

Wanted: Alternatives for program-driven land consolidation

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Agricultural optimisation (up to 1970)

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

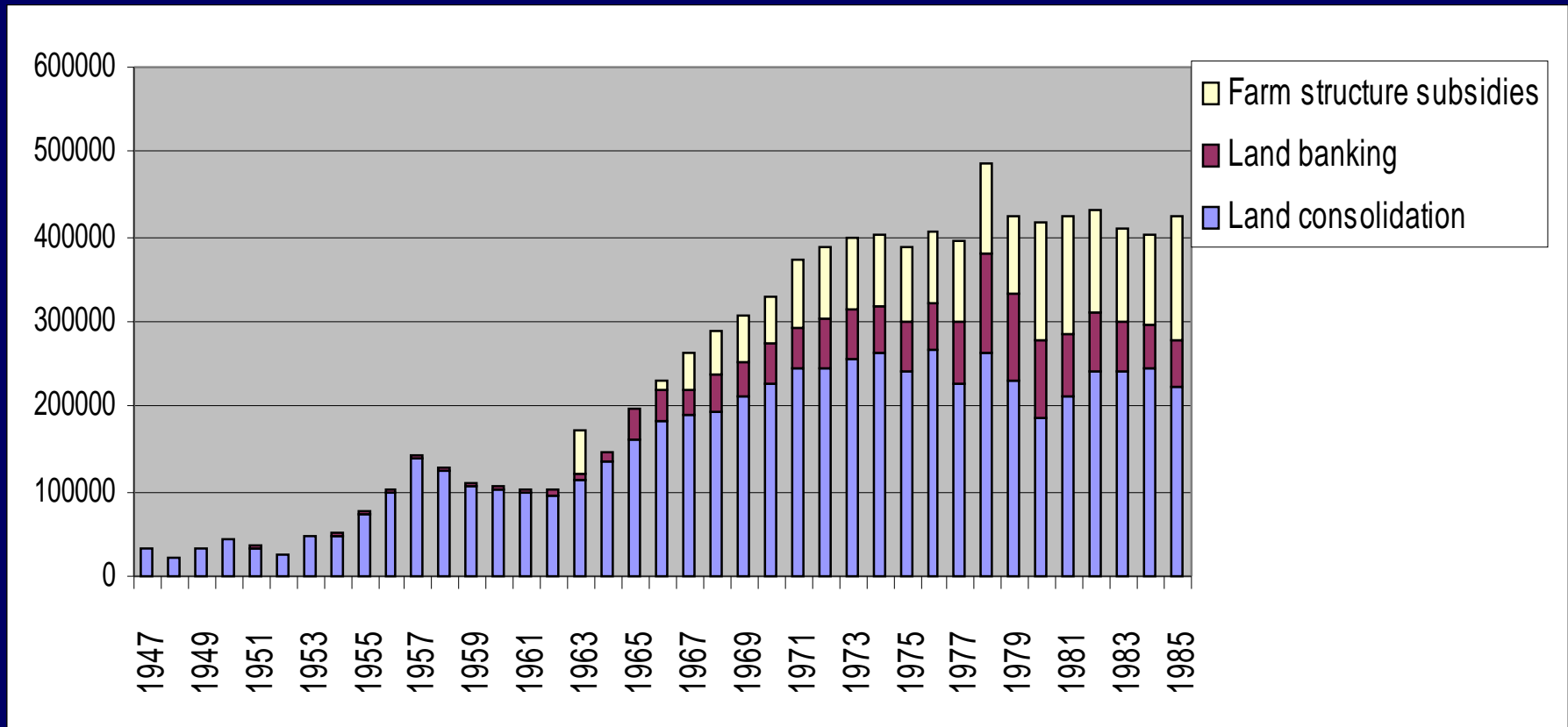
example: Dutch enhancements

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

Upsurge of nature conservation (1970-1990)

- Success of land consolidation came with a price
- Negative sides aggravated by social changes
- Attempts to change objective of land consolidation (substantive change)
- Troublesome without fundamentally changing procedure
- Decrease in budget

example: Dutch decrease in budget



Metropolitan landscapes (1990-now)

- Dynamics: project goals abandoned before execution starts
- Complexity: rural challenges are not exclusively agricultural
- Network society: demand for equality between state and civilians

Result of dynamics:
leaning up the instrument

- Increasing speed (because of dynamics)
- Reducing costs (because of lower budget)
- Avoiding unnecessary work
- Simplification
- Combining documents for public inspection

result of complexity, network society:
Crisis, but only in the Netherlands

- Complexity demands firm connection to spatial policy; German Law prescribes stronger link
- Network society demands participatory procedures; German procedure already was
- Part-time farming in Germany
- More tolerant German rural culture
- Urbanisation-challenges are already part of German land consolidation tradition
(Village renewal and urban consolidation)

Conclusion

Non-program-driven ingredients:

Dynamics: lean and economic

Complexity: firm connections with spatial policy

Network-society: interactive, equality