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Do Strategic Spatial Planners plan for Sustainable Development? *A literature review*

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Chapter 1

- 1.Introduction
- 2.definition problem
- 3.Main questions
- 4.Aim of the research
- 5.The necessity
- 6.Similar works
- 7.Structure
- 8.Methodology



Do strategic spatial planners plan for sustainable development?



Questions:

1. Whether existing theories underlying spatial planning are compatible with sustainable development?

2. Which theory is the most effective approach to the sustainable development concept?

Chapter 1;
Research Design

- Problem definition
- Questions
- Aims

Chapter 2&3;
Literature Review

Chapter 2; Sustainable development

Chapter 3;
Spatial
Theories

Rational-comprehensive
Planning

Communicative Planning

Strategic Planning

Chapter 4;
Analysis and
evaluating

Development a framework for
evaluating

Evaluating the theories

Chapter 5;
Finding and conclusion

Conclusion

Recommendations for future researches



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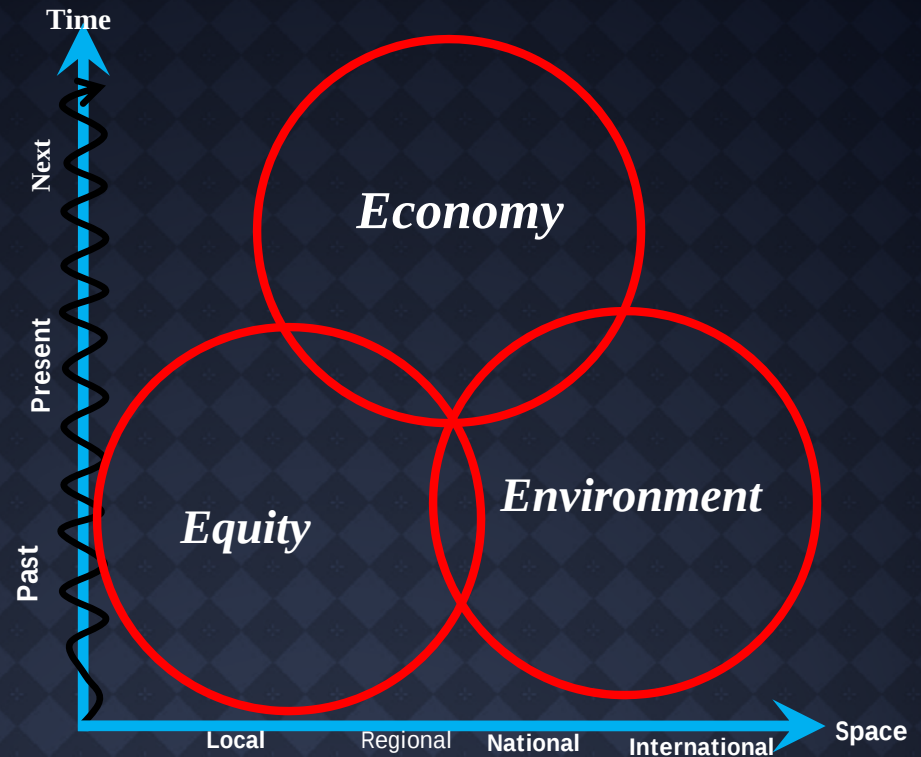
Chapter 2; Sustainable Development

- 1.Introduction
- 2.history of sustainable development
- 3.definitions
- 4.Key conceptual dimension
- 5.The roles of urban planners
- 6.essentials

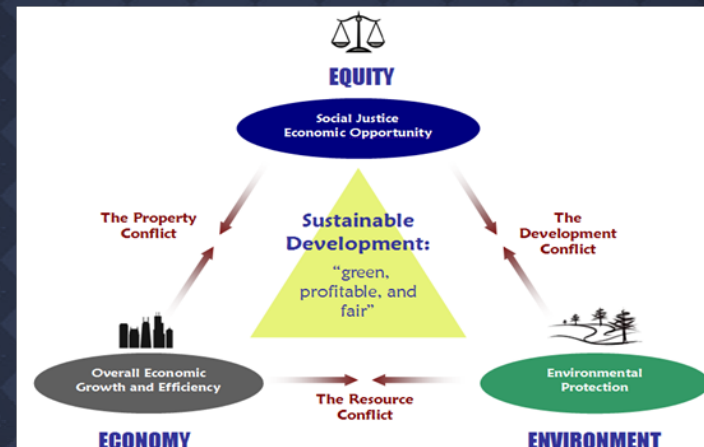


Do strategic spatial planners plan for sustainable development?

Sustainable development definition;



Role of planners;



Chapter 3, Theories in spatial planning

Spatial planning

Spatial planning and Improving sustainable development

The main theories



Do strategic spatial planners plan for sustainable development?

spatial planning definition;

- 1) land-use management and regional planning
- 1) sectoral co-ordination through territorial strategy

Role of spatial planning for reaching sustainable development;

As a tool for coordinating various aspects of socioeconomic development across different territorial dimensions

Main Spatial Planning theories

Comprehensive-Rational planning

Communicative planning

Strategic spatial planning

Chapter 3, Comprehensive-rational planning theory

Origin
Content
Actors
Role of planners
Decision making process
Criticism

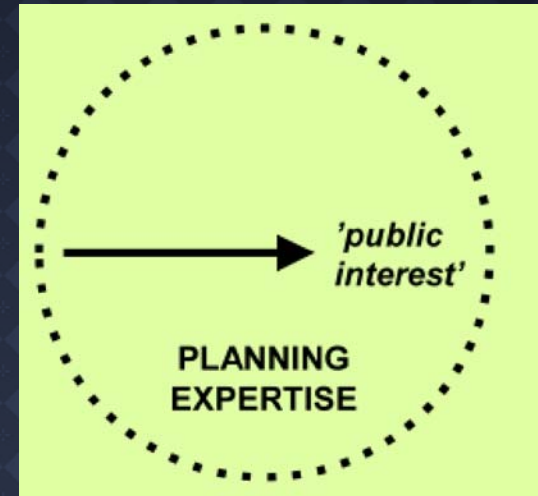


Do strategic spatial planners plan for sustainable development?

Comprehensive-rational planning theory

Assumptions

- right or wrong way of problem solving
- The environment is controllable
- Change has to be engineered from the top
- common public interest



Decision making process

- Define goals,
- Set objectives
- Collect information
- Select an alternative



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Chapter 3, Communicative planning theory

Origin
Content
Actors
Role of planners
Decision making process
Criticism

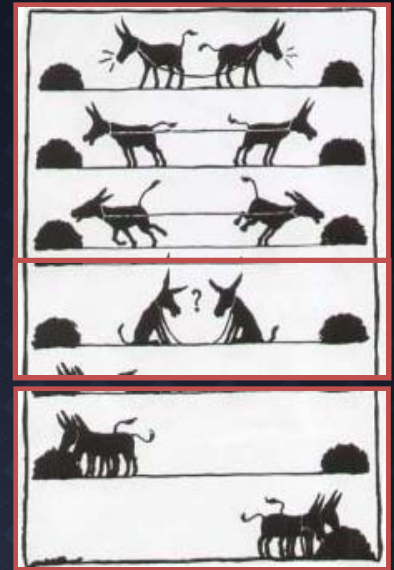


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Communicative planning theory

Central assumptions

- There exist various interests within society.
- interpersonal dialogue
- leads to mutual consensus.



Planner role



decision making is "bottom-up"

Chapter 3, Strategic Spatial Planning

Origin
Content
Actors
Role of planners
Decision making process
Criticism



Do strategic spatial planners plan for sustainable development?

Strategic Spatial Planning

	Strategic planning
Project phase	Plan development and implementation
Main focus	Involving stakeholders in the planning process, considering their positions and resources, to jointly determine the project goals and means, while taking the context into account, resulting in a commitment package and joint strategy
Key elements	Strategic issues, joint strategy formulation, context consideration, implementation issues
objective	Strive for an optimal fit between the external environment and the internal organisation to develop an optimal strategy
Results	Commitment and joint strategy including an implementation plan

Decision making process

- analysing of the Context the project
- evaluates outer trends,
- it brings participants to gather
- It develops different levelled (realistic), long term mission/perspective and strategies

Planners act as catalysts, as counterweights, and as initiators of change.



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Chapter 4, Evaluation of spatial planning theories

Method
Goal
Conceptual model

Do strategic spatial planners plan for sustainable development?



Goal; assessment of efficacy of the spatial planning theories

Sustainable
Development

Liveable Built
Environment

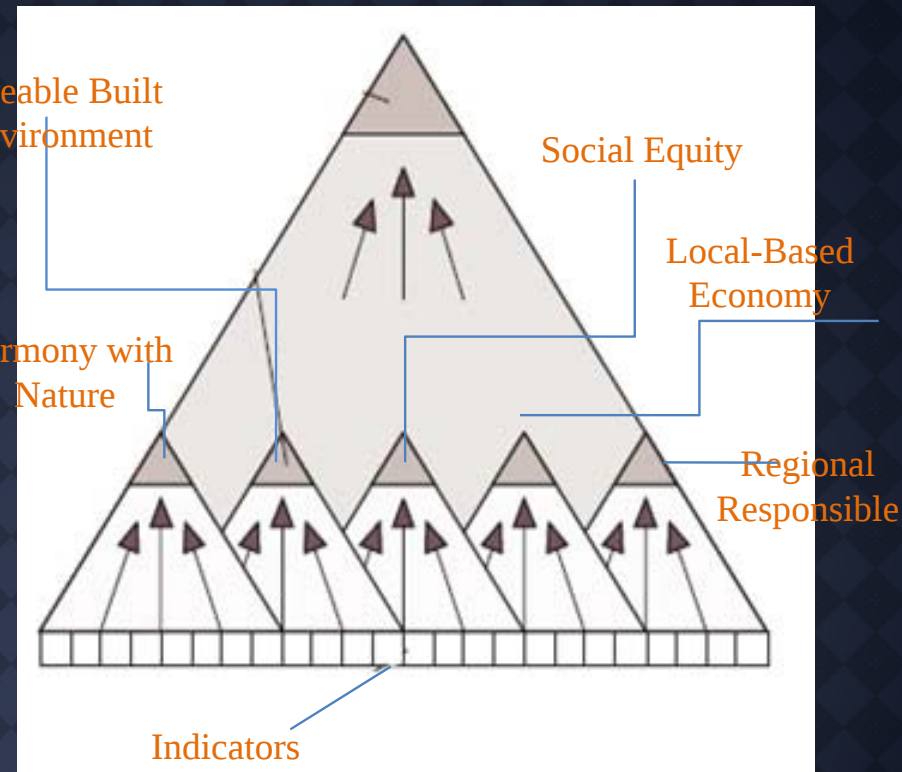
Social Equity

Local-Based
Economy

Harmony with
Nature

Regional
Responsible

Indicators



Chapter 4, Evaluation of spatial planning theories

Harmony with nature



Do strategic spatial planners plan for sustainable development?

“harmony with nature” ; Land use and development activities should support the essential cycles and life support functions of ecosystems.



Characteristics	CRP	CP	SSP
Strategic conservation awareness	●		●
Regional conservation analysis	●		●
Local conservation actions		●	●
Implementation commitment	●		●
Community-based participation		●	●

CR P

- Creating link local environmental conservation efforts with some global values
- Creating a basic administrative framework
- Lack of public participation

CP

- It is appropriate for some local environmental elements
- Involving stakeholder, public participation
- Environment issues are beyond the scale of community planning
- uncertainty in implementation

SSP

- Creating link local environmental conservation efforts with some global values
- Developing long term strategic and perspective
- Involving stakeholder, public participation
- implementation commitment

Chapter 4, Evaluation of spatial planning theories

Liveable built environment



Do strategic spatial planners plan for sustainable development?

A liveable environment must ;

- Create a Neighbourhood Identity
- All can see and hear each other
- Dialogue is important
- The public spaces offers many activities, celebrations, festivals and

key factors for a
supporting theory

Characteristics	CRP	CP	SSP
System approach		●	●
Long-term Perspective	●		●
Adaptive Management			●
A Strategic Participatory Approach		●	●

CR P

- It is according to system point of view
- It has long term perspective
- It neglect special context of a plan
- It has inflexible perspective
- no option for adaptive management
- no option for participation

CP

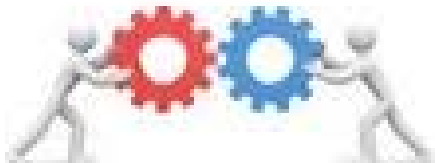
- it is according to system point of view
- It Involves a diversity of stakeholders and citizens
- It may neglect long-term Perspective
- It deal with uncertainty weakly

SSP

- It is according to system point of view
- It has long term perspective
- It consider unpredictable conditions and has vision and strategy for them
- It is according to Participation

Chapter 4, Evaluation of spatial planning theories

Place-based economy



Do strategic spatial planners plan for sustainable development?

A sustainable local economy must be planned and developed based on the possibilities and limitations of that particular place.

key factors for a supporting theory



Characteristics	CRP	CP	SSP
Community interest		○	○
Context-dependent		○	○

CR P

- It is not according to community interest
- it does not consider specific conditions of the plan context

CP

- it is highly according to local interests
- it is possible to be aware of the specific conditions of the plan's context

SSP

- Involving stakeholders in the planning process
- Context-dependent is its main element



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Chapter 4, Evaluation of spatial planning theories

Equity (social justice)



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Social justice; distribution of resources among social groups across the space of cities and nations.

key factors for a supporting theory



Characteristics	CRP	CP	SSP
Equal access to main land uses	●	●	●
Equal Job accessibility and opportunity		●	●
Equal access to Public transport use		●	●
Residential conditions		●	●

CRP

- can provide access to main land uses
- has great potential for transportation planning
- **It does not consider job location and opportunity**
- **It does not consider the quality of residential planning**

CP

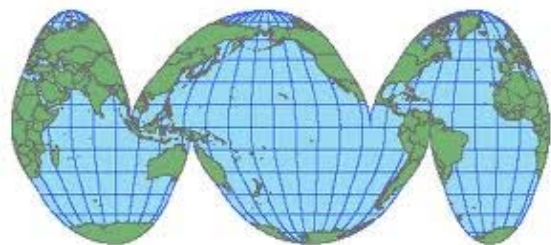
- it has great potential to use participators ideas and interests for land use planning, therefore equal distribution of the land uses are more feasible in a participatory way

SSP

- according to internal context and its bottom-up approach, strategic spatial planning has potential to make land use and infrastructures planning equally

Chapter 4, Evaluation of spatial planning theories

Responsible regionalism



Do strategic spatial planners plan for sustainable development?

Communities should be responsible for the consequences of their actions, Thus

An efficient spatial theory must find solution to be able cover both global and local commons.

Characteristics	CRP	CP	SSP
Responsible regionalism	○		○

CR P

- it regards peripheral regions, national and universal issues and can make link between them

CP

- In community planning, most often citizenships, stakeholders and local governments act in their own interests and they do not regard to their decision's impacts beyond the spatial scale of their concerns

SSP

- SSP looks larger scale territories as external environment of the plans, and with study opportunities and treats in the external environment, make a relationship and balance between different geographical scales



Do strategic spatial planners plan for sustainable development?

Question 1: Whether existing theories underlying spatial planning are compatible with sustainable development?

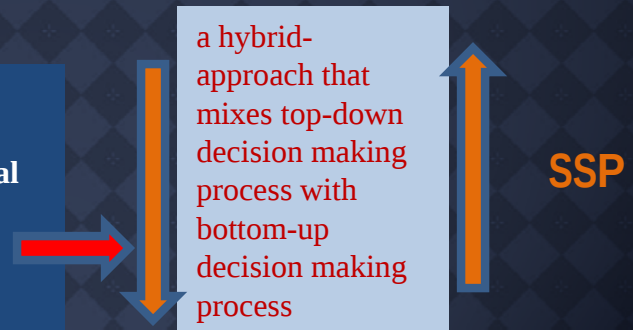
every theory in some extent support some indicators of these essentials
But SSP Support all the essentials

Major criteria	Rational-comprehensive planning	Communicative planning	Strategic Spatial planning
Harmony with nature			●
Liveable built environment		●	●
Place-based economy		●	●
Equity		●	●
Responsible regionalism	●		●

Question 2: the most effective approach

attributes:

- system point of view
- Including short- and long-term vision
- Ensuring good understanding of the local context
- Promoting community involvement and participation
- Consider cross- border issues
- Implementation ability





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Chapter 5

Recommendation for future researches



Do strategic spatial planners plan for sustainable development?

1. it can be possible to develop other essentials, criteria and indicators for evaluating these theories.
2. Examining some plans which they have been prepared according to these three spatial planning theory and then comparing the results, outcomes and impacts of plans according to sustainable development concepts.
3. it is needed to investigate each spatial planning theory with each sustainable development essentials. (relation between social equity and strategic spatial planning or the relation between communicative planning and liveability of built environment).



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*Thank you all
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