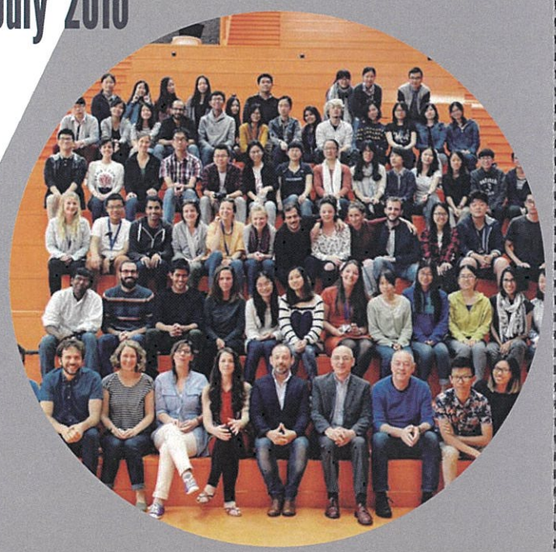
TUDelft summerschool

planning & design with water

Department of Urbanism

TU DELFT, 12 to 22 July 2016

The Netherlands



https://planningdesigntudelft.wordpress.com

what is the summer school

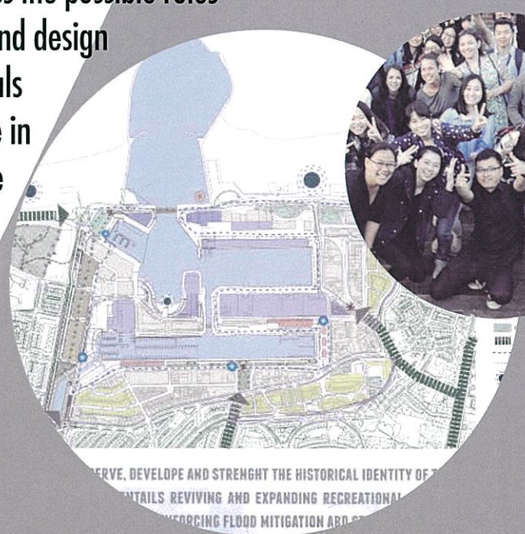
The Department of Urbanism of the TU Delft and the Chair of Spatial Planning and Strategy will promote the third edition of the Summer School Planning and Design with Sustainability between 12 and 22 July 2016.
The Summer School combines spatial planning, urban design and environmental technology to tackle issues of sustainability, climate adaptation and water management in urban environments. It invites students to understand the theories and practices that bring together water management and urban sustainability and to apply the knowledge acquired in the elaboration of a vision and a spatial plan and design for an area in the city of The Hague in The Netherlands. The aim of the Summer School is to explore the Dutch tradition of planning and design with water and the integration of water management and sustainability into urban development.
The Summer School is led by the Delft University of Technology, in collaboration with the IFoU (International Forum of Urbanism) and other international partners.
This exercise includes site visits, talks with professionals and academics and a short studio-based exercise, where students and teachers will explore possibilities through the elaboration of spatial scenarios and the design of spatial strategy in the city of the Hague, located in one of the most important urbanized delta regions of the world.
Visit our website for more details.

learning outcomes

At the end of the summer school, you will be able:

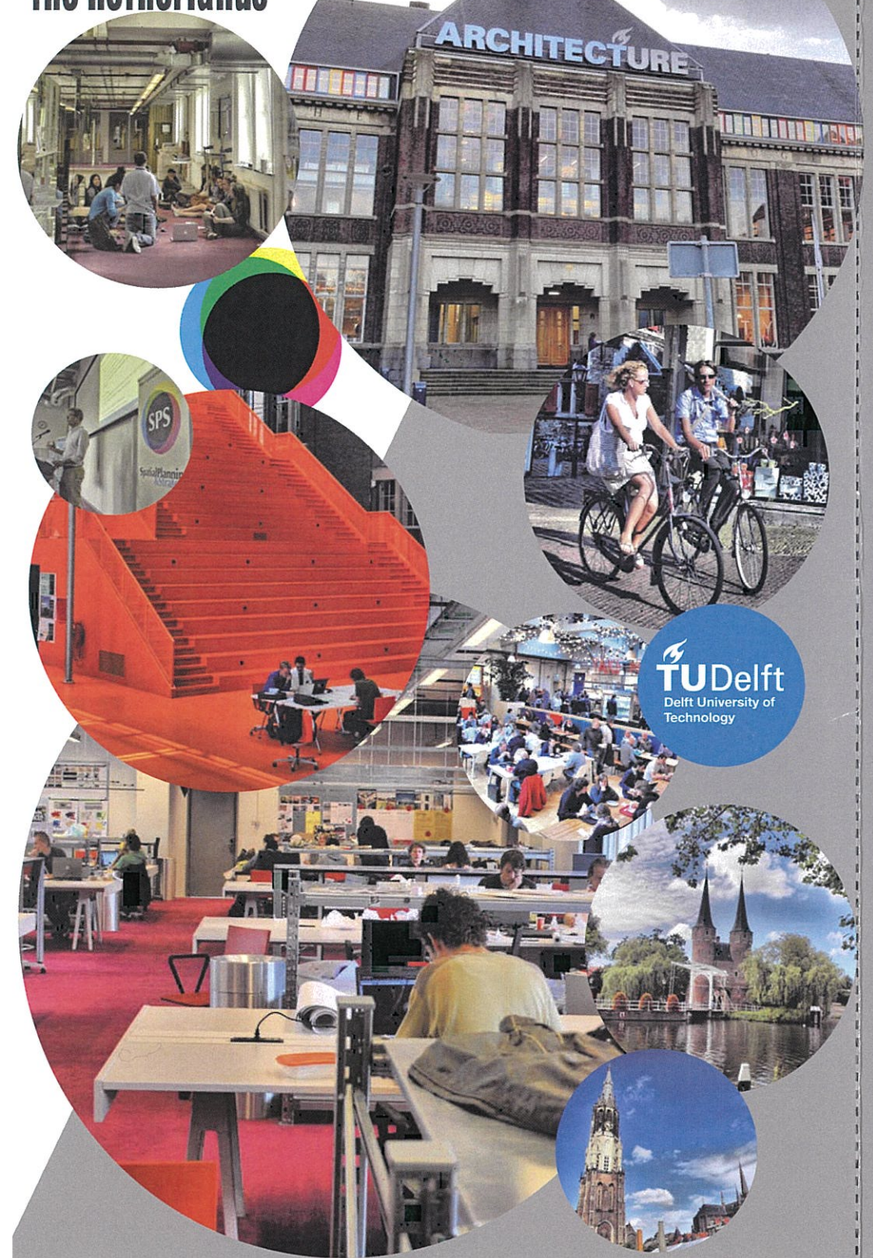
1. To explain the challenges of water issues in regional, metropolitan and urban environments and resilience of urban environments in relation to climate change
2. To make connections between the planning and design of built environments in relation to the challenges above
3. To elaborate spatial plans and design using the complexity of spatial planning and strategy-making in relation to water issues
4. To discuss the possible roles planning and design professionals might have in the practice
5. To connect issues of governance, participation and democracy to spatial plan-making and design
6. To take general steps in spatial plan and strategy-making, using clear methods and tools associated with each step
7. To explain the role of technology in urban development considering climate change and its role as boundary spanner
8. To connect learning and doing through practical interactive exercises

The full programme of the Summer School 2016 is available on our website.



the venue
BOUWKUNDE

faculty of architecture & the built environment
julianalaan 134, 2628BL, delft
the netherlands



why water?

Among the many challenges faced by our cities today, water management is one of the most pressing. Challenges include the provision of fresh water and sanitation to growing urban populations in the global south, the preservation of natural water environments, pollution and contamination of water sources, flood risk management and tackling the consequences of climate change[1] (ICPR, 2013).

The Netherlands has a long and rich tradition of dealing with water issues in urban management and planning. Initially a country built on "thick water", threatened continuously by the sea, the Netherlands is known today as a reference for outstanding achievement in combining water management, urban design and planning. Building on territorial conditions that even the Romans considered inferior forced the Dutch into vision building, cooperation and carrying out urban plans collectively as early as the sixteenth century.[2] The Dutch are leaders in engineering and in technological solutions for dealing with water issues, particularly flood risk. Much has been achieved in reclaiming and protecting the land, but in the face of continuing environmental threats and climate change this battle to contain flood risks is now seen as futile. This means that rather than fighting the water, the Dutch now seek to work with the water system in order to create more sustainable and prosperous cities and regions.

This paradigm shift has produced new approaches towards safety and urban development. In order to promote safety from flooding from the sea and rivers, a "Multi Layer Safety Approach" was introduced. Here, there are three levels of safety advocated. The first is protection, the second is adaption and the third is retraction. Another crucial policy that represents this paradigm shift is the "Room for the River" programme, which enables rivers to cope with huge amounts of water flow and limits the risk of flooding. This programme is reversing some of the past engineering works to allow rivers to flood large areas of land in times of risk in order to protect the rest of the country. Rijkswaterstaat (the Dutch Agency for Public Works and Water Management) is using the "Room for the River" programme also to improve the overall environmental quality of the delta and to prepare for climate change[3].

At the urban level, Dutch municipalities have produced Water Plans that do not restrain themselves to technical solutions for dealing with rainwater, but are looking for durable and resilient spatial solutions that can be incorporated into the planning and design of urban environments, such as water squares, parks and underground water storage.

These water management policies and measures have consequences for how cities and regions are designed and managed. They imply different ways of occupying the land and managing territories, different ways of planning and design, and require new adaptive ways of co-habitation with water bodies.

But how can all those things be designed and implemented in a modern planning framework, where participation, accountability, efficiency and economic feasibility are key elements? Through the elaboration of visions and urban plans, the Dutch have successfully implemented strategic spatial planning that effectively integrates the technology of water management and urban development.

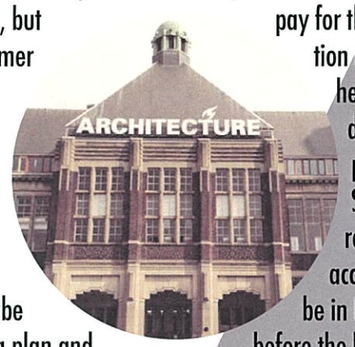
[1] http://www.government.nl/news/2013/11/01/future-challenges-for-sustainable-water-management-in-the-rhine-catchment-area.html

[2] Hooimeijer, F.L. (2011) The tradition of making: polder cities. Delft: TUDelft

[3] http://www.ruimtevoorderivier.nl/meta-navigatie/english/room-for-the-river-programme/

how to apply

WHO CAN APPLY? In order to participate you need to be enrolled in a higher education course*. The school is intended for 3rd year or up Bachelor or Master students (this means, students who have had at least 3 years of higher education). A planning, architectural or design background is indicated, but not necessary. The Summer School welcomes engineers, designers, geographers, historians, sociologists, and students of other areas concerned with urban development. You will be invited to contribute to a plan and a design from your own professional and academic perspective. Planning is an multi-disciplinary activity, so your own contribution is welcome.



HOW ARE PARTICIPANTS SELECTED? There is only a limited number of places (75). Students will be chosen according to their background, years of study, recommendation and a motivation letter. Therefore, it is really important that you explain why you want to participate in this summer school and how it can help your personal and professional development in the form below. You need to make your point in a few paragraphs!

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH. The language of the Summer School is English, hence you need to be able to communicate very well in that language. You need to mention what your level of proficiency in English is in the motivation letter.

FEE AND OTHER COSTS. The fee for the 2016 Summer School is 200 Euros. Payment instructions will be sent later on to students who have been selected to participate in the Summer School. WHAT DOES IT COVER? Your participation fees cover all activities connected to the Summer School, including social activities, a small number of meals, materials, site visits and the final certificate. Fees do not cover accommodation, travelling costs and your normal meals. Students must pay for their own accommodation and food. TU Delft helps you find accommodation in Delft for the period of the Summer School, but you are responsible for finding accommodation. You must be in Delft at least one day before the beginning of the Summer School and you may leave on the day of the delivery of certificates.

VISA REQUIREMENTS. TU Delft provides invitation letters for foreign students who need to apply for a visa after careful investigation. However, TU Delft is not responsible for the grating of the visa. Only the Dutch authorities may grant you a visa, at their discretion. We advise you to get information about visa requirements at the Dutch Consulate website of your country of origin as soon as possible. Visa applications might take some time to complete. You can get basic information about student visas HERE. Again, TU Delft is not responsible for the delivery of a visa to you.

THE DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS IS MAY 1st 2016. You can apply via our website:

https://planningdesigntudelft.wordpress.com