Analysis of Post-war Experience in the Netherlands

A Requiem to Program-Driven Rural Land Management

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Driven by Programs

- The government reflects society
- It sets priorities
- It chooses / conceives instruments
- And applies ongoing ‘technical’ enhancement

Dutch enhancements

- Request-quote declines over time (1924: 25%; 1938: 20%)
- Tenants receive rights (in 1975)
- Non-voters no longer were pro-voters (as of 1975)

Bavarian enhancements

- Decline in decision-quota (1861: 80% of farmers, acreage, tax; 1886: 50% of farmers, acreage, tax; 1922: 33% of farmers, 50% acreage; 1954: Ministry decides, farmers manage)

The crisis of the 1990s

- Dynamics: project goals abandoned before execution starts
- Complexity: rural challenges are not exclusively agricultural
- State of the State: new ways of government

The wider framework

1. Physical space
2. Actors that use space
3. Actors affecting spatial developments
4. Rules, values and perceptions

Planning approach
Subject of planning
Object of planning
Vertical vs. Horizontal

- State outside – state within
- Power – harmony
- Legal and financial – covenants
- Participation is obstruction – opportunity
- Problem starting point – one of challenges
- Linear – cyclic

Relevance to practice

- Tuning to any context may have to be replaced by fundamental reassessment
- Institutional transplantation holds danger of technical approach