INTEGRATED PLANNING APPROACHES IN HIGHER EDUCATION:
COLLABORATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROTOTYPE TOWARDS
INTEGRATED APPROACHES IN THE PLANNING OF INCLUSIVE,
PEOPLE-CENTRIC AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT CITIES

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What an urban planner needs to know about mobility planning, participatory planning and evidence-based planning
Date (to be modified by partners)

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Introduction

Types of urban planning (as a procedure)

Comprehensive rational planning: identifies reality as a simple system I all the elements constitute a city must be examined in unison

Strategic planning: tries to complete the broader vision in reasoning & practice of urban planning

Evidence-Based Planning: Decisions are based on objective information

Transition towards a new planning type

Critique:
1. Demand of a large quantity of data (usually not used at the synthetic stage)
2. Conventional people participation

Ragland, 2016

Planning process really deal with problems, that are **forward-looking** & **shaped by evidence** rather than a response to short-term pressures - tackle causes not symptoms (AIM: effective, efficient, and user-friendly plans) □ Systematic data-collection process
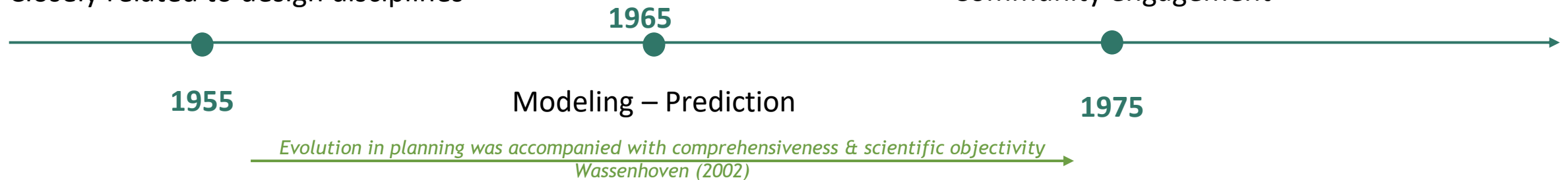
Philosophy besides urban planning(?)

"In 1955, the typical newly graduated planner was at the drawing-board, producing a diagram of desired land uses; in 1965, she or he was analysing computer output of traffic patterns; in 1975, the same person was talking late into the night with community groups, in an attempt to organize against hostile forces in the world outside"

Sir Peter Hall (1996)

Closely related to design disciplines

Community engagement

1965

1955

Modeling – Prediction

1975

Evolution in planning was accompanied with comprehensiveness & scientific objectivity
Wassenhoven (2002)

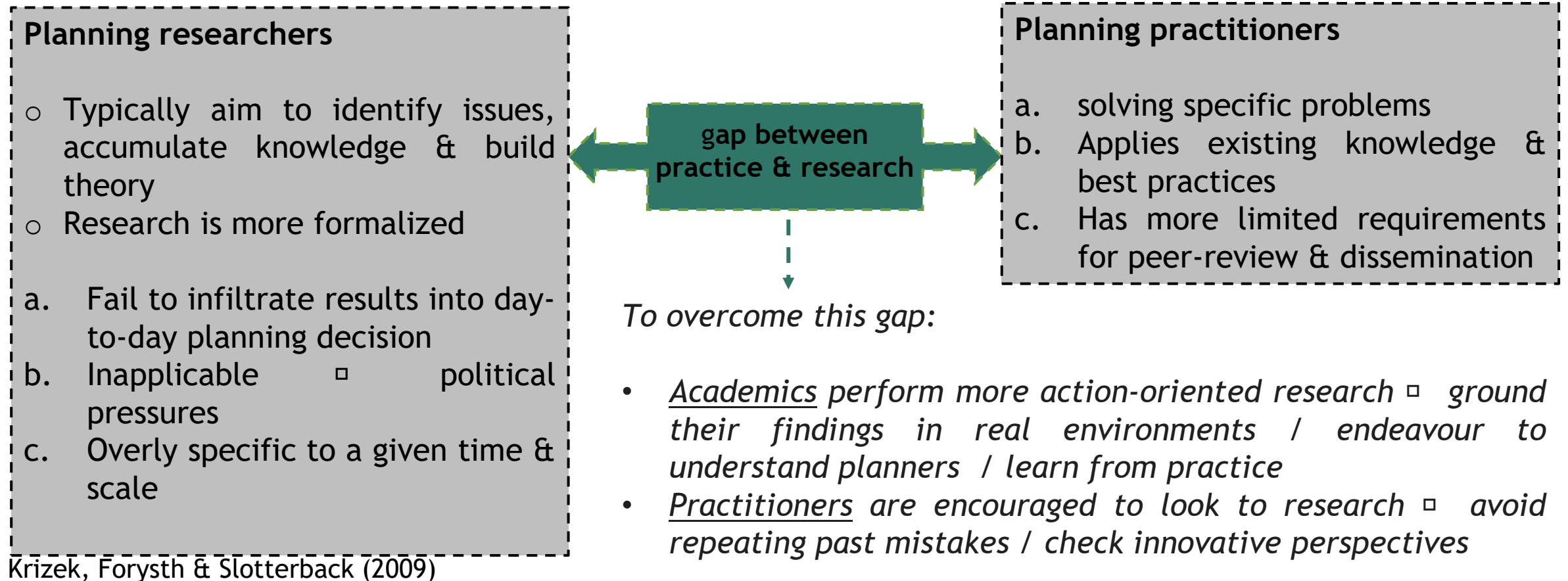*Does this planning evolution lead us in evidence-based planning?*

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Principles of Evidence-Based Planning

Background: The divide between research & practice in planning

Planning researchers

- Typically aim to identify issues, accumulate knowledge & build theory
- Research is more formalized

a. Fail to infiltrate results into day-to-day planning decision
b. Inapplicable ◻ political pressures
c. Overly specific to a given time & scale

Krizek, Forysth & Slotterback (2009)

gap between practice & research

Planning practitioners

a. solving specific problems
b. Applies existing knowledge & best practices
c. Has more limited requirements for peer-review & dissemination

To overcome this gap:

- *Academics perform more action-oriented research ◻ ground their findings in real environments / endeavour to understand planners / learn from practice*
- *Practitioners are encouraged to look to research ◻ avoid repeating past mistakes / check innovative perspectives*

Research into Planning Practice (1)
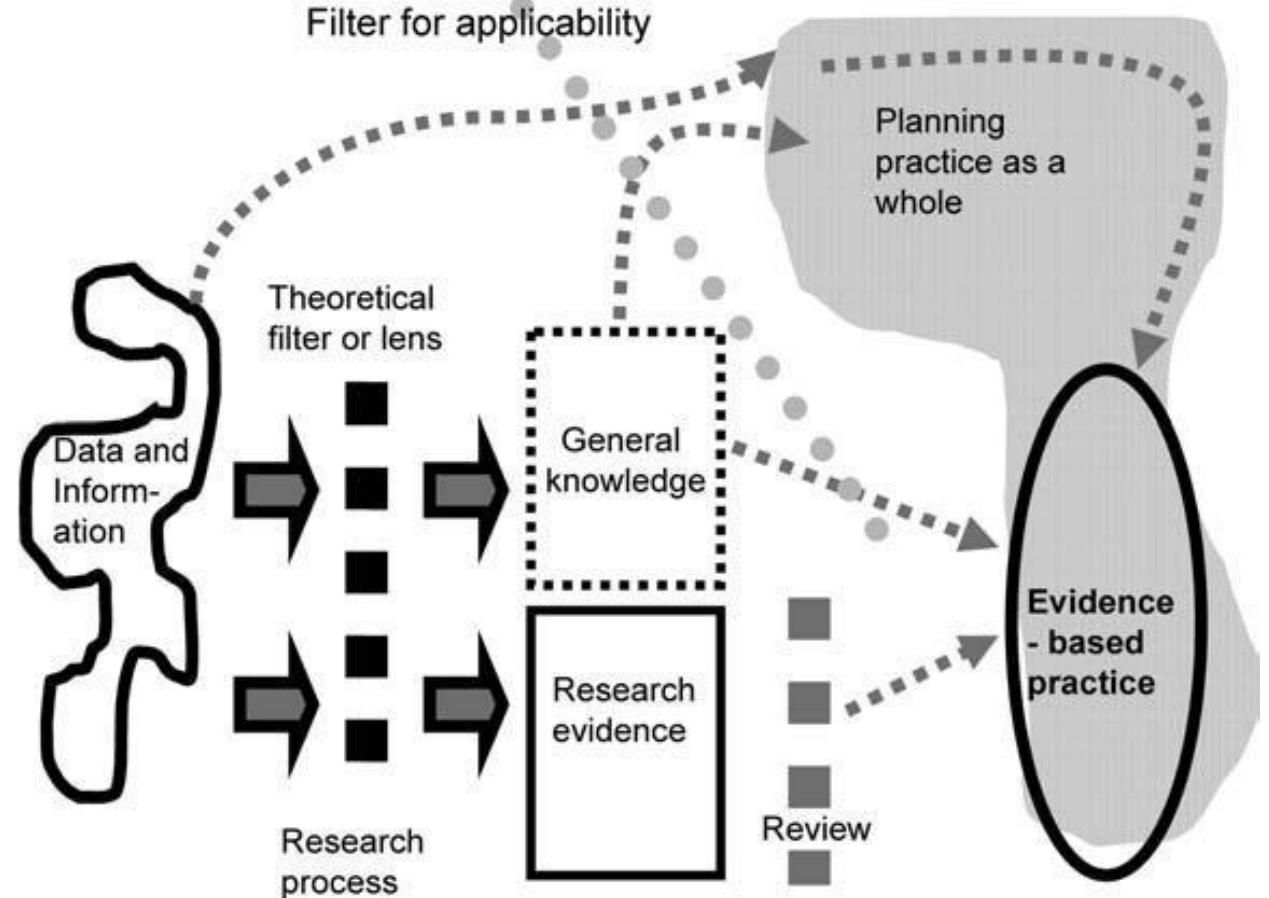
Common ground: The EBP movement ▫ started from medicine ▫ quickly shifted to many professional fields

EBP: professional judgement be informed by conscientious, explicit and judicious use of current best evidence

IN PRACTICE
EBP facilitates decision-making in the early stages of the planning process by providing insights derived from urban data, which highly increases efficiency & prudency ▫ enables planners to mitigate development threats and risks
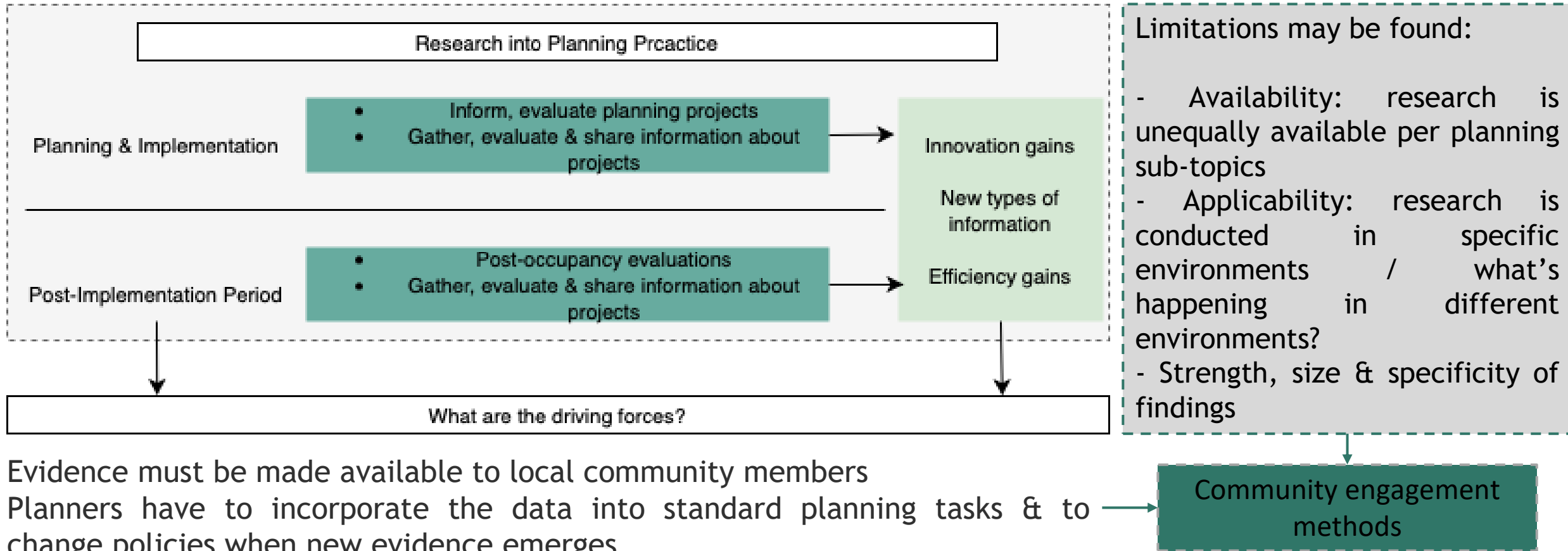

Source: Krizek, Forysth & Slotterback (2009)

Research into Planning Practice (2)

Source: https://www.kaebup.eu/

Limitations may be found:

- Availability: research is unequally available per planning sub-topics
- Applicability: research is conducted in specific environments / what's happening in different environments?
- Strength, size & specificity of findings

Community engagement methods

Evidence must be made available to local community members
Planners have to incorporate the data into standard planning tasks & to change policies when new evidence emerges

Krizek, Forysth & Slotterback (2009)

Public Engagement in Planning Procedure Theoretical Background

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# Grounding on participation during urban planning procedures - Initial Thoughts

o *An interactive process of consensual planning & implementation of interventions through the participation of stakeholders (Margerum, 2002)*

o *A collective decision-making process to resolve conflicts and promote common visions articulated by different population groups*

o *Based on the participatory democracy formulated by <u>Habermas</u> (Twedwr Jones & Almendinger, 1998)*

Habermas' theory refers to the "abstract systems" ▫ include those structures (like competitive market & hierarchical bureaucracy) created on a theoretical context to organize the affairs of free individuals living in societies. Our "lifeworlds" are our personal experiences.
According to Habermas we need to redesign abstract systems to be more sensitive to our "lifeworlds".
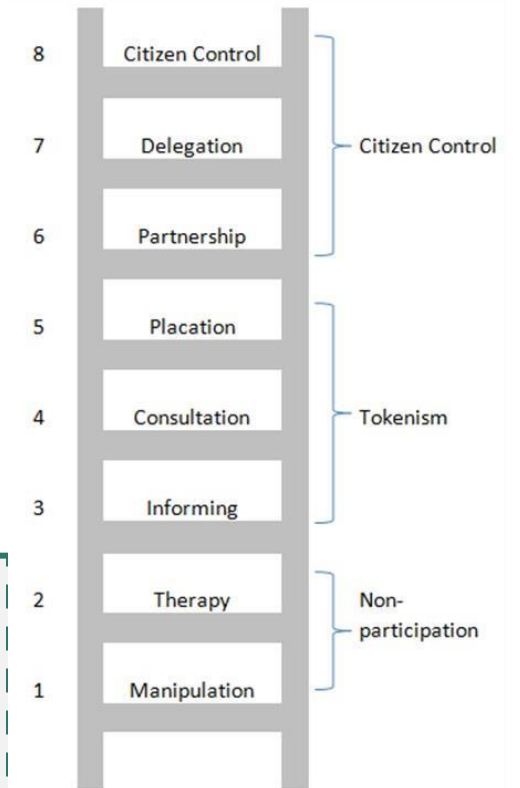
Arnstein's Scale (1969)

Benefits of community engagement in planning process

o <u>Citizens are informed</u> about future interventions/plans
o Decisions are improved in terms of their quality
o Decisions are <u>socially controlled</u>
o <u>Activated citizens</u> ▫ environmental awareness is promoted - Acquisition of social consciousness by residents
o Sociability & <u>sense of community</u> is strengthened mental health may be ameliorated
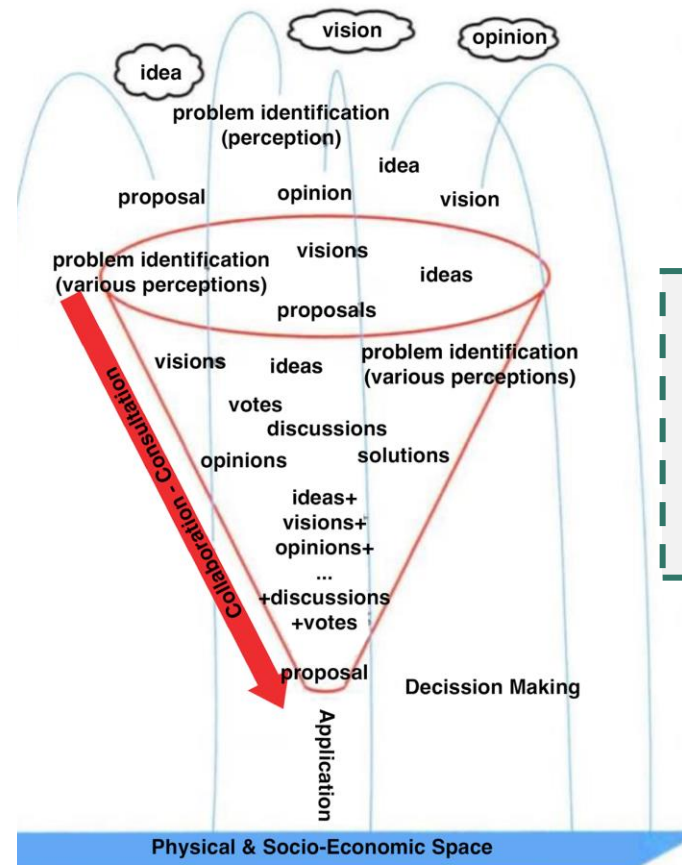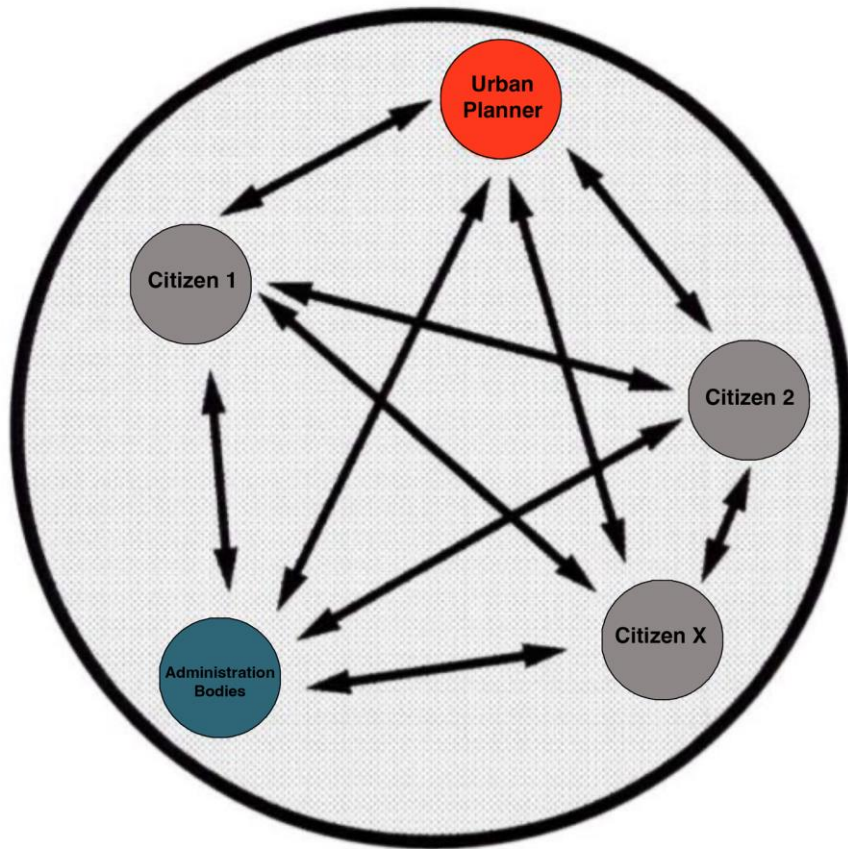
Main types of community engagement

• Participatory Planning
• Collaborative Design
• Advocacy Planning
• Self-help
• Negotiations and mediations

o **Democracy is strengthened**

Types of Community Engagement in Planning Process: Participatory Planning (1)

o Participatory planning emerged <u>in response</u> to the **centralized & rationalistic approaches** defined early planning perception (Lane, 2005)

o Such programs employ a **wide range of methods & tools** ▢ facilitate public participation in the urban planning process

o <u>IMPORTANT</u>: All the people (can) participate in the planning process

o Some participatory e-planning programs involve the use of relatively simple digital tools like online questionnaires, surveys & polls (Saad-Sulonen, 2012)
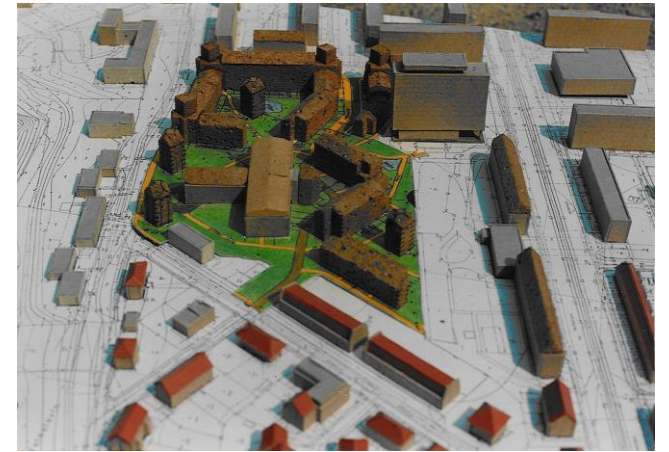
Source: Spyratos, 2010 – Own Elaboration

Types of Community Engagement in Planning Process: Participatory Planning (2)


o *Planning for Real (PFR): patented by the Neighborhood Investment Fund ▫ aim: promoting participation of locals in decision-making process to solve problems found on the built environment*

o *Process: Participants build a 3D model of their area & add their suggestions for how they would like to see their community to be developed – Cards mention specific proposals & empty cards (to fill in their own ideas) are used ▫ Proposals are grouped (in priority) – an action plan is developed ▫ decision makers*
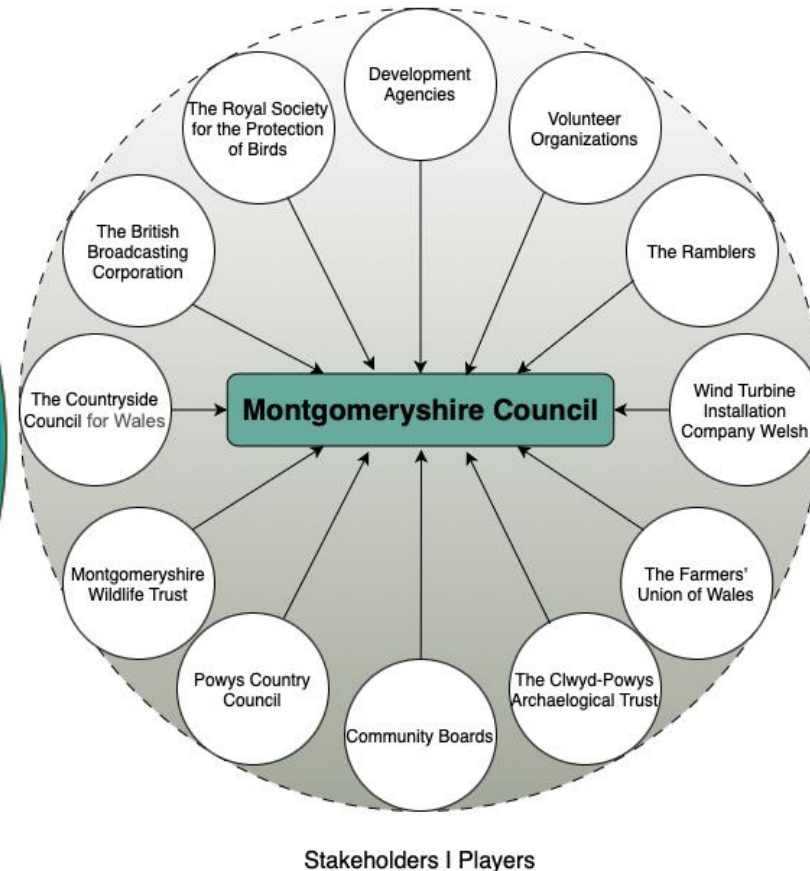
o *Case study: Slaithwaite – West Yorkshaire (1998)*

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Areal_Hvezda_Petriny_model_1000.jpg & https://www.flickr.com/photos/smilylibrarian/4757796802

Types of Community Engagement in Planning Process: Collaborative Planning
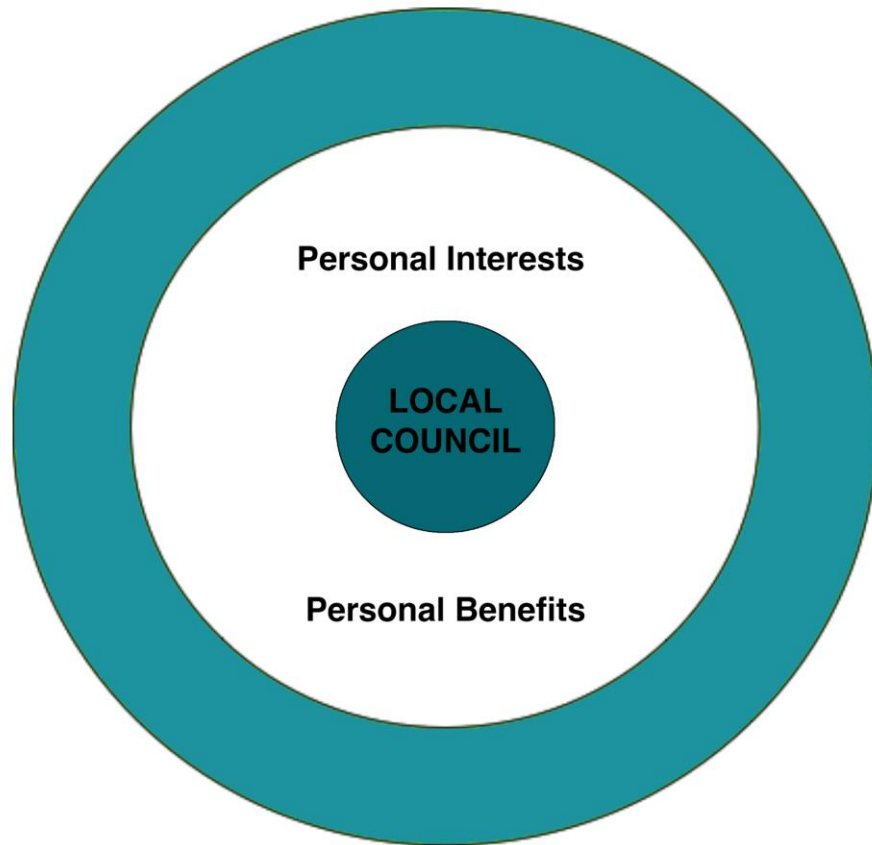
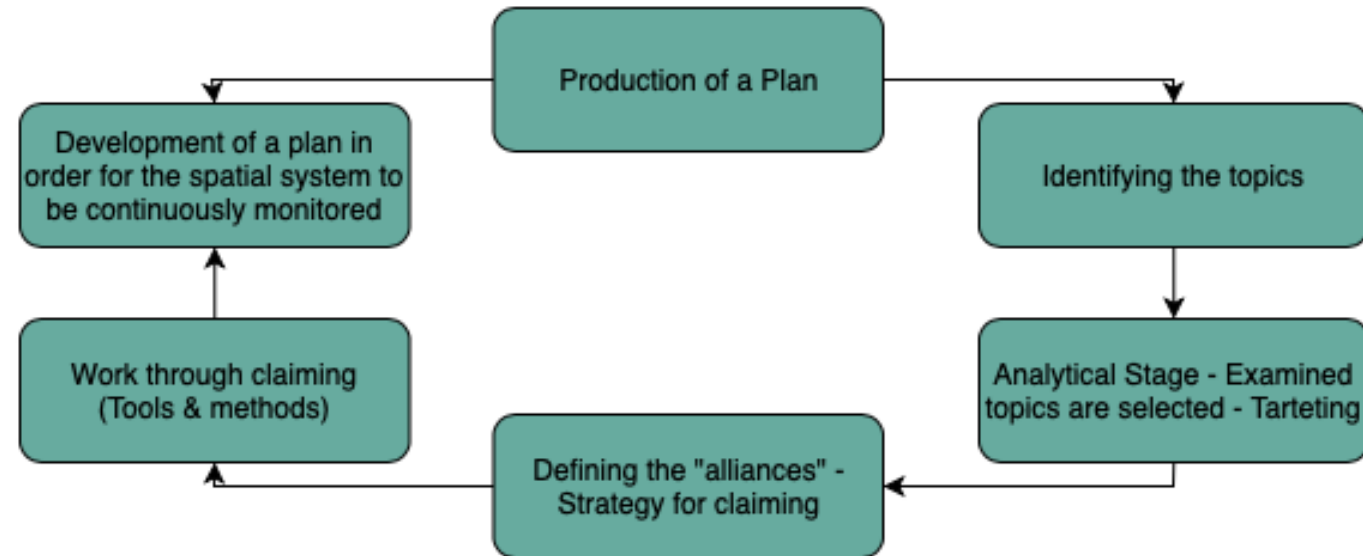Source: Spyratos, 2010 – Own Elaboration

Terminology:
"Multiple stakeholders come together to deliberate on common concerns and apply consensus building and public participation methods to make policy decisions"

Mercurio (2019)

o Tensions may exist between collaborators, or lack of trust
o Conditions: brings pre-existing tensions and relationships into the deliberative space
o Collaborators/participants expectations & responsibilities
o The resources needed to support collaborative arrangements also need to be in place prior to any formal processes

Types of Community Engagement in Planning Process: Advocacy Planning

- Main proponent: John Friedmann (1973)
- <u>Rejects</u> planning approaches according to which local communities are understood as "<u>anonymous target beneficiaries</u>"
- Proposes **face-to-face contacts** among planners & those affected
- Planners are seen more as a <u>facilitator/communicator</u> – less as a technician
- Effectiveness of planning mainly measured in terms of its **effects on people**

Production of a Plan

Identifying the topics

Development of a plan in order for the spatial system to be continuously monitored

Analytical Stage - Examined topics are selected - Tarteting

Work through claiming (Tools & methods)

Defining the "alliances" - Strategy for claiming

Types of Community Engagement in Planning Process: Self-help

o A type of active participation - locals interevent to their environment by "building" their neighborhood with their own means I partial technical – procedural assistance by experts

o Special directions are issued by the component bodies ▫ residents are required to obtain these specifications as deviation can lead to problematic situations (such as informal housing = arbitrary development)

o It is broadly applied in:

a. countries of the so-called Third World (ie. Latin America, Zambia, Nigeria, Ghana, etc)
   ▫ spontaneous favela-type settlements

b. Countries affected by natural disasters

c. Developed countries (ie. North America & Scandinavia) – perceived as a "hobby" I residents assembles prefabricated building parts or city equipment according to specific building regulations ▫ upgrading their neighborhood/local community

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Types of Community Engagement in Planning Process: Negotiations & Mediations

o *Initially adopted in the USA (during 1980s) ▫ aim: resolve differences among the various parties involved in the planning procedure (entrepreneurs, group of residents, municipal authorities, etc)*

o *Promoted by institutional bodies ▫ define the procedures & the specialists participated in the negotiation process – special mediation services are available*

o *Mediators are considered as "objective" advisers, assessors or judges of any disputes arose – they could request additional clarifications, such as implementation of environmental impact assessment studies*
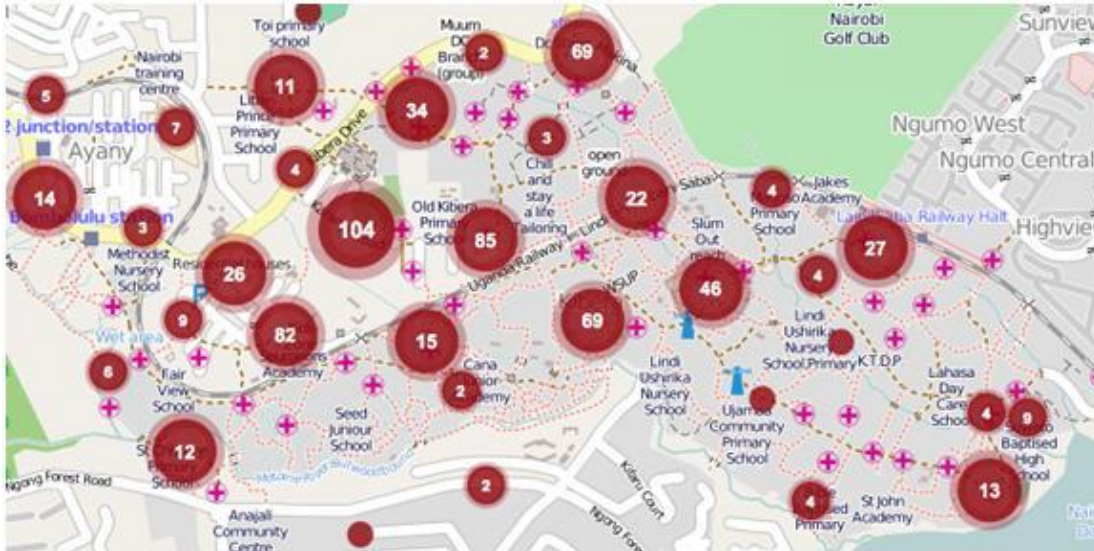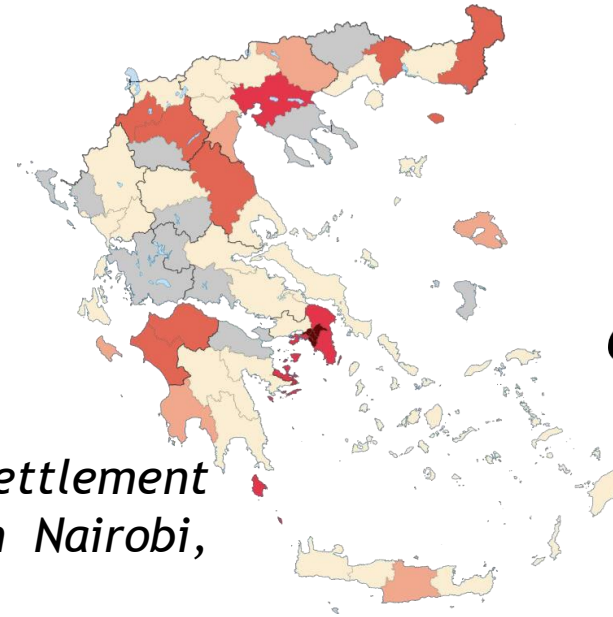
New Participatory Perceptions: Crowdsourcing (1)

o *Crowdsourcing: online participatory activity □ volunteers collecting VGI (process starts by individuals, foundations, non-profit organization, companies) – crowdsensing (Bakogiannis, etal., 2018) □ evidence-based planning (?)*

VGI: *user-generated geographic information - produced to meet various human needs, such as administration, commerce, economics & social networking (USGS, n.r.)*
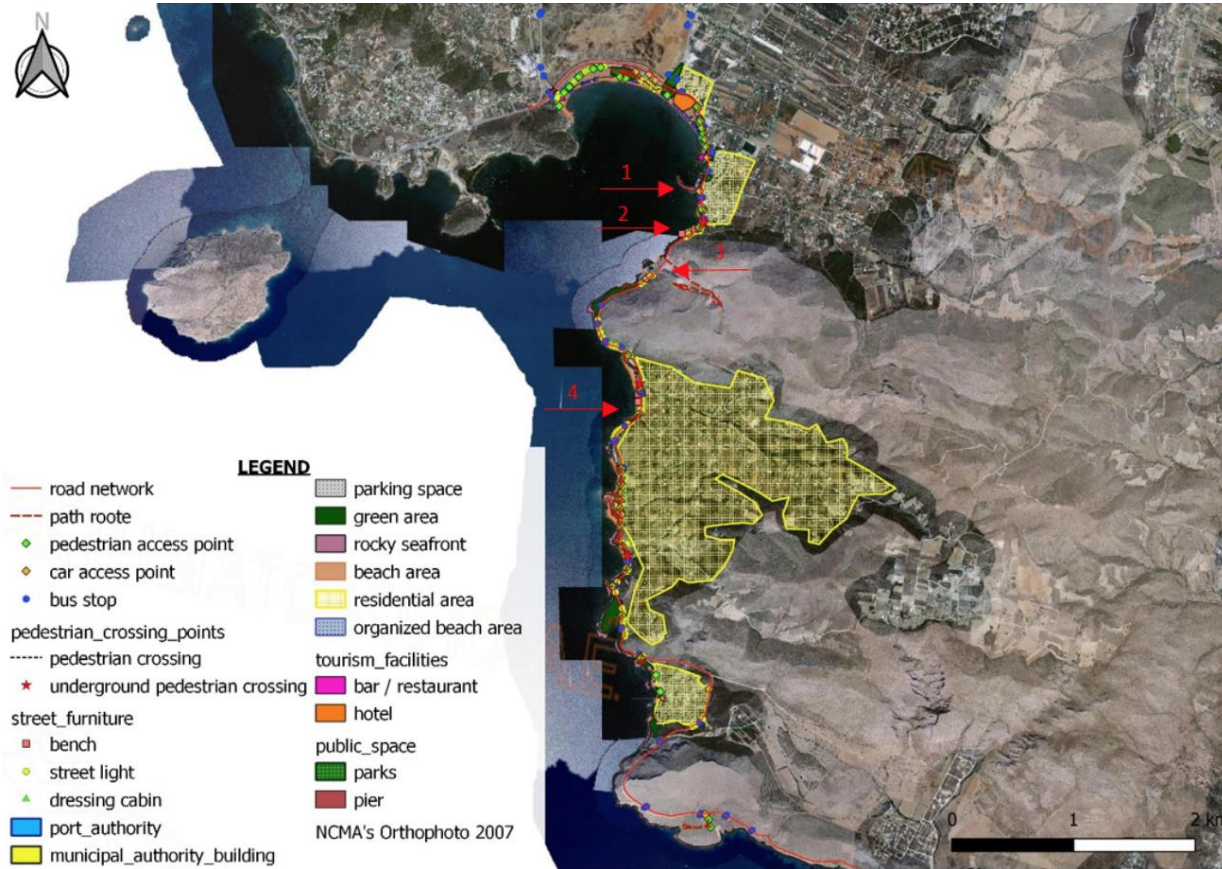

Informal settlement mapping in Nairobi, Kenya

OpenStreetMap

COVID-19 pandemic

New Participatory Perceptions: Crowdsourcing (2)

LEGEND	
road network	parking space
path route	green area
pedestrian access point	rocky seafront
car access point	beach area
bus stop	residential area
pedestrian_crossing_points	organized beach area
pedestrian crossing	tourism_facilities
underground pedestrian crossing	bar / restaurant
street_furniture	hotel
bench	public_space
street light	parks
dressing cabin	pier
port_authority	
municipal_authority_building	

NCMA's Orthophoto 2007

Geospatial Data to Be Collected		
Free and unused public spaces	Green areas	Beaches (organized or not)
Parking spaces (organized or not)	Municipal lightning and street furniture	Beach umbrellas
Constructions on the coastal zone (e.g., hotels, bars, restaurants)	Pedestrian crossing points	Road network and path routes
Bus stops	Municipal authority building	Port authority
Rocky seafront	Residential area	Facilities for people with special needs

Analysis of Coastal Area in Attica

Source: Bakogiannis, et al., 2021

Public Engagement in Sustainable Mobility Planning.
A means of promoting Evidence-Based Planning

Public Engagement in Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans

o A high level of public engagement is required in several stages and it is considered to be critical in terms of public support and overall acceptance of the plan.

o The European Commission has provided a specific set of guidelines, imposing a clear framework for public engagement when implementing a SUMP. **However, Greek practices and maturity in all forms of participatory planning differ widely from the common know-how of other European Member States.**

o Facilitating public participation for urban mobility strategies in the Greek context, require both traditional and innovative techniques.
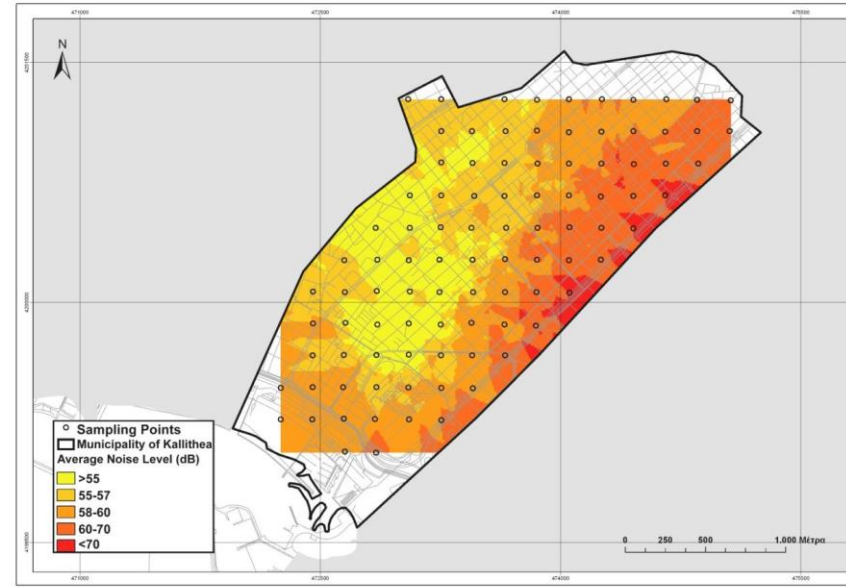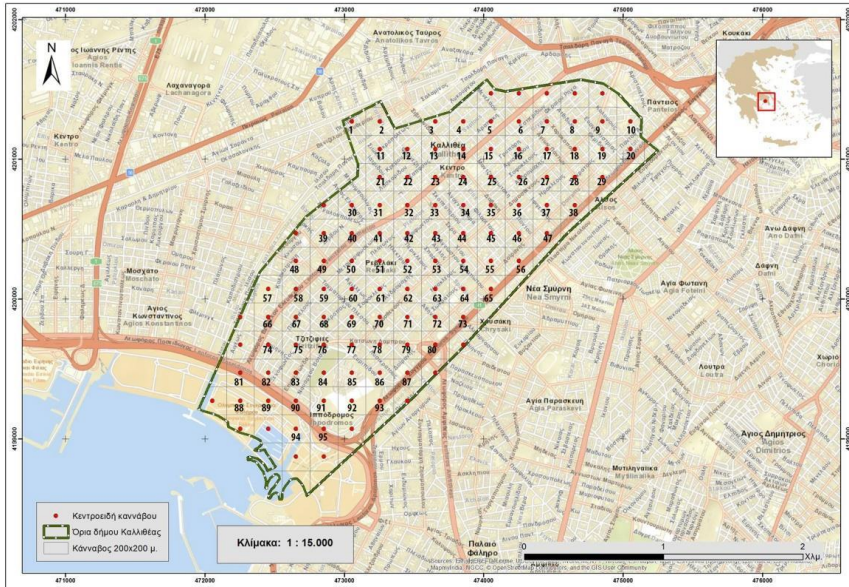
Public Engagement in Mobility Planning
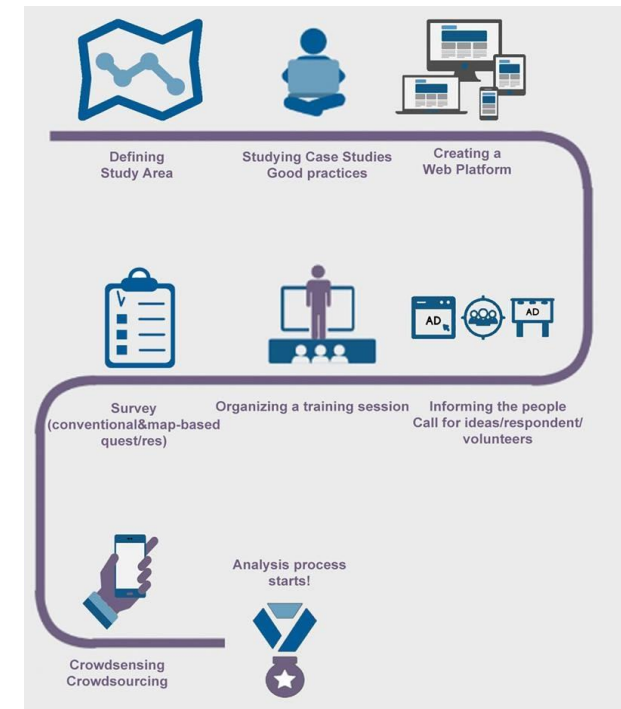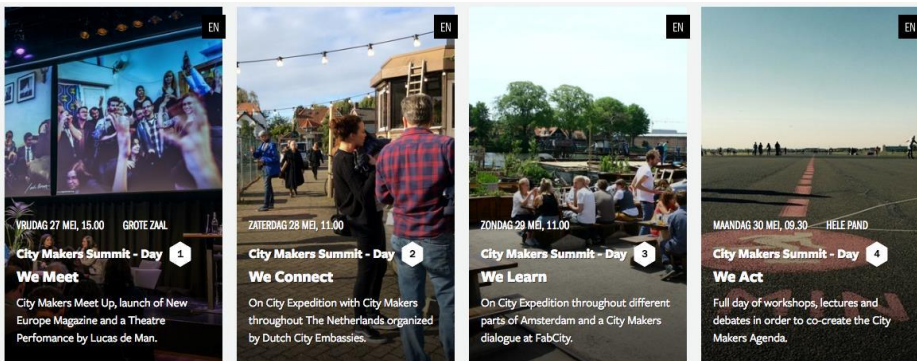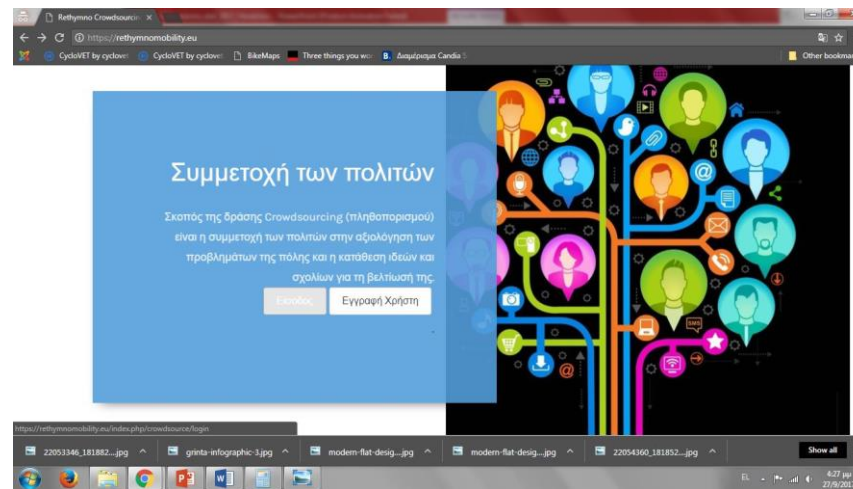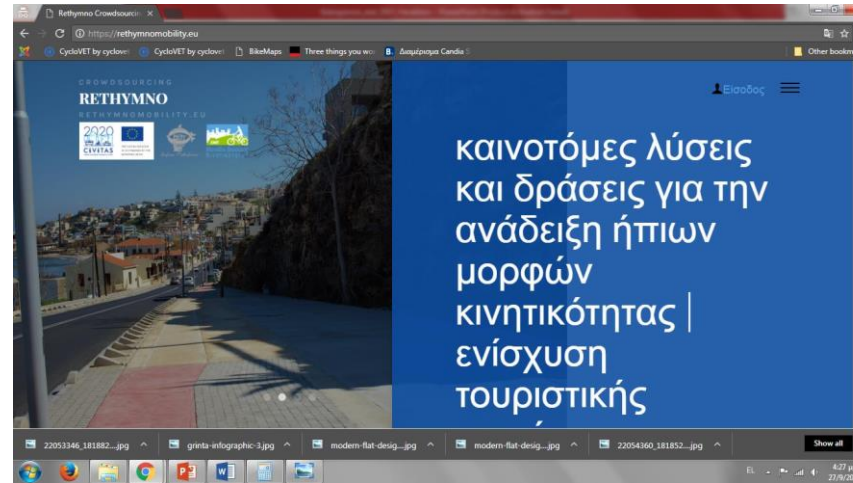
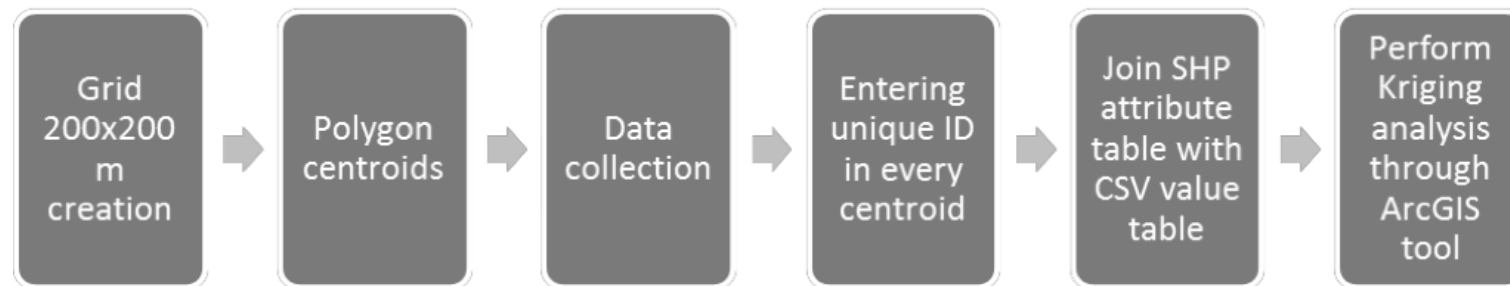*Source: Bakogiannis, et al. (2019)*

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Public Engagement in Mobility Planning promoting an Evidence-Based Planning Strategy (1)

Opportunity to get feedback – change strategy over the time

Important: SUMPS are perpetually co-developed & co-implemented

Grid 200x200 m creation → Polygon centroids → Data collection → Entering unique ID in every centroid → Join SHP attribute table with CSV value table → Perform Kriging analysis through ArcGIS tool

*Research on the Municipality of Kallithea, Greece*

Source: Bakogiannis, et al. (2017)

Public Engagement in Mobility Planning promoting an Evidence-Based Planning Strategy (2)
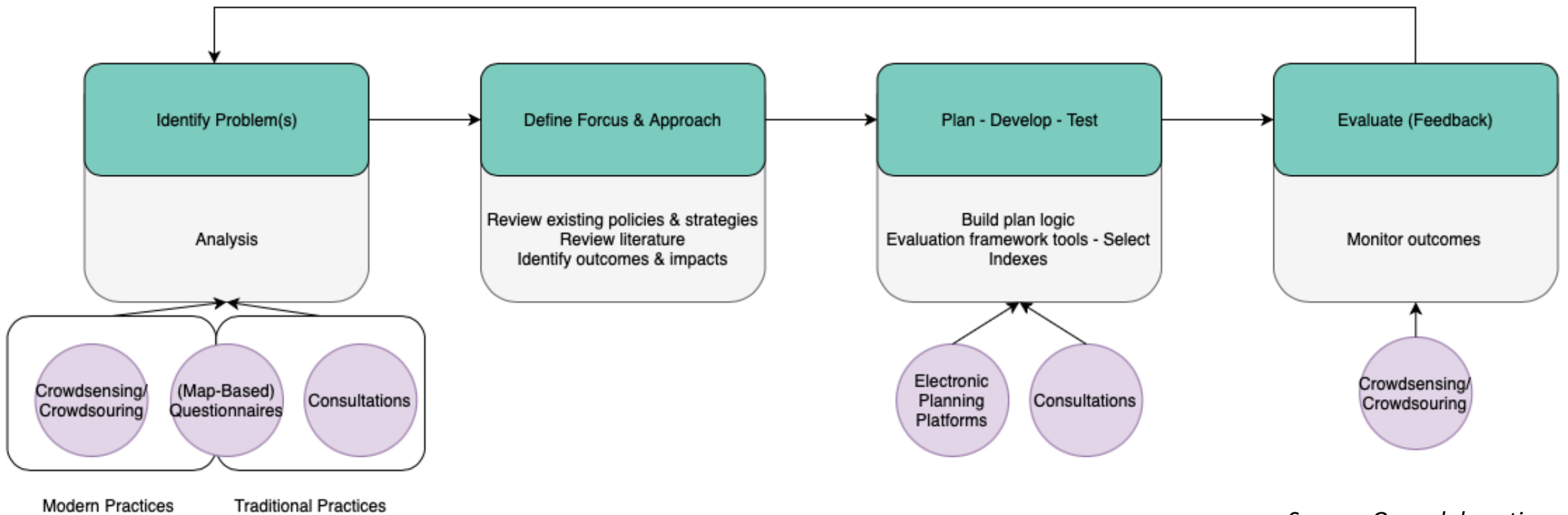

- Proposal based on users' habits & their perception about what is more motivative for using a bike

- Crowdsourced data contributed to understand Athenian cyclists' behavior regarding their spatial footprint (preferred routes)

- Easier to collect such an information VS questionnaire survey

- Info about traffic volumes – google maps
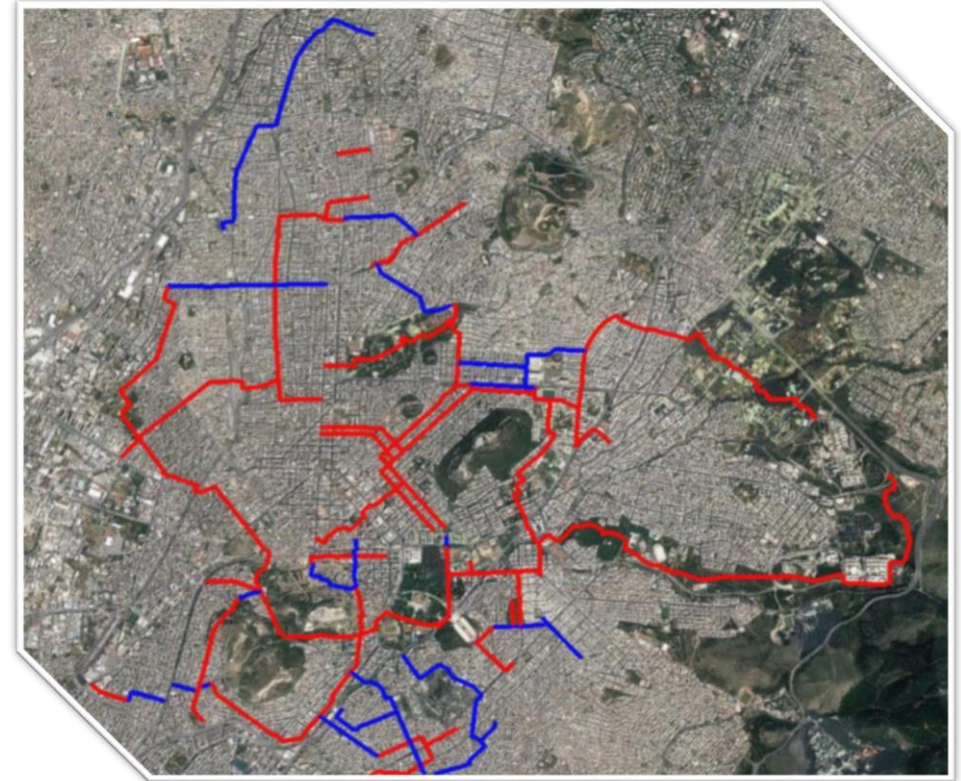
Source: Strava – Google Maps – Own elaboration

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Evidence-Based Mobility Planning through Community Engagement

Source: Own elaboration

Conclusions

Main Closing Remarks

o Evidence-based planning does not conflict with strategic and rational planning approaches – It provides a more systematic consideration in which outcomes determine future intervention policy

o Evidence-based planning methods may be strengthened through community engagement – interactive perception

o Sustainable mobility planning is considered (even in terms of its definition) a participatory and evidence-based procedure: 1. people should strongly participate in the process ▫ co-development & 2. proposals are derived by using specific indexes helping in evaluating the results of each plan

thank you!

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