

ENGINE Conference on Multi Cultural cities:
Diversity, Growth and Sustainable Development

Contribution from the urban planning side
to the discussion on 19 November 2004, session 3:
Visible and Invisible Boundaries.

ACCOMODATING DIFFERENCES

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Urban Planning

- Spatial expressions of social processes
- All sectors of policy

Diversity, Growth and Sustainable Development

- Creation of physical conditions to accommodate social differences
- Processes that lead to segregation
- Planning as a counterweight

Similarities

- Similar basic human needs for living conditions
- Different circumstances to realise these conditions

Planning and Urban Design is always tailor-made

Similarity is the binding factor

Different Potentials

- Different access to urban resources,
- Spatial reflection of these differences
 - In land use patterns
 - In spatial behaviour patterns
- Planning creates better conditions
 - Special effort for those who have fewer opportunities
 - Regulate the free market in favour of quality for all

Spatial Development Policies

- Improvement of existing characteristics
- Creation of new built up environment
- Promoting integration by general quality
- Differentiation of spatial expressions
 - Social or economical class
 - Lifestyles
 - Cultural identity

Competitive cities

- Low conflict level
- Rich and varied cultural life
- Variety of life styles and cultures

Urban dynamics

- Continuous growth
- Inward and outward growth
- Keep inner cities accessible and alive
- Limits to growth
 - Sense of horizon
 - Density of habitation
 - Accessibility

Network cities

- Medium sized urban nodes
- Compact multifunctional concentrations
- Open spaces
- Multi-modal connections

Unequal chances to the urban resources

- Scarcity for the lower income groups
- Less desired places suffer from a negative market pressure
- Vacancies emerge
- Segregation sets in
- Setting off a negative spiral

Planning for diversity

- Identification for the different social groups
- Variety as an asset
- Respecting historical background
- Accommodating differences and demands of modern-day standards
 - Social learning process
 - Part of urban growth in general

Globalisation

- Loss of commitment
 - Loss of social control
 - Lack of self regulation of behaviour
- Perceptual value degrading
- Mono-functionalism of economic functions
- Negative spiral and segregation

Long term perspectives and strategies

- Urban society must follow its own dynamics
- Horizontal broadening of planning strategies
 - The private sector
 - The NGO world
- Focus more on development processes, less on physical outcome

The process of connection

- Row houses is better than high rise
- Multi-functionality is better than monofunctionality
- Public space needs to be safe and encouraging

Incentives for common action

- Horizontal coordination in planning policy
- Political will to deregulate and decentralise
- Mobilise people on the same interests

Common frame of reference for quality

- Define values and build consensus
- Feeding by educational activities
- Incentive for community building

Counterweight for divisions

- Rebuild our institutional public realm
 - Participation
 - Partnerships
 - Empowerment
- New ideas in collaborative arena's
- Use planning issues to get this going

Creating work through work

- Combine general growth tendency of cities with
 - Renewal of neighbourhoods
 - Social or political improvements
- Combine accommodating differences with
 - New building, restructuring, and modernising the city.
 - Clear urban development vision
 - Sustainable spatial strategy

