DEMOCRATIC LANDSCAPE

An adaptive collaborative planning approach to regional urban planning

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COLOPHON

Democratic Landscape
An adaptive collaborative planning approach
to regional urban planning

Master thesis
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Begin to make order, and names arise
Names lead to more names –
And to knowing when to stop

~ Lao Tzu

PREFACE

Before you lies the finished report of my graduation project. This report does not only conclude my work as a researcher, it also concludes my time here as a student at the faculty of Architecture and the department of Urbanism. Or at least for now. Almost six years ago I started with my bachelor here in Delft, and now it is done. I will receive the title of Master of Science and start a new chapter in my life. But maybe I will go back to university someday to do a PhD. Who knows?

I would like to thank everyone who has helped me during my study and my graduation year. This report would not have been possible without the help of other people. First, I would like to thank my mentors, Machiel and Dominic, for supporting me and my project, for their enthusiasm, for providing me with their knowledge and input, and for helping me out in times of need. The meetings between us were always very interesting and provided me with new power to continue my work.

Next, I want to thank all the people who joined the workshop back in February. This was a very special moment for me. The workshop results provided me with the necessary input for optimizing my work and drawing the first conclusions. I also want to thank a lot of inhabitants of the Hoeksche Waard, for filling in the online survey I created after the workshop. You have no idea how inportant and valuable your input was to me. I want to thank you all!

Of course I also want to thank my family and friends for their support, both during my research and my entire study. I want to thank Remco for his motivation and thoughts, and for hearing me out. And I want to thank my fellow students and friends for their company and thoughts.

Now, I hope you will enjoy reading this master thesis as much as I enjoyed writing it. I took quite some time to create a report I could be proud of, but I think I managed to do it!

Eva Smits
Zoetermeer, April 2015

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INTRODUCTION

SUMMARY

Our society is changing. Crises seem to play an important role in these changes. Last decade's economic crisis, which is still in effect today, has caused significant economic cutbacks by both national and local governments. A result is a decentralization movement in which power is transferred from the national government to municipalities. However, municipalities claim to lack the proper knowledge to execute their new tasks the right way, which puts other important tasks – such as spatial planning – under pressure too. Other problems are the ongoing competition between municipalities and the so-called "regional gap": a mismatch between the scale on which activities take place and the scale on which they are organized. We need to alter our course and start collaborating with each other and share our thoughts and knowledge.

This graduation project focuses on one of our government's important tasks: spatial planning. Research on new and adaptive forms of collaborative planning is conducted. Forms that can be used alongside existing planning methods to provide a helping hand in achieving ambitious planning goals, such as energy self-sufficiency or maintaining liveability in shrinking areas. The new planning method is based on communication and collaboration between important actors from all layers of society: science, policy, and civil society. The research is tested on and optimized for the Hoeksche Waard region.

For the theoretical framework a lot of literature research was done on the subjects of collaborative planning and network governance theories. Four different collaboration strategies were identified, of which a transdisciplinary approach seems to perform the best in solving complex problems. Within this transdisciplinary approach all kinds of actors are involved who provide specific knowledge. Communication is aimed at generating common interest.

The approach is integrated within a framework for network governance, a type of governing aimed at closing the gaps between the formal government's ambitions and its capacities. This is done by

involving both governmental and non-governmental actors that organize themselves in small temporary alliances aimed at solving one problem at a time. The system is used to complement the traditional three-tier system of national, provincial, and local governments, not to replace it. However, in order to implement the network governance strategy a less temporary authority is needed to bridge both systems. This is done by the urban regime: a coalition based on formal relations and informal networks. It acts as a kind of extra (informal) governmental layer, and guides the planning process. It is also responsible for drawing up a strategic regional vision.

Governance networks and the projects they develop are very location-specific. Therefore, to be able to identify important actors and possible planning goals an extensive location research is done on the Hoeksche Waard. This research reveals that citizens are very connected to the region's landscape, and therefore they should play a role within the planning process. This is facilitated through the use of the Pattern Language method that was initially developed by Alexander and later modified by Van Dorst. The pattern language allows for engaging citizens in the planning process because it is able to structure information in a clear way, making it easy to communicate and discuss about plans or ambitions. Each pattern describes a single planning proposition – which is derived from a SWOT matrix – and a possible solution. During a workshop and an online survey the patterns are discussed and evaluated. In the end this leads to a final set of 18 patterns, which describe the ambitions of the Hoeksche Waard. From these final patterns the strategic vision can be created.

Once the vision is drawn up the region's ambitions can be worked out in local projects that are guided by the urban regime and developed by the governance networks. The pattern language can also play a role in this process by translating the vision patterns into more concrete design patterns that describe detailed design proposals.

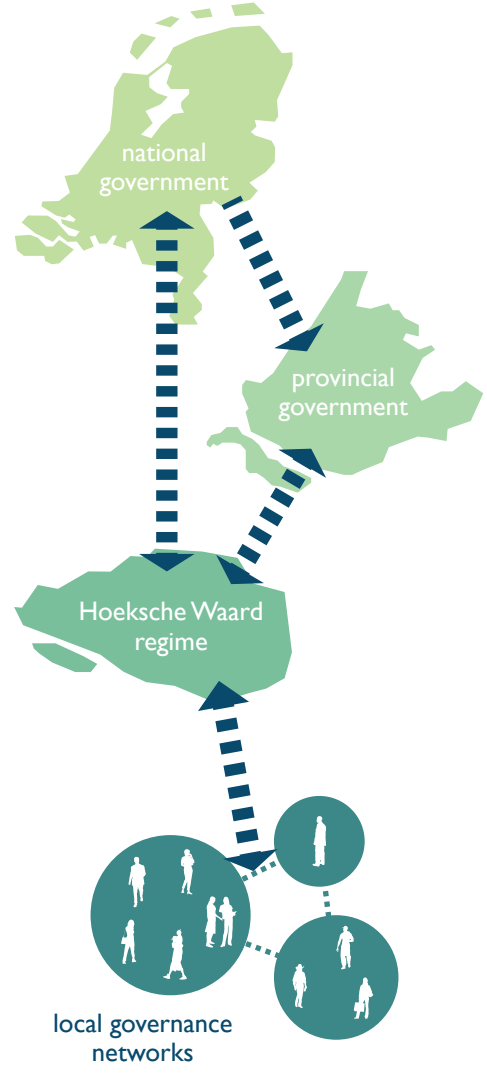


Diagram showing the relations between governments, urban regime, and local governance networks

SAMENVATTING

Onze samenleving verandert. Crises lijken hierin een belangrijke rol te spelen. De huidige economische crisis heeft gezorgd voor grote financiële tegenslagen en bezuinigingen, onder andere bij de overheid. Het gevolg is een verregaande decentralisatie van nationale overheidstaken naar de lokale overheden. Deze gemeenten klagen echter dat zij niet de juiste kennis bezitten om de grote hoeveelheid taken – waaronder ruimtelijke planning – uit te voeren. Andere problemen zijn de verregaande competitie tussen gemeenten onderling en de zogenoemde "regional gap": een mismatch tussen de schaal waarop activiteiten plaatsvinden en de schaal waarop zij worden gepland. We moeten van koers veranderen en ons richten op samenwerking en het uitwisselen van ideeën en kennis.

Dit afstudeeronderzoek richt zich op ruimtelijke planning. Onderzoek naar nieuwe en flexibele vormen van collaborative planning is gedaan. Vormen die naast bestaande planningmethoden kunnen worden ingezet om het systeem een handje te helpen bij het uitvoeren van ambitieuze plannen zoals zelfvoorzienendheid of de leefbaarheid behouden in krimpgebieden. De nieuwe methode is gebaseerd op communicatie en samenwerking tussen belangrijke actoren uit alle lagen van de samenleving: wetenschap, politiek en de burgermaatschappij. Het onderzoek is getest op en geoptimaliseerd voor de Hoeksche Waard.

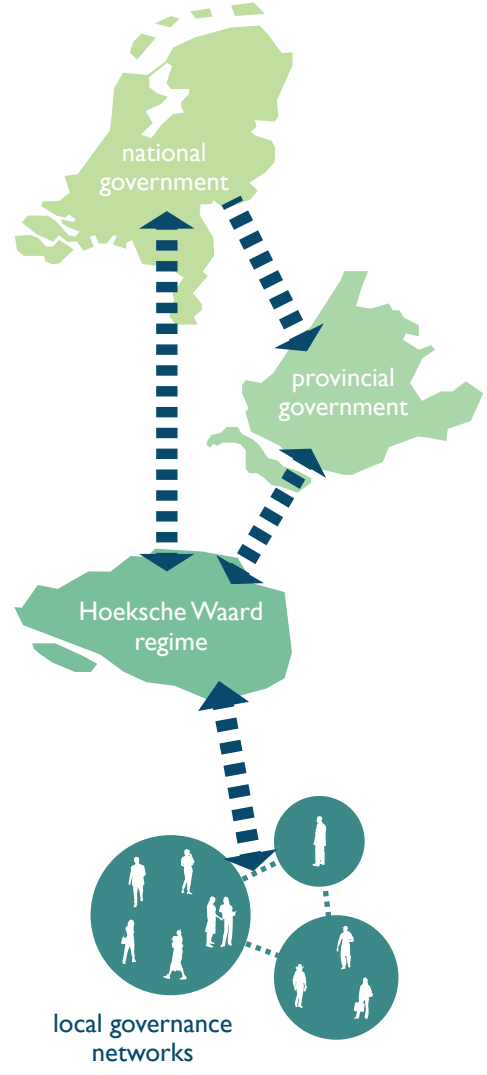
Voor het theoretisch kader is een hoop literatuuronderzoek verricht naar onderwerpen als collaborative planning en netwerk governance. Vier verschillende samenwerkingsstrategieën zijn geïdentificeerd, waarvan een transdisciplinaire strategie het meest geschikt lijkt voor het oplossen van complexe problemen. Binnen deze transdisciplinaire strategie worden allerlei soorten actoren betrokken, die elk hun eigen kennis bijdragen. Communicatie is gericht op het genereren van algemeen belang.

De strategie is geïmplementeerd in een raamwerk voor netwerk governance: een soort besluitvorming gericht op het dichten van het gat tussen ambities en capaciteiten van formele

overheden. Dit wordt gedaan door zowel politieke als niet-politieke actoren te betrekken die zich organiseren in tijdelijke allianties gericht op het oplossen van één enkel probleem. Dit systeem complementeert het huidige top-down systeem van Rijksoverheid, provincie en lokale overheid. Echter, om de twee systemen te kunnen samenvoegen is een extra, langdurige samenwerking nodig. Dit is het urban regime: een coalitie bestaande uit formele relaties met overheden en informele netwerken. Het urban regime opereert als een extra (informele) bestuurslaag en het is verantwoordelijk voor het opstellen van een strategische, regionale visie.

Governance netwerken en de projecten die zij uitvoeren zijn locatie-specifiek. Daarom, om de juiste actoren en mogelijke plandoelen te kunnen identificeren is een uitgebreide locatieanalyse gedaan van de Hoeksche Waard. Dit onderzoek onthult dat bewoners zich erg sterk verbonden voelen met het landschap. Om deze reden moeten ook zij een rol spelen in het planproces. Dit kan gefaciliteerd worden door middel van de patroontaal, die oorspronkelijk is ontwikkeld door Alexander en later is verbeterd door Van Dorst. De patroontaal maakt het mogelijk om bewoners in het planproces te betrekken omdat het informatie overzichtelijk en geordend kan weergeven, wat communicatie over plannen en ambities vergemakkelijkt. Elk patroon beschrijft een enkele stelling – welke is afgeleid van een SWOT matrix – en een mogelijke oplossing. Door middel van een workshop en een online enquête zijn deze patronen besproken en aangepast. Uiteindelijk levert dit een set van 18 patronen op die de ambities van de regio Hoeksche Waard beschrijven. Door middel van deze patronen kan een strategische visie worden opgesteld.

Als de visie eenmaal is opgesteld kunnen de ambities verder uitgewerkt worden in lokale projecten die worden begeleid door het urban regime en worden uitgevoerd door de governance netwerken. De patroontaal kan ook in dit proces een rol spelen door de visiepatronen te vertalen naar concretere ontwerppatronen die gedetailleerde ontwerpvoorstellen beschrijven.



Schema waarin de relaties tussen overheden, het urban regime en lokale governance netwerken zichtbaar zijn

INTRODUCTION

It is no secret that our society is changing. Just seeing the news every day will make you realize that. Crises and climate issues for instance seem to play an important role in these changes. Last decade's economic crisis, which is still in effect today, has caused significant economic cutbacks by both national and local governments. As a result our national government slowly started decentralizing its tasks, as decentralization is often seen as an effective method to cope with such cutbacks (Council of Europe, 2013). But so far decentralization in the Netherlands has mostly resulted in confusion and competition between lower authorities (Boogers et al., 2008; Lambregts et al, 2008). According to the report by Boogers et al. municipalities claim to lack the proper knowledge to execute their new tasks the right way, which puts other important tasks – such as spatial planning – under pressure too. Lambregts et al. state that municipalities continue to compete against each other as their budget is largely depending on subsidies from the national government. But instead of competing, it might be better if these municipalities cooperate with one another. This way both knowledge and effort can be combined to increase efficiency and to save money if needed. However, the question remains how this cooperation can be facilitated.

This graduation project focuses on one of our government's important tasks: spatial planning. In this project research on new forms of collaborative planning is conducted. Forms that can be used alongside existing planning methods to provide a helping hand in achieving ambitious planning goals, such as energy self-sufficiency or maintaining liveability in shrinking areas. How exactly can planning create such sustainable solutions that are above all widely accepted by the public?

The adaptive planning method that is developed within this graduation project is based on communication and collaboration between important actors, also known as stakeholders. Although the method itself is generic, in this project it is optimized for the Hoeksche Waard region.

‘The tension between centralization and decentralization within the domain of spatial planning cannot be solved, it can only be made manageable’

translated from Lurks (2001, dissertation statement 1)

‘The logic of people’s personal and informal ‘life world’ is more and more colliding with the hierarchical and formal ‘system world’ of governments and organizations’

translated from Salverda et al. (2012, p. 6)

Reading guide

The thesis report consists of six parts: an introduction to the problem, the research setup, a theoretical framework, an extensive analysis of the project location, research on the proposed strategy for regional planning, and a reflection containing conclusions and discussion.

The first part starts off with a detailed problem definition. What are the causes of the problems identified here and what are the consequences? The problem field is then concluded in a ‘problem statement’.

The second part contains the project’s research questions and methodology. Together with the project aims this creates the research setup.

In the third part the theoretical framework on which the graduation project is built will be explained. This framework introduces important topics such as collaborative planning and multi-level governance. These topics are elaborated upon to create an adaptive planning method.

After introducing the theoretical framework the report features a broad study of the chosen location for this project: the Hoeksche Waard region. This location study provides indispensable input for the most important part of this research: the practical implementation of the adaptive planning method, which comprises of testing a communicative planning tool. This part of the research is covered in the fifth part.

The sixth and final part of this master thesis covers the research’s conclusions, followed by a discussion, a reflection, and recommendations for further research.

PROBLEM FIELD

PROBLEM FIELD

THE NEOLIBERAL TURN IN PLANNING

Dutch traditional planning dates back to 1941, when a hierarchical system of national, provincial and municipal governments was introduced in the Basic Planning Act (Basisbesluit). In this act it is described that any municipal provision in conflict with regional or national plans would be forfeited (Boelens, 2009). A strong vertical planning instrument was born. Originally this top-down planning approach was meant to be executed by a multidisciplinary team of experts, including sociologists, geographers, agricultural and urban planners, and lawyers, all under the supervision of a general planner (Kloos, 1939). This view on the planning of society was typical for modernism, described by Anthony Giddens in 1998 as "... *a shorthand term for modern society (...) associated with a certain set of attitudes towards the world, the idea of the world as open to transformation, by human intervention...*" (Giddens, 1998, p. 94). Modernist planning thus assumed that experts would be able to uncover the complexity of society through thorough rational analyses and the use of scientific methods.

After the Second World War this top-down approach proved to be very successful in rebuilding the Netherlands. During the war lots of homes were destroyed, resulting in a severe shortage. The scale and urgency of this spatial issue required a systematic approach for new urban development. Another issue would be the growing infrastructural needs as the car became a public good in the 1960s. In practice this 'national planning' was carried out together with elite members from civil society (Hidding, 2006). Ultimately this resulted into the emergence of the alleged "poldermodel" that the Netherlands is still famous for today.

However, from the 1970s onward we can see a shift appearing from plain top-down government to new types of so-called "governance". Political challenges like massive unemployment and rising governmental debts had a major effect on spatial planning and forced the government to take action (Boelens, 2010). Tax reductions, reduction of public services, privatisation of public enterprises, deregulation, and decentralization followed shortly

after. In turn the emerging "network society" and new environmental challenges resulted in significant budget cuts and new tasks for spatial planners at the same time. Planners were presented the task to improve the economic potential of entire regions at once. According to Giddens this did not mean the end of planning by the national government, but a reorganization of the "welfare state" towards a kind of "social investment state", by carefully introducing elements of the market approach into civil services (Giddens, 1998).

This process has continued ever since. Over the years neoliberal strategies have been introduced into public housing, water management, and zoning policies (Boelens, 2010). In the end this caused the traditional planning system to become undermined. Constant reorganization and redistribution of national and regional planning resulted in fading systems, making it hard to implement any new ideas.

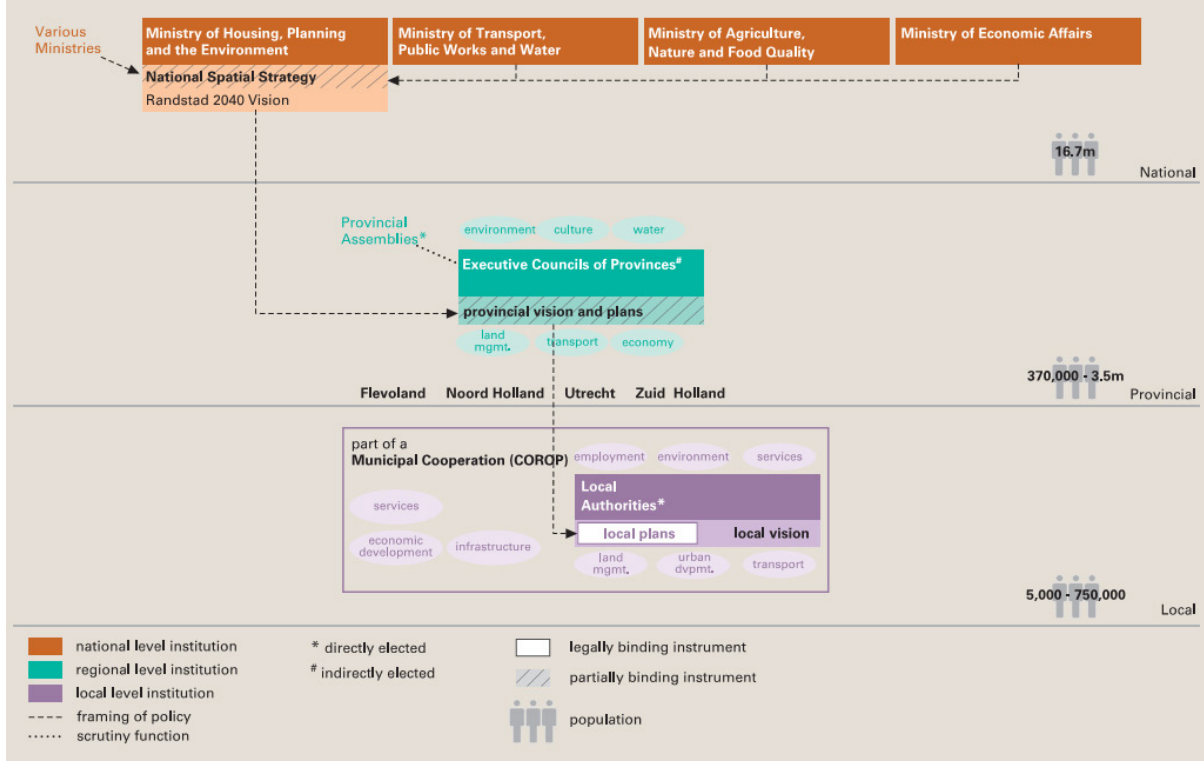


Figure 1: graphical representation of the traditional Dutch planning system before 2008 (source: Burdett et al., 2011, p. 10)

FROM GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNANCE

The continuous privatization and deregulation of the public sector in the 1980s and 1990s revealed the limits to the neoliberal quest for "*less state, more market*" (Sørensen and Torfing, 2008). Over the years this marketization strategy not only showed symptoms of imperfect competition, unstable and insufficient market supply and growing inequality, but it also failed to reduce the need for state regulation and to facilitate collectively oriented and pro-active governance on the basis of joint objectives and mutual trust.

In the last decade this failing marketization strategy has caused a shift from "government" to "governance". People debated about whether our government should be based on either state or market, but in order to compensate for the limits and failures of both forms of regulation new forms of so-called "social governance" have formed instead. Since then collaborations such as public-private partnerships and strategic alliances have flourished. Nowadays the state no longer has full control of citizens and the regulation of business and other institutions. Instead, they have to take into account the many other participants – or stakeholders – and scales. More and more planning is being executed both horizontal and vertical, in a network that concerns across local, national and regional borders (fig. 2).

However, despite earlier efforts to reform the existing governmental system or establishing alternative forms of regulatory governance of a more flexible character, they have not succeeded in fully integrating these network strategies. Recent political developments hinder a proper integration of network governance and so do political instruments like municipal zoning plans. Furthermore there are still lots of possibilities that are unexploited.

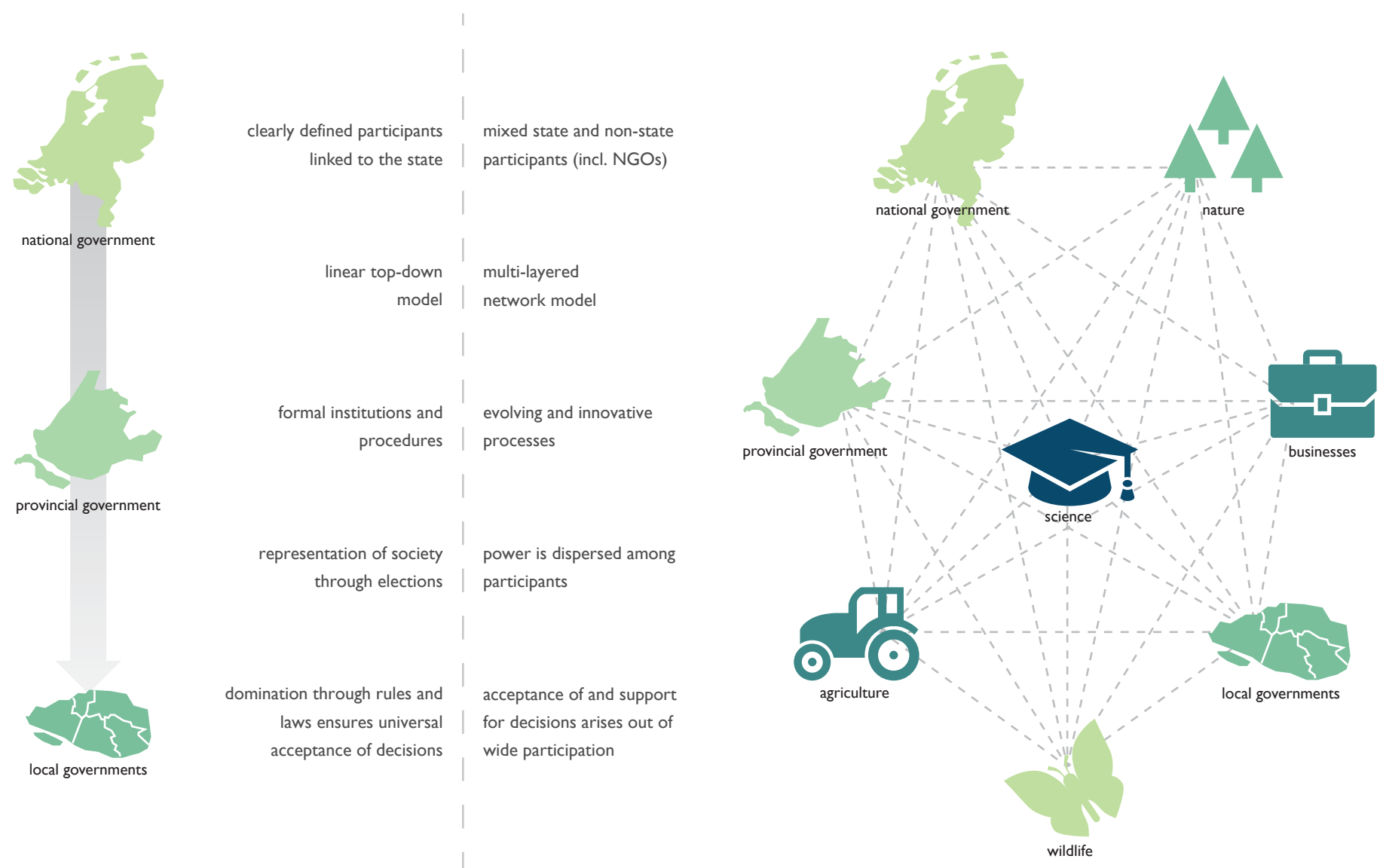


Figure 2: traditional government versus emerging governance structures. The latter not only involves governmental actors, but also actors from science and civil society

THE REGIONAL GAP

Our society is always changing. One of its current changes is the scale on which our daily lives take place: our Daily Urban System (DUS). People commute from their homes in the suburbs or the countryside to their work in cities like Amsterdam and Rotterdam, people go to school or university in a nearby town or city and they go out shopping and relaxing. We are no longer bound to the city or town we live in. According to Manuel Castells it is the unstoppable penetration of information technology into our society that triggered this development (Castells, 1996). This change is better known as the emergence of the "network society". Ultimately this resulted in a collapse of traditional power structures like nations and empires. Instead the region has emerged as the most important scale at which human activities take place. But the problem here is that these activities are still being organized at a different scale (Guven et al., 2011). This mismatch between the scales – also known as the "regional gap" – results in a complex system of public and private players that have no incentive or possibilities to cooperate and address common problems (Innes et al., 2011). Instead, hundreds of authorities, national, provincial, municipal, and regional sectorial agencies and regulatory bodies make independent and conflicting decisions.

An example is the Randstad in the Netherlands. This (metropolitan) region in the western part of the country consists of large cities – such as Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht – and spreads across multiple provinces. It was first acknowledged as a single entity half a century ago by the Dutch aviator Albert Plesman and it has been marked as a planning concept by the Dutch government ever since. But the Randstad does not fit into the traditional planning framework of the Netherlands. Its 7 million inhabitants are distributed over around 175 municipalities and five provinces or parts thereof. In the past several collaborations were being organized in order to be able to anticipate and successfully adapt to internal and external economic and social challenges. However, these collaborations all took place at different scales (fig. 3). Despite continuous and serious attempts to strengthen the region's capacities and institutions it still lacks an effective

form of governance today (Lambregts et al., 2008). Collaborations like the Randstad Region have been discontinued because city-regions organized themselves in separate "wings" that were often too competitive in nature.

It has become clear that (metropolitan) regions require more than just a formal regional government. What they need instead is a system that is able to cross jurisdictional borders and build linkages between different agencies, both urban and rural, on varying scales, and with different but interdependent interests. This way they will be able to bridge the so-called "regional gap".

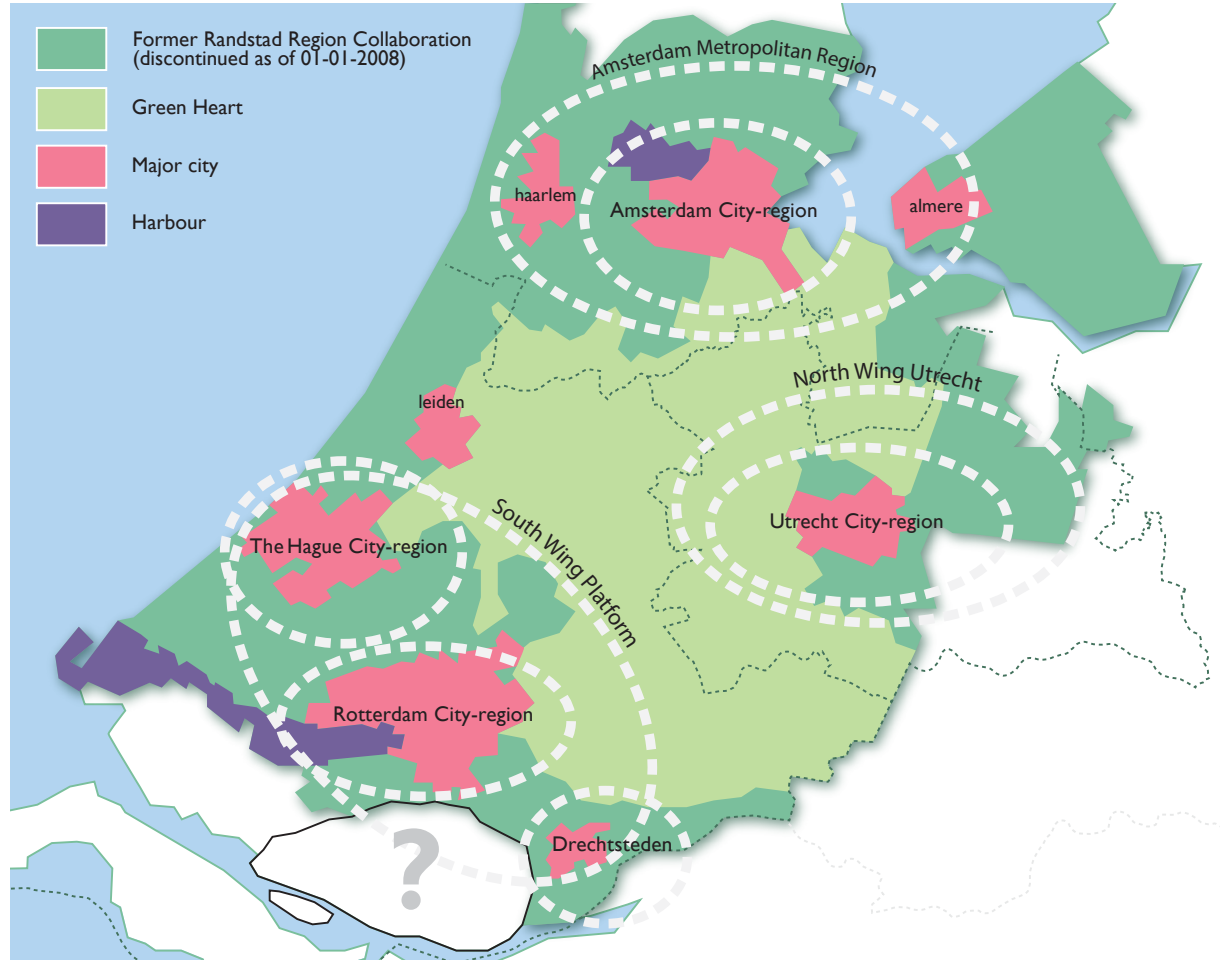


Figure 3: former Randstad collaboration. Interestingly, the Hoeksche Waard is not considered part of this

PROBLEM STATEMENT

When looking back at the issues described in the previous chapter we can conclude that the Dutch planning system is lacking a flexible and collaborative approach. Literature shows that there is a general consensus that some form of "collaborative planning" is needed for tackling contemporary planning issues. However, the road towards successful implementation of new instruments into practice shows to be long and troublesome.

The continuing reorganization and redistribution of national and regional planning to municipalities and cities resulted in competition between the lower authorities and is forcing them into a corner. Relations between political and economic organizations become increasingly dysfunctional, as some rigid governmental structures continue to resist any significant change (Soja, 2011). However, our changing daily lives and the activities we carry out on an increasing scale require authorities to combine efforts and to collaborate instead of competing with one another.

Although a general consensus on collaborative planning is existing current planning practice still lacks a flexible and collaborative approach. There is a gap between theory and practice.

Project aims

There is a vast collection of literature on collaboration within planning practice, ranging from topics such as collaborative planning theories and vital coalitions to network governance and soft space planning. But while there is so much literature on these topics there still seems to be a significant gap between theory and practice. We yet have to find a way to bridge this gap and to be able to put our theories to good use. The aim of this graduation project is to contribute to building the bridge between theory and practice.

Another important aim of this graduation project is to develop and test a democratic decision-making tool for spatial development, which is built upon the idea of collaboration between important stakeholders – including citizens – and which can be used by (local) governments as a helping hand in achieving their ambitious goals. The tool will be an integral part of an adaptive planning system that will be further explained in part 3: Theoretical Framework.

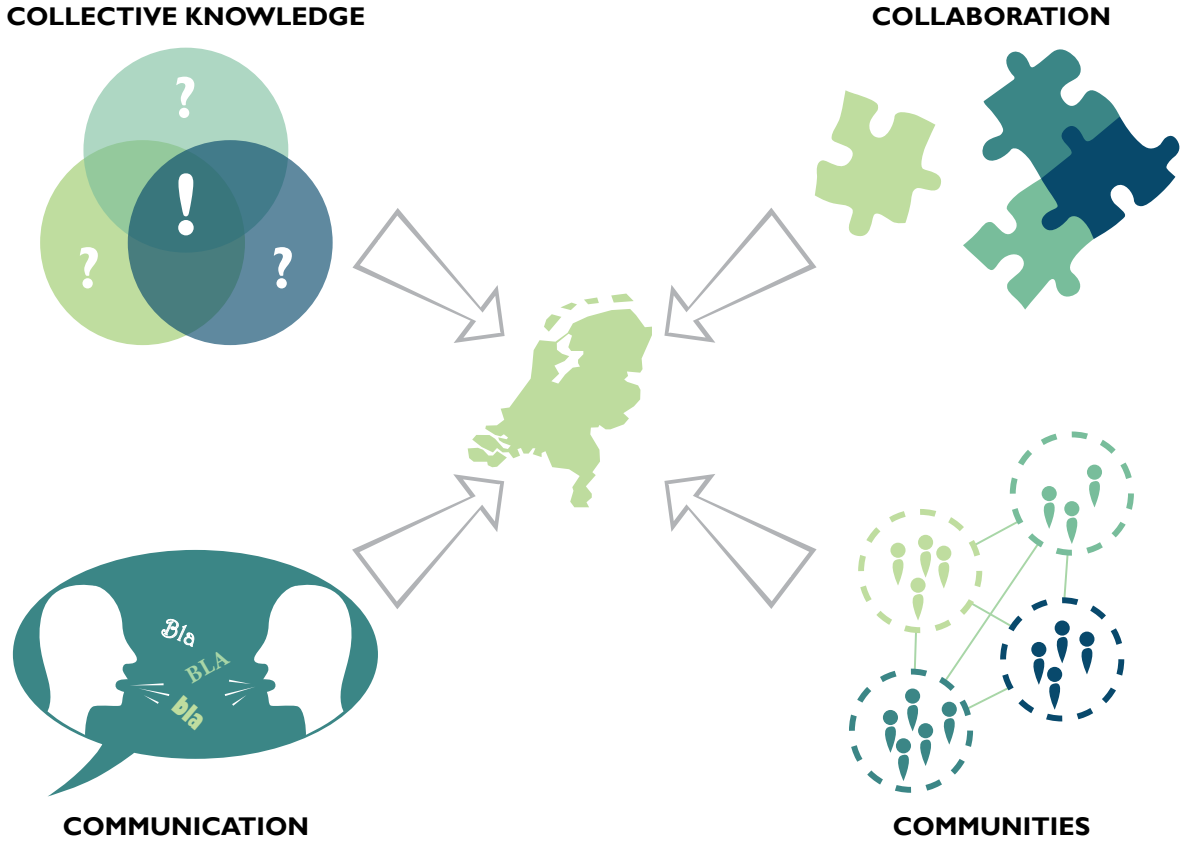


Figure 4: diagram showing the "four C's" representing the project aims. By communicating the right way and involving important stakeholders, or communities, knowledge and effort can be combined and true collaboration can be achieved

RESEARCH APPROACH

RELEVANCE

Social relevance

Tuesday the 16th of September 2014, Prinsjesdag. It was the day that our King, Willem-Alexander would give his second Speech from the Throne (Troonrede). During his first speech in 2013 he introduced the term "participation society". It marked the end of our so-called welfare state. The idea of this participation society is that we take responsibility for our own living environment, rather than the government. But an exact definition of the word is still lacking. The King's second speech was therefore dominated by the uncertainty about the world and our society and what the future might actually bring. This is a typical example of the problem statement introduced in the previous chapters: at this time it is not yet clear how we can guide the shift from purely governmental decision-making to a more collaborative approach in which all members of society might have a say. Who exactly have to take part in this new approach? What scales do we need to work on? What will be the tasks of governmental authorities?

Is there a chance that citizens will play a role as well? Over the last few years there has been a growing recognition that social initiatives play a crucial role in a change of direction in social transitions (Hajer, 2011). This indicates that citizens do play a role in planning. But for this to work local governments need to be willing to guide the initiating citizens. Rather than using quantitative, location-specific typologies for living environments thought up by the government it is better to devise more flexible network-oriented typologies and thus to include social initiatives as well (Boelens, 2005).

Scientific relevance

As reviewed in earlier chapters there is a growing consensus on facilitating a more collaborative planning approach. However, there is still a large gap between knowledge itself and implementing this knowledge. In his essay Fred Feddes calls this the chasm between planning and reality (Feddes, 2011). This chasm is caused by different complicating factors, like time, fragmentation of scales, and national planning policies. Goedman and

Zonneveld add to this statement that there is also a gap between science and policy (Goedman and Zonneveld, 2011). But the discussion about how to close these gaps between planning and reality on the one hand and science and policy on the other has only started just yet. The central aim of this graduation project is therefore to contribute to closing the gaps between science, planning policy, and reality. The project will consider a new perspective towards planning within the field of science, focusing on communication between scholars, decision-makers and citizens. In doing so, it adds to the existing body of knowledge on collaborative planning theory and practice within spatial planning research.

nrc.next

DINSDAG 16 SEPTEMBER 2014

.Prinsjesdag

Het is hoog tijd voor vernieuwing

Is er in 225 jaar eigenlijk wel wat veranderd?

FOTO'S ANP, BEELDBEWERKING NRC

GUIDO ENTHOVEN

Hoe ontstaat een revolutie? Stelt iemand die vraag nog wel eens?

Pessimisten horen de wereld kraken. Het wapengekletter heeft in tijden niet zo dreigend geklonken. Paus Franciscus sprak dit weekend zelfs van de sluipende nadering van een Derde Wereldoorlog.

Binnen onze eigen grenzen heerst evenmin een gerust gevoel. Naar verluidt komt het kabinet-Rutte II vandaag met een zonnige begroting voor 2015. Weerspiegelt dat de stemming in het land?

Burgers tonen weinig vertrouwen in de structuren en systemen die boven ons zijn gesteld. 'Europa' als schepper van vrede en welvaart - daar loopt alleen 'de elite' nog warm voor. De gezondheidszorg - een slagveld van bezuinigingen, en menigeen vreest dat ouderen straks thuis aan hun lot worden overgelaten. De woningcorporaties - ooit een sociale sector, nu een kaste van 'graaiers' die onlangs nog in de beklaagdenbank van een parlementaire enquêtecommissie hebben gezeten. Banken - dáár begon de malaise van de afgelopen jaren.

Optimisten zijn er intussen ook. Zij zien de crisis als kans. Een duurzame en sociale economie zou vanzelf ontstaan als we afscheid nemen van het dogma van eindeloze economische groei en onze samenleving kleinschaliger organiseren.

Het klinkt aaibaar. Maar zullen de zachte krachten inderdaad overwinnen? Of is het de hoogste tijd heel diep na te denken over manieren om onze economie, het openbaar bestuur, de samenleving te vernieuwen? (...)

Figure 5: "Has anything actually changed in the last 225 years?" This article from the NRC newspaper questions the current societal system and thinks it is time to think about renewing it (source: G. Enthoven, September 2014, NRC Next, p. 4-5, edited by author)

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

After the identification of the problem statement the following hypothesis was formed:

> *An adaptive and flexible collaborative planning approach is needed, which goes beyond the borders of traditional governmental bodies. In order to come to sustainable solutions actors from all layers of society have to be involved in the planning process.*

This hypothesis resulted in a set of research questions, consisting of one main research question and three sub-questions. The main research question this master thesis will address:

> ***"How can we implement an adaptive governance strategy, based on the notion of collaborative planning, that draws upon the influence of actors from science, policy, and civil society?"***

There are three sub-questions that follow from this research question. These are tied to the main focuses of the main research question.

Collaborative planning

"How can collaborative planning contribute to proper communication between actors in a complex network?"

Traditional versus adaptive approach

"How can this collaborative approach strengthen the traditional planning system and help control a flexible and informal way of planning?"

Citizen participation

"How can we create a tool for allowing citizens to participate in the planning process and being able to communicate with other actors?"

Each of the sub-questions targets one main aspect of the research, the most important being the practical research (fig 6). The first sub-question aims at identifying the main criteria for successful collaboration within spatial planning through communication. These criteria will be the starting principles for collaboration within governance. Moreover, they will play an important role in conducting further research within this project.

The second sub-question focuses on implementing a collaborative planning approach within the existing traditional planning system and how both systems can strengthen each other. This research will result in a strategy for adaptive network governance and the role of the government within this strategy.

The third sub-question is aimed at developing a tool for engaging actors – including citizens – within the planning process. This tool is developed, tested, and elaborated by conducting an extensive location study, a workshop, and an online survey among citizens.

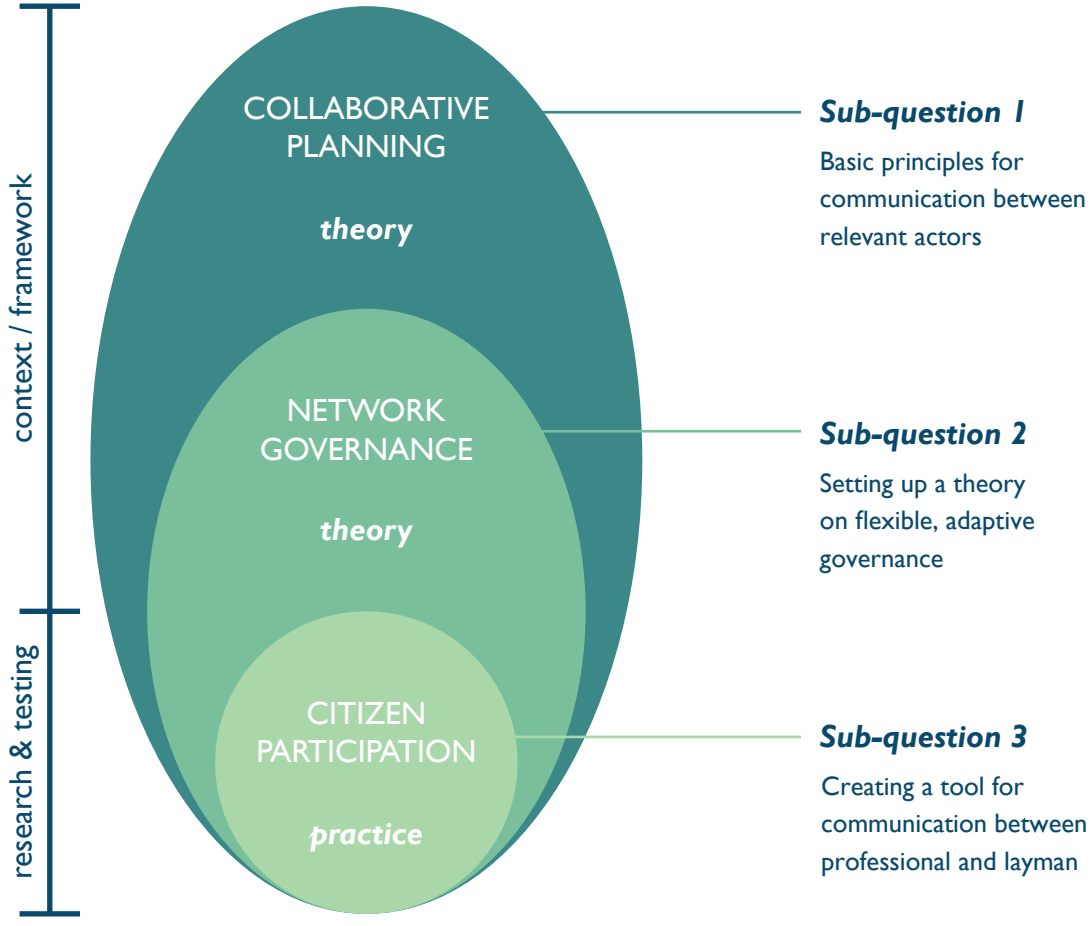


Figure 6: Diagram showing the project aims in relation to the research setup. The research consists of three components. Two of the components make up the theoretical framework for this master thesis. Within this framework a practical study will be carried out, which is related to the principles of the framework.

METHODOLOGY

This graduation project is carried out through the use of multiple research methods, some aimed at theoretical research, others aimed at practical research. Both are needed in order to attempt to close the gap between theory and practice.

Literature research
The theoretical framework will be developed through an extensive literature review on collaboration strategies and different forms of governance. This will lead to a theory on adaptive planning governance.

Location study
An indispensable part of the research comprises of a location study on the Hoeksche Waard region. This study will provide input for the development of the communication tool. The area is chosen for multiple reasons:

- Despite the region's close proximity to the Randstad it has a very rural character;
- This character might be the result of its strong "identity". Citizens feel strongly connected to the island, which might underline the importance of citizens as planning participant;
- The Hoeksche Waard is one of our country's "National Landscapes", which means that nature and cultural heritage play an important role within planning.

Pattern Language
The most important part of the research revolves around creating a communicational tool for planning with different actors, including citizens. For this tool Alexander's pattern language will be used. The patterns describe propositions about the Hoeksche Waard which will be used to communicate about the region's ambitions. From here a vision will start to develop.

Workshop and online survey
In order to test the patterns and involve the citizens of the Hoeksche Waard an interactive workshop is organized. Discussion will lead to evaluation and elaboration of the patterns, after which they will be tested in an online survey. The results from the survey determine the further process of the project.

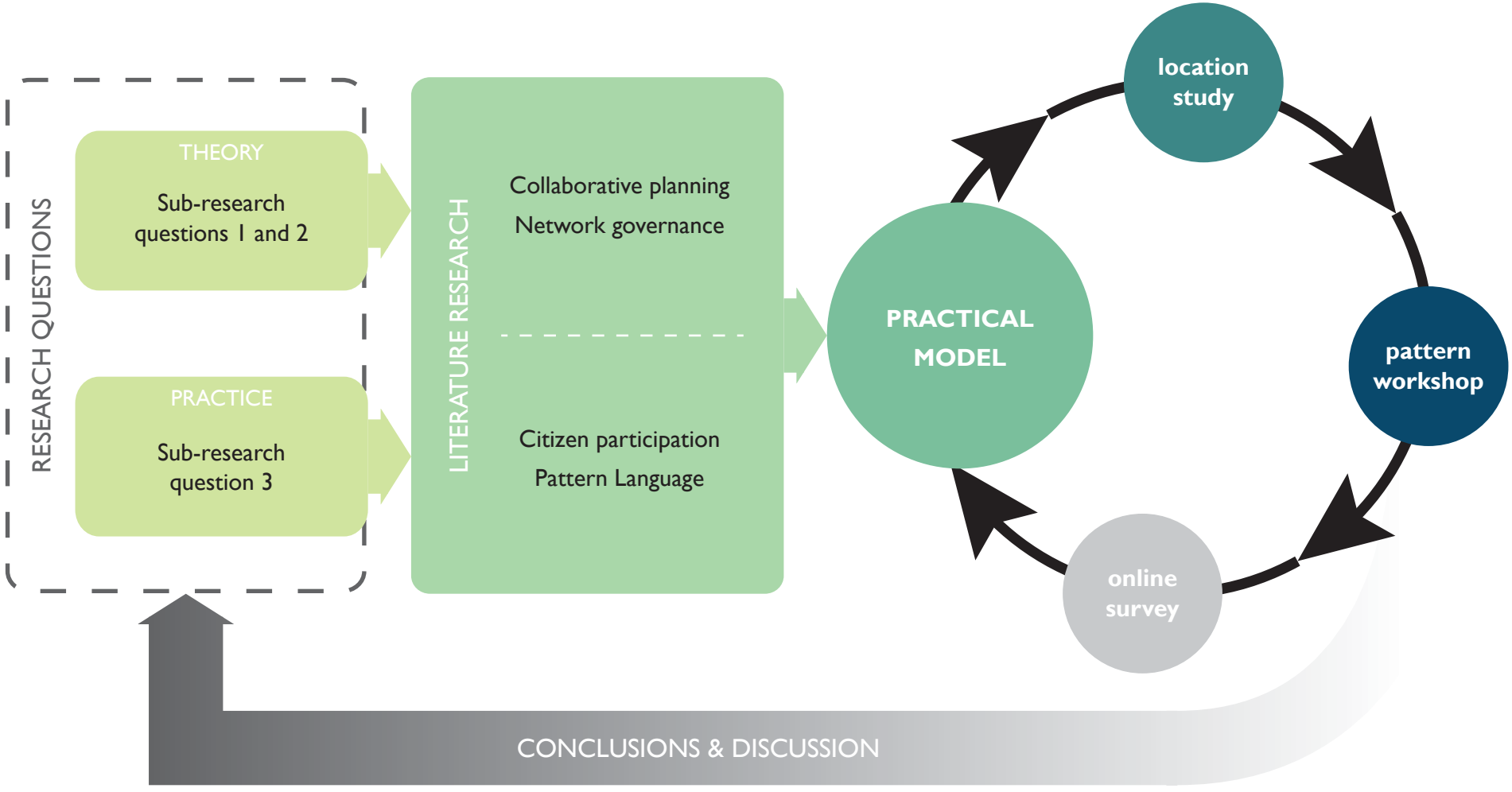


Figure 7: diagram of the research setup and methodology. The process is highly iterative, as most of the research will be used to elaborate the practical model: the communication tool

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

COLLABORATIVE PLANNING

COLLABORATION STRATEGIES

From the problem field described in the first part we have learned that there is a general consensus towards a more collaborative approach in planning, but that earlier attempts at integrating such an approach did not work out so well. We have also seen that this is mostly caused by the competition between different governmental bodies. Therefore, in order to succeed in creating any new attempts we first need to understand how we can be successful in collaboration. Are there any preconditions to successful collaboration?

Over the past decades the ideas of collaboration have been widely spread. Various initiatives in this field emerged and new disciplines that embraced the need for collaboration came into existence, such as "sustainability science" and several socio-ecological sciences. However, the growing interest in collaborative processes also resulted in a proliferation of terms (Alvargonzález, 2011; Brandt et al., 2013), making it hard to describe them. Still there is a lot that we can learn from these new disciplines. In order to make use of each discipline's knowledge about collaboration we need to identify their strategies, explain the differences, and provide these strategies with clear terms.

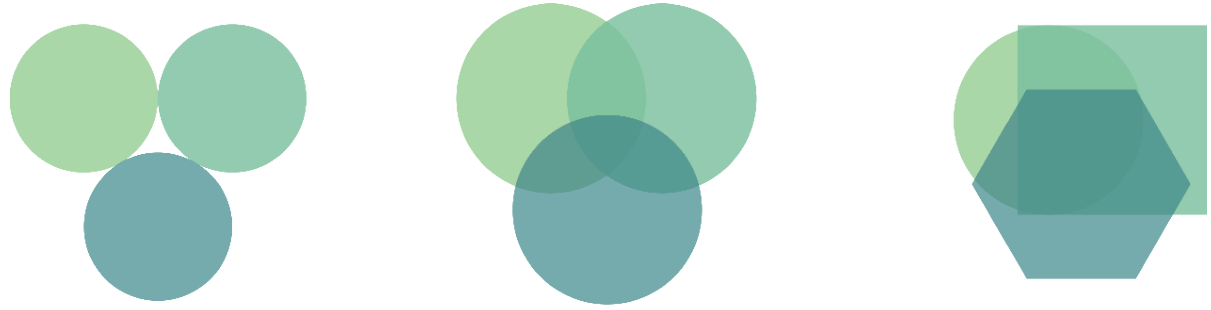
Three different strategies

Sciences are closely related to the word "discipline". Disciplinarity is a characteristic of science (although not exclusively to) that describes the idea of gaining knowledge through research. Research that is conducted by one discipline is therefore called "mono-disciplinary". As opposed to mono-disciplinarity one can distinguish three forms of disciplinarity that are somehow related to collaboration: multi-, inter- and transdisciplinarity. Scholars often use these terms interchangeably but by looking at the true meaning of the prefixes one can distinguish some differences in their meaning (Alvargonzález, 2011). "Multi" comes from the Latin *multus* and means "multiple" or "more than one". Therefore multidisciplinarity refers to an activity associated with multiple disciplines. Within this strategy collaboration is minimal, as each discipline conducts its own research. The Latin prefix *inter* means "among" or "together". This

means that within interdisciplinary research the disciplines work together to create common understanding of a specific complex problem. Despite this however each discipline still works according to its own methods. The Latin prefix *trans* means "across" or "beyond". This means that only transdisciplinary research truly looks beyond the borders of disciplines and even tries to create its own framework or approach. The aim of transdisciplinarity is to get (social) scientists to collaborate with stakeholders in society (Klein, 2008). In the words of Wagner et al. (2011):

> **"***Transdisciplinary approaches are comprehensive frameworks that transcend the narrow scope of disciplinary worldviews through an overarching synthesis. (…) The transdisciplinary product is greater than the sum of its parts, though the scope of the overall effort is more comprehensive and the parts may be more diverse (p. 16).***"**

See figure 8 for an overview of the aforementioned definitions of collaboration strategies.



Term	Definition
Multidisciplinary	Multiple disciplines work together in juxtaposition. Each discipline uses own approaches and methods. Goal is to generate knowledge.
Interdisciplinary	Disciplines work together to create common understanding of a specific complex problem by integrating data, concepts, theories, etcetera. Each discipline works according to own methods. Goal is to create new insights.
Transdisciplinary	Disciplines work together and look beyond their own discipline's boundaries by trying to create a general framework for research. Not only science is represented, but also policy and society. Goal is to solve problems in a sustainable way and contribute to human wellbeing.

Figure 8: overview of the three collaboration strategies that were identified within the reviewed literature on collaboration

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND COLLABORATION

One of the disciplines that is built entirely on collaborative strategies is sustainability science. This field of science tries to solve various world problems through "sustainable development". De Vries and Petersen (2009) describe this sustainable development as the "*quest for developing and sustaining "qualities of life". In this way, it encompasses the subjective and objective dimensions of human well-being, inviting a truly transdisciplinary approach*". This implies that solving problems regarding sustainable development not only involves decision-making based on scientific or policy values but also on social values (what exactly are qualities of life?). All three segments have their own actors, making the problems that have to be solved rather complex. A transdisciplinary approach can deal with this complexity, as it aims at integrating all segments by combining segment-specific knowledge (fig. 9).

According to Jahn et al. (2012) transdisciplinarity focuses on generating three types of knowledge: *system knowledge* (the knowledge involved in understanding the issue at hand), *orientation knowledge* (i.e. location analysis, required for determining the possibilities and boundaries of the system), and *transformation knowledge* (needed for implementation of the decisions that are made). Brandt et al. (2013) apply a comparable categorization of knowledge types, although there are some slight differences. They define system knowledge as "the observation of the system" and instead of orientation knowledge they define *target knowledge* (knowledge of the desired state). While both definitions of system knowledge seem to revolve around analysing the problem, orientation and target knowledge seem to be a bit more different. Both knowledge types aim at the intended or possible end result of the process. Therefore, in this master thesis these two types are combined into *orientation knowledge*.

Public participation

Apart from the knowledge that is being generated within a transdisciplinary approach the way in which this knowledge is generated is of even greater importance. According to Mobjörk (2010) transdisciplinarity can be considered successful when it integrates different views, perspectives,

and interests, which means that societal actors are of the same importance as scientific and political actors. He claims however that the role which these actors play can be different per case. Are they included as consultants or are they active participants? Brandt et al. (2013) plead for the latter. In their paper they reviewed over 200 transdisciplinary projects, most of which intensively involved public participants. A few of the projects even gave participants the authority to make decisions. The authors see a close link between scientists and public participants as a key aim of transdisciplinarity. This view is shared by Jahn et al. (2012). They state that transdisciplinarity involves both inner-scientific cooperation and cooperation between science and society. Kasemir et al. (2003) add that involving public participants in complex policy debates is necessary because without them the project risks getting stalled in an early phase. Active communication and participation helps in overcoming the gap between the scientific and societal debate. Moreover, policies that are consistent with the public's values and beliefs will have a greater chance of success.

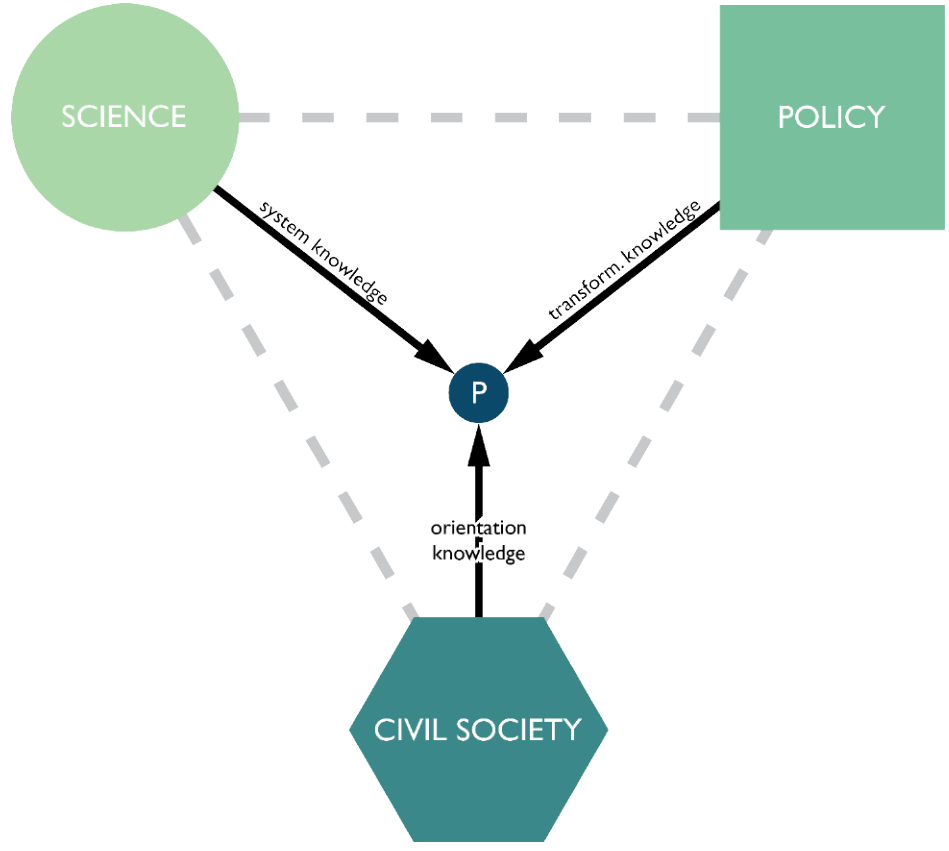


Figure 9: this diagram shows the relations between science, policy and civil society within a transdisciplinary approach. Each segment produces specific knowledge. By combining this knowledge through transdisciplinarity a complex problem (P) can be solved.

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL COLLABORATION

As stated by Jahn et al. (2012) transdisciplinarity is an approach, not a theory, methodology, or institution. This is mainly because there is no single method best suited for creating a sustainable solution, as every planning issue demands a specific solution (Brandt et al., 2013). Therefore each transdisciplinary approach requires some degree of reflexivity. By reflecting on the process and by using the generated feedback to improve the process on the go, an iterative process is being created. Not only will this benefit the results of the project, it will also provide useful information to the broader community (Wickson et al., 2006; Klein, 2008).

Despite the fact that it seems impossible to construct one single method for conducting transdisciplinary research the reviewed literature was used to set up a general framework of preconditions for successful collaborative planning. Based on the aforementioned notions of knowledge, actors and reflexivity a general framework of transdisciplinarity can be made. However, further elaboration is needed on the social elements of collaboration.

Aligning ambitions

Within transdisciplinary collaboration different actors are involved. Therefore we have to deal with different interests and ambitions. According to Bremekamp et al. (2009; 2010) successful collaboration is built on communicating about actors' personal, collective, and organizational ambitions and interests. The challenge here is to gain insight in them. Only then we can try to create a common interest, which is an important driving force behind the collaboration process. Dialogues are essential to discover this so-called "mutual gain" (Innes and Booher, 2010). In their paper Bremekamp et al. introduce the "Kijkglas" (Looking glass, fig. 10). This Kijkglas is based on three components. Ambition (inner ring) is used to create a shared image of the problems, solutions and interests within the situation at hand. The different interests (middle ring) of involved actors play a role in the process. It is important to gain insight in people's motives, which are either personal or from an organizational or collective

point of view. Context (outer ring) is about the involved stakeholders, the project management, and the project location. In a way the context-ring of the Kijkglas-tool corresponds with the earlier described system knowledge as defined by Jahn et al. (2012) and Brandt et al. (2013).

Vital coalitions

Within a project not all actors are evenly important. There can be a division between core actors and stakeholders who are joining the discussion to provide valuable input for instance. The involvement of actors can be divided in three circles (fig. 11, Rooij et al., 2012). The core of the circle represents the core actors; the direct project partners. They are the driving force behind the project. The first ring around the core consists of "covenant alliances". They provide material, specific knowledge and sometimes also money that is needed for realizing the project goals set by the core actors. Lastly, a second ring of actors exists, consisting of cooperating groups that are involved in the discussion about the project and provide input or help in defining and refining of the project

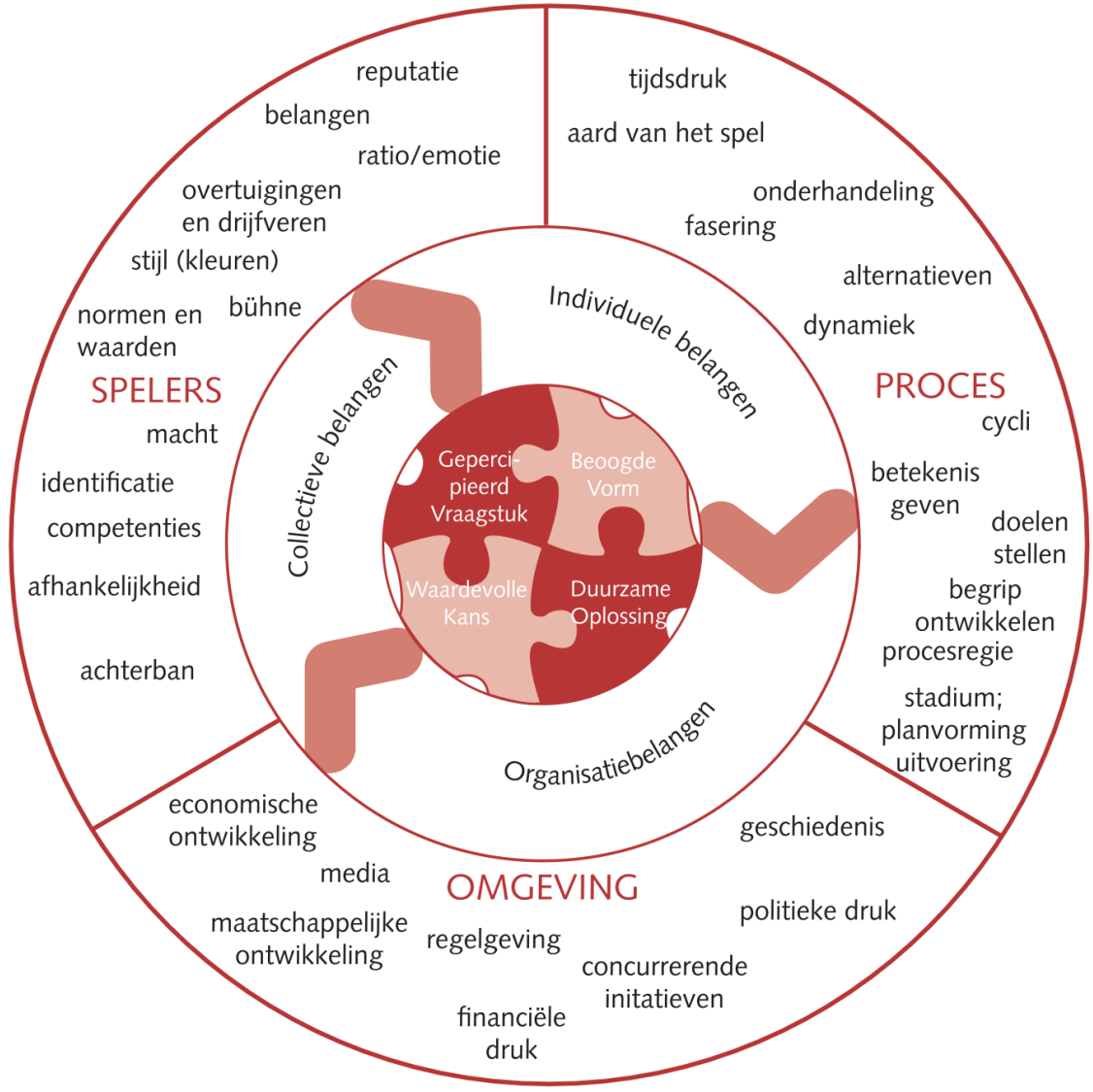


Figure 10: the "Kijkglas" - a tool to help actors in speaking the same language (source: Bremekamp et al., 2009, p.6)

goals. For every project the goal is to define the core actors that need their ambitions to become aligned, and the other stakeholders that help create a vital coalition.

When combining the identified components from the Kijkglas and the circle of vital coalitions with the earlier described notions of knowledge, actors and reflexivity an improved framework develops (fig. 12). The diagram shows the three segments – science, policy, and civil society – each of them communicating their specific knowledge. Next to this knowledge are ambitions, visions, and interests. By collaborating – which means communicating each other's ideas and developing trust – both common interest and orientation knowledge are being created. These fuel the process and enable the generation of system knowledge and transformation knowledge. It is an iterative and ongoing process which requires constant feedback.

Based on this framework a list of ground rules for successful collaboration can be created:

1. Involve actors of all layers of society;
2. Communication is aimed at gaining trust and creating common interest;
3. Analysis is a powerful tool to completely understand the issue at hand, leaving no room for miscommunication;
4. Continuous reflection on the process is needed to eliminate conflicts in an early stage and to speed up future processes.

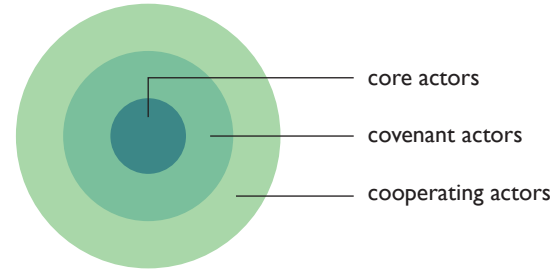


Figure 11: the circle of vital coalitions

The identified preconditions provide a basic framework for successful collaboration. However, this framework does not provide any information yet on how this system should work in planning practice. The next step is to elaborate the framework. In order to do so an extensive literature research was conducted on the subject of "multi-level governance", which describes existing theories on new forms of planning governance. This research is described in the next chapter.

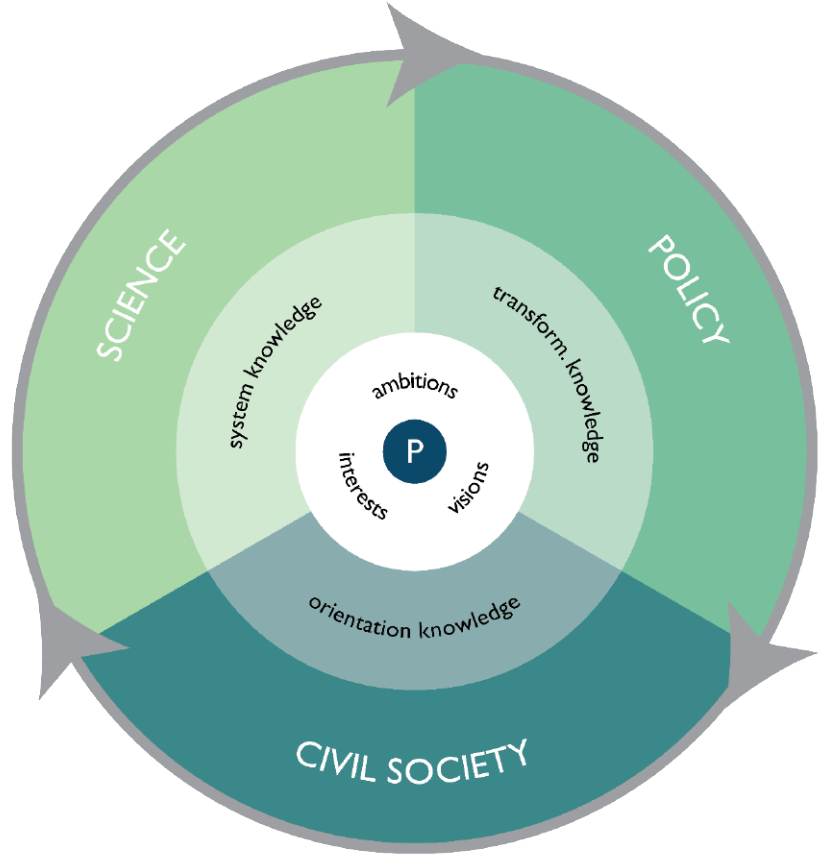


Figure 12: the framework for successful collaborative planning. Actors from all layers of society contribute to a sustainable solution by communicating about their knowledge and ambitions. The arrows indicate the process' reflexivity and iterativity.

NETWORK GOVERNANCE

THE CURRENT PLANNING SYSTEM

Before reviewing any existing theories on new types of multi-level governance we need to shed some light on the current planning system. Our traditional government system consists of three different scales, each of them having their own administrative unit(s): the national, provincial, and local or municipal level. The system is based on the principle of subsidiarity, which calls for decentralised decision-making (Kandt, 2011). This principle extends to the governance structure of Dutch spatial planning.

National government

On a national scale the ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment is responsible for spatial policy and planning. Their goal is to provide enough leeway for lower governments, citizens, and companies to create their own solutions. In order to create this leeway the national government focuses on thirteen so-called "national interests", which are described in the policy document "Structuurvisie Infrastructuur en Ruimte" (2012). These interests are about subjects such as the spatial-economic structure of the Netherlands, sustainable energy networks, efficient land use, robust infrastructure networks and better use of existing infrastructure, enhancing the environmental quality, water safety and climate proof development, and preserving and enhancing our cultural heritage and natural qualities. The policy document also asks for "*careful consideration and transparent decision-making in spatial and infrastructural planning*" (translated from IenM, p. 60, 2012), although it is unexplained how exactly to achieve this.

Provincial governments

The most important task of the provincial governments is spatial development. Goals, ambitions and measures are documented in the "Visie Ruimte en Mobiliteit" (2014). The difference between the national and provincial government levels is the level of detail of spatial development. Provincial governments determine where and whether cities and towns are allowed to expand, where to build new infrastructure or industrial areas, which areas will be reserved for agriculture, nature or recreation, etcetera.

Local governments

This governmental level mainly focuses on housing and the built environment of cities, towns, and the countryside. In order to control this municipalities draw up structure visions and zoning plans. These policy documents describe the municipalities' goals and ambitions on spatial development as well as where to create new bicycle lanes or parking lots for instance.

This system of different governmental levels is organized in a top-down hierarchical planning system. Since 2008, both national and provincial governments are obliged to draw up general visions and frameworks to which municipal plans have to comply (Kandt, 2011). There is a clear separation between these policy documents and legally binding instruments, giving municipalities enough freedom to draw up their own vision. If municipalities feel that existing plans on higher levels hinder their activities they can also challenge those plans.

Figure 13: structure visions made by different governmental bodies in the Netherlands: national government (top), provincial governments (middle), local governments (bottom). Plans on a lower scale level have to comply with rules drawn on a higher level

THE REGION: A MISSING LINK IN PLANNING?

When it comes to spatial planning the traditional three-tiered governing system seems to have become insufficient over time. Although the different scale levels try to match their planning decisions there still exists a so-called "institutional void" between provinces on the one hand and the state or municipalities on the other hand. This "regional gap" is mainly caused by the mismatch between planning processes and the way we make use of our living environment. People's social and cultural lives are taking place on an increasing territory – the Daily Urban Scale – and often cross formal municipal or provincial boundaries. Planning processes however still take place within these boundaries, resulting in lack of governmental decisiveness and making it difficult to implement new policies or solutions. Is it time for a fourth governmental tier?

In the past several attempts were made at integrating a sort of regional governmental level, such as the Randstad region explained earlier in part 1. However, these attempts did not work out and were being discontinued in the end. One of the reasons for being unable to create a successful regional governmental body is given by Hajer et al. (2006). According to them the planning system on the provincial scale is legally and administratively very weak. Big cities such as Amsterdam and Rotterdam – which consist of only one municipality – organize themselves in autonomous "city regions", making a provincial government redundant in these situations. Why would adding a new regional layer make a difference? This is also referred to as the "dilemma on the fourth level of authority".

Another reason they give for not being able to integrate a regional level is that planning often takes place on a scale that exceeds the formal municipal or provincial scale levels. Examples are plenty: recent developments at IJmeer between Amsterdam and Almere, the Assen-Groningen region, development of the Hollandse Waterlinie, etcetera. These examples make it clear that lots of projects nor their solutions can simply be classified as "provincial" or "local". Moreover, solutions cannot always be answered by the hierarchical

planning system. Nowadays public-private partnerships for instance are as equally important. Adding a formal regional government may be able to cross municipal or provincial borders, but it is still unable to cover all possible collaborations between public and private actors. Introducing a fourth tier would still cause the same "administrative gap" as exists with the three traditional scale levels. Instead, a more flexible system is needed that is able to cross not only jurisdictional borders, but economic and social borders too. Necessary changes involve a shift from formal institutions and instruments towards the use of a wider array of innovative planning instruments including collaborative networks, clusters, and alliances (Zonneveld et al., 2012).

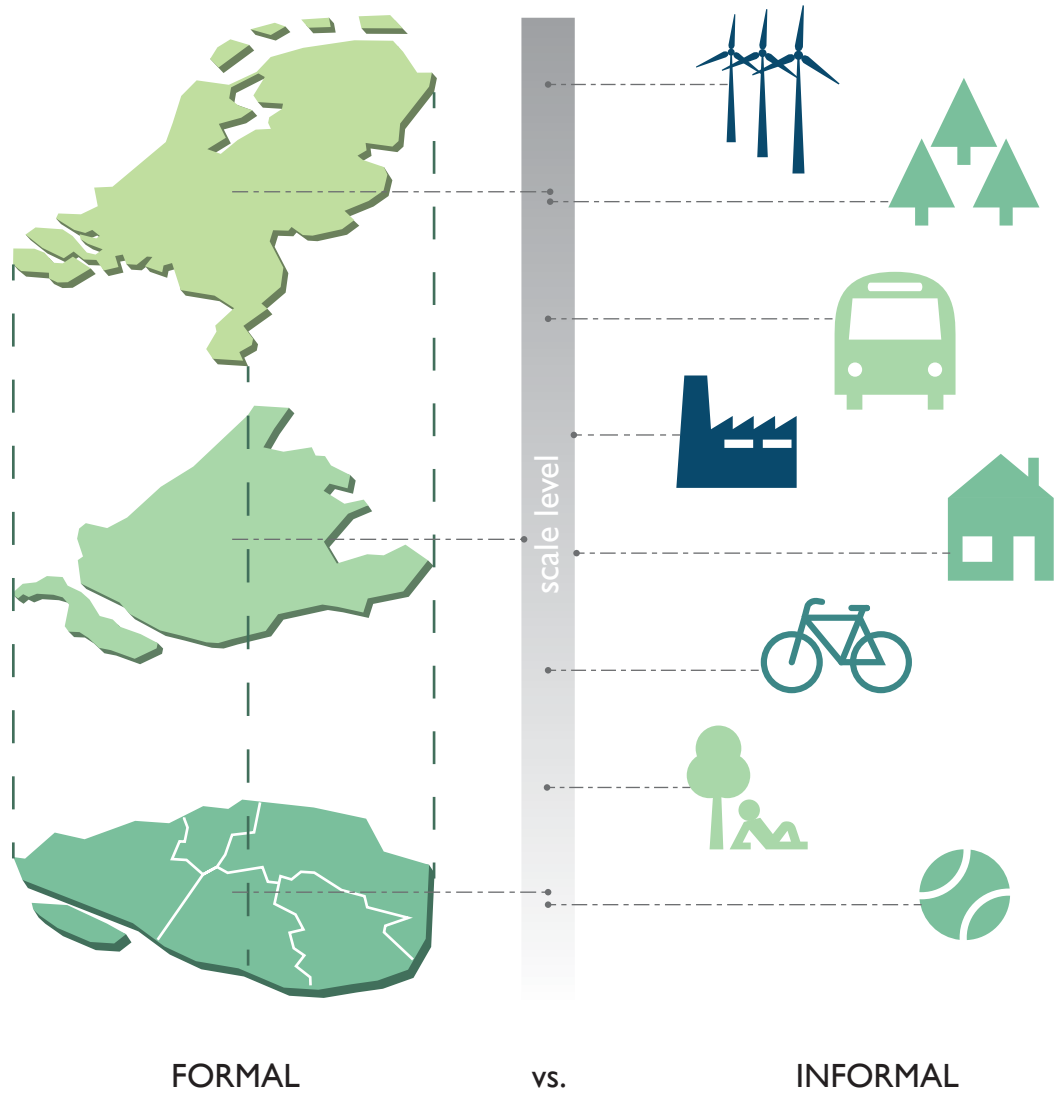


Figure 14: diagram showing the difficulty of having formal bodies and informal regional activities and projects. Adding a formal regional government cannot bridge the gap between these two. Instead a more flexible and informal system is needed

STRATEGIES FOR MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE

Because of the impossibility to establish any formal regional administrative borders and the need for a more flexible planning system instead scholars and other experts opt for a kind of multi-level governance (which was explained earlier in part 1). Through an extensive literature survey a lot of existing theories on multi-level governance were reviewed. Four different strategies were identified that are very similar in nature. These strategies are called Strategic Planning (Albrechts, 2004), Network Governance (Sørensen and Torfing, 2008; Boelens, 2009), Megaregion Governance (Innes et al., 2010), and Soft Space Planning (Haughton et al., 2010). Here we will discuss them in more detail and describe the differences and similarities between them.

Strategic Planning

In 2004 Louis Albrechts wrote a paper on the re-examining of strategic spatial planning. In this paper he states that the solutions to complex planning problems largely depend on the ability to combine the creation of strategic visions with short-term actions. In order to do so our current planning system has to make a shift in planning style. According to him strategic planning should be based on the sharing of interests, aims, and relevant knowledge. It needs to identify and gather major stakeholders from public, economic, and civil society. During the planning process these stakeholders need to be involved in what he calls a broad (multi-level) governance. In the end Albrechts describes strategic planning as "*a public-sector-led sociospatial process through which a vision, actions, and means for implementation are produced that shape and frame what a place is and may become*" (Albrechts, 2004, p. 747). It is not a single concept or tool, but a set of concepts and tools that may vary according to the situation at hand. His viewpoint produces a framework of spatial development that is quite different from traditional land-use planning.

Network Governance

Sørensen and Torfing (2008) share Albrechts' idea of sharing interests, aims and relevant knowledge within the planning process. According to them public governance is confronted with a

huge dilemma: on the one hand the demands for proactive, flexible, strategic, knowledge-based and responsive governance are ever increasing, on the other hand our society – that is supposed to be governed according to these high demands – is becoming increasingly complex, fragmented, multi-layered, and dynamic. This creates a growing gap between ambitions and capacities of current public governance. Sørensen and Torfing believe that a network-based governance strategy might help to close this gap by involving other actors in this so-called "negotiated governance". Boelens (2009) adds that network governance – focused on bringing interests together – will be able to create durable relationships between the involved actors, which in turn creates a sustainable social structure and sustainable environmental solutions.

Unlike Boelens, Sørensen and Torfing believe that the need for governance networks does not mean that the use of traditional forms of governance in terms of hierarchy and market needs to be completely abandoned. According to them governance networks can often help to sustain

Strategic Planning	Network Governance
• Creation of strategic visions • Combined with short-term actions • Involves stakeholders from science, policy, and civil society • Very different from traditional land-use planning	• Sharing of interests, aims, and knowledge • Closes gap between government's ambitions and capacities • Durable relationships between actors • Governments sometimes have a more facilitating role
Megaregion Governance	**Soft Space Planning**
• Able to cross jurisdictional and functional boundaries • Engages both public and private actors • Focus on collective wellfare of regions • Operates in a self-organizing and decentralized way	• New opportunities for innovative planning by breaking away from purely hierarchical planning system • Provides ways for non-planning actors to engage with planning processes • Complements the traditional system

Figure 15: existing theories on multi-level governance strategies and their key aims. The theories mostly share the same characteristics and are therefore – within this master thesis – combined into one theory on network governance

new forms of hierarchical governance by providing valuable input on objectives and involving actors. Network governance provides an alternative mode of governance that might be preferred when problems, objectives, and solutions are unclear or when there are many stakeholders involved with potentially conflicting interests.

Megaregion Governance

Innes et al. (2010) have a similar view on networked governance. According to them multi-level governance strategies are able to fill the gaps where (traditional) government fails to operate, cross both jurisdictional and functional boundaries, engage both public and private actors, and focus on the collective welfare of a region. In order for this governance strategy to work it needs to operate in a largely self-organizing and decentralized way, not managed by a single entity. Moreover, the governance process should be tailor made to the unique characteristics of the situation at hand. In order to create an adaptive political system we need to include three characteristics: diversity, interaction, and selection. Diversity requires that different types of actors, perspectives, knowledge, and interests are being included in policy-making. Interaction requires face-to-face interactions between the involved actors, informing them about one another's activities and learning from others' experiences. Selection requires the ability of actors to select only the effective strategies. These three characteristics create a flexible process which is able to respond to change and also facilitates experimenting and learning.

Soft Space Planning

In their book "The New Spatial Planning" Haughton et al. (2010) define a process called "soft space planning". It is a strategy consisting of so-called "soft spaces" which define the informal space between traditional formal planning (also known as "hard spaces"). These soft spaces represent a deliberate attempt to break away from the constraints of the formal scalar hierarchies of the planning system and to introduce new opportunities for planning innovation. In their research they conclude that soft spaces are valued as a mechanism for encouraging more creative

thinking, unconstrained by regulation and national guidance, and providing greater opportunities for a range of non-planning actors to engage more productively with planning processes. However, just like Sørensen and Torfing they also state that both “hard” and “soft” spaces of governance are needed to create a sustainable planning strategy. They cannot work without each other. Instead they need to be complementary.

From the reviewed literature on multi-level governance strategies we can conclude that there is a general consensus on creating a complementary and less statutory planning approach, one that is capable of solving complex planning problems within a fragmented and dynamic society. Within an approach like this it is important to involve the most important actors from science, policy, and civil society to make use of relevant knowledge and to create common interests. Most scholars believe that traditional planning will continue to play a role, but they are unable to explain in detail how this should work in practice. Solving this question is one of the key aims of this graduation project. The literature reviewed in this chapter will be used as input for an adaptive planning strategy. The next paragraph will start with creating this framework. But as creating the adaptive planning strategy was a highly iterative process within this project the framework will be further elaborated in parts 5 and 6 as well.

A NEW ADAPTIVE PLANNING APPROACH

Now that we have shed some light on both the traditional planning system and existing theories on multi-level governance we need to translate theory into a practical model. As concluded from the research a model like this needs to be location specific. Therefore the model that is created for the Hoeksche Waard region is partly the result of a thorough location study (which is covered in the next part of the report). The model is formed during an iterative process in which the feedback from the location analysis, the pattern study, and the workshop and survey was used to elaborate the concept model that is created in this chapter.

How exactly can we integrate a network governance approach into our current planning system? According to the reviewed literature it cannot just replace the traditional planning system. In this case the question remains how both of the systems should relate to one another.

Urban regimes

Innes and Booher (2003) explain that the traditional government system lacks the capacity to take control of regional development. According to them the system is too largely depending on predictability, approaches problems piece-by-piece,

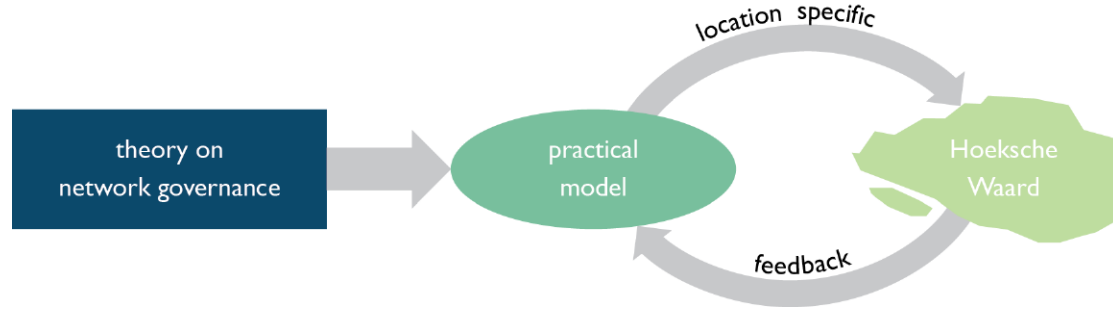


Figure 16: scheme of how the network governance model was developed within this project

and presumes experts can deliver tailor-made solutions to meet recognized goals. They assume that the world is like a machine that will keep running as long as smart people design it, but in fact our society is more like a complex, dynamic, and evolving organism. Because of this complexity and fragmentation of our society and government institutions nobody is actually "in charge" and nobody takes responsibility. The network governance approach on the other hand lacks any formal authority and is mainly composed of temporary collaborations and alliances. Although an approach like this might give engaged actors the proper power to get things done, it does not offer the ability to take control. For this to happen a kind of bridge is needed between formal governments and informal governance networks.

A promising concept for bridging the gap between both systems might be that of "urban regimes". This concept was originally created by Clarence Stone in 1989 and is elaborated upon by various scholars. Basically, urban regimes are coalitions based on both informal networks and formal relationships, and have an emphasis on the "power to" rather than "power over". In their paper Mossberger and Stoker (2001) defined the following core properties of urban regimes:

1. Partners are both governmental and non-governmental;

2. In order to accomplish the pursued goals collaboration is aimed at bringing together fragmented resources;

3. Regimes have identifiable policy agendas that can be related to the composition of the participants within the coalition;

4. Regimes are characterized by long-term cooperation rather than a temporary coalition.

The exact composition of regimes will vary, depending on the available resources and the division of those resources. Next to this regimes are not bound to scale. They may develop in-

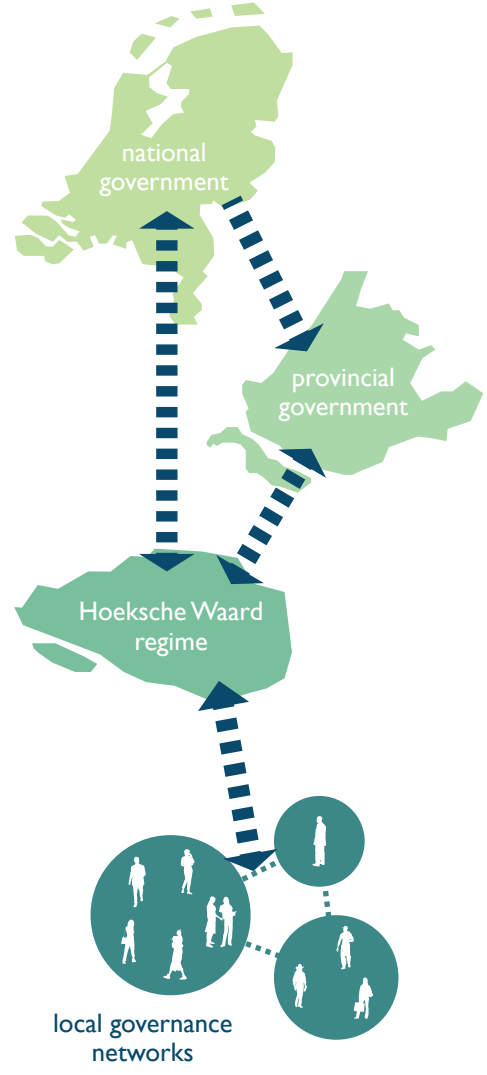


Figure 17: diagram showing the relations between governments, regime, and local governance networks

between the local and provincial scale or in-between the provincial and national scale. This makes the concept of urban regimes suitable for linking traditional planning and network governance.

As the urban regime is location-specific its character within this project will be different from other cases. For this project the urban regime is formed on the scale of the entire Hoeksche Waard, as the region is mostly perceived as one single entity. Lots of developments are already being organized at this scale through an organization called Samenwerkingsorgaan Hoeksche Waard (SOHW). However, this organization alone is not enough to perform planning in the proposed method. Collaboration is not very transparent and relationships between actors are far from optimal. Nevertheless the SOHW forms an excellent base for creating a Hoeksche Waard regime.

The Hoeksche Waard regime will be responsible for drawing up a strategic vision and writing down the goals and ambitions together with other important stakeholders from business and civil society. The regime makes sure that these goals will be pursued and that ambitions on a higher scale level match those on the lower scale levels. This way the regime act as an additional level of government, although informal (fig. 17).

Decentralization

Over the past decade decentralization has become a hot topic in the Netherlands. The first wave of decentralization happened in 2006, when most of the national government's power was transferred to the provincial governments. The former ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM) introduced the slogan "Decentraal wat kan, centraal wat moet" (decentralize if possible, centralize when needed). Municipalities started to play a bigger role within planning, but supervision was done by the provincial governments. In recent years there have been new discussions about decentralization. This time the national government wants to transfer a lot of its tasks to the local governments. However,

municipalities claim to be unable to handle the amount of tasks. As a result the national government proposes to merge smaller municipalities in so called “super municipalities”. However, this proposal was received with varying emotions.

Within the proposed urban regime framework something similar is happening. In a way power is transferred from the national and provincial levels of government to the local authorities. But instead of just merging municipalities into super municipalities the power will be transferred to the “informal” urban regimes, which are of a different nature. The national and provincial governments will remain responsible for drawing up and pursuing strategic visions such as the Delta Program and the National Water Plan, mostly because of high research costs and the national interest in those plans. The regimes will be responsible for drawing up the regional vision together with local governments, professionals, and stakeholders from business and civil society.

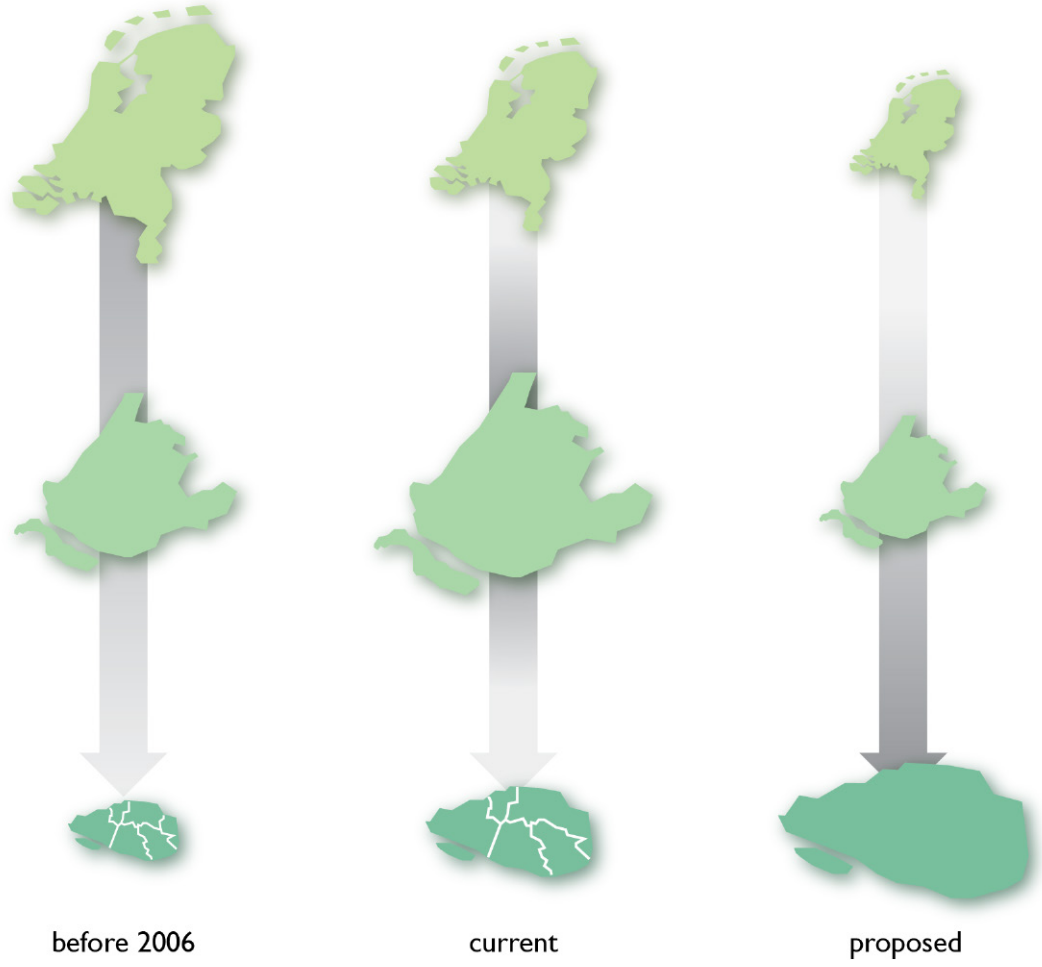


Figure 18: the distribution of power within spatial planning. The size of the icons shows their relative power. The diagram shows the situation before 2006, the situation after the first wave of decentralization (current), and the proposed situation in which the urban regime gets responsibility

CONCLUSIONS

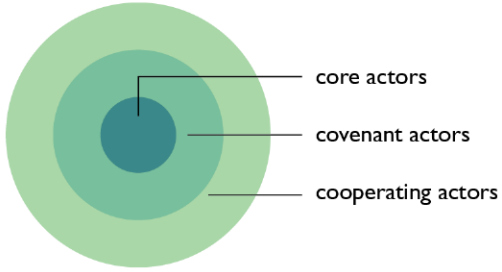
In the past two chapters on collaborative planning and network governance we have learnt that there is a gap between theory on collaboration and governance strategies and how to practice these strategies. Both chapters were aimed at bridging this gap. From the two subjects described in this theoretical framework we can derive the following conclusions. A clear overview is also given on the next page.

The first chapter reviewed literature on collaborative planning and determined the preconditions for successful collaboration. Four different collaboration strategies were identified of which a transdisciplinary approach seemed the most successful in solving complex problems. Next, the actual requirements for successful collaboration were formed. From the literature we learnt that not only governmental actors need to be involved, but also actors from other sectors, such as professionals, businessmen, and citizens. Together they create the knowledge that is needed for solving complex problems. Collaboration should be aimed at generating a common interest. As every region has differences in identity, problems and ambitions a thorough location study is needed to help in generating this common interest.

The ground rules for collaborative planning formed the basis for a concept framework on network governance. This framework was elaborated by reviewing literature on multi-level governance, a planning theory that is described by scholars as a non-hierarchical form of negotiated interaction. Different theories on multi-level governance were compared. From this we have learnt that the urban regime concept is a good way to create a bridge between governmental and non-governmental decision-making and to bring together the resources that are needed to solve complex problems.

Before the framework for collaborative network governance can be applied to practice it has to be made location-specific. Therefore a thorough analysis was done on the Hoeksche Waard, which is covered in the next part of the thesis report.

Vital coalitions



Preconditions for successful collaboration

Involve actors from all three segments. Not only scientific actors are to be included, but also actors from the policy and civil society segments.

Communication between actors is aimed at gaining trust and creating common interest. This fuels the process.

Analysis is a powerful tool to completely understand the issue at hand. Start with analysing stakeholders, location, and policy to avoid miscommunication in a later phase.

Reflect on the process in order to eliminate conflicts in an early stage of the project and to speed up future processes.

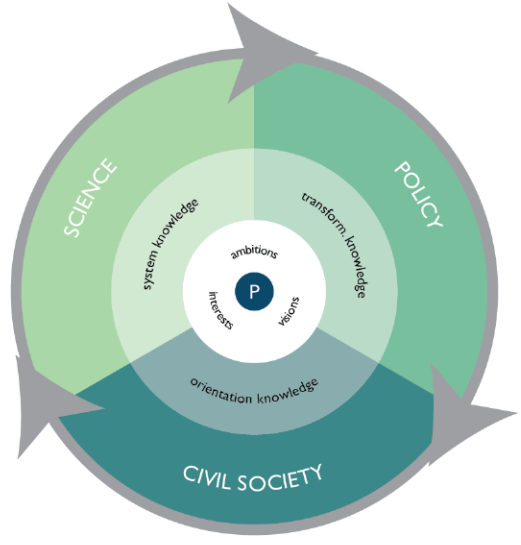
The role of urban regimes

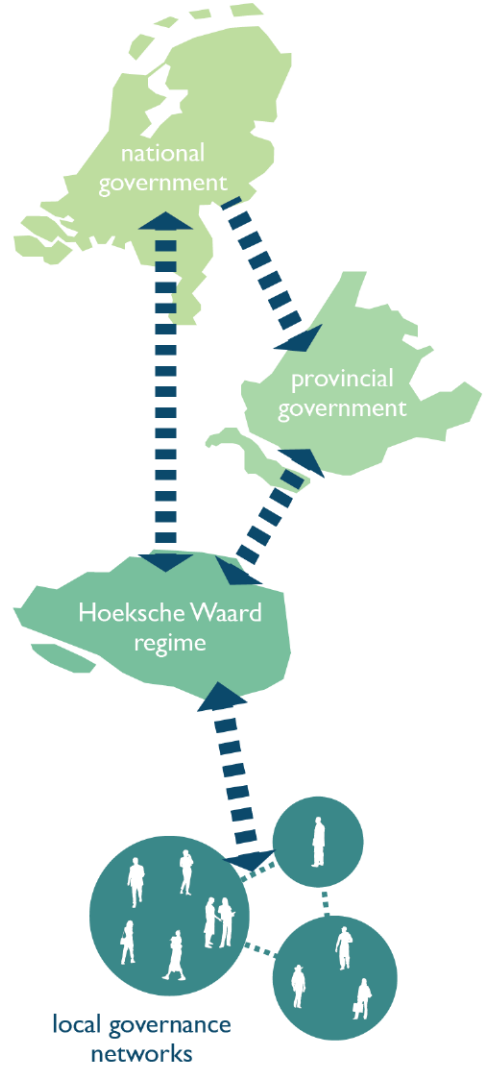
Partners are both governmental and non-governmental;

In order to accomplish the pursued goals collaboration is aimed at **bringing together knowledge and resources**;

Regimes have **identifiable policy agendas** that can be related to the composition of the participants within the coalition;

Regimes are characterized by **long-term cooperation** rather than a temporary coalition.





LOCATION ANALYSIS

THE HOEKSCHE WAARD REGION

The Hoeksche Waard is an area situated in the South-Western Delta in the Netherlands. It is part of the province of South-Holland (fig. 20). Despite of its close proximity to the Randstad region it was never considered a part of it. “Why?” one would ask. Geographically the only element that separates the Hoeksche Waard from cities like Rotterdam and Dordrecht is the Meuse river. But when experiencing the area from the inside one would agree that the Hoeksche Waard is one closed entity; an island. The very few linkages with surrounding areas – one bridge, two tunnels, and a small ferry – only enhance this experience.

In the Hoeksche Waard approximately 85,000 people live on an area of 324 km^2. This makes the population density 260 people per km^2, only half the density of the Netherlands (465 p/km^2), but almost 5 times less than the density of the province of South-Holland (1265 p/km^2).

Figure 19: entrance to the Heinenoordtunnel (top), the Haringvliet bridge (middle), and the ferry between Nieuw-Beijerland and Spijkenisse (bottom)

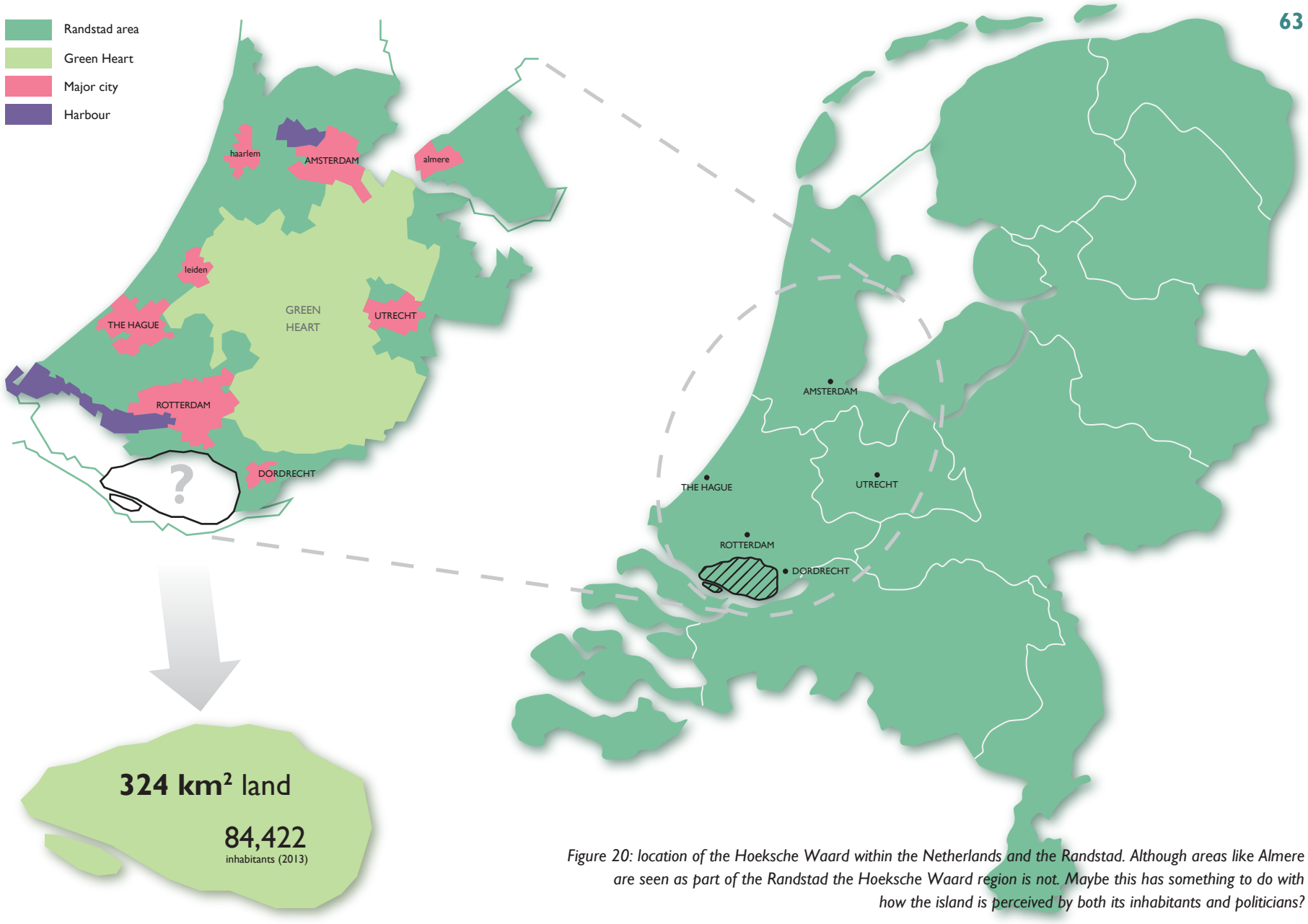


Figure 20: location of the Hoeksche Waard within the Netherlands and the Randstad. Although areas like Almere are seen as part of the Randstad the Hoeksche Waard region is not. Maybe this has something to do with how the island is perceived by both its inhabitants and politicians?

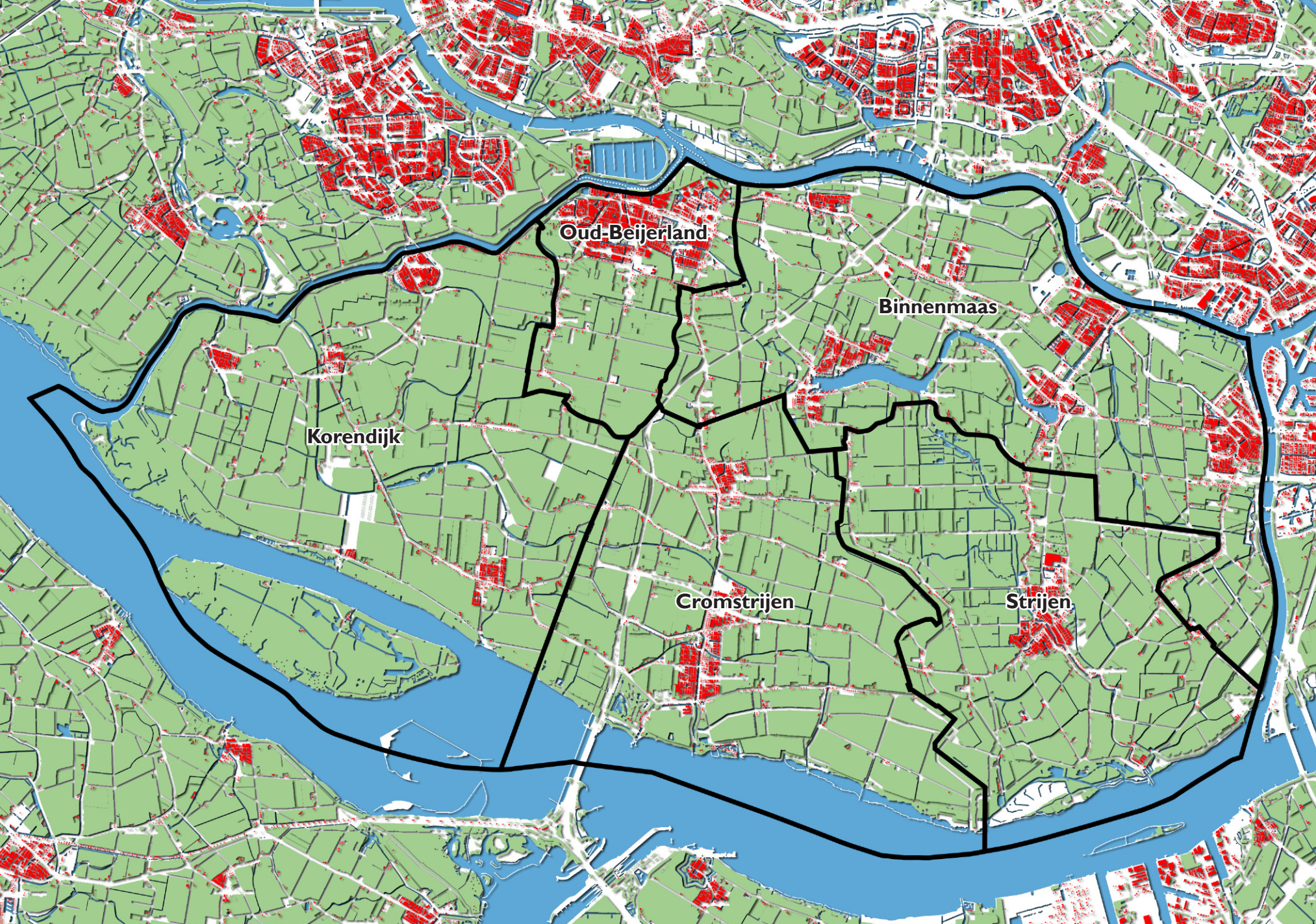
WHY THE HOEKSCHE WAARD?

Despite the opportunities that planners have always seen for the Hoeksche Waard in serving the economic needs of the Randstad the region remained relatively untouched compared to other areas such as Spijkenisse or IJsselmonde. This is mainly because of the island's spatial and social characteristics. The island is relatively famous for its open landscape, dikes, and polder structure. The people who live in the Hoeksche Waard are proud of this landscape and organize themselves in strong social networks. They feel connected to the landscape and – particularly in the smallest townships – the feeling of togetherness is strong. People call themselves "Hoekschewaarders" rather than inhabitants of a certain town, and they are eager to protect or improve the landscape which is cultivated by the former generations of hard-working farmers.

This sense of community is a very interesting thing to research. If we were to introduce a network governance system in which we approach problems from different actors' perspectives this would certainly mean that the citizens of the Hoeksche Waard need to play an important role in the planning process. But what would their role be? How can we facilitate citizen participation and to what extend do we need to facilitate this?

In this part of the master thesis we take a closer look at the Hoeksche Waard. A lot of research was done, which cannot be shown here in its entirety. Nevertheless, the following chapters will cover the region's history, landscape and spatial characteristics, infrastructure, facilities and housing, demographics, political system, and ambitions. Throughout the analysis several problems and opportunities were identified through a SWOT matrix. This matrix provides important input for further research and elaboration on the practical planning model, which is covered in the next part of the thesis.

Figure 21: map of the Hoeksche Waard. The map shows the island's five municipalities. Most of the island is comprised of farmland. The northern municipalities have the highest amount of urbanisation


Oud-Beijerland
Binnenmaas
Korendijk
Cromstrijen
Strijen

HISTORY

RECLAIMING THE LAND

Water has played an enormous role in the history of the Hoeksche Waard. Being part of the Dutch Delta the water literally shaped the island by slowly adding and washing away sediments. Every once in a while a storm surge would flood the entire area and change the landscape dramatically. The Hoeksche Waard owes its current shape to the St. Elizabeth's Flood of 1421.

During the St. Elizabeth's Flood large parts of the Hoeksche Waard area became flooded (fig. 22). Back then the eastern part of what we now know as the Hoeksche Waard was part of the Groote Waard, which consisted of Dordrecht and parts of the province of North-Brabant. The flood destroyed the entire area: farmlands became useless because of salt water and vilages were abandoned. But new sediments started to cover the landscape. A lot of the area's original elevation differences got erased and the Hoeksche Waard turned into the flat landscape that we know today.

Around 1436 people slowly started to reclaim the land. The Sint Anthonypolder was the only polder that survived the flood. From there new polders were created. A dam was built within the Meuse river arm that we know today as the Binnenmaas (Innermeuse) (fig. 23, top image). Most of the polders in the Hoeksche Waard were created between 1539 and 1653. The landscape slowly turned into a cultural landscape. In total 60 polders were created. Five of them are ring polders; they exist of one circular dike surrounding the reclaimed land. The other polders were created by reclaiming later accretions of land attached to the ring polders: so-called accretion polders.

Today the island is still famous for its cultural landscape. Most of the island is still used as farmland and the original polder patterns is highly visible. So are some of the original creeks that cut through the land. It is because of these three spatial qualities – the polder pattern, the relief of creeks and dikes, and the openness of the landscape – that the Hoeksche Waard was given the title of National Landscape in 2006. Together these characteristics tell the story of the island.

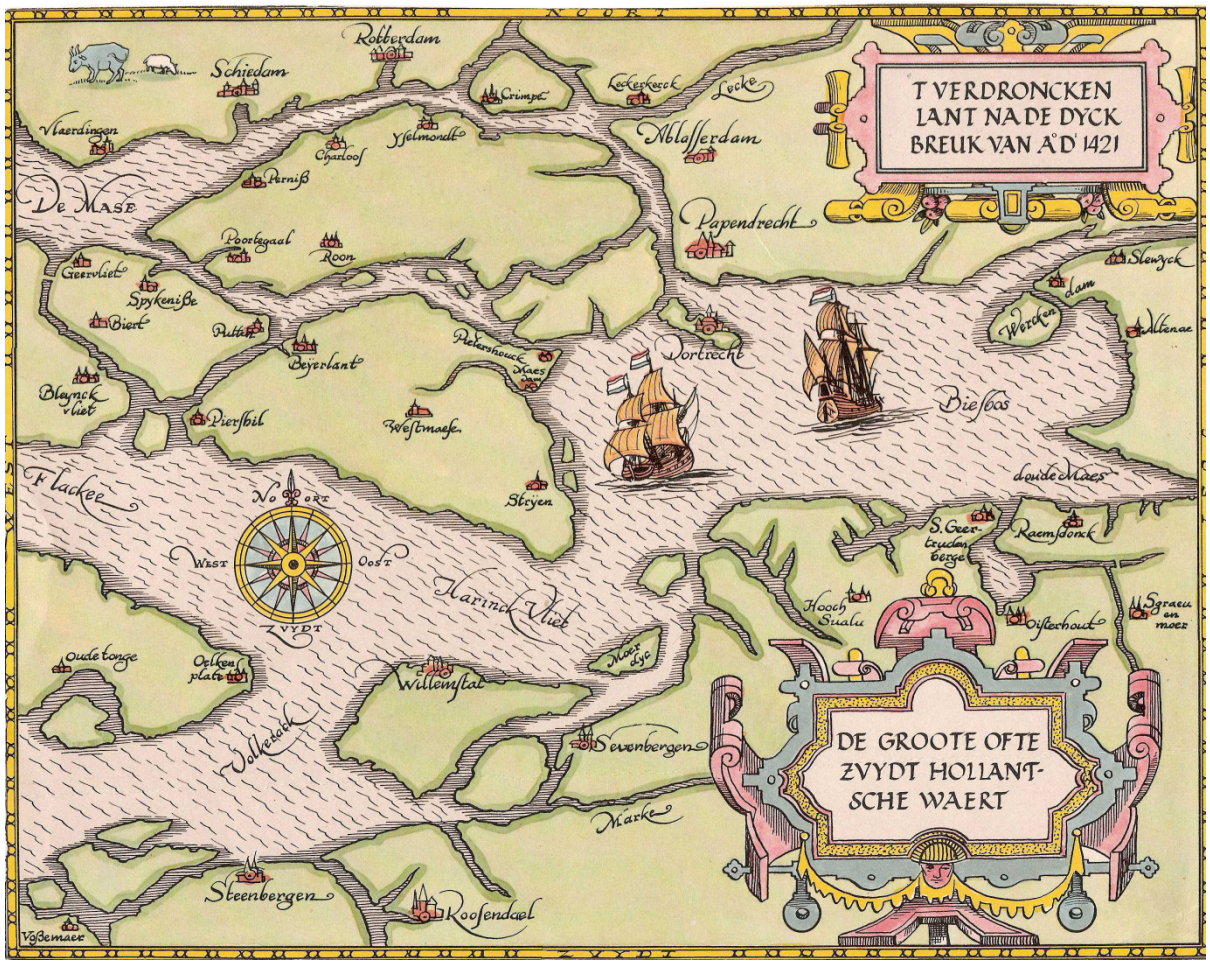


Figure 22: reconstruction of the Groote Waard after the St. Elizabeth's Flood of 1421 (source: Historische Vereniging Werkendam)

Figure 23: Creation of the Hoeksche Waard. 1471 (top): polders were created from the land that was formed by sediments from both sea and river. 1600 (second): the first accretion polders were created from the sediments that settled in-between the first polders. 1700 (third): the island is mainly growing in southward direction. 2015 (bottom): the last polders were created between 1700 and 1999. Nowadays some polders are turned back into nature, such as the island Tiengemeten (edited from: Kievit et al., 2006)

A NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

HOW THE HOEKSCHE WAARD BECAME NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

For a long time the Hoeksche Waard was known as an area of hard-working people. Since Medieval times accretions known as “gorzen” and “slikken” have been reclaimed and made into new farmlands. The land was considered as a means of production. After World War II this attitude started to change. People felt that they were not just living to work. There were other things to enjoy as well. Nature and the landscape started to receive more and more attention, although back then this was still a privilege to the higher classes. From the 1960s onward this would change rapidly. Education and welfare made people autonomous. The car allowed people to visit the countryside and soon people would start to move to the Hoeksche Waard to live there and enjoy the landscape (even nowadays the locals still refer to these people as “import”).

The open landscape, dikes running through the landscape as strong lines with tree rows alongside them, meandering creeks, beautiful old farms and townscapes... The Hoeksche Waard was seen as a beautiful and special landscape. But taking a closer look at the landscape made people aware that they still had to invest in nature. There was not so much left of the original creeks that used to run through the landscape, creeks that were an important habitat for lots of different plant and animal species. Because of the importance of agriculture water levels were constantly lowered, causing shores to collapse regularly. The water quality was very poor because of the chemicals used by farmers. Slowly the people in the Hoeksche Waard were being confronted with such problems and their consequences.

From the late 1980s things would change. The national government created the “Nationaal Natuurbeleidsplan” (National Nature policy document). Not only water levels, shipping, and supply and drainage became important, but also plants, animals, and water quality. The province of South-Holland created the “Provinciale Ecologische Hoofdstructuur” (Provincial Ecological Main Structure). Part of this plan was to restore the creek system of the Hoeksche Waard.

In 2004 a new policy document was presented.

Part of it was a document on 19 areas that were appointed the title of "National Landscapes". Strangely enough the Hoeksche Waard was not one of them. The government had other plans for the area. The Hoeksche Waard was seen as an extension of the Randstad where the focus had to be on housing and business districts. But the local population did not approve of this decision. With the help of the social organization "Hoeksche Waards Landschap" and supported by local politicians they contacted the House of Representatives. Extensive lobbying finally did the trick: in 2006 the Hoeksche Waard became the 20th National Landscape of the Netherlands. This made the Hoeksche Waard the only area to be granted the title through a bottom-up approach.

Being a national landscape does not mean that the landscape should be "locked" in its current form. Nevertheless it proves that the Hoeksche Waard is considered as a special region, especially by its own inhabitants. The question that remains is what role the island will have in the future, and how its inhabitants can help decide in this matter.

National Landscape programme

In 2004 the Spatial Planning Policy Document (Nota Ruimte) was approved. This policy document explains the national government's vision on spatial development in the Netherlands until 2020. Part of the document is the entitlement of 20 "National Landscape" areas. A National Landscape is an area that possesses a unique combination of farmlands, nature and cultural heritage. Together they tell the story of the Netherlands. Because of the rural areas being under pressure, both by urbanization and departing farmers, the government wants to embrace these landscapes and develop them into attractive areas.

Special about the areas is that there is still room for social-economic development. People can live, work and enjoy life here, as long as the landscape's qualities are protected or, preferably, enhanced. Large urban expansions or business districts will be declined. Dimensioning, scale and design determine whether the qualities can be preserved or enhanced.

When the programme started financial and legal resources were available, although very modest. In 2012 the national government's policy came to an end and continuation of the National Landscape programme depended on the provincial government. Up until now the provincial governments are planning to continue the plans that were created by the national government.

Figure 24: all of the Dutch National Landscapes

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS

OPEN LANDSCAPE, DIKES, AND CREEKS

Nowadays the Hoeksche Waard can be seen as a mosaic of polders. The original polder structure is still largely intact. The land shows subtle height differences that link back to the period before their reclamation. Part of the original creek system is still present. The larger polders have an open character and the smaller ones allow dike-to-dike vistas. The polders' shape and appearance literally tell something about their period of reclamation.

Polder structure

The first polders that were created after the St. Elizabeth's Flood of 1421 are completely surrounded by one dike; a ring dike. The polders have a very irregular ("grillige") shape. They used to be small islands in a dynamic tidal area. The Sint Anthonypolder, the only polder that survived the storm surge, is different from the other polders; because it survived the flood it did not become covered with clay sediments. Instead its original peat-structure remained intact. This difference is clearly visible from its altering pattern and its wet looking grasslands. Part of the road system here is still unpaved.

When sediments started to settle along the edges of the ring polders new portions of land were created. Eventually a new dike would be built and so-called accretion polders ("aanwaspolders") were created. The few small polder islands were merged into one piece of land. Settlements were mostly created along the dike as so-called ribbon development.

In the 17th century new accretion polders were created in the south. These polders are very large and have long irregular shapes. They are parallel to the Haringvliet and show a typical scale pattern. The land is used mainly for growing crops. Again development is mainly focused along the dikes.

From the 17th century to the 20th century smaller accretion polders were created along the borders of the Hoeksche Waard. Because of the increasing water dynamics it was hard to reclaim large pieces of land. The parcellation is quite big compared to the rest of the island, and there is only limited development.

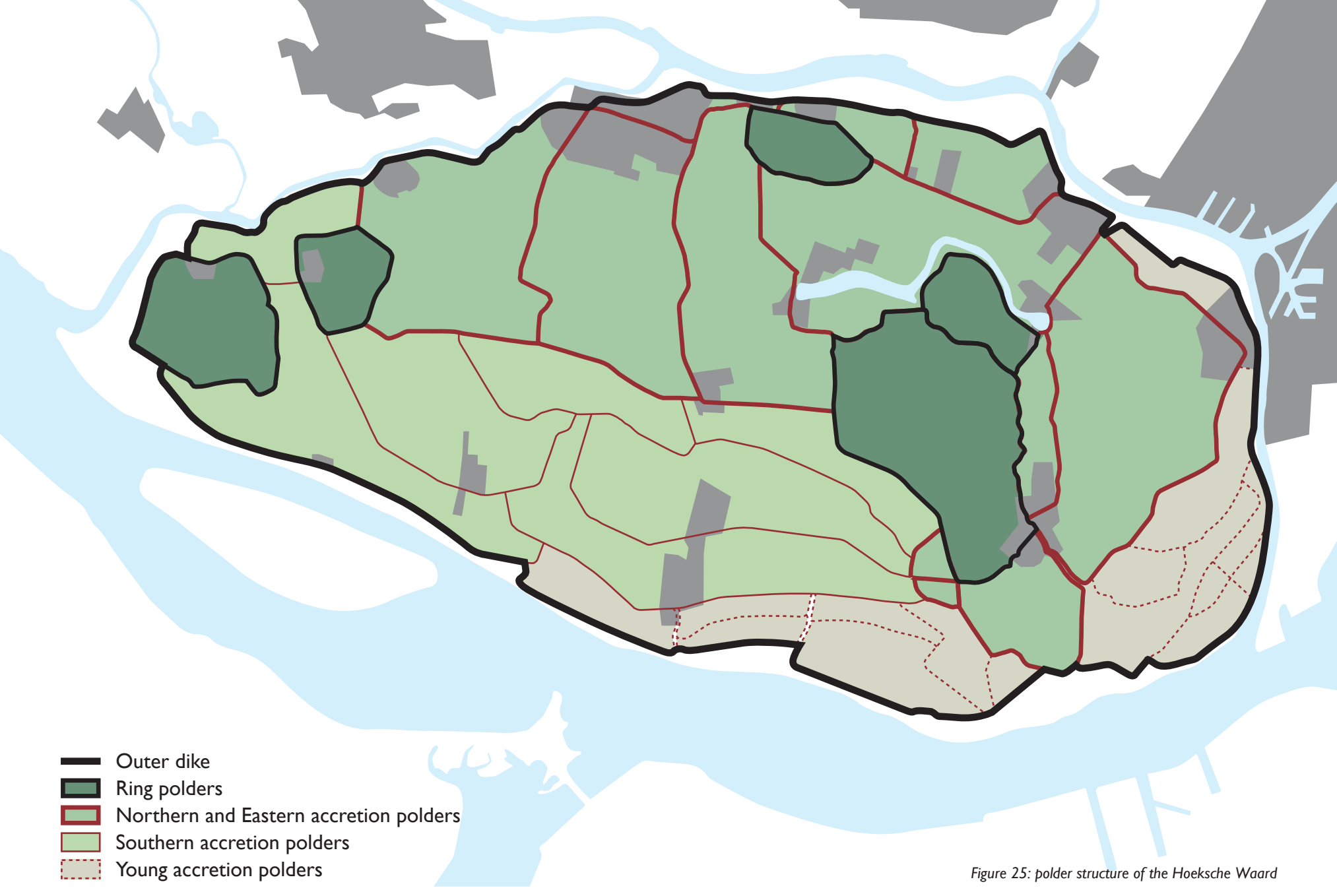


Figure 25: polder structure of the Hoeksche Waard

Creek system

Water has played a major role in the formation of the Hoeksche Waard landscape. The current creeks are proof of this role. Although the landscape looks flat it has a lot of subtle height differences. These height differences are created by the continuous sedimentation that occurred during the period of reclamation. River arms and creeks sought their way through the land, leaving deeper marks in the landscape.

Being part of the landscape for so long the creeks have great cultural and historical value. They are the remnants of old times, just like the Binnenmaas that once was a river arm. The relief of creeks and dikes is one of the core qualities of National Landscape Hoeksche Waard. Because of this some of the old creeks have been restored. Examples are De Kreek in the west (1993), project Argusvlinder in the east (2002-2004), and the large scale Vliet project (2004-2010), which consisted of multiple projects.

Figure 26: creeks in the Hoeksche Waard

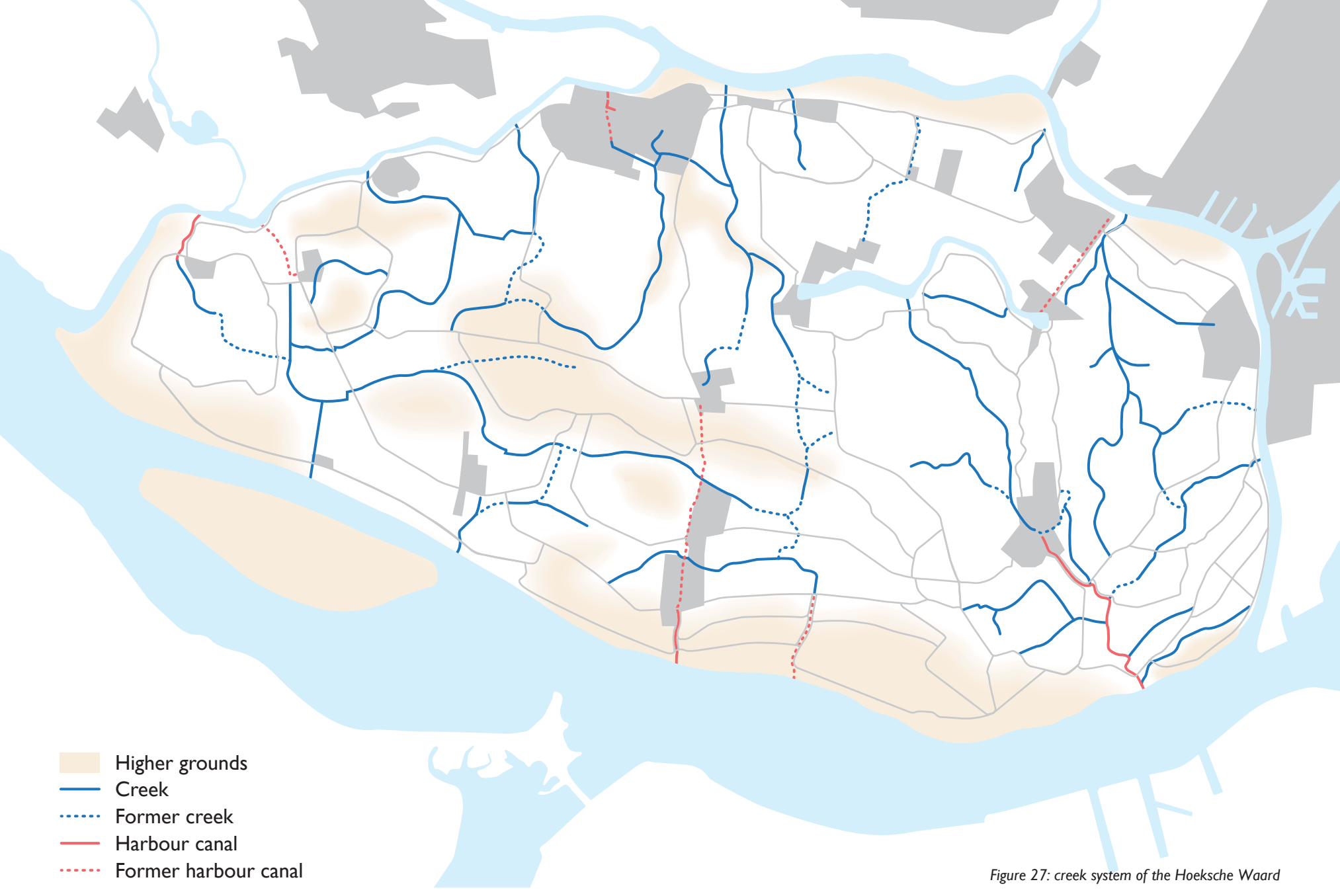


Figure 27: creek system of the Hoeksche Waard

CORE QUALITIES

The previous paragraphs described the core qualities of the Hoeksche Waard. They are the carriers of the island's spatial identity and are an important feature for future development in the area. All of the qualities are shown in the quality map on the right.

- The four polder types are different in nature and represent the gradual reclamation of the Hoeksche Waard;
- There are three types of dikes: the open dike, the framed dike (with tree rows), and the settlement dike (with ribbon development);
- The creeks do not only show the island's growth; they are also very important in terms of biodiversity, ecology, and water management;
- On the one hand the island has a very open structure with long sight-lines; on the other hand the smaller polders are known for their "dike-to-dike vistas";
- The ancient moorland ('t Oudeland van Strijen) differs from other polders; it is composed of peat instead of sea clay.

Figure 28: qualities of the Hoeksche Waard

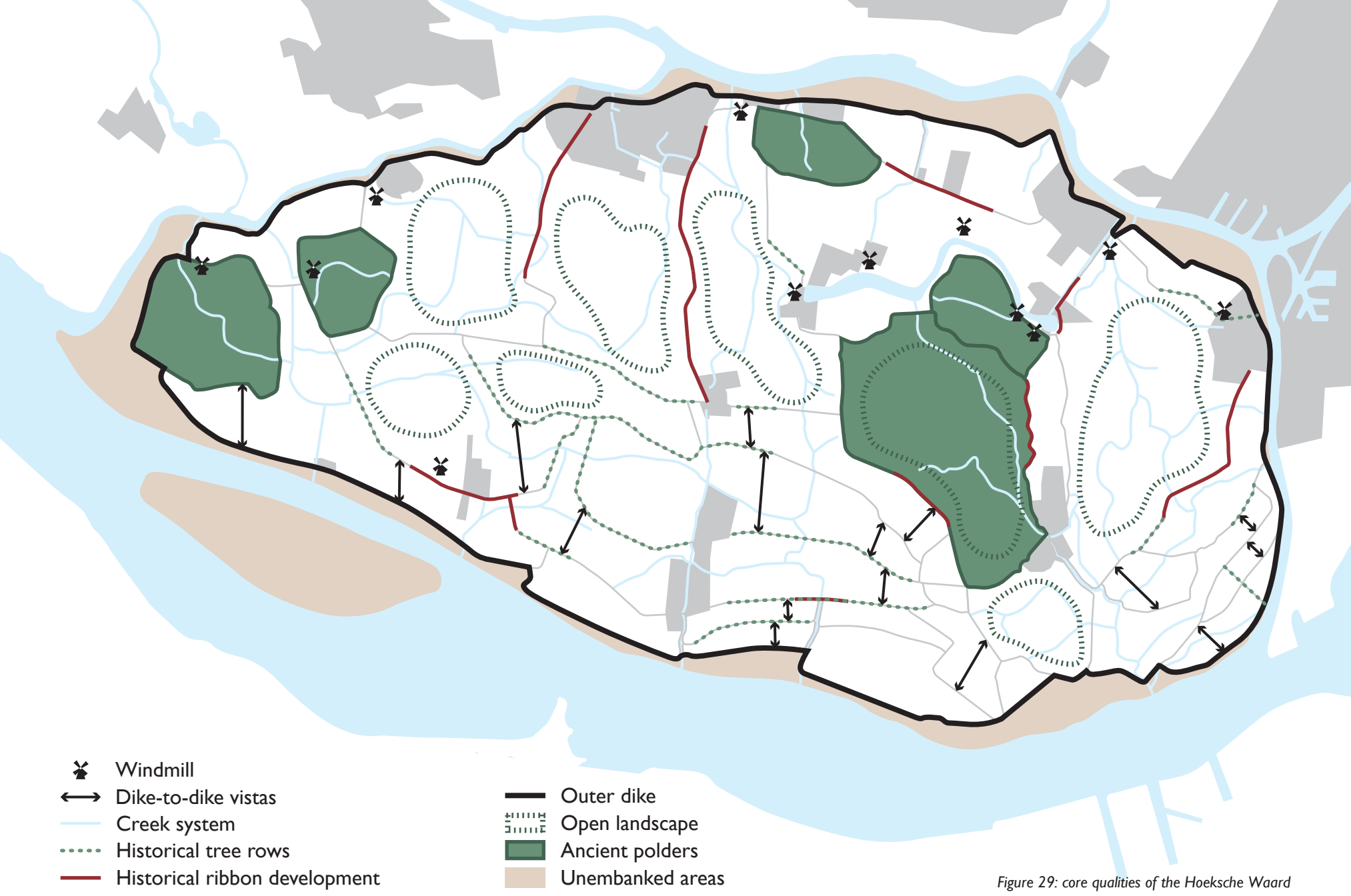


Figure 29: core qualities of the Hoeksche Waard

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Hoeksche Waard is accessible through four connections: the Heinenoord-tunnel and the Haringvliet-bridge on highway A29, the Kil-tunnel on the N217, and the ferry between Spijkenisse and Nieuw-Beijerland. The A29 is an important link between Rotterdam and Antwerp, but it is not optimal. Due to recent developments on the A4 at Delft-Schiedam and Dinteloord the A4-South is the only missing link. Therefore it will only take time for the A4-South to be developed near Oud-Beijerland.

Figure 30: highway A29

The regional main structure of the Hoeksche Waard consists of a few N-roads, but most of the main roads have a smaller profile. A new ring road was recently built around Strijen. There are also plans for a new connection between Oud-Beijerland and Numansdorp, parallel to the A29. This road will probably not be built before the A4-South is finished.

Figure 31: development of a new ring road in Strijen

The polder landscape is highly visible from the regional roads and can sometimes be experienced from atop of the dikes.

Figure 32: main road network of the Hoeksche Waard

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The company that takes care of the public transport in the Hoeksche Waard is Arriva. Next to local bus lines there are connections to Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Zeeland, and Spijkenisse.

Apart from regular bus liners there are so-called quick liners, school buses, local buses, and on-call buses. Quick liners are aimed at direct transport between Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and the bigger towns. Transport between towns and between smaller townships and surrounding cities is done through regular bus lines. At certain times of the day special school buses drive around, which are aimed at the secondary schools on the island and in surrounding areas, such as Barendrecht.

A current trend is that regular bus lines slowly start to disappear. According to Arriva and the province of South-Holland some of these lines have become unprofitable. Some lines have been replaced by a local or on-call bus, but the latter does not receive a lot of positive response.

Figure 33: transferium at Heinenoord

Figure 34: bus 177 from Rotterdam Zuidplein to Strijen

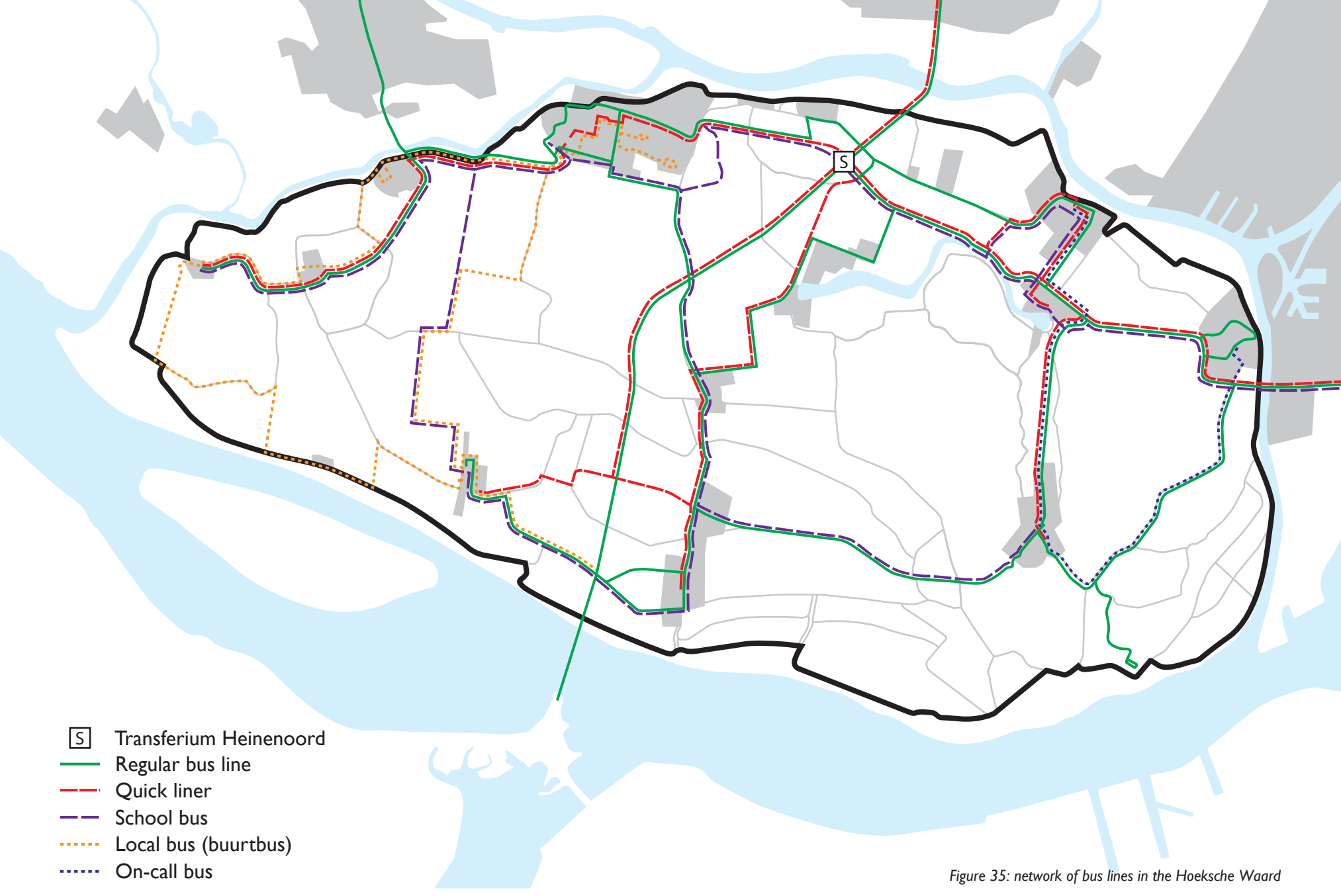


Figure 35: network of bus lines in the Hoeksche Waard

RECREATION

Recreation and tourism in the Hoeksche Waard focuse on experiencing the characteristic polder landscape with its patterns of creeks and dikes, historic villages and ribbon development, unembanked areas, and water sport facilities. The island's close proximity to the Randstad makes it an attractive area for day-tourism by both its own inhabitants and people who live in the Randstad.

The southern part of the Hoeksche Waard, situated along the Haringvliet, focuses on the development of water recreation and long-term stay facilities, while the northern part mainly focuses on recreation facilities for inhabitants, and special facilities.

The island has a quite extensive bike network, known as "fietsknooppuntennetwerk". The bike paths run along the creeks and over the dikes, making it easy to experience the landscape. There is also a network of hiking routes, although not as extensive as the bike network. The hiking routes mainly focus on the east side of the Hoeksche Waard (fig. 37).

Figure 36: surfing on the Haringvliet

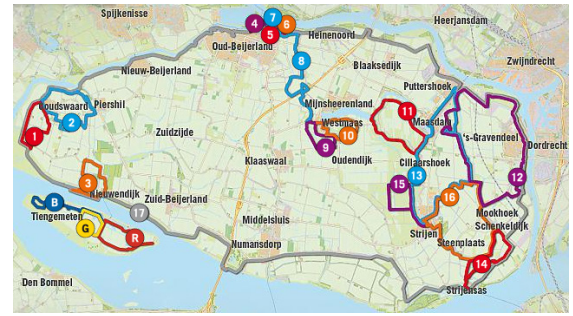


Figure 37: hiking routes in the Hoeksche Waard

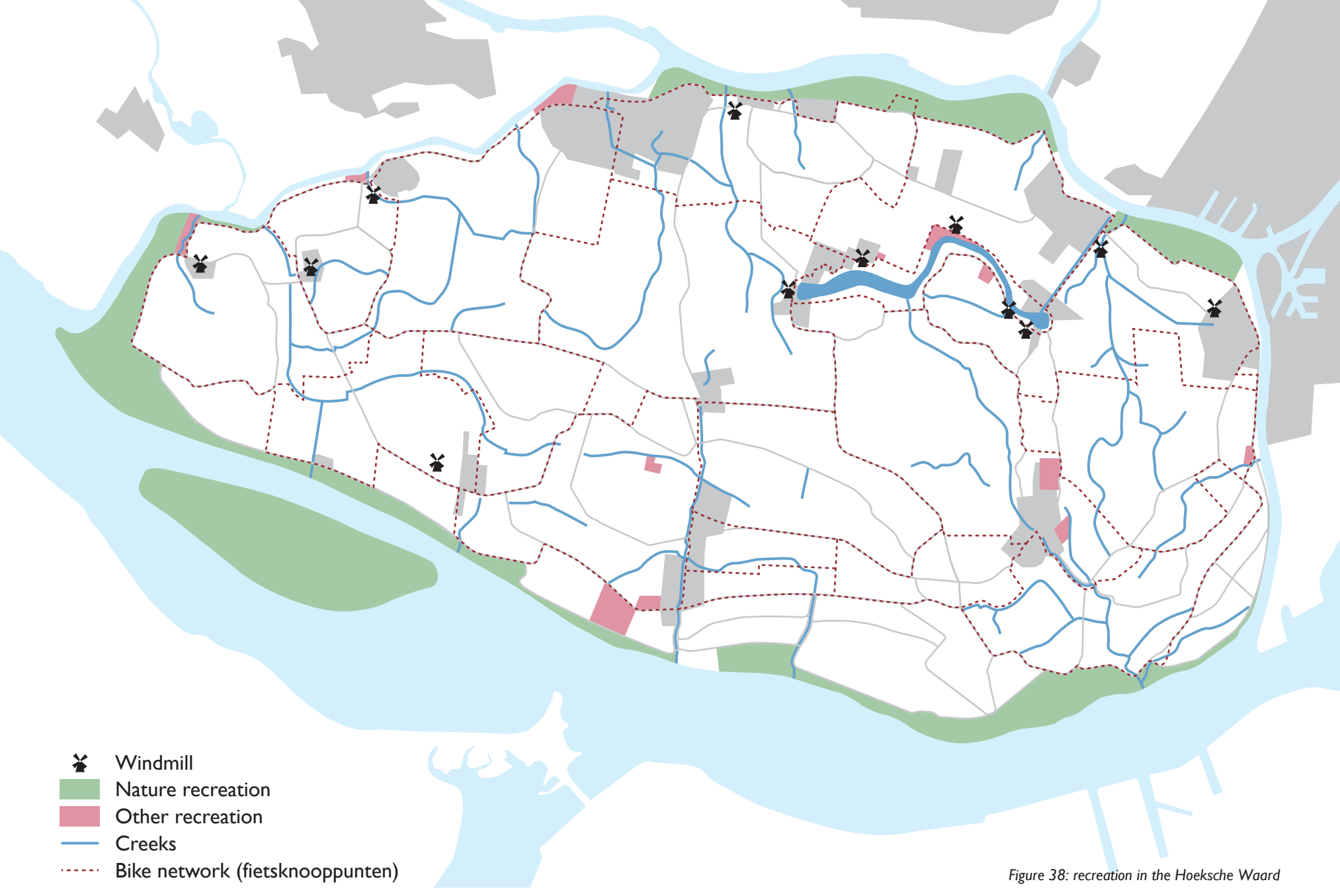


Figure 38: recreation in the Hoeksche Waard

FACILITIES

Facilities are an important requirement for maintaining liveability, especially in small towns and townships in the countryside. “Liveability” is the subjective appreciation that citizens have of their living environment. Facilities act as a meeting place for citizens. Figure 40 shows that most facilities are concentrated in the bigger towns in the north. In the smaller towns facilities are currently under pressure because of insufficient support.

Shopping

Some of the bigger towns, like Oud-Beijerland, Puttershoek, ‘s-Gravendeel, Strijen, and Numansdorp have extra shopping facilities or markets. If you can’t find what you are looking for you have to go to Barendrecht, Rotterdam, or Dordrecht.

Schools

The Hoeksche Waard has a lot of schools, of which mostly primary schools. There are no possibilities for higher education (MBO, HBO, WO). This might cause younger generations to leave the region.

Figure 39: shopping in the Hoeksche Waard

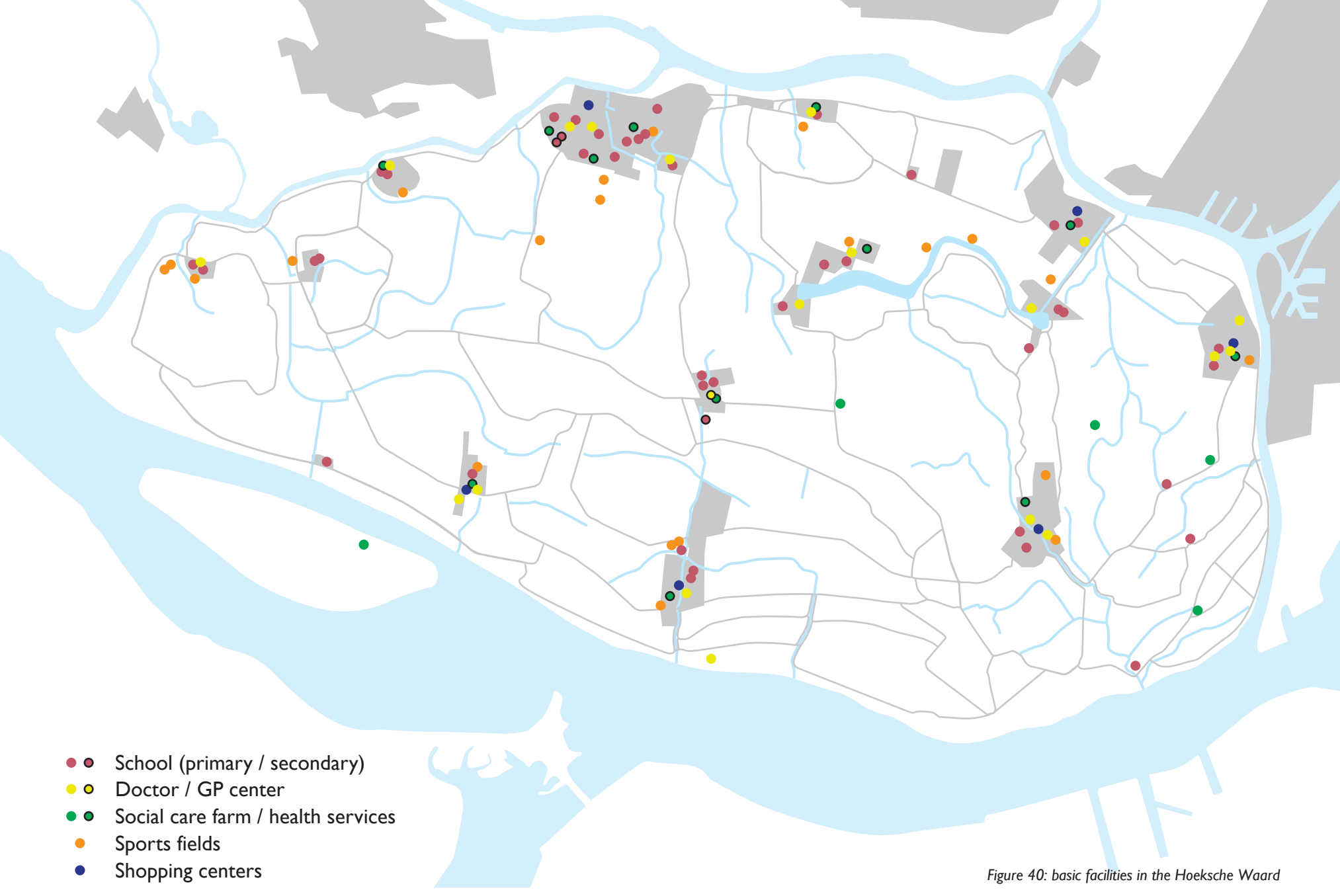


Figure 40: basic facilities in the Hoeksche Waard

HOUSING

In 2010 the SOHW performed an investigation of the local housing market. This investigation revealed that supply and demand are extremely misaligned (fig. 43). This is caused by two factors. Due to greying of the population the demand for senior homes is increasing a lot. On the other end young people leaving the area results in an oversupply of standard one-family homes. To make things worse there are very little affordable homes for starters. Most homes in the Hoeksche Waard are estimated between €200,000 and €500,000.

Since the Hoeksche Waard is affected by a so-called "zero-immigration" policy it is impossible to just build a lot of new homes for starters and seniors. Zero-immigration means that new homes can only be built to sustain the local population. Building a lot of new homes would only encourage immigration. Therefore other solutions are needed for realigning supply and demand. Existing homes can be transformed into so-called "lifelong homes" (levensloopgeschikte woningen) for instance. If needed homes can also be demolished and rebuilt.

Figure 41: typical homes in the Hoeksche Waard

Buy or rent	Binnenmaas	Cromstrijen	Korendijk	Oud-Beijerland	Strijen
Buy	66%	68%	69%	65%	63%
Rent	33%	31%	28%	33%	34%
Unknown	1%	1%	3%	2%	3%

Figure 42: amount of owner-occupied and rental homes (source: CBS)

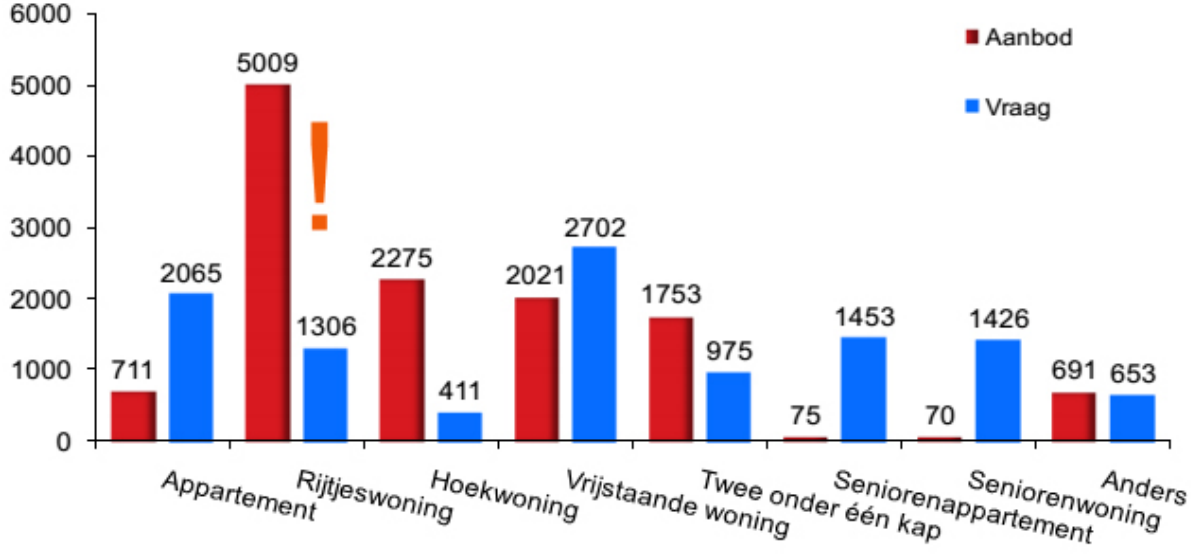


Figure 43: supply and demand in the Hoeksche Waard are not aligned (source: SOHW, 2010)

DEMOGRAPHY

The Hoeksche Waard is known as a so-called "anticipation region", an area which will have to deal with a shrinking population in the near future. This shrinkage is caused by younger people who are leaving the area. In particular the population aged 20 to 40 is small compared to other age groups (fig. 44). This is probably caused by a lack of higher education in the Hoeksche Waard. The effects of greying will only be enlarged by the shrinkage.

The maps on the right page show the anticipated shrinkage and greying of the population of the Netherlands around 2025 and 2032 respectively. Considering the Hoeksche Waard's proximity to the Randstad region the effects seem quite large.

A considerable amount of people living in the Hoeksche Waard has a job outside the region (fig. 45). It is likely that this is due to the nearby Randstad. This allows for people to enjoy living in the countryside while having to commute to work.

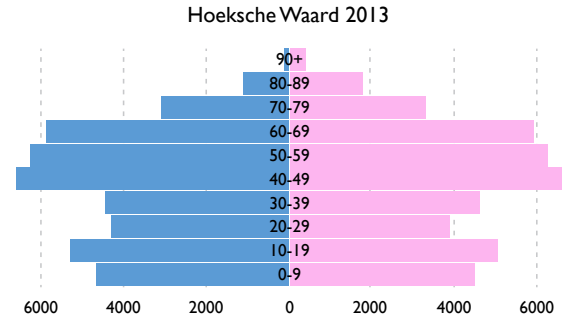


Figure 44: population pyramid. Younger generations leave the island due to lack of higher education

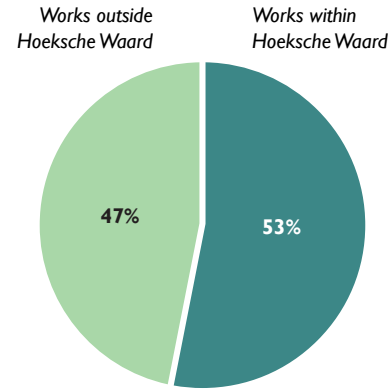


Figure 45: commuters in the Hoeksche Waard

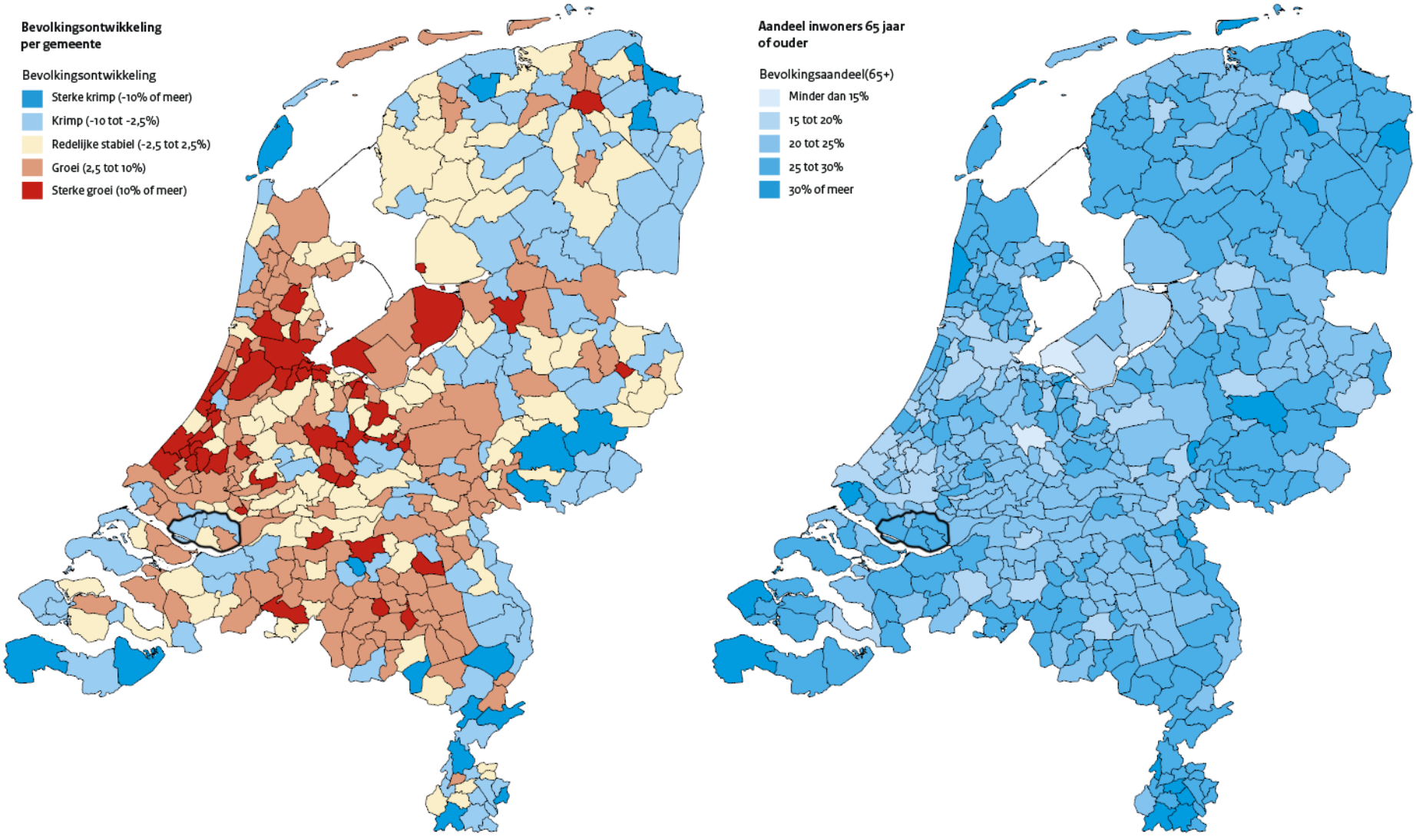


Figure 46: shrinkage (around 2025) and greying of the population (around 2032) in the Netherlands. Compared to the Randstad region the effects on the Hoeksche Waard are quite large (source: CBS)

POLITICAL SYSTEM

Samenwerkingsorgaan Hoeksche Waard

Ever since the Hoeksche Waard was appointed the title of National Landscape the region organizes itself in a cooperative body called the Samenwerkingsorgaan Hoeksche Waard (SOHW, until May 2010 known as Commissie Hoeksche Waard). This cooperative body consists of members of all five municipalities. Together they try to make decisions about the region as a whole. These decisions are related to spatial planning, economic affairs, infrastructure, housing, recreation, and the landscape.

Despite the good intentions to work together as one region the SOHW collaboration is far from optimal. According to Joost Kievit, member of the local environmental organization HWL, this is mainly because the members of the SOHW are not democratically chosen and the meetings are behind closed doors. Although they try to work together with NGO's proper communication seems difficult. In the end this lack of transparency and communication results in an inability to act.

Structure visions and ability to act

By national policy all municipalities are required to work out a document called structure vision. It is a general design document for regional development which describes ambitions and a vision on future developments. In the Hoeksche Waard this document is created by the SOHW, and composes of a vision for the entire region (though more detailed and partial plans exist as well). The document explains ambitions on nature development, recreation, housing, infrastructure, etcetera. The downside of these plans is that they are usually created for a period of 10 to 20 years, but in practice end up unused as "drawer plans" (Coenen, 1998). This might be caused by the fact that the document in itself is no legally binding instrument. Because of this the actual elaboration of the plan is rather low and a gap exists between policy and implementation. It also means that the real-life situation differs from what was initially proposed in the structure vision. Drawing up regional ambitions in itself is good, but in order to be able to act according to the vision a document like this should be given a more legal status.

Figure 47: political instruments by the SOHW

CONCLUSIONS

From the location analysis we can derive some general conclusions, which are very important input for further research on an adaptive planning method for the Hoeksche Waard. Part of the conclusion is the SWOT matrix (fig. 48). From this matrix we can identify a number of ambitions and planning goals. These form the basis for the planning method that will be described in the next part of the thesis.

- The landscape of the Hoeksche Waard is considered to be very important, especially by its citizens. There are various recreational activities to do, such as hiking, swimming, and kayaking, but there are lots of opportunities to improve;

- The area is considered an anticipation region. The first effects of greying and shrinkage have become visible already. There is an increasing demand for senior homes. Younger generations leave the Hoeksche Waard because they are unable to find an affordable home. Another important reason for leaving is the absence of higher education. These demographic changes result in a mismatch between the supply and demand of housing;

- Facilities are under pressure because of shrinkage. In time facilities will disappear, which will again force people to move out of the area;

- The SOHW is a cooperative organization that tries to collaborate on the scale of the whole region, but is not very successful in doing so. Its members are not democratically chosen, meetings are behind closed doors, and they lack the proper ability to act.

The dedication of the people towards the landscape and NGOs has proven that the citizens of the Hoeksche Waard are an important stakeholder when it comes to planning. The next part of this research focuses on finding a way to involve these citizens.

Figure 48: SWOT matrix of the Hoeksche Waard

STRENGTHS

- Unique core qualities regarding history, cultural heritage, and landscape
- Strong social life in towns and clubs
- Recreative possibilities
- Strong focus on (innovative) agriculture
- Centre Oud-Beijerland

WEAKNESSES

- Housing stock does not comply with demand
- Public transport system is not optimal
- Insufficient knowledge about the region's potential
- No clear economic profile
- Lack of collaboration between municipalities
- Lack of higher education

OPPORTUNITIES

- Collaboration with citizens because of strong sense of community
- Hoeksche Waard as centre for innovative agriculture
- Strengthening collaborations between agriculture, businesses, and education
- Respond to trends like "care tourism" and "care economy"
- Promoting recreative values

THREATS

- Insufficient ability to act due to lack of collaboration
- Greying of the population
- Young people leaving the region
- Lack of affordable homes
- Incapability of preserving facilities
- Accessibility of public transport
- Ongoing budget cuts

TOWARDS A NEW VISION

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

HISTORY OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Within a complex planning project it is important to involve multiple actors with different interests and to have a dialogue between these actors in order to create common interest. From the analysis of the Hoeksche Waard we concluded that citizens are one type of actor that needs to be involved in the planning process of creating a new vision for the region. The question remains how we can do that and to what extend participation should be organized. This was researched and tested within the graduation project, and is documented within this part of the report.

Involving citizens within a certain project can be done through a bottom-up approach that is called "citizen participation". This approach is not new; it has evolved over the last decades into an approach that has both proponents and opponents. In this paragraph a brief overview is given of the history on citizen participation in political decision-making.

The ideas of Jean-Jacques Rousseau in 1762 laid the foundation for theories on the role of participation in modern democracies (Michels, 2004). According to Rousseau participation of each citizen in political decision-making was vital to the functioning of the state. In his view people should create a contract together and live according to the rules they made themselves. The rules were created by cooperating citizens as an expression of the general will, not just the will of all. By living to these rules people would learn to take more into account than just their own private interests (Rousseau, 1988, 1762). Pateman (1970) elaborated on Rousseau's view. According to her participation should not only be used in politics, but also in other arenas. Participation should be a way to express one's interests and learn about others' interests. It contributes to people's feelings that they belong to the community. Pateman stresses that citizen participation should be focused on a local level, so that citizens will be better able to understand decisions made at the national level.

The first signs of citizen participation in the Netherlands showed up around 1965. Before that time Dutch society was strongly segmented in what we call "pillars" (zuilen). Nearly every aspect

of social life took place within these pillars (fig. 49). But from 1965 onwards the political system was showing signs of change. Politicians of different pillars were looking for ways to cooperate. Politics was no longer seen as a game, but as serious business in which proportional representation was becoming very important (Michels, 2004). Pillars slowly started to disintegrate and society became influenced by movements of democratization, anti-traditionalism and resistance to authority, which originated from West-European youth cultures. Action groups began to emerge, organizing mass demonstrations or occupations of public buildings to influence politics. Nevertheless political elites were still reluctant to accept citizen participation and it remained limited to verbal action.

Since 1985 politicians started to think about the relationship with the public and in particular how to close the gap between politicians and citizens. Slowly citizens, social organizations and companies were getting more involved in policy-making. Public-private partnerships and horizontal governance were growing concepts.

Governmental organizations tried to become more transparent and accountable towards citizens and organizations. However, it is only since recent times that citizen participation is evolving into a kind of interactive policy-making in which citizens and organizations take up an active role in the policy process at an early stage to reach a joint decision. A lot of experimenting on this subject has been done in the past few decades. These experiments took most often place at the local level. The focus of these experiments was mainly on the redevelopment of inner cities and old neighbourhoods. In the case of the Hoeksche Waard however participation would be aimed at a very different scale. The question is how this participation will have to take place. How can you involve the "layman" into the same process as politicians and professionals? One of the research's hypotheses is that citizens can be involved into regional planning through a kind of "common language" between them, planners, and politicians. This will be elaborated upon in the next chapter.

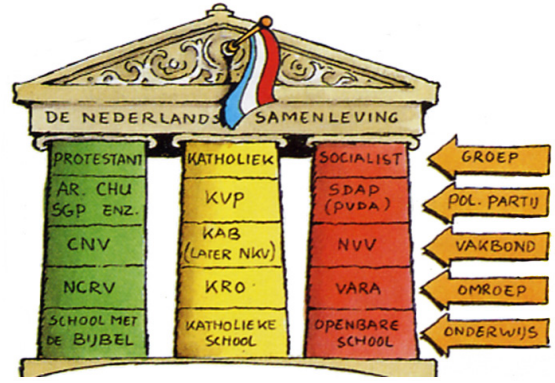


Figure 49: pillarisation of Dutch society between 1945 and 1965 (source: kennislink.nl)

DEGREES OF PARTICIPATION

Citizen participation is not just a single approach. In fact it consists of various degrees of participation. This is also explained by Sherry Arnstein in 1969 in what is known as the "ladder of citizen participation". Arnstein's participation ladder shows eight rungs. The first two rungs are not even considered participation, and are called Manipulation and Therapy. Their objective is not to enable participation, but to at least "educate" participants. The next three rungs are so-called degrees of "tokenism": Informing, Consultation, and Placation. Arnstein describes them as ways for participants to hear and to have a voice. But under these circumstances citizens do not have enough power to ensure that their views will be heeded. The upper rungs of the ladder – Partnership, Delegated power, and Citizen control – are considered the only true forms of citizen participation. The last two both resemble a system in which citizens obtain the decision-making seats. Partnership is more about a collaboration in which citizens and other actors negotiate.

De Jong and Litjens (2013) elaborate on this ladder. They identified seven different roles that citizens can play, along with the seven corresponding roles of the government (fig. 50). The higher on the ladder the bigger the citizens' influence on decision-making and the smaller the government's role is:

- ***No role***. The government takes all decisions. Citizens have no influence on them;
- ***Spectator***. The government is the one that takes the tough decisions and informs citizens about these decisions. Citizens still have no influence;
- ***Counsellor end process***. The government creates a plan and gives citizens the opportunity to react on these plans (in Dutch known as "inspraak");
- ***Counsellor early process***. The government allows citizens to advise and to discuss about problems and their solutions;

- ***Codecision-makers***. The government allows citizens to take certain decisions themselves;
- ***Collaboration partners***. The government works closely together with citizens and other parties through collaboration. Realization is depending on this collaboration;
- ***Taking initiative***. Citizens are the ones who take the initiative and the government facilitates their initiatives by offering time, money, expertise and other resources.

Within an adaptive network governance system there will not be just one way to let citizens participate. Every project is different (in scale or nature), and so are the involved actors and the way they collaborate. Some projects might not even involve citizens, while other projects require citizens to work closely together with other actors. Therefore the degree of citizen participation should be fitted to each project.

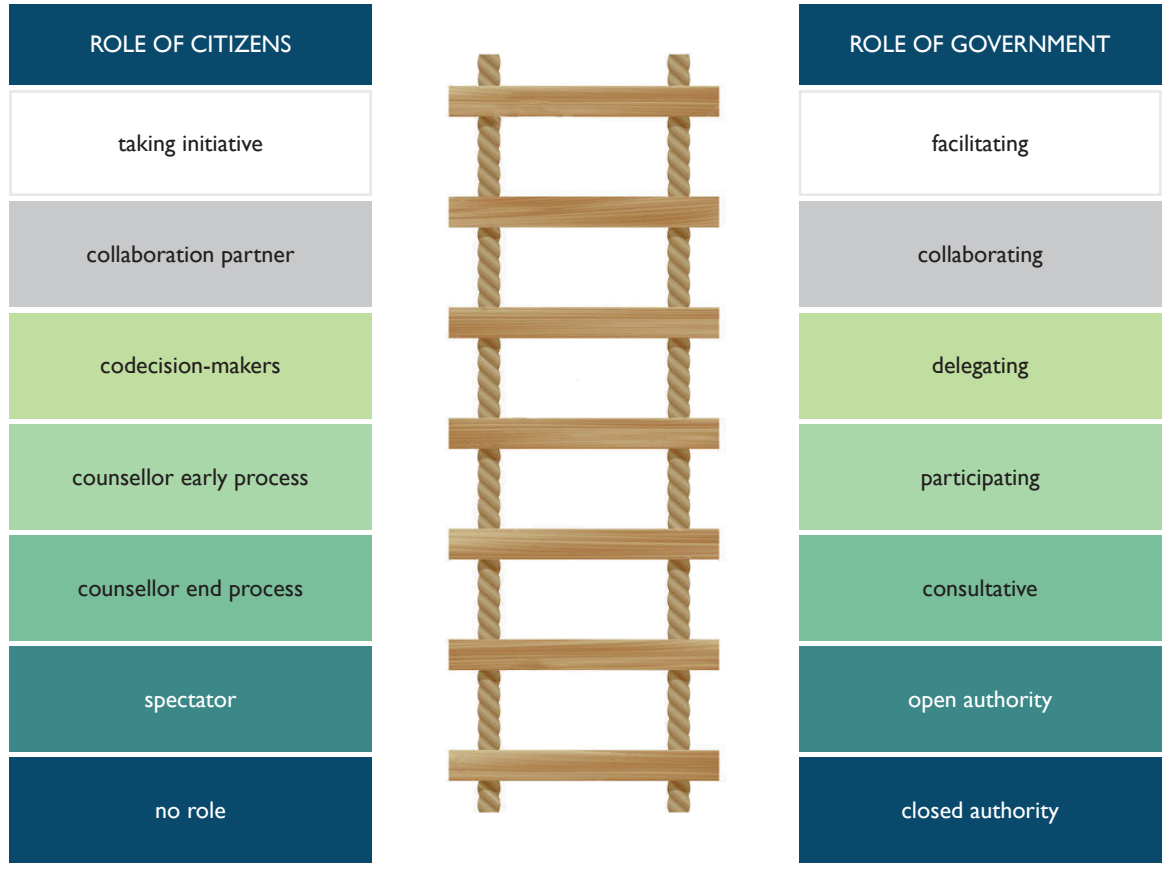


Figure 50: the ladder of citizen participation (edited from: De Jong and Litjens, 2013, p. 6)

THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF PARTICIPATION

In literature many claims can be found on the benefits of citizen participation. At the same time, there are sources that tell a completely different story. What are the threats and opportunities of citizen participation?

A widely spread positive claim is that citizen participation might increase the public's trust in decisions, if participatory processes are perceived to be transparent (Richards et al., 2004). Other than that participation may increase the likelihood that decisions regarding the environment are perceived to be comprehensive and fair, making them longer lasting than those decisions based on simple trade-offs. It may also promote so-called "social learning" (Blackstock et al., 2007). This is when citizens and the wider society they live in learn from each other through collaboration and learn about each other's principles and learn to appreciate the legitimacy of each other's views.

However, Reed (2008) states that there is also a growing concern that participation may not live up to many of the claims that are being made. "Consultation fatigue" might occur when participants are increasingly asked to take part in participatory processes while they perceive that their involvement has no effect or gains them little reward. But participation itself does not have to be the problem here. Instead it might be the form of participation and how participation is used that cause the problem.

Another issue might be that citizens think they do not have sufficient expertise to meaningfully engage in projects, as some of these projects might be quite technical or political at some point. Therefore it is necessary to develop a kind of system to bridge the gap between citizens and professionals, and to allow them to communicate in the same language.

Harwood (1989) brings up another problem. According to him citizen involvement programs will increase costs, create delays and only focus on self-interest. But this is again a matter of how participation is dealt with. In the end participation is all about teamwork. An effective process is

relevant, as this creates ongoing relationships and creates a sense of ownership. In other words, an effective participatory process makes a positive difference to participants and to society as a whole.

All in all it is important to make use of the right form of citizen participation for each kind of project. Citizens feel connected to their direct living environment and will devote themselves to help creating a safe and healthy environment, but when it comes to bigger, more abstract projects on a larger scale – such as a vision – it might be harder to engage citizens in participating, and other forms of participation might be necessary. Furthermore it is important to translate abstract ambitions in such a way that citizens can understand the impact these ambitions might have on their daily lives.

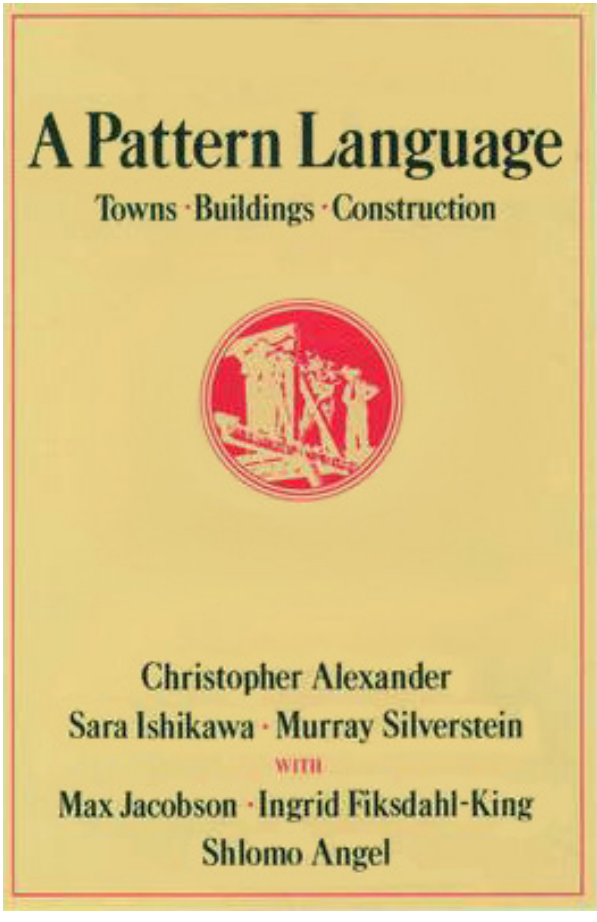
THE PATTERN LANGUAGE

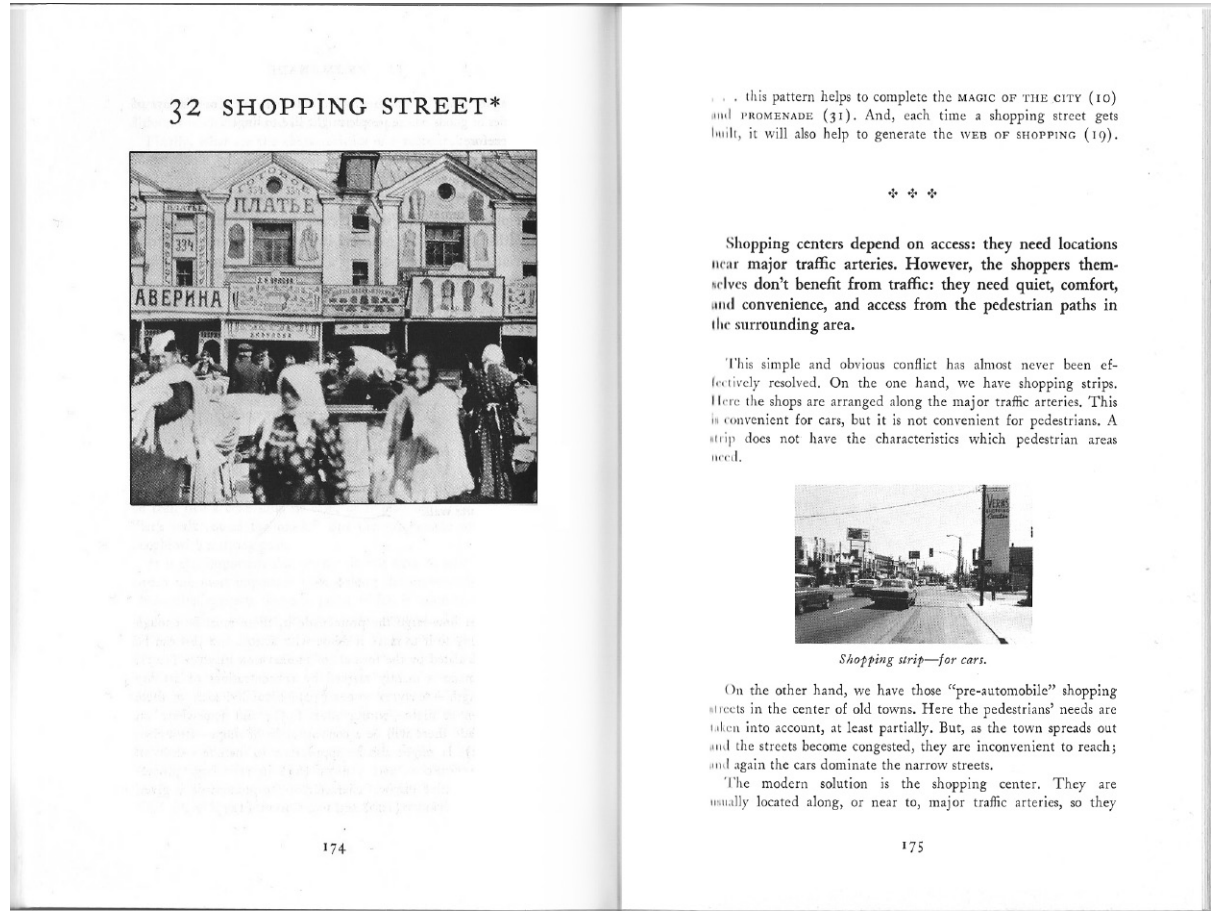
THE PATTERN LANGUAGE AS A TOOL

When dealing with liveability and issues regarding a sustainable environment it is easy to understand that citizens play an important role in these issues. They are an important stakeholder. But how can you engage a stakeholder like this into the planning process? How can citizens be given a voice?

In 1977 Christopher Alexander developed a tool that might be very interesting for this purpose (Alexander et al., 1977). His so-called "Pattern Language" makes knowledge about a healthy living environment understandable to the layman. It is a collection of design statements – known as "patterns" – that are connected to one another through spatial relations. This creates the network of patterns known as the "pattern language". Each of the patterns describes a single issue that occurs repeatedly in people's living environment, and then describes the core solution to this issue (fig. 51). The patterns make use of a consistent layout: (1) a representative title, (2) a picture, (3) an introduction to the patterns context, (4) the core statement of the pattern, (5) empirical background, (6) the core solution, (7) a diagram of the solution, and (8) the relation of this pattern to other patterns. At first glance the numbers 3 and 8 look similar, but they are different in scale. The pattern language is in fact divided in multiple scale levels: from entire regions to detailed building constructions or ornaments. While the introduction of a pattern shows the relation to patterns on a higher scale level, the concluding words show the relation to patterns on the lower scale instead.

Van Dorst (2005) elaborated on Alexander's approach. As the original pattern format can become rather long winded and lacks a clear and compact format it is not yet suitable for a communication or design tool. For this purpose Van Dorst created an updated version of Alexander's format (fig. 52). According to this format patterns have the following structure: (1) a title, (2) a positively formulated proposition or presumption, (3) a (theoretically underpinned) clarification, (4) the possible application, (5) a picture, and (6) references to other patterns. The latter makes it possible to structure the patterns





32 SHOPPING STREET*

174

. . . this pattern helps to complete the MAGIC OF THE CITY (10) and PROMENADE (31). And, each time a shopping street gets built, it will also help to generate the WEB OF SHOPPING (19).

❖ ❖ ❖

Shopping centers depend on access: they need locations near major traffic arteries. However, the shoppers themselves don't benefit from traffic: they need quiet, comfort, and convenience, and access from the pedestrian paths in the surrounding area.

This simple and obvious conflict has almost never been effectively resolved. On the one hand, we have shopping strips. Here the shops are arranged along the major traffic arteries. This is convenient for cars, but it is not convenient for pedestrians. A strip does not have the characteristics which pedestrian areas need.

Shopping strip—for cars.

On the other hand, we have those "pre-automobile" shopping streets in the center of old towns. Here the pedestrians' needs are taken into account, at least partially. But, as the town spreads out and the streets become congested, they are inconvenient to reach; and again the cars dominate the narrow streets.

The modern solution is the shopping center. They are usually located along, or near to, major traffic arteries, so they

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Figure 51: one of the 253 patterns described in the book 'A Pattern Language' (source: Alexander et al., 1977, p. 174-175)

in what is called a "pattern field"; a collection of patterns that are linked to one another, providing a clear overview of the patterns and making them readable.

What makes the pattern language such a good tool for communication with citizens is that the structure of the language is independent of its content (Van Dorst, 2005). It is not the patterns of Alexander that create "the pattern language", it is the structure that makes the approach useful. The language is expandable and patterns can be added to the pattern field. The patterns can be used for various purposes. In the past for example the pattern language has been used for defining child-friendly environments (Van Duijn, 2004; Sprado, 2011; Koomen, 2014), co-creation of the neighbourhood (Arnold, 2013), and a handbook on burglary prevention (Van der Nat et al., 2014). This indicates that the approach is both a communication tool between planning actors and a source of inspiration.

At the same time the pattern language can be used to structure information in a process of designing and researching. Research outcomes can be translated into design input by converting into a pattern. This way the pattern language can be used by both planner and layman. A kind of "common language" is being created, allowing citizens, politicians, and professionals to communicate about complex spatial problems.

Pattern field

Once patterns are developed a pattern field starts to grow. This pattern field can grow in two ways: patterns can be created according to a set of predefined themes such as sustainable energy or recreation, or they can be created while doing research and encountering problems that need a solution. During this research new problems will pop up and new patterns can be created.

In case of this research both ways were used. The location analysis identified certain issues that need to be solved. These issues are distributed over a number of themes. Within these themes a first set

of patterns was created. By means of a debate with council members of the Hoeksche Waard these concept patterns were elaborated. New patterns were added and existing patterns were transformed in this process.

Guiding principles

In the end the pattern language can be seen as a collection of planning and design recommendations. Instead of ready-to-use design solutions the planner who uses the patterns can interpret them in his own way and design accordingly. An approach that works in a similar way is that of "guiding principles" (Tjallingii, 1996). A guiding principle is described as a strategic aim which can be developed into a set of planning proposals. In a way the guiding principle and proposals are similar to the proposition and solution components of the pattern language. As such the patterns that will be developed for the Hoeksche Waard can be regarded as the guiding principles for a vision.

Auteur: S. van Duijn, 2004b.

Gevelvariatie

Stelling
Variatie in de gevel geeft spelaanleidingen en leidt tot herkenbaarheid van het eigen huis.

Figuur 8.6

Toelichting
De gevels van de huizen (blokken) geven diverse mogelijkheden voor spel. Daarnaast kunnen gevels beschutting tegen wind, regen en zon bieden. Een gevarieerde gevelpartij zal losse huizen duidelijker laten zien wat bevorderlijk is voor de kennis die een kind over zijn/haar omgeving. Het kind weet dan wie achter die bepaalde gevel woont. Door de betere kennis over de buurt zal ook de waardering voor de buurt toenemen. Ook kunnen gebruikte materialen en kleuren in de gevel weer leiden tot een betere cognitieve ontwikkeling. Er kan worden afgesproken bij het huis met de blauwe dakrand.

Toepassing
Breng variatie aan in de gevels door kleur, diepteverschillen, afdakjes, hoogte en materiaal. Dit hoeft geen groot verschil te zijn maar kan al door met slechts enkele variabelen te variëren. Ook geveltuintjes en hekwerken kunnen deze verschillen opleveren. Ieder huis zou herkenbaar moeten zijn zonder huisnummer.

Figuur 8.7

Verwijzing
Beschutting in iedere straat, Leven in de woning, Blinde muren, Mijn straat en mijn wijk, Zitjes

Figure 52: example of the modified structure by Van Dorst (source: Van Dorst, 2005, p. 280)

USING THE TOOL

PATTERNS FOR THE HOEKSCHE WAARD

In the previous chapters we identified the citizens of the Hoeksche Waard as important stakeholders within the process of creating a new vision for the region. But in order to let these citizens join the conversation the problems and their possible solutions have to be made clear and understandable. Citizens have to be able to react on the given solutions. Therefore a set of patterns was created using the adapted pattern structure of Van Dorst. These concept patterns were created using the results from the extensive location study which is described in part 4. The SWOT matrix provided the basis for the patterns. The current political agenda and ambitions of the region provided input as well. In total 18 concept patterns were created, in which the conclusions from the research were (positively) formulated as propositions.

The concept patterns were evaluated and discussed in debate during a workshop with representatives of the Hoeksche Waard (fig. 53). All were citizens of the region, and most of them had a political function, be it a council member of a municipality or a chairman of the local business association. The patterns were evaluated by a total of nine people. This evaluation was needed to fuel the discussion and to expose people's motives for their evaluation. By doing this the patterns can be complemented or sharpened. It is also possible that patterns disappear or other patterns will be created.

During the workshop the following format was used for the patterns:

- *Title*
- *Image*
- *Proposition*
- *Short explanation*

For the purpose of the workshop, in which not all propositions could be evaluated, the proposed solutions and links with other patterns were omitted.

To view the final patterns that were created within this graduation project see the separate booklet "Van patroon tot visie" (Dutch only).

Zelfvoorzienende Hoeksche Waard

"Het is belangrijk dat de Hoeksche Waard zelfvoorzienend wordt op het gebied van energie. Windmolens zullen daardoor een essentieel onderdeel worden van het 'duurzame landschap'"

Korte toelichting

Windmolens laten het duurzame karakter van de Hoeksche Waard goed zien, zonder té aanwezig te zijn. Geen massaal windmolenpark en horizonvervuiling, maar windmolens waar het goed in het landschap kan worden ingepast. Een studie door H+N+S in opdracht van provincie heeft hiervoor al de beste locaties aangewezen en gaat uit van zo min mogelijk "horizonvervuiling".

Om elk huishouden in de Hoeksche Waard – dat zijn meer dan 35.000 huishoudens – van energie te kunnen voorzien zijn er gemiddeld 18 tot 24 windmolens nodig , ervan uitgaande dat windenergie de enige manier van energieopwekking is. Wanneer dit gecombineerd wordt met bijvoorbeeld zonne-energie kan dit aantal verder teruggedrongen worden.

Figure 53: photos of the workshop and evaluation of the patterns

WORKSHOP RESULTS

The purpose of the workshop was threefold: one of the goals was to test the planner's pre-research on the patterns and to see whether the propositions made were right. Secondly, as some of the patterns were each other's counterpart, it was to create a debate about the future role of the Hoeksche Waard. How do people feel about sustainable energy or greying of the population, and how should the Hoeksche Waard react on issues like these? And thirdly, the debate would generate input for the elaboration process: the transformation of existing patterns or creation of new ones.

During the workshop the 18 concept patterns were evaluated. The patterns were put on the wall, giving people the opportunity to walk by and express their feelings by applying a green or an orange sticker to the pattern. Some patterns received only green stickers, while others got as many orange as green ones.

After the first evaluation round, given the limited amount of time, some patterns were picked out for discussion. An example is a pattern called "*A4-South as a business district*". Surprisingly this pattern received a lot of positive votes. The discussion allowed for evaluation of these votes. Why do people think it is a good idea? Are the patterns perhaps misinterpreted? In total eight concept patterns were discussed in the debate. This revealed interesting and sometimes contrasting views.

After the discussion the participants were asked to evaluate the patterns again. This made it possible to see whether the discussion had any effect on people's opinions.

Results

Although not all of the patterns were discussed we can still derive some general conclusions from the workshop. Given the fact that the patterns are divided in themes and have close relations to one another, it becomes possible to say something about the patterns that were not discussed.

The most important conclusion of the workshop is

probably that the Hoeksche Waard region needs to act as a whole. Participants seem to welcome a fusion of municipalities into one municipality "Hoeksche Waard". Another strong opinion is that the landscape is very important to its inhabitants. People are not fond of the idea of tall wind turbines along the horizon. They agree on sustainable energy, but not by placing wind turbines. There are other options, such as solar panels and tidal power-stations.

The importance of the landscape is also demonstrated by the ideas on the A4-South. In itself the highway is not a bad thing, but they like the surrounding landscape to remain visible. They also believe that companies are not willing to leave their current location to move to the highway. Participants do not think that money should only be generated by moving industries towards the highway. The Hoeksche Waard should focus on its main qualities: recreation and the landscape.

What is interesting is that some of the patterns, like "*North and South a different character*", which propose a strategy that is actually already present still get downvoted. It seems that certain ideas cannot be written down as black-and-white. People accept the way it is, but do not like to express it like this.

Other conclusions from the workshop are:

- A complementary volunteer based neighbourhood bus system is welcomed. The current public transport system is insufficient;
- Promoting and development of hiking routes in combination with the agricultural landscape is desired, but farmers have to be acknowledged as core stakeholders;
- In order to be able to create a stable mix of functions in the living environment a framework must be set. This also counts for activities in the countryside.

After the workshop the results were processed. The political opinions led to transformation of some of the patterns. The next step was to get input on citizens' opinions. This was done through an online survey based on the updated patterns.

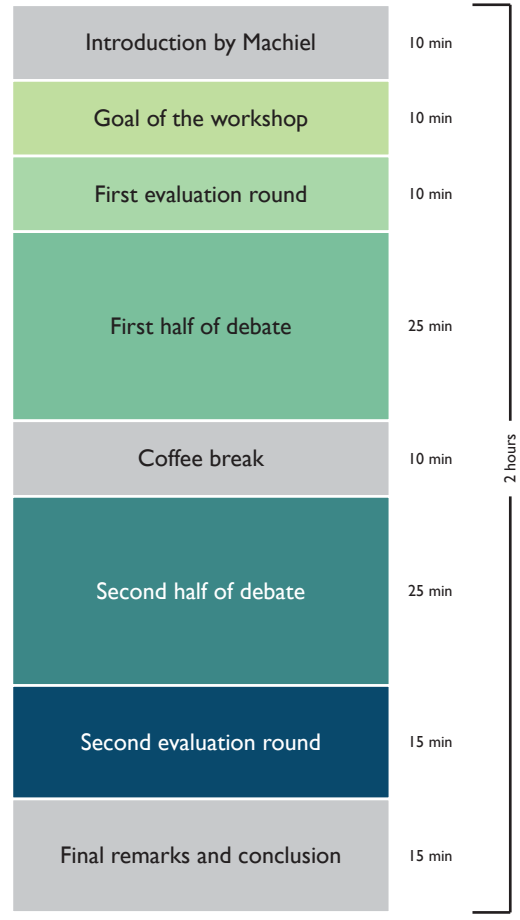


Figure 54: programme of the workshop evening

AN ONLINE SURVEY

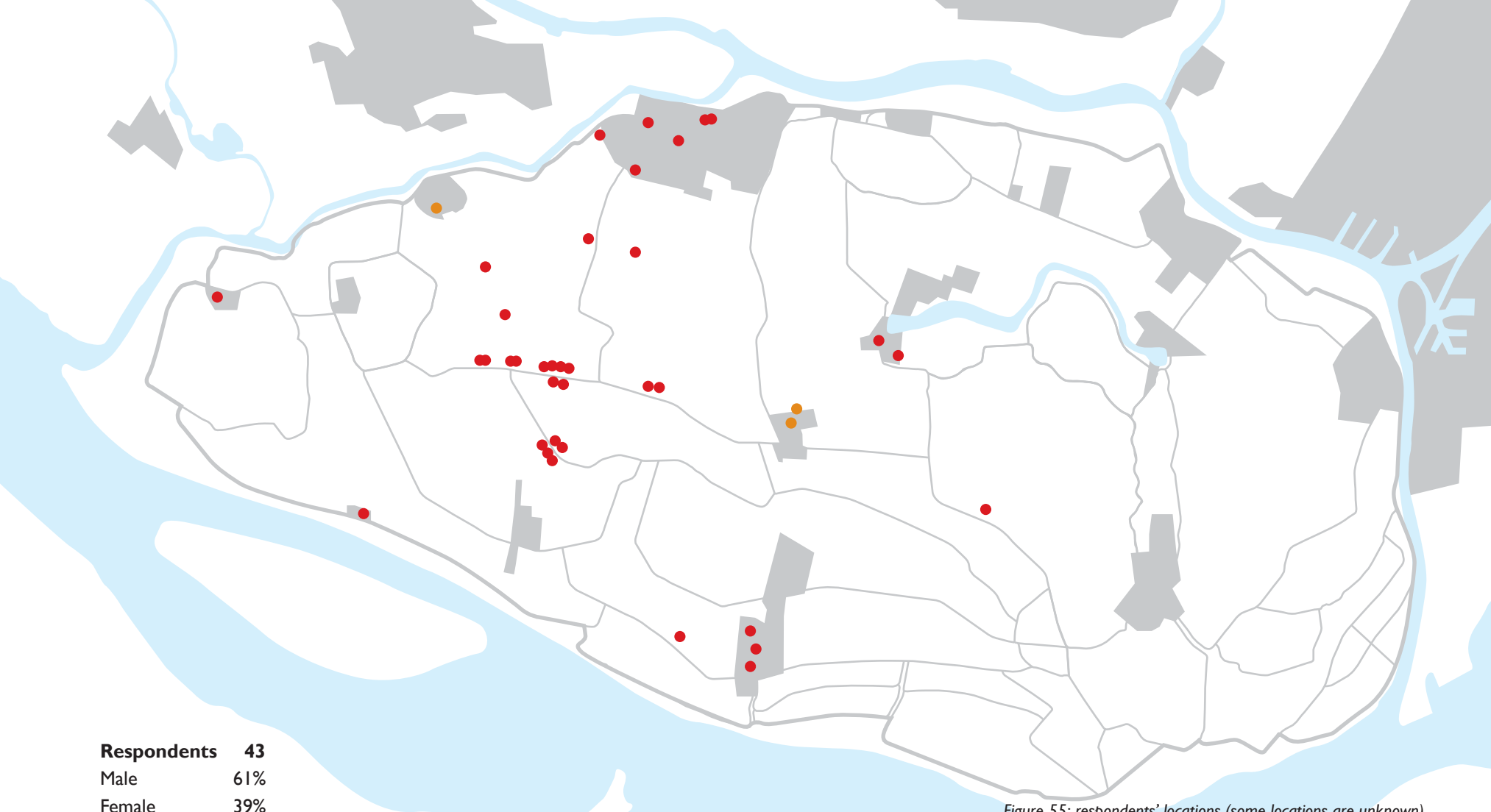
The workshop gave quite some input on the representatives' opinions about future plans for the Hoeksche Waard region. But how about citizens' opinions? Are they different? And in what way? In order to find out the updated patterns were published online in the form of a survey (see appendix II).

In total 43 people completed the survey. Some introductory questions were asked to see whether people already knew about citizen participation and how they think about it. From these questions we can affirm that citizen participation is a trending topic in today's society. No less than 67% has heard of it before. And 12% has even been part of such activity. A lot of people think that citizens should be somehow involved in the planning process (84%). Generally they think that the government should ask people explicitly to join (65%). This way people are aware that their opinion is important. Others think that citizens should be the ones to take the initiative (28%). But participation should not have a hindering effect on the planning process. Most respondents think that an online survey is a good way to engage citizens (74%), although a lot of people think that meetings with the municipality and other parties are also very important (53%).

In the next part of the survey the updated patterns were evaluated (19 in total). Thanks to the survey a lot of in-depth ideas on aspects like recreation on Sundays were made visible. These might prove useful when creating a vision for the Hoeksche Waard. To read the full report on the survey results, see Appendix III (Dutch).

Comparing the results

Both the workshop and the online survey gave a lot of valuable information about people's opinions on the future of the Hoeksche Waard. Surprisingly citizens' opinions seem to be largely in line with those of the representatives, even though citizens clearly expressed their negative feelings about local politics in the survey. People seem to have lost faith in local politics. Does this underline the necessity of changing our planning system?

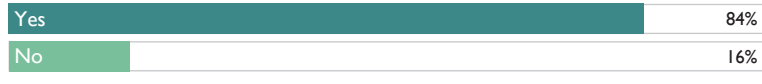


Respondents	**43**
Male	61%
Female	39%

Figure 55: respondents' locations (some locations are unknown)

Have you ever heard of citizen participation?

Do you think citizens should be able to codecide about subjects such as wind turbines or facilities?



AMBITIONS FOR THE HOEKSCHE WAARD

The use of the pattern language within the workshop and the online survey simulated the transdisciplinary planning model which was developed within this project and is discussed in part 3. Concept patterns were initially created by the professional – the planner – by using his expert knowledge on sustainable planning. Revision of the patterns was done through active involvement of actors from policy and civil society. Within this process both types of actors were able to share their knowledge and vision towards the future of the Hoeksche Waard. The pattern language acted as a communication tool between all actors.

If we combine the results from the workshop and the online survey we can now identify a set of ambitions for the Hoeksche Waard region. Ultimately these ambitions will form the core values of the new Hoeksche Waard vision, which – in practice – is to be created by the urban regime through a transdisciplinary process. The ambitions are built upon the four themes that were used within the pattern language tool.

Landscape

The Hoeksche Waard is known as an attractive rural area. This image should be promoted to both inhabitants and tourists of nearby regions such as Rijnmond and Drechtsteden. One way of doing this is by developing nature, farmlands, and recreational areas together. By doing so the landscape can be fully experienced. The island needs to expand its network of hiking and biking paths. Hiking paths are a great opportunity to experience the cultivated lands by partly running over colourful field borders. Hiking paths should please both the trained hiker and the casual hiker. In combination with facilities like cafés extra income can be generated from this type of recreation. Long-term stay is possible, but it should be focused on only a handful of locations.

Liveability
The Hoeksche Waard needs to act as a whole. This means that facilities and housing should be balanced. One strategic housing vision should focus on demand-driven development. Both senior and starter homes are needed. Oud-Beijerland can function as centre of the Hoeksche Waard with a more diverse range of facilities, as long as other towns remain equal in terms of dependence. In the south the landscape should be kept open if possible. This way different living environments can be created throughout the Hoeksche Waard. For both sides there will be a minimum of facilities or green. High-rise is unwanted. In order to make the island's small scale character visible small businesses can be mixed within the living environment, as long as there will be no inconvenience. A framework has to be set up for this. This is also the case in the countryside. Public transport needs a complementary system of small, perhaps volunteer-based, buses that is optimized for traveling around the smaller towns and townships.

Economy
Concerning the infrastructure in the Hoeksche Waard it will only take time before the A4-South will be developed. This highway will probably benefit efficient traffic flows and decrease detours around the island. The landscape around the highway has to remain open. The A4 has to be fitted into the landscape, like between Delft and Schiedam. This can possibly be cofinanced by businesses on the island. Existing business parks are dealing with a lot of unoccupied office buildings. We have to focus on these existing business parks. One vision for the Hoeksche Waard will be able to prevent an overgrowth of business parks. There has to be a balance between development of the landscape and economic growth. The island's agricultural image can be strengthened by facilitating research on innovative technologies and techniques (like the field borders). Collaboration with institutes like Delft, Wageningen and Wellant college (MBO) will attract talented and young people.

Sustainability
The Hoeksche Waard has a lot of potential regarding sustainable development. Especially in combination with agricultural enterprises and the island's innovative image. Sustainable development however may not be in conflict with people's quality of life and farmers should be allowed to choose whether they want to develop in a sustainable way or not. Regarding sustainable energy wind turbines are undesired in the Hoeksche Waard and are proven to be somewhat inefficient. Other technologies like solar panels and tidal power stations are welcomed and can be easily integrated. Solar panels can be integrated in barn roofs for instance, while tidal power stations can be placed along the Haringvliet and Hollands Diep.

To view the final patterns that were created within this graduation project see the separate booklet "Van patroon tot visie" (Dutch only).

CONCLUSIONS

Other than the ambitions we can also draw some general conclusions about the use of patterns within a workshop and a survey.

- Despite of what people voted the discussion sometimes revealed the complete opposite. This was for instance the case with the workshop pattern "*A4-South as a business district*". Representatives voted for this option during the workshop, but the discussion revealed that they only voted for the arrival of the highway. Instead they want to let the highway fit into the landscape. This means that both the way patterns are formulated and the way people interpret them have an influence on voting results. It is therefore necessary to have a discussion or – in the case of an online survey – to allow people to comment on their own votes.

- Dealing with representatives first allows for the patterns to be tested by experts. This way the patterns can be fine-tuned before they are discussed with citizens.

- Analysing the workshop and survey results revealed a set of ambitions for the Hoeksche Waard region. These ambitions correspond with four themes which can be used to classify the patterns. The themes are landscape, liveability, economy, and sustainability. When classifying the patterns their relations to one another become visible and a pattern field can be created (fig. 56). This pattern field underlines the fact that regional planning is a complex process, as every aspect, project, or ambition is related to a dozen others.

In practice the next step would be to translate the ambitions into a strategic vision for the Hoeksche Waard. This vision is drawn up and managed by the urban regime and will be an instrument for future developments within the region. The next chapter elaborates on the practical implementation of the pattern language within the established network governance approach.

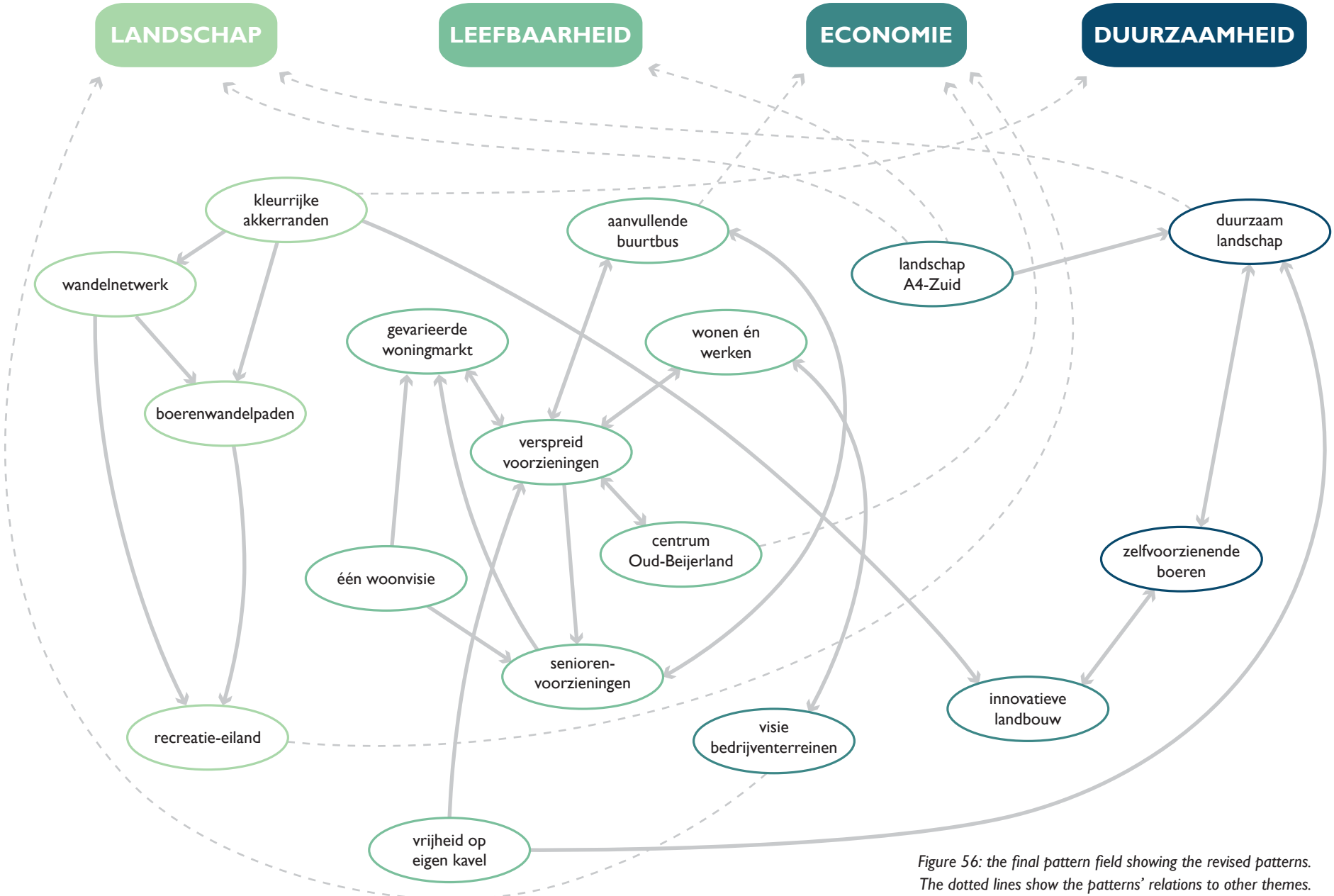


Figure 56: the final pattern field showing the revised patterns. The dotted lines show the patterns' relations to other themes.

A NEW VISION

APPLYING THE FRAMEWORK

Now that the ambitions for the Hoeksche Waard are identified we need to be able to draw up a strategic vision and make sure that the ambitions will be achieved. In order to do so we will apply the developed framework for collaborative network governance to a practical scenario.

The Cooperative Planning Association Hoeksche Waard (CPA)

In part 3 the concept of urban regimes was introduced. The urban regime is a coalition of representatives that is in charge of spatial development. It is a transparent organization which is responsible for drawing up a vision based on common interests of all stakeholders (fig. 57). The urban regime acts as a link between formal governments and temporary governance networks.

In case of the Hoeksche Waard the newly founded Cooperative Planning Association will be responsible for spatial development in the region. In a way it is a new version of the current SOHW. The organization is composed of (representatives of) all major stakeholders in and around the Hoeksche Waard. They are the central organization when it comes to bringing together knowledge and resources.

The CPA is composed of the following actors:

- *Municipality Hoeksche Waard*
- *HW Landschap (HWL)*
- *LTO Noord*
- *Water board Hollandse Delta*
- *VVV Zuid-Holland Zuid*
- *Ondernemersvereniging HW (OHW)*
- *Hoeksche Waard Duurzaam*
- *Erfgoedkoepel HW*
- *HW Wonen*
- *Coöperatieve Zorggroep HW (CZHW)*
- *Bewonersorganisatie HW*

The last one is a newly formed “citizen association”. This organization makes sure that citizen’s ambitions are also represented within the CPA. They are ones that organize occasional meetings, conduct surveys among citizens, or make sure that citizens’ initiatives get the necessary support from the CPA.

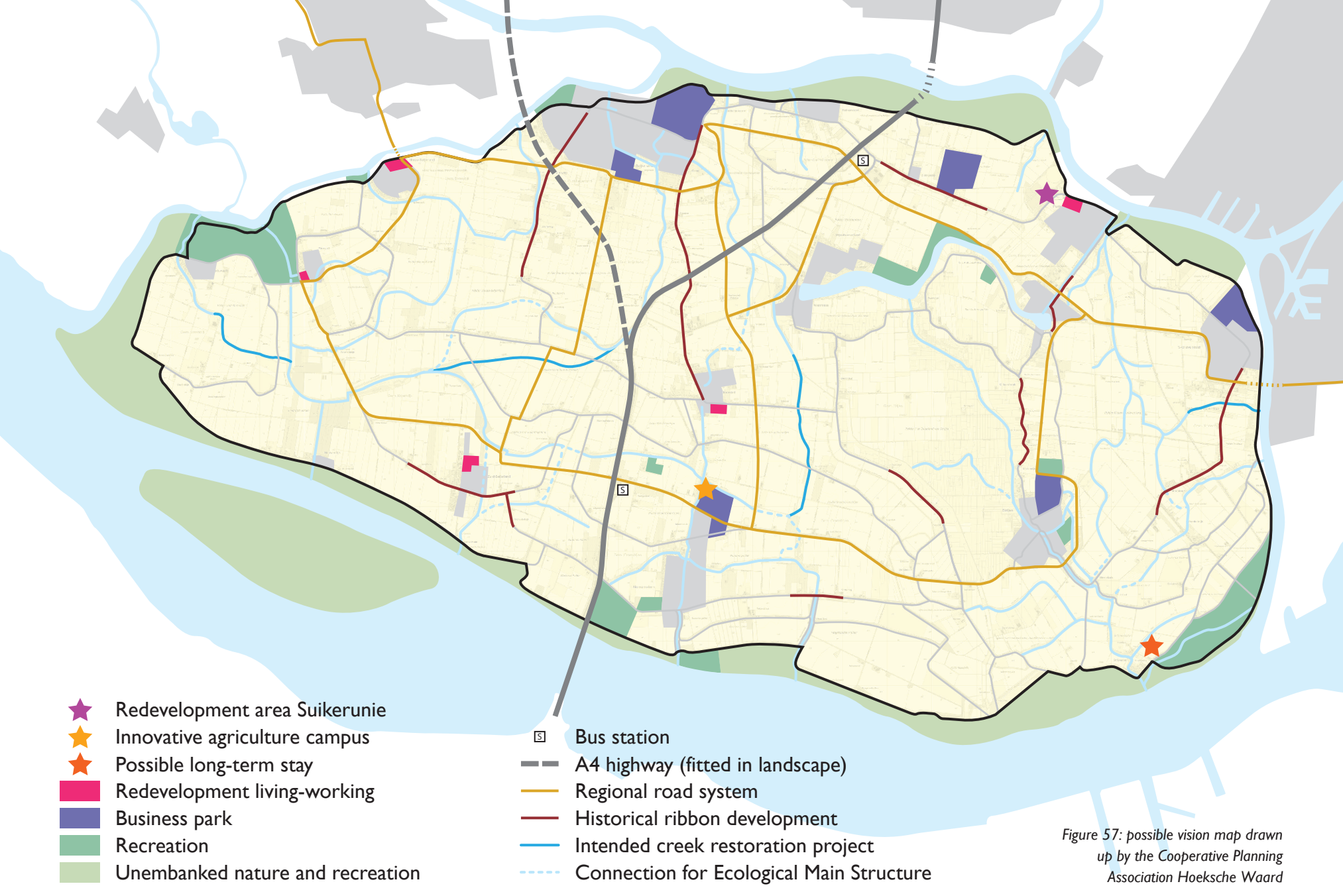


Figure 57: possible vision map drawn up by the Cooperative Planning Association Hoeksche Waard

Temporary governance networks

The vision that is drawn up by the Collaborative Planning Association is no blueprint plan. Given society's complexity it is not possible anymore to create plans like these, let alone to finance them. Instead the vision is a direct translation of the region's ambitions. In a way it displays the region's preconditions for development. Actual spatial development is carried out project by project by means of temporary governance networks.

Figure 58 displays a scenario on possible spatial development projects by local governance networks. Plans either have a social or a spatial character. An example of a social project for instance is a detailed housing vision in which supply and demand will be researched and property developers will be attracted to the Hoeksche Waard. Another example is a strategy on balancing facilities in the region. Closely related to these two social projects might be a spatial project for redevelopment of a (partly) abandoned business park. Since the proposed fusion of municipalities into one municipality Hoeksche Waard some of the business parks have become redundant. Property developers might be attracted to these areas to build new starter and senior homes for instance. These can be combined with small offices for businesses or freelancers. The local sports club and scouting are also interested in developing a new sports field and clubhouse. Another spatial project might be on developing new possibilities for long-term stay facilities in combination with the development of new hiking routes.

The next chapter will elaborate on using the "abstract" strategic vision and patterns to come to a concrete spatial design. It will describe a scenario on the redevelopment of a local business park in Klaaswaal.

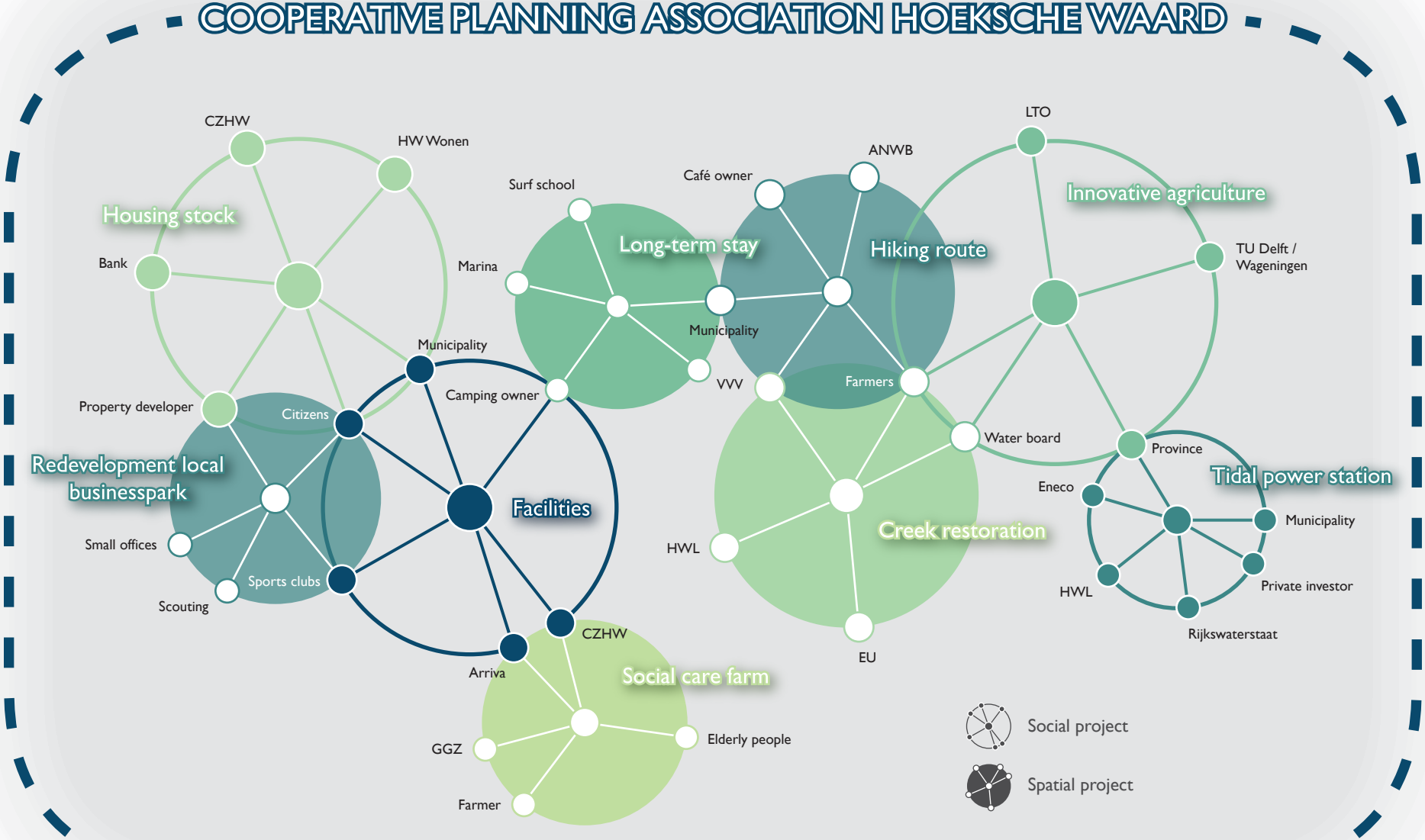


Figure 58: small governance networks coordinated by the Cooperative Planning Association Hoeksche Waard

FROM VISION TO DESIGN

SCENARIO: REDEVELOPED BUSINESS PARK

Within this graduation project we looked at how we can develop an adaptive planning method by using the pattern language as a tool for collaboration. While this development mainly focused on creating a strategic vision for the Hoeksche Waard (by involving actors such as citizens) something has to be said about the implementation of this vision as well. How can the patterns result in clear and comprehensive spatial plans? In order to shed some light on this a scenario was created.

Business park Klaaswaal

Following from the strategic vision a plan was made to control the growth and health of local business parks in the Hoeksche Waard. According to this plan larger companies will be mainly focused on existing terrains around larger towns, such as Oud-Beijerland, Strijen and Numansdorp, and at Business park Hoeksche Waard in the north. Because of this strategy some of the smaller terrains have become (partly) abandoned. An example is Klaaswaal. One day a property developer is interested in building new starter and senior homes in the Hoeksche Waard. He contacts the Cooperative Planning Association and they meet to discuss each other's ideas and interests. The CPA points out the patterns (the region's ambitions) that were created to ensure a legitimate implementation of the strategic vision. The property developer seems inspired by the CPA's ambitions and they both agree to setup an actor network to work out a plan (fig. 59).

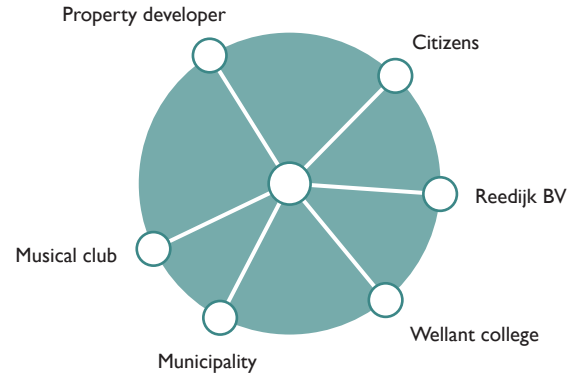


Figure 59: actor network for redevelopment of local business park Klaaswaal

Collaboration

The project location is situated on the southern edge of Klaaswaal and lies adjacent to the town's centre (fig. 60). A large portion of land consists of allotment gardens. Also, the Wellant college – a school focused on agriculture, animal care, and technology – and a musical club are located here.

Within the established actor network a plan was created to redevelop the area. The process was guided by the vision patterns set up by the CPA. The property developer and the Wellant college played a major role in defining the programme, while actors like the musical club, Reedijk BV and (future) citizens were able to join the planning process and give their input. The municipality made sure that the housing vision was honoured.

Figure 60: the project location compared to the town of Klaaswaal (edited from: Google Earth)

Design patterns

From the vision patterns more detailed design patterns could be created. These detailed patterns describe the design propositions that define the spatial plan. The vision patterns that influenced these design propositions are:

[07] Verspreid voorzieningen
[08] Wonen én werken
[10] Gevarieerde woningmarkt
[12] Seniorenvoorzieningen
[15] Innovatieve landbouw

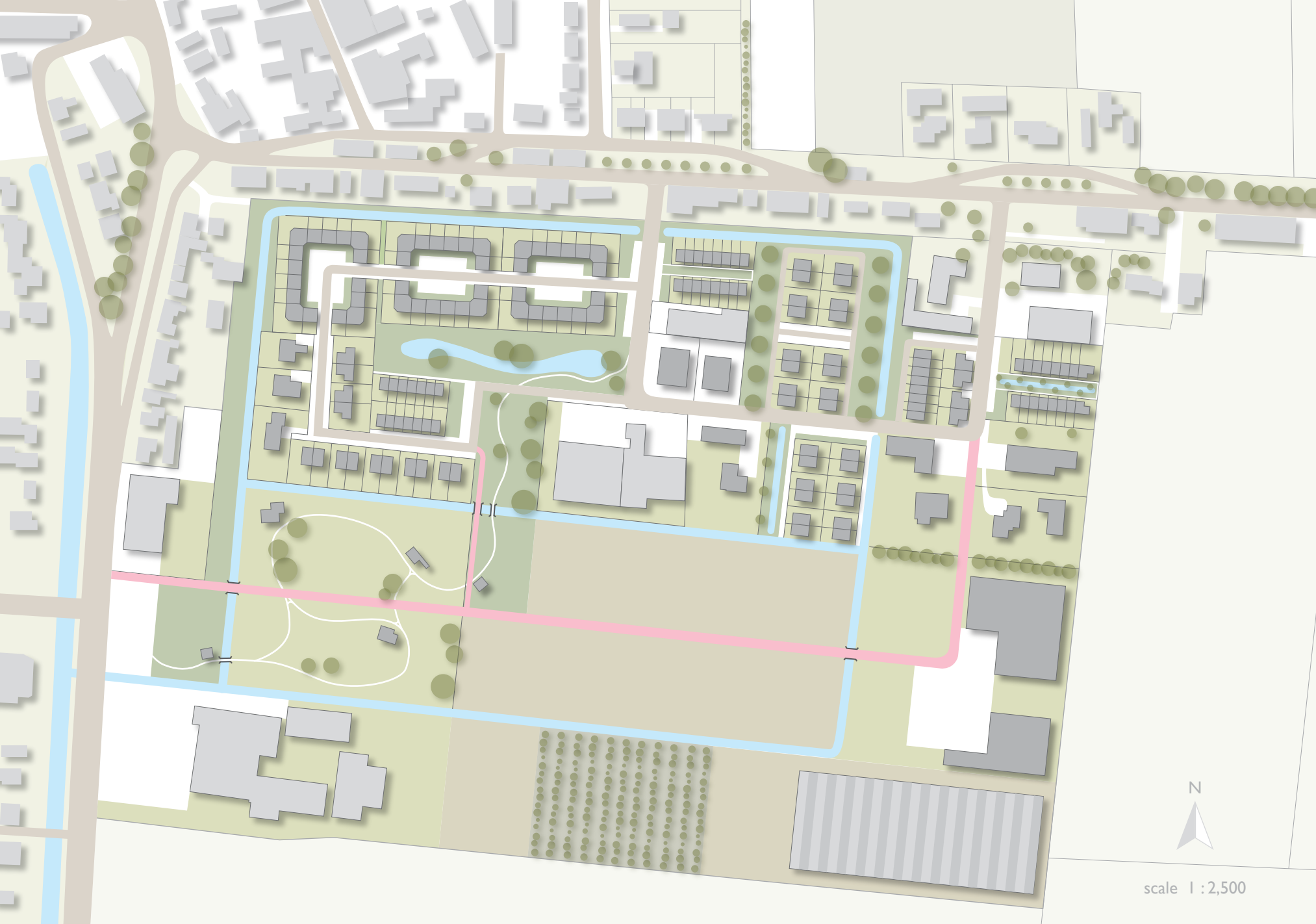
To view these patterns see the separate booklet "Van patroon tot visie" (Dutch only).

The design patterns that were created instruct planners and architects about desired planning and design solutions and cover subjects such as the desired or maximum amount of offices within the living environment, the creation of green and blue buffer zones around larger companies (like Reedijk BV), the differences between the infrastructure around offices and homes, mixing starter and senior homes, the kind of activities that can be organized to keep the area alive, etcetera.

By designing according to these defined design patterns the following spatial plan was created (fig. 61). Please note that this is a possible design outcome, and not the only viable one. The northern part of the plan consists of a new neighbourhood with land-based senior homes, semi-detached homes, starter homes, small offices combined with housing (bedrijfswoningen), and home offices. The southern part of the plan consists of a new campus for the Wellant college, which wants to expand and offer vocational education (MBO) next to secondary education. The campus shares its facilities – allotment gardens and a petting zoo – with the public.

For a more detailed description about the plan see Appendix IV.

Figure 61: spatial plan for redevelopment in Klaaswaal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REFLECTION

CONCLUSIONS

To answer the main research question this master thesis aimed to address, we first have to answer the three sub questions.

"How can collaborative planning contribute to proper communication between actors in a complex network?"

In part 3 we stated that a general consensus on collaboration within scientific disciplines has caused a proliferation of terms and theories. We identified different collaboration strategies, of which the transdisciplinary strategy was directly aimed at solving complex problems by collaborating with stakeholders in society. The principles of transdisciplinarity were elaborated and so a framework for successful collaboration started to develop. We learnt that not only scientific actors (e.g. planners) should be involved in the planning process, but also actors from other layers of society, such as politicians, NGOs, businessmen, and citizens. Together these actors provide the knowledge that is needed for solving today's complex problems. The way in which actors are represented within the planning process can be different per case. However, at all times collaboration should be aimed at earning each other's trust and generating common interest. This way conflicts can be eliminated in an early stage of the project. Reflecting on the collaboration process stimulates learning and will help speeding up future processes.

Preconditions for successful collaborative planning:

- Involve actors from all layers of society. Determine these actors according to the circle of vital coalitions;
- Analyse the context of the problem to understand the issue at hand, leaving no room for miscommunication;
- Communication is aimed at earning trust and creating common interest. Learn about others' ambitions and opinions and discuss them;
- Reflect on the process to eliminate conflicts in an early stage and to speed up future processes.

"How can this collaborative approach strengthen the traditional planning system and help control a flexible and informal way of planning?"

Contemporary society asks for an adaptive way of planning that is capable of solving complex problems. Most of people's activities take place on a regional scale level, while planning is still executed on local or provincial levels. Past attempts at introducing a regional governmental level did not work out though. New theories focus on a kind of multi-level governance in which governmental borders become blurred.

A new approach for adaptive planning is proposed which focuses on a mixture between traditional planning and more negotiated forms of governance. This results in the formation of an urban regime. This is a coalition of representatives that is in charge of spatial development for a certain region, which is in the case of this project the Hoeksche Waard. The urban regime is responsible for drawing up a vision and bringing together the knowledge and resources needed for pursuing goals and ambitions. The regime makes sure that the ambitions are in line with those on provincial or national scale levels and negotiates if necessary. On a lower scale level the actual spatial development takes place in a piece by piece setting. The time of blueprint plans is over, as there is no money to completely develop these kind of plans. Instead projects are carried out by local and temporary coalitions called governance networks. The urban regime has a facilitating role in this development. This kind of piecemeal development allows for quick adaptation of the regional vision when and if necessary.

"How can we create a tool for allowing citizens to participate in the planning process and being able to communicate with other actors?"

Citizens of the Hoeksche Waard have shown to be very connected to their living environment. They perceive the landscape as "theirs". Therefore citizens are an important actor in the planning process, especially when drawing up the regional vision. The pattern language allows for engaging these citizens in the planning process. In the first place because the pattern language can structure information in a clear way, making it easy to communicate and discuss about plans or ambitions. Secondly because patterns can be created within an iterative process with both experts and citizens.

From the location study and the SWOT matrix several ambitions could be identified. These were each translated into a concept pattern and evaluated during a workshop with representatives from the Hoeksche Waard. The evaluation allowed for elaboration of the patterns. The updated patterns were then used in an online survey conducted among citizens. This process showed that citizens' opinions are largely in line with those of the representatives, even though citizens clearly expressed their negative feelings about politics in the survey. This underlines the necessity of a more collaborative and transparent planning process in which politicians and citizens can work together. The pattern language enables this transparent collaboration process and thus might be able to

restore citizens' trust in local politics.

The results from the survey can eventually be used to create the final patterns that represent the region's ambitions and help in creating a strategic vision. This vision is created in a transdisciplinary process with the Cooperative Planning Association. The practical research and field work in this master thesis simulated this process.

Answering the main research question

Now that we have answered the three sub questions we can address the project's main research question.

"How can we implement an adaptive governance strategy, based on the notion of collaborative planning, that draws upon the influence of actors from science, policy, and civil society?"

Current planning governance has shown to be unable to solve today's complex spatial transformations. This is caused by the absence of a transdisciplinary approach. By implementing an interdependent system of governance networks, which is guided by the supervision of the urban regime, this absence will be resolved.

The urban regime acts as a link between provincial and national government on the one hand and local governance networks on the other hand. It consists of both governmental and non-governmental actors and is based on informal

networks and formal relationships. The urban regime is responsible for bringing together relevant actors from all layers of society: science, politics, and civil society. By doing so important knowledge and resources can be collected. These are needed to develop and implement (spatial) plans.

Citizens play an important role in creating a strategic vision for the Hoeksche Waard. Therefore the urban regime also needs to make sure they are involved in the planning process. This can be done through the pattern language tool. The patterns allow for communication and discussion on possible regional ambitions and goals. From this discussion the region's ambitions can be identified and a strategic vision can be drawn up. A vision in which citizens' ambitions and interests are also represented.

The vision is not a blueprint plan and can be altered if necessary. This is possible because of the flexible piece-by-piece development and implementation of the actual projects within the proposed vision. For each project the Cooperative Planning Association establishes – together with possible initiators – a temporary actor network which consists of important stakeholders that help in realizing the project. The final chapter of part 5 describes a possible scenario on this planning process. Patterns can still play a role within the development process of local projects. In this case the patterns will be used to create concrete design propositions based on the initial vision patterns that describe the region's ambitions.

REFLECTION

REFLECTION ON THE PRODUCT AND METHODS

After answering the research questions we can now reflect on the methodologies that were used in this project and the product that was created. The method that was by far the most important one is the pattern language. But at the same time it is the final product of this graduation project. Therefore the reflection will mainly focus on the use pattern language.

Creation of the patterns

As explained in part 5 the pattern language is like a real language: it evolves. Existing patterns change, new patterns can be added, and some patterns may become completely obsolete. But in order for a pattern language to grow a first set has to be created. Within this project the initial creation of patterns was done through an extensive location analysis. The SWOT matrix displayed possible goals for the Hoeksche Waard region. These formed the basis of the first set of 18 concept patterns. But why this amount? There is no real minimum nor a maximum amount of patterns. The amount of concept patterns largely depends on the number of possible ambitions identified in the SWOT matrix. Each pattern can only describe one of these ambitions. If a pattern becomes to detailed – for instance when it describes both a bike network and a network of hiking routes – it might be better to split it up into one pattern about bicycle paths and one about hiking routes. On the other hand it is unwise to create an entire library of dozens of patterns, as it needs to be possible to discuss them with other actors.

Elaboration of the concept patterns led to the creation of new patterns or altering of existing ones. This will also happen in practice, when vision patterns are being translated into more concrete design patterns. New ideas emerge or patterns might change when new research leads to new discoveries and other solutions. This method allows for adaptive planning: no blueprint plans, but small scale projects that are developed according to contemporary ideas. The vision is only an overview of possible or desired developments that can change over time, without having to start from scratch. This way of working requires a different attitude by municipalities and other governments.

Instead of directing all planning developments they have to facilitate them. Their focus should be on research on people's desires and ambitions.

Working on different scale levels

Within this graduation project most of the research was done on a regional scale: the scale of the Hoeksche Waard. But this is not the only scale we have to work on. In fact, part 3 already mentioned that the urban regime concept is not bound to scale. The ideal scale usually depends on the type of location and its image. Such image can develop over the course of history, which is for instance the case within the Randstad, the Green Heart, or the Veluwe. These are all locations that are conceived as one entity, just like the Hoeksche Waard. The urban regime thus depends on the location. Despite this it always operates in the same way: as a bridge between formal governments and informal governance networks.

But also within the Hoeksche Waard case itself we sometimes have to work on different scales. Although the strategic vision is created on a certain scale level, this does not mean that its borders are clearly established. If a surrounding governmental authority, like the municipality of Dordrecht for instance, wants to cooperate within a certain project a very different scale level develops. This change of scale level does not affect the performance of the urban regime. It still acts as a bridge between formal governments – this time the municipality of Dordrecht – and the local governance networks.

Generic and specific

The method itself – the pattern language – is generic in nature. However, the content of the pattern language is very specific and depends on the project location. The same principle can be used in other regions or municipalities, but the patterns that will arise from analysis of those locations will be completely different.

This is exactly what makes the pattern language suitable for communication between actors. The generic setup allows for a clear presentation of the knowledge and ambitions that are explained within the patterns. This creates the "common language" between the involved actors. Interpretations of the patterns can still be quite different though, but this will be covered by having discussions on the patterns' contents. The possibility to create very specific patterns on the other hand allows for tailor-made solutions.

Within one case the specificness of patterns itself can also vary. While the vision patterns that were developed within this project are relatively generic, the small scale design patterns are quite specific in comparison. They are in fact detailed versions of the vision patterns.

Relation between actors and patterns

The relation between the patterns and the planner or expert is somewhat different from the relation between patterns and other actors. In this project the planner created a first set of patterns from the output gained from the location analysis. This way the first phase of the project depends on the planner's knowledge. In a later phase the input from other actors is needed to elaborate the

patterns and to create the final strategic plan. Although an approach like this implies that the initial phase is not very democratic this is not the case. Communication is still aimed at transdisciplinarity. But somewhere a start has to me made. The expert is very capable in doing so, as the planner is able to provide solutions without being too subjective. Other actors can still influence the development of patterns in the next phase.

Within the online survey 74% of the respondents thinks an online survey is a good way to ask people their opinion. This indicates that the method proposed in this graduation project should work in practice. Another 53% thinks it is necessary to organize meetings between citizens and other actors. This way a more direct debate can take place on the ambitions of the Hoeksche Waard. A downside of this method might be that it can take quite long for the patterns to develop.

PERSONAL REFLECTION ON THE PROCESS

The aim of this graduation project has had two sides. One was to develop a new strategy for collaborative governance and the other one was to use this strategy for creating a vision for the Hoeksche Waard and reflect on the system. While elaborating on the system for creating a vision a tool was developed and tested for communication between planner, politician, and layman.

Relationship between research and design
The nature of this graduation project is a very political one. Therefore, the intended outcome of the project is a process design, rather than a spatial design. The vision that is created for the Hoeksche Waard is more of a by-product of the graduation project. The whole process of the project was more interesting, as it was a highly iterative one. There was no linear process of literature research, location analysis, and design. Instead, this process repeated itself over and over again, not necessarily in the given order. Research contributed to the design of a collaboration strategy, a network governance strategy, or a set of patterns. Design contributed to process and led to new research or patterns. And in the process of this all a kind of design was created. This way research and design are inextricably linked.

This way of working was extremely interesting for me to do, but sometimes it was also hard, because at times there was no clear goal to work towards. No checklist. As a matter of fact I could still go on and collect new information and broaden the project even further, but that is also part of graduating: knowing when to finish your work, write down the conclusions, and make recommendations on what others might do with your results.

About the graduation studio and methods
As I started my project in February 2014 there were no graduation studios. Instead, the (at that time) nine student who started with their project were assigned to a sort of replacement studio called "Urban transformations and sustainability". This lab did not have its own program nor would it have any subject or methods. We were given the freedom to choose our own subject and to create a project around this subject. We had a couple of meetings in which we would talk about our ideas and reflect on others' ideas. I really liked this setup. Not everyone knows what he or she wants to do at the start of the graduation year. I think that choosing a graduation studio might limit your freedom in choosing a subject. I can take my own project as an example. At first, my project would be about water; about safety, management, and experiencing the water. I ended up with something completely different. Only the project area is still the same! I think the change of subject only improved my work. I've always found participation and collaboration to be very interesting. In my view collaboration is needed to come to more democratic decisions. Decisions that will be longer lasting than traditional trade-off decisions by the ones in charge. In this way my subject has a relation to the "sustainability" part of our graduation studio's title.

Next to a lot of literature research my project was about a research by design approach. As mentioned earlier in this reflection the research

contributed to design and vice versa. The three methods I used within this graduation project – literature research, location analysis, and the pattern language – all contributed to this approach. The pattern language has shown to be a good method for structuring information in clear patterns. Each pattern consists of one subject and describes possible implications for the vision for the Hoeksche Waard. But it is also a sort of system that allows you to step away from the design itself and instead think about the implications of certain design proposals or interventions. In this way the patterns are not just ready-to-use solutions in the form of a scheme, but they still allow for a debate.

Next to this, the pattern language also proved to be very useful in engaging in conversation with citizens and local council members. The patterns fuelled a fruitful debate on various subjects such as sustainable energy, greying of the local population, and recreation and nature. The only difficulty was in how to reach the typical citizen. How can you move them? I think the pattern language in itself is not the problem, but the way in which I tried to reach the people. I got some response, but I think that I might have been more successful if I tried to reach them in person, instead of a workshop (requires too much effort) or an online survey (no direct contact with people). Given the timespan of the graduation project I think I did a good job in trying to get in contact with people.

Relationship between the project and the wider social context

The subjects that I used within the project seem to be quite popular in literature. Most literature on collaboration strategies and network governance that I found is written between 2008 and now. It shows a general consensus on these topics is reached, but we are still figuring out what to do with it in practice. The welfare state no longer exists and is slowly transforming into a "participation state". But what this means in practice is not entirely clear. Part of my goal was to help investigate in this matter. While trying to develop a framework for collaborative planning and governance networks I learned a lot about the

politics behind the planning process.

As I grew up in the Hoeksche Waard and have lived there for 22 years I know the area really well. But I feel as if I got to know the region even better, because of all the research that I have done from a spatial planner's perspective. My expertise allowed me to view the Hoeksche Waard from a professional point of view, but I also know what interventions might be welcomed and what may not. As expressed by someone who attended the workshop this combination was highly appreciated. It shows that there is more than just a planner's view on regional planning.

DISCUSSION

During the graduation project some questions – next to the official research questions – popped up. These questions are about the necessity of citizen participations, the pitfalls and possibilities of the used methods, and the role of the urban planner and designer within the adaptive planning process. They will be addressed and discussed here.

Where do we draw the line between citizen participation and representative democracy?
This project has shown that involving citizens in the planning process is very important. The online survey made it obvious that they possess a great amount of so-called "local knowledge". This knowledge proved to be very valuable during the development of patterns and the creation of the strategic vision. They expressed their feelings and provided some great ideas. This might be because citizens feel heard and involved. If you do not ask about people's opinions yourself you will not hear from them very soon.

Despite of this citizen participation may not be allowed to hinder or delay the planning process. This is also expressed by some of the survey respondents. We live in a representative democracy, which means that the governments "represent" people's interests. Still, this does not mean that citizen participation is unnecessary. There are different degrees of participation, which might be used depending on the type of project. Within a project that is initiated by citizens it is only natural that citizens play a role within the decision-making process while the municipality only plays a facilitating role. But when defining a strategic vision for an entire region it might be better to involve citizens as so-called "counsellors".

Possibilities and pitfalls of citizen participation and the pattern language
In this graduation project only one type of method for involving citizens and other actors was tested. Therefore it is impossible to claim that this is the best (or worst) method. What we can do however is write something about this method's possibilities and pitfalls.

Possibilities of the methods include:

- The pattern language allows for a more transparent process when collaborating with different actors;
- Citizen involvement can lead to recovery of citizen's trust in local politics, as communication is transparent and citizens' wishes are honoured;
- Small projects and working together in actor networks can be very positive from an economic perspective: it may be easier to gather the necessary resources and fund projects.

Pitfalls might be:

- An incorrectly formed process might lead to delays and suspension. Reflecting on the process might help in solving conflicts and shaping future processes;
- Although a truly democratic process sounds appealing creating patterns from scratch in a debate with citizens and other actors will seriously delay the process. To prevent this from happening planners need to start with creating concept patterns – using their expert knowledge – ahead of the discussion.

Role of the urban planner

Within the new planning method it is the urban planner that is responsible for drawing up the concept patterns. The planner is part of the actor network (and is hired by the urban regime) as one of the actors that brings in scientific knowledge. The patterns are created in a process of conducting extensive research on the project location and translating the goals and ambitions of various stakeholders. In a way the planner acts as a mediator between all the different actors and tries to create common interest between these actors.

But not only the patterns themselves are the planner's responsibility. The urban planner also needs to translate the discussion on the patterns into clear goals and ambitions. This research has shown that patterns, and the way they are formulated, are susceptible to people's personal interpretations. What people vote and what people actually believe can be the complete opposite because of wrong interpretation of some of the patterns. The patterns alone are not enough. They only fuel the debate on future plans. The urban planner is then responsible to interpret the discussion from his professional perspective and to draw up ambitions that are supported by all participating actors.

Role of the urban designer

While on the scale of the region the patterns are mainly used for discussion, and the planner's task is to guide this process, on the lower scale patterns can play a different role. Once a strategic vision is drawn up it will be carried out through local projects and initiatives. As the vision sets the preconditions for spatial development local projects need to abide by these preconditions. The urban designer can translate the ambitions into patterns on a local scale level. In a way these patterns are the elaborated version of a kind of "meta-pattern" and provide clear design proposals. This demonstrates that patterns can be used on different layers of the planning process and can both be a communication tool and a design tool.

Can patterns become the new zoning plan?
Current planning makes use of legally binding instruments called zoning plans. A zoning plan is drawn up by the municipality and is based on land use plans and building restrictions. The zoning plan needs to be in line with national and provincial plans and can be overruled by them. But instruments like the zoning plan have become obsolete. Quite often they are outdated (they are usually updated once every 10 years) and based on old and rigid policies. The changes in zoning plans cannot keep up with changes in society. This way the zoning law stands in the way of progress. On the other hand planning cannot exist without some legally binding rules.

In the most ideal situation we would create a system of rules that is able to keep up with the rapid changes in society. Will patterns be able to be deployed like this? Within this research patterns were used as the preconditions for regional planning. The patterns are location specific and the system allows for adding of new patterns or altering existing patterns if needed. They can be used on different scale levels, varying from the total amount of hectares of business parks within a region to the minimum width of a field border. Like with the current zoning plans it would still be possible to create exceptions under certain circumstances. And once patterns become outdated they can simply be updated without having to review the whole system of patterns. By using the pattern field related patterns can easily be identified and updated as well.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The method developed in this master thesis is based on collaborative planning, the generation of common interest, and identification of regional ambitions. As each location and its stakeholders are different a comprehensive location analysis is highly recommended before the relevant actors can be addressed and ambitions can be described. The developed network governance approach and pattern tool in itself are generic, the implementation of it is based on location specific characteristics.

Additional research

Regarding future developments of the theory described in this thesis some recommendations can be made on further research.

- As the research done within this master thesis mainly exists on paper the practical outcome of the network governance approach is still unknown. In order to test the approach in practice something more than just a sample project is needed. The network governance approach proposes a framework for collaborative bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, which need to be tested as well as the practical impacts of local initiatives.

- The project described one way to engage citizens in the planning process on the regional scale. But as we have seen in the 'Ladder of citizen participation' there are multiple ways to engage the citizen. Is there a relation between the optimal type of participation and the scale level? Or do different project types ask for different ways of participation? Further research on this is needed. Research could ultimately result in practical information aimed at informing and activating citizens into participation.

- The discussion speculated about replacing the municipal zoning plan with a system of patterns. Further research has to be conducted however to be able to create a scientifically-based answer.

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GLOSSARY

Circle of vital coalitions

A method to divide the actors within a project. As not all participants are equally important they can be divided into three segments. Each segment provides specific input for realizing the project, such as knowledge, money or resources.

Citizen participation

The involvement of citizens within the planning process. It is believed that citizen participation is needed to create widely accepted, sustainable planning solutions and that it will be able to restore citizens' trust in (local) politics.

Civil society

The layer of society encompassing actors like citizens, NGOs and businesses. Research has shown that actors from this layer of society should be included in the planning process in order to generate sustainable solutions.

Collaborative planning

A social form of decision-making through collaboration between actors from science, policy, and civil society, also known as transdisciplinarity.

CPA / Cooperative Planning Association

The fictional name of the urban regime Hoeksche Waard within this graduation project.

Decentralization

The transfer of certain tasks and decision-making powers from higher governmental bodies to lower governmental bodies, e.g. from the national government to the municipal governments.

DUS / Daily Urban System

The (city) region at which daily commuting occurs. Nowadays the Daily Urban System includes multiple local governments and economies. Despite of this planning still takes place on the scale level of a single municipality, making it difficult to address common problems.

Governance

Governing system based on both horizontal and vertical actions in a multi-level setting. Participating actors are both governmental and non-governmental. Power is distributed over both types of actors and decisions are made through wide participation.

Governance networks

The local and temporary coalitions of actors aimed at realizing a single project within a vision. This way the vision is carried out piece-by-piece, allowing a flexible way of planning in which the vision can be adapted and optimized if needed.

Government

Governing system based on horizontal, top-down actions by governmental actors only. All procedures take place according to formal law. Citizens are represented through election.

Guiding principles

An approach originally developed by Tjallingii (1996) that works in a similar way as the pattern language. A guiding principle can be described as a strategic aim which can be further developed into a set of planning proposals. In a way this resembles the system of communication or vision patterns versus design patterns.

Ladder of citizen participation

A diagram – originally created by Sherry Arnstein – that describes the possible degrees of citizen involvement within decision-making processes. The role of the government changes according to the level of influence the citizens have.

Megaregion Governance

A theory by Innes et al. (2010) stating that a new type of governance is needed that is able to cross jurisdictional and functional boundaries and to engage both public and private actors. This theory is implemented in the strategy for adaptive planning which is developed within this graduation project.

Multi-level governance

A synonym of network governance.

Network governance

The adaptive planning approach which is developed within this graduation project. It is also the name of the theory by Luuk Boelens (2009). It is a type of decision-making based on creating durable relations between actors from all layers of society and involving them in the planning process. This is needed for creating sustainable solutions to complex planning problems.

Orientation knowledge

The type of knowledge that is required for determining the possibilities and boundaries of the system, i.e. knowledge gained through extensive location research.

Pattern

A component of the pattern language that describes a single planning goal. Each pattern has the same consistent layout and describes

possible solutions for realizing given planning goal, without being too specific. This way the patterns allow for multiple interpretations of the given solutions, making it possible to communicate about complex spatial problems.

Pattern field

A way of showing the strong relations between different patterns.

Pattern language

A tool originally developed by Christopher Alexander (1977) that helps in describing planning goals and their possible solutions. The tool allows for easy communication with various actors, including citizens. Therefore the tool is both communication and design tool.

Regional gap

The mismatch between the scale at which people live (the Daily Urban System) and the scale at which planning is mostly being executed.

Soft Space Planning

A theory by Haughton et al. (2010) stating that a more informal way of planning is needed to be able to encourage creative thinking and planning innovation. This theory is implemented in the strategy for adaptive planning which is developed within this graduation project.

Strategic Planning

A theory by Louis Albrechts (2004) stating that strategic visions should be combined with short-term actions in order to be able to solve complex problems. This theory is implemented in the strategy for adaptive planning which is developed within this graduation project.

Sustainable development

The quest for sustaining the qualities of life. In other words this means that development is aimed at creating and maintaining certain life standards for both current and future generations.

System knowledge

The type of knowledge involved in understanding the issue at hand, i.e. scientific knowledge gained through research.

Transdisciplinarity

A way of collaborating which not only involves actors from science, but also from policy (e.g. politicians and decision-makers) and civil society (e.g. businessmen and citizens). Collaborative Planning is based on this principle.

Transformation knowledge

The type of knowledge needed for implementing the actual decisions that are made to solve a certain planning issue, i.e. knowledge about existing policies.

Urban regime

An extra (informal) layer of governance that operates between the traditional governmental layers and the governance networks. The urban regime is composed of representatives from all layers of society, including citizens, and is responsible for drawing up a vision for its region, maintaining close relationships with stakeholders, and collecting the resources needed for accomplishing the goals within the vision.

Vision

A plan document in which the future goals and ambitions of a region are written down. This vision needs to be flexible and adaptable. Therefore the vision does not contain a blueprint. Instead the goals are carried out piece-by-piece so that they can be changed and optimized if needed.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I – Concept patronen voor workshop

Stelling 1

De buurtbus - gereden door vrijwilligers - is een goede aanvulling op het bestaande lijnbusnet

Het huidige openbaar vervoer naar steden buiten de regio, zoals Rotterdam en Dordrecht, is redelijk frequent en brengt je naar winkels en treinstation. Binnen de Hoeksche Waard is het lijnbusnet echter ontoereikend. Het vervoer tussen de dorpen is te sterk georiënteerd op schoolvervoer. Binnen dorpen vervallen steeds meer haltes die bijvoorbeeld ouderen zullen doen isoleren. Ook wordt op deze manier reizen met het openbaar vervoer een minder aantrekkelijk alternatief voor forenzen.

De buurtbus biedt hier een uitkomst. Deze bus wordt gereden door een groep vrijwilligers, op de routes die voor Arriva niet (meer) rendabel zijn. De bussen zelf kunnen bijvoorbeeld gesponsord worden door bedrijven in de Hoeksche Waard. Dit concept past goed bij het idee van de "participatiesamenleving".

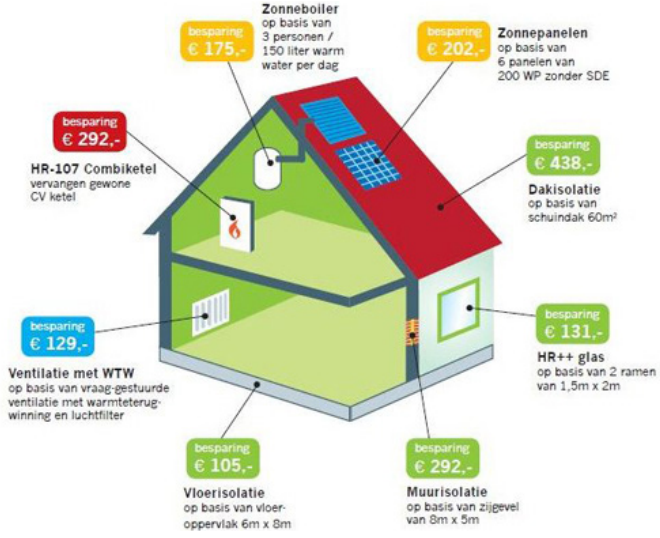
Stelling 2

Het aanleggen van de A4-Zuid bij Oud-Beijerland biedt kansen voor het ontwikkelen van een regionale bedrijfscorridor met een goede bereikbaarheid

De aanleg van het A4-Zuid tracé is van landelijk belang. Daarom moeten we hier een voordeel van maken voor de Hoeksche Waard. Het tracé leent zich uitstekend als alternatieve locatie voor het regionale Bedrijvenpark Hoeksche Waard. De A4-Zuid zorgt voor een goede bereikbaarheid van de bedrijven en een vruchtbare regionale economie, zonder daarbij het Hoeksche Waardse landschap te versnipperen. Grote bedrijven van huidige bedrijventerreinen bij de dorpskernen kunnen hier naartoe verhuizen. Hierdoor krijgen de dorpen hun dorpse karakter weer terug en is hier eventueel ruimte voor natuurontwikkeling voor recreatie.

Stelling 4

Investeren in een lager energieverbruik door bijvoorbeeld goede isolatie is belangrijker dan investeren in duurzame energieproductie alleen



De manier waarop huishoudens op dit moment energie verbruiken is verre van optimaal. Waarom veel windmolens neerzetten als we ook veel zuiniger kunnen leven? Zijn al die windmolens dan nog wel nodig? Tegen de tijd dat ons energieverbruik optimaal is zullen er bovendien tal van nieuwe mogelijkheden beschikbaar zijn op het gebied van duurzame energie.

Stelling 4

Het aanleggen van bufferzones en akkerranden rondom landbouwkavels moet collectief en eventueel gesubsidieerd gebeuren

Akkerranden hebben voor de landbouw een groot voordeel: door het aantrekken van nuttige insecten zorgen ze voor een natuurlijke gewasbescherming. Hierdoor hoeven minder pesticiden gebruikt te worden. Daarnaast staan de akkerranden bekend om het vergroten van de biodiversiteit, het verbeteren van de waterkwaliteit en uiteraard de verfraaiing van het landschap.

Ondanks al deze voordelen worden akkerranden nog lang niet overal toegepast. Dit heeft te maken met de (voor de boer) hoge kosten. Naast aanlegkosten gaat er ook kostbare landbouwgrond verloren. Er zijn bepaalde subsidies zoals de "vergroeningstoeslag", maar de eisen om in aanmerking te komen voor zo'n subsidie zijn niet altijd reëel. Een collectieve aanpak biedt uitkomst voor het vergemakkelijken en promoten van aanleg.

Stelling 5

De gemeenten in de Hoeksche Waard moet samen toezien op het afstemmen van natuurontwikkeling en landbouw op recreatie

Om de Hoeksche Waard goed te kunnen promoten, ook naar buiten toe, is een uitbreiding van het huidige fiets- en wandelroutenetwerk nodig. Op veel plaatsen zijn geen voetpaden aanwezig, laat staan wandelroutes. Fietsen gaat nog vaak op dezelfde weg als de auto (bijvoorbeeld op dijken), wat gevaarlijke situaties kan opleveren. Het is de taak van de Hoeksche Waard om toe te zien op realisatie van de fiets- en wandelpaden.

Stelling 6

Het openbaar maken van boerenland voor bijvoorbeeld wandelaars kan de recreatieve waarde en de beleving van de Hoeksche Waard vergroten

Door nieuwe wandelroutes aan te leggen die deels over boerenland zullen gaan, bijvoorbeeld over de akkerranden, kan het agrarische imago van de Hoeksche Waard ook gepromoot worden. Wandelaars kunnen zo alle aspecten beleven waar de regio om bekend staat: open polderlandschap, kreken en dijken. Deze boerenlandpaden zullen in het broedseizoen gesloten zijn om ruimte te bieden aan verschillende broedende vogels.

Stelling 7

Het is belangrijk dat de Hoeksche Waard zelfvoorzienend wordt op het gebied van energie. Windmolens zullen daardoor een essentieel onderdeel worden van het 'duurzame landschap'

Windmolens laten het duurzame karakter van de Hoeksche Waard goed zien, zonder té aanwezig te zijn. Geen massaal windmolenpark en horizonvervuiling, maar windmolens waar het goed in het landschap kan worden ingepast. Een studie door H+N+S in opdracht van provincie heeft hiervoor al de beste locaties aangewezen en gaat uit van zo min mogelijk "horizonvervuiling".

Om elk huishouden in de Hoeksche Waard – dat zijn meer dan 35.000 huishoudens – van energie te kunnen voorzien zijn er gemiddeld 18 tot 24 windmolens nodig , ervan uitgaande dat windenergie de enige manier van energieopwekking is. Wanneer dit gecombineerd wordt met bijvoorbeeld zonne-energie kan dit aantal verder teruggedrongen worden.

Stelling 8

Boerenbedrijven zelfvoorzienend maken is belangrijker dan het preserveren van het Hoeksche Waardse cultuurlandschap in zijn huidige vorm

Energie zelfvoorzienendheid is een belangrijk streven voor een duurzame toekomst. Om te laten zien dat de Hoeksche Waard hierin voorop loopt is het belangrijk dat boerenbedrijven meedoen in dit streven. Om deze ambitie zo goed mogelijk te kunnen combineren met ontwikkeling van het landschap is samenwerking vereist. Het landschap mag niet op slot, maar boerenbedrijven kunnen wel ingepast worden in het landschap. Zo wordt met de ontwikkeling van bloemrijke akkerlanden weer een stuk natuur "teruggegeven" voor eventuele energie-installaties en is het bovendien een vorm van innovatie.

Stelling 9

Om koploper te zijn op het gebied van innovatieve landbouw moet de Hoeksche Waard dienst doen als proeftuin voor nieuwe landbouwtechnologie en -technieken

De agrarische sector is nog altijd groot in de Hoeksche Waard. Dit kan worden benut door de regio te profileren als "proeftuin voor innovatieve landbouw". Eventueel kan er zelfs op het gebied van onderwijs en onderzoek gedacht worden aan samenwerking met bijvoorbeeld Wageningen en Delft.

Stelling 10

De Hoeksche Waard moet zich profileren als een recreatiegebied voor de Randstad

De Hoeksche Waard moet zich beter op de kaart zetten: ook buiten de regio zal het gewaardeerd worden om zijn kwaliteiten. Verblijfsrecreatie en bijvoorbeeld natuursporten zullen een bron van inkomsten zijn en zullen de regio een economische boost geven. Hierdoor kan weer geïnvesteerd worden in nieuwe natuurontwikkeling.

Stelling 11

De noord- en zuidrand van de Hoeksche Waard moeten zich ontwikkelen als twee afzonderlijke gebieden: verstedelijking versus natuur

De noordelijke gemeenten van de Hoeksche Waard hebben altijd al onder druk gestaan van de Randstad en hebben hierdoor een ander karakter dan de Zuidrand van de Hoeksche Waard. Dit concept kan gebruikt en versterkt worden voor de toekomstige ontwikkeling van het eiland. De Noordrand kan zich ontwikkelen als uitbreiding van de Randstad, met een groter aanbod aan functies en een goede bereikbaarheid naar Rotterdam. De Zuidrand kan zich dan juist als landelijk woon- en recreatiegebied profileren met een focus op het Haringvliet.

Stelling 12

De Hoeksche Waard is gebaat bij een sterke hoofdstad. Deze functie kan door Oud-Beijerland worden vervuld

Om de Hoeksche Waard ook buiten de regio op de kaart te zetten is een centrum nodig. Oud-Beijerland is uitermate geschikt voor deze rol. Het toekomstige A4-Zuid tracé draagt hier extra aan bij. Oud-Beijerland wordt dan namelijk het centrum op zowel het gebied van luxe(re) voorzieningen als de bovenregionale bedrijvigheid. Deze twee functies vormen een grote bron van inkomsten voor de Hoeksche Waard, wat in de rest van de regio bijvoorbeeld gebruikt kan worden voor investeren in natuurontwikkeling.

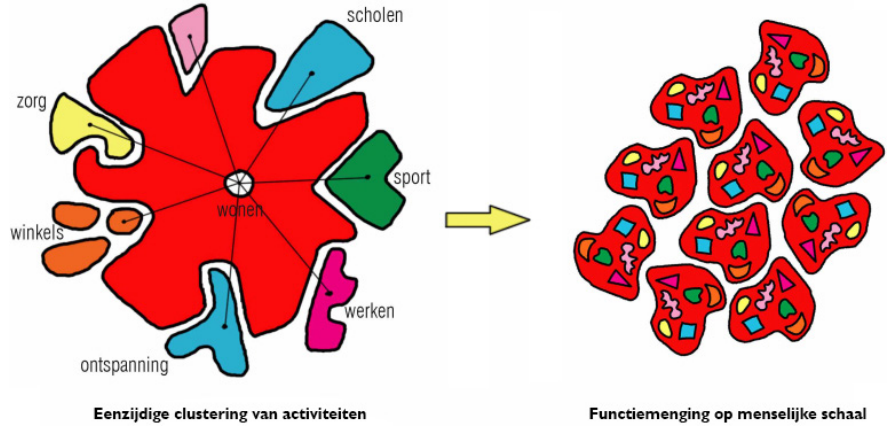
Stelling 13

Dorpen in de Hoeksche Waard moeten samen zorgen voor een gevarieerd en compleet aanbod aan voorzieningen

Wanneer het gaat om het aanbod aan voorzieningen in de Hoeksche Waard mag er geen sprake zijn van onderlinge concurrentie. In plaats daarvan moeten de gemeenten zorgen voor een gezamenlijke afstemming van voorzieningen. Om bewoners te kunnen voorzien in hun basisbehoeften zijn er wel op zijn minst een supermarkt en een huisarts nodig in elke dorpskern.

Stelling 14

Door kleine bedrijvenen kantoren een plaats te geven in de woonomgeving ontstaat een gevarieerde en veilige leefomgeving en behouden kernen hun vitaliteit

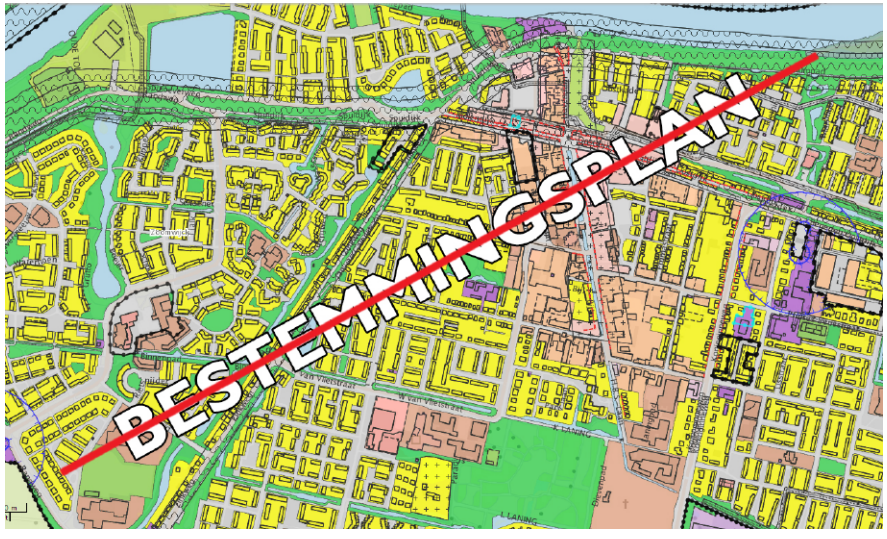


Eenzijdige clustering van activiteiten **Functiemenging op menselijke schaal**

Het mengen van wonen en werken zorgt voor een verhoogde levendigheid en voorkomt het 'leeglopen' van de dorpen. Doordat er verspreid over de dag mensen aanwezig zijn in de openbare ruimte ontstaat meer toezicht. Functiemenging biedt daarnaast de mogelijkheid voor het delen van voorzieningen, wat op die manier het draagvlak voor winkels en horeca weer vergroot. Bovendien benadrukt functiemenging de kleinschaligheid en het dorpse karakter van de Hoeksche Waard, waar lange tijd ambachtelijke bedrijfjes aan huis of dicht bij huis de norm waren.

Stelling 15

Om de vrijheid van het wonen in de Hoeksche Waard te kunnen beleven moeten bewoners vrijgelaten worden in activiteiten op eigen kavel



Onder activiteiten op eigen kavel wordt onder andere bedoeld bedrijfjes aan huis zoals bijvoorbeeld boerenlandwinkels en het invullen van kavels naar eigen wens, al dan niet in strijd met het bestemmingsplan. Op deze manier wordt een eenzijdige clustering van activiteiten voorkomen en wordt juist een impuls gegeven aan de levendigheid van de woonomgeving.

Stelling 16

Om de gevolgen van krimp en vergrijzing te verminderen moeten gemeenten in de Hoeksche Waard toezien op een gevarieerd woningaanbod

Met de huidige en toekomstige demografische verschuivingen in het achterhoofd moet de Hoeksche Waard zorgen voor een gevarieerd aanbod aan woningen. Gebrek aan woningen voor een bepaalde doelgroepen zal immers bijdragen aan verdere krimp. Dit betekent dat er dus óók woningen voor bijvoorbeeld jonge gezinnen nodig zijn.

Stelling 17

Om overzicht te krijgen in het totale aanbod aan woningen in de Hoeksche Waard biedt een gezamenlijke woonstrategie uitkomst

Ook op het gebied van wonen is samenwerking tussen de Hoeksche Waardse gemeenten onmisbaar. Om een levensloopgeschikte woningvoorraad in stand te houden is een gezamenlijke woonvisie aan te raden. Zo'n visie zorgt er onder andere voor dat minder geld nodig is voor zaken als marktonderzoek, omdat dit voor alle gemeenten gecombineerd wordt aangepakt. De woningmarkt kan zo optimaal worden afgestemd op vraag en beschikbare voorzieningen. Een voorbeeld is woningen voor (jonge) gezinnen bijvoorbeeld in de noordelijke gemeenten, waar genoeg aanbod is aan basis- en voortgezet onderwijs, terwijl woningen voor ouderen bijvoorbeeld meer in de zuidelijke gemeenten vertegenwoordigd zijn, samen met (een focus op) de nodige zorgvoorzieningen.

Stelling 18

Om de demografische verschuiving – vergrijzing en ontgroening – op te kunnen vangen moet de Hoeksche Waard toezien op voldoende ouderenwoningen en zorgvoorzieningen

Waarom krimp bestrijden als we het kunnen opvangen? De Hoeksche Waard kan zich bijvoorbeeld profileren als een rustig woongebied voor ouderen uit de Randstad. Er moet dan wel worden toegezien op een compleet aanbod aan zorgvoorzieningen.

APPENDIX II – Online enquête (met antwoorden)

Heeft u weleens eerder van bewonersparticipatie gehoord?

42 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

1	Ja, ik heb er over gehoord of gelezen	28 / **67%**
2	Nee	9 / **21%**
3	Ja, ik heb zelf ooit deelgenomen aan een project	5 / **12%**
4	Anders	0 / **0%**

Vindt u dat bewoners ook mee moeten beslissen als het gaat om bijvoorbeeld windmolens of het aanbod aan winkels?

43 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

1	Ja	36 / **84%**
2	Nee	7 / **16%**

Moet de gemeente expliciet naar de mening van bewoners vragen wanneer het gaat om ruimtelijke planning?

43 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

1	Ja, want zo weet ik dat er naar mijn mening gevraagd wordt	28 / **65%**
2	Nee. De gemeenten moeten er wel voor openstaan, maar bewoners moeten het initiatief nemen	12 / **28%**
3	Anders	3 / **7%**
4	Ik weet het niet...	0 / **0%**
5	Nee, het is niet mijn taak om over ruimtelijke planning na te denken	0 / **0%**

Stel: er wordt door gemeenten expliciet naar uw mening als bewoner gevraagd.

Wat is voor u een prettige manier om mee te praten over toekomstige plannen in de Hoeksche Waard?

43 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

1	Een vragenlijst via internet of e-mail	32 / **74%**
2	Af en toe een bijeenkomst met gemeente, bewoners en andere partijen	23 / **53%**
3	Organiseren in een vaste groep die regelmatig bijeenkomt	8 / **19%**
4	Anders	1 / **2%**
5	Een mondelinge vragenlijst	1 / **2%**

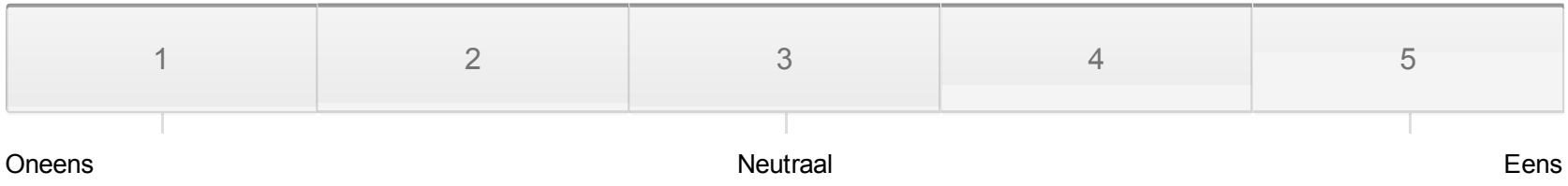
6	Ik wil niet meepraten	1 / **2%**

Stelling 1:

De buurtbus – gereden door vrijwilligers – is een goede aanvulling op het bestaande lijnbusnet

42 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

Gemiddeld: 4.17



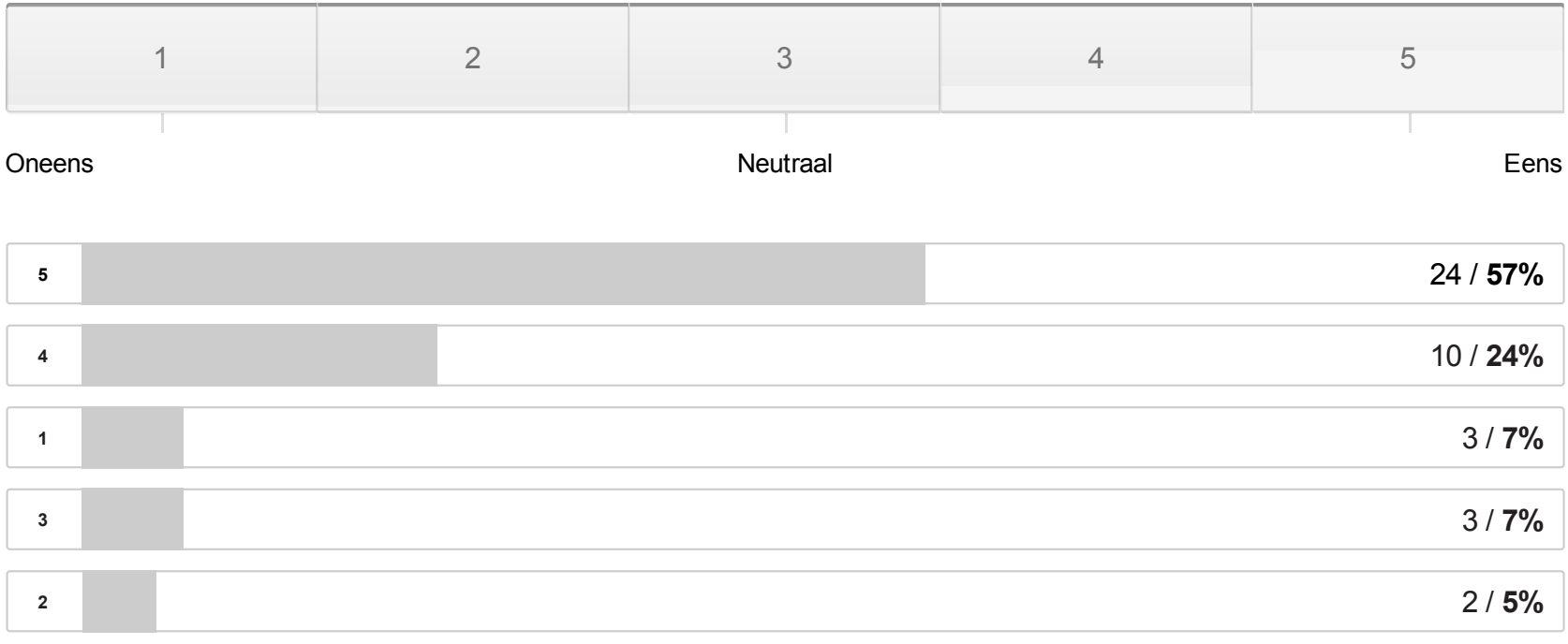
5		23 / **55%**
4		11 / **26%**
2		4 / **10%**
1		2 / **5%**
3		2 / **5%**

Stelling 2:

De A4-Zuid bij Oud-Beijerland moet in het landschap worden ingepast, ook al kost dit veel geld in vergelijking met een gewone snelweg

42 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantw oord

Gemiddeld: 4.19



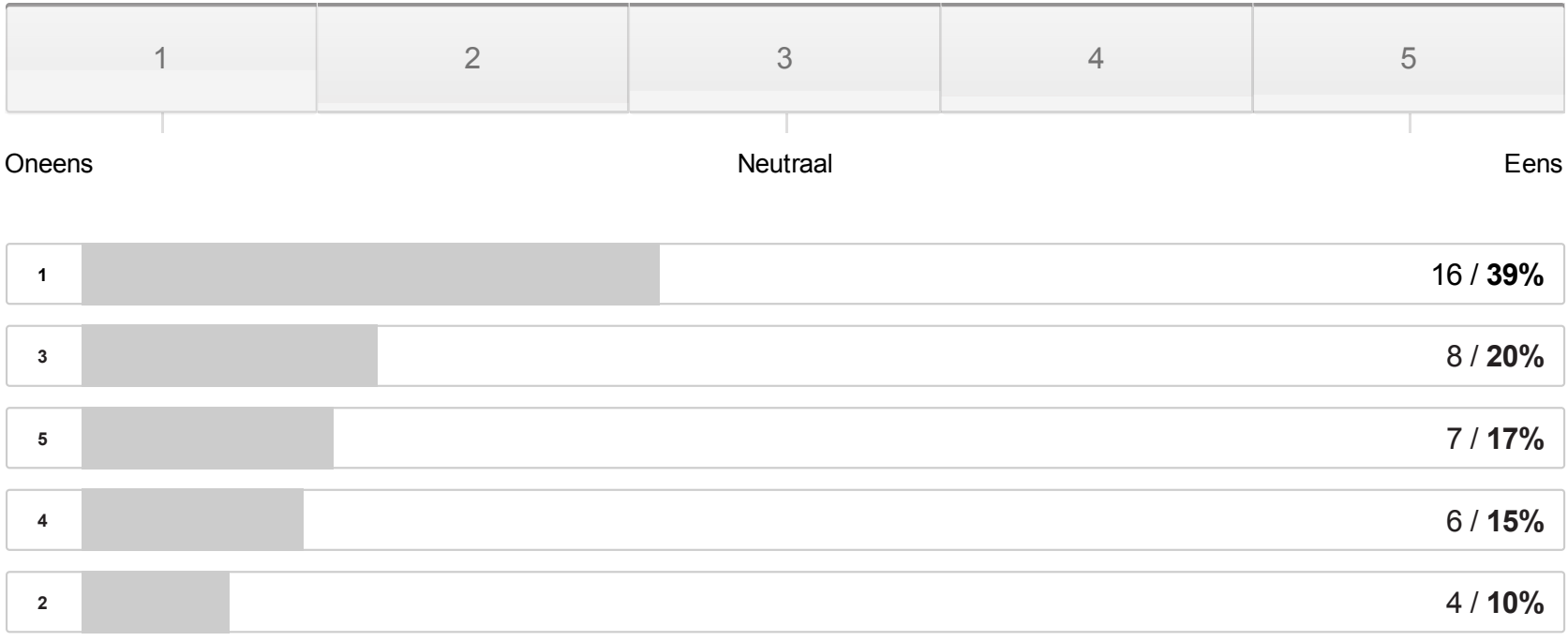
Stelling 3:

De A4-Zuid moet de nieuwe locatie worden voor het geplande regionale bedrijvenpark, en tevens plaatsvervanger zijn

voor bestaande bedrijventerreinen in de Hoeksche Waard

41 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

Gemiddeld: 2.61

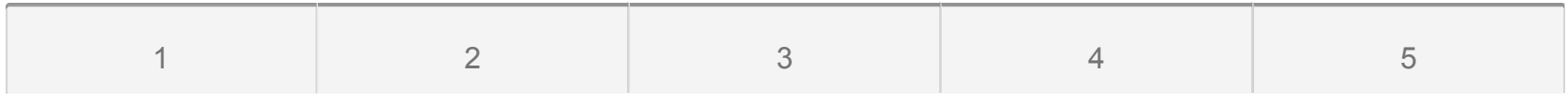


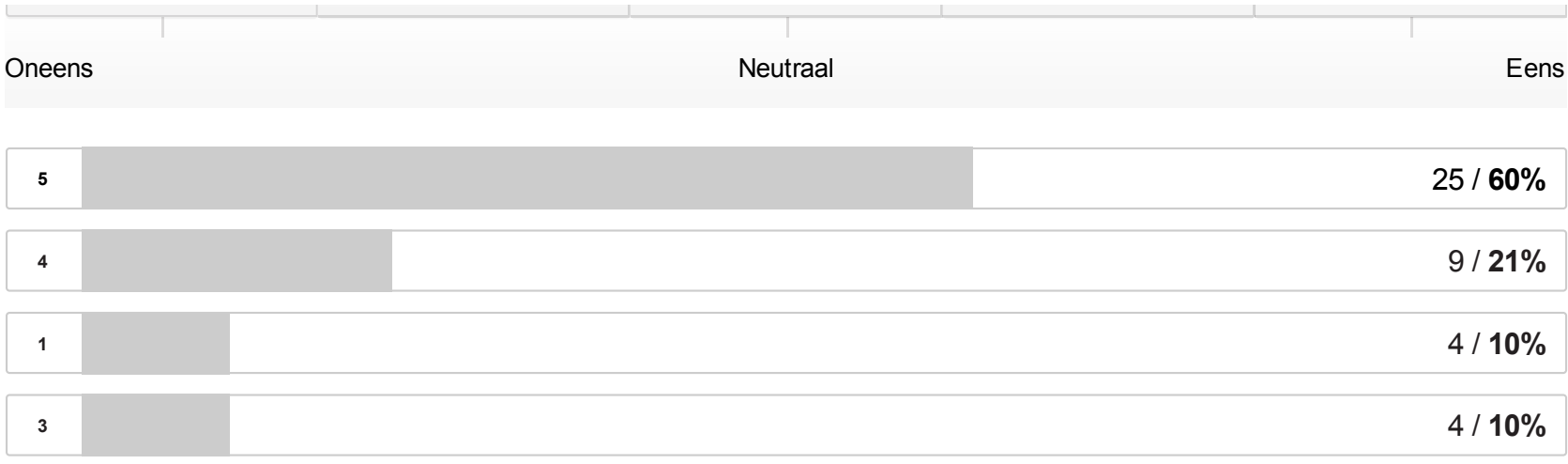
Stelling 4:

Het aanleggen van akkerranden rondom landbouwkavels moet beter gepromoot worden en collectief worden aangepakt

42 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

Gemiddeld: 4.21



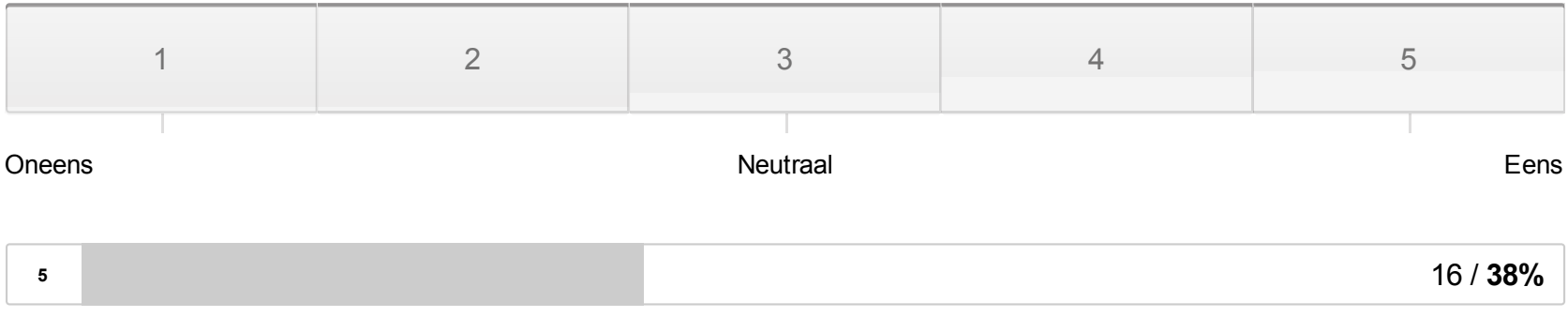


Stelling 5:

De Hoeksche Waard moet samen met andere partijen investeren in een beter wandelroutenetwerk

42 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

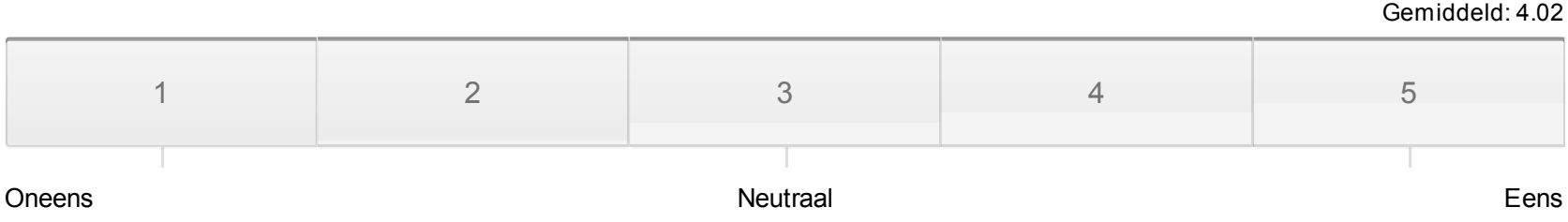
Gemiddeld: 3.95

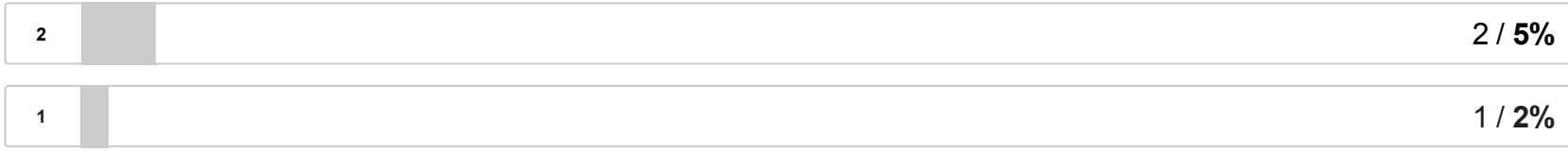


Stelling 6:

Akkerranden moeten onderdeel kunnen zijn van wandelroutes om zo de recreatieve waarde en de beleving van de Hoeksche Waard te vergroten

42 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord





Stelling 7:

De Hoeksche Waard moet zelfvoorzienend worden op het gebied van duurzame energie en dit aan de buitenwereld tonen. Windmolens, zonnepanelen en andere technieken zullen daardoor een essentieel onderdeel worden van het ‘duurzame landschap’

40 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

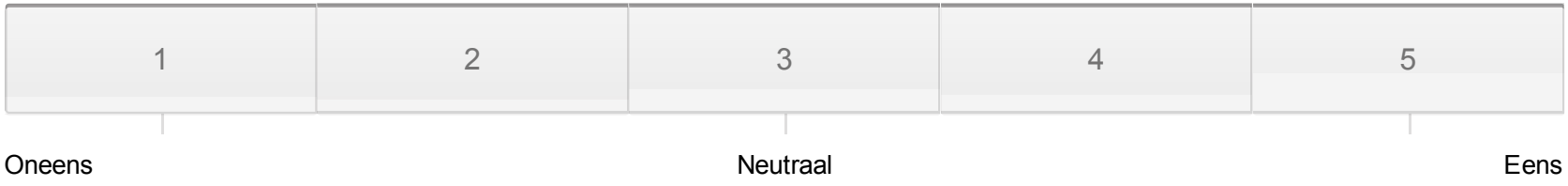
Gemiddeld: 3.02

Stelling 8:

Boerenbedrijven 'verduurzamen' is belangrijker dan het preserveren van het Hoeksche Waardse cultuurlandschap in zijn huidige vorm

42 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

Gemiddeld: 3.48

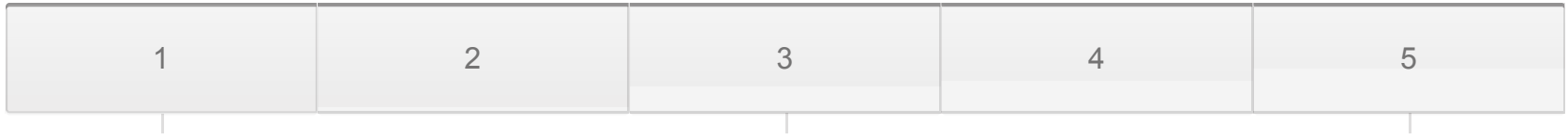


Stelling 9:

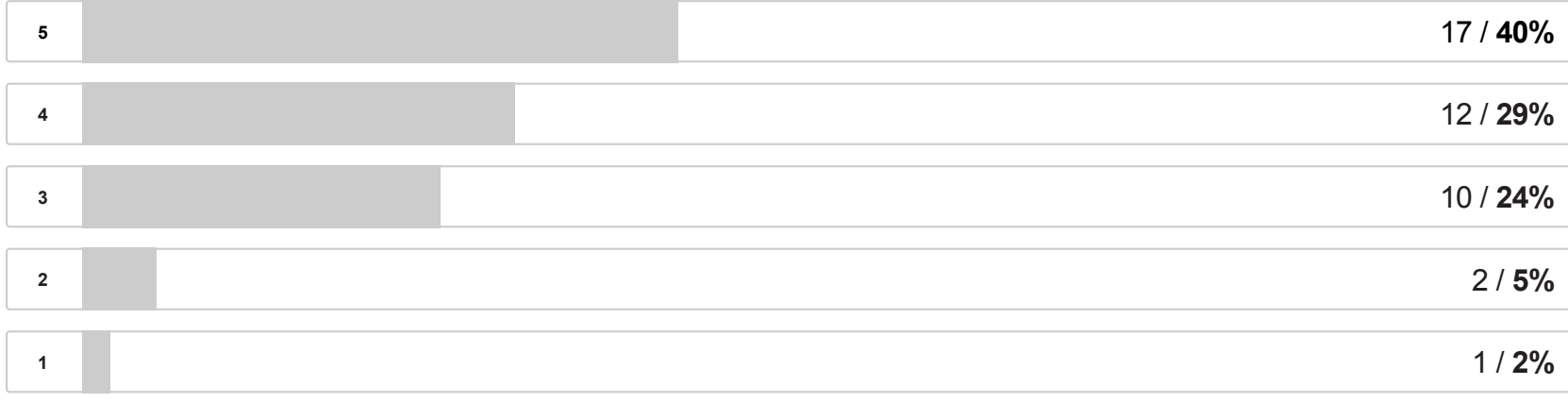
Om koploper te zijn op het gebied van innovatieve landbouw moet de Hoeksche Waard dienst doen als proeftuin voor nieuwe landbouwtechnologie en -technieken

42 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

Gemiddeld: 4.00



Oneens Neutraal Eens

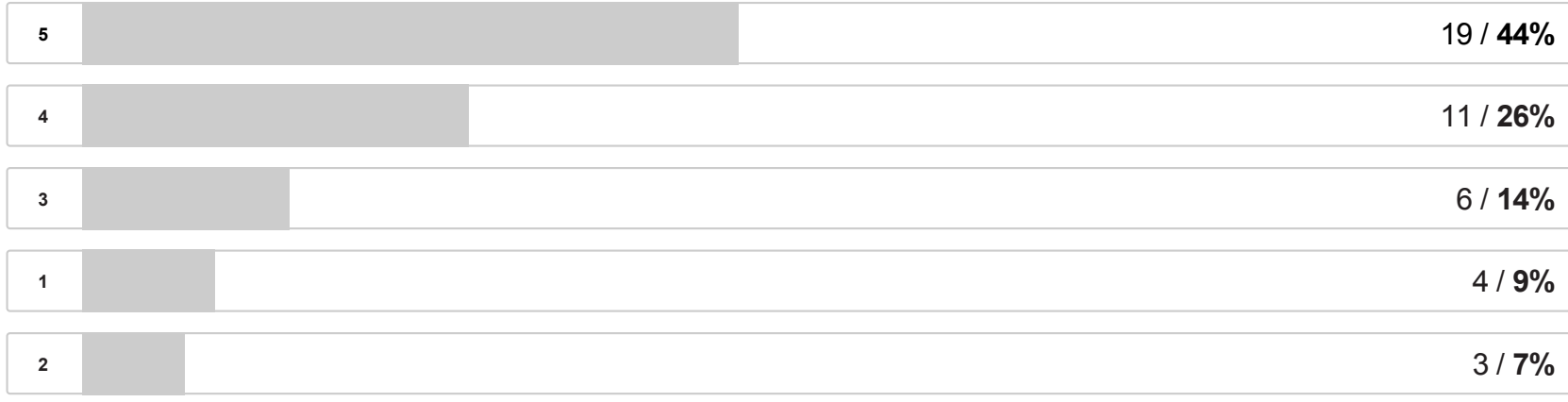


Stelling 10:

De Hoeksche Waard moet zichzelf promoten als een recreatiegebied voor zowel bewoners als voor de hele Randstad

43 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

Gemiddeld: 3.88

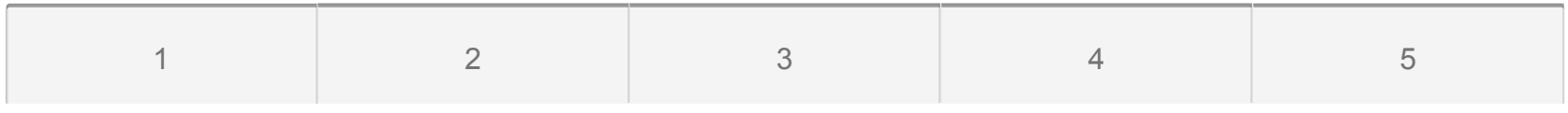


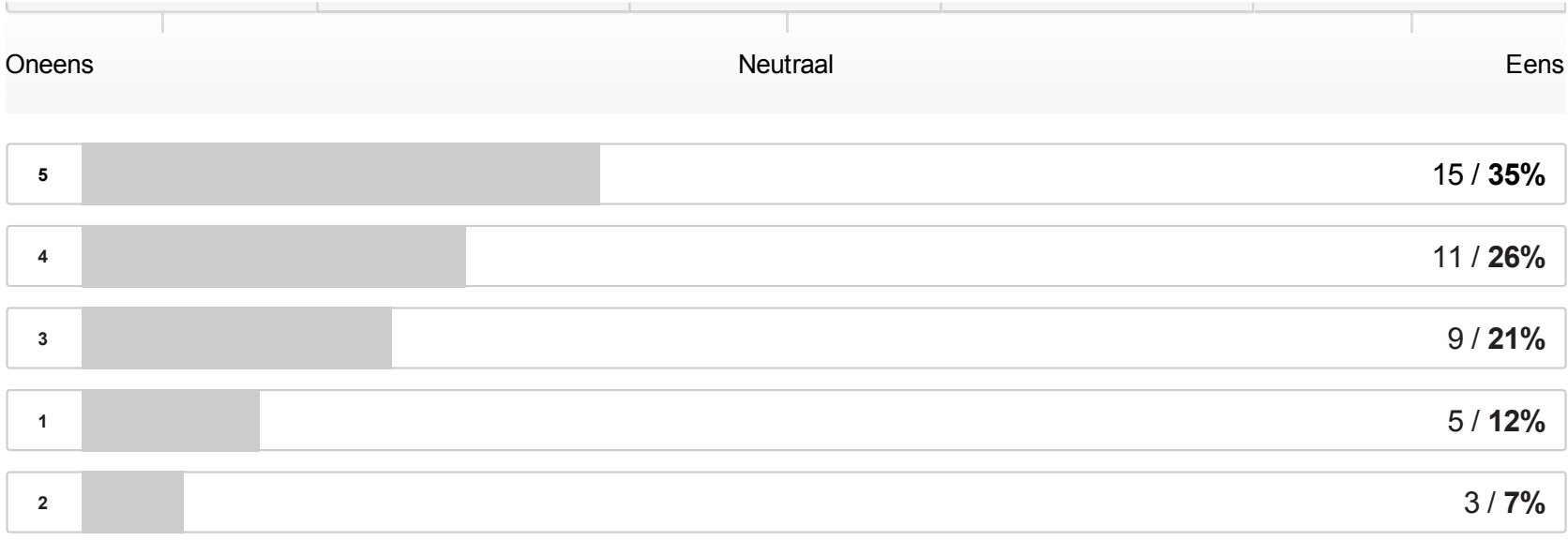
Stelling 11:

De noordrand van de Hoeksche Waard moet zich richten op voorzieningen, terwijl de zuidrand focust op recreatie in de natuur

43 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

Gemiddeld: 3.65

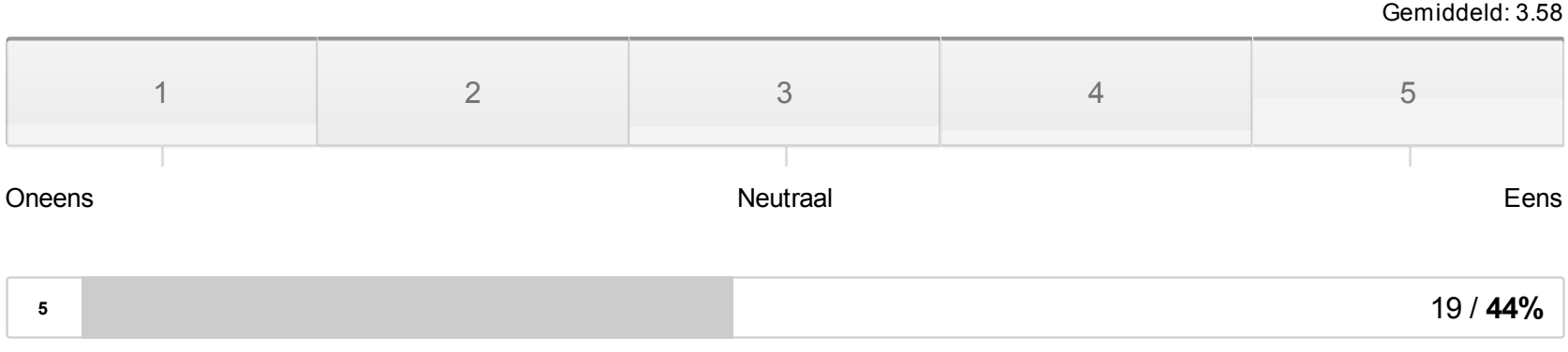




Stelling 12:

De Hoeksche Waard is gebaat bij een sterke hoofdstad. Deze functie kan door Oud-Beijerland worden vervuld

43 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantw oord

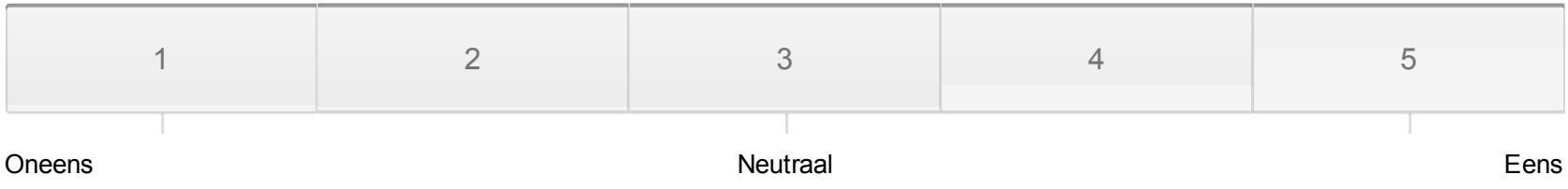


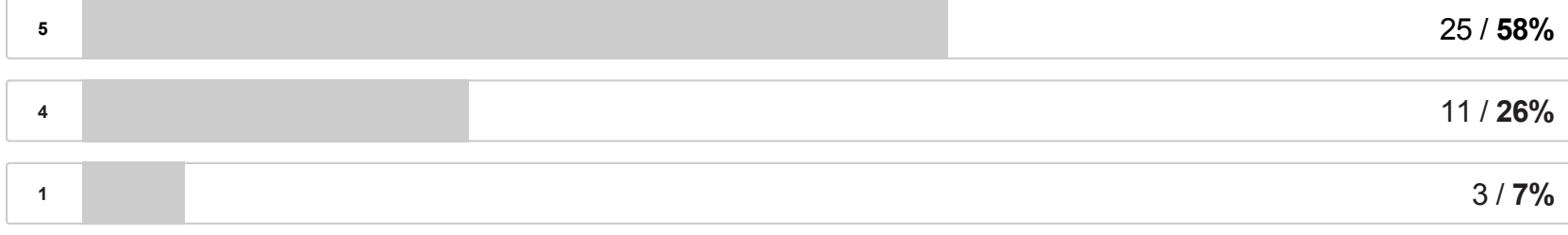
Stelling 13:

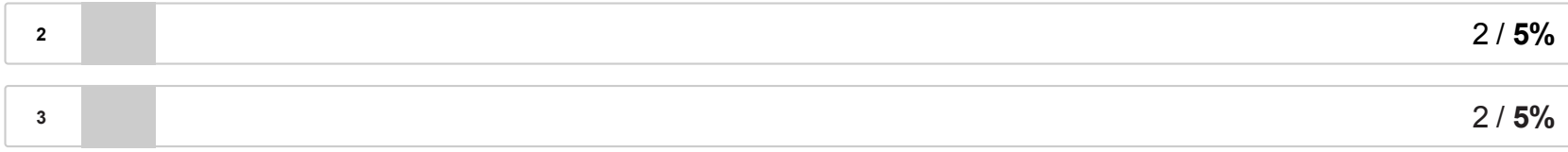
Dorpen in de Hoeksche Waard moeten – in plaats van concurreren – samen zorgen voor een gevarieerd en compleet aanbod aan voorzieningen

43 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

Gemiddeld: 4.23







Stelling 14:

Door kleine bedrijven, kantoren en andere voorzieningen een plaats te geven in de woonomgeving ontstaat een gevarieerde en veilige leefomgeving en behouden kernen hun vitaliteit

41 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantw oord

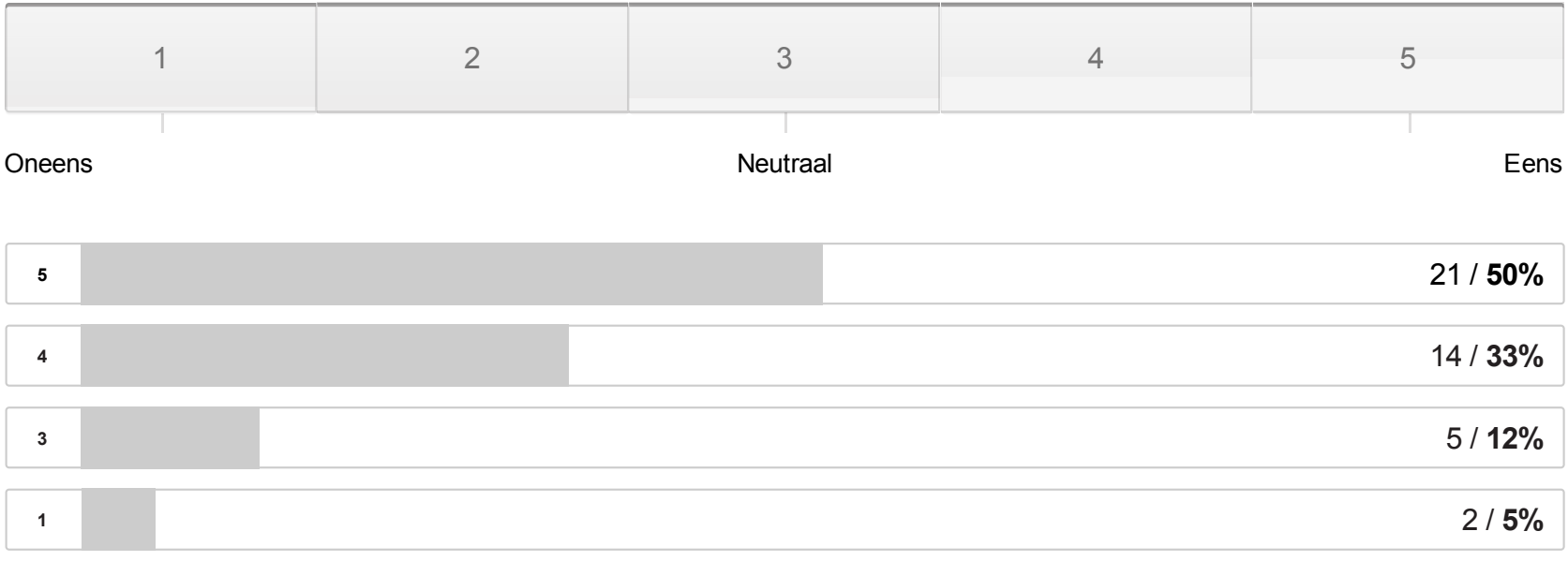
Gemiddeld: 3.63

Stelling 15:

Om de vrijheid van het wonen in de Hoeksche Waard te kunnen beleven moeten bewoners van het platteland vrijer gelaten worden in activiteiten op eigen kavel

42 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord

Gemiddeld: 4.24



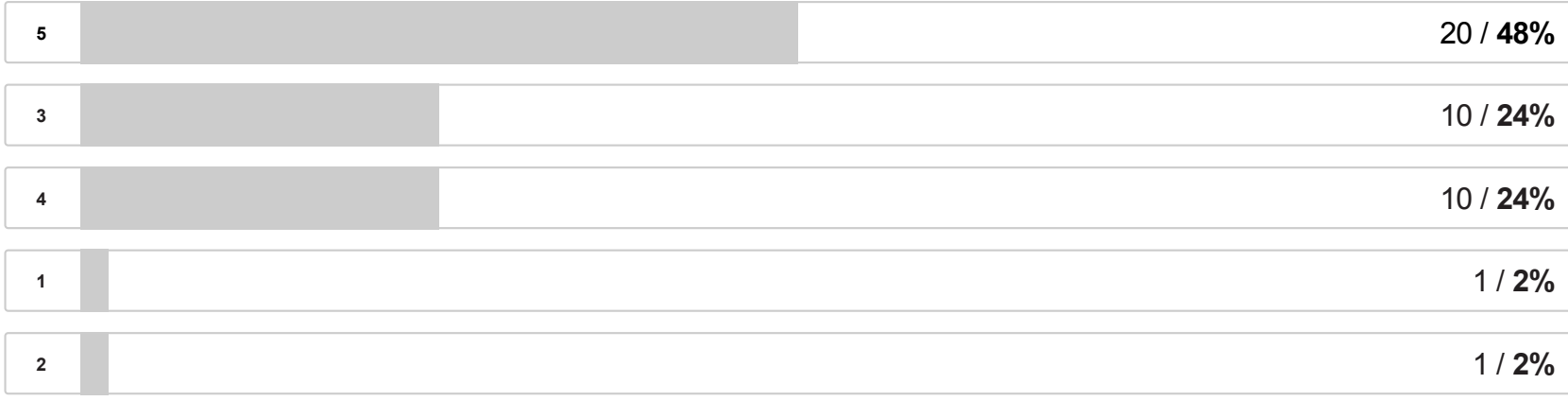
Stelling 16:

Om de gevolgen van krimp en vergrijzing te verminderen moeten gemeenten in de Hoeksche Waard toezien op een

gevarieerd woningaanbod

42 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantw oord

Gemiddeld: 4.12

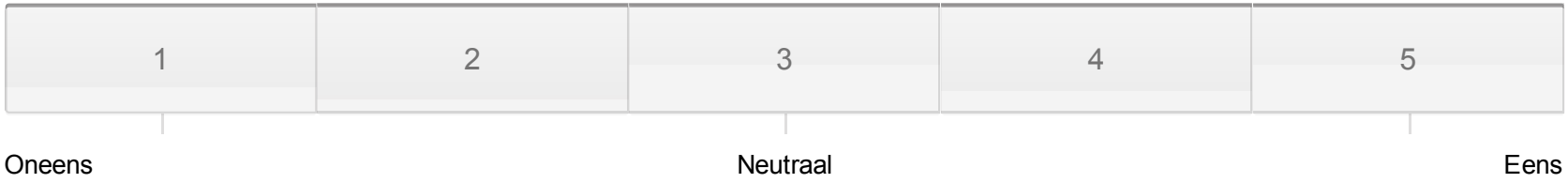


Stelling 17:

Om een gevarieerd woningaanbod te kunnen garanderen moet de Hoeksche Waard samenwerken aan één gezamenlijke woonvisie

43 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantw oord

Gemiddeld: 3.33



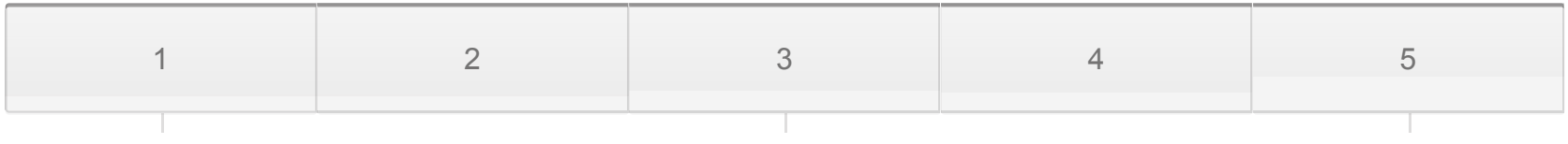
3	13 / **30%**
5	13 / **30%**
1	7 / **16%**
4	6 / **14%**
2	4 / **9%**

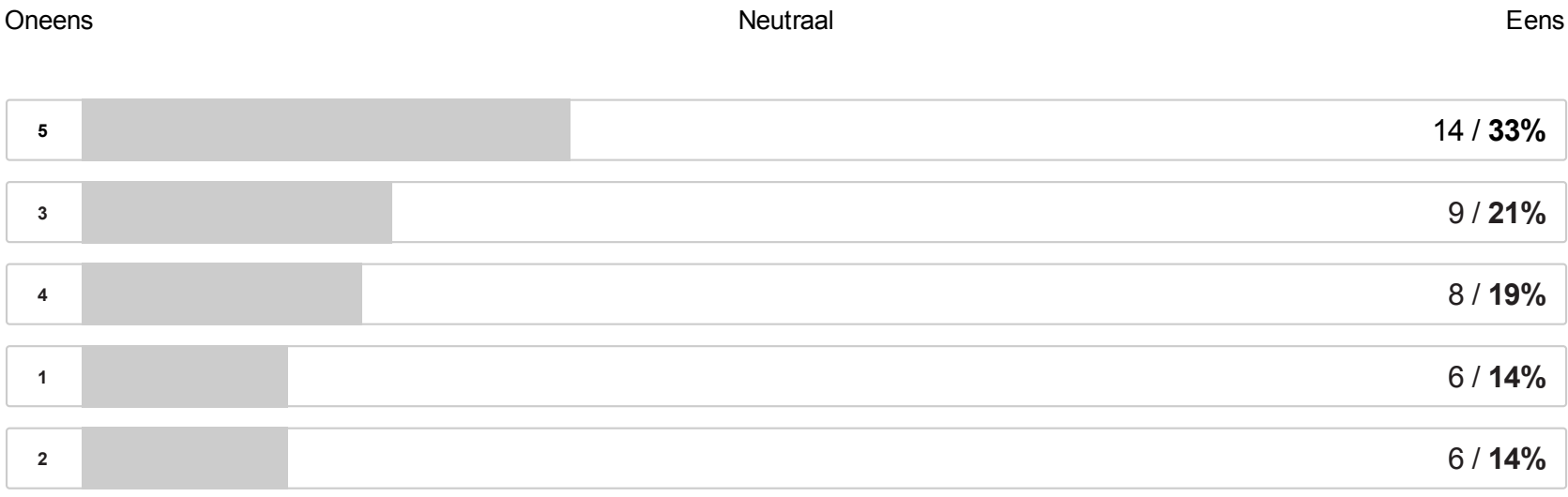
Stelling 18:

Om de vergrijzing en ontgroening op te vangen moet de Hoeksche Waard toezien op voldoende ouderenwoningen en zorgvoorzieningen

43 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantw oord

Gemiddeld: 3.42

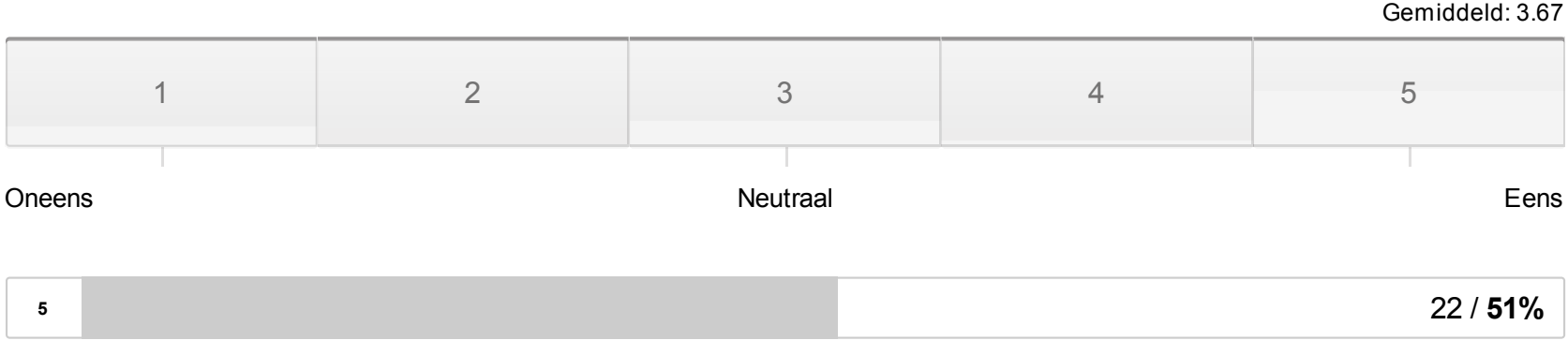




Stelling 19:

De vijf gemeenten in de Hoeksche Waard moeten fuseren tot één 'gemeente Hoeksche Waard'

43 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantwoord



Wat is uw geslacht?

41 van 43 mensen hebben deze vraag beantw oord

APPENDIX III – Conclusies bij online enquête

Het valt op dat bewonersparticipatie toch wel een trending topic is. 65% van de respondenten zegt erover gehoord of gelezen te hebben, en zelfs 13% zegt aan een project te hebben meegedaan.

84% van de respondenten vindt dat bewoners mee moeten kunnen beslissen over zaken als windmolens en voorzieningen. Veel mensen vinden dit logisch, aangezien het over hun leefgebied gaat. Sommigen vinden dat de belangen van bewoners niet altijd voldoende worden meegenomen. Of dat bij grote ingrepen het commerciële belang voorop staat. Bewoners moeten kunnen meedenken en het juiste klimaat creëren. Volgens één respondent moet er wel een onderscheid gemaakt worden tussen directe belangen (voorzieningen in de buurt) en algemene belangen (windenergie). Tegenstanders vinden dat beslissingen overgelaten moeten worden aan de vertegenwoordigers (we leven immers in een representatieve democratie), maar er kan wel geraadpleegd worden. Anderen denken dat de overheid meer overzicht en mogelijkheden tot onderzoek heeft.

Over het algemeen vindt men dat de gemeente expliciet naar de mening van bewoners moet vragen, omdat zij zo in elk geval weten dat hun mening telt. 29% vindt dat de bewoners zelf het initiatief moeten nemen. Andere ideeën zijn dat de gemeente een goede voorlichting moet geven en bewoners de ruimte moet geven om hun mening kenbaar te maken. De gemeente moet tijdige deelname vragen, maar dit mag het planvormingsproces niet hinderen/ vertragen. Iemand stelt dat hij/zij graag zijn mening wilt kunnen uiten als het gaat om de directe woonomgeving, maar anders is het voldoende om via de weekkrant op de hoogte gehouden te worden.

De meeste respondenten (73%) vinden een online vragenlijst een goede manier om hun mening te geven, maar 51% geeft aan ook een bijeenkomst prettig te vinden.

- -

Stelling 1 – buurtbus door vrijwilligers
55% is het eens met deze stelling, en nog eens 28% zit tussen neutraal en eens in. Mensen hebben prima ervaringen met de buurtbus (IJsselmonde) en vinden het een goede oplossing voor de aankomende vergrijzing in de Hoeksche Waard. Ook vinden mensen dat het OV binnen de bebouwde kom al gauw geen goed alternatief biedt voor bijvoorbeeld de auto. Een idee van een van de respondenten is om ook de grote bussen te vervangen door buurtbussen (wel door betaalde chauffeur gereden), om kosten te besparen (er rijden nog steeds vaak lege bussen buiten de spits) en milieuvriendelijker te zijn. Tegenstanders van de buurtbus vinden dat het een belbus moet zijn om aanbod beter op vraag af te stemmen, of vinden dat vrijwilligers de werkgelegenheid in de weg zitten. Een enkeling vindt het alleen bruikbaar als buurtbussen óók in de spits rijden (dat stond niet in de toelichting vermeld).

Stelling 2 – A4 zuid inpassen in landschap
58% is het eens met deze stelling, en nog eens 25% is het een beetje eens. Uit deze vraag blijkt heel goed hoe verbonden de bewoners zich met het Hoeksche Waardse landschap voelen. Ze vinden het al erg genoeg dat er een snelweg door “hun” landschap moet komen, dus het kan maar beter mooi ingepast worden! Een enkeling pleit ervoor om de weg helemaal ondergronds aan te leggen. Een enkeling denkt wel dat de A4 een economische boost zal geven, en dat er een evenwicht moet zijn tussen landschap enerzijds en ontwikkeling anderzijds. Iemand zegt dat de weg er wel mag komen, maar dan geen afslag in de Hoeksche Waard. Hoe dan ook, de weg zal er komen. Iemand zegt dat als de weg er eindelijk ligt het sluipverkeer door de Hoeksche Waard zal afnemen. Een ander oppert om door middel van PPS, cofinanciering en tol de weg te kunnen bekostigen. Mensen die blanco of tegen stemden vinden het niet nodig dat de weg compleet aan het oog onttrokken wordt (kost teveel), maar vindt wel dat er geluidsschermen moeten komen. Een enkeling is nog steeds tegen.

Stelling 3 – A4 zuid bedrijfsgebied
De meeste respondenten zijn tegen de A4 als bedrijfsgebied (41%). De meesten vinden dat er al genoeg, of teveel bedrijventerreinen zijn (ook al zegt stelling dat die verhuizen). Maar een goed tegenargument is dat een concentratie van bedrijven langs de A4 voor meer woon-werkverkeer zal zorgen in de woonkernen van de Hoeksche Waard (een enkeling wil dit probleem juist weer oplossen door te combineren met een goed fiets- en busnet). Bovendien ligt er al teveel braak op huidige, lokale terreinen. Iemand roept dat de A4 in het meest open stuk van de Hoeksche Waard komt te liggen en dat je daar juist geen bedrijven naartoe wilt trekken. De A4 wordt gezien als doorstroming naar Rotterdam of Antwerpen, niet als eindpunt. Voorstanders van deze uitvoering zeggen dat het concentreren van de bedrijven juist een manier is om overig landschap te beschermen of te herontwikkelen. Zij vinden bedrijvigheid in de Hoeksche Waard belangrijk, het mag alleen niet té groot worden. Iemand zegt dat de bedrijven langs de A4 meteen een mooie geluidsbarrière zouden vormen (was precies mijn idee!).

Stelling 4 – Akkerranden promoten
Maar liefst 65% is het eens met deze stelling en nog eens 23% een beetje. De meesten vinden de akkerranden een mooi en aantrekkelijk (natuur), duurzaam (minder pesticiden), en ecologisch verantwoord (biodiversiteit) alternatief. Zij zien het nut in van de collectieve aanpak en vinden dat de gemeente moet faciliteren. Een enkele voorstander zegt wel dat het ingrijpt op de vrijheid van de boer en dat de boer hiervoor eventueel gecompenseerd moet worden (ook al staat er in de toelichting in eerste instantie dat het om een vrijwillige basis gaat), of dat het de boer weinig of niks moet kosten. “De voordelen zijn voor iedereen, dus waarom zou de boer alleen de kosten moeten dragen?” Iemand zegt dat er nu nog teveel administratieve rompslomp is, wat de boer ervan weerhoudt om mee te doen. Tegenstanders zeggen dat de gemeente geen rol zou moeten spelen in dit proces, maar dat boeren en natuurorganisaties dit alleen moeten regelen. Een enkeling vindt dat de akkerranden vanuit het duurzaamheidsperspectief opgelegd moet worden, en dat de keuze dus niet meer aan de boer is.

Stelling 5 – Investeren in wandelpaden
Over het algemeen zijn de meeste mensen het eens met deze stelling. Een vijfde deel is neutraal. Een enkeling is tegen. Mensen zien het investeren in de wandelpaden als een manier om meer geld te genereren door toerisme. Iemand oppert dat het niet per se veel geld hoeft te kosten omdat er genoeg vrijwilligers zullen zijn die zich hiervoor willen inzetten. Sommigen willen het combineren met wat kleinschalige horecagelegenheden (die ook op zondag open zijn). Mensen willen graag wandelpaden zien bij de kreken, of een groot hondenlosloopgebied. Sommige respondenten zeggen dat er niet alleen nieuwe wandelpaden moeten komen, maar ook fietspaden. Iemand zegt dat er bij het aanleggen van deze paden ook rekening gehouden moet worden met rolstoelers en scootmobielen (goed punt gezien de vergrijzing!). Een aantal mensen die neutraal zijn, zijn van mening dat het huidige aantal wegen voldoet en dat er niet per se een “wandelnetwerk” hoeft te zijn. Er is op sommige plekken wel dringend onderhoud nodig (bijv. aan asfalt). Wandelroutes moeten niet alleen focussen op lange afstanden, maar ook groter publiek trekken door kleine dorpsrondjes aan te bieden. Een enkele tegenstander zegt dat het huidige netwerk voldoende is. Een enkeling snapt niet welke rol gemeente en boeren moeten spelen.

Stelling 6 – Akkerranden mogelijk onderdeel van wandelpaden
40% is het eens, nog eens 30% zit tussen eens en neutraal in, 23% is neutraal. Het overgrote deel van de respondenten is het ermee eens dat de akkerranden het wandelen een stuk aantrekkelijker maken en dat het landschap zo nog beter ervaren kan worden. Een enkeling zegt dat het ook goed zou zijn als dit met sommige fietspaden kan gebeuren (al dan niet verhard), omdat sommige wegen niet geschikt zijn om naar school te fietsen. Samenspraak met de boer is belangrijk, want men

is bang dat niet elke wandelaar/toerist zich kan gedragen. Tegenstanders vinden het een leuk idee, maar niet noodzakelijk.

Stelling 7 – Hoeksche Waard moet zelfvoorzienend zijn en dat uitstralen
Hier zijn de stemmen redelijk verdeeld. 24% is het eens, nog eens 24% is het een beetje eens, maar 29% is tegen deze stelling. Voorstanders zeggen dat we niet anders kunnen, omdat fossiele brandstoffen toch op zullen raken. De Hoeksche Waard bezit net als Texel de mogelijkheid om zelfvoorzienend te worden. Maar ook de voorstanders zijn veelal tegen windmolens. Liever andere mogelijkheden zoals zonnepanelen of getijdencentrale. Zelfvoorzienend worden vinden veel mensen erg ambitieus klinken, maar het is een goed doel om naartoe te streven. Windturbines mogen niet ten koste gaan van leefbaarheid. Tegenstanders willen wel duurzamer worden, maar absoluut geen windmolens. Vooral door toestanden in de gemeente Korendijk. Een enkeling zegt dat het niet per se de taak van de Hoeksche Waard is om zelfvoorzienend te worden, maar dat er meer op landelijke basis gekeken moet worden; in gebieden aan de kust bijvoorbeeld meer windmolens, in de Hoeksche Waard investeren in landbouw.

Stelling 8 – duurzame boeren zijn belangrijker dan huidig cultuurlandschap
35% is het eens met de stelling, 23% is neutraal. Mensen vinden het een goed idee als boerenbedrijven bijvoorbeeld energieneutraal kunnen zijn. Ze moeten wel hun vrijheid kunnen behouden door bijvoorbeeld uit te kunnen breiden. De verduurzaming moet tot stand komen in onderlinge afspraak en niet afgedwongen worden. Mag ook niet ten koste gaan van woongenot. Tegenstanders zeggen dat de boer zelf moet kiezen of hij/zij deze kan op wil, en dat er absoluut geen windmolen mogen komen.

Stelling 9 – Hoeksche Waard als proeftuin voor innovatieve landbouw
40% is het eens met deze stelling en nog eens 30% is het een beetje eens. Er wordt door veel mensen gemeld dat de Hoeksche Waardse boeren altijd al erg innovatief zijn geweest, dus het zou mooi zijn om dit uit te breiden. Stichting Rietgors is al een organisatie die zich bezighoudt met de akkerranden bijvoorbeeld. Een enkeling vind proeftuin wel risicovol klinken (als een experiment), maar vindt het idee goed. Iemand noemt dat biologische landbouw wel meer gepromoot kan worden en dat er bijvoorbeeld plaatselijke producten in de supermarkten moeten komen. Een enkele tegenstander heeft geen toelichting gegeven.

Stelling 10 – Hoeksche Waard het recreatiegebied voor de hele Randstad
46% is het eens met de stelling, en nog eens 24% is het er een beetje mee eens. Alle voorstanders zien het als een uitstekende manier om extra inkomsten te genereren door toerisme. Het wordt nu nog op een te kleine schaal aangepakt. Sommigen zeggen wel dat er wat aan de conditie van wandelpaden gedaan zou moeten worden. Anderen stellen dat de Hoeksche Waard ook op zondag toeristen moet kunnen verwelkomen (de kerk speelt hier dus nog wel degelijk een rol). Een enkeling vindt het een prima plan, maar zegt daarbij wel dat recreatie zich moet beperken tot de reeds daarvoor bestemde gebieden. En er mogen geen bungalowparken en pretparken komen. Een aantal mensen met een neutrale houding vinden het wel een goed plan, maar vinden ook dat campings niet te vol mogen worden. De hele Randstad is bovendien een beetje te groot, maar voor de regio's Rijnmond en Drechtsteden zou het wel goed kunnen. Tegenstanders van deze stelling vinden dat recreatie te weinig werkgelegenheid biedt ten opzichte van bijvoorbeeld kassenbouw en industrie. Of ze vinden dat de recreatieve mogelijkheden zich moeten beperken tot de eigen inwoners. Recreatie voor de hele regio zou de rust kunnen verstoren. Een ander zegt dat recreatie samen moet gaan met voorzieningen, ook op zondag, en dat dit daarom een probleem zal zijn.

Stelling 11 – Noord- en Zuidrand anders
Ondanks de negatieve reacties op de workshop is toch 34% voor deze stelling, en is 27% het deels eens met deze stelling. 20% is neutraal. De meeste voorstanders vinden dat de stelling strookt met de huidige indeling van de Hoeksche Waard en dat het dus geen slecht idee is om dit voort te zetten. Op deze manier kan het open landschap in het zuiden behouden blijven. Er moet wel opgelet worden dat het noordelijk deel van het eiland niet teveel op Barendrecht/Spijkenisse gaat lijken. Er wordt geopperd een basisniveau van groen en voorzieningen te houden voor beide delen van het eiland. Respondenten met een neutrale houding vinden een tweedeling niet nodig en zeggen dat alles "vanzelf" moet gaan, of beter overal van alles wat. Tegenstanders vinden dat er geen verschil in karakter is of dat alles gewoon verspreid moet zijn over de regio. Misschien is deze stelling toch te zwart-wit om uit te spreken…

Stelling 12 – Oud-Beijerland hoofdstad
44% is het eens met de stelling, 20% heeft geen mening, en 20% is tegen. Voorstanders zijn van mening dat het toch al zo is. Iemand zegt dat alleen de andere gemeenten dit niet zo zien zitten (maar wat als er één gemeente komt?). Een ander zegt dat het een goed idee is, mits er geen afslag Oud-Beijerland komt. Weer een ander vindt dat Oud-Beijerland zich wel het centrum mag noemen, maar dat deze niet alle macht moet krijgen in de Hoeksche Waard. Mensen met een neutrale mening vinden dat er wel gelet moet worden op het aantal voorzieningen in andere kernen. Mensen zijn bang dat de rust verstoord zal worden. Een aantal tegenstanders denkt dat het Oud-Beijerland ook aantrekkelijk maakt voor mensen van buiten de Hoeksche Waard en dat dit er dus voor zal zorgen dat er "helemaal geen parkeerplekken meer zijn". Of ze vinden dat het niet de naam "hoofdstad" hoeft te dragen.

Stelling 13 – geen concurrentie, maar samen het aantal voorzieningen bepalen
59% is het eens met deze stelling, en nog eens 27% is het een beetje eens. Vrijwel iedereen die voor is pleit voor samenwerking tussen dorpen. Er wordt gezegd dat ieder dorp zijn eigen charmes heeft en dat dit goed gecombineerd kan worden met een regionaal plan. Elk dorp kan zo zijn sterke punten laten zien. Als het maar niet grootschalig wordt opgezet. Een tegenstander zegt juist dat autonomie ervoor zorgt dat elk dorp zijn basisbehoeften zal hebben. Een andere tegenstander vindt dat concurrentie nodig is en marktwerking zijn werk moet doen.

Stelling 14 – mengen wonen en werken
De meeste mensen hebben hier neutraal gestemd (33%). 26% is voor, 28% is een beetje voor. Mensen vinden het idee van wonen en werken dicht bij elkaar goed, als het maar goed kan worden ingepast in de woonomgeving en geen overlast veroorzaakt. Een enkele tegenstander denkt dat functiemenging in de Hoeksche Waard niet veel uithaalt omdat de regio al zo "klein" is. Een ander denkt dat het lastig is om kaders te stellen voor functiemenging. Grote bedrijven vindt men sowieso beter op een bedrijventerrein passen. Ambachtelijke bedrijfjes is oké. Een enkeling vindt dat je wonen en werken niet samen moet doen (interessant als je bedenkt dat Christopher Alexander juist het tegenovergestelde beweert).

Stelling 15 – meer vrijheid op eigen kavel in het buitengebied
50% is het eens met deze stelling en 33% deels. Deze mensen zijn van mening dat kleine initiatieven welkom moeten zijn en dat zij de Hoeksche Waard zo leuk maken. Veel eerdere initiatieven zijn door bestemmingsplannen al in de kiem gesmoord. Ze zijn het eens met de kaders voor overlast. Een enkeling noemt ook dat er rekening gehouden moet worden met de verdeling van voorzieningen. Er mag geen wildgroei ontstaan, maar de overheid moet een faciliterende rol aannemen. Tegenstanders zijn bang voor wildgroei of vinden dat het bestemmingsplan goed genoeg is.

Stelling 16 – een gevarieerd woningaanbod
48% is het eens met deze stelling en nog eens 23% is het deels eens. 25% is neutraal.

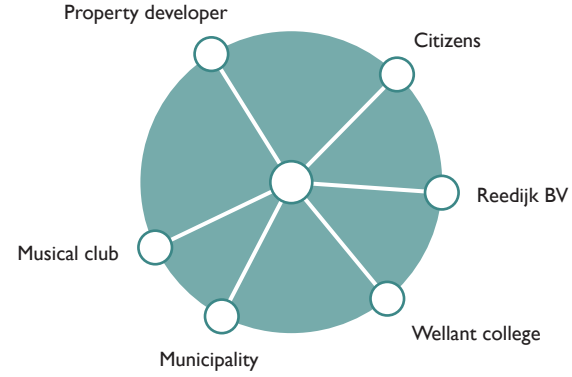
Voorstanders vinden dat het huidige aanbod aan starterswoningen onvoldoende is en dat dit een van de redenen is dat jonge stellen/gezinnen wegtrekken. Zij zijn het eens dat er niet enkel voor senioren gebouwd moet worden. Er moet meer vraag gestuurd gebouwd worden. Iemand zegt dat er niet teveel uitgebreid moet worden, maar dat er gekeken moet worden op bestaande locaties. Veel woningen hier staan leeg, omdat het aanbod veel hoger is dan de vraag. Een enkele tegenstander roept dat er in elk geval niet teveel hoogbouw mag komen. Het dorpse karakter moet bewaard blijven. Een ander noemt dat er juist "contra cyclisch" gebouwd moet worden, dus juist veel starterswoningen, om zo de vergrijzing tegen te gaan.

Stelling 17 – één woonvisie
32% heeft hier neutraal gestemd, 32% heeft hier voor gestemd. 15% is tegen. Sommige voorstanders merken op dat er al een gezamenlijke woonvisie is, maar anderen zeggen juist dat het aanbod nog te versnipperd is. Iemand zegt dat een gezamenlijke visie er niet toe moet leiden dat er in de zuidrand veel meer seniorenwoningen worden gebouwd, omdat daar óók andere mensen graag willen wonen. Gevarieerd bouwen dus. Tegenstanders delen deze mening: jong en oud moet overal gemixt worden.

Stelling 18 – veel ouderenwoningen en voorzieningen
32% van de respondenten is voor deze stelling, nog eens 20% is het deels eens met de stelling, en 22% is neutraal. Respondenten vinden dat ouderen de gelegenheid moeten krijgen om in de Hoeksche Waard te kunnen (blijven) wonen. Het mag enkel niet ten koste gaan van starters. Iemand roept dat we glasvezel moeten aanleggen, zodat ook ouderenzorg mee kan doen in de nieuwste ontwikkelingen. Een aantal mensen die neutraal stemmen merken op dat er eerst iets aan het voorzieningenniveau moet worden gedaan, omdat de leefbaarheid nu al onder druk staat. Tegenstanders willen niet dat de Hoeksche Waard het "bejaardeneiland" van Nederland wordt. Opvang voor de eigen bevolking van de regio is voldoende.

Stelling 19 – één gemeente Hoeksche Waard
51% is het eens met de stelling, 24% is neutraal, en 20% is tegen. Voorstanders merken op dat huidige taken te complex zijn voor kleine gemeenten. Een ander zegt dat één gemeente van ca. 85.000 eindelijk een serieuze gesprekspartner vormt voor regio's als Rijnmond en Drechtsteden. Iemand merkt op dat het een logische stap is, maar dat men wel eigen gevoelens dient los te laten. Weer iemand anders zegt dat de huidige kleine gemeenten te gemakkelijk "in te pakken zijn" door bijvoorbeeld projectontwikkelaars of grote boeren, en dat hierdoor mogelijk een ongewenste richting opgegaan kan worden. Bovendien zijn enkele van mening dat de huidige gemeenteraden niet professioneel genoeg zijn, omdat ze het "er maar bij doen". We hebben professionele bestuurders nodig. Mensen met een neutrale houding zeggen dat zij geen voordelen zien in een fusie van gemeenten. Een ander denkt dat de kans zo groot is dat voorzieningen zich gaan concentreren rond de grootste kernen en dat de kleine dorpen er maar bij hangen. Tegenstanders vinden dat schaalvergroting zelden leidt tot verbetering. Of ze zijn bang dat bepaalde groepen teveel macht krijgen.

APPENDIX IV – Plan details



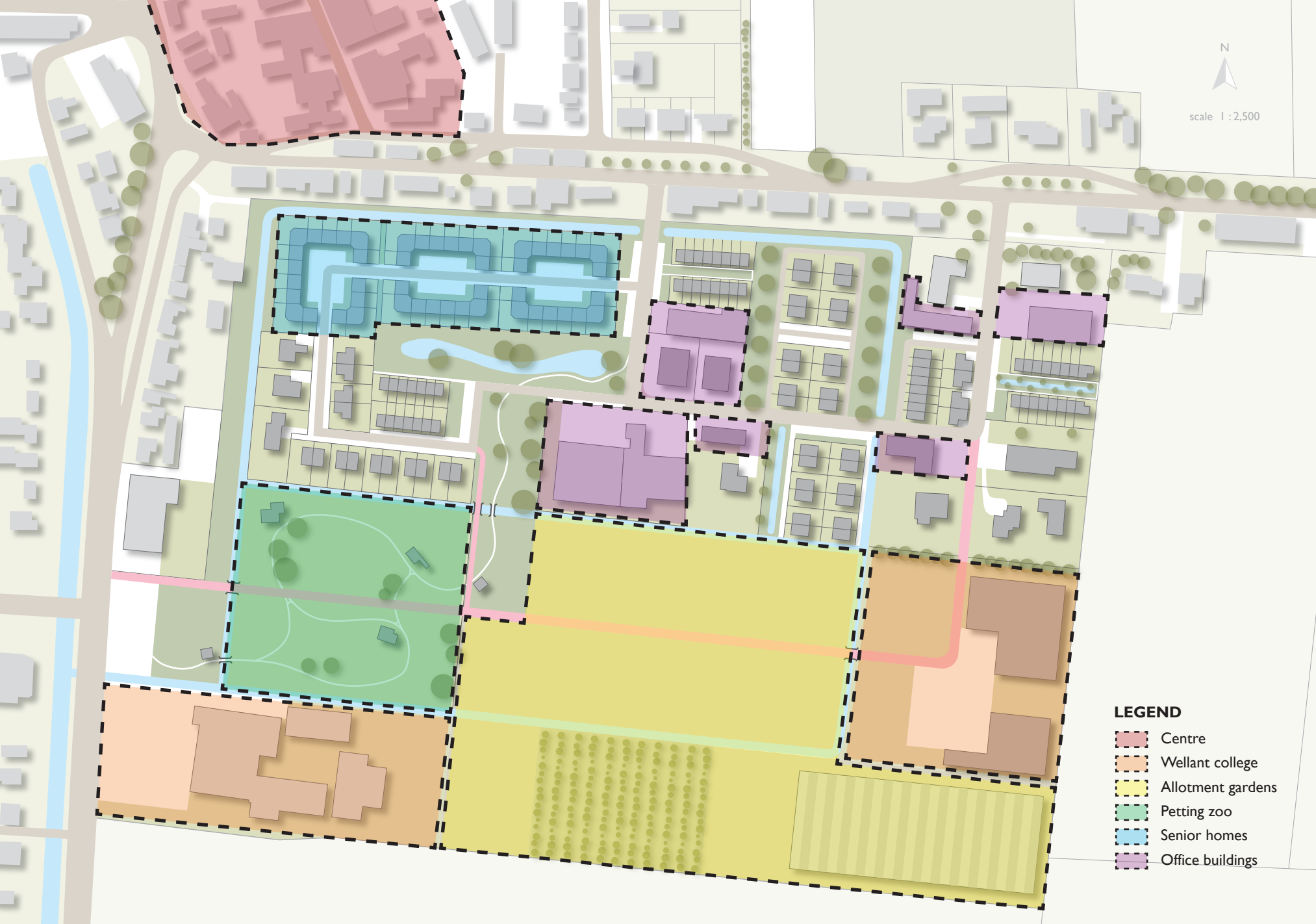
The actor network for redevelopment of local business park Klaaswaal

The master plan consists of:

- ***48 senior homes***
- ***6 small office buildings (of which 4 with home)***
- ***8 home offices***
- ***1 large company (Reedijk BV)***
- ***38 semi-detached homes***
- ***54 starter homes***
- ***5 empty housing lots***
- ***musical club***
- ***allotment gardens***
- ***petting zoo***
- ***Wellant campus***

The northern part of the plan consists of a new neighbourhood with over 150 new homes. Most of them are built for seniors of starters. Living is combined with working: small offices are places along the main roads, while dwellings are located in the more quiet spots. This creates a healthy mix of activities. Reedijk BV, a large company who has recently built a CO_2 neutral expansion, is allowed to stay. Buffer zones and the adjacent allotment gardens prevent any unnecessary noise or disturbance. A few empty housing lots are available for people who want to build their own farmhouse or villa.

The southern part consist of the new campus for the Wellant college. Next to school buildings the campus facilities include a laboratory, a greenhouse, an orchard, allotment gardens, and a petting zoo. The allotment gardens and the petting zoo are shared facilities which are open to the public, but managed by the Wellant college. Students receive education in animal care and cultivation here. They learn how to manage their own zoo or animal shelter, how to treat animals, how to become a veterinary assistant, how to grow crops and create new plant species, etcetera. The campus consist of a greenhouse and orchard which are off limits to the public. However, the allotment gardens are accessible. Citizens are able to rent their a small portion of land and grow whatever they want. The campus is part of the Green Agriculture Campus Hoeksche Waard, which is a collaboration of schools, farmers and industries. Other schools and universities that take part in this collaboration are Delft and Wageningen, who are located in Numansdorp.


N
scale 1 : 2,500
LEGEND
Centre
Wellant college
Allotment gardens
Petting zoo
Senior homes
Office buildings

This graduation project focuses on one of our government's important tasks: spatial planning. Research on new and adaptive forms of collaborative planning is conducted. Forms that can be used alongside existing planning methods to provide a helping hand in achieving ambitious planning goals, such as energy self-sufficiency or maintaining liveability in shrinking areas. The new planning method is based on communication and collaboration between important actors from all layers of society: science, policy, and civil society. The research is tested on and optimized for the Hoeksche Waard region.

This research was conducted in 2014 and 2015 at Delft University of Technology, within the faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, department of Urbanism.

TU Delft Delft University of Technology