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## ir. Lidewij Tummers

Assistant professor 2006-2009

PhD 2009-2012:

'new citizenship meets regional planning'

Design studio MSc1 regional planning

## Main fields of work

Network cities: time space patterns

Small-grains at regional scale

The everyday in longterm perspective

Emergence/emancipation & urban space

Participative planning/use-centred design

Urban/regional voids (terrains vagues)



Msc 1 Workshop at Faculty of Architecture on Regional Planning

## Room for every(ones) day / All around (the clock)

### Project

In 2001 the Province (regional authority) Zuid Holland started a project to connect its social policies more closely to spatial development. The hidden costs of planning failures, such as lack of space for youth, poor differentiation in housing, mobility and accessibility of job-locations, weighed heavily on the social budget in repair programs. It was therefore the department of equal opportunities that raised the question how the Province, in its role of spatial planning developer, manager as well as supervisor, could work more closely with local authorities. Rather than adding to the ever-growing list of planning criteria, a change of attitude and interdisciplinary communication was seen as more durable approach. The aim was to enhance communication between its own departments in planning processes and make better use of the many gender-criteria and -planning instruments developed in the 1980s and 1990s.

### Process

- summary of relevant design criteria
- formulating 'gender and diversity' as accountable category in the formal procedures of the province<sup>ii</sup>
- design of method for interdisciplinary planning processes: 'complementary spatial strategies' based on time-space patterns [see textbox]
- develop and implement adequate forms of collaboration for each step: e.g. documents for consultancy, workshops and brainstorm (later supported by the 'Decision Room' software), plan evaluation (GIA<sup>iii</sup>) and so on.
- collaboration with municipal planning authorities: pilot plans.
- publication of 25 'best practices' at local level; distributed to all municipalities in the province.
- a training program for professionals working on their own case-studies
- a 'DIY version' available online to allow planning teams to consult best practices, and make use of the 'complementary strategies method'

The project was successful in tying policies for social resilience to spatial development. However, the further impact of the project was blurred by political re-orientation, career mobility of key-personnel, and particularly the changing role of regional authorities in spatial planning. De-centralization policies shifted this role to local level, leaving less steering opportunities for the Province.

<sup>i</sup> Zuid Holland is the most densely populated province of the Netherlands and comprises the largest (southern) part of Randstad

<sup>ii</sup> Nota Planbeoordeling, provincie Zuid Holland, 2002

<sup>iii</sup> In spite of a broad Dutch experience in theory and practice with the "Gender Impact Assessment (GIA)", this practice did enter mainstream planning in a much more limited way than for example Environment Impact Assessment. With the disappearance of the 'emancipation department' of the Dutch government, gender-policies were supposed to develop sector-wise. From the spatial planning, no funding was made available and this has meant stagnation in the development of

Interaction between social policy & spatial-engineering sectors can be improved by putting time-space patterns as a point of departure [Room for Every(ones) day 2004]



All around (the clock) travelling exposition presented Dutch time-based planning experiments and tools [2003 – 2007] [www.overaltijd.nl](http://www.overaltijd.nl)



### Room for every(ones) day method of complementary strategies:

1. flexible and future oriented
2. mix and cluster
3. move and reach
4. accessible and safe
5. collaboration, communication and participation

A mixing panel with which local strategies can be optimized. This allows for planning evaluations to assess social policy goals according to the spatial context: if for example (future) users are (as yet) anonymous, the criteria of 5 cannot be met and 1- the issue of flexibility deserves extra priority. Or when in a given context mixed used (2) is not allowed, accessibility (4) of surrounding services like schools and shops should get extra attention in the infra-structural design. In this way, departing from the time-space paths of (future) inhabitants, communication between social and spatial sectors becomes feasible and fruitful. This also helped to change perceptions: statistics showing the mismatch between '9-5' job- and '8-3' school schedules; dilemma's of cars offering 'coerced freedom', varied sports facilities for different user groups. [www.](http://www.)

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## ir. Wendy Tan

Researcher 2007-2009

PhD 2009-2012: 'institutional incentives for mobility environments'

European Masters of Urbanism Technology

module in GIS urban analysis

Design and Regional Planning

MSc Lecture

## Main fields of work

EU FP7 Project : Rural Futures Network

Province of Zuid Holland - research project

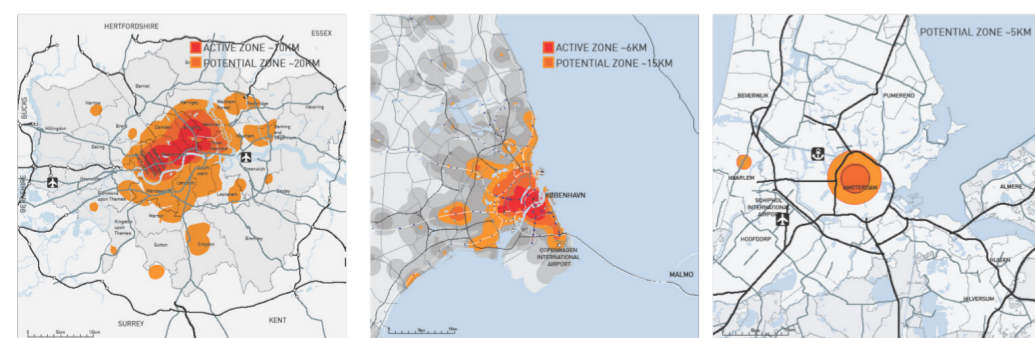
on regional housing typologies and trends

Urban Vitality in Metropolitan regions

Urban Analysis with Geographical Information Systems

tems

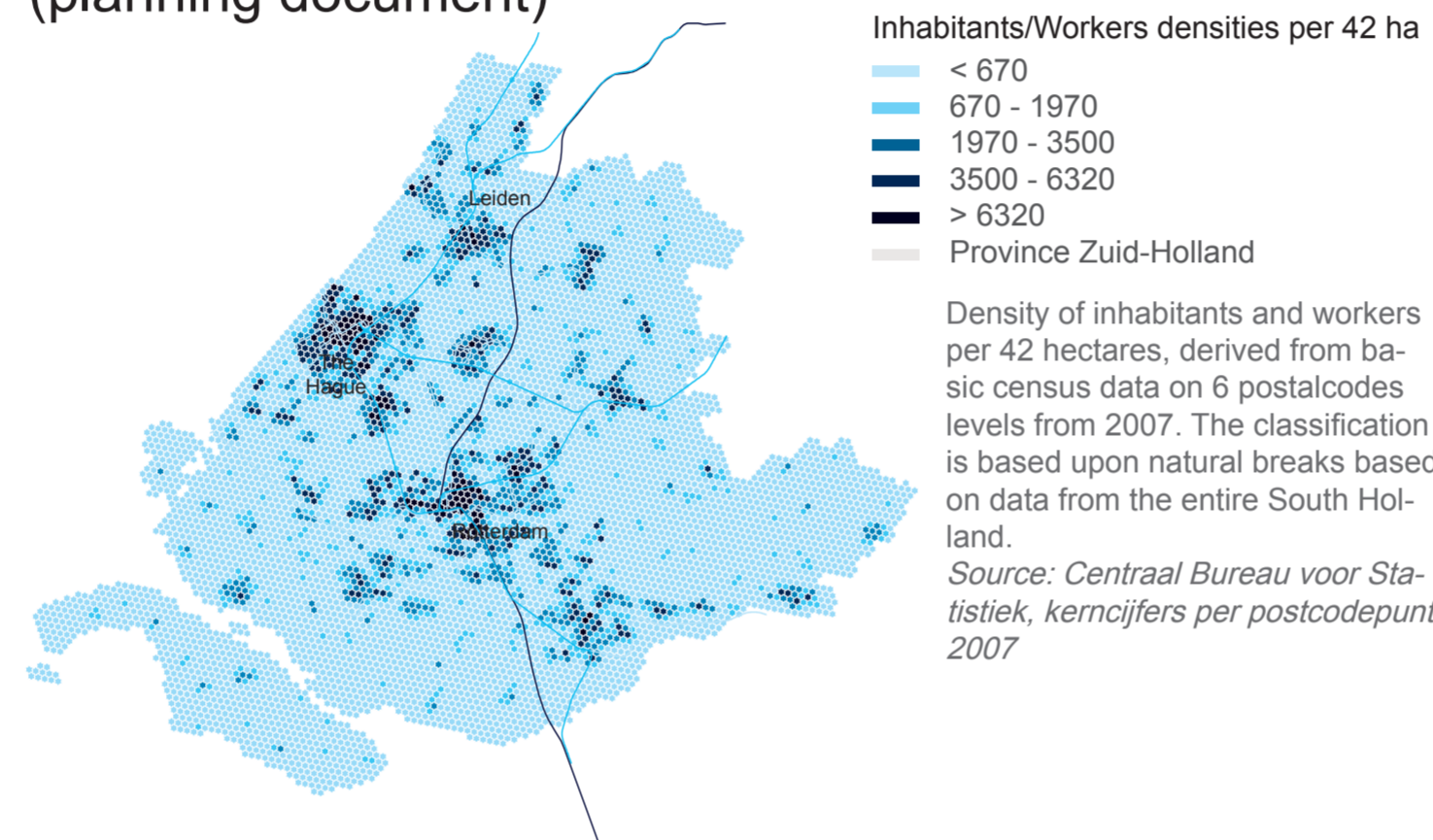
Cultural economy and night-time economy



Comparison of potential zones of 24/7 environments (vital urban areas) between the metropolitan areas of London, Copenhagen and Amsterdam

# PROJECT - TRANSFORMATION OF REGIONAL HOUSING TYPOLOGIES

- Province of Zuid-Holland in collaboration with Chair of Metropolitan and Regional Studies (Ir. Verena Balz)
- Research contribution to Provincial Structure Vision (planning document)



Criteria: Density of inhabitants and workers in South Holland

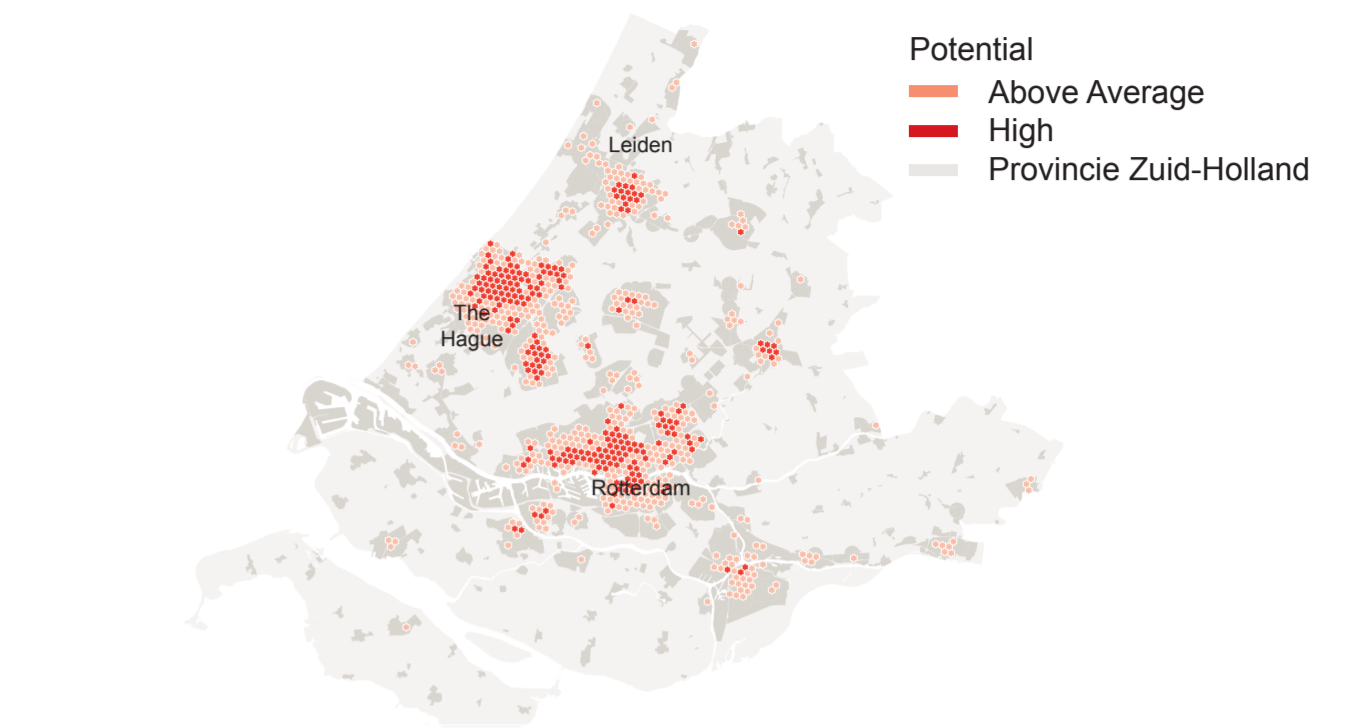
### Process:

The search for regional living environments that contribute to regional and metropolitan synergies between endogenous spatial characteristics and socio-economic dynamics is processed by looking at *criteria* and *transformational areas* and judging them in combinations to seek out *potentials*.

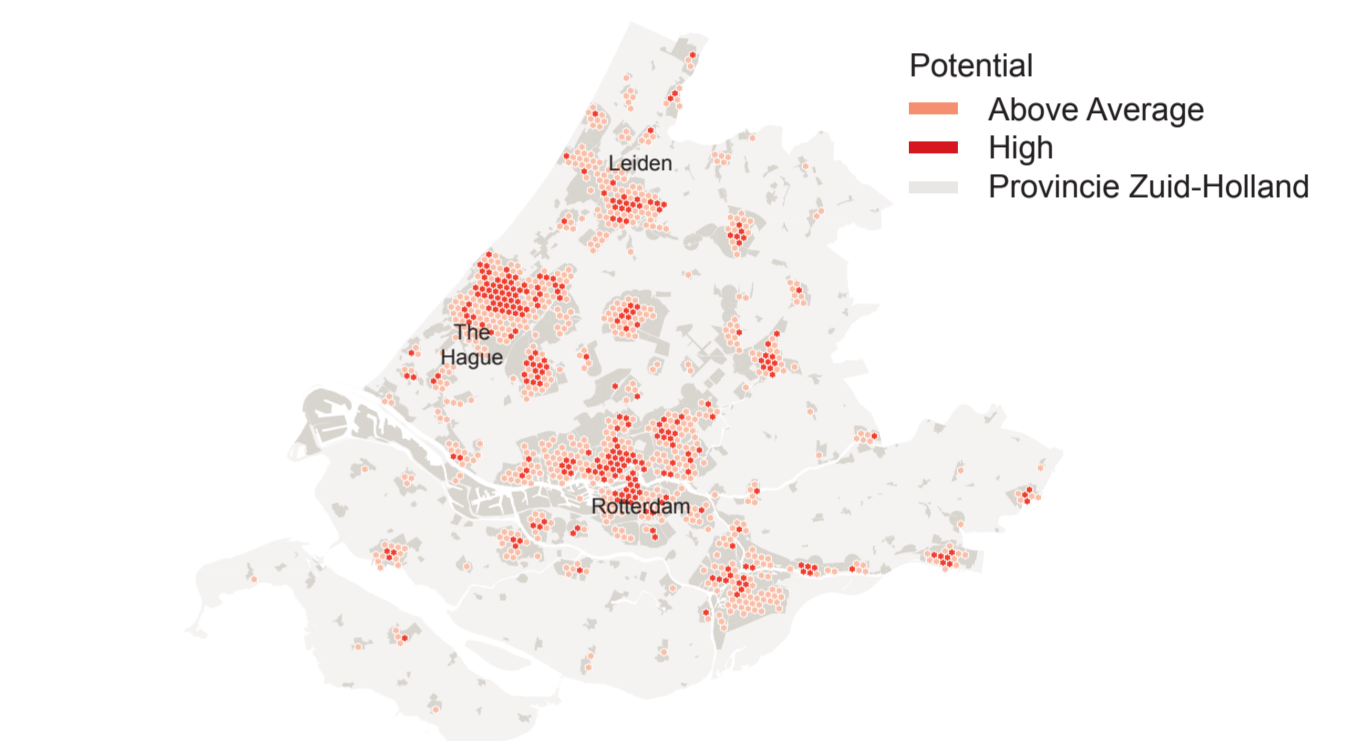
**Criteria** - Inventorisation of existing potential of the territory of south holland and endogenous qualities.

**Transformational Areas** - Inventorisation of areas and locations that are available for transformation or regeneration.

**Potentials** - From insights into the relations between locations, conclusions can be drawn about the desirability and potential for certain forms of urbanisation. A series of potential analysis shows which locations are attractive for certain typologies based upon synergies of the urban networks, urban areas and landscapes.



Potentials for high quality urban housing conditions on Randstad (Metropolitan) scale level based upon public transport accessibility.



Potentials for high quality urban housing conditions on South Wing (Regional) scale level based upon public transport accessibility.

### The South Wing of the Randstad Holland

Zuidvleugel, literally South Wing, is the name given to the densely populated 60-by-40-kilometre area in the Dutch province of South Holland. The South Wing is part of the Randstad conurbation that has historically evolved around the Rijn delta and forms today, with Schiphol (one of the largest airports in Europe) and the harbour of Rotterdam an important link between European and global networks.

The South Wing area has three and half million inhabitants and one and a half million employed people, making it one of Europe's most densely populated regions. This high population density is not concentrated in one centre, but is spread out over a large area. Few places within the urbanized area of the South Wing have a higher density than 120 inhabitants per hectare, but on the other hand, few have a lower density than 30 inhabitants per hectare. Urbanization in the South Wing has been polycentric; there are multiple centres such as The Hague and Rotterdam, and many smaller subsidiary centres. South Holland has around 130,200 registered businesses. The province also boasts various centres of knowledge and expertise, including three universities. South Holland is the country's most important province in terms of economy, agriculture and the provision of services.

Researcher (Chair of Spatial Planning)

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