



COMMIN
THE BALTIC SPATIAL CONCEPTSHARE

Knowledge Generation and Transfer (Work Package 3)

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Content of the presentation

- ✦ General aims of WP 3
- ✦ Concept of workshops and resulting recommendations
- ✦ Concept and results of good practices analysis
- ✦ Achievements and limitations of WP 3



WP 3 in a nutshell

✦ Aims

- Transnational exchange
- Generation and diffusion of knowledge

✦ Specialities

- **Project**-orientation
- **Policy**-orientation

✦ Components

- Two workshops
- Good practice analysis
- Final conference



Concept of Workshops

- ✦ Methodological approach:
 - Generate new **transnational** knowledge
 - Identify best practices
 - Draw conclusions for policy implications
- ✦ Implementation:
 - „Cognitive diversity is essential to good decision making“ (James Surowiecki: The wisdom of crowds)
 - Guidelines for strategic orientation





COORDINATION

First Workshop on TEN-T

- ✦ Starting point:
 - TEN-T planning in a multi-level context
- ✦ Issues addressed
 - Planning problems, coordination needs
 - Horizontally
 - Vertically
 - Between states
 - Governance arrangements
 - Best practices



In search of “Best practice” I

- ✦ Differentiation according to spatial scale
 - Transnational level needs to provide a strategic outlook and a framework to coordinate measures
 - Macroregional and regional level are responsible for implementation according to transnational aims
- ✦ Approaching “Best practice”
 - Only possible for certain aspects, e.g. financing, spatial planning, legal aspects, institutional aspects
 - Preferably: “good practice”





INTEGRATION

Second Workshop on ICZM

✦ Focus of Workshop

- Approaches for integrated planning
- Criteria for successful projects

✦ Issues addressed

- Harmonising ICZM at BSR level
- Conflicts and problems in ICZM
 - Economic development vs sustainability
 - Regulatory and legal problems
 - Cultural and cognitive problems
- Towards holistic approaches in coastal zones
- Good practices



In search of “Best practice” II

- ✦ Different spatial levels need different criteria
 - Programme criteria (transnational level)
 - Process criteria (macro-regions)
 - Project criteria (regional level)
- ✦ Features of integrated approaches in ICZM
 - Common and clear spatial visions
 - Long-term perspective
 - Participation and involvement of stakeholders
 - Communication matters (joint language and communication skills)



Good Practice-definition

- ✦ New spatial planning methods
- ✦ New instruments for implementing spatial vision and strategies
- ✦ New approaches to solving spatial problems
- ✦ In particular we looked for:
 - recommendations on spatial planning and development either changing substantially the planning systems or their routines or extending spatial planning approach to new fields and tasks
 - cases in which legislation was changed due to the project results

Priority themes

- ✦ 1. Water related-management,
- ✦ 2. Strengthening polycentric urban systems in the BSR
- ✦ 3. Transport: Supporting multi-modal systems and integrated development of transport corridors/
Promoting accessibility and counteracting peripheralisation by means of transport and ICT links
- ✦ 4. Transnational Development Zones - promotion and strengthening of the strategic integration of Development Zones / Macro-regions as transnational functional areas.
- ✦ 5. Modern Spatial Planning

Criteria for identification

- ✦ Relevance for spatial planning - justifying the involvement of spatial planning authorities or experts or contributing to better spatial planning
- ✦ Stage of maturity - being advanced enough to allow for an assessment of their success inside or outside the project under real conditions
- ✦ Degree of innovativeness - not applied before
- ✦ Transnationality - addressing transnational problems (i.e. those requiring transnational solutions or being common for many BSR subregions).
- ✦ Transferability - to other BSR locations (cities, subregions or countries) or to locations outside BSR.

Categories

- ✦ **Innovative concept** – unusual and innovative mix of themes and measures to address the complex spatial development issues/challenges,
- ✦ **Innovative** ways/approaches of conducting **spatial planning** at transnational level
- ✦ **Innovative** ways/approaches of **implementing** **spatial** development at transnational level,
- ✦ **New or innovative instruments** or planning **procedures** such as GIS maps and TIA instruments.

Quantitative results

- ✦ 61 good practices identified
- ✦ 19 INTERREG III B and 7 INTERREG II C projects
- ✦ 21 out of them was considered as the most matured

Categories	#
Innovative concepts (String, Seareg, Baltcoast, New Hansa)	4
Innovative spatial planning	5
Innovative implementation Cross sectoral implement., transnational development zones	7
Instruments, methods	5

7 Cases analysed in depth

- ✦ Building and managing transnational development zone – *String*
- ✦ Assessing territorial impact of planned transport infrastructure - *South Baltic Arc*
- ✦ Planning of large scale industrial areas - *South Baltic Arc*
- ✦ Elaborating, testing and introducing concept of off-shore planning (sea use planning) – *Baltcoast*
- ✦ Testing the concept of transnational investments – *New Hansa*
- ✦ Maritime Transport in the Baltic Se Region from a spatial development perspective – *Matros*
- ✦ Spatial planning at pan-European region scale - *VASAB Plus Spatial Development Action Programme*

Conclusions

- ✦ **Missing concepts:** e.g. the concept of **functional Polycentricity** or the concept of **accessibility** adjusted to the specific features of the BSR such as harsh climate and low density of population;
- ✦ **Operationalisation** of existing concepts;
- ✦ More focus on the development of **tools** which support the **dialogue between spatial and sectoral planners** and decision makers;
- ✦ **Ownership of good practices** (making them durable);
- ✦ **More stress on good practices** (in the application phase and in the monitoring/reporting process).

Conclusion WP 3

✦ Lessons learned:

- Linkage between work packages developable
- Broader transfer into educational network

✦ Achievements of WP 3:

- Results were absorbed by BSR and EU level
- Advancements on “good practices”
- Results of WP3 as starting point for new curricula



Outlook

- ✦ Cooperation processes can
 - Provide conflict resolution strategies
 - Trigger joint learning processes to reduce cultural and cognitive distances
 - In the long run influence regulatory and institutional framework
- ✦ Processes are as important as results

