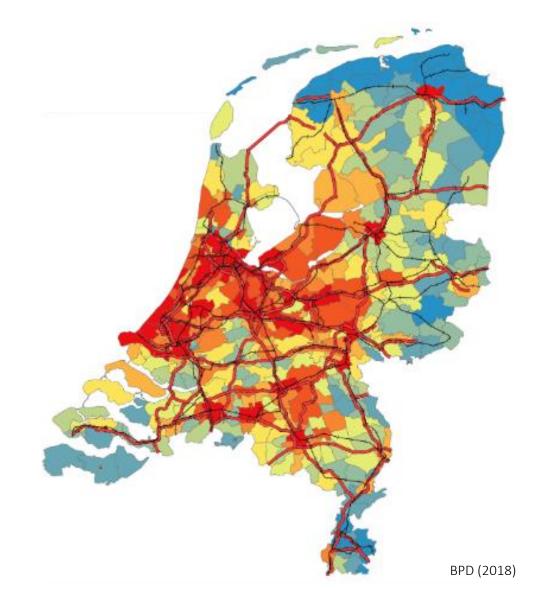


#### Housing shortage:

- > 1 million dwellings
- Demand for urban living



#### Preference for inner-city development:

- Preserve our green areas
- Reduce commuter traffic
- Use existing public transport networks
- Reuse existing real estate
- Chances to strengthen the urban agglomeration











Verheul et al. (2018)





HÉT ONDERNEMERSNETWERK IN DE RANDSTAD

VNO-NCW WEST > NIEUWS

#### **NIEUWS**

Oprukkende woningbouw jaagt economische motoren te makkelijk de stad uit

Stuwende bedrijven worden de regio uitgejaagd

Door Cees-Jan Pen

10 mrt 2018 - 'Er is in Nederland woningnood. Je kan geen krant openslaa of het gaat om 'bouwen, bouwen, bouwen', snel, veel en desnoods maar weer een soort Vinex-operatie.' Cees-Jan Pen, lector de Ondernemende Regio bij Fontys, ziet dat bedrijven(terreinen) die niet 'creative' zijn, de stat maar uit moeten worden geschoven. 'Ergens de regio in of zo.'



GEEN WONINGEN NAAST INDUSTRIE

Ondernemersorganisatie VNO-NCW West stelt dat het een goed plan

vrijwaren van belangrijke bedrijventerreinen."



Nieuwe woningen en nieuwe maakindustrie vechten om ruimte in de stad

11 mei 2018 - Platfo. voor de nieuwe maa ruimte bieden, omda groeipotentie heeft. waarvoor de meeste

Door redactie gebied Wonen en werken in de stad kan, maar vereist een nieuwe filosofie



Gebiedsontwikkeling.nu (2018); VNO-NCW West (2018)

# PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Municipalities have to involve existing businesses in the planning process
- New regulatory framework (Omgevingswet 2021) requires participation with stakeholders

#### But:

- Little is known about participation with existing businesses
- Conflicts arise between municipalities and existing businesses in the planning process

# **PARTICIPATION**

"The development of plans in dialogue with stakeholders that have been involved from an early stage of the process"



## **CONTENT**

- Introduction
  - Research goal & question
- Methods & Approach
- Findings
- Conclusions
- Recommendations
- Discussion

#### **RESEARCH GOAL & QUESTION**

#### Research goal

To provide improvements for the involvement of existing businesses in planning processes of urban regeneration projects

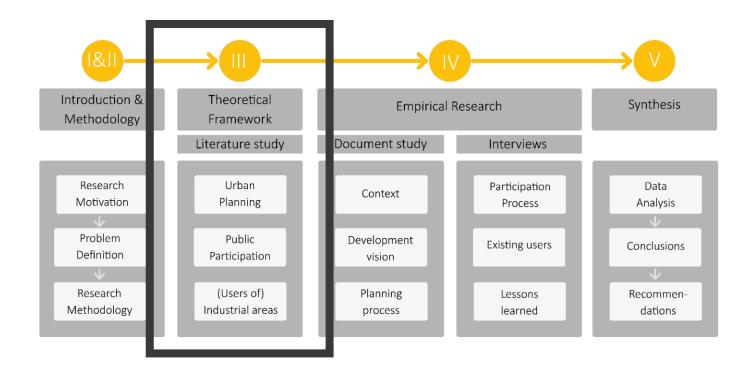
#### Research question

How can **participation of existing businesses** be achieved in the regeneration of industrial urban waterfronts in The Netherlands?



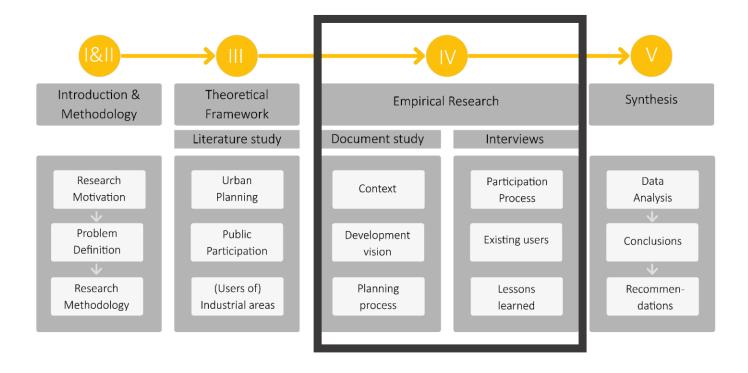
### METHODS & APPROACH

1) Understanding how participation can be achieved



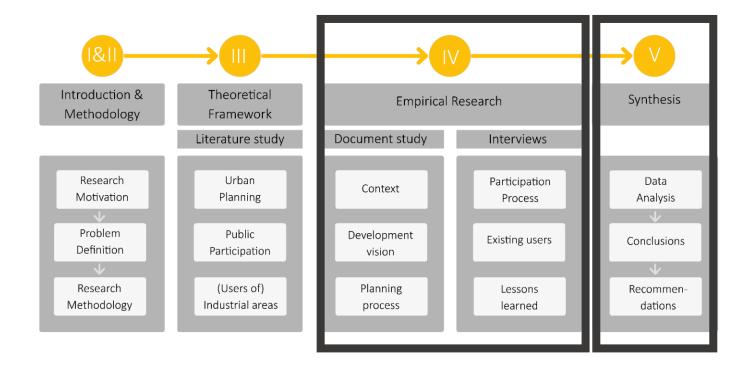
### METHODS & APPROACH

2) Investigating how participation of existing businesses currently takes place



### METHODS & APPROACH

3) Identifying improvements in the participation process of existing businesses





#### **FINDINGS**

- Part 1: Understanding
- Part 2: Investigating
- Part 3: Identifying

### PART 1 - Understanding

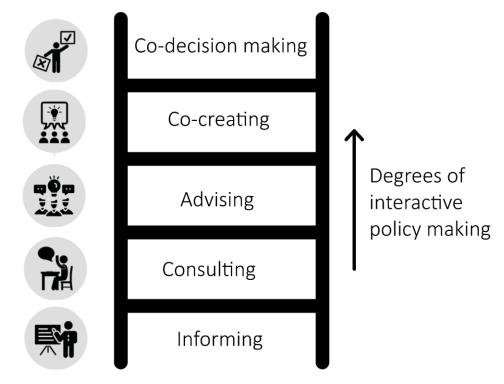
#### Participatory planning

- Emergence of public participation
- Participation in urban area development

#### PART 1 - Understanding

The participation ladder

A tool to measure the influence of participants in policy making



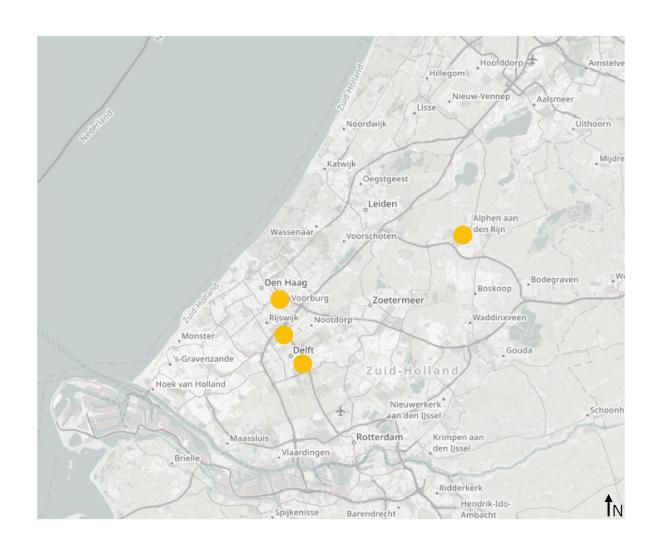
Participation ladder by Edelenbos & Monninkhof, 2001

# PART 1 - Understanding

	Informing	Consulting	Advising	Co-creation	Co-decision
<ul><li>(1) BINCKHORST</li><li>(2) SCHIEOEVERS</li><li>(3) RIJNHAVEN</li><li>(4) PLASPOELPOLDER</li></ul>				<b>₩</b>	
Phase					
Role of Existing businesses					
Role of Municipality					
Tools					
Outcomes					

- A reconstruction of the participation process
- An analysis of the participation instruments with the theoretical framework
- Observations

Comparative
Case study



Binckhorst, Den Haag



Rijnhaven, Alphen a/d Rijn



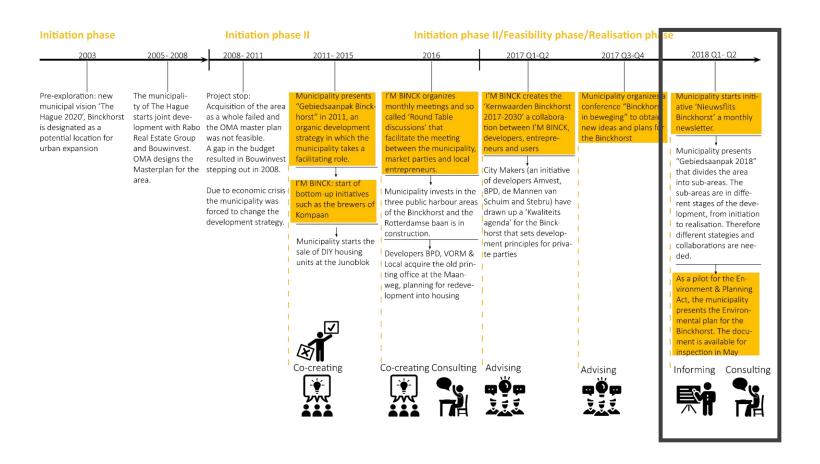


Schieoevers, Delft

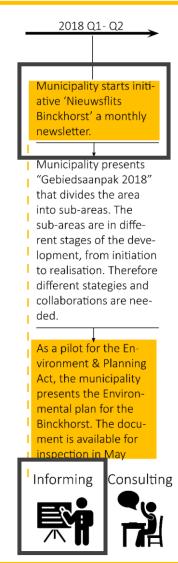


Plaspoelpolder, Rijswijk

Reconstruction
 Example of the Binckhorst



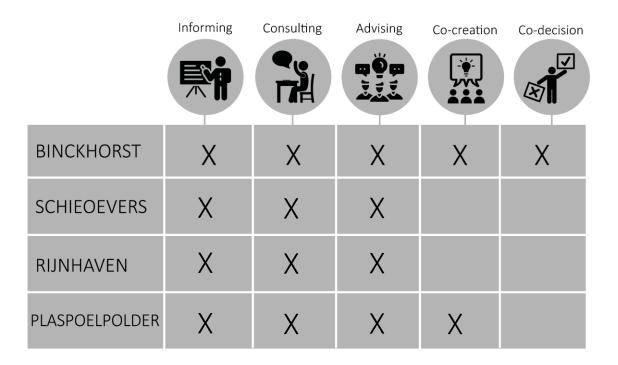
• Reconstruction Example of the Binckhorst





"Through the arrival of the newsletter, everyone knows what is going on" (Bedrijven vereniging BLF)

Analysis



#### Observations:

- The instruments do not guide the participation process
- The use of instruments emerges during the process
- The tools are leading

Although we see that municipalities are familiar with the participation instruments in practice, we see that participation processes often do not lead to the desired results



Reasons why current participation processes do not reach the desired results according to entrepreneurs:

A lack of information and knowledge

"Together we spent a year on bridging that gap in knowledge and getting at a level playing field. Only then, you can really continue the process together."

- Chairman of BKS, 2018

Reasons why current participation processes do not reach the desired results according to entrepreneurs:

• Distrust from existing businesses



Reasons why current participation processes do not reach the desired results according to entrepreneurs:

Uncertainty about the future

"Companies want continuity and clarity; transformation processes offer the opposite"

- Chairman of Bedrijven Verenging BLF, 2018

Reasons why current participation processes do not reach the desired results according to entrepreneurs:

• A lack of benefits for existing entrepreneurs



Reasons why current participation processes do not reach the desired results according to entrepreneurs:

• Unclarity about the process of participation

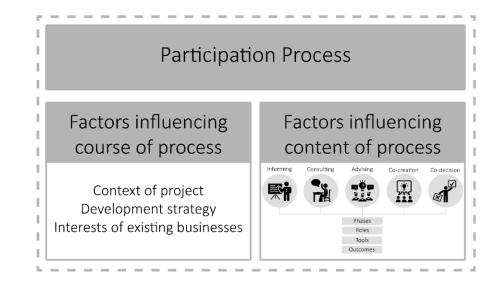


Reasons why current participation processes do not reach the desired results:

- A lack of information
- Distrust
- Uncertainty
- A lack of benefits
- Unclarity

#### PART 3 - Identifying

- There is no deliberate decision behind the implementation of instruments
- There are factors that hamper the participation process





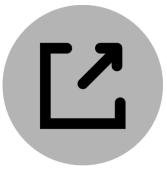
#### TOWARDS PARTICIPATION

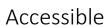
#### Research question

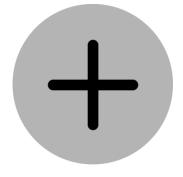
How can participation of existing businesses be achieved in the regeneration of industrial urban waterfronts in The Netherlands?

Through a structured process approach that:

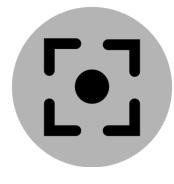
- Supports in a deliberate choice-making of participation instruments
- Takes into account the identified factors that hamper participation



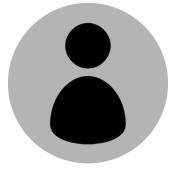




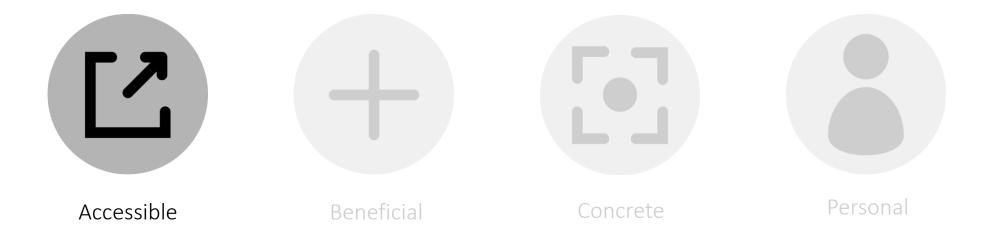
Beneficial



Concrete

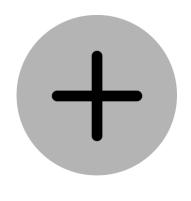


Personal



- Transparent and understandable information and clear agreements upfront
- Physically accessible in terms of location, time & amount of meetings









Accessible

Beneficial

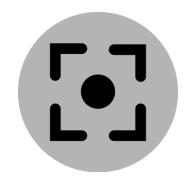
Concrete

Personal

- "What's in it for me?"
- Making the participation process attractive







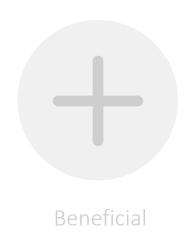


le Beneficial

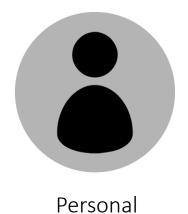
Concrete

- Clarity about the goal and the bandwidth of participation
- Making agreements on what the input is used for



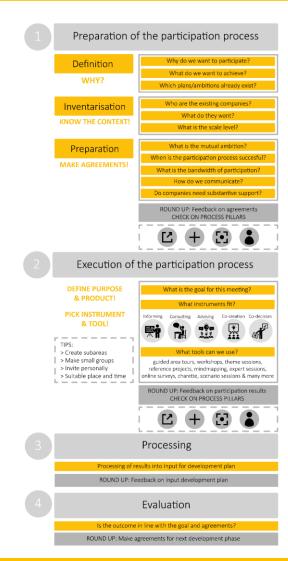




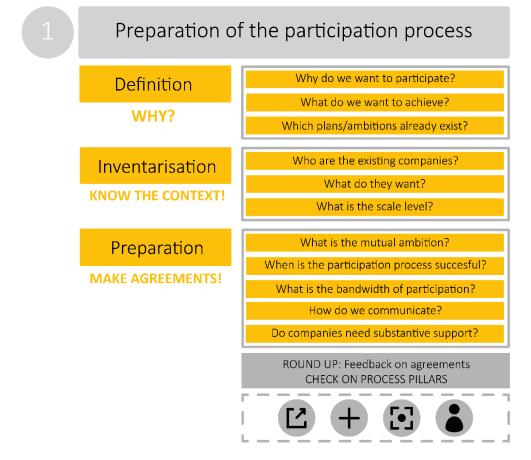


- Knowing the context
- Personal way of communicating and personal solutions

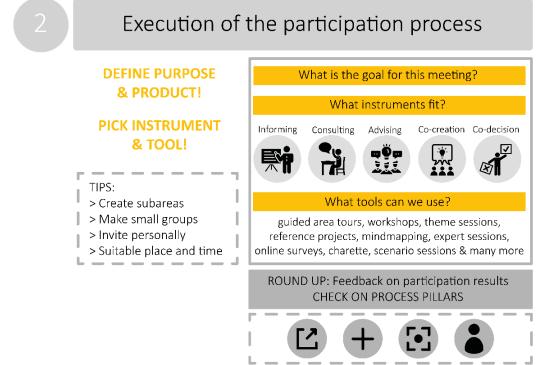
A process approach for participation with existing businesses



Step 1: Preparation



Step 2: Execution



Step 3 and 4:

Processing & Evaluation

Processing

Processing of results into input for development plan

ROUND UP: Feedback on input development plan

Evaluation

Is the outcome in line with the goal and agreements?

ROUND UP: Make agreements for next development phase



#### DISCUSSION

#### Limitations of the research

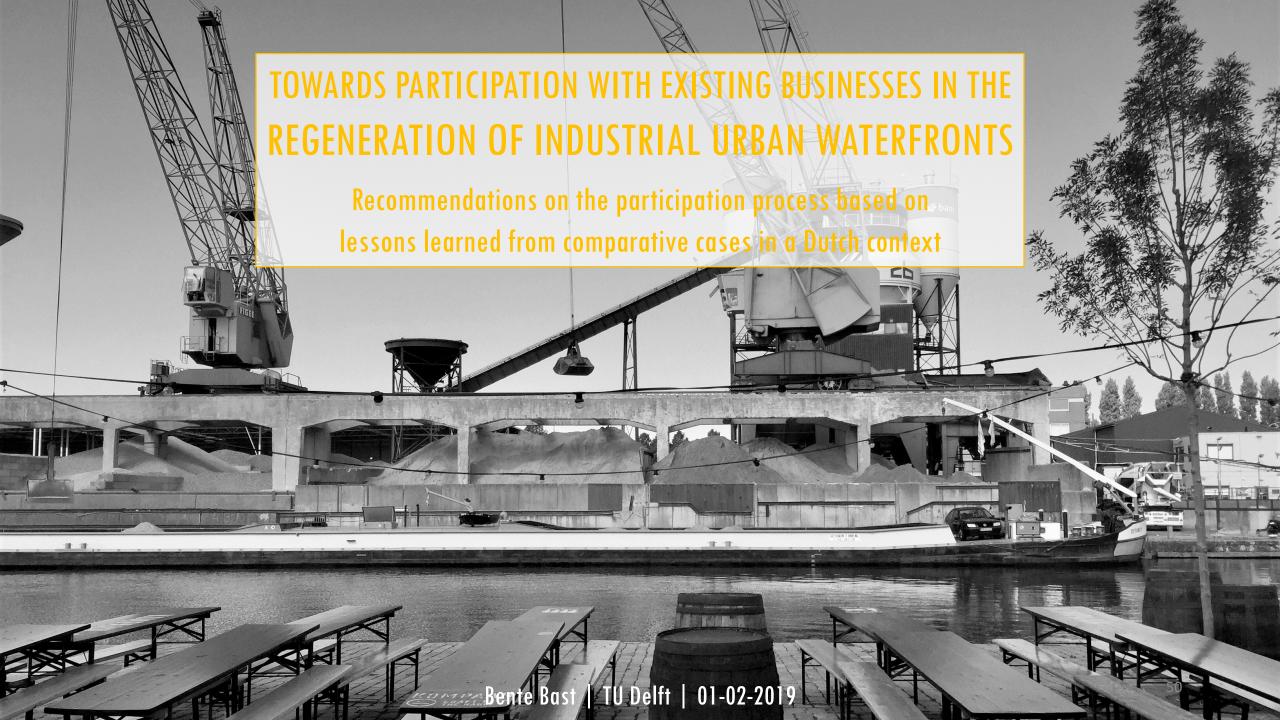
- Difficulties with comparison of theory and practice
  - The participation ladder is used differently
  - Recognition of other parties that take on a role in participation processes
- Novelty of the subject in practice
  - A chance and an obstacle
  - Social nature of the research

#### DISCUSSION

Recommendations for further research

- Further development of the process approach by testing in practice and evaluating
- A further categorization within the stakeholder group of existing companies For example: companies with activities in a high environmental classification





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