# Land policy strategies Different approaches examined

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## Land policy & spatial planning

Residential area? Industrial zone? Nature? Roads?



## **Spatial planning**

- Land for spatial developments:
  - Size of needed area
  - Single or combined land use
- Where:
  - Location-bound aims
  - Larger area within which aims
     somewhere have to be realised





## Land strategies examined

- We examine characteristics of three different strategies:
  - Land purchase
  - Land consolidation (mandatory and voluntary)
  - Expropriation
- Indicators used for evaluation:
  - Efficiency
  - Effectiveness
  - Transparency
  - Democracy

## Land purchase

- Voluntary agreement between two parties on the sale of land
- Governments can be one of the two parties
- Restrictions apply for governments:
  - No bidding above regular market value
  - No dominance on land market (numbers of transactions)

## Land consolidation (mandatory)

- Based on exchange of land rights
- Dual role of government:
  - as initiator and investor
  - as land owner
- Legal description of procedure
  - Formal rules that determine rights of land owners
  - Disputes? Court decides
- Comprehensive approach with multiple spatial aims

## Land consolidation (mandatory)

- Land acquisition:
  - Before start project, allocation at desired location in process
  - Collective reduction of privately owned land
  - Expropriation parallel to exchange of land

## Land consolidation (voluntary)

- Based on exchange of land rights
- Minimum of three land owners
- No legal description for procedure
- Allocation plan based on negotiation among stakeholders (co-creation)
- Governments participate like other stakeholders





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## **Expropriation**

- Land is obligatory sold to the government
- Land owners are financially compensated for:
  - Value land
  - Economic harm
- Only applicable to land needed for public purposes
- Procedure embedded in legal framework:
  - Administrative procedure; negotiation on voluntary sale
  - Judicial procedure; expropriation & financial compensation

#### Indicators for evaluation

- Efficiency:
   process outcome in relation to the effort
- Effectiveness:
   assesses the results against the planning objectives
- Transparency:
   the openness and clearness of followed procedure
- Democracy:level of public participation

#### Plan N18

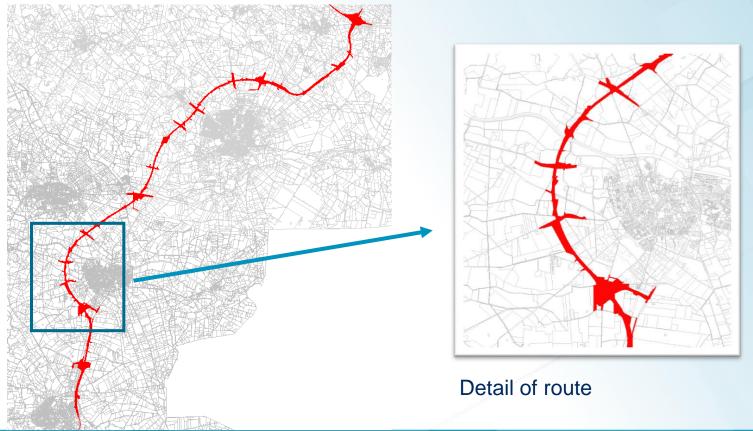


## Through traffic, 28 km, few intersections



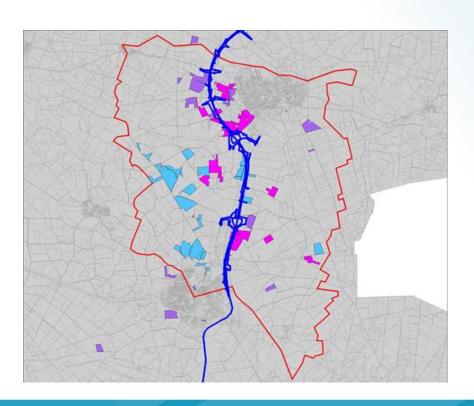
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## **N18**



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#### **N18**



#### Legend

- Moldings with farmsteads at both sides
- Holdings with farmstead at east side
- Holdings with farmstead at west side
- Holdings without farmstead

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## Evaluation land strategies

	Effectiveness	Efficiency		Transparency	Democracy
		Outcome	Effort		
Land purchase	-	-	+	±	++
Formal land consolidation	++	++	±	++	±
Voluntary reallotment	±	±	++	+	+
Expropriation	++	++	+	++	

#### **Conclusions & discussion**

- The 'burden' of needed land is in land consolidation divided over more people than in case of expropriation.
- Additionally, land consolidation offers possibilities to mitigate negative effects due to comprehensive approach
- Land purchase and voluntary land consolidation give land owners power to decide upon their cooperation
- Suitability of strategies depends on planning situation as well: how location-bound are the spatial aims?

