9 Epilogue

This dissertation investigated regional-design practices that evolved in the context of Dutch national planning frameworks in the period between the 1980s and the 2010s. Questions concerned whether and how practices influenced these planning frameworks, and the extent to which practices were influenced by shifts that frameworks underwent over time. The main aim of the dissertation was to develop an enhanced understanding of interrelations between regional design and spatial planning, so the performances of regional design in the spatial-planning realm can be better anticipated.

The personal motivation of this dissertation lies in my professional experience as a regional designer. I am trained as an architect and gained experience as an urban designer during my early professional carrier. In 2005, I became Chief Designer at South Wing Studio (*Atelier Zuidvleugel*), a publicly funded think tank which was asked to explore regionalisation and planning in the Southern part of the Dutch Randstad region by means of design. I was used to feeling doubt while designing buildings, public spaces and neighbourhoods. In the meantime, I learned from design theory that it is natural for a designer to doubt. The built environment is an intricate, complex system; there are always a multitude of alternative paths to use during a search for good solutions. However, doubt was accelerated in regional-design practice, due to its concern about large-scale areas and costly public works, and its position in a multi-actor and highly political setting. Every design step accomplished became intensely debated. Every step generated surprises, unforeseen reactions; encouraging at times, discouraging at others.

Was it worthwhile to doubt? To engage in the design of a region of which, admittedly, nobody knew what it was and if it even existed? To imagine plans for a far and uncertain future? To challenge visions that others have posed with new visions, without being able to fully underpin critique? To envision regional projects and strategies, which were as likely to unleash controversies and governance fragmentation as agreement? When given the opportunity to reflect on these initial questions I had in an academic setting, I embraced it.

My questions led me to the field of planning where I figured that the answers to my questions must lie. I expected to find straight forward and rational approaches to making my knowledge explicit through ordering, analysing and evaluating it.

I discovered a gap between the disciplines of design and planning instead. The gap was composed of separate academic discourses and literature. At times it was also reflected in the prejudice of scholars working in each of the two fields. The gap was not a clear-cut one. It was rather constituted by a semantic mess: a multitude of theories and observations, resembling each other but expressed in other words or being derived from a slightly different context. The multiple notions that I found turned this research into yet another exploratory search, one that resembles a design process in fact.

I mention this background for a set of reasons. First, it is important to note that I engaged in this dissertation as a novice in planning. I have sought to understand the theoretical notions and concepts that I engaged with in depth. However, such depth may not have been fully reached at times, due to my background. As noted in Chapter 8, this research employed a set of methodologies that lack benchmarks. I needed to set up procedures myself and I was concise and meticulous in following them. However, it is important to note that I partially relied on my practical experience when establishing these approaches. Finally, my choice for an exploratory research may not only have been inspired by a lack of concepts that explain the situation that I encountered. The choice may also have been motivated by my personal experience in and preference for 'designerly thinking'.

Was it worthwhile to doubt? During my excursion into planning theory, I came across the notion that the practice of doubt is central to democratic systems. Although this may be painful, it is essential to sustain democracy.

List of interviewees South Wing Studio

During a first stage of this dissertation, key performances of regional design were investigated through an in-depth analysis of South Wing Studio. A series of interviews with key actors in the studio contributed to this analysis. Table App.A.1 lists respondents of the interviews. Interview questions were semi-structured, and covered two main topics, notably the initiative for the South Wing Studio (motivation, formation) and the approach taken by the Studio (description and expectation).

TABLE APP.A.1 Respondents interviews Studio South Wing

Nr.	Position during South Wing Studio	Role in Studio South Wing
1	Head of the Department Spatial Planning and Mobility (*Directeur Ruimte en Mobiliteit*), Province of South-Holland; Director Structural Vision Almere 2030+, Municipality of Almere	Initiator of the studio, member of the advisory board
2	Head of the Department Spatial Planning and Housing (*Afdelingshoofd Ruimte & Wonen*), Province of South-Holland; Director for National Spatial Planning (*Directeur Nationale Ruimtelijke Ordening*), Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)	Initiator of the studio, member of the advisory board
3	Head of the Spatial Planning Department, Stadsgewest Haaglanden; Programme Director City Line (*Programmadirecteur Stedenbaan*), Administrative Platform South Wing (*Bestuurlijk Platform Zuidvleugel*, BPZ)	Commissioner of studio projects
4	Head of the Transport Department (*Afdelingshoofd Verkeer en Vervoer*), Province of South-Holland; Head of the Department Spatial Planning and Mobility (*Directeur Ruimte en Mobiliteit*), Province of South-Holland	Responsible for the dissemination of results after the conclusion of the studio
5	Director South Wing Studio (*Ateliermeester*)	Director of the studio

Detailed information on documentary analyses

Table App.B.1 provides an overview of policy documents that were used for analysing Dutch national planning during the period between the 1980s and 2010s. Spatial concepts and spatial representations were important theoretical complexes in this dissertation. As a result, maps that were used in national spatial-planning decision-making were an important object of analyses. The process of how analyses were conducted is described in Chapter 4, 5, and 6. The row 'maps' in Table App.B.1 lists the page numbers of maps that were considered in the course of the research.

TABLE APP.B.1 List of national policy documents considered in the analyses

Year	Document name	Maps
1958	– Werkcomissie Westen des Landes. (1958). *De Ontwikkeling van het Westen des Landes*. Den Haag: Rijksdienst voor het Nationaal Plan (RNP).	p. 1
1960	– Ministerie van VROM. (1960). *Nota inzake de Ruimtelijke Ordening in Nederland*. Den Haag: Staatsdrukkerij en Uitgeverijbedrijf.	Bijlage: Ruimtelijk structuurschets
1977	– Ministerie van VROM. (1977). *Derde Nota over de Ruimtelijke Ordening. Deel 2: Verstedelijkingsnota, Deel 2d: Regeringsbeslissing met Nota van Toelichting*. Den Haag: Staatsuitgeverij.	
1983	– Den Hoed, P., Salet, W. G. M., & Van der Sluijs, H. (1983). *Planning als Onderneming*. The Hague: Staatsuitgeverij.	
	– Ministerie van VROM. (1983). *Structuurschets Stedelijke Gebieden 1983*. Den Haag: Staatsuitgeverij.	p. 72, p. 73
1988	– Ministerie van V&W. (1988). *Tweede Structuurschema Verkeer en Vervoer. Nota Verkeer en Vervoer. Deel I De Strategie*. Den Haag: SDU uitgeverij.	p. 31
	– Ministerie van VROM. (1988). *Vierde Nota over de Ruimtelijke Ordening: Op Weg naar 2015. Deel d: Regeringsbeslissing* [Fourth Report on Spatial Planning]. Den Haag: SDU uitgeverij.	p. 22, p. 26, p. 28, p. 36, p. 133, p. 142, p. 172
1993	– Ministerie van VROM. (1993). *Vierde Nota over de Ruimtelijke Ordening Extra. Deel 4: Planologische Kernbeslissing Nationaal Ruimtelijk Beleid* [Fourth Report on Spatial Planning Extra]. Den Haag: Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM).	p. 65
1994	– Salet, W. G. M. (1994). *Om Recht en Staat: Een Sociologische Verkenning van Sociale, Politieke en Rechtsbetrekkingen* [About Law and State: A Sociological Investigation of Social, Political and Juridical Matters]: WRR.	
1996	– Ministeries van OCW, VROM, LNV, & V&W. (1996). *De Architectuur van de Ruimte. Nota over het Architectuurbeleid 1997-2000*. Den Haag: Ministeries van Onderwijs Cultuur en Wetenschappen (OCW), Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM), Landbouw Natuurbeheer en Visserij (LNV) en Verkeer en Waterstaat (V&W).	
1998	– Wetenschappelijke Raad voor het Regeringsbeleid (WRR). (1998). *Ruimtelijke Ontwikkelingspolitiek*. Den Haag: Sdu Uitgevers.	
1999	– Ministeries van OCW, LNV, VROM, & V&W. (1999). *Nota Belvedere. Beleidsnota over de Relatie Cultuurhistorie en Ruimtelijke Inrichting*. Den Haag: VNG uitgeverij.	
2000	– Ministeries van OCW, VROM, V&W, & LNV. (2000). *Ontwerpen aan Nederland. Architectuurbeleid 2001-2004*. Den Haag: Sdu Uitgevers.	
	– Werkgroep Vijfde Nota Ruimtelijke Ordening. (2000). *Notie van Ruimte: Op Weg naar de Vijfde Nota Ruimtelijke Ordening. Verslag bij het Onderzoek*. Den Haag: Sdu Uitgevers.	
2001	– SER. (2001). *Vijfde Nota Ruimtelijke Ordening. Advies over de Vijfde Nota over de Ruimtelijke Ordening 2000/2020*. Den Haag.	
	– Ministerie van VROM, & Rijksplanologische Dienst. (2001). *Ruimte Maken, Ruimte Delen: Vijfde Nota over de Ruimtelijke Ordening 2000/2020. Vastgesteld door de Ministerraad op 15 December 2000*. Den Haag: Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM).	p. 31, p. 39, p. 47, p. 111, p. 115, p. 147, p. 177, p. 189, p. 229, p. 230, p. 278

TABLE APP.B.1 List of national policy documents considered in the analyses

Year	Document name	Maps
2002	– Ministerie van VROM, & Rijksplanologische Dienst. (2002). *Ruimte Maken, Ruimte Delen. Vijfde Nota over de Ruimtelijke Ordening 2000/2020. PKB Deel 3, Kabinetsstandpunt.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM).	p. 10, p. 40, p. 48, p. 62, p. 78, p. 118
2003	– Ministerie van VROM. (2003). *Ontwerpatelier Deltametropool* [Design Studio Delta Metropolis]. Den Haag: Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM).	
2004	– Ministerie van EZ. (2004). *Pieken in de Delta. Gebiedsgerichte Economische Perspectieven.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Economische Zaken (EZ).	p. 10, p.30, p. 52, p. 56, p. 60, p.62, p. 66
	– Ministeries van V&W, & VROM. (2004). *Nota Mobiliteit: Naar een Betrouwbare en Voorspelbare Bereikbaarheid.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat (V&W) en Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM).	p. 33, p. 38, p. 53, p. 54, p. 60
	– Ministeries van VROM, LNV, V&W, & EZ. (2004). *Nota Ruimte. Vastgesteld in de Ministerraad d.d. 23 april 2004.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM).	
2005	– Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal. (2005). *Geïntegreerd Beleidsdebat over de Ruimtelijk-economische Ontwikkeling in Nederland: Motie van het Lid Lemstra C.S..* Den Haag: Sdu Uitgevers.	
	– Ministeries van OCW, VROM, LNV, V&W, EZ, Def, & BZ. (2005). *Actieprogramma Ruimte en Cultuur. Architectuur- en Belvederebeleid 2005-2008.* Den Haag: Ministeries van Onderwijs Cultuur en Wetenschappen (OCW), Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM), Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij (LNV), Verkeer en Waterstaat (V&W), Economische Zaken (EZ), Defensie (Def) en Buitenlandse Zaken (BZ).	
	– Ministeries van V&W, & VROM. (2005). *Uitvoeringsagenda van Nota naar Mobiliteit.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat (V&W) en Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM).	
	– Ministeries van VROM, LNV, V&W, & EZ. (2005). *Nota Ruimte, Deel 3A: Aangepast Kabinetsstandpunt naar Aanleiding van Behandeling in de Tweede Kamer.* Den Haag: Sdu Uitgevers.	p. 18, p. 24, p.39, p. 55, p. 66, p. 72, p. 156

TABLE APP.B.1 List of national policy documents considered in the analyses

Year	Document name	Maps
2006	– College van Rijksadviseurs (CRa). (2006). *A2008+. Advies over het Architectuurbeleid na 2008.* Den Haag: Atelier Rijksbouwmeester.	
	– Ministeries van LNV, EZ, VROM, Financiën, BZK, & V&W. (2006). *Noordvleugelbrief. Samenhang in Ontwikkeling.* The Hague: Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat (VenW) en Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM).	
	– Ministerie van V&W. (2006). *MIT/SNIP Projectenboek 2007.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat (V&W).	
	– Ministeries van V&W, VROM, Stadsgeweest Haaglanden, & Stadsregio Rotterdam. (2006). *Regionale Netwerkanalyse Zuidvleugel.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat (V&W).	
	– Ministeries van VROM, LNV, V&W, & EZ. (2006). *Nota Ruimte, Deel 4: Tekst naar parlementaire instemming.* Den Haag: Ministeries van Volkshuisvesting Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM), Landbouw Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit (LNV), Verkeer en Waterstaat (V&W) en Economische Zaken (EZ).	p. 32-33, p. 40-41, p. 64-65, p. 68-69, p. 74-75, p. 144-145
	– Ministeries van VROM, LNV, V&W, & EZ. (2006). *Zuidvleugelbrief. Kabinetsbesluiten voor de Zuidvleugel van de Randstad. Nieuw élan voor de Zuidvleugel van de Randstad. Investeren in mensen, kennis en infrastructuur.* Den Haag: Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal.	
	– Ruimtelijk Planbureau (RPB). (2006). *Vele Steden Maken nog geen Randstad.* Rotterdam: Nai Uitgevers.	
2007	– CDA, PvdA, & ChristenUnie. (2007). *Coalitieakkoord tussen de Tweede Kamerfracties van CDA, PvdA en ChristenUnie. 2 februari 2007.* Available online at www.rijksoverheid.nl/. Accessed 1 January 2015.	
	– Ministerie van V&W. (2007). *Randstad Urgent. Urgentieprogramma Randstad.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat (V&W).	p. 33, p. 35, p. 39, p. 43
	– Ministeries van VROM, & V&W. (2007). *Startnotitie Randstad 2040 – Naar een Duurzame en Concurrerende Europese Topregio.* The Hague: Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM).	p. 20, p. 22, p. 24, p. 26, p. 48
	– Ministeries van VROM, V&W, EZ, & LNV. (2007). *MIRT Projectenboek 2008.* Dean Haag: Ministerie van Verkeer & Waterstaat (V&W).	
	– OECD. (2007). *Territorial Reviews: Randstad Holland, the Netherlands.* Paris: OECD Publishing.	
	– RPB. (2007). *Bestuur en Ruimte: De Randstad in Internationaal Perspectief.* Den Haag: Ruimtelijk Planbureau (RPB).	
	– Wierenga, E., & Heerema, P. (2007). *Opdracht aan Ontwerpateliers Randstad 2040.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM).	

TABLE APP.B.1 List of national policy documents considered in the analyses

Year	Document name	Maps
2008	– Commissie Versnelling Besluitvorming Infrastructurele Projecten. (2008). *Sneller en Beter - Advies Commissie Versnelling Besluitvorming Infrastructurele Projecten.* Den Haag: Commissie Versnelling Besluitvorming Infrastructurele Projecten.	
	– Ministerie van V&W. (2008). Mobiliteitsaanpak. Duurzame Bereikbaarheid op Olympische Niveau. 11 juli 2008. Ambtelijk Concept. Den Haag: Ministerie van Verkeer & Waterstaat (V&W).	
	– Ministerie van V&W. (2008). *Mobiliteitsaanpak. Duurzame Bereikbaarheid op Olympische Niveau.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Verkeer & Waterstaat (V&W).	
	– Ministerie van V&W. (2008). *MIRT Spelregelkader.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Verkeer & Waterstaat (V&W).	
	– Ministerie van VROM. (2008). *Structuurvisie Randstad 2040. Naar een Duurzame en Concurrerende Europese Topregio. Zoals Vastgesteld in de Ministerraad van 5 september 2008.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM).	p. 34-37, p. 49-57, p. 82-83, p. 86-87, p. 94-95, p. 104-105, p. 111-113
	– Ministeries van VROM, V&W, EZ, & LNV. (2008). *MIRT Projectenboek 2009.* Dean Haag: Ministerie van Verkeer & Waterstaat (V&W).	
	– Projectgroep Visie Architectuur en Ruimtelijk Ontwerp. (2008). *Een Cultuur van Ontwerpen. Visie Architectuur en Ruimtelijk Ontwerp (VARO).* Den Haag: Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap; Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer; Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit; Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat.	
	– SER. (2008). *Zuinig op de Randstad. Advies uitgebracht aan de Ministers van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer, van Economische Zaken en van Verkeer en Waterstaat.* Den Haag.	
	– RMNO. (2008). *Advies Uitvoeringsstrategie Randstad 2040.* Den Haag.	
	– RPB, MNP, & CPB. (2008). *Ex antetoets Startnotitie Randstad 2040.* Den Haag, Bilthoven.	
	– Van Buuren, M., Schengenga, P., & Van Nieuwenhuijze, L. (2008). *Randstad in Zicht. Lange Termijn Perspectieven voor Water en Ruimtelijke Ontwikkeling in de Randstad.* Den Haag: Rijkswaterstaat.	
2009	– Blank, H., Van Boheemen, Y., Bouw, M., Brouwer, J., Feddes, Y., Van Hees, J., . . . Wierenga, E. (Eds.). (2009). *Ontwerpen aan Randstad 2040/Designing Randstad 2040, Design and Politics #2 (Vol. 2).* Rotterdam: Uitgeverij 010.	
	– Ministerie van VROM. (2009). *MIRT Verkenning Randstad Sleutelprojecten. Plan van Aanpak.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM).	
	– Ministeries van V&W, & VROM. (2009). *Spelregels van het Meerjarenprogramma Infrastructuur, Ruimte en Transport.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat (V&W), Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM).	
	– Ministeries van V&W, VROM, EZ, LNV, & Wonen Wijken en Integratie. (2009). *MIRT Projectenboek 2010.* Den Haag: Sdu Uitgevers.	
	– Randstad Urgent, & Randstad 2040. (2009). *Blik op de Randstad. Gebiedsagenda's in Randstadperspectief.* Den Haag: Randstad Urgent.	

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TABLE APP.B.1 List of national policy documents considered in the analyses

Year	Document name	Maps
2012	– College van Rijksadviseurs (CRa). (2012). *De Techniek van het Verbinden.* Agenda 2012-2016 - Werkprogramma 2013. Den Haag: College van Rijksadviseurs.	
	– Ministerie van I&M. (2012). *Structuurvisie Infrastructuur en Ruimte: Nederland Concurrerend, Bereikbaar, Leefbaar en Veilig* [National Policy Strategy for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning]. Den Haag: Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu (I&M).	p. 14, p. 32, p. 34, p. 39, p.42, p. 46, p.54, p. 56, p. 64-65, p. 70-71, p. 72, p. 74-75,
	– Ministeries van I&M, OCW, BZK, EZ, & Def. (2012). *Werken aan Ontwerpkracht. Actieagenda Architectuur en Ruimtelijk Ontwerp 2013-2016* [Working on the Power of Design. Action Agenda Architecture and Spatial Design 2013-2016]. Den Haag: Ministeries van Infrastructuur en Milieu (I&M), Onderwijs Cultuur en Wetenschap (OCW), Binnenlandse Zaken en Koningsrelaties (BZK), Economische Zaken (EZ) en Defensie (Def).	
	– Ministerie van I&M. (2012). *MIRT Projectenboek 2013*. The Hague: Sdu Uitgevers.	
	– PBL. (2012). *Ex-durante Evaluatie Wet Ruimtelijke Ordening: Tweede Rapportage* [Ex-durante Evaluation of the New Spatial Planning Act, Second Report]. Den Haag: Uitgeverij Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving (PBL).	
	– Stegmeijer, E., Kloosterman, R., & Lupi, T. (2012). *Bouwen op een Sterk Fundament: Een Tussenevaluatie van het Architectuurbeleid* [Building upon a Strong Basis: Intermediate Assessment Architecture Policy]. Den Haag: N. I. P. 31.	
2013	– Ministerie van I&M. (2013). *Making Projects.* Den Haag: Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu (I&M). – Stimuleringsfonds Creatieve Industrie. (2013). *Beleidsplan 2013/2016.* available online at http://stimuleringsfonds.nl/, accessed 01.01.2016.	
2014	– OECD. (2014). *Territorial Reviews: Netherlands 2014*. Paris: OECD Publishing.	
2016	– PBL. (2016). *Verkenning Omgevingsopgaven voor de Nationale Omgevingsvisie.* Den Haag: Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving (PBL).	
2017	– Ministerie van I&M. (2017). *De Opgaven voor de Nationale Omgevingsvisie [*Tasks for the National Environmental Planning Strategy]. Den Haag: Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu (I&M).	
	– Ministeries van I&M, EZ, & BZK. (2017). *MIRT Overzicht 2018.* Den Haag: Ministerie van I&M.	

Reflecting on regional design

As noted in Chapter 2, under the sub-header Process of theory formation, the building of propositions requires continuous reflection during theory formation. During this dissertation a set of opportunities have been created to discuss regional-design approaches to planning with scholars and practitioners. Table 2.2, taken up in Chapter 2, lists these opportunities in brief. Below discussions led during events are summarised. Texts are adopted from the respective programmes of events. All texts are authored or co-authored by the author of this thesis. In case documentation of discussions is available, these are referenced below.

Round Table at the AESOP conference 2014: Emerging regional design in an era of co-governance and co-evolution

10th July 2014, University of Utrecht, Utrecht, the Netherlands

Many recent planning reforms across the world have led to shifts in planning regimes, often seeking to balance statutory plan-led with development-led approaches. The wish to simultaneously create and respond to future development opportunities has inspired new planning modes with normative and persuasive agenda-setting approaches, often involving many actors. In various countries, including the Netherlands, regional design, the imagination of spatial metaphors and the 'art' of making spatial representations, has emerged as a powerful tool in capacity- and consensus building for regional development. On occasion of the 2014 AESOP conference this practice will be discussed in a round table session. The central question will be concerned about the role that regional design has in planning.

Investigations of practices that resemble regional design in various European countries indicate that they share characteristics. Regional design takes place in a multi-actor setting and aims at the allocation of institutional capacity for development. Analyses however also indicate that regional design is sensitive towards specific institutional settings and planning systems. Dutch regional design

cases have, for instance, been strongly influenced by the flexibility of indicative planning frameworks and the room for interpretation that governments provide through these. A brief comparison of practices in various countries makes also apparent that imaginations of possible futures may have different orientations. They may seek for capacity, depending on planning systems and cultures, in professional, political and/or administrative domains.

The organisers of the round table invite scholars from various regional-metropolitan settings with an interest in planning, design, visualisation and governance. The main aim of the round table is to compare experiences and knowledge on emerging regional design practices in countries and to reflect on the performance of such approaches under differing planning regimes. More broadly the discussion seeks to enhance attention to a practice that often evolves in the shadow of formal planning but does, through rendering distinct development desirable, influence important planning decisions nevertheless.

Mapping the city - A seminar on comparative city analysis and mapping

29 October 2014, Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Metropolitan Solutions (AMS) – Royal Institute of the Tropes (KIT), Amsterdam, the Netherlands

The Van Eesteren-Fluck & Van Lohuizen Foundation (EFL), the Archives of the Institute for the History and Theory of Architecture (gta) at the ETH Zürich and the Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Metropolitan Solutions (AMS) are organising a seminar on the mapping of cities on 29th of October 2014 in Amsterdam. The seminar will be held on occasion of the publication 'Atlas of the Functional City. CIAM 4 and Comparative Urban Analysis', which presents results of research into the comparative city analysis and maps exhibited at the fourth CIAM congress in 1933. The seminar Mapping the City invites scholars and speakers with an expertise in both, former and contemporary approaches to the imagination, representation and visualization of cities. Its intention is to provide a platform for an exchange of knowledge and critical reflection on contemporary mapping practices.

When a group of European architects and planners prepared for the CIAM congress in 1933 they felt that their field of expertise requires new definition. In search for responses to European-wide tendencies in social and economic policies and paradigmatic technological change they engaged in a common city analysis. Guided by shared ideas about spatial organisation, they mapped a broad range of cities and city regions, with the aim to raise attention for comparable challenges that political

and technological transformations produced across Europe. As the Atlas of the Functional City shows, they delivered not only a compilation of beautiful maps of 34 European and colonial cities in 18 countries but also, as authors argue, a new and influential approach to planning.

Essays included in the Atlas of The Functional City examine the CIAM 's working methods: they investigate the ideological aspects incorporated in maps, portray thematic mapping as an analytical tool, point at problems of abstraction, selection and interpretation in modernist mapping, analyse the visual language of the CIAM 4 maps and examine differences in the creation and use of maps under differing institutional circumstances in countries. In conjunction the research shows that it was not 'big data', detailed geographic information about specificities and evolutionary tendencies in distinct cities, which turned their operation into a success. Instead the mapping operation became influential through a purposeful reduction of issues, through abstractions that left room for interpretation and discretion, through a strategic combination of references to analytical evidence, political values and administrative practices and through multiple associations of visualizations with emerging international cultural practices, evoked through a carefully constructed graphic language.

Which rationalities informed the production and use of maps in 1933? What were, in retrospect, the benefits and pitfalls of the comparative city analysis developed at the fourth CIAM congress? And how do these insights relate to insights into contemporary mapping practices? During the seminar these broader questions will be discussed under three guiding themes, which build up on the observation of three tendencies that influence the imagination, representation and visualization of cities today, notably (1) the opening up of sources of information and an associated a shift from government to governance in planning (2) a growing importance of scale dynamics in regional and supra-regional spatial development and their influence on the design of cities and (3) the emergence of new communication technologies and media, resulting in a new language to exchange knowledge and ideas about the organization of cities and regions. Results of discussions will be published on several fora, with the purpose to enhance critical reflections on the mapping of cities.

Documentation of results: BALZ, V. E. 2014. Notes on Mapping the City. *Documentation of the seminar 'Mapping the City' convened on 29 October 2014 in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.* Amsterdam: Van Eesteren-Fluck & Van Lohuizen Foundation (EFL).

Shaping Regional Futures: Mapping, Designing, Transforming!

14th-15th October 2015, Oskar van Miller Forum, Munich, Germany

The aim of the conference Shaping Regional Futures is to investigate the performance of regional design: the way how the imagination and envisioning of spatial futures of regions enhances institutional capacities for planning on regional and supra-regional levels of scale. In numerous European regions planning professionals and politicians experiment with regional design approaches to challenge limitations that statutory planning systems pose. Practices in these regions vary highly. In other European regions regional design hasn't been applied yet – but actors there curiously observe the efforts taken elsewhere. Despite the broad interest in practices, few lessons have been drawn from experiments. Knowledge about how such shaping of regional futures contributes to organizational, political and societal support for the implementation of strategic development projects and policies with a scale and scope larger than that of single cities is fragmented and rarely shared across regions.

The conference 'Shaping Regional Futures' is a joint initiative of the Delft University of Technology and the Munich University of Technology. It is an occasion to compare different regional design strategies in European regions, to discuss dimensions of these practices and to clarify their performance. The conference builds up upon on-going research and teaching activities at universities and their respective networks. It invites eminent scholars and practitioners from the fields of planning and urban/regional design and from several European regions. The conference provides a platform for dialogue between planning research and practice and stimulates learning processes across European regions.

The conference is organized in three sessions. The first session investigates a conceptual framework to identify the performance of regional design. The second session discusses academic notions on regional design and the challenges faced in teaching complex issues related to the regional scale. During the third and last session, case studies of regional design practices in Europe are presented by experts engaged in these practices. This session is used to discuss the relevance of regional design. The concluding plenary session gives room for the comparison of the lessons learnt from each of the three case studies. The conference closes with a public panel discussion on the spatial future of the Munich Metropolitan Region including key players from politics as well as public administration.

Documentation of results: FÖRSTER, A., BALZ, V., THIERSTEIN, A. & ZONNEVELD, W. 2016. The conference 'Shaping Regional Futures: Mapping, Designing, Transforming!' A documentation. Munich/Delft.

Shaping Regional Futures: Design and Visioning in Governance Rescaling

18th-19th May 2017, Medici Riccardi Palace, Florence, Italy

The conference Shaping Regional Futures: Designing and Visioning in Governance Rescaling discusses the role of regional design and visioning in the formation of regional territorial governance. The conference aims at an increased understanding of how practices, engaged with the imagination of possible futures, support the creation of institutional capacity for strategic spatial planning at regional scales.

Governance rescaling in spatial planning is about shifts in organisational and institutional structures that are the result of a search for efficiency, effectiveness and legitimation in planning. Such processes of rescaling take place in many European countries and find different expression: the amalgamation of municipalities, the definition of new urban/metropolitan authorities and the emergence of new commitments to co-operate in planning, for instance. Rescaling of governance has generated considerable debate, particularly in metropolitan regions, leading to a wide set of questions. Who is best equipped for regional planning? How can planning actions across administrative boundaries be motivated? How can they be legitimated?

Regional design concerns the imagination of spatial solutions for problems in particular regions and the use of these visions, even in the form of metaphors, for planning purposes. Both processes are deeply engaged with specific spatial environments and their distinct geographies. Both processes have territorial implications. They challenge formal planning by leading to the definition and re-definition of boundaries, often around non-statutory areas.

Focus of the conference Shaping Regional Futures is the role of designing and visioning in processes of governance rescaling. It investigates two prepositions: 1) by recognising and understanding spatial dynamics within metropolitan regions, regional design and visioning, connecting administrative boundaries; 2) the imagination of possible spatial futures through regional design and visioning contributes to shared planning agendas which seek connect broader planning objectives with concrete spatial interventions.

Discussion around these two prepositions is expected to lead to a more profound understanding of how design, visioning and governance rescaling are interrelated. Practices of regional design and visioning differ across European regions depending on planning cultures and planning systems as well as shared histories of regional governance and capacity building. This is why the conference seeks a comparative perspective: a variety of governance rescaling processes and of design and visioning practices are discussed.

Documentation of results: LINGUA, V. & BALZ, V. E. 2019. *Shaping Regional Futures: Designing and Visioning in Governance Rescaling*, Springer International Publishing (forthcoming).