Planning process

As of 10.2010, Dr. Rolf Signer (Edit 8.2011, Florian Stellmacher; Translation 11.2016, Lars Kaiser)
Term

A planning process is known as method (as a sequence of actions and decisions) chosen based on specific rules during a specific time frame to clarify and solve tasks of spatial importance.
Planning processes in context

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Planning processes usually consist of legally defined procedures and instruments (formal planning) and special procedures and instruments (informal planning).

Clarifying formal and informal procedural elements and their combination — according to the task — is part of the spatial planning clarifying process.
A first “map” of planning – the “cloud-tree-scheme”

Clarifying process: From the cloud to the decision-tree: to ways of representation

Source: Grundriss der Raumentwicklung, Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung, Kapitel Methoden: Scholl, Signer et al.
A first “map” of planning – sequences of actions and decisions

Source: R. Signer
Designing planning processes

In each planning process, decisions have to be made as in a court trial. These can include physical as well as operative objects.

Content / physical questions

→ Unsolved tasks of spatial importance and possible solutions

But also e.g.

- Used (expert) language
- Method of procedure
- Basics and principles
- Laws, ordinances, standards
- Concentration of efforts

Organisation / operative questions

Procedure (process-based organisation) to regulate communication, cooperation and coordination

The regulations include...

- Differentiation of roles
- Involved actors and responsibilities
- Information on the duration
- Information on the costs
Teaching module „Planning process“

Triad Space – Time – Organisation

Material tasks of spatial development

Questions for process-based organisation

Operative tasks of spatial development

Questions for organisational structure

Source: B. Scholl
Phases of planning processes

**Preparation phase**
- Basic work

**Exploring phase**
- Situation assessments
- Setting core tasks
- Establishing *ad hoc* organisations and procedures
- Preparing the task assignment

**Concentration phase**
- Test planning / competitions
- Recommendations
- Decision phase

**Application phase**
- Assignment distribution
- Project planning
- Implementation

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Quelle: B. Scholl
Procedural framework

- Development and preparation of the „procedural framework“ are similarly demanding as planning, construction and scaffolding in constructions. The statics for the scaffolding are often (e.g. in bridge construction) more complex than the object itself.

- Procedural frameworks are aids that lead to results.

- Conception and installation of the procedural framework follows certain rules, e.g.:
  - Calculate a minimal duration for common understanding, communication and adjustment.
  - Strive for a disentangled as possible process during a certain time period.
  - Open up all possible options step-by-step
  - Allow the rule of three pass-throughs.
  - Introduce a planning rhythm appropriate to the task.
  - Generate opportunities for regular situation assessments.