATIAL RESTRUCTURING OF LOW INCOME NEIGHBOURHOODS AND THE PARADOX OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

PROMOTORS: VINCENT NADIN & PAUL STOUTEN



Jeroen van Schaick

TIME SPACE MATTERS: EXPLORING THE GAP BETWEEN KNOWING ABOUT ACTIVITY PATTERNS OF PEOPLE AND KNOWING HOW TO DESIGN URBAN AREAS

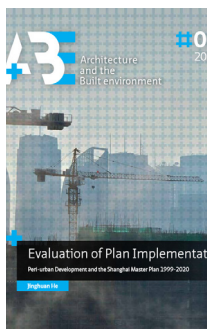
PROMOTORS: VINCENT NADIN & INA KLAASEN



Jing Zhou

URBAN VITALITY IN DUTCH AND CHINESE NEW TOWNS

PROMOTORS: HAN MEIJER & AKKELIES VAN NES



Jinghuan He

EVALUATION OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION: PERI URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE SHANGHAI MASTER PLAN 1999-2020

PROMOTORS: VINCENT NADIN & ANA MARIA FERNANDEZ-MALDONADO



Jorge Gil

URBAN MODALITY: MODELLING & EVALUATING THE SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY OF URBAN AREAS IN THE CITY REGION

PROMOTORS: VINCENT NADIN & STEPHEN READ



Lidewij Tummers

LEARNING FROM CO-HOUSING INITIATIVES: BETWEEN PASSIVHAUS ENGINEERS AND ACTIVE INHABITANTS

PROMOTORS: A. VAN DEN DOBBELSTEEN & E. M. VAN BUEREN



Nurul Azlan

SEDITIONARY SPACES: PROTEST IN POST-COLONIAL MALAYSIA

PROMOTORS: WIL ZONNEVELD, W. VANSTIPHOUT & GREGORY BRACKEN



Peiwen Lu

SPATIAL PLANNING AND URBAN RESILIENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF FLOOD RISK: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF KAOHSIUNG, TAINAN & ROTTERDAM

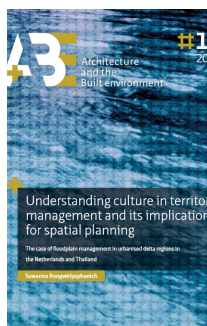
PROMOTORS: VINCENT NADIN & DOMINIC STEAD



Sharon Wohl

COMPLEX ADAPTIVE SYSTEMS & URBAN MORPHOGENESIS: ANALYSING AND DESIGNING URBAN FABRIC INFORMED BY CAS DYNAMICS

PROMOTORS: VINCENT NADIN & STEPHEN READ



Suwanna Rongwiriyanich

UNDERSTANDING CULTURE IN TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR SPATIAL PLANNING

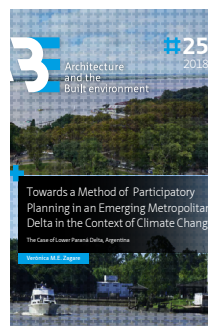
PROMOTORS: VINCENT NADIN & ROBERTO ROCCO



Verena Balz

REGIONAL DESIGN: DISCRETIONARY APPROACHES TO PLANNING IN THE NETHERLANDS

PROMOTORS: WIL ZONNEVELD & VINCENT NADIN



Veronica Zagare

TOWARDS A METHOD OF PARTICIPATORY PLANNING IN AN EMERGING METROPOLITAN DELTA IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

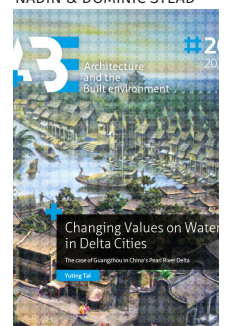
PROMOTORS: H. MEIJER & DIEGO SEPULVEDA



Wei-Ju Huang

SPATIAL PLANNING & HIGH-TECH DEVELOPMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EINDHOVEN AND HSINCHU CITY-REGIONS

PROMOTORS: VINCENT NADIN & ANA MARIA FERNANDEZ-MALDONADO



Yuting Tai

CHANGING VALUES ON WATER IN DELTA CITIES: THE CASE OF GUANGZHOU IN CHINA'S PEARL RIVER DELTA

PROMOTORS: HAN MEIJER & QU LEI

Ongoing PhD research



Guus van Steenberg

INFLUENCING TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT; REGIONAL NETWORK GOVERNANCE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

PROMOTORS: WIL ZONNEVELD & ELLEN VAN BUEREN



Hsin-Ko (Cinco) Yu

CHALLENGING LARGESCALE URBAN RENEWAL PROJECTS WITH PARTICIPATORY PLANNING IN TAIPEI AND HONG KONG.

PROMOTORS: WIL ZONNEVELD & QU LEI



Jose van Campen

SPATIAL QUALITY ADVICE FROM A PLANNING PERSPECTIVE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

PROMOTORS: WIL ZONNEVELD & DOMINIC STEAD



Luiz Carvalho

THE STREET INTERFACE: PRIVATE-PUBLIC SPACES AND THE IMPACTS ON PUBLIC LIFE

PROMOTORS: VINCENT NADIN & AKKELIES VAN NES



Marcela Soto

ANALYSING THE IMPACT OF MOBILITY PATTERS OF STUDENTS GROUPS IN THE GREATER VALPARAISO REGION

PROMOTORS: VINCENT NADIN & DIEGO SEPULVEDA



Meng Meng

ADAPTIVE APPROACHES IN SPATIAL PLANNING TO ENHANCE THE RESILIENCE OF CITIES IN URBANIZING AREAS

PROMOTORS: DOMINIC STEAD & MARCIN DABROWSKI



Merten Nefs

LANDSCAPES OF TRADE

PROMOTORS: WIL ZONNEVELD, FRANK VAN OORT (ERASMUS SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS), & TOM DAAMEN (ABE-UDM).



Sandra van Assen

SPATIAL QUALITY ADVICE FROM A PLANNING PERSPECTIVE IN THE NETHERLANDS

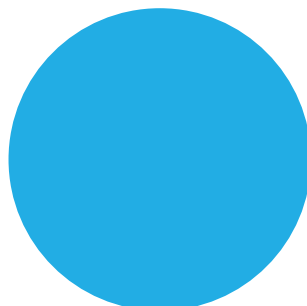
PROMOTORS: WIL ZONNEVELD & DR.IR.M.BOS-DE VOS (IO)



Simone Rots

THE SQUATTED NEW TOWN, MODERN MOVEMENT MEETS SELF ORGANISATION IN VENEZUELA.

PROMOTORS: HAN MEIJER, REMON ROOIJ & ANA MARIA FERNANDEZ-MALDONADO.



Tijen Roshko


FORMALIZATION OF THE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS OF ANKARA, TURKEY: TACIT VOICES FROM THE COMMUNITY, PARTICIPATORY VISUAL ANALYSIS

PROMOTORS: VINCENT NADIN & ROBERTO ROCCO

The first stop of my academic career

WEI-JU HUANG (ASTOR), ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING, NATIONAL CHENG-KUNG UNIVERSITY.



I was lucky to have the Chair of Spatial Planning and Strategy as the first stop of my academic journey. As a PhD researcher in this Chair, I learned not only research techniques, but also a global perspective on planning research and education. After five years working at a Taiwanese university, I find that the latter is the most treasurable gift.

Under the leadership of Professor Vincent Nadin, the Chair fully supports PhD researchers together with other Chair members to conduct research, publish papers, and participate in academic activities internationally. The Chair also provides various occasions—such as the SPS seminars, international conferences, and summer schools—for us to meet scholars from different countries and freely exchange experiences and viewpoints. All of these, step by step, enrich us as independent researchers.

I remember Vincent told me that for him the most rewarding part of teaching is to see the evidence that you've made an impact on a student's life. At that time, I did not quite understand the feeling. Now, I think the impact will not just be on one single person. It will spread like ripples around the world.

Fig 10: V. Nadin and Astor Huang with NCKU students. Photo by R. Rocco.

AESOP 2014 PhD Workshop

ANA MARIA FERNANDEZ-MALDONADO



SPS organised the PhD workshop associated with the 2014 AESOP Conference in the Netherlands, co-organised by the University of Utrecht and TU Delft. The workshop was held from 5 to 8 July 2014 in Uilenburg, a farm with a conference centre 2-3 km from Delft centre. It consisted of plenary sessions with lectures, interactive workshop sessions, and small discus-

sion groups with student presentations, all intertwined with social activities for the 33 participants. Six academic planners (Karel Maier, Cecilia Wong, Paulo Pinho, Stefanie Dühr, Karl Fischer, and Kristina L. Nilsson) were invited to guide the workshop, along with the Delft team: Vincent Nadin. Ana Maria Fernandez-Maldonado and Akkelies van Nes.

Fig 11: AESOP PhD workshop organised by TU Delft. Photo by R. Rocco.

Funded research projects

ESPON COMPASS

Evidence from trends in spatial planning systems and territorial governance in Europe

ANA MARIA FERNANDEZ-MALDONADO



Fig 12. The Compass team, 2016. Photo provided by A.M. Fernandez-Maldonado.

The European Territorial Observatory Network – ESPON – commissioned the Department of Urbanism to lead the COMPASS project (2016-2018), a far-reaching comparative analysis of the state of spatial planning systems and territorial governance in Europe. It was the first comprehensive research on European spatial

planning since the publishing of the EU Compendium in 1997, which included 15 countries, and where Vincent Nadin was one of the project leaders. COMPASS compared the role of and changes in spatial planning in 32 countries, giving special attention to its relationship with the €352 billion programme of investment through Cohesion

policy. To carry out the project, the Chair of Spatial Planning and Strategy led a very experienced consortium, comprising nine partners and 16 sub-contractors, many of whom have been at the forefront of research on European spatial planning and territorial governance. **More information:** <https://www.espon.eu/planning-systems>

Cohesify

Understanding the Impact of EU Cohesion Policy on European Identification (2016-2018)

MARCIN DABROWSKI



Fig. 13: The COHESIFY team. Photo by: M. Dabrowski.

Can EU money buy EU love? The COHESIFY project, lead by the European Policies Research Centre at the University of Strathclyde and involving eight universities and two companies, explored whether and how EU Cohesion policy spending across differentiated regions affected the citizens' perceptions of the European integration project. In particular, the project investigated how, on the one hand, (1) the ways in which the funding is used and its results communicated; and, on the other hand, (2) the characteristics of the regions where it is used (territorial, socio-economic, institutional), affect the ways in which the citizens perceive the EU.

It was based on truly cross-disciplinary research, bringing together geographers, political scientists, regional and urban scholars, policy, communication and media experts,

from both academia and practice. It was also built on a unique combination of research methods, from surveys and statistical analysis, interviews and surveys with regional policy stakeholders, focus groups with citizens, to novel methods for framing analysis in traditional and social media.

Given that the declining support for European integration in the wake of multiple crises engulfing the EU is very high on the political agenda, COHESIFY not only produced new insights on the topic, but also attracted substantial interest from European policy-makers. As part of the project, our team carried out two case studies in the Dutch provinces of Flevoland and Limburg, developed a regional typology of EU identification, and shed light on the regional determinants of EU image. **More information:** <http://www.cohesify.eu>



European
Commission

PLEEC

Planning for Energy Efficient Cities (2013-2016)

ROBERTO ROCCO



Fig. 14: City official in Stoke-on-Trent (UK) shows plans to improve energy efficiency in the city. Photo: R. Rocco.

SPS had a significant contribution to PLEEC (Planning for Energy Efficient Cities), by conducting case studies in three cities. As energy transition and efficiency are high on the European agenda, PLEEC sought to understand and describe urban strategies for energy efficiency holistically, by mapping a variety of urban experiences, policies and projects tackling energy efficiency in a number of European cities. PLEEC was funded by the EU Seventh Framework Programme and sought integrative approaches to achieve sustainable and energy

efficient cities in order to attain the EU's objective of improving energy consumption by 20% in 2020. The project had 18 partners from 13 European countries. By seeking to coordinate strategies and combine best practices, PLEEC sought to develop a general model for energy efficiency and sustainable city planning. **More information at:** <http://www.pleecproject.eu>



RUFUS

RUral FUture networks

AKKELIES VAN NES

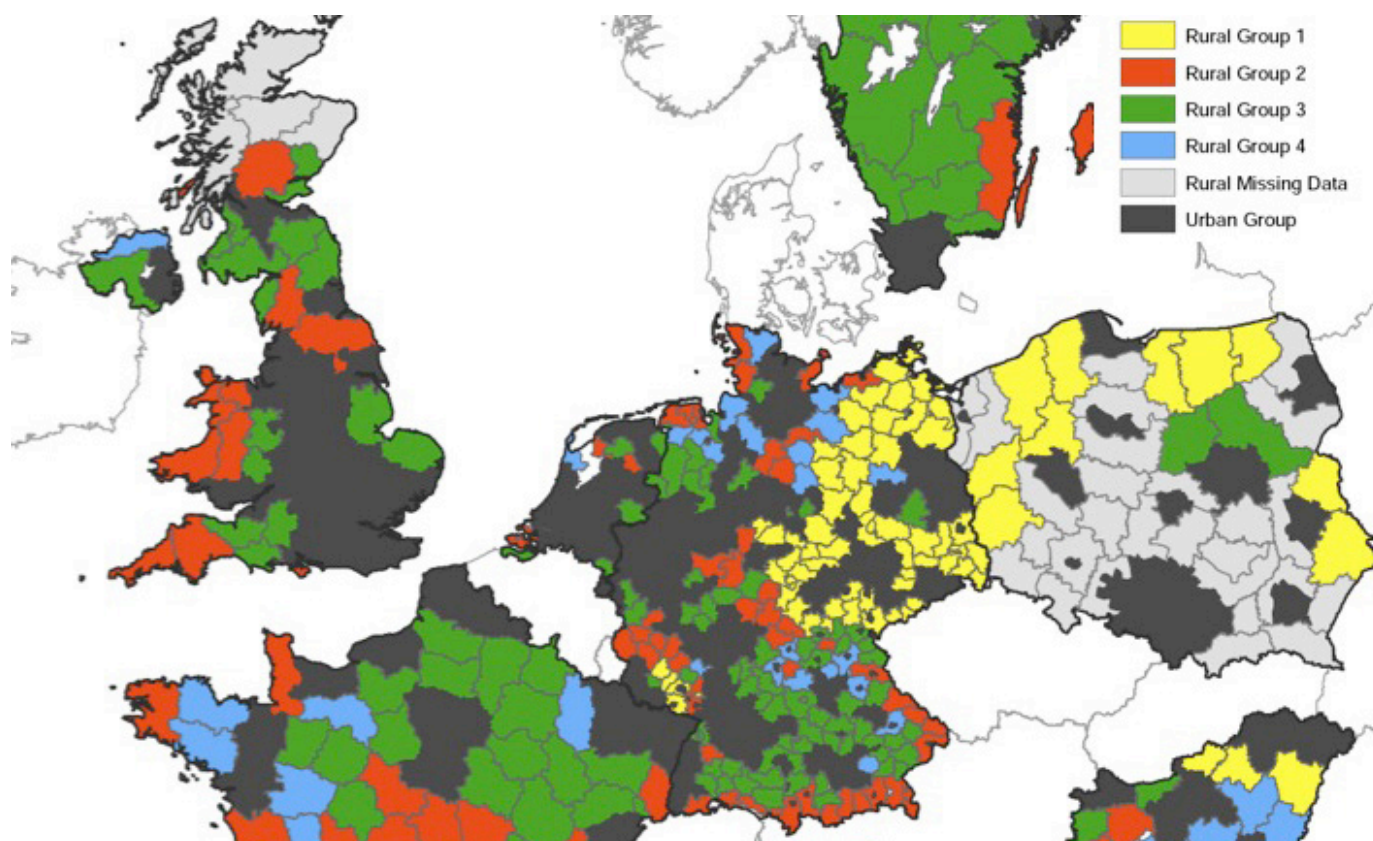


Fig. 15: Typology of rural regions, Final Report Summary - RUFUS (Rural Future Networks), available at <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/89505/reporting/en>.

The objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) have now extended well beyond support to agriculture, and there is much attention on the multifunctional nature of rural areas beyond agriculture. This in turn brings the CAP into closer association with a wide range of other policy regimes (e.g. regional policy, spatial planning, environmental management, social policy, tourism, transport, energy policy). These sectoral regimes interact in complex ways; sometimes mutually reinforcing, sometimes contradicting each other, and with a determining effect on the territorial spatial sustainable development of rural areas. The EU 7th framework project RUFUS (Rural Future Networks) investigated the interaction

of policies in rural areas. It considered interaction across sectors and across government jurisdictions, vertically in the system of multilevel governance, and spatially across territorial jurisdictions. The research project aimed at understanding the combined effect of many policies on rural development and the scope for more integrated policy to address the specific endogenous potential of regions for more sustainable rural development.

The TU Delft team was responsible for the Work Package 2 (knowledge management). Three main concepts were defined: multi-functionality, policy integration, and territorial capital. These concepts were elaborated in ten case studies. The TU Delft team conducted two of the case

studies in rural areas with very different drivers for rural development: Somerset in the UK and Kop van Noord-Holland in the Netherlands. The aim was to reveal the relationships among policies on horizontal, vertical, and geographical dimensions, and to explain how, in combination, they affect these two specific regions at the local level. The perceived need for policy integration, the mechanisms employed, and their effectiveness, vary according to local drivers for rural development and institutional arrangements, but both cases raise questions about the quality of integration of EU rural development policy and agriculture with other policy sectors. **More information:** <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/89505/reporting/e>

iTOD

Implementing Transit Oriented Development

DOMINIC STEAD



Fig 16: Example of Transit Oriented Development around The Hague's central station. Photo: R. Rocco.

Scientists, professionals, and policy-makers alike consider the integrated development of urban places and transport nodes – often referred to as Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) – as a key strategy for achieving more sustainable urban development. Accordingly, several policies and programmes have been developed in accordance with TOD principles in cities and regions around the world, including in the Amsterdam metropolitan region. However, persistent governance, financial, and knowledge barriers are hampering their implementation. This research aims to address these implementation problems, building on work already being undertaken by the academic and professional partners in the research consortium, and combining insights from

international experiences with “action oriented” research involving stakeholders. The main research question centres on identifying lessons for successfully developing and implementing a TOD strategy in the Amsterdam metropolitan region. The lessons are structured around three key areas: (1) actors, institutions, and governance; (2) funding and value capturing; and (3) knowledge and information. Grant: €486,314 (Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research – NWO). Role: project partner (€140,000). Principal researcher: Dominic Stead. Coordinator: University of Amsterdam. Duration: 07/2012-07/2014.

More information: <https://www.nwo.nl/en/research-and-results/research-projects/i/53/8653.html>



REPAiR

Resource Management in Peri-urban Areas: Going Beyond Urban Metabolism

MARCIN DABROWSKI



Fig. 17: Repair project meeting. Photo: M. Dabrowski.

Resource management in Peri-urban Areas: going beyond urban metabolism (REPAiR) Horizon 2020. This project aims at promoting territorial and systemic solutions and strategies for using waste as a resource and promote circular economy in peri-urban areas. The project builds on a network of six Peri-Urban Living Labs - based in Amsterdam, Naples, Łódź, Pécs, Hamburg, and Ghent – engaging regional stakeholders in a process of co-exploration of regional resource management challenges, knowledge co-creation, and co-design of solutions in a real-life context.

The project's main product is the Geodesign Decision Support Environment (GDSE), an open source interactive platform used to steer the process of elaboration of territorial circular solutions and strategies for decision in the context of a living lab. Beyond this, REPAiR innovates by adding a territorial dimension to Material Flow Analysis (MFA) on the regional scale, proposing a new sustainability assessment methodology and exploring regional governance and socio-cultural factors that matter for making circular economy work. The contribution of the SPS Section to REPAiR focused on two themes. First, we explored

the roles of the governance settings and territorial and socio-cultural characteristics of different (peri-) urban areas as factors constraining or supporting the capacity to drive a transition towards circular economy. Second, we shed new light on knowledge transfer across territories, by orchestrating and exploring the dynamics of the process of transfer of solutions between the six regions. This allowed for observing how solutions for circular economy are transformed as they “travel” across space and determining what makes them transferrable. **More information:** <http://h2020repair.eu>

PICH

The impact of urban planning and governance reform on the historic built environment and intangible cultural heritage

AZADEH ARJOMAND KERMANI



Fig. 18: Work on the coil. Source: PICH project. Photo provided by A. A. Kermani.

The PICH project has comprehensively assessed the impact of fundamental reforms in urban planning and governance on the historic built environment and their sense of place. The research objectives are concerned with complex relationships and processes within planning and governance institutions and the interplay with citizens' understandings of place. These objectives demand a case-study approach involving a range of data collection and analysis methods. Prior to this study, TU Delft, Newcastle University and University College Dublin collaborated on the SHUC pilot project to investigate the approach of nine cities in three northern European countries

(The Netherlands, United Kingdom, and Ireland) in the planning and management of the historic urban cores.

In the PICH project, each of the four partners (TU Delft, Newcastle University, Università Iuav di Venezia, and the Norwegian University of Science and Technology) investigated three case studies in the following thematic lines: the historic urban core, industrial areas facing transformation, and urban landscapes. TU Delft's team includes Prof. Vincent Nadin, Wout van den Toorn Vrijthoff, Dr. Azadeh Arjomand Kermani, Dr. Nikki Brand, Kasia Piskorek and Nicole Alewijn. The following case studies have been investigated by TU Delft's team: the Nieuwe Mark in Breda

as historic urban core, RDM campus in Rotterdam as an industrial heritage site, and Dutch waterline as landscape heritage.

The PICH project provides a platform where academic, government, and civil society partners can explore and share knowledge about these processes, learn about both good and bad experiences under very different conditions, and understand the potential for transferability of solutions.

More information at:

<https://planningandheritage.wordpress.com/>

Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/PICH-JPI/>

Twitter:

<https://twitter.com/pichjpi>

Union for the Mediterranean

UfM Working Group on Urban Regeneration

ROBERTO ROCCO & REMON ROOIJ

The Union for the Mediterranean is an intergovernmental institution bringing together 43 countries to promote dialogue and cooperation in the Euro-Mediterranean region. The UfM Working Group on Urban Regeneration, in partnership with member states, will develop an Action Plan on Urban Regeneration and a project pipeline under the UfM Urban Agenda of 2017. TU Delft (SPS) is the lead knowledge partner in this process, in charge of coordinating research that will ground the Action Plan. The Action Plan aims to promote integrated, sustainable, fair and inclusive urban regeneration and development across the Mediterranean region as a means to foster human development, economic prosperity, political stability and overall sustainability. The key frameworks for the action plan are: example projects, performance indicators, regional convergence criteria, financial strategy, citizen engagement, and capacity building. The key areas of action for integrated urban planning focus on: 1. Informal settlements and deprived neighbourhoods as focus points for the creation of inclusive cities and regions. 2. Former brownfields and railway sites as focus points for urban regeneration, and area re-development. 3. Heritage and tourism as drivers of economic prosperity. 4. Port-areas, port-cities, and their hinterlands as drivers of sustainable economic prosperity. Besides coordinating the writing of the action plan, TU Delft will deliver a series of events, short capacity building courses and a summer school on urban development around the Mediterranean, with the objective of gathering a community of academics, policy makers, and students from around the region who will be future leaders for positive change in the Mediterranean basin. TU Delft's participation is funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MinBuZa). **More information:** <https://ufmsecretariat.org/what-we-do/transport-urban-development/>



Fig. 19: Istanbul, metropolis on the Mediterranean. Photo by R. Rocco.



European
Commission

Horizon 2020
European Union
for Research & Innovation

WaVE

Water-linked heritage Valorization by developing an Ecosystemic approach

ANA MARIA FERNANDEZ-MALDONADO & MARCIN DABROWSKI



Fig. 20: Model of the Breda site for the WaVE project. Photo by M. Dabrowski.

Since August 2019, the chair of Spatial Planning and Strategy participates in WaVE, an Interreg Europe project led by the city of Breda (The Netherlands), with the participation of the Italian city of Ravenna and the Danish city of Aarhus, the Valencian Province of Alicante (Spain), the Hungarian region of Ister-Granum and the Italian Research Institute CertiMaC. The acronym means Water-linked heritage Valorization by developing an Ecosystemic approach. WaVE's main objective is to improve re-

gional and local policies to open up possibilities for supporting the development of innovative, integrated, and adaptive reuses of water-linked cultural heritage sites. WaVE partners share rich cultural, historical, and even archaeological links to water. Partners are eager to preserve and further develop the connection between heritage and nature, but also expect to generate positive spillover effects, such as socio-economic growth and climate adaptation. The project has a duration of 36 months, and

develops through several sessions of interregional knowledge sharing, transmission of good practices and involvement of local stakeholders. TU Delft is the academic partner, responsible to guide partners to deliver the best possible results. This is done by creating a set of guidelines and methodologies for activities related to stakeholder involvement, analyses, interregional learning and knowledge sharing, as well as action planning. **More information at:** <https://www.interregeurope.eu/wave/>

Review of European Planning Systems (NHPAU)

QU LEI



Fig. 21: Cover of the report “Review of European Planning Systems”, available at: <https://www.dora.dmu.ac.uk/>

In 2009, De Montfort University, Leicester, and Delft University of Technology were commissioned by the National Housing and Planning Advice Unit (NHPAU) from the UK to review European planning systems. In the light of a low elasticity of housing supply in England, NHPAU wished to understand the role of planning systems in facilitating and constraining housing production in other European Union countries. In order to consider countries with a variety of planning systems and a range of recent housing production levels this study has examined planning and housing supply in France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Spain.

The research has addressed questions about how planning systems respond to changing market conditions; the costs and benefits for local authorities and developers in increasing residential development; land supply restraints and their impact on land and housing markets; payments for infrastructure; and factors other than planning that influence house building. An underlying purpose of the research was to gain insights from other countries that can inform policy and practice in England. There are two central research questions implicit in the brief which have guided the analysis:

- What explanations are available for variations in housing output

between countries?

- How do variations in planning systems influence housing production?

The method applied had three stages: (1) Data Review; (2) Country Reports; and (3) Synthesis of Findings.

A wide range of sources were used to consider housing production levels since 1990 in their economic and demographic contexts. Planning and housebuilding in the selected countries were examined with the help of an expert from each country. The evidence assembled is summarised in the report. **More information:** <https://www.dora.dmu.ac.uk/>

Research communities

The Urban Systems and Environment (USE) Joint Research Centre

QU LEI AND GREGORY BRACKEN



Fig. 22: USE's team meeting in Delft. Photo provided by Qu Lei.

A university-level joint research centre on Urban Systems and Environment (USE) between TU Delft and South China University of Technology (SCUT) was set up in 2013, and SPS has played a leading role in its development. Bringing together Dutch and Chinese researchers, as well as partners in government and private institutions, USE conducts high-level research and provides advanced training on urban systems with the aim of providing practical contributions to the challenges facing city planning in high urbanization contexts such as Northwest Europe and the Pearl River Delta (PRD) because the challenges facing in China are also relevant to Europe. The centre has already set up a double PhD degree programme, and there

are a number of ongoing joint-research projects as well as staff exchanges. With its strong reputation for international collaborative and multidisciplinary research and the ability to attract top talent and 'blue-chip' research funding, USE's aim is to be a central player in EU-China cooperation on sustainable urbanization. Already, governments and other users are looking to and value USE's research and advice, particularly in the Pearl River Delta. The centre's long-term objective is to create a deep and self-sustaining collaboration between TU Delft and SCUT in sustainable urban development.



SPS main Space Syntax research centre in the Netherlands

AKKELIES VAN NES

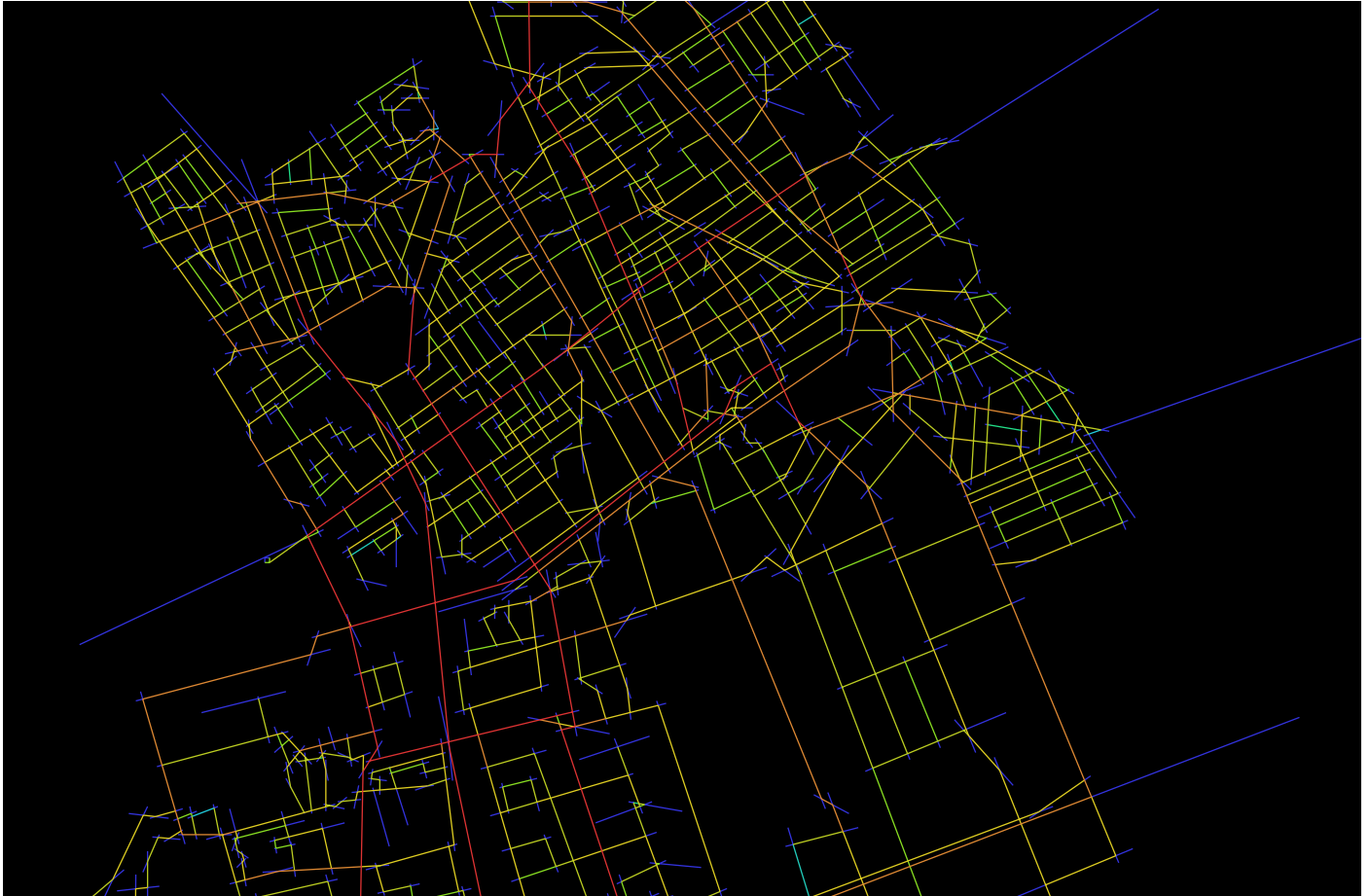


Fig. 23: Space Syntax map from the city of Delft produced by Akkelies van Nes.

The main base for space syntax competence in the Netherlands is at the SPS Chair. After that the 5th international Space syntax symposium was held at TU Delft in 2005, several researchers, practitioners, and students from other universities from the Netherlands, as well as internationally, contacted us. The space syntax activities have focused on research, teaching and consultancy. Research: Staff from the Chair has contributed to the development of new analytical tools and refinements of the calculation methods. The best-known method is the urban micro scale tool, developed by Akkelies van Nes and Manuel López in a research project on space and

crime. These tools are now applied world-wide, by PhD students from various disciplines, ranging from sociologists, archaeologists, criminologists, urban designers, and road engineers. PhD students that have applied space syntax in their research are building up a space syntax community in their home countries. Teaching: Space syntax has been used in courses at TU Delft since 2004. First it was held as a masters' course, "spatial feasibility", from 2004-2011. Since 2007 it is used in the EMU technology course. Since 2009, space syntax is used in the free choice masters' course "Complex Cities". Since 2007, Akkelies van Nes has been invited to run

space syntax lectures and workshops all over the world. Students who have learned space syntax at TU Delft are applying the method into practice and in their PhD work. Consultancy: Regularly, we get requests from stakeholders to a space syntax for testing out various planning proposals. Examples are: analysing the impacts on shopping areas of Tilburg's new city ring road (2005), evaluating the impacts of the various connections between A4 and A44 in Leiden (2004 and 2011), space and crime in Alkmaar and Gouda (2005), and bringing input to the strategic plan of the province of Noord Holland (2012).

Application of Space Syntax for road alternatives in Leiden

AKKELIES VAN NES

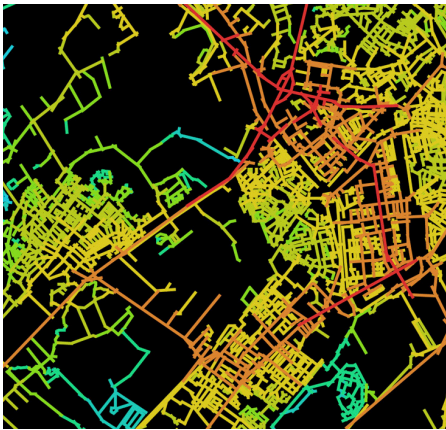


Fig. 24: Space Syntax map by A. van Nes.

In recent years, the requirement for impact assessments on large urban intervention projects has emerged in various countries. The methods used are mostly based on traffic flow and travel-time data from road engineers. However, little attention is paid to the economic effects of existing urban centres in these analyses.

In 2011, a local action group in the Dutch Rijnland region asked us to carry out space syntax analyses of two different road alternatives linking highways A4 and A44 through the Leiden and Voorschoten municipalities. As it turned out, the solution in favour of the local action group seemed to support the economic vitality in Leiden's centre, whereas the alternative contributed to its segregation.

When comparing the results from these two projects, similarities between the best proposals for retaining a vital town centre can be found. It is about choosing an alternative road that is well-connected to the existing centres. The challenge of better integrating space syntax in impact assessments is in convincing provincial administrations that it can add useful indicators about economic vitality in existing and future economic centres at various scale levels.

NODES (New TOols for Design and OpERation of Urban Transport Interchanges)

AKKELIES VAN NES



Fig. 25: Rotterdam central station. Source: <https://cordis.europa.eu/>

The overall objective of NODES was to build a toolbox to support European cities in the design and operation of new or upgraded interchanges as a way of providing greater support, services, and satisfaction to travellers and users, the interchange operators themselves, and those societal and economic actors who depend on the efficiency of interchange operations.

The guidelines developed through the NODES consortium (consisting of 21 partners) covered the following issues:

- Strategies for integrated land-use planning with urban passenger infrastructure planning.
- Innovative approaches relating to the design of efficient new or upgraded transport interchanges.
- Intermodal operations and information provision.
- Management and business models: the interchange as a business case for the local economy and in and of itself.
- Energy-efficient and environmentally friendly interchanges.

Railway stations and their vicinity

AKKELIES VAN NES

Rail transport is acknowledged as one of the most sustainable means of transportation between cities and towns, and is an important part in North Holland's strategy for development. A railway station's location in the built environment, and its degree of accessibility is, therefore, essential for it to be accessible to as many travellers as possible. Even though there already exists research on network cities and TOD principles concerning rail accessibility to urban centres and sub-centres, the spatial configuration of local street and road networks in a railway station's vicinity is seldom taken into account when discussing railway transport.

Here, two different analytical methods were used with the aim of identifying the degree of regional and local inter-accessibility of all train stations in the Province of North Holland in the Netherlands. The space syntax method provided measurements on a street-net's inter-accessibility on different scale levels, while the Node Place model analysis provided the degree of the station's attractiveness in terms of place value and transportation value.

Correlations were found between a station's degree of local and regional accessibility and the frequency of its timetables. When implementing and improving sustainable means of public transportation, urban functions (such as dwellings, shops, services, workshops, and offices) have to be a short walking distance from stations, and the street network must be easily understandable for way-finding. The results of this inquiry were applied in the Province's policy plan as a priority list for station improvements in terms of degree of local accessibility. Moreover, the priority list's inclusion of the need for new housing areas was made on the basis on the degree of local and regional accessibility to existing railway stations.

SPS research on education innovation

REMON ROOIJ & ROBERTO ROCCO

Since 2018, the A&BE Faculty has launched academic research into its educational innovations focusing on: “Teaching design”, “Academic skills”, “Multi-, inter- and transdisciplinary education”, “Online/blended education”, and “Curriculum revision and educational leadership”. SPS staff member Remon Rooij leads this Faculty-wide initiative. SPS contributes to all themes of this research programme with several education innovation projects via our strong involvement in the bachelors Bouwkunde and in (post-) masters curriculums’ MSc Urbanism, EMU (European Post-masters in Urbanism), and MSc MADE (Metropolitan Analysis, Design & Engineering in cooperation with the AMS Institute). SPS staff members contributed to several academic conferences with papers and workshops on teaching urbanism, and published several education-based journal articles. In 2018, SPS won an education innovation subsidy on “Teaching values for the Built Environment” from the TU Delft “Design for Values platform”. In 2019, the SPS and the Urban Studies Sections won our first NWO Comenius education innovation subsidy on “Integrating online education with on-campus classrooms”.

For more information see:
EDUCATION INNOVATION <https://www.tudelft.nl/en/architecture-and-the-built-environment/research/research-at-bk-bouwkunde/education-innovation/>
VALUES <https://spatialjustice.blog>
COMENIUS EDUCATION INNOVATION: <https://bridgingdocs.net>

Fig. 26: Students in the “Orange Hall” (Oost-Serre), in BK City. Photo by R. Rocco.

AESOP Thematic Group

Public Spaces and Urban Cultures

CEREN SEZER

Public Spaces and Urban Cultures (PSUC) is a thematic group established under the Association of the European Schools of Planning (AESOP) as an initiative of Sabine Knierbein (TU Vienna, Austria), Ceren Sezer (TU Delft, Netherlands), and Chiara Tornaghi (University of Leeds, United Kingdom) in 2010. The main aim of the group is to generate an international and interdisciplinary exchange between the research and practices on public spaces and urban cultures and support research, design, and policy agendas within and beyond the AESOP community.

The PSUC works with academics, practitioners, governmental and non-governmental professionals, and other interest groups to organize the group's annual meetings, workshops, conferences, and roundtables and initiate new research projects and publications. Since 2010, the group's workshops and meetings have been hosted by more than twenty international organisations, including the UN Habitat, CNR-IRISS National Research Council of Italy, and Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia.

Relevant publication: Knierbein, S and Sezer, C. (2015): 'Public Spaces and Urban Cultures'. The Planning Review (DisP), 51(2), pp.80-87.

For more information, please visit: http://www.aesop-planning.eu/blogs/en_GB/urban-cultures-and-public-spaces



Fig. 27: Poster of the workshop on marketplaces, Biennial of Public Space, Rome, May 2015. Event sponsored by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Italy.



Fig. 28: Poster of the event "Becoming Local: Public Space as an Imaginary of Alternative Urban Futures", held at Özyegin University in Istanbul, Turkey in October 2013.



Fig. 29: Coordination team of the thematic group in Venice in July 2019.

European Spatial Planning

MARCIN DABROWSKI

Over the years, “European spatial planning” has become something of an umbrella term for all sorts of EU-related impacts on national planning systems, as well as a way of comparing these systems in order to assess commonalities and differences, and to find driving forces which could explain the changes within them. Both aspects have become increasingly important for the research portfolio of the Spatial Planning and Strategy Section, not only through research projects carried out by the Section but also through the track record of academics arriving into it: their skills and knowledge. The arrival of Vincent Nadin in 2008 was really critical in this respect, as he was one of the authors of the comparative study “The EU Compendium of Spatial Planning Systems”. Although published in 1997, this report is still referred to in all manner of studies right up to the present. As part of an exchange between Urbanism and the OTB Department in the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, Dominic Stead joined the Section in 2010, which also contributed to a strengthening in its comparative research, as well as in the masters’ and post-masters’ (EMU) education portfolio. Other people involved in European spatial-planning research and education arrived in the Section later. The Chair of Wil Zonneveld was moved from OTB to Urbanism in 2014, and Andreas Faludi acquired guest status within the Section in 2017. In 2016, the Section led a consortium which successfully tendered for a prestigious project comparing 35 national planning systems across Europe as part of the 2020 ESPON programme (ESPON: European Territorial Observatory Network): Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Planning Systems in Europe (COMPASS). Today, the section is considered to be one of the leading centres of research in European spatial planning.



Fig. 30: Street scene in Amsterdam. Photo by R. Rocco.

Informal Urbanisation

ROBERTO ROCCO



Fig. 31: Peripheral neighbourhood of Cabuçu, in São Paulo, Brazil. Photo by R. Rocco.

Many countries in the Global South are relatively young democracies. The resilience and legitimacy of their political systems depends largely on their ability to politically integrate and represent millions of citizens who are currently “excluded” from formal social, political, and economic structures. Exclusion from those formal structures has deep-reaching consequences and is reflected on the built environment as well, as many of the so-called excluded live in informal settlements.

On the other hand, countries in the developed North have been struggling with the inability to redistribute prosperity. Financial capitalism coupled with austerity measures seems especially ill-fitted to provide welfare for a larger swath of the population of these countries. Inequality is on the rise and so are different forms of urban informality.

Democracy’s success depends not only on the ability of formal institutions to respond to the legitimate demands and rights of its citizens, but it also depends on how

these citizens are able to enter the political realm in order to formulate demands and claim their political rights. In this sense, informal urbanisation is not a solution for lack of housing in developing and developed countries, but a step for the formulation of legitimate demands and to the inclusion of citizens in the realm of politics.

By this token, processes of informal urbanisation might lead to the affirmation of civil rights, to the reinforcement of the rule of law, to the inclusion of citizens in formal institutions and processes and might therefore result in the formalisation of the built environment. Along the way, however, informality may lead to conflict and oppression, as informal dwellers have initially very little rights and are most commonly in breach of the law when they build their dwellings in property that does not belong to them. The path to citizenship is long and sinuous.

This research hub investigates the mutual relationship between struggles for rights and processes of informal urbanisation and subsequent formalisation in different socio-political and cultural settings.

It tries to find a middle ground between two opposing perspectives on the political meaning of urban informality. The first, the “emancipatory perspective”, frames urban informality as a practice that fosters autonomy, entrepreneurship, and social mobility. The other perspective, more critical, sees informality predominantly as a result of political exclusion, inequality, and poverty. Is urban informality indeed merely the result of a democratic deficit caused by governing autocratic elites and ineffective bureaucracies? Or do we see urban informality as a fertile breeding ground for bottom-up democracy and more political participation? What are urban rights in the context of failing governments? Can markets provide sufficient and adequate housing to ever growing urban populations? What is the role of governments? (extract from Rocco, R. and J. v. Ballegooijen, Eds. (2018). *The Routledge Handbook on Informal Urbanization*. New York, Routledge).

For more information: <https://informalurbanisation.com>

International urbanisation and development planning

ROBERTO ROCCO

The theme builds on the Faculty's ambition to become a centre of excellence in sustainable urban development in the Global South, with a particular focus on Africa. This is inserted in a larger strategy by TU Delft to become a centre of reference in key areas of sustainable development (water and sanitation, sustainable mobility, energy transition, mass housing, spatial planning) and a lead-partnership between the faculty and UN-Habitat and the World Urban Campaign.

This theme also builds on a long legacy connected to the Alfa-Ibis programme which has allowed a large number of researchers from the Global South to develop their doctoral studies at TU Delft (See http://spatialplanningtudelft.org/?page_id=5148). The alliances and partnerships with Taiwan and China have added to this record. These activities have produced a large number of doctoral dissertations, publications, courses, events, conferences, and so on. This includes the Africa Initiative, spearheaded by Professor Peter Russell and headed by Roberto Rocco, Rachel Keaton, and Anteneh Tola, which resulted in the organisation of two international conferences, the African Perspectives PrepCon in Addis Ababa, and the African Perspectives +12 at Bouwkunde in March 2019. <https://africanperspectivesbk.org>

Most recently, this research topic is being reshaped by the appearance of a new trans-faculty platform led by the Delft Global Initiative and its urbanization cluster, the Global Urban Lab <https://www.tudelft.nl/global/research/global-urban-lab/>

The Global Urban Lab at BK intends to become an interdisciplinary platform to discuss urban and regional development in underrepresented geographies <http://globalurbanlab.org>

Fig. 32: Johannesburg's old downtown. Photo by R. Rocco.

Spatial Planning & Resilience to Climate Change

MARCIN DABROWSKI

One of the emerging research topics in SPS in recent decades has been the nexus between spatial planning and adaptation to climate change impacts in cities. In a nutshell, cities are the main culprits of climate change, being the biggest source of greenhouse gas emissions, but at the same time they are its main victim, as it is in cities where the negative impacts of extreme weather, growing precipitation, and raising sea levels are most acutely felt. The ways in which cities are planned and developed have a huge bearing on their vulnerability to climate change, for instance, by making vast swathes of soil impermeable to rainwater or promoting urban expansion onto low-lying flood-prone areas at the expense of natural buffers against flooding.

Climate change adaptation brings a major governance challenge for cities. Making urban climate adaptation work, in fact, requires coordinating actions and collaborating across multiple boundaries: vertically between the tiers of government and, horizontally, between the neighbouring municipalities, and organisations or departments responsible for different policy sectors, which brings this topic even deeper into the realm of spatial planning and strategy. Integrating climate adaptation considerations, such as adapting to the growing flood risk, into the work of spatial planners is therefore a necessity, however, in reality there are numerous institutional, cognitive, and behavioural barriers for this shift.

These challenges at the nexus of spatial planning and climate adaptation are being explored by several SPS staff members and PhD candidates, focusing on cases from the Netherlands, China, or Japan and collaborating internally with urban designers from other sections of the Department of Urbanism as well as internationally with planners and geographers from abroad.

Selected publications:

Dąbrowski, M. (2018). Boundary spanning for governance of climate change adaptation in cities: Insights from a Dutch urban region. *Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space*, 36(5), 837-855.

Francesch-Huidobro, M., Dąbrowski, M., Tai, Y., Chan, F., & Stead, D. (2017). Governance challenges of flood-prone delta cities: Integrating flood risk management and climate change in spatial planning. *Progress in Planning*, 114, 1-27.

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Meng, Meng, Marcin Dąbrowski, Yuting Tai, Dominic Stead, and Faith Chan. "Collaborative spatial planning in the face of flood risk in delta cities: A policy framing perspective." *Environmental Science & Policy* 96 (2019): 95-104.

Key publications

Selected books



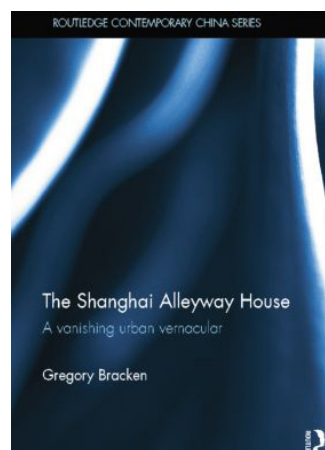
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING AND TERRITORIAL COOPERATION
STEFANIE DÜHR, CLAIRE COLOMB AND VINCENT NADIN

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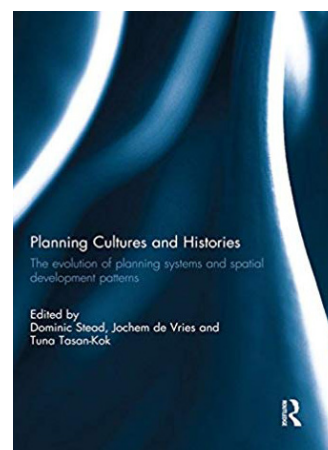
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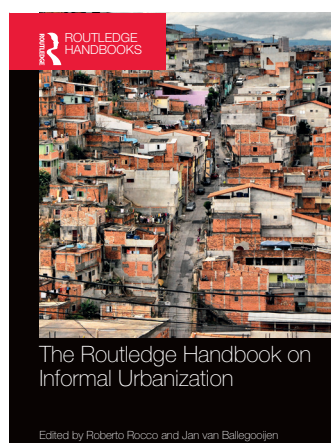
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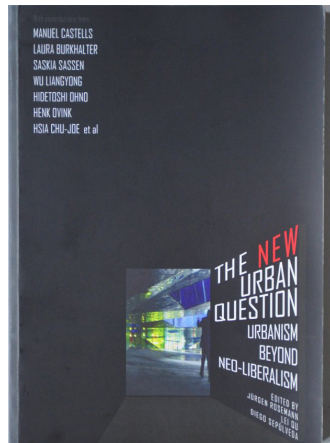
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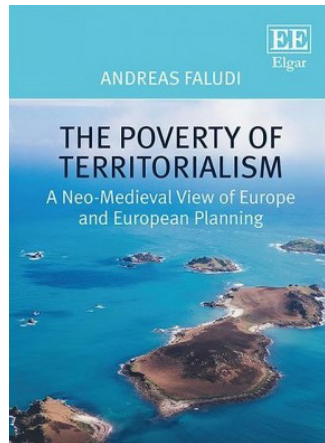
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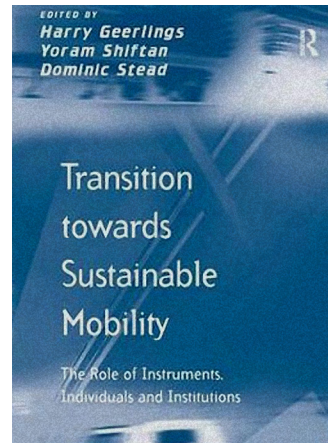
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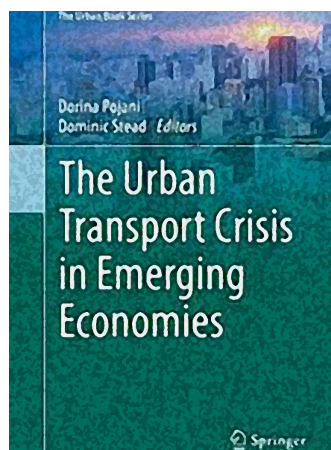
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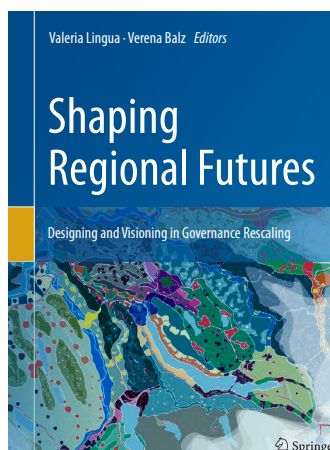
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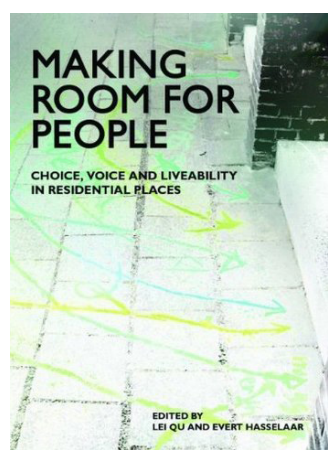
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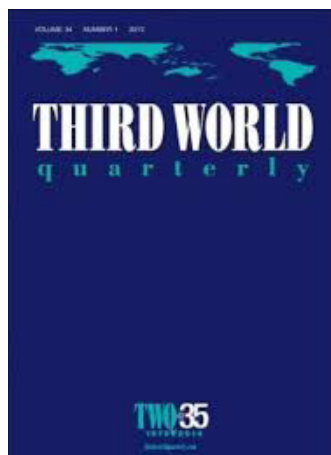
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In the course of the last decade, the SPS Section has steadily increased its performance in publishing. Here is a selection of our key book publications - on topics ranging from planning systems and cultures, European spatial planning, sustainable mobility, to regional design and informal urbanisation - and the most cited and/or relevant journal papers. Beyond these, we have edited a range of special issues in leading journals (e.g. Built Environment, Planning Practice & Research, Regional Studies, European Urban and Regional Studies, Planning Perspectives, Space and Culture), reflecting the diversity of our research interests and international scholarly collaborations.

Selected Journal papers



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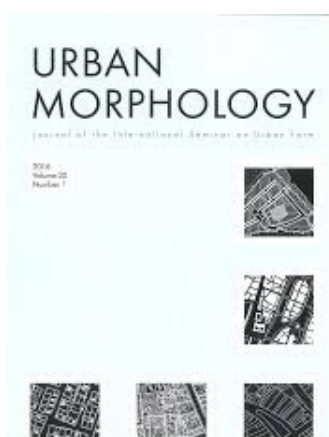
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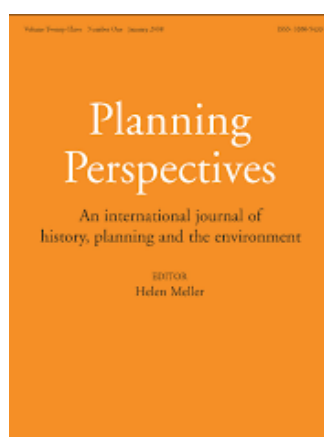
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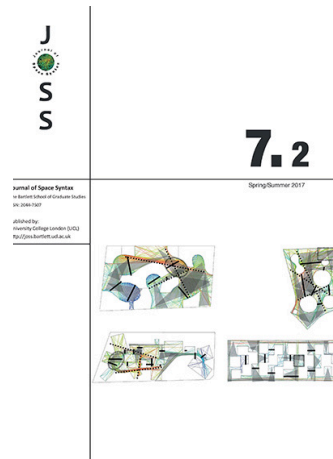
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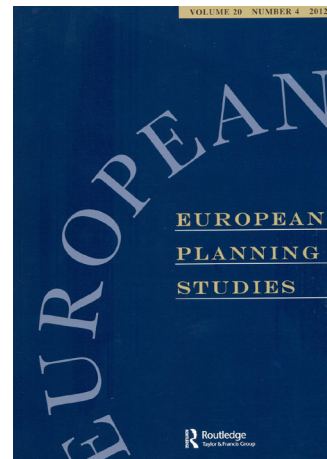
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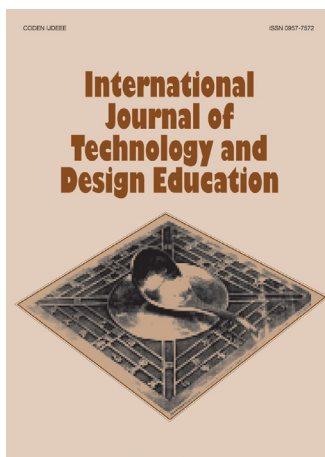
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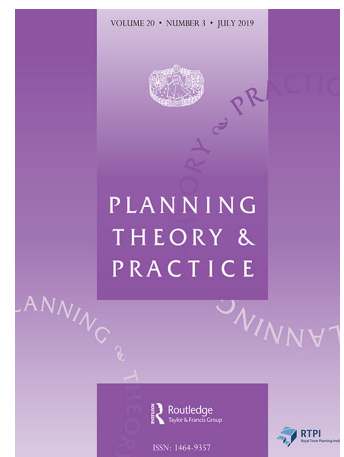
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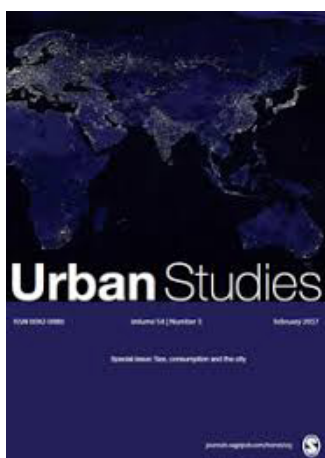
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Planning Practice and Research

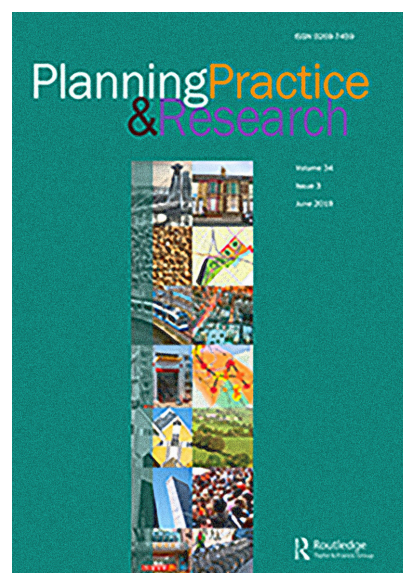
ALEX WANDL AND DOMINIC STEAD

Planning Practice & Research (PPR) was established more than 30 years ago and is published by Taylor & Francis. The editorial team is based in the Department of Urbanism, Delft University of Technology.

PPR has become the source for information on current research in planning practice. Its main audience is reflective, critical academics, professionals, and students who are keen to keep abreast of recent developments and challenge current thinking. PPR provides an important resource base for practitioners, researchers, teachers, and students.

The aims of PPR are:

- to bridge the gaps between planning research, practice, and education, and between different planning systems
- to provide a forum for an international readership to discuss and review research on planning practice
- to offer a critical evaluation of practice and the progressive search for practical guidance
- to present research in an accessible, succinct, analytical style, without being overly theoretical



PPR regularly includes articles on planning systems around the world, recognising the need to address research on planning practice and education on an international and comparative basis. Over the coming years PPR will be encouraging submissions of articles exploring the distinctive features of planning practice and policy in different countries. As such, PPR will meet the demand for a transnational exchange of ideas on planning systems and practice.

SPS Seminars

MARCIN DABROWSKI & ROBERTO ROCCO

<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Akkelies van Nes*</i></p> <p>Political ideologies and settlement patterns in the Arctic</p> <p><small>*TU Delft / Western Norway University of Applied Sciences</small></p> <p>Thursday 31 May 2018 12:30-13:30 00 West 290 Bouwkunde Julianalaan 134, Delft</p> <p>visit us at spatialplanningtudelft.eu</p>	<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Dag Kittang*</i></p> <p>Urban development and the conflict between modernisation and renewal</p> <p><small>*Faculty of Architecture and Design, Norwegian University of Science and Technology</small></p> <p>Tuesday 13 March 2018 12:30-13:30 00 West 640 Bouwkunde Julianalaan 134, Delft</p> <p>visit us at spatialplanningtudelft.eu</p>	<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Paolo de Martino*</i></p> <p>Urban dynamics and spatial behaviour in London</p> <p><small>*TU Delft / University of Naples Federico II</small></p> <p>Tuesday 2 October 12:30-13:30 01 West 270, Bouwkunde Julianalaan 134, Delft</p> <p>visit us at spatialplanningtudelft.eu</p>	<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Víctor Muñoz Sanz*</i></p> <p>Automated Landscapes: Planning and Technology in the Port of Rotterdam</p> <p><small>*TU Delft</small></p> <p>Tuesday 24 April 2018 12:00-13:00 00 West 290 Bouwkunde Julianalaan 134, Delft</p> <p>visit us at spatialplanningtudelft.eu</p>
<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Andreas Faludi*</i></p> <p>The Poverty of Territorialism Neo-medieval Spatial Planning</p> <p><small>*Professor Emeritus, TU Delft</small></p> <p>Thursday 6 April 2017 12:15-13:45 00M R Bouwkunde, Julianalaan 134 Delft</p> <p>visit us at spatialplanningtudelft.eu</p>	<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Birgit Hausleitner*</i></p> <p>The spatial form of economic activities</p> <p><small>*TU Delft</small></p> <p>Thursday 6 September 2018 12:45-13:45 Think Room, Bouwkunde Julianalaan 134, Delft</p> <p>visit us at spatialplanningtudelft.eu</p>	<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Keisuke Sugano*</i></p> <p>Discovering the authenticity of historical city through a collaborative design project</p> <p><small>*Nagasaki University / TU Delft</small></p> <p>Tuesday 18 December 2018 12:30-13:30 Think Room, Bouwkunde Julianalaan 134, Delft</p> <p>visit us at spatialplanningtudelft.eu</p>	<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Nico Larco*</i></p> <p>Sustainable Urban Design Framework</p> <p><small>*University of Oregon</small></p> <p>Tuesday 8 January 2019 12:30-13:30 01 West 290, Bouwkunde Julianalaan 134, Delft</p> <p>visit us at spatialplanningtudelft.eu</p>
<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Gregory Bracken*</i> <i>Deirdre Sneepe**</i></p> <p>Citizenship in Asia and the West in a Comparative Perspective</p> <p><small>*TU Delft **University of Buckingham</small></p> <p>Thursday 16 May 2019 12:30-13:30 01 West 060, Bouwkunde Julianalaan 134, Delft</p> <p>visit us at spatialplanningtudelft.eu</p>	<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Nikki Brand*</i> <i>Marcin Dąbrowski*</i> <i>Meng Meng</i></p> <p>Flooding in Houston and the Pearl River Delta: planning as a problem or solution?</p> <p><small>*TU Delft</small></p> <p>Thursday 14 September 12:00-13:00 room 06 West 270, Bouwkunde Julianalaan 134, Delft</p> <p>visit us at spatialplanningtudelft.eu</p>	<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Gregory Bracken*</i></p> <p>The Shanghai Alleyway House</p> <p><small>*Department of Urbanism, HK, TU Delft</small></p> <p>Thursday 22 September 13:00-14:00 room 00 West 270, Bouwkunde Julianalaan 134, Delft</p> <p>visit us at spatialplanningtudelft.eu</p>	<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Gregory Bracken*</i> <i>Nurul Azlan</i></p> <p>Postcolonial cities in Asia Asian cities: colonial to global + Of amnesia and mimicry</p> <p><small>*TU Delft</small></p> <p>Thursday 22 June 12:30-13:45 room 06 West 290, Bouwkunde Julianalaan 134, Delft</p> <p>visit us at spatialplanningtudelft.eu</p>
<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Nasibeh Charbgoor*</i></p> <p>Urban rhythms and continuity of place meanings</p> <p><small>*TU Delft</small></p>	<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Milos Mladenovic*</i></p> <p>How should we drive emerging mobility</p> <p><small>*TU Delft</small></p>	<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Stefanie Dühr*</i></p> <p>Obstacles to</p> <p><small>*TU Delft</small></p>	<p>SpatialPlanningSeminar Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment</p> <p><i>Esther González-González*</i></p> <p>Autonomous vehicles and the city</p> <p><small>*TU Delft</small></p>



Since 2013, we have been organising a seminar series on spatial planning and other urban issues - the SPS seminars. An impressive number of renowned and upcoming academics and practitioners from across the globe have spoken in the 80+ SPS seminars organised. Providing a platform for showcasing our own research, a soundboard for emerging research ideas, and a means to introduce the work of our numerous guests and visiting scholars to the wider audience at the Department of Urbanism and beyond. The formula of the seminars was kept informal allowing ample time for debate and leaving room for different topics and formats of interaction. A complete list of seminars organised is available at:

http://spatialplanningtudelft.org/?page_id=44

Fig. 34. Audience at SPS seminar. Photo: R. Rocco.

The European Policies Research Centre (EPRC)

JOHN BACHTLER, PROFESSOR OF EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES AND
A DIRECTOR OF EPRC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

EPRC Delft is a relatively new part of SPS. Set up in 2017 by the European Policies Research Centre (EPRC, University of Strathclyde), it was originally established under a cooperation agreement between Strathclyde and TU Delft to enable the EU research and knowledge exchange carried out by EPRC to continue after Brexit.

Why come to SPS? One reason is that SPS and EPRC researchers have been collaborating for several years, including in a major H2020 project 'COHESIFY' (see page 29). Strathclyde and TUD are also both strategic partners in a European university consortium, CESAER. Most of all, though, EPRC and SPS have complementary research interests: we have international reputations in regional development policy and spatial planning respectively; we each see great potential in collaborating on research and education; and we work well together. This cooperation is already paying off with several joint projects for the European Commission and ESPON, and project bids submitted to H2020 and the NWO. A joint PhD cluster is also in the pipeline. Our EPRC researchers, Fabian Gal and Wilbert den Hoed, are now embedded in their BG. W. 270 office, and virtually all EPRC staff have come out for shorter or longer stays in the past two years.

In the days after the UK referendum in June 2016, when EPRC was beginning their EU27 location search, Vincent Nadin said: "Delft might be the ideal base, it could be a win-win for SPS and EPRC". Prophetic words: our partnership is already shaping up to be a great success!



education



He developed a new governance regime for the sustainable development of the Green Heart in the Randstad, taking real stakeholders and their economic and cultural interests as starting point.

Remco van Duyl, The Netherlands, TU Delft, 2011-2012



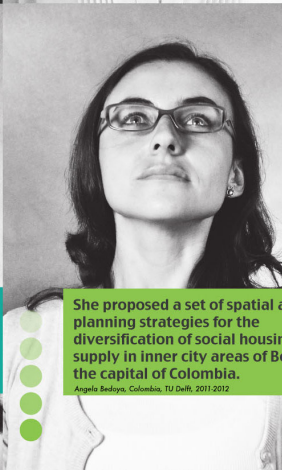
She proposed an integrated strategy for new regional infrastructure development in order to improve the accessibility jobs and the socio-spatial cohesion in suburban industrial area in China.

Hong Yang, China, TU Delft, 2011-2012



She proposed an urban renewal strategy for neighbourhoods with ethnic concentration, which aims at the emancipation and progressive integration of migrant groups.

Sabo Goltsekh, The Netherlands, TU Delft, 2011-2012



She proposed a set of spatial planning strategies for the diversification of social housing supply in inner city areas of Bogotá, the capital of Colombia.

Angela Bedoya, Colombia, TU Delft, 2011-2012



He proposed a regional spatial vision and an alternative institutional strategy to support sustainable development and strengthen cross-border governance area between Leiden and Gouda in the Netherlands.

Jasper Bras, The Netherlands, TU Delft, 2011-2012



He designed a grid and superstructure for Downtown Los Angeles, reinforcing continuity in the experience of the public realm of the metropolis.

Joost Beijer, The Netherlands, TU Delft, 2011-2012

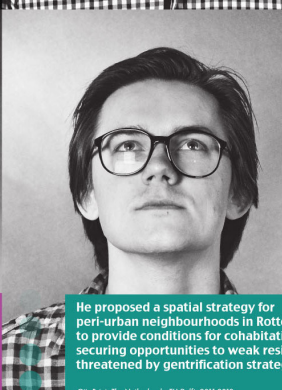


He developed planning recommendations based on a study of the spatial social implications of private market involvement in urban renewal strategy in Dutch deprived neighbourhoods.

Roud Hoozemans, The Netherlands, TU Delft, 2011-2012



She uses existing and new public spaces of the city of Sofia as a strategic tool to strengthen the city's identity and deal with its urgent spatial needs.



He proposed a spatial strategy for peri-urban neighbourhoods in Rotterdam to provide conditions for cohabitation, securing opportunities to weak residential areas threatened by gentrification strategies.

SPS Teaching & Learning

REMON ROOIJ

SPS HAS A VERY STRONG PROFILE IN EDUCATION. IN THE NEXT PAGES, WE PRESENT VARIOUS COURSES, STUDIOS, AND PROGRAMMES THE SECTION COORDINATES OR CONTRIBUTES TO.

The section has a leading role in the master's programme Urbanism, the European Post-master in Urbanism (EMU), and the Planning and Design with Water summer school. But SPS is also intensively involved in the Faculty's bachelor, the master elective programmes, the MSc MADE programme (AMS), and the development of several massive open online courses (MOOCs), such as Rethink the City (which won the AESOP Excellence in Teaching Award in 2017), Urban Design for the Public Good, and others. SPS has a strong community of education developers and researchers on education innovation, evaluating, and publishing on pedagogies for the planning of fair, sustainable, and inclusive regions, cities, and communities. SPS education focuses on planning theories, methods, and cultures, evidence-based vision, and strategy making, resolving spatial conflicts, and issues of spatial justice, territorial governance and decision making, regional design, and planning. Given the range of our activities, SPS is necessarily inter- and multi-disciplinary. Additionally, SPS education promotes several academic skills for urbanists. Finally, SPS explicitly advocates and stimulates an international perspective on questions of urbanisation and metropolisation, urban growth and transformation, sustainability and fairness.

"EMU has a unique international component, in which students experience alternative approaches to urban development. This is highly valued by the panel. The panel is impressed by the setup of the curriculum. EMU refreshes the academic skills students have already acquired at the master's level, and is focussed on deepening their knowledge with an international outlook, which the panel deems fitting for a post-master's programme. The panel sees a challenging, clear and coherent programme in the given courses and in the complementary setup of its explicitly international approach." (QANU, 2018: p.14)

Several staff members of the section have managerial responsibilities in the faculty's education organisation.

- Course and studio coordination responsibilities in all programmes mentioned
- BSc Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences (in Dutch: Bouwkunde) programme leader
- Chairing the Faculty's Board of Studies
- Faculty's honours programme committee membership
- MSc Urbanism departmental portfolio assessment committee membership
- Chairing the Faculty's Internationalisation committee
- Leading the Faculty-wide research programme on education innovation



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for its

She developed a strategic spatial plan articulating Belgrade and its riverfront using a typological approach based on levels and elements of existential space theory.

Tanja Grubic, Serbia, TU Delft, 2011-2012

He developed a new governance regime for the sustainable development of the Green Heart in the Randstad, taking real stakeholders and their economic and cultural interests as starting point.

Remco van Dijk, The Netherlands, TU Delft, 2011-2012

She proposed an integrated strategy for a new regional infrastructure development, in order to improve the accessibility to jobs and the socio-spatial cohesion of a suburban industrial area in China.

Hong Yang, China, TU Delft, 2011-2012

He proposed a spatial modeling method for the acceleration of new town development towards coherent liveable cities, studying cases in China and the Netherlands.

The venerable Yu Ye, China, TU Delft, 2011-2012

He proposed a design I
guided by transit orient
principles to gradually
A4/Vlietzone area into
spatial anchor for the H

Jonnie Boockers, The Netherlands, TU Delft, 2011-2012

pen
a huge
g

She proposed a development strategy to restructure Mumbai's main centralities and their spatial-functional relationships in different scales, facilitating the growth of metropolitan hinterlands.

Priya Priya, India, TU Delft, 2011-2012

She proposed an urban renewal strategy for neighbourhoods with ethnic concentration, which aims at the emancipation and progressive integration of migrant groups.

Saba Gholizadeh, The Netherlands, TU Delft, 2011-2012

She proposed a set of spatial and planning strategies for the diversification of social housing supply in inner city areas of Bogotá, the capital of Colombia.

Angela Beoliva, Colombia, TU Delft, 2011-2012

He proposed a strategy for improving socially vulnerable neighbourhoods in Valencia, Spain. In the context of local stagnation, by capturing the synergy of existing large urban projects.

Dimitris Stalos, Lithuania, TU Delft, 2011-2012

She proposed an alterna
vision, combined with p
institutional recommen
develop urban synergy
Metropolitan Region, by
concept of Polycentric U

Nazime Hamzadeh, Iran, TU Delft, 2011-2012

digital

He proposed a synergetic spatial vision to preserve the historic core of Bangkok, integrated with the expansion of the rapid mass transit system network.

Toshi Patarakulchai, Thailand, TU Delft, 2011-2012

He proposed a regional spatial vision and an alternative institutional strategy to support sustainable development and strengthen cross-border governance in the area between Leiden and Gouda in the Netherlands.

Jasper Bras, The Netherlands, TU Delft, 2011-2012

She uses existing and new public spaces of the city of Sofia as a strategic tool to strengthen the city's identity and deal with its urgent spatial needs.

Ana Stankovska, Bulgaria, TU Delft, 2011-2012

He proposed a spatial st
peri-urban neighbourh
to provide conditions fo
securing opportunities
threatened by gentrific

Gijs Briet, The Netherlands, TU Delft, 2011-2012

Education for the city we need

He developed planning recommendations based on a study of the spatial and social implications of private market involvement in urban renewal strategies in Dutch deprived neighbourhoods.

Riad Hachimi, The Netherlands, TU Delft, 2011-2012

She proposed an alternative vision for the Suzhou-Wuxi-Changzhou Region in China through a comparative research on secondary cities in Polycentric Urban Regions.

Wai Liang, China, TU Delft, 2011-2012

She proposed a new b
the empty coarse grain
south, connecting the
balancing the North-S
development flows.

Sara Mekryer, Iran, TU Delft, 2011-2012

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en

She proposed a design intervention to improve the spatial integration of the Central Train Station of Xi'an in China, improving its connection to the city as a whole and towards the historic urban center.

Li Lu, China, TU Delft, 2011-2012

She uses existing and new public spaces of the city of Sofia as a strategic tool to strengthen the city's identity and deal with its urgent spatial needs.

Ana Stankovska, Bulgaria, TU Delft, 2011-2012

He proposed a spatial strategy for peri-urban neighbourhoods in Rotterdam, to provide conditions for cohabitation, securing opportunities to weak residents threatened by gentrification strategies.

Gijs Briet, The Netherlands, TU Delft, 2011-2012

She proposed an alt
development strate
between Amsterdam
airport by using prin
network urbanism.

Enela Markovic, Romania, TU Delft, 2011-2012



Post-master

Fig. 36: EMU students. Photo by R. Rocco.

EMU European Post-master in Urbanism

LUIZ CARVALHO, EMU COORDINATOR



Throughout the last decade, the EMU programme has contributed to the formation of over 100 professionals, who take important roles around the globe. The programme has impacted the careers of people from diverse academic and professional backgrounds. EMU is seen as an incubator for design-driven research, with students building up skill-sets in research and design through problem-led studios, intensive workshops, and supporting courses. Participants come from a wide range of backgrounds and are asked to reflect on and challenge how planning and urban design operate in the Netherlands, the European Union, and their home countries.

The role and practice of spatial planning are central features in the programme, and students are continually asked to clarify their understanding of the notions and limits of design and planning. The involvement of staff from the Spatial Planning and Strategy Section has been vital in this aspect, not to mention the role of Professor Vincent Nadin as programme director for several years.

The programme has reached maturity and consistency, with its academic rigour aligned with flexibility in letting students choose their own study topics proving itself to be valuable.

The main challenges in the future are related to expanding the number of prospective students, and to addressing professional education with more flexible formats and timeframes.

In a recent accreditation review, carried out in 2018, the programme's excellence and relevance were confirmed and praised. The accreditation committee's report referred to the need to continue offering small-scale education as a means of keeping the high level of teaching and research within a large faculty.

EMU Methodology Course

DOMINIC STEAD

Different combinations of methods and tools of planning and regulating urban development are used across Europe. There can be noticeable differences in methods and tools between these countries and sometimes even between regions in the same country. Moreover, there are variations in attitudes about the need for regulating urban development across countries and regions. These questions are fundamentally linked to societal values and cultures, which in turn affect the scope, power, and culture of planning. The way planning is organised affects the distribution of costs and benefits of urban development to different groups in society. The two key objectives of the course are:

1. To address some deceptively simple questions (e.g. What is a plan? What are arguments for and against planning? How are plans made and by whom? What does participation imply? How can plans influence spatial development?).
2. To examine experience in spatial planning in Europe and other parts of the world to gain a critical understanding of planning theory and practice.

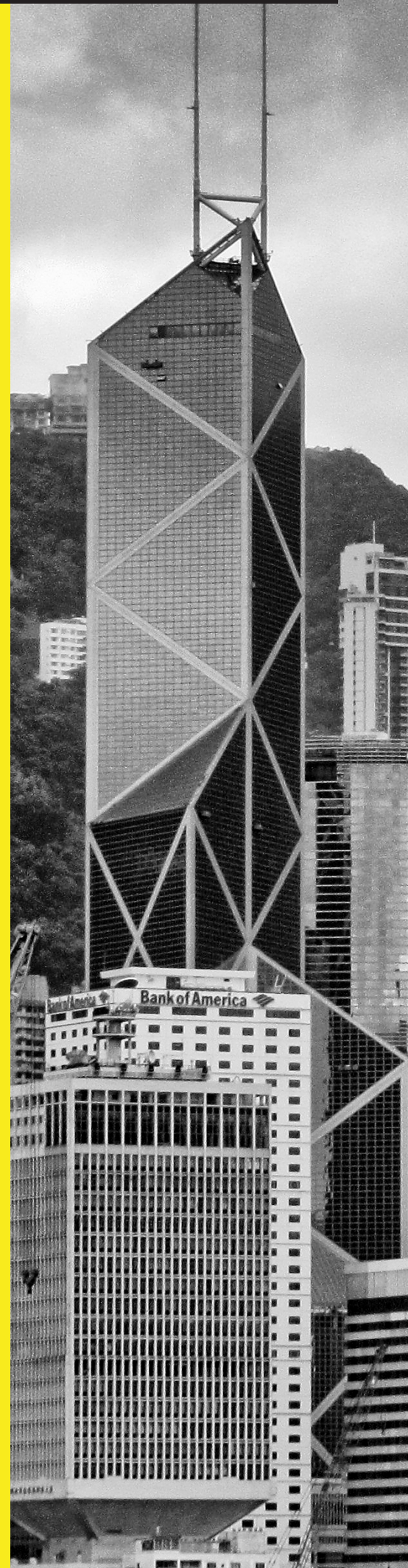
After completing this course students are able to:

- outline the main rationales of planning and explain why it exists despite repeated challenges.
- understand some of the key methodological problems involved in spatial planning.
- distinguish between different styles of planning and their respective strengths and weaknesses.

EMU Technology Course

AKKELIES VAN NES

The aim of the EMU technology course is to introduce the students to the Space Syntax and GIS tools and to apply them to research and design projects from the local to the regional scale. Space Syntax allows the analysis of how the layout of the built environment influences the social, economic, and environmental performance of places, from the city scale to that of the individual street and building. It allows us to measure the strength of spatial layouts, both existing and proposed, and to interpret how spatial layouts impact the way people move, interact, and transact in streets and buildings. A geographic information system (GIS) is a tool that integrates hardware, software, and data for capturing, managing, analysing, and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information. The GIS sessions focus each on different spatial aspects: demographic distribution, different forms of density, and accessibility. Spatial research questions for all these aspects are developed and the students are introduced to the different tools that are provided by ArcGIS to investigate them. The students test out the potentials of the tools used for urban analyses and strategic planning. The main aim is that the EMU students apply the tools in the design studio, but other participants, such as PhD students from TU Delft, PhD students from other universities, and professionals from various disciplines (from road engineers, archaeologists, criminologists, urban geographers, and others) apply these tools in their respective research or design projects. Since the course started in 2007, 7 PhDs have finished their dissertations, and 6 are ongoing.



EMU Planning Theory Course

GREGORY BRACKEN

The role of theory in spatial planning is important, and the theory courses offered by the Chair of Spatial Planning and Strategy underscore this. There are a number of courses on offer, and each is structured in its own specific way, the better to cater to the different academic levels of the students. The aim of all of these courses is, however, the same: to help students come to their own understandings of some of the key concepts informing the discipline of spatial planning, particularly with regard to issues around urbanization. They do this at various levels of scale (from the global through the regional down to the local), and are set up to encourage students to define (and redefine) these concepts for themselves. This helps them make use what they have learned through this critical reflection to establish parameters for their own work, which they do as part of the

wider curriculum in which the theory courses sit.

“Theories of Urbanization, Regionalization, and Networks” (AR9310) is run by Gregory Bracken and Wil Zonneveld as part of the European Post-masters in Urbanism. It takes the form of a seminar and has proved attractive to PhD candidates as well as external professionals who have done much to raise the level of discussion around the course’s set texts. There is also the ‘Theories of Urban Planning and Design’ course (AR3U022), which is Quarter 3 and run by Stephen Read and Gregory Bracken. This consists of lectures and group work. The Chair is also involved in the ‘History and Theory of Urbanism’ course (AR1U121), which takes place in Quarter 1 and is run by Birgit Hausleitner and Cor Wagenaar, assisted by Taneha Bacchin, Gregory Bracken, and Maarten-Jan Hoekstra. This also consists of lectures and group work.

The aim of all these courses is twofold: 1) in the short term, to enable students to use theory to

inform decisions they take in their final thesis, and also to evaluate these; and 2) in the longer term the courses prepare them for life in professional practice (and, in some cases, the academy), where the ability to think critically and reflect on important issues is of key importance, not only for the students themselves, but also to the disciplines in which they will work, because ultimately this critical reflection is what moves disciplines forward.

Theory’s role in Spatial Planning and Strategy has gone from strength to strength under Vincent Nadin, who allows his team members set up courses in their own way. This has paid off handsomely for the EMU theory course because it is attracting more and more PhD candidates each year. But what underscores theory’s role in the Chair of Spatial Planning and Strategy is its practical application. Theory on its own is interesting, but unless it can be put to practical use it is of less relevance in what it, after all, an eminently practical discipline.



Fig. 37: Hong Kong skyline. Photo by Gregory Bracken.



Master





Fig. 38: Urbanism Masters' introduction week, 2018. Photo by R. Rocco.

Globalization Free Choice

A knowledge transfer model to reveal regional development opportunities

DIEGO SEPULVEDA



Fig. 39: Globalization studio final presentations in Delft. Photo provided by Diego Sepulveda.

The Globalization Free Choice course is designed as a platform for co-evaluation of the diverse metropolitan responses to the Global City model and its associated metropolisation spatial model. Running since 2000, this course has been followed by more than 360 students, many from rapidly developing countries, cities, and regions (e.g. Beijing, Jakarta, New Delhi, Mexico City, Sao Paulo, Santiago, Buenos Aires, Shenzhen, and Hong Kong in 2019 alone). The case studies are defined by complex conditions, such as sectoral planning, large socio-economic asymmetries, and environmental decay.

The course is based on an evolutionary bi-directional knowledge transfer, where the students form

groups to evaluate the metropolitan challenges of the selected region. This evaluation is later presented to key regional actors and researchers in the selected location, so as to co-evaluate the process. This opens up a plethora of diverse local questions for models of metropolisation, revealing local particularities that are further considered by the students so as to propose a series of new in situ development opportunities to counteract the main negatives externalities on social, economic, and environmental systems. This leads to a second round of co-evaluation where the scale is elevated to the municipal level. Proposals are then presented and discussed with key municipal actors, including territorial managers and inhabitants. The

students then develop a planning and design framework to counteract negative local conditions and re-define the metropolitan model. The final presentation is then translated into local languages for its final review by selected interested actors.

This methodology facilitates desk-based analysis and highlights clear ways of redefining this through the active inclusion of local stakeholders, facilitating an understanding of local planning frameworks, its main scopes, and its diverse perceptions, which validates this analysis and guides it towards more diverse, operational, and locally specific design and planning proposals.

Urban Geography

RODRIGO CARDOSO

The Urban Geography course was set up in 2017-18 as a joint project of OTB and SP&S. It is motivated by the desire to introduce a transdisciplinary approach to urban complexity to the Faculty's education portfolio. All students of the built environment and related disciplines share an interest in cities, and their future outputs, either as researchers or practitioners, will contribute to shape and influence urban spaces. But the major questions facing cities today are far from settled, be it from the conceptual, environmental, social, or economic perspectives. This multiple and integrative approach to the urban is best captured by the broad lens of Urban Geography.

The course provides an introduction to the massive problems and promises of contemporary urban conditions, allowing students to better frame their work into larger discussions. They will gain valuable insights about key current debates in urban studies and learn to analyse, criticise, and contribute to processes of urban transformation in order to become more relevant agents of change. The course includes lectures, roundtable discussions, short assignments, and a final piece of empirical research about a contemporary European metropolis supported by a field trip. In the first two installments of the course, we have worked on the cities of The Hague and Lille.

Fig. 40: The City of London skyline and the river Thames. Photo by R. Rocco.

MSc Regional design course

Scientific design education

VERENA BALZ

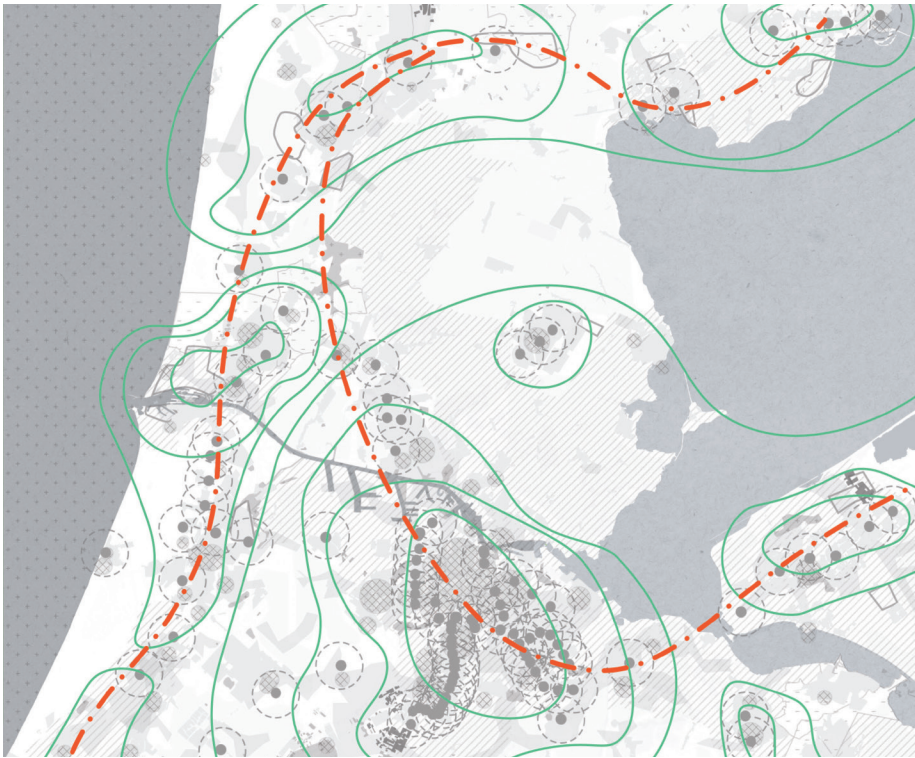


Fig. 41: Opportunities for new food cycles in the Amsterdam Metropolitan Area . Authors: Yixiao Zhou, R. Leung, C. Rodriguez, C. von Meijenfeldt F. van Marrewijk.

MSc Urbanism at the Delft University of Technology (TU Delft) offers an internationally recognized scientific design education, characterised by interaction between thinking (analysis and reflection) and doing (the speculative/intuitive imagination of spatial interventions). While the first two quarters of the two-year curriculum focus on the design of neighborhoods and cities, regional design is the core theme of its third quarter (Q3). Regional design - as the exploration of plausible regional futures - promotes and debates solutions to societal problems that are the result of spatial development on high, regional, and supra-regional levels of scale. Regional design education trains students to act in the complex and uncertain situations that this setting produces.

Building upon trans-disciplinary approaches, students consider prevailing spatial conditions, political agendas, and planning regimes in conjunction, to inform innovative proposals for short and long-term strategic planning approaches and also good (democratic) decision-making. The nature and professional practice of regional design involves processes of collaboration and negotiation among various experts, actors, and stakeholders. Taking this into consideration, the course focuses on group work, so that students learn to cooperate, and debate. Students with highly different cultural backgrounds (50%-70% in the curriculum are international students) work in carefully composed mixed groups to develop their own regional design proposals, supervised by tutors with an expertise in planning,

design, and governance. Besides, the design studio is supported by a methodology course that provide input on research methodology and ethical issues.

Regional design tasks given to students of the MSc Urbanism Q3 studio are deliberately chosen to address societal needs and questions that are reflected in contemporary public debate and planning discourse. Starting from 2017, the concept of "circular economy" has been their main focus, for instance. Within the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, the Department of Urbanism excels in linking research and education. The relation between education and research is particularly well-established in the Q3 regional design studio. A group of teachers with a core expertise in regional design, planning, and governance is complemented with researchers who have an expertise in the particular spatial development trends that students investigate. For example, the Department of Urbanism has acquired substantial knowledge on integrated approaches towards a "circular economy", through being the lead partner in the Horizon 2020 project Resource Management in Peri-urban Areas: Going Beyond Urban Metabolism (REPAiR). The Q3 Regional Design course has been collaborating with the REPAiR project for more than two years, with fruitful results and mutual benefits.



Fig. 42: A vision for the Amsterdam Metropolitan Area. Author: Zuzanna Sekula.

Planning Complex Cities

An MSc Urbanism graduation studio

VERENA BALZ

Planning Complex Cities is a graduation studio at the Department of Urbanism of the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, Delft University of Technology. As with other graduation studios at the Department of Urbanism, the studio is set up to align graduation students' research with the research programme of the Department. Since 2010, the studio attracts between 15 to 20 graduation students each year, many of them international students.

The studio involves in particular researchers from the Section of Spatial Planning & Strategy, and the OTB Research Institute for the Built Environment. Planning Complex Cities graduation projects build upon their expertise in regionalisation, spatial planning and territorial governance. Starting points in graduation projects are usually observations of disparities concerning the distribution of spatial resources across territories, and conflicts that arise from these. Central propositions on how spatial manifestations of inequality relate to institutional practices are first formulated. Proposals may concern formal institutions embodied in e.g. legal and regulatory planning frameworks, policy delivery mechanisms, and mandatory cooperation between governments. Proposals may also concern informal institutions, e.g. the voluntary participation of commu-

nities and non-governmental organisations in planning processes, invisible power distributions, and planning and governance cultures and traditions. During graduation projects, interrelations between spatial and institutional circumstances are elaborated in depth. Conclusions of Planning Complex Cities graduation projects finally recommend institutional change and demonstrate how this can lead to new spatial development, by means of design.

Building upon existing research capacities – the expertise of researchers, ongoing research projects, and strategic alliances with partners in regions – Planning Complex Cities graduation projects focus on spatial development in three parts of the world. Graduation projects investigating the topic “Inclusive Cities of the Global South” explore development in the context of rapid modernisation and urban growth, often with inadequate governance and weak institutional capacity in developing countries. Graduation projects investigating the topic “Imagining (European) Regions” focus on increasing disparities within and across European regions, the political tensions that disparities cause, and the typically multi-layered, and fragmented governance and planning responses that seek to address these. Graduation projects investigating “Transforming Chinese Cities” consider development in the

context of highly accelerated urbanisation, migration, and demographic change in China. As in other MSc Urbanism graduation projects, design-led approaches play an important role in Planning Complex Cities research. Graduation projects see design not only as a practice used to explore desirable spatial outcomes, but also to achieve desirable institutional changes. In addition, graduation projects are characterised by the frequent use of methodologies from the social sciences, e.g. the political and planning sciences. Stimulated by the particular expertise of researchers at the Spatial Planning & Strategy section graduation projects also often involve comparative analysis.

Planning Complex Cities graduation students learn to tackle the complexities that result from recognising the institutional implications of spatial change, and to address these with trans-disciplinary approaches. Students learn how to consider the interests, responsibilities, and resources of actors in research and design. Through the international setting of the studio, students learn to systematically encounter and appreciate differences among spatial, cultural, and political circumstances. Overall, the studio aims to strengthen their ability to position themselves in societal and political debates.

For more information on the studio see <https://complexcitiesstudio.org/>

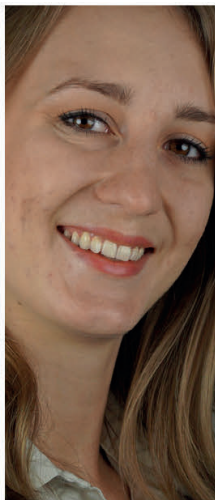


Fig. 43: Complex Ci



ities Studio students. Photos by Roberto Rocco. Map by Verena Balz.

Methodology for Urbanism

ROBERTO ROCCO & MARCIN DABROWSKI



Fig. 44: Students debating at the Methodology for Urbanism course. Photo by R. Rocco.

The course Methodology for Urbanism runs parallel to the MSc Regional Design course. It prepares students to do academic research that will support and provide a solid foundation for their work in the research and design studio. It teaches them how to organise and write an academic report. This is fundamental knowledge also for their graduation project. Moreover, the course introduces students to some of the key theoretical issues underpinning much of the current debates in urbanism, focusing on the integration of socio-spatial justice and sustainability. This course is different to the studio because students focus on traditional academic research, which complements less traditional and designerly forms of research, like “research by design”. The connection between traditional and non-traditional (design-based) forms of research is one of the characteristics of education and research in the Department of Urbanism of the TU Delft. The methodology course helps students:

1. EXPLAIN what a conceptual framework is.
2. BUILD a conceptual framework that will sustain research and design in Q3.
3. IDENTIFY a community of authors and practitioners who write about the core ideas related to the re-

search’s theoretical framework.

4. DESIGN, ORGANIZE, and WRITE an academic report, which describes the main questions to be answered in Q3, and the best methods for answering them.

5. EXPLAIN the values connected to, and the ethical issues involved in, the activity of planning and designing for people, and explain what PUBLIC GOODS are created by design and strategy.

Enabling students to formulate their own problem statement, research questions, and methodology is one of the goals of the Urbanism masters’ course. Students should be able to design their research in a sound way. The conceptual framework is the foundation on which the whole research and design are based. Following Kurt Lewin’s maxim “There is nothing as practical as a good theory”, this course enables students to build up their conceptual framework in order to practice what we call “evidence-based urbanism”. This is because a theory is a “knowledge framework”, around which students can build their own ideas, be inventive and innovative, and add to existing knowledge (instead of reinventing the wheel). The guiding concepts underlying this course are:

1. Urbanism is a transdisciplinary field of study and practice, and

there are different logics of enquiry involved, belonging to the human sciences, the physical sciences, and design. These logics of enquiry conceive questions and methods differently. It is necessary to clarify these different logics of enquiry, their different questions and methods, and how they can work together in order to be able to do research in Urbanism.

2. The model of knowledge-building used in this course is communicative/inter-subjective. We assume that all knowledge is constructed inter-subjectively. Knowledge needs to be communicated, discussed, and challenged in order to be validated, tested, and integrated into existing discourses. Hence the emphasis on communication.

3. There are different ways to achieve knowledge, and students and teachers need to discuss and clarify which ones are valid, relevant, ethical, and effective for Urbanism. For instance, there are different ways to do research in design-based practice: how to connect design research with other (more academic) ways of doing research?

More information at <https://methodologyforurbanism.wordpress.com>

AMS MADE Metropolitan Innovators

ROBERTO ROCCO

The Metropolitan Analysis, Design & Engineering (MADE) Master track at AMS Amsterdam Metropolitan Solutions Institute is a course developed by TU Delft and Wageningen University, in which SPS has a decisive presence. Contemporary metropolitan regions face a variety of complex challenges that concern large numbers of stakeholders with, often competing, claims originating from different world views. One of the major challenges faced by advanced metropolitan regions like the AMA (Amsterdam Metropolitan Area) is how to manage transitions towards sustainability. This transition is characterised by a systems change, which means that whole chains of production, consumption, and behaviour must change over a long period of time, thus involving a large number of stakeholders with multiple worldviews and competing claims over those systems. This course enables Metropolitan Innovators to identify and evaluate these claims from three main perspectives: socio-technical, ecosystems, and spatial justice. This course complements and supports the Metropolitan Challenges Course,

which is given in the first quarter of the programme, and provides a solid ground for the Metropolitan Solutions Course given later. It introduces and discusses tools and theoretical frameworks for unravelling complex metropolitan challenges and presents approaches from different areas of knowledge dealing with metropolitan innovation challenges.

The management of systems' transition to sustainability have several dimensions: cultural, political, technical, and aesthetic, to cite but a few. This is because, according to Henning Larsen, we assume sustainability can only happen when its three crucial dimensions (social, economic, and environmental) happen simultaneously. Hence, this transition cannot be addressed by planners, engineers, and designers alone, as they require engagement with a multiplicity of actors holding the different perspectives necessary to understand and tackle all the dimensions involved.

The various disciplines that contribute to AMS bring particular approaches to innovations towards sustainability: from engineering to entrepreneurship, from urban

design to human geography, from environmental sciences to sociology of innovation. Combining these into interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary ways of working is required if we are to be able to deal with urban development and innovation. For any actor who wishes to contribute to advanced metropolitan solutions working towards sustainability, it becomes crucial to be able to translate metropolitan challenges into researchable questions, and to be able to understand, communicate, and to cooperate with other actors in order to integrate their knowledge about issues at hand, and to understand different (and often conflicting) objectives. Awareness of the socio-economic context, as well as the implicit and explicit values and cultural norms operating in a specific place, are essential to achieve suitable solutions. This course enables students to use, contrast, discuss, and integrate those various approaches so that they can engage with metropolitan innovations and potential solutions in a meaningful way, and they do this by using three main perspectives: socio-technical, ecosystems, and spatial justice.



Fig. 45: Students of the MADE course Metropolitan Innovators explore the Bijlmer, Amsterdam. Photo by R. Rocco.

My experience as a Master student with SPS

SHYREEN SHAIB, INNOVATION & STRATEGY OFFICER

THE DUTCH MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND WATER MANAGEMENT

When I started my masters at TU Delft, I actively chose the Urbanism track for its international and integrated approach. The Urbanism track made sure to let us experience the complete spectrum of urban governance, planning, and design, and through it I found my love for complexity. I sought this complexity by choosing larger and larger scales of projects, and the more I dived into this complexity, the more I realised it was more related to governance and the integration of institutional systems than actual design and the making of design-related choices. Thankfully, I was greeted with enthusiasm and flexibility, especially from Vincent Nadin, when I decided to do my masters' thesis about national spatial-planning visions. Each meeting to discuss the advancement of my thesis was overshadowed by intense discussions on policies and institutions related to spatial planning, ending with suggestions for my reading list. I have a deep appreciation for this wide-angle view within the Urbanism track, which offered me the comfort and the right critical and analytical mindset to work, as I now do, as a Policy Officer for the strategic unit of DG Mobility and Transport at the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management.



Fig. 46: Shyreen Shaib, 2018. Photo by R. Rocco.



Fig. 47: Urbanism Masters' students, 2018. Photo by R. Rocco.



Bachelor



Fig. 48: Urbanism Masters' students, 2018. Photo by R. Rocco.

Bachelor Minor

Interdisciplinary Vision and Strategy Making

REMON ROOIJ & QU LEI

Since the early 2010s, the SPS Section has contributed to the Department of Urbanism's minor programmes with studios focusing on interdisciplinary vision and strategy-making for the city district of Rotterdam Zuid, on the one hand, and with courses focusing on the review of literature connected to the studio work, on the other. The minor programmes were named "Neighbourhood of the Future – Green Blue Cities", "Delta Urbanism" (in Dutch: "Stedenbouw in de Delta"), and "Liveable Housing Districts" (in Dutch: "Sociaal Duurzame Wijk"). On numerous occasions there was strong co-operation

with the Rotterdam Field Academy (www.veldacademie.nl), who acted as our "client" from Rotterdam's urban regeneration practice. The Urbanism Department has always successfully aimed at attracting undergraduate students with different disciplinary and cultural backgrounds; students come from architecture, urban design, landscape architecture, delta management, planning, geography, management, civil engineering, industrial design engineering, to name but a few. In the studios led by SPS staff, teams of four to five students have to analyse complex urban contexts in an interdisciplinary way (from spatial, ecological, functional, social, economic, political perspectives) in order to synthesise, develop, and support

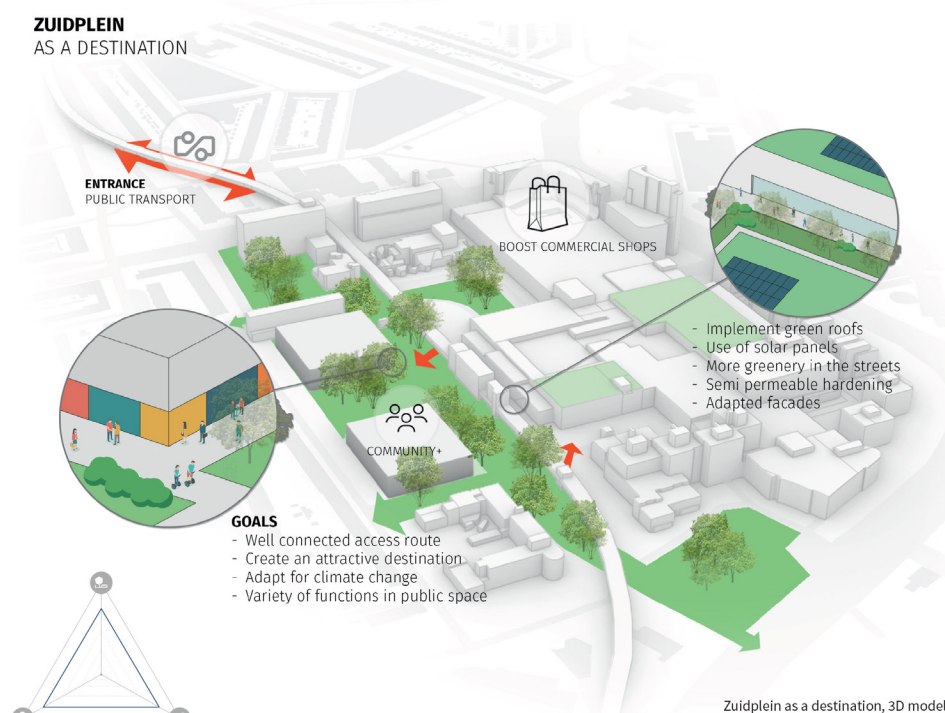


Fig. 49: Group work example from the Minor "Neighbourhood of the Future", class 2018. Authors: Veerle Merk, Victor Müller, Joep Biemond, Christiaan Hanse, Joost Trommelen, Paula Nooteboom.

a vision statement. These statements are explored and elaborated via designs and strategies: a spatial vision, strategic project interventions, a timeline, a stakeholder assessment, and spatial policies.

For many students our exercises are eye-opening learning experiences. An exchange student from Australia, who did the Minor "Neighbourhood of the Future" in 2018, wrote in his farewell email, "I would like to say that I have thoroughly enjoyed my time in the course and at TU Delft, so much so that I will be looking to study my masters with the school". For the students from "outside architecture", visual design thinking is new. For almost all undergraduates, thinking strategically is new, and

working in interdisciplinary teams is quite a challenge, too. Understanding other disciplinary and cultural backgrounds can bring unexpected synergies among student teams (and establish friendships for life). As SPS teaching staff, we always try to pay careful attention to both product and process, both professionally and personally.

All TU Delft undergraduate students have a one-semester, 30EC minor programme. They can choose from several options: Delft minors, minor programmes from other Dutch universities, an internship, or studying abroad. Students from other national and international undergraduate programmes can also select Delft minor programmes.

Spatial Planning, Regional Planning and Area (Re)Development for Undergraduates

REMON ROOIJ & WIL ZONNEVELD

In the third year bachelors' curriculum Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences (in Dutch: Bouwkunde), the Spatial Planning and Strategy Section contributes to two courses, which are compulsory for all bachelors' students (about 300-350 per year): a 10EC, 10-week design project: Area (Re)Development, and a 5EC, 5-week course: Management, Planning, and (Re)Development. The design project Area (Re)Development is a management game in which teams of students develop a spatial strategy for the redevelopment of an urban area via role-playing and the simulation of a multi-actor decision-making process. The design assignment entails looking at an existing urban area that no longer matches today's spatial, functional, and economic demands and developments. Student teams are asked to develop a future-proof proposal, taking into account existing qualities and new opportunities, on the one hand, and spatial, societal, and economic feasibility, on the other. Teams consist of nine actors: private investors, public authorities, professional advisors, civil society, and users. Students are tutored by group teachers and role teachers. The role of the (local and/or regional) planning authority is always tutored by a Spatial Planning and Strategy Section staff member. The course Management, Planning, and (Re)Development consists of lectures and readings on spatial planning, real estate, economics, urban law, and area development. The course promotes a better understanding of the value of strategy-making and students learn about a variety of methods, perspectives, and actors. The Spatial Planning and Strategy Section contributes with workshops, lectures, readings, and several exam questions on the topics of spatial-planning cultures, spatial-planning methods, and values for the built environment.

Het programma en ruimtegebruik van de stad



Fig. 50: Cover of the book "Het programma en ruimtegebruik van de stad", by Han Meijer (2014).



Fig. 51: Urbanism Masters' students, 2018. Photo by R. Rocco.

Education innovation

Teaching the world about planning via MOOCs

REMON ROOIJ

Several Spatial Planning and Strategy Section staff members contribute to TU Delft's successful endeavour of teaching the world via Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) via the EdX platform. Each MOOC attracts tens of thousands of learners from all over the world. They experience activating and interactive learning environments which consist of short knowledge clips, quizzes, and assignments to upload (including clips where the professors also reflect on their work), and social platforms. With the MOOC "Urban Design for the Public Good: Dutch Urbanism" the Department of Urbanism presents the integrated Dutch way of urbanism. The United Nations compiled a list of MOOCs helping to teach about the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and three of the BK Bouwkunde MOOCs, in which SPS staff participate, were selected. The course "Healthy aging in 6 steps" teaches the importance of Sustainable Development Goal 3: "Good health and well-being". This course teaches students to make healthy choices and adjustments to lifestyle and environments to live healthier, happier, and longer lives. With the Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Metropolitan Solutions (AMS) course "Sustainable urban development: Discover advanced metropolitan solutions", students learn why cities are key to resolving global urbanisation and sustainability challenges. And thirdly, the MOOC "Rethink the city: new approaches to global and local urban challenges" also teaches Sustainable Development Goal 11: "Sustainable cities and communities". In this course, students explore alternative theories and innovative solutions for urban challenges in the Global South.



Fig.52: Opening slides for MOOCs in which SPS has taken an active role. Various authors.

Summer School Planning & Design with Water

ROBERTO ROCCO



Fig. 53: Summer School Planning and Design with Water, class of 2018. Photo by R. Rocco.

SPS and the Department of Urbanism organise a Summer School for international students every July. In 2019, the Summer School had its 6th edition, with 97 students from all over the globe. The School combines spatial planning, urban design, and environmental technology to tackle issues of sustainability, climate adaptation, and water management in urban environments. It invites students to understand the theories and practices that bring together water management, urban sustainability, and spatial justice, and to apply the knowledge acquired in the elaboration of a vision and a spatial plan and design for an area in the city of The Hague in the Netherlands. The Summer School focuses on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals

(SDGs) and The New Urban Agenda, launched in Quito in 2016 as frameworks for sustainable urbanisation. The aim of the Summer School is to explore the Dutch tradition of planning and design with water and the integration of water management and sustainability into urban development within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda. The Summer School is led by the Delft University of Technology, in collaboration with national and international partners, including the city of The Hague, the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, the Dutch Delta Programme, ARCADIS, Deltares, and others private and public partners. This School includes site visits, talks with professionals and academics,

and a short studio-based exercise, where students and teachers explore possibilities through the elaboration of a spatial vision, the design of a spatial strategy, and spatial interventions in the city of the Hague, located in one of the most important urbanised delta regions of the world.

A number of students from Africa, Latin America, and Eastern Europe receive full scholarships to attend the School, which also operates on a low-fee policy to allow students from different parts of the globe to attend, regardless of their capacity to pay for such a School. Applicants to the Summer School go through a rigorous selection process before they are accepted. More information at: <https://summerschooltudelft.org>

the advocacy planner

I am an advocacy planner. You might wonder what that means, but let's just say that my main objective is to defend the interest of those who don't have a voice in urban development. We live in an unfair world. Many groups don't have a voice in urban development (women, minorities, migrants, even children are poorly represented). Resources are not fairly distributed. As a planning professional, it is my moral duty to fight for those who have the least, and to guarantee that they will get a fair share of the fruits of development, either by allocating resources to the areas where these people live or by finding ways to redistribute the gains. I do that by applying several new tools at my disposal, like progressive taxation or taxation of unproductive land. I accept the market society of course, but there are ways to regulate the market and to redistribute profit in a fair way. After all, when investors realise gains in a certain location they are generally benefitting from infrastructures built with tax money, and all the positive externalities created by society and especially by all those around them.

the communicative planner

I believe in participation. Democracy is the most important tool for real progress, because real progress is democracy. You might wonder what that means. Let's say that by encouraging people to participate in decision-making, I widen the possibility of those people to share the gains of urban development. But most importantly, along the way they will acquire the knowledge and the tools to take a stronger stance in urban development and will be able to articulate solutions that benefit all. This is an important aspect of my profession and it is called democracy building. The process is as important as the final outcomes. Of course, in order to do all this, I must have great communication skills. I need to communicate complex ideas to people who have had no training. But don't be fooled: their knowledge is as important as the knowledge of professionals and I need to be able to help them articulate it. On the other hand, I also need to facilitate communication that will allow consensus building among different stakeholders with very disparate interests.

the manager planner

I am a manager planner. I feel very close to my colleagues who call themselves "strategists". I believe it is all about having an effective strategy for urban development. But we will not have effective strategies if we cannot manage our relationship with investors and the private sector in general. We cannot deny that money is an essential factor: nothing can be achieved without investment. Who will pay for this, is generally my first question. But let's not forget that we are acting in the benefit of the public. In order to do so, we need to listen to several actors, in an organised way, making use of the democratic instruments we have at our disposal. It is important that we keep public participation, but we need to manage it in a way that allows us to continue to be efficient. Too much participation can be disruptive and we don't have that much time.

the market planner

I like to call myself a market planner. It is not so much that I am working FOR the market. Rather, I am trying to realise projects within the sphere of economic opportunity, and in order to do that, I need to engage with private actors. I am familiar with the logic of business. I feel the public needs to accept co-responsibility for the city's development and it is my responsibility to create close relationships between investors and the public. I need to listen in order to promote development. But this is done in the realm of democracy, with the legal tools at our disposal. In order to make the most of these tools, I need to articulate the contacts between investors and the public. I also need to propose new tools with which investors can participate in urban development in a fair way. Of course citizen participation is important, but it is crucial to manage this participation in order to avoid stallings.

the process planner

I like to call myself a process planner. This means that my main task is to create democratic processes that can integrate all relevant actors in order to make common decisions regarding the right kind of urban development. I feel that all affected parties should be heard or integrated in the process before decisions are made. Is this time consuming? Of course it is, but this is the price of true democracy. Besides, by doing that I create ownership of decisions and decrease the prospect of our actions being contested. My main skills are communication and networking. Of course I need to be a good communicator if I want to integrate non-professional actors in the planning process. I am something between a pedagogue and a process consultant. As a good teacher, I rely on narratives to engage all kinds of actors, not only professional ones, and certainly not only investors. I want to involve the common citizen in decision-making. My advocacy planner friends and I work quite well together.

the strategic planner

I am a strategic planner. My objective is to develop strategies that will benefit all, but I am aware that elected politicians are the legitimate representatives of the people. This is why I work hard to seduce them with engaging visions and appealing scenarios, to guide their actions. I think planners must appeal to other professionals working with the city in order to formulate these visions. But sometimes I feel these professionals are not very practical. We need to engage investors as well, and the best way to do this is to offer investors opportunities via large urban projects. I find that large urban projects are the best tool to mobilise political and economic action. They are also an effective way to intervene in the spatial configuration of a city. These projects compose spatial strategies, with which we will achieve agreed goals.

the traditional planner

I am an old-school planner. I was trained to do my job and therefore I believe I am fully capacitated to take the right decisions. I believe in the power of the government to make people's lives better. In order to achieve that, comprehensive planning is the best tool we have at our disposal. By planning carefully and in a detailed way, we will achieve good results for all. I like the traditional ways of organising the work. I am the chief planner; therefore I expect my subordinates will listen to my instructions. We strive for the general good and sometimes I have the feeling we are more concerned about the public than the elected members of our government. Our adversaries are greedy investors who would ruin our city with huge shopping centres and weird ideas about mixed housing.

The Great Planning Game

ROBERTO ROCCO & REMON ROOIJ

SPS is actively looking for engaging learning and teaching approaches.

Workshops, debates, role-playing, and simulations are important tools for active engagement with the subjects we teach. But we have found that serious gaming is an unparalleled tool for spatial-planning education because of the very nature of planning, which involves both competition and cooperation between stakeholders. Spatial planning is about managing processes in which stakeholders might have quite diverging values and objectives. Gaming allows us to simulate that situation in the classroom and also allows students to develop skills that will help them as spatial planners, focusing on an agonistic approach, such as problem-solving, teamwork, and negotiation.

Here we present one game: The Great Planning Game. The GPG is used in several different courses at bachelors' and masters' levels, and its main objectives are to allow students to discuss values in planning, as well as discuss the different roles they can have as planning professionals. These planning roles are inspired by Sehested's (2009) research-based formulations of planning roles, and enriched by Nadin and Stead's (2008) theoretical framework for comparative planning studies.

We present students with a specific planning assignment, with limited background information on the context (location characteristics, demographics, stakeholders). The students in the classroom are grouped in couples or groups. Each group gets a card with the description of one "typical planner", based loosely on the typology proposed by Sehested. Students are then asked to perform several planning tasks in which

they need to use the central values and ideas of the type of planner they were given. From the perspective of their specific roles, students brainstorm about the necessary knowledge, skills, and values needed to approach the assignment. They develop a draft strategy to tackle the planning assignment: what needs to be done by whom and when? Following this, they need to debate with other groups in order to experience how their own objectives, based on their role, clash with other groups' objectives and solutions. The whole game is an experience in communicative rationality. After some time, a small number of groups is selected to take part in a plenary debate. The teachers and students are asked to reflect on the presentations. Students are provided with a summary of all "types of planners", so they can explore all the roles. What happens in the classroom? Behind each role description lies different worldviews, different values, different (perceived) responsibilities and planning methods. Making those explicit by addressing the planning assignment, and by using different approaches, it becomes easier to discuss, compare, and evaluate the different types of planning styles.

References:

- Nadin, V., Stead, D. 2008. "European spatial planning systems, social models and learning." *disP: The Planning Review* 44(172):35-47.
- Sehested, K. 2010. "Urban Planners as Network Managers and Metagovernors, Planning Theory and Practice". 10:2, 245- 263.

Fig. 54: "Types" of planners, based on Sehested (2010). Cards used in the game.



Fig. 55: AMS Metropolitan Innovators course visit to the Bijlmer, 2018. Photo by R. Rocco.



**events &
conferences**

Jane Jacobs 100

Her legacy and relevance in the 21st Century

ROBERTO ROCCO

In May 2016, TU Delft in partnership with Erasmus University promoted the Conference “Jane Jacobs 100: A celebration of the life and legacy of Jane Jacobs and a look forward”. We wished to celebrate the 100th birthday of one of the most important urban thinkers of our time, someone who has influenced generations of designers, planners, and others concerned with the built environment: the great Jane Jacobs.

Jacobs’ theories and ideas are central to many different academic fields: urban design, planning, architecture, sociology, human geography, environmental psychology, economic geography, and many more. Her writings have been influential for more than five decades. This alone tells us of her importance for urban studies, and for understanding the complex relationship between urban space and society. In the 21st century, Jacobs has been criticised and some of her ideas have been reviewed. However, she remains one of the most influential urban thinkers today.

The Conference aimed to discuss Jacobs’ legacy and to take her ideas forward in the context of contemporary urbanisation trends. The intensity and scale of current urbanisation is unprecedented. New challenges have emerged since Jacobs published her texts. How are

the ideas of Jane Jacobs still relevant to understand the interplay between urban space and society? Or do we need new theories? To what extent have Jacobs’ ideas inspired today’s urban leaders and thinkers? How are they addressing urban issues such as growing inequality, spatial fragmentation, street life, safety in the public space, and environmental decline?

We discussed Jacobs’ ideas critically and took stock of how those ideas have been used, misused, and hopefully updated. We invited abstract submissions for six different tracks, tackling essential aspects of Jacobs’ ideas:

Track 1: Jane Jacobs, ethics, and the just city

Track 2: Jane Jacobs and street spaces – Streets as public places

Track 3: Jane Jacobs and the dynamics of neighbourhoods

Track 4: Jane Jacobs and the reshaping old urban fabrics in Chinese cities

Track 5: Jane Jacobs and organised complexity

Track 6: Jane Jacobs and safety in public space

To know more, please visit <https://janejacobs100.co>

To download the publication, please visit <https://books.bk.tudelft.nl/index.php/press/catalog/book/isbn.9789461869005>




Fig. 56: Jane Jacobs, chairman of the “Committee to save the West Village”, holds up documentary evidence at a press conference at the Lions Head Restaurant at Hudson and Charles Streets (1961). Source: New York World-Telegram and the Sun Newspaper Photograph Collection, Library of Congress, Reproduction Number: LC-USZ-62-137838. Public domain.

EU and the City

RSA Research Network on EU Cohesion Policy

DOMINIC STEAD & MARCIN DABROWSKI

This 9th workshop of the RSA Research Network on EU Cohesion Policy focused on the urban dimension of EU Cohesion Policy and other European policies. While the EU has no formal competence on urban policy, cities are increasingly important and explicit target of its policies. The importance of cities for Europe's future is reflected in recent European strategies and agreements such as the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities, the Toledo Declaration, or the more recent Urban Agenda for the EU, in which cities are seen as focal points for economic development and as actors with a key responsibility in achieving territorial cohesion and the EU's strategic goals. This in turn resulted in a pledge for boosting the urban dimension in EU cohesion policy as well as the development of national urban policies across all of the member states. At present, 15 billion euro is to be invested in cities as part of cohesion policy in 2014-2020 and new "urban" instruments are being rolled out, while the Urban Agenda is supposed to coordinate and facilitate the use of existing policies to achieve more impacts for cities through new kinds of multi-level and multi-sectoral partnerships. The way in which these new instruments and frameworks are actually taken up and implemented remains an open question. The workshop aimed to shed more light on this issue. **More information** is available at <https://www.regionalstudies.org/events/eu-and-the-city/>



Fig. 57: V. Balz & D. Stead at the conference 'EU and the City'. Photo provided by D. Stead.

Cities and Citizenship in Latin America & the Caribbean- NALACS/TU Delft

ROBERTO ROCCO



Fig. 58: The NALACS board at the 2016 conference. Photo by R. Rocco.

The Netherlands Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (NALACS), in cooperation with the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment of the Delft University of Technology, jointly organised the conference “Cities and Citizenship in Contemporary Latin America and the Caribbean”, held on 16-17 June 2016 at Bouwkunde. This two-day conference embraced a wide range of topics related to urban development and citizenship in Latin America and the Caribbean. In their pioneering collection of essays “Cities and Citizenship”, Holston and Appadurai (1999), together with other prominent scholars, stressed the importance of cities in the making of modern citizens. At the end of the 20th century, they demonstrated that urban environments are salient sites for examining the renegotiations of citizenship,

democracy, and national belonging. This is, arguably, particularly the case in contemporary Latin America and the Caribbean, where cities seem to embody the aspirations of citizens and to showcase the best and the worse of their respective societies. It is here that we can observe major opportunities and threats to development, security, and human rights, as well as major struggles for rights, inclusion, and democracy. For this conference we invited individual papers as well as panel-proposals that looked at the relationship between urban development and the practices of citizenship. Conference panels were organised along four tracks: Track 1. Cities and Violence: Cities as salient sites where violence and conflict develop and affect the lives of citizens. Track 2. Cities and sustainable development: Cities as salient sites

where (spatial) planning and (sustainable) development ideas are applied, and where grassroots and governments alternately clash or collaborate in order to simultaneously build cities and structures of citizenship.

Track 3. Cities and identity: Cities as salient sites where citizens’ identities and resistances are expressed and repressed.

Track 4. Open for suggestions: Cities as salient sites for other themes related to urban life and urban development.

For more information, please visit <https://citiescitizenship.wordpress.com>

To download the publication, please visit <https://books.bk.tudelft.nl/index.php/press/catalog/book/isbn.9789463660501>

To know more about NALACS, please visit <https://www.nalacs.nl>

Confronting Informality Symposium

ROBERTO ROCCO

The Confronting Informality Symposium is a student-led event sponsored by the Chair of Spatial Planning and Strategy at the Department of Urbanism. The Symposium happens once a year and gathers experts, policy-makers, practitioners, and others to discuss informal urbanisation, its political, economic, and environmental implications, and the tools to tackle it.

This Symposium, which has had five editions, is a result of the Faculty's and its students' awareness of the impacts of informal urbanisation on issues of social, economic and environmental sustainability, and spatial justice in cities today.

By informal urbanisation we mean the informal unregulated spontaneous processes of urbanisation that happen mostly (but not only) in countries of the Global South resulting from economic and social exclusion of groups or communities. We do not dispute the many positive aspects of informal urbanisation: it is a gateway to the city and a force from the grassroots, enabling the fostering of strong communities, and providing families with livelihoods. The entrepreneurship of people in informal settlements is remarkable and many informal settlements around the world are the source of employment, culture, and hope.

However, informal urbanisation has crucial drawbacks. In the way it happens in most countries, informal urbanisation is socially, economically, and environmentally unsustainable in the long run. More often than not, it has not been able to provide most households with a decent living environment. Many informal settlements around the world face unimaginable challenges

that threaten the health, safety, and prospects of informal settlers. Improvement only happens when there is concerted collective action between the public sector, the private sector, and civil society (not least, citizens themselves) in order to deliver improvements to informal communities in the form of better housing, services, sanitation, infrastructure, public space, and so on. Spatial planning and design is, sadly, failing to deliver sustainable solutions that address the needs and wishes of citizens living in informal settlements.

We recognise the importance of understanding the processes behind informal urbanisation, as well as its relationships with other issues, such as poverty, racial discrimination, gender inequality, social segregation, and economic inequality. The goal of the Confronting Informality Symposium is to shed light on the drivers and impacts of informal urbanisation, and to discuss the planning and design instruments used around the world to tackle the challenges associated with it, and to deliver healthy, safe, inclusive neighbourhoods and communities. The ultimate objective is to establish a platform to debate informality and its challenges for spatial planning and urban design. We invite scholars and practitioners to partner with us to do research on the topics above. In 2018, there was an ideas competition that aimed to foster debate, but also to look for practical ideas and solutions for the creation of public goods in informal settlements, while keeping the identity and livelihoods of the community.

To know more, please visit <https://confrontinginformality.org>

Workshop of the INTREPID COST Action

DOMINIC STEAD

The second workshop of the INTREPID COST Action took place on 21 April 2016. It aimed to explore the use of interdisciplinary approaches and methods of knowledge co-creation in urban research. Over the last few years, research funding has increasingly advocated interdisciplinary research approaches and the co-creation of knowledge between academics, policy-makers, and other stakeholders as

important ways of addressing messy, complex or “wicked” urban problems – policy problems which are difficult to manage or resolve because of a diversity of actors and interests involved, different perceptions of the problems, uncertainties of outcomes and consequences, and so on. Speakers from research funding agencies, universities, and governments with experience of these issues from across Europe reflected on the

notions of interdisciplinarity and co-creation in a variety of research programmes and projects. They discussed how and why these notions are used, and how they are put into practice. Speakers also considered the specific constraints and opportunities associated with research that involves interdisciplinarity and/or co-creation. **More information** is available at <http://intrepid-cost.ics.ulisboa.pt/delft-meeting>



Fig. 60: Participants of the workshop. Photo by Dominic Stead.



partnerships

Internationalisation

DIEGO SEPULVEDA

The current complexity of urban development and the multiplicity of planning frameworks worldwide is one of the core themes of the Chair of Spatial Planning and Strategy. This has led to a clear consideration of comparative perspectives within the Chair's research and education. To advance with this theme, as well as align with the diverse knowledge and capacities of an international staff (including researchers and teachers from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, Poland, Brazil, Chile, Peru, China, among others), the Chair developed a highly international profile by being an active partner in diverse scientific, academic, and multilateral organisations around the globe.

This had been expressed through many actions, from international research bidding, to projects, conferences, courses, and PhDs programmes. Our partnerships also extend to the UN Habitat programme, Inter-American Developing Bank, Asian Developing Bank, International Forum of Urbanism and AESOP. These partnerships have also facilitated active programmes with many universities and knowledge centres internationally, including the South China University of Technology, with our common programme on spatial planning; the University of Buenos Aires is an active partner on courses and research; the University of Stuttgart and SLU Malmo have common courses and research programmes. The Technological Institute of Monterrey, Mexico has become our latest partner.



Fig. 61: Complex Cities Studio students. Photo by R. Rocco.

SPS and the South China University of Technology (SCUT)

QI DONGJIN, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF SOUTH CHINA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

VISITING SCHOLAR OF DELFT UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



Fig. 62: Members of staff at the South China University of Technology and Professor Vincent Nadin. Photo by Qi Dongjin.

In 2012, Vincent and a delegation from TUD visited SCUT. At that time, his Chinese version of “Town and Country Planning in the UK”, translated by Professor Zhou Jianyun and myself, had just been published. It was really a surprise for us to meet him, the original author of this book, in Guangzhou. It opened up an opportunity for later academic communication. Since 2013, he has participated in planning teaching in SCUT every year, open-

ing a window for us to understand the European planning system and spatial planning. His lecture rooms are always crowded with people, not only students of SCUT but also people from other places. I think the reason of his being well liked is not only his learned knowledge and high attainment, but more importantly, his modest and gentle personality, good communication skills, and his endeavours to help others. With his promotion and help, the communi-

cations between SCUT and TUD have become more frequent, such as joint research project, joint training of PhD students, and mutual visits of teachers and students. Now Vincent is ready to start a more relaxed and free stage in his life. I sincerely hope that he will be able to produce more fruitful academic achievements in this new status, and that the friendship river between SCUT and TUD will continue to flow.

The National Cheng Kung University & SPS

HSIUTZU BETTY CHANG

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, DEP. OF URBAN PLANNING. NATIONAL CHENG KUNG UNIVERSITY (NCKU), TAIWAN.



Fig. 63: iCities conference in Tainan, Taiwan. Photo by Betty Chang.

It is a great honour to write about SPS and Professor Vincent Nadin's contribution to the meaningful expansion of international collaboration in our Department and in my own academic career.

I first met Vincent in 2012 during the very first iCities Conference in Taiwan. From then on, in spite of his busy schedule, Vincent participated in each one of them without exception, contributed his European experi-

ence, and continued our dialogues on planning education. I can never appreciate Vincent enough for his openness and generosity in accepting all kinds of proposals that I made in an attempt to deepen our exchange and collaboration. Whether it was the "Planning and Design with Water" Summer School Programme, the "Education for Water Resilient Cities Symposium", or the theme issue on Planning Practice and Research

Journal, all of these could not have happened without the critical support of Vincent.

To conclude, I would like to emphasise SPS and Vincent's contribution to enriching our view on planning theories, practices, and education, as well as his support to young fellow academics. I believe his retirement means that he is putting on a new set of tyres, and he will take us to yet another new territory of planning.

The Power of Regional Design

FRANCISCO COLOMBO & JEROEN VAN SCHAIK, REGIONAL DESIGNERS AT PROVINCE SOUTH HOLLAND.

At TU Delft we have a strong tradition in teaching and researching regional design. This tradition was built up over more than three decades working in close cooperation with practice. As practitioners, researchers, and teachers we have experienced the power of regional design as a policy instrument serving the practice of regional planning. As such, regional design is fundamentally different from classical urban design.

Regional visioning through regional design serves as a compass in a complex planning context, providing direction for a multitude of stakeholders, and ensuring that decisions are well-substantiated. Regional design provides visual answers to questions of how “the region” is experienced as context, space, institution, or physical precondition for sustainable development. Administrators, interested parties, citizens’ collectives, and market players can align themselves with, and gather around, such imagery. Local developments and decisions can gain strength by positioning themselves within “bigger” regional narratives.

Regional designers now face the daunting task of interpreting the new assignments of economic modernisation, energy transition, the impact of new technology, and climate adaptation in terms of concepts and narratives. The power of regional design will lie in the identification and visualisation of these new spatial challenges. To make a difference, the university needs to develop substantiated theoretical and methodological frameworks for regional design, and to prepare professionals and academics for work in multidisciplinary teams and complex governance settings.

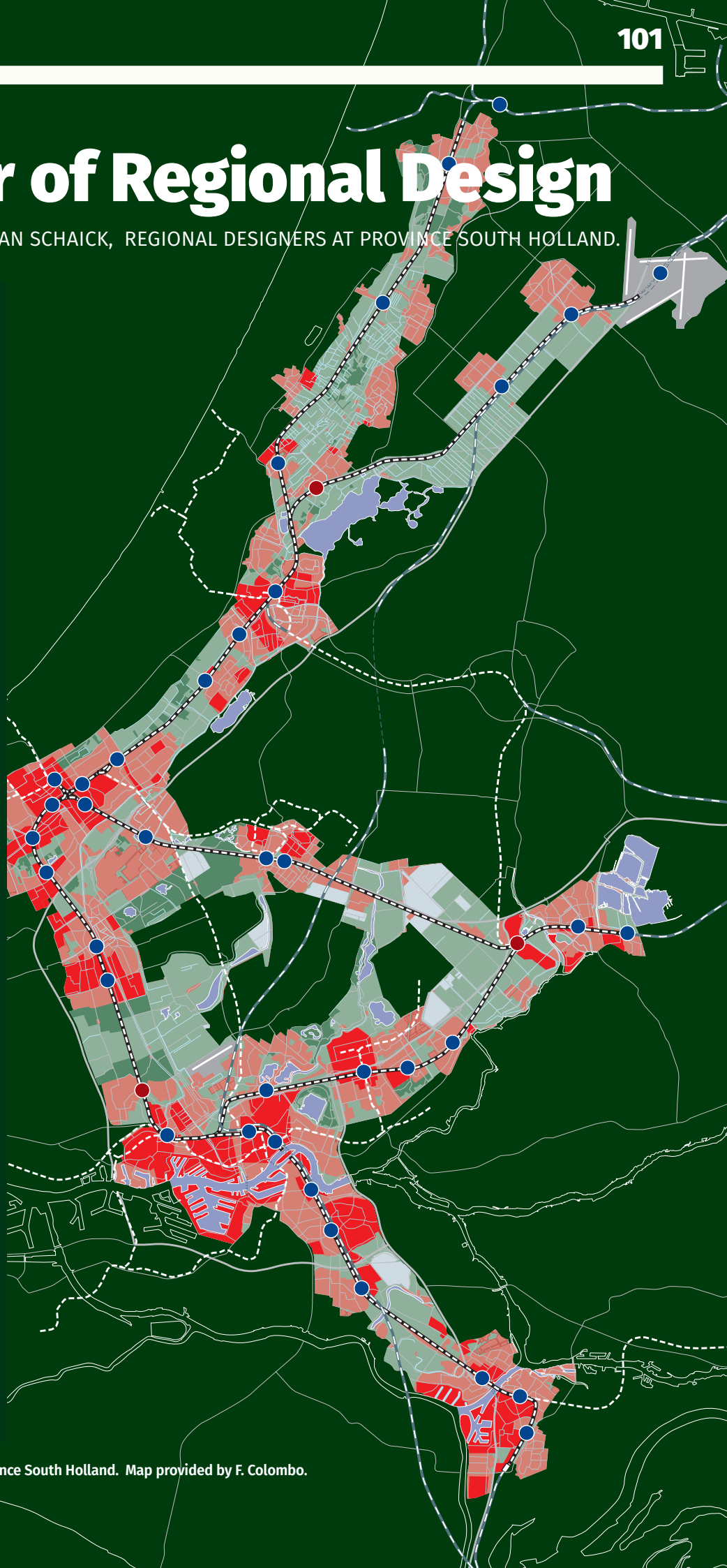


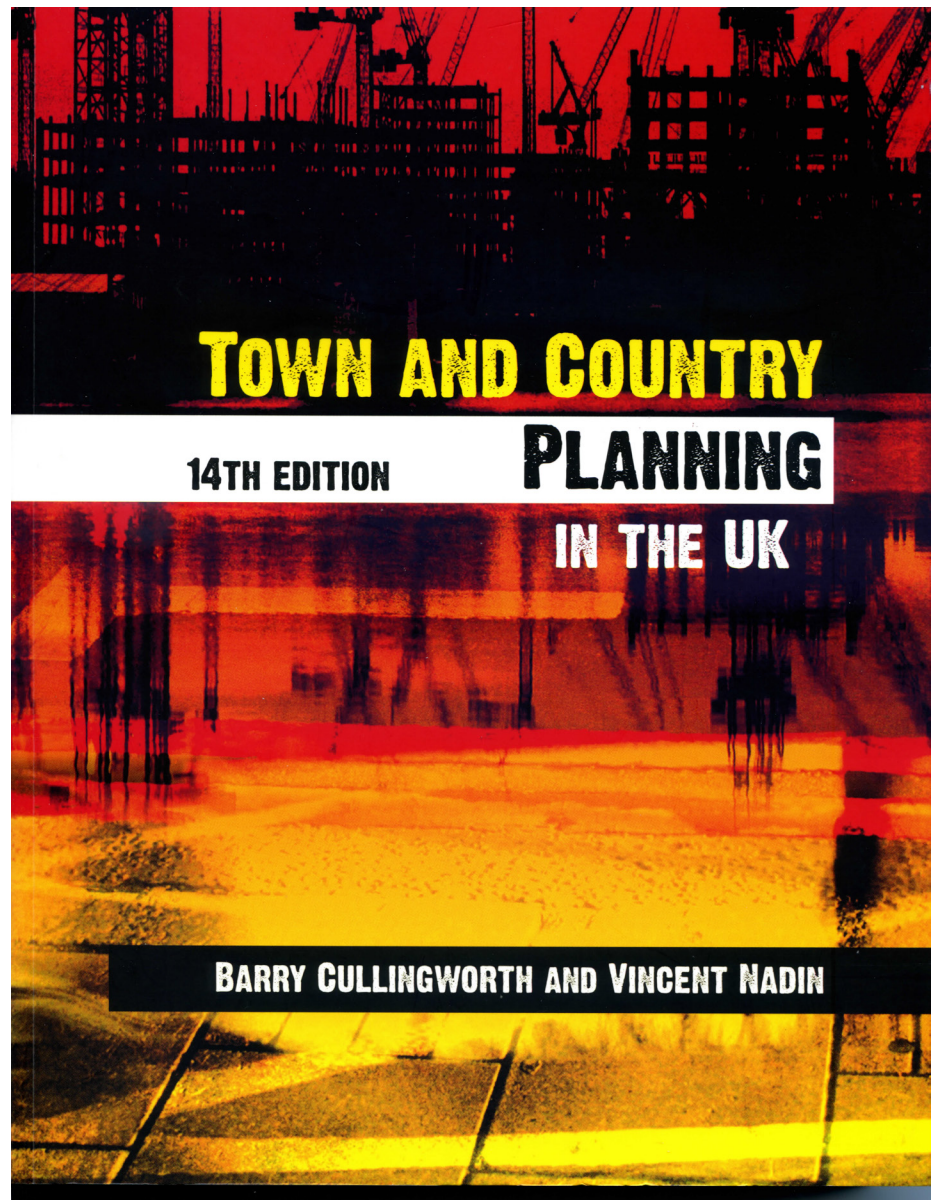
Fig. 64: Stedenbaan (TOD) in South Holland, Province South Holland. Map provided by F. Colombo.

Room mate and head of department

ANDREAS FAUDI, EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF SPATIAL PLANNING

A widely-read source for practitioners and scholars alike used to be – maybe still is – “Town and Country Planning in the UK”. Sounding somewhat antiquated, because the term refers to legislation passed in 1909, it is, nonetheless, presently in its 15th edition. This book, authored in 1964 by Barry Cullingworth (1929-2005), has been, since 1994, co-authored by Vincent Nadin. My 14th edition (see figure) I owe to him. Having discovered that I had an older edition which he missed from his collection, he suggested – and I gladly agreed to – a swap. This was when we had become room-mates, when Vincent was, I believe, on sabbatical from the University of the West of England (Bristol) at OTB and shared a room with me (I was the part-time research professor at the time). We had met previously on the premises of the OECD in Paris. The paper I presented there got into “Planning Practice and Research”, the journal for which Vincent was – and still is – editor-in-chief. Publishing in this journal turned out to be a very good idea: that paper is still my most widely cited paper. Vincent had also arranged my one-and-only visit to Bristol and helped me advising Steffi Dühr on her PhD.

About our time as roommates I recall three things. First, there was Vincent’s extensive travelling. Secondly, there were, sometimes intense, discussions, with me challenging territorialism and him pointing out the lasting importance of legitimate authority. Thirdly, I recall him considering applying for a Chair at Bouwkunde, which he eventually did, and with success. That he got the Chair was no big surprise, but that he was to take on the responsibilities of chairing a department was. Little did I know that I, in my lowly capacity as a visiting researcher still going on about “The Poverty of Territorialism” would eventually join



this Department of Urbanism. Vincent heartily supported this move which, in any case for me, has worked out very well. From my position on the margins, I perceive a lively, multi-cultural, multi-lingual, dynamic, and, yes, happy community. Making a point of selectively attending open lunches, lectures, seminars, and, yes, business meetings, I do not uncover the hidden agendas so common in organisations like

this. Vincent is not always visible – he maintains his pattern of foreign travel and engagements – but he is there, backing initiatives, raising issues, and conveying messages from the higher echelons (where, I am sure, he stands up for Urbanism). This style of leadership seems to suit the Department and is – indeed, is meant to be – a complement to both.

Long-standing research collaboration in the network of European spatial planners

STEFANIE DÜHR PH.D., DIPL.-GEOGR., RESEARCH PROFESSOR: URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

When I was asked to contribute a short reflection of my research collaboration with TU Delft's SPS team for Vincent's retirement booklet, my first reaction was: great – I have a lot to say on this! The second thought, promptly after the first, was: I have so much to say – how will I squeeze this into a short piece that does justice to the multitude of joint activities? After all, over many years and in different constellations with SPS members, we worked on joint publications, prepared research bids, and completed projects, co-organised conference sessions, and contributed to our respective education programmes and PhD workshops.

Vincent, of course, has been there from the beginning of my academic career and we have become friends over the twenty years of working together. We first met in 1998, after I had just completed my geography degree at the University of Trier and was working as a "stagiaire" in DG Regio of the European Commission. Vincent was the lead consultant on the "Compendium of Spatial Planning Systems and Policies", and I was tasked with coordinating the publication of the different country volumes. Many conversations on this undertaking led to a successful conclusion of the project,

and – perhaps not entirely unrelated – the offer of a researcher position in Vincent's team at the University of the West of England. Vincent's calm "Englishness" seemed rather exotic in comparison to the German academics I was used to. It turned out to provide for a productive working environment for research collaboration, and by the time I left Bristol for the Netherlands in 2005, we had completed a range of projects and prepared a number of joint publications. When Vincent relocated to Delft three years later, we continued to collaborate on our shared research interests from our respective corners of the Netherlands. The book "European spatial planning and territorial cooperation", published together with Claire Colomb in 2010, is an important outcome of these collective research endeavours. During a guest professorship at TU

Delft, shortly before I moved to Australia in early 2018, I could experience again how inspiring it is to brainstorm with Vincent about a research problem, and how he manages to motivate and empower those working with him. I am sure he will be missed as head of the Department, but I will look forward to continuing our research collaboration in a different capacity and over hopefully many more years to come.



EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING AND TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

STEFANIE DÜHR, CLAIRE COLOMB AND VINCENT NADIN



The connection between practice and academia

HILDE BLANK, DIRECTOR BHV ADVISORS AND CHAIR OF THE EFL FOUNDATION

I have learned a lot about today's Department of Urbanism and the SPS Section as a member of the Departmental advisory board. I attach great importance to the connection between practice and academia; not only because TU Delft is my own alma mater, but also because my professional life takes place at the interface of design, policy-making, politics, and research.

For me, it is crucially important to design at and across a variety of spatial levels, and to work on questions of regional design and planning in particular. This is the level at which contemporary socio-spatial challenges come clearly to the fore, and for which solutions, visions, and strategies need to be developed. It helps all kinds of stakeholders to make the next steps towards more a sustainable, and fair, living environment. I think it is very important that students are educated about this, and that this theme has a strong position in the research agenda of TU Delft. The design approach and the designerly way of thinking are embedded strongly in the SPS Section. I am also pleased that this way of thinking is appreciated and embraced more and more by urbanism practice.

The EFL-funded Fellowship Regional Design and Planning has an important position within the Department of Urbanism and SPS. I am grateful that SPS and Vincent Nadin in particular were so helpful in finding the right candidate for this position which nicely builds a bridge between design and planning, and between academia and practice. Highly appreciated!

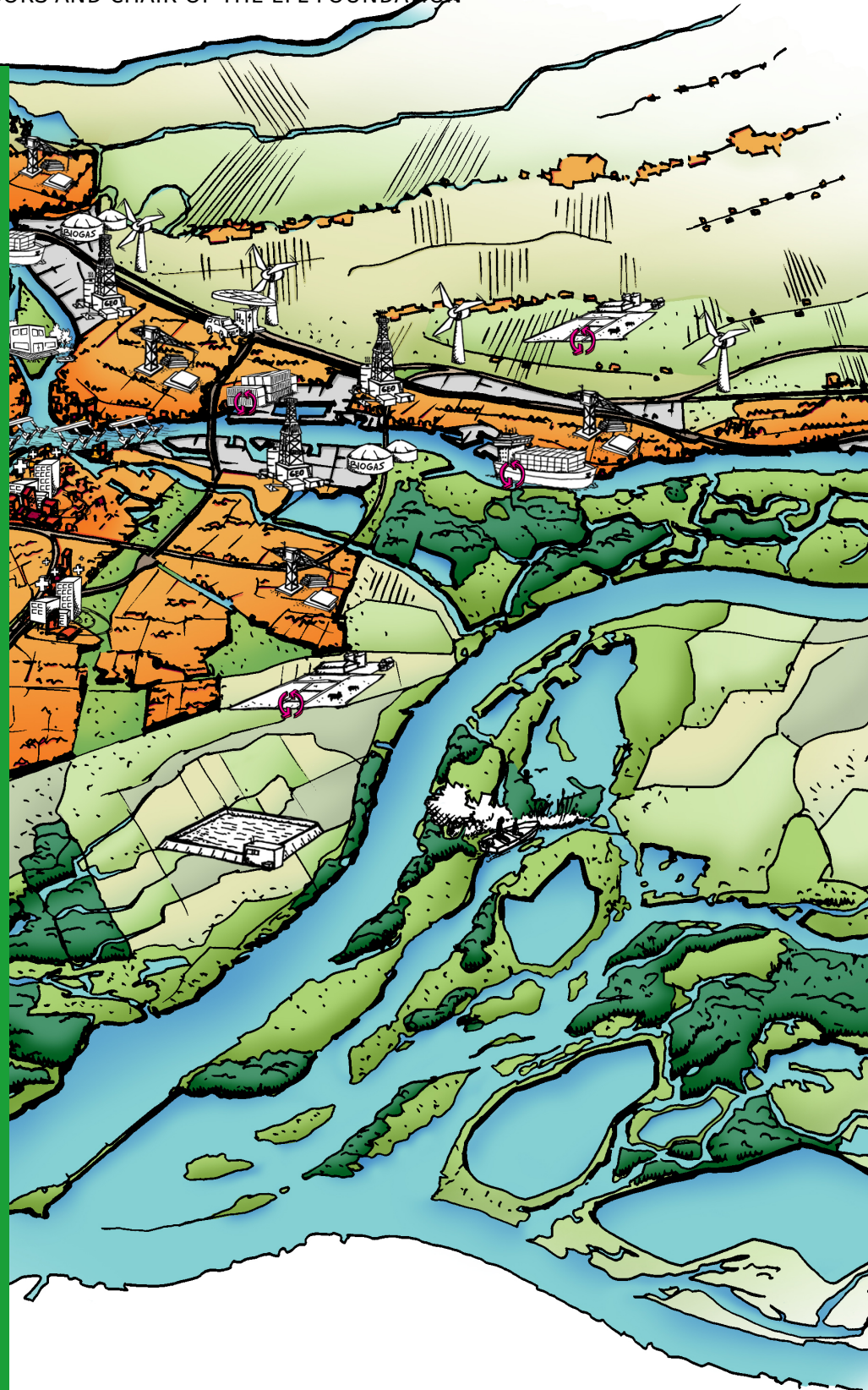


Fig. 65: The Delta Metropolis. Drawing provided by Hilde Blank.

Growing research links between POLITO & SPS

GIANCARLO COTELLA

INTERUNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL AND URBAN STUDIES AND PLANNING |
POLITECNICO DI TORINO

I have worked at the Interuniversity Department of Urban and Regional Studies and Planning (DIST), Politecnico di Torino since 2011. During this time, my team has established growing research contacts with the Section of Spatial Planning and Strategy at the Department of Urbanism. Undoubtedly, this would not have been possible without the proactive attitude of some of its members, people like Marcin Dabrowski, Ana Maria Fernandez Maldonado, Dominic Stead, Will Zonneveld, and, above all, Vincent Nadin.

I still remember an evening meeting in a smoky Prague brewery where, on the occasion of the 2015 AESOP Annual Congress, Vincent, Will, and myself set the foundations of what would become the most comprehensive research project comparing territorial governance and spatial planning in Europe: ESPON COMPASS (<https://www.espon.eu/planning-systems>). The project allowed for more than two years of continuous interaction, forging research bonds that quickly turned into friendships. A few weeks after it was over, we decided that it was not enough! We quickly looked for alternative ways to expand our analysis – or I should say our curiosity – to other part of the world, and thanks to a research project funded by my University, we are now busy testing the COMPASS methodology in Latin American countries. We don't know yet what this will lead to, but what I am certain is that, with a research project, and a joint book still on our desks, the collaborative and friendly relations with Vincent Nadin and the Spatial Planning and Strategy Section has a long life ahead!

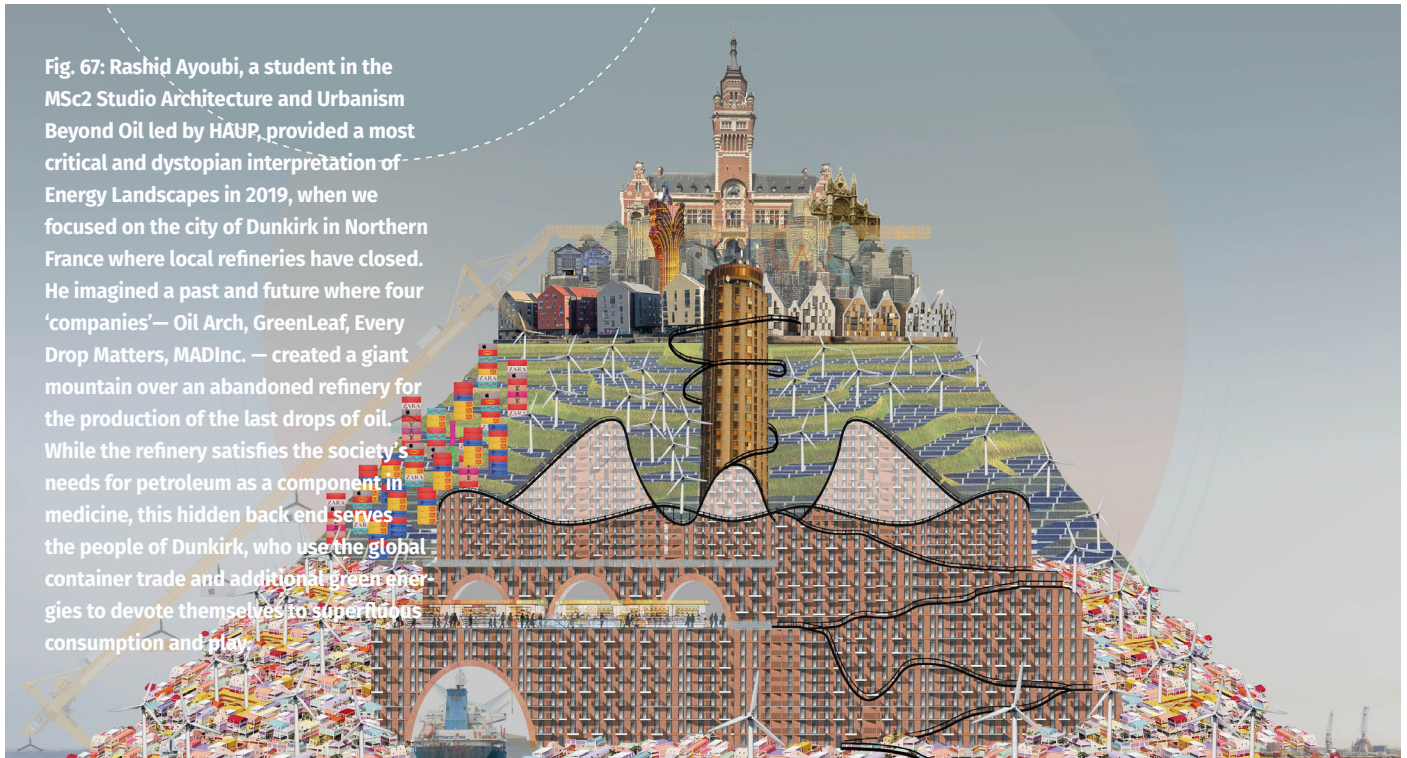


Fig. 66: the ESPON COMPASS Research team at its best, during the project's kick-off meeting, TU Delft on 15-16 September, 2016. Photo provided by G. Cotella.

History and Heritage Dimensions of SPS

CAROLA HEIN, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, BOUWKUNDE.

Fig. 67: Rashid Ayoubi, a student in the MSc2 Studio Architecture and Urbanism Beyond Oil led by HAUP, provided a most critical and dystopian interpretation of Energy Landscapes in 2019, when we focused on the city of Dunkirk in Northern France where local refineries have closed. He imagined a past and future where four 'companies'— Oil Arch, GreenLeaf, Every Drop Matters, MADInc. — created a giant mountain over an abandoned refinery for the production of the last drops of oil. While the refinery satisfies the society's needs for petroleum as a component in medicine, this hidden back end serves the people of Dunkirk, who use the global container trade and additional green energies to devote themselves to superstitious consumption and play.



Long before coming to TU Delft in 2014, I was familiar with the internationally recognised publications of Vincent Nadin, and other scholars in the Section of Spatial Planning and Strategy (SPS) at TU Delft. Shortly after my appointment as Chair of History of Architecture and Urban Planning (HAUP), the Department of Urbanism kindly invited me to a meeting of their management team to discuss common interests. Since then, I have had the pleasure to work closely in multiple areas with SPS. Our shared interest in all dimensions of planning was made evident by the strong participation of urbanists in the International Planning History Society (IPHS) conferences in Delft in 2016, and in Yokohama in 2018. The importance of history for planning, and particularly for planning transi-

tions, is also a regular theme that HAUP is bringing forward at AESOP conferences, with the support of SPS. The Section's interest in issues of urban heritage has led to collaboration through the Design and History research group, which brings together faculty members from the heritage chairs in AE&T, and from the HAUP Chair in the Architecture Department. Collaboration in grant applications around themes of heritage have brought us together even further. Issues of planning for water and questions of water heritage connect us in research, publications, and teaching, as evidenced in a forthcoming special issue on Water Resilience: Creative Practices Past-Present-and Future. Shared interest in education at our Faculty further increased this exchange and conversations

on co-led courses beyond the existing collaboration in History and Theory of Urbanism promise new perspectives. Working with Vincent Nadin on the supervision of the master thesis by Karishma Asarpota on Spatial Planning for the Energy Transition in Dubai was a pleasurable experience, and a meaningful addition to my work on questions on energy landscapes. I am convinced that this great working relationship will continue in the future. The recent, almost parallel, publication of the "Routledge Handbooks of Planning History and the Routledge Handbook on Informal Urbanisation", with editors Hein and Rocco located in both sections, documents our shared interests. I am sure that Vincent Nadin will continue to play a major role as advisor and sparring partner.

International Forum on Urbanism (IFoU)

QU LEI, DIEGO SEPULVEDA

The International Forum on Urbanism (IFoU) is a network of universities, research institutes, and knowledge centres with the task to strengthen international collaboration in the field of urbanism. IFoU develops activities including, but not limited to, international conferences, joint studios, and professional capacity building. The organisation of IFoU consists of the following institutional bodies: Scientific Board, Board of Supervisors, Distinguished Fellows, Executive Team, and Central Office. The Department of Urbanism at TU Delft has played a key role in the IFoU network since it was initiated here in 2006. At the moment, the Emeritus Professor of Urban Design Henco Bekkering is one of its three Distinguished Fellows, the current Head of the Urbanism Department Machiel van Dorst is part of the Scientific Board, two staff members, Diego Sepulveda and Lei Qu of the chair of Spatial Planning and Strategy, are part of the Executive Team (<http://ifou.org/organization/>), as well as other active staff members (e.g. Maurice Hartevelde, Gregory Bracken, Luisa Calabrese) actively hosting and participating in IFoU conferences and summer schools. Currently, the TU Delft team is pro-

posing to take the lead in the executive coordination again, starting from 2020, and to share this task with universities in Asia, such as Tsinghua University in China. Since 2006, two IFoU international conferences and three IFoU summer/spring schools have been organized at TU Delft: “Permacity” (IFoU Conference, November 2007) – “The New Urban Question – Urbanism beyond Neo-Liberalism” (the 4th IFoU Conference, November 2009) – “Randstad Challenge” (IFoU Summer School, July 2009) – “Making the Metropolis” (AMS/DIMI/IFoU joint Summer School, August 2017) – “The Greater Bay Area-Hong Kong” (Joint Spring School hosted by The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, in collaboration with TUD, RMIT, University of Auckland, FAP Potsdam, and FuturePlus Shenzhen). These events bring partner institutes from the IFoU network together to exchange knowledge and discuss the most relevant societal issues in the context of urbanisation. For example, the recent Spring School focusing on the Greater Bay Area in China raised the question of “in what way would design strategies within the

disciplines of spatial planning and urban design have to adapt to become proactive instruments within the challenge of new mega-regions?”. The event was organised by two main partner institutes: the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment of TU Delft, and The Hong Kong Polytechnic University School of Design. It critically explored the diverse strategic responses for global and regional development, with its sight on the recently defined “Greater Bay Area” (GBA), the aims were to [1] question the various formats of mega-metropolisation, [2] its nuances of difference at the “local”, as well as [3] positioning the GBA as one node within an even larger mega-region node. The outcomes materialised in students’ work after a 14-week period addressed theoretical, analytical, and methodological aspects. The main findings addressed socio-ecological approaches, morphological structures, and planning strategies that define the main outlines for the GBA’s transformation, and will be continued in the 2020 TUDELFT_POLYU Spring School, as a follow-up to the continuing challenges of mega-regions and globalisation.

Fig. 68: Students at an IFoU activity in Hong Kong. Photo provided by Qu Lei.

On the importance of Spatial Planning

Case Neighbourhood Regeneration

EDWARD D. HULSBERGEN, FORMER ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR SPATIAL PLANNING



Fig. 69: Street in Rotterdam. Photo by R. Rocco.

In brief, Spatial Planning – very rightly a core field in the TU Delft Department of Urbanism – is the art and knowledge of the technical understanding and intervening in the urban and regional living environment and living conditions. There is an extensive scientific body of knowledge about spatial planning, so for this personal statement I look beyond the discipline to stress its significance in urbanism. My almost lifelong interest has been the neighbourhood: in my professional and volunteering work, on the one hand, and on the other, in my hobby of archaeology, this combination has led me to fruitful reflections on the planning of settlement regeneration. A difference between spatial planning and archaeology is that in the planning of regeneration the aim is to build and renew, while archaeological fieldwork usually leads to the destruction of the site. During the excavation, layer after layer is examined, registered in a database, the artefacts are handled with great care, after which the layer is actually destroyed, to investigate the next. The database of findings allows virtual reconstruction of the settlement. For spatial planning this is, at one and the same time, a lesson and a warning. Both spatial planning and archaeology are, amongst other things, concerned with the quality of daily life. Archaeology with the reconstruction of what once was, through time; spatial planning within the context of future daily life, short and long term. During the excavation process it is necessary to keep an open mind. Ideas about how to understand the spatial and functional structure of the site may change drastically. In archaeological fieldwork, destruction is a tool to acquire knowledge; in spatial planning destruction a risky tool. In archaeological fieldwork one finds

stone foundations, remnants of pavement, and artefacts like pottery, metals, organic remains. The spatial structure may seem a familiar pattern, the functional structure may be a kind of riddle, but the social structure – in the absence of written documents, or even when they exist – may be a matter of speculation. In neighbourhood regeneration, spatial and functional points of departure, and spatial-social interests, can be examined. But also, in urban renewal and regeneration, the truth is: what is destroyed is gone.

Each urban and neighbourhood regeneration project starts with promises and poetry, and too often ends with real estate logic.* An important task for spatial planners – in close cooperation with urban designers and other concerned disciplines – is to counteract too optimistic (and actually destructive) interventions. Good regeneration from the urbanism point of view is the substantial, not to say utmost integration of (spatial) design and (spatial-social) planning, through spatial scales from dwelling to region, and back. In urban regeneration, the meaning and importance of spatial and social relations and their problems can be evaluated. What a blessing these possibilities are, compared to archaeology. That is, if those in power take an interest. Urbanism is an optimistic discipline, creating visions of improved living conditions. Nothing wrong with optimism, as long as one stays aware of the many pitfalls. Here, by their research and practice, spatial planners can adopt a pioneering and guardian role – ex ante, ante, and ex post – to the well-being of vulnerable users as well as to the benefit of other investors.

*A loose reference to Klaus Kunzmann at the Intereg III B mid-term conference in Lille, 2004.



Fig. 70: Summer school students discuss a vision for the city of Delft. Photo by R. Rocco.



Fig. 71: Professor Vincent Nadin. Photo by R. Rocco.

A word from Vincent Nadin

PROFESSOR VINCENT NADIN, HEAD OF SPATIAL PLANNING AND STRATEGY 2008-2019

I had only been in Delft a matter of weeks in the spring of 2008 when the Faculty building was razed to the ground by fire.

None of our work or belongings in the building survived. I left that evening only with the papers that were in my hand when I heard the fire alarm. Project work, computers and books were all gone, along with my personal effects, passport, keys, diary and more. This might have been an inauspicious start at TU Delft, but the outcome turned out to be quite different.

In seeking a break from watching the fire brigade, I came across two colleagues who were touring the campus seeking alternative rooms for their teaching later that week. Whilst much of their professional life was going up in flames, their main concern was to maintain continuity of education for the students. This was just the first of many episodes that demonstrate the dedication, determination and resilience of my colleagues in Delft. Over the eleven years I worked full-time in the Department of Urbanism my appreciation of the Dutch way of doing things has grown. And it rubs off on foreigners. Being in the Netherlands brings out the best in people.

This 'Dutch way' is about cooperation and collaboration, it is about fairness and tolerance, and it usually involves a lot of plain speaking. I have rarely found colleagues dictating solutions, but then no-one wants weak compromises; rather they welcome bold and imaginative ideas. In the built environment, the Dutch way has produced impressively well-organised regions and cities and a civilised public realm, combining innovation with respect for the cultural heritage. And good places are not just for those who can afford to buy into them. In education, the Dutch way is much more about what and how we teach, and about the outcomes for students and staff – rather than bureaucratic performance indicators. And it is about commitment – colleagues have tired of me comparing the 20-week semesters and two-year master's degrees with equivalents in the UK. It has not all been plain sailing. Over eleven years we have had to cope with a decline in core funding and difficult choices about our priorities.

Perhaps it is here that my English style' made a difference. Colleagues have grown to understand that 'quite good' or 'very interesting' should not be taken in a literal sense. But English tact together with very competent and willing staff have helped to foster a creative working environment and strengthen our sense of common purpose. In 2019, the spatial planning section is smaller than in 2008, but more cohesive, productive and visible. We have maintained the strong links with professional practice, vocational education and an interest in large-scale events, whilst greatly expand-

“There is a distinctive character to education and research in spatial planning in Delft.”

ing academic research project funding and publication. Much of this has been done in partnership across the department and faculty, and in active collaboration with our friends in other institutions and countries. I really do not know how staff fit all this activity into the working week and yet are generous to students with their time.

There is a distinctive character to education and research in spatial planning in Delft that I would advocate to others. Most planning programmes around the world can be labelled as either urban design-led or planning policy-led, with the design regarded as more about practice and the policy more about theory and research. TU Delft has in the main, overcome professional and disciplinary jealousies to maintain an integrated programme. This applies in the spatial planning and strategy section but also to the department of urbanism overall. As Head of Department I was able to see and support the interdisciplinary collaboration that has become a hallmark of TU Delft. Graduation students will typically engage in both research and practical design with tutors from different disciplines. Research

projects often combine policy and design approaches, and indeed, many staff see themselves as hybrid planners, designers and engineers. This is a unique quality that clients and students recognise and value. And it has given me great satisfaction to experience the high calibre of student work the integrated approach fosters – and to learn with them.

Student and PhD supervision has been the most rewarding part of working at TU Delft, but there have been many other benefits. After previously writing about planning in the UK and Europe I took up the opportunity to investigate planning in China, and I have also learned something of planning in the Netherlands (although in both I remain a beginner). We have been fortunate to have the strong support of many friends around the world, but particularly the School of Architecture at South China University of Technology, the Department of Urban Planning at the National Cheng-Kung University Taiwan, and the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism University of Buenos Aires. I have enjoyed the deep international flavour to the work in spatial planning in Delft. It is remarkable how cooperation across cultures and countries effortlessly unfolds in education, demonstrating all that we have in common.

These opportunities have only come my way because of the terrific generosity and patience of colleagues. I am indebted to Andreas Faludi who first opened up the opportunity for me to visit TU Delft. From day one, I have had the vital and trusted support of Karin Visser, and later as head of department also of Margo van der Helm. Together with the rest of the secretariat they are the linchpin of the department. Linda van Keeken and Amber Leeuwenburgh, together with Edward Hulsbergen helped in so many ways in the early years. I have valued the assistance and advice of many others. Including those who have contributed to this text. I cannot mention them all, but I must say how very grateful I am to Roberto Rocco, Remon Rooij Dominic Stead and Greg Bracken who initiated and edited the book. I am very proud to have led spatial planning and strategy at TU Delft and to present this celebration of our work.

Reflecting on 11 fruitful years

REMON ROOIJ, ROBERTO ROCCO & GREGORY BRACKEN



The year 2008 marked the beginning of a new section at the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment of the TU Delft: the section of Spatial Planning & Strategy (SPS) led by a newly appointed Professor, Vincent Nadin. Eleven years later, we bid farewell to Vincent, now retired. Under Vincent's leadership, SPS has strengthened its position and become a centre of excellence on (i) international and European territorial governance and policy-making, including their potential for democracy-building, (ii) regional design and planning, (iii) contemporary methods of spatial planning, spatial planning instruments, and spatial planning systems and cultures, and (iv) territorial evidence and impact assessment. The section builds on its strong tradition of international comparative studies, of which Vincent is a leading figure. With the farewell to Vincent, a huge source

of expertise and inspiration for Urbanism has left Delft's academic community. As research leader and doctoral supervisor, he has contributed to the increase of departmental success on PhD research, and to the further academicisation of Urbanism education. He also encouraged staff to excel in research and publications. Vincent contributed substantially to creating a culture of collaboration among sections and between TU Delft staff and other universities, particularly in China and Taiwan, where he was often invited to teach. But it was with students that Vincent found one of his most captive audiences, bringing to life ideas about different styles of planning and their associated tools in his interactive and dynamic classes. Most specially, Vincent invited students to consider the many instances in which planning has failed, drawing students' and staff's attention to the limitations of

planning and design. He did so with the utmost conviction that we are far better off with spatial planning than without it. He often pointed at the Netherlands as a success story in the history of humans' planning endeavours. When confronted with the cliché that "Dutch planning has failed", too often repeated, he would point to the closest window and exclaim in a very British voice: "Look around you! We live in a garden!", referring to the excellent organisation and design of Dutch cities. Vincent's enthusiasm for spatial planning is contagious, and it touched the academic and professional lives of countless students, PhD candidates, researchers, teachers, policy makers, and others. Vincent's retirement leaves us with a rich legacy. His contributions to planning theory, practice and education will stay with us for many years to come.

Fig. 72: Professor Vincent Nadin in action. Photo by R. Rocco.



looking
forward

SPS staff in 2019

LOOKING FORWARD, SPS REITERATES ITS COMMITMENT TO HIGH QUALITY RESEARCH AND EDUCATION WITH A TEAM OF DEDICATED PROFESSIONALS



AKKELIES VAN NES
THE NETHERLANDS/NORWAY

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR



ANA MARIA FERNANDEZ-MALDONADO,
PERU

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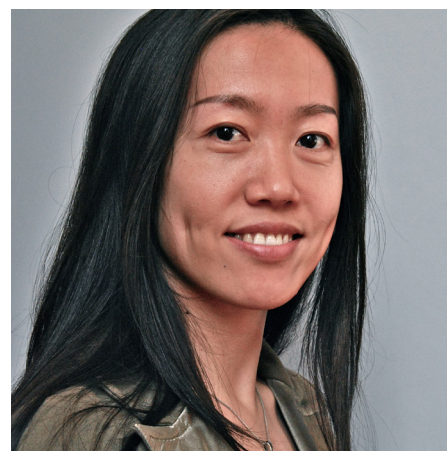
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THE FUTURE



Looking Forward

REMON ROOIJ

For SPS I see many challenges, opportunities, and assets. The one I would like to endorse is becoming key in a departmental centre of excellence on urban and regional planning and design pedagogy, focusing on evidence-based education innovations, research on urbanism education, various online and on-campus formats of teaching and learning at BSc, MSc, post-MSc, and PhD levels, and being an acknowledged consultant for urbanism education. SPS will continue to contribute to this with our expertise on teaching and learning in our domains of spatial planning and governance, regional design and planning, vision and strategy-making, and international urbanisation and development. Becoming such a centre has to be built – first and foremost – on the fruitful cooperation with our colleagues from the sections of Urban Design, Urban Studies, Landscape Architecture, and Environmental Modelling in both education and research. This will further strengthen the core values of our Delft approach to urbanism: integrating design, planning, engineering, and social science approaches. Additionally, our education expertise could be consolidated via an intensified cooperation with several Dutch and international bodies of spatial planning and design in practice in order to get our students connected to the socio-spatial planning and design challenges in practice: interdisciplinary educational urban living labs for research and intervention.





Fig. 73: A day out with SPS. Photo by R. Rocco

Spatial Justice as a prerequisite for future planning and design

CAROLINE NEWTON, EFL (VAN EESTEREN-FLUCK & VAN LOHUIZEN STICHTING) FELLOWSHIP

Reflecting on the future direction for strategic and urban planning and design urges us to think beyond the challenges of today and reflect on the kind of world we envisage in the long run. It is our moral obligation to look beyond climate change, migration, increased segregation, and uneven development, not because we ignore these challenges or minimise their impact, but because we cannot let them limit our pursuit of a just (urban) future. Projecting ahead grants us the possibility to make the decisions needed from a positive believe in change rather than out of fear of a dystopian future. Additionally, the UN has, with the formulation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA), acknowledged the important role of planning as a key to building integrated and just societies in the future. Planning and design are not autonomous disciplines. We, as urban designers, strategic planners, and spatial practitioners, are called on to speak out, to be explicit about, the (normative) positions to take in the much-needed future transitions. Against this background I am grateful to have been granted the EFL (Van Eesteren-Fluck and Van Lohuizen Stichting) fellowship, allowing me to put spatial justice on the planning and design agenda. The coming five years will generate insight and understanding of (1) how informality (in its different forms) impacts social justice, (2) how we can reevaluate vulnerability as a core aspect of a (more) humane and just urban world, and (3) inspire a framework for transition that is unapologetically inclusive.





Fig. 74: Urbanism and Landscape students 2019. Photo by R. Rocco.

Our vision for the future

SPS has strong ties to key spatial planning authorities in the Netherlands and abroad.

SPS is a pedagogical centre of excellence on urban and spatial planning and design.

SPS focuses on the power of design and text to communicate with stakeholders with diverging interests, which is crucial for successful urban development.

SPS produces high-quality PhD research that contributes to a lively and sustainable community.



**Centre of
and regional**

**SPS is at the nexus of spatial
planning, urban design and
governance.**

**High-quality
that contributes
successful PhD**

**SPS is a pivotal partner in TU
Delft's internationally renowned
knowledge hub and platform on
cities and regions, connecting
planning, policy, engineering,
design, and the human sciences.**

Fig. 75: SPS staff at the beach in Scheveningen. Photo by helpful beach user.



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