

## Spatial planning: implementation, governance, finance and regulations

**Date:** Wednesday, 24<sup>th</sup> October 2018

**Venue:** Perspective Brussels, Naamsestraat 59 Rue de Namur – 1000 Brussel Bruxelles

**Type of event:** Workshop

### 1. Targeted audience

National and regional spatial planning policy-makers and practitioners, implementing authorities, regional and local policy-makers, university academics. Especially addressing those interested in the implementation of spatial planning strategies.

The seminar is open to all but has a maximum capacity of 80 participants. Please reserve early to assure a place and to book a hotel room if needed. The seminar is free of charge, but each participant must cover expenses for their own travel arrangements and accommodation. Coffee/tea and lunch will be provided during the seminar.

The workshop will take place in Dutch, French and English. Simultaneous translation will be provided.

### 2. Outline

This ESPON seminar is the fourth in a series of Transnational Outreach events in West Europe (Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) in 2018 and 2019 examining new developments in national and regional spatial planning. By linking the five events together, participants of all five events will gain an excellent overview of both key issues in current spatial planning theory and practice and related ESPON research.

The first seminar in Paris in March 2018 examined the framing of the new SRADDET 'Schéma régional d'aménagement, de développement durable et d'égalité des territoires' (Regional planning framework for sustainable development and equality of territorial development). The Dublin seminar in May 2018 examined Regional Spatial Strategies and multi-level cooperation with specific reference to the recently approved National Planning Framework under Project Ireland 2040. The Luxembourg workshop examined public participation processes and how to integrate the outcomes of these processes in spatial planning strategies.

The Brussels workshop will examine the challenges based around the implementation of spatial strategies. The three regions of Belgium: Brussels Capital, Flanders and Wallonia are each responsible for the elaboration and implementation of their spatial planning strategies. Each region has been developing a spatial strategy over the past years and each region is now on the point of political approval of the strategies. In fact, the strategy of Brussels Capital and the Flanders Region has recently been approved, in July 2018. For Flanders, the Flemish Spatial Policy Plan and Wallonia, the Schéma du développement territorial (SDT) have also been provisionally approved by the two governments in July

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2018 but will be finalised after public consultations. Thus, the three regions are already preparing themselves for the implementation of regional Spatial Policy Plans.

These plans will engender changes in current policy such as the radical change in the use of space in Flanders where the new spatial policy aims to reduce the use of space and land uptake. To reach these goals a mentality shift is needed, not only for policy makers at different levels but also for the public. Thus, one of the objectives of the workshop will be learning how to accomplish this mentality shift and what set of actions are needed to give substance to the implementation of new Spatial Policy Plans.

For **Brussels-Capital Region**, the **Regional Sustainable Development Plan (RSDP)**<sup>1</sup> is a strategic plan that will guide the overall planning of regional development and set the general and sectoral development objectives in the medium / long term (2025-2040). Brussels has an expanding population and high unemployment and so the plan identifies housing and employment amongst its priorities. The plan also focuses on interventions in the areas of quality of life and urban renewal; economy and employment, and mobility with an emphasis on public transport and identifies ten strategic zones of regional importance.

In **Wallonia**, the **Schéma du Développement Territorial (SDT)**<sup>2</sup> is the legal tool through which the regional authorities will define the territorial strategy for Wallonia. At the regional level, its provisions will guide the actions of the Walloon Government from a territorial perspective. At the sub-regional level, municipal authorities will implement the objectives of the plan according to their territorial context. The SDT is not a multisectoral plan. It proposes some twenty objectives related to regional planning and pursues the same objectives as the Code of Territorial Development (CoDT) namely: the fight against urban sprawl and the rational use of territories and resources; socio-economic development and territorial attractiveness, the qualitative management of the environment and mobility management.

In Flanders, the **Flemish Spatial Policy Plan**<sup>3</sup> recommends a radical change in the use of space in Flanders. 'We need to do more with less space' is the main message, with a goal of no more net take up of land by 2040. To reach these goals a mentality shift is needed, not only for policy makers at different levels but also for all the people of Flanders.

New thinking on regional governance promotes a stronger collaborative approach where the region works in collaboration with a range of stakeholders to deliver policy. Thus, it is argued that policy implementation should move from a top-down command and control approach to a more collaborative approach mobilising a range of stakeholders (public and private), resources and investment. The region then takes on a convening role to bring stakeholders around the table and seeks a wide range of policy instruments and financing to implement policy. The workshop will examine the processes, instruments, partnerships and investment needed to achieve this more collaborative approach.

### Belgium Interregional Forum of information on territorial planning

The workshop will be followed by a meeting of the Belgium Interregional Forum that brings together the three regions of Belgium to assure collaboration on territorial development matters that concern more than one region. The Forum discusses and shares information and jointly fund studies on relevant projects. The Forum is composed of civil servants delegated by the regions. One example of shared

<sup>1</sup> <https://smartcity.brussels/news-592-the-regional-sustainable-development-plan-has-been-approved>

<sup>2</sup> [http://lampspw.wallonie.be/dgo4/site\\_amenagement/amenagement/sdt](http://lampspw.wallonie.be/dgo4/site_amenagement/amenagement/sdt)

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.ruimtelijkeordening.be/Portals/108/BRV\\_StrategischeVisie\\_VR20181307DOC.pdf](https://www.ruimtelijkeordening.be/Portals/108/BRV_StrategischeVisie_VR20181307DOC.pdf)



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projects is the 'Noordrand' territorial development programme that covers the North of Brussels-Capital region and the part of the Flemish region around Brussels airport.

All participants at the ESPON workshop are welcome to stay for the Belgium Forum.

### 3. ESPON input

The workshop will be an opportunity to learn and exchange views and best practice from experts from neighbouring countries and regions and from the European Commission (DG Regio) as well as ESPON research (see below)

- **COMPASS (Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Planning Systems in Europe)** <https://www.espon.eu/planning-systems>

COMPASS examines spatial planning systems across the 28 EU Member States and identifies the changes in territorial governance and spatial planning systems across Europe over the past 15 years. Spatial planning and territorial governance are evolving and emerging concepts – and therefore so is their meaning. The project explores the trajectories of territorial governance and spatial planning systems since 2000, and especially the relation between spatial planning ‘systems’ and related practices and procedures within territorial governance and spatial planning. One central question is how and to what extent they interrelate and shape each other.

- **SPIMA (Spatial Dynamics and Strategic Planning in Metropolitan Areas)** <https://www.espon.eu/metropolitan-areas>

Metropolitan areas often suffer from fragmented policy making. Therefore, the metropolitan dimension gives new and challenging aspects to the question of how to address policy issues, since dialogue and commitment to joint policies must be achieved by the core city and often many neighbouring municipalities as well as directly elected local and regional authorities. Furthermore, at the metropolitan dimension different planning frameworks and governance approaches need to be considered. Even if the roles that metropolitan areas can play for territorial development are increasingly recognised in Europe, there is still no unified typology providing policy makers with a better representation and understanding of the ‘metropolisation’ of society.

The SPIMA project examines approaches, including governance arrangements, to spatial and strategic planning that can help overcoming the above mentioned spatial development challenges at the metropolitan level in the specific context of each stakeholder’s metropolitan area. It also outlines policy tools and governance approaches that can be useful and sensible to plan and manage spatial development at the metropolitan area scale.

#### 4. Agenda

**Moderator: Dr Luuk Boelens, University of Ghent, ESPON Contact Point Flanders**

#### **PART 1: Spatial Planning - the Belgian context**

<b>09.00</b>	<b>Registration and welcome coffee</b>	
<b>09.30</b>	<b>Welcome and introduction to topic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christophe Soil, Directeur General, Perspective Brussels</li> <li>• Nicolas Rossignol, Project Expert, ESPON EGTC</li> </ul>

#### **Plenary Session 1: Spatial Strategies in Belgium – state of play and implementation challenges**

<b>09.50</b>	<b>Brussels Implementation of the Regional Sustainable Development Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Géraud Bonhomme, Project Manager Perspective, Brussels</li> </ul>
	<b>Flanders Flanders 2050 / implementation of effective Regional Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rob Ghyselen , Policy Officer, Department of Environment &amp; Spatial Development</li> </ul>
	<b>Wallonia Le Schéma du Développement territorial (SDT)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thomas Dupaix – Attaché, Cabinet of the Minister of Environment, Mobility, Spatial Planning, Public Works and Animal Well-Being</li> </ul>
<b>10.35</b>	<b>Coffee</b>	

#### **Plenary Session 2: A view from outside: panel discussion with representatives from:**

<b>11.00</b>	<b>Ireland (financing the implementation of Irish National Planning Framework)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paul Hogan, Senior Adviser, Forward Planning, Dept of Housing and Local Government</li> </ul>
	<b>The Netherlands (City Deals)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. David Evers, Senior Researcher Department of Spatial Planning (ROL). Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL)</li> </ul>

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	<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dany Mackowiak, Directeur général adjoint chez Métropole Européenne de Lille (MEL) (tbc)</li> </ul>
<b>11.45</b>	<b>Panel discussion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Led by Luuk Boelens</li> </ul>
<b>12.15</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	

**PART 2: Expert input from ESPON projects and the European Commission**

<b>13.15</b>	<b>Future Cohesion Policy:</b> Supporting the implementation of sustainable urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thomas de Bethune, Senior Specialist in the Territorial Cooperation core matrix, DG Regio</li> </ul>
	<b>COMPASS</b> (Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Planning Systems in Europe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr.-Ing. Evelyn Gustedt, ARL – Hamburg (c)</li> </ul>
	<b>SPIMA</b> (Spatial Dynamics and Strategic Planning in Metropolitan Areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alfredo Corbalan, Perspective Brussels (c)</li> </ul>
<b>14.00</b>	<b>Panel discussion and recommendations led by Luuk Boelens</b>	
<b>14.30</b>	<b>Conclusions from the ESPON workshop</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nicolas Rossignol, Project Expert, ESPON EGTC (c)</li> <li>Tom Sanders, Perspective Brussels (c)</li> </ul>
<b>14.45</b>	<b>Coffee</b>	

*All participants at the workshop are invited to stay for the Belgian Forum which will draw on the conclusions and recommendations of the ESPON workshop from a Belgian perspective.*

<b>15.00</b>	<i>The Belgium Forum will discuss varied subjects to include economic mapping, agreement Flanders / Brussels, TOP NR-website, Case studies: Development of ex-NATO / OTAN / NAVO site in north Brussels) and the Forêt de Soignes/Zoniënwoud/ Sonian Forest)</i>
<b>17.00</b>	<i>Forum conclusions, recommendations and close</i>

## 5. Registration information

Please register at <http://www.espon.eu/brussels>

### Contacts

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## 6. Map of Location



## 7. Directions

### Connections from the airport

#### Train

There is a regular train service from the airport: <https://www.brusselsairport.be/en/passngr/to-from-brussels-airport/train>

There are two trains for Brussels:

- Centre – goes from the airport via Nord, Central and Midi stations

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- European Quarter – goes from airport to Schuman and Luxembourg Stations and onwards

#### Connections from the station(s)

There are three main stations in Brussels, Gare du Midi, Gare Centrale and Gare du Nord. The nearest station is Gare Central (12-minute walk to venue). Most trains stop in all three stations.

- From the Gare du Midi, take Metro lines 2 or 6 to Metro Porte de Namur and then short walk
- From Gare Central – easier to walk directly to venue
- From Gare du Nord – more complex connections so best to:
  - a) train to Gare Central or Midi (see above)
  - b) tram (pre-metro) to Gare du Midi and take metro to Porte de Namur
  - c) walk to nearest Metro Rogier and take metro lines 2 or 6 to Porte de Namur

#### Bus

There is a regular bus service 12 to/from the airport to the European Quarter (Schuman and Luxembourg Stations)

<https://www.brusselsairport.be/en/passngr/to-from-brussels-airport/bus>

[http://www.stib-mivb.be/article.html?\\_guid=d07b4e96-1283-3410-f08c-e0c5cfea3859&l=en](http://www.stib-mivb.be/article.html?_guid=d07b4e96-1283-3410-f08c-e0c5cfea3859&l=en)

Take the 12 bus (airport line) to Place du Luxembourg and then:

- a) walk all the way to rue de Namur (around 15 minutes)
- b) walk to Trone Metro and take Metro one stop to Porte de Namur
- c) take bus 34 or 80 to Porte de Namur

#### Taxi

Taxis are permanently available in front of the airport arrivals hall. The fare from the airport to the city centre of Brussels is normally around €45. Licensed taxis can be recognized by the blue and yellow emblem. Travellers are advised to avoid unlicensed taxis! Look out for Autolux Taxis <http://www.taxisautolux.be/en/> that specialise in return journeys to the airport and you get a 20% discount if you buy a return journey in advance.

## 8.

### Hotels nearby

Hotel Chambord, Naamesestraat/rue de Namur 82, 1000 Brussels (2-minute walk)

<https://www.hotel-chambord.be/en-gb>

Motel One, Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 120, 1000 Brussels (15 min walk)

<https://www.motel-one.com/en/hotels/brussels/hotel-brussels/>

### Hotels near the Grand Place

Between the Gare Centrale and the Grand Place there are Ibis, Novotel, NH hotels. Check on Booking.com



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