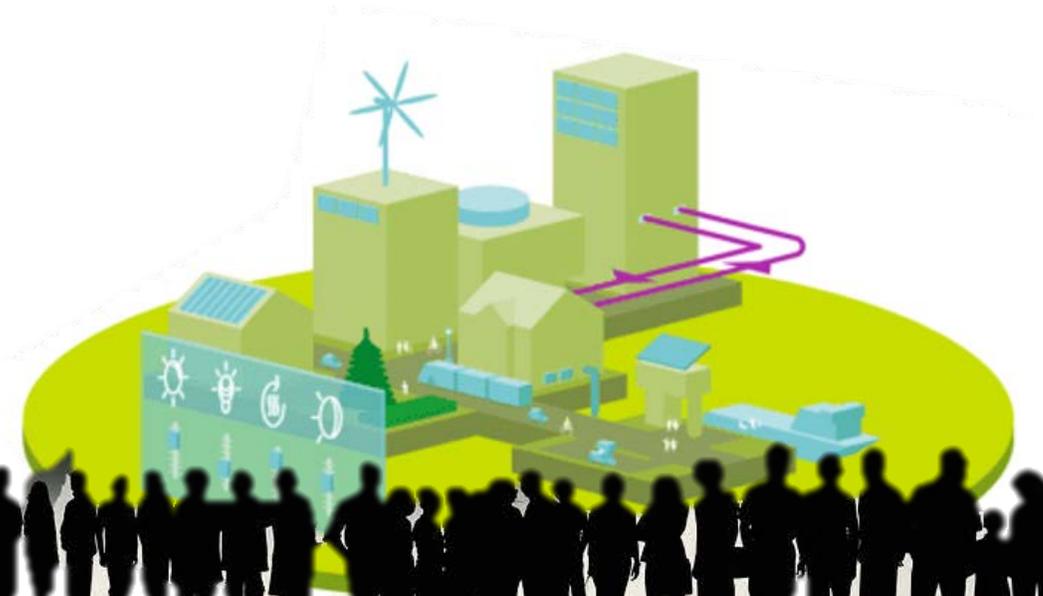


From Governance in 'Campus Development'



To Governance in 'Smart City'

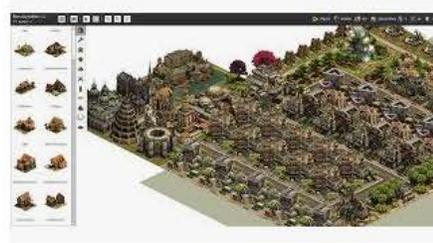




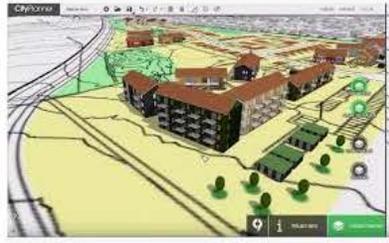
Norkart: CityPlanner - Et effektivt og intuitivt...
norkart.no



OpenCities Planner (CityPlanner) - CityPlanner
cityplanneronline.com



Foe City Planner - city planning tool for Forge of Empl...
foemanager.com



Norkart: CityPlanner - Et effektivt og intuitivt verk...
norkart.no



With an "Urban Diary," Everyone's a City Plan...
smartgrowth.org



How master city planner Phil Enquist approaches re...
youtube.com



A Professional City Planner Builds His Ideal City...
youtube.com



Video: Watch a real urban planner build a town i...
fastcompany.com



What Does An Urban Planner Do?
socialsciencecareers.org



When We're All Urban Planners - Next City
nextcity.org



How Do I Become: A City Planner | brainflash
brainflash.com



Watch an urban planner play SimCity...
architect.com



Eric Feldman, City Planner and Father - The Sid...
sidewalkclub.com



What is an Urban Planner?
greencareers.biz



How a City Planner Plays Sim City - News | PL...
planetizen.com



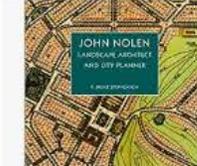
City Planner - LuxCarta
luxcarta.com



Urban Planner James Rojas Reminds Us to S...
nextcity.org

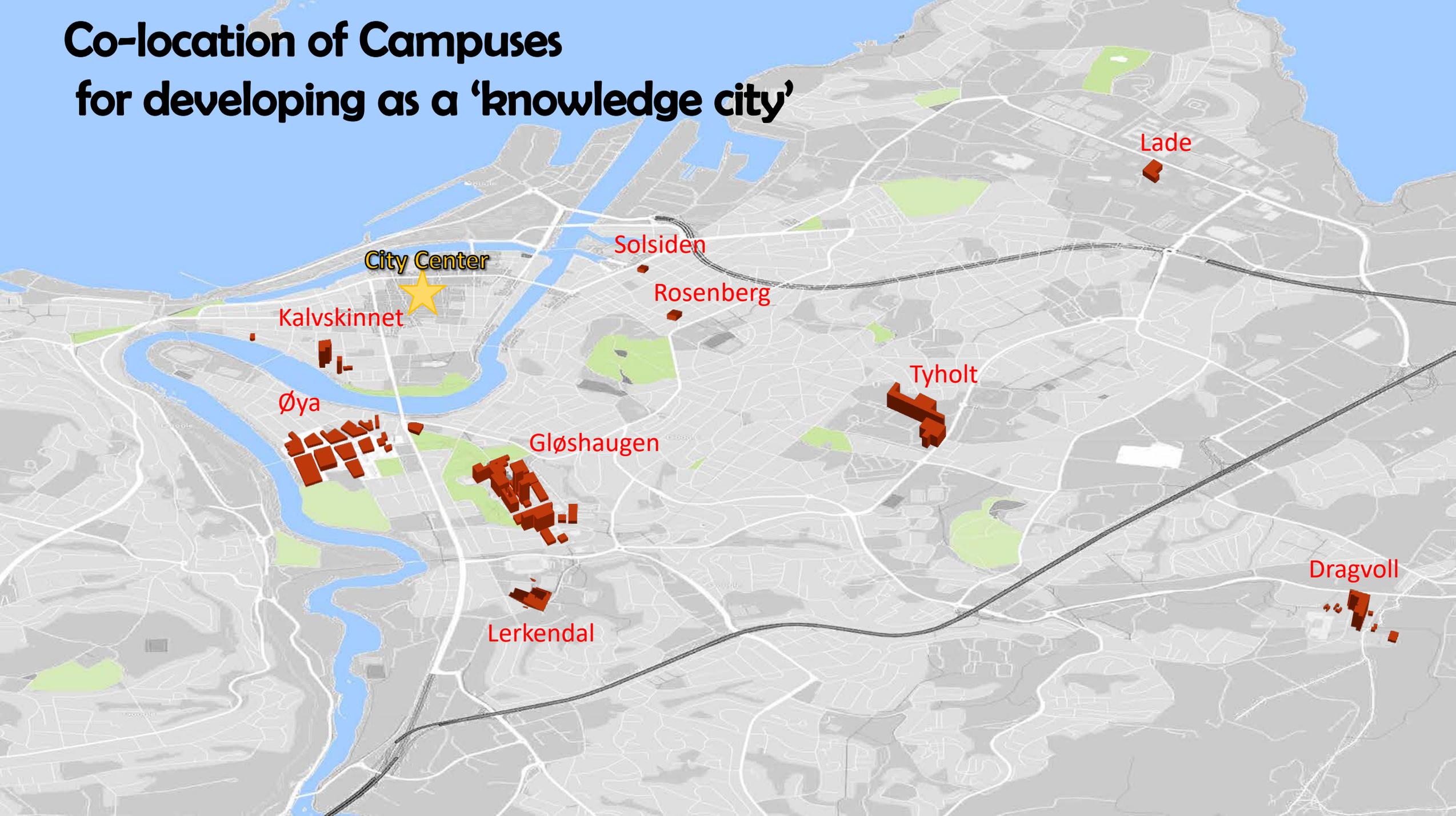


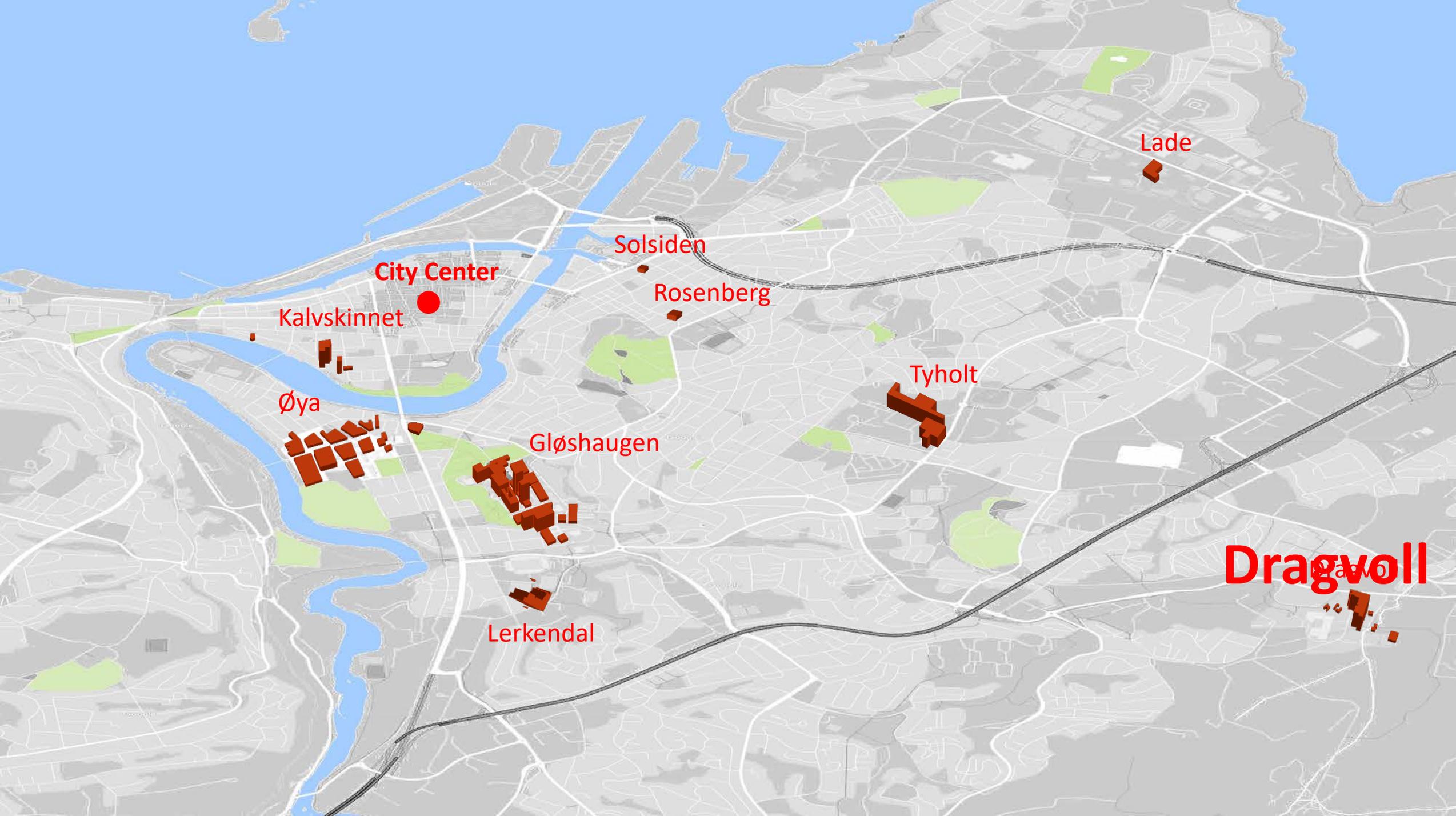
Job Spotlight: Urban Planner - STEMJobs
stemjobs.com





Co-location of Campuses for developing as a 'knowledge city'





City Center

Kalvskinnet

Øya

Gløshaugen

Lerkendal

Solsiden

Rosenberg

Tyholt

Lade

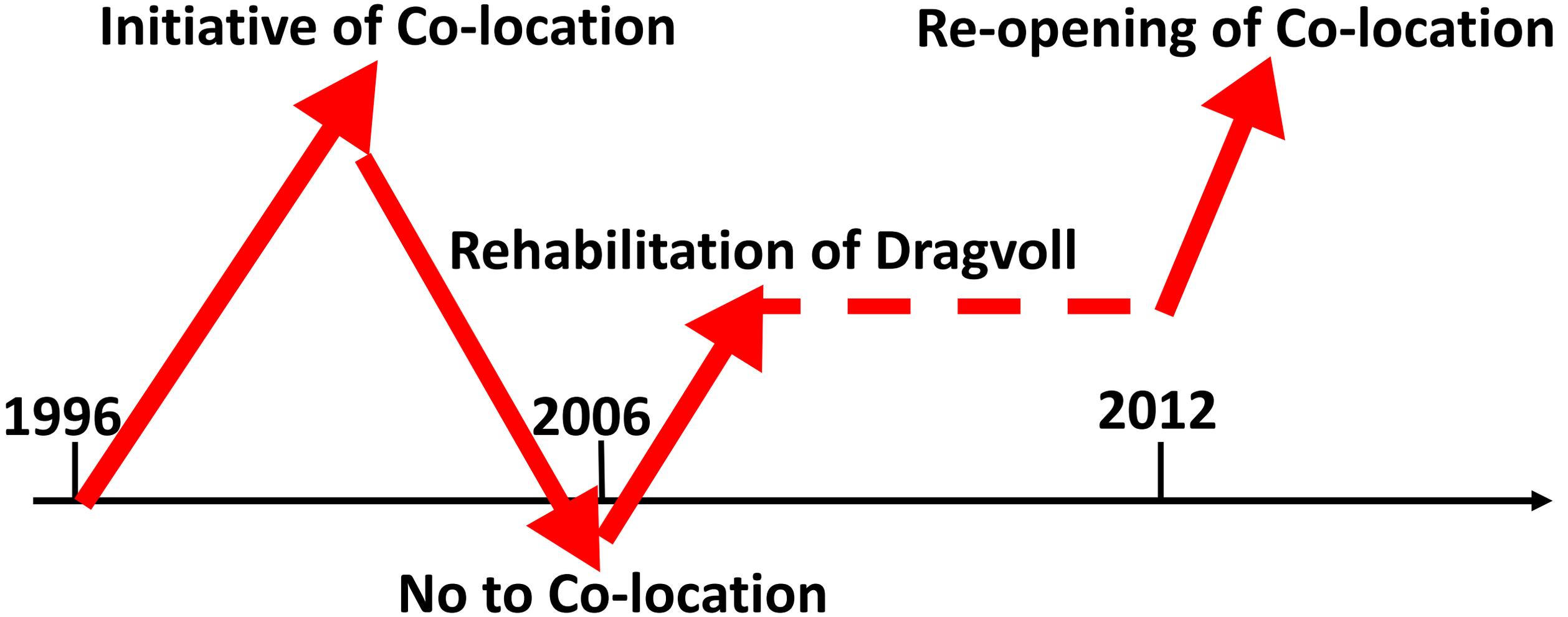
Dragvoll



**Social
Sciences**

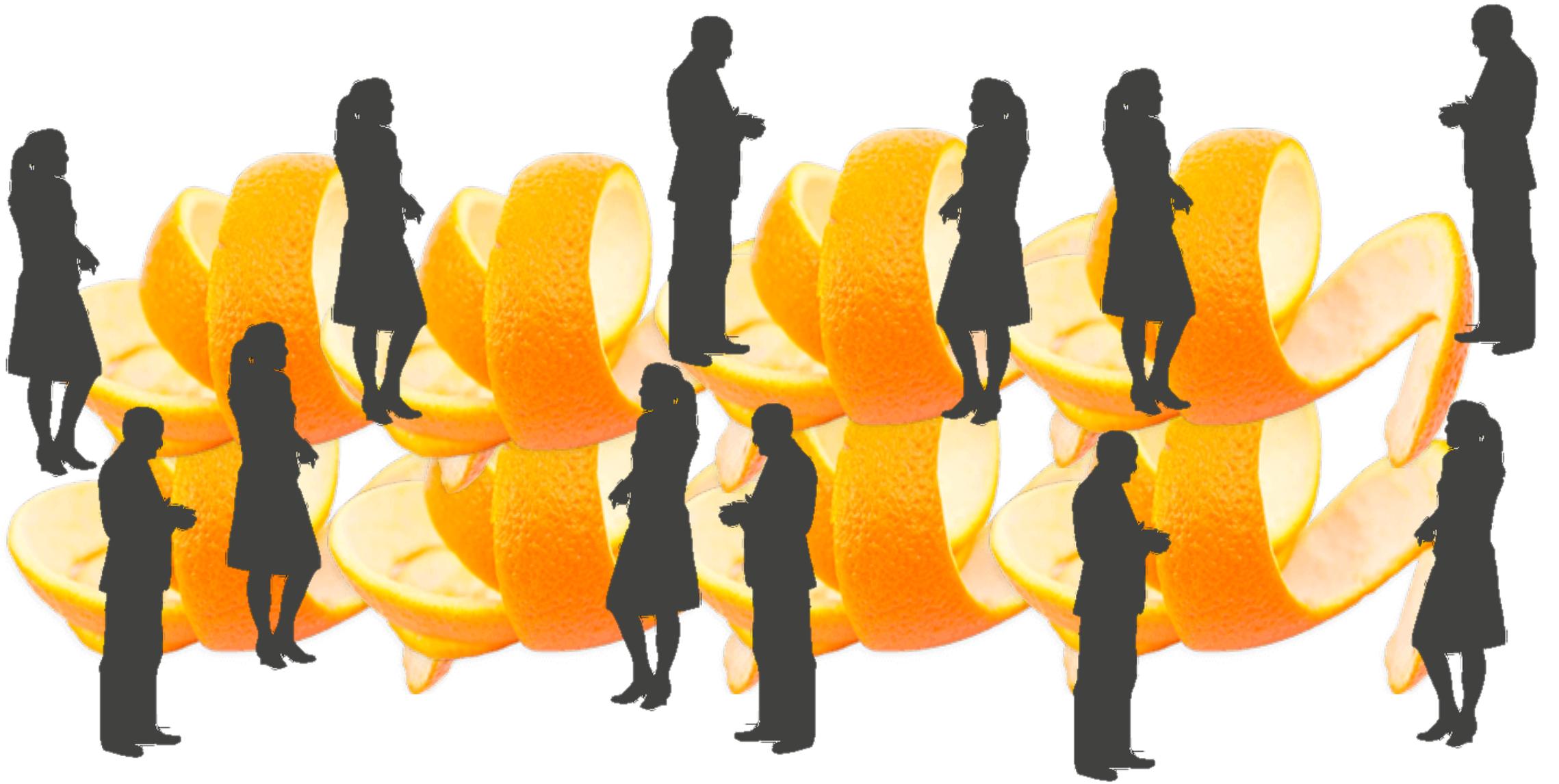


**Technical
Sciences**



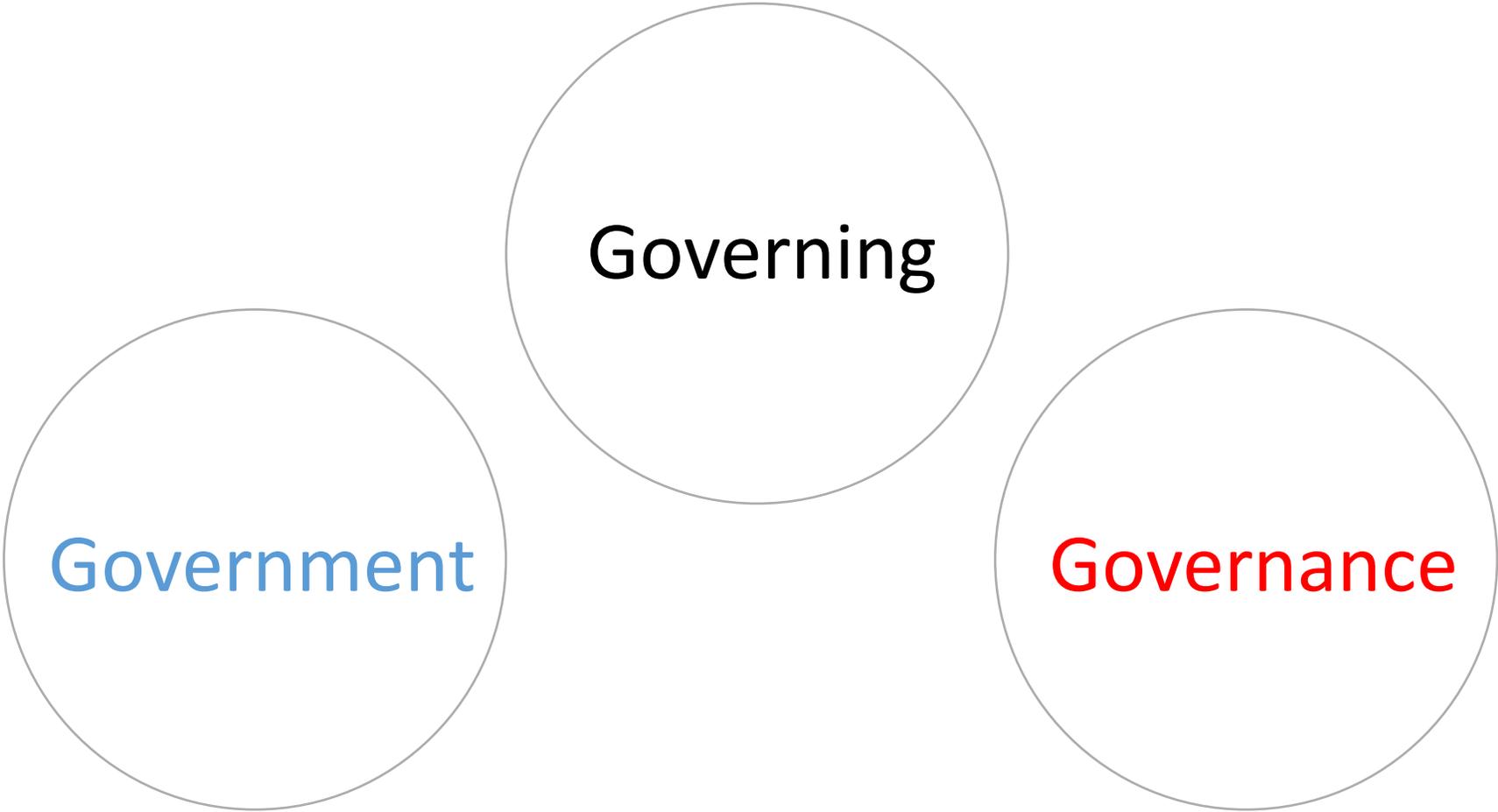
**Why and how was
the co-location
stopped in 2006 and
re-opened in 2012?**





How can we govern such complexity?

What is the optimal governance model?



Government

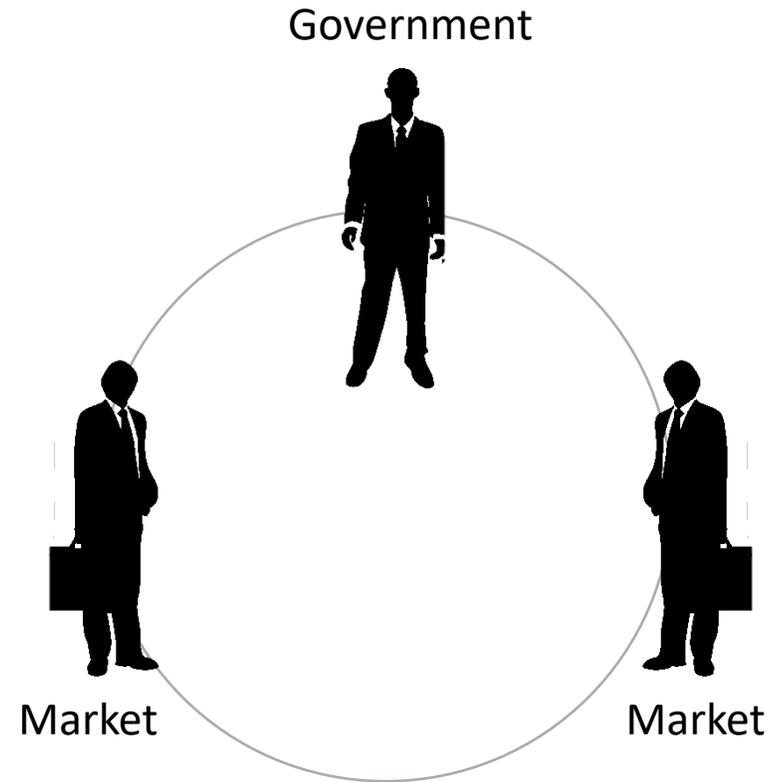
Governing

Governance

Traditional form of Governing



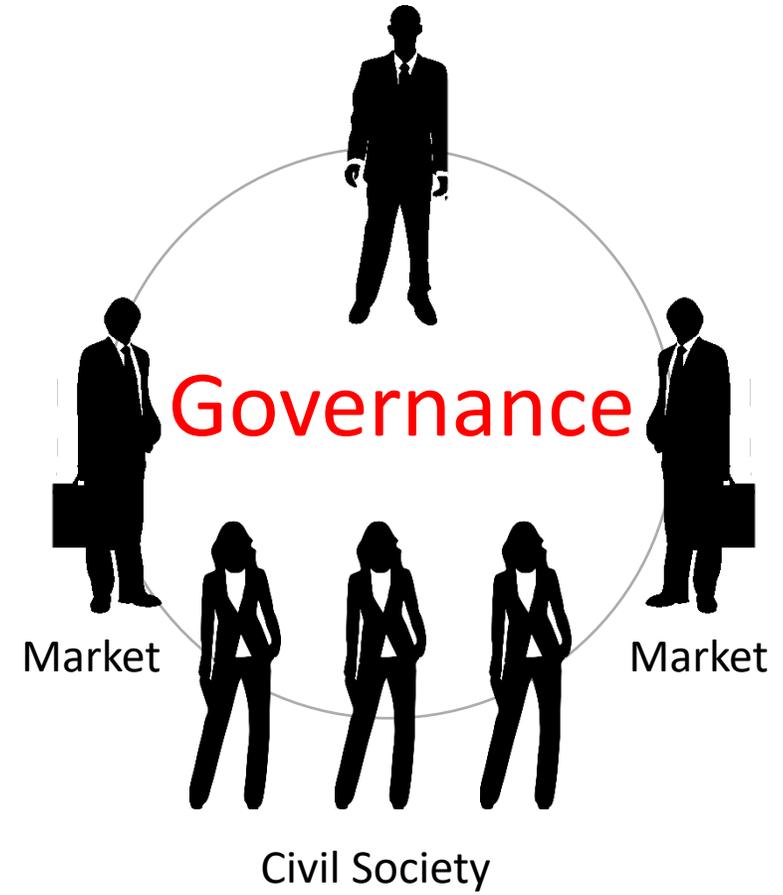
Traditional form of Governing

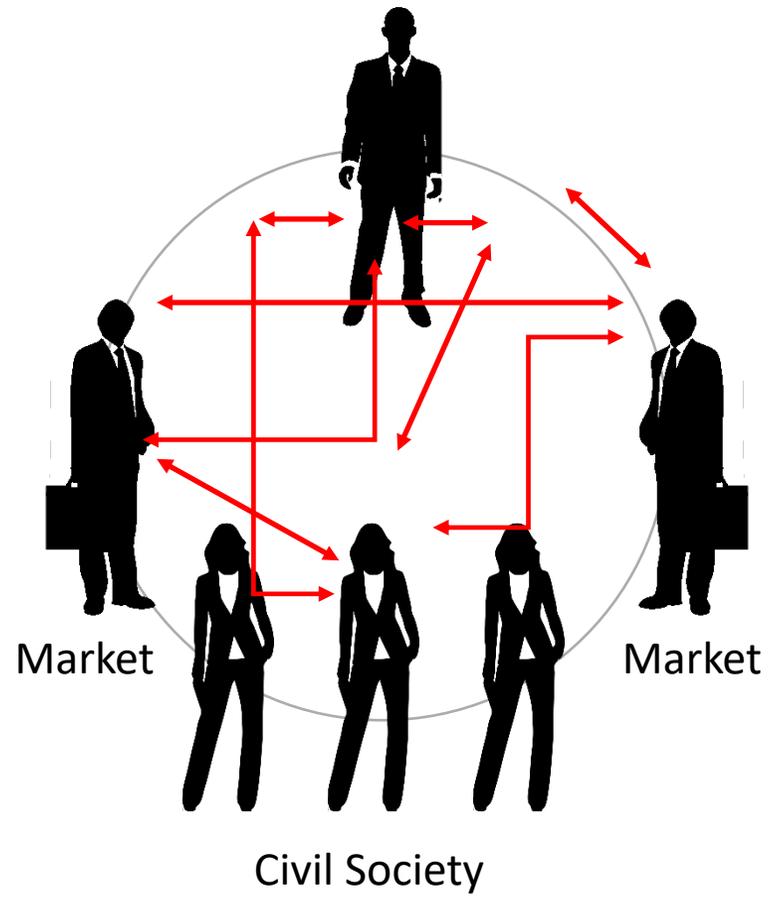


Traditional form of Governing



New form of Governing:
self-organization



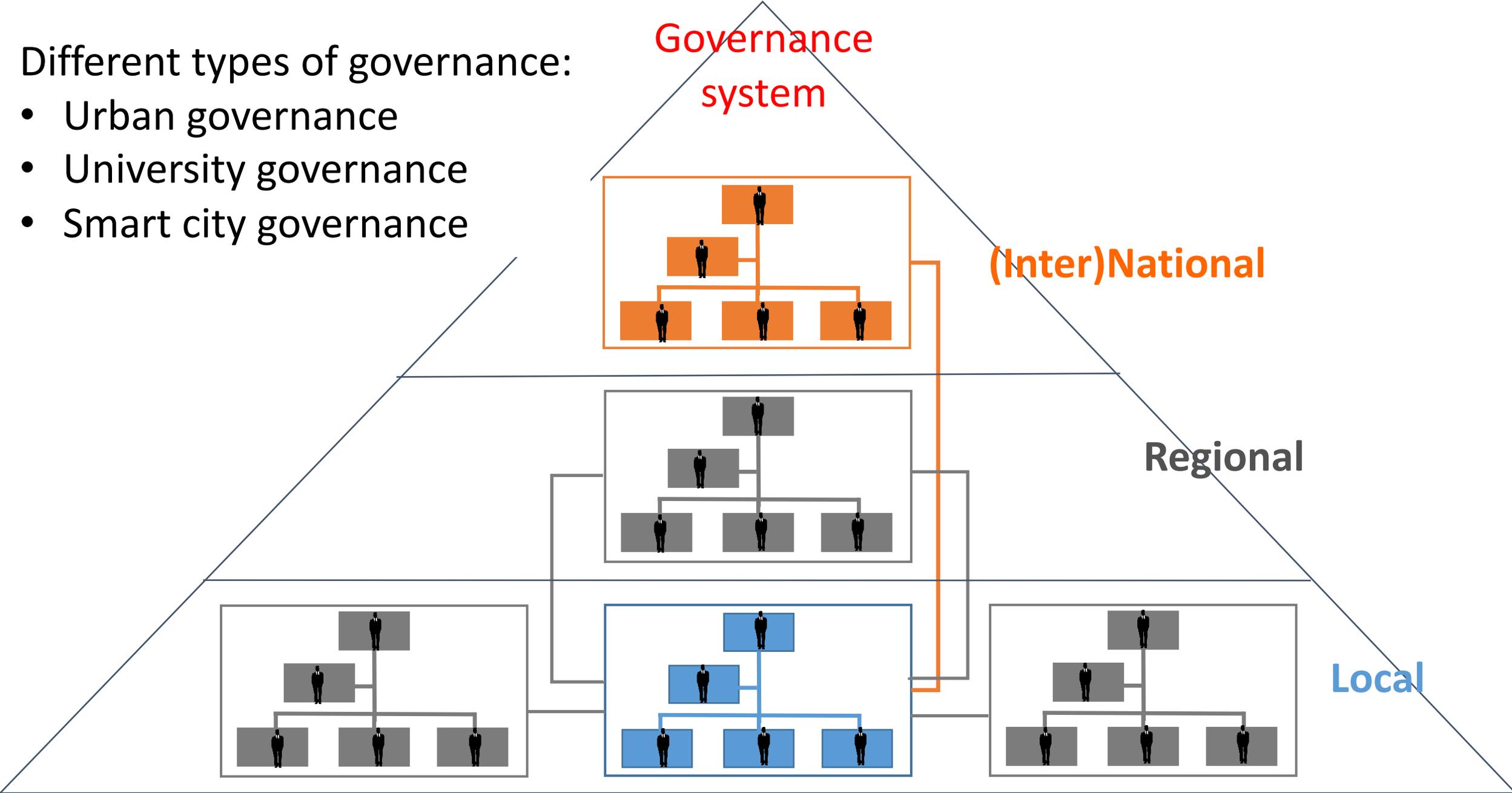


In a study of governance:

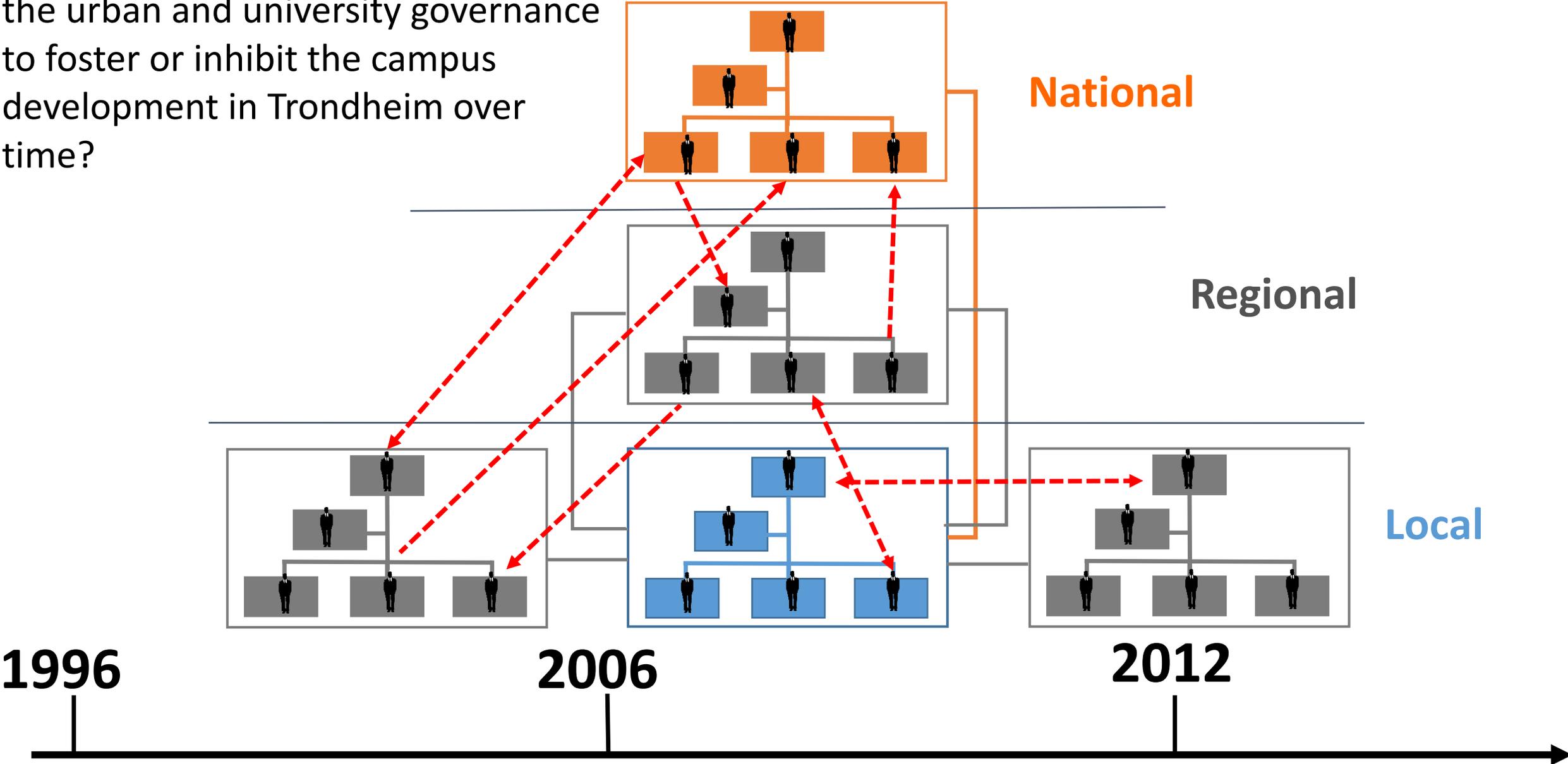
1. Structure (top-down, bottom-up, horizontal)
2. Function or process

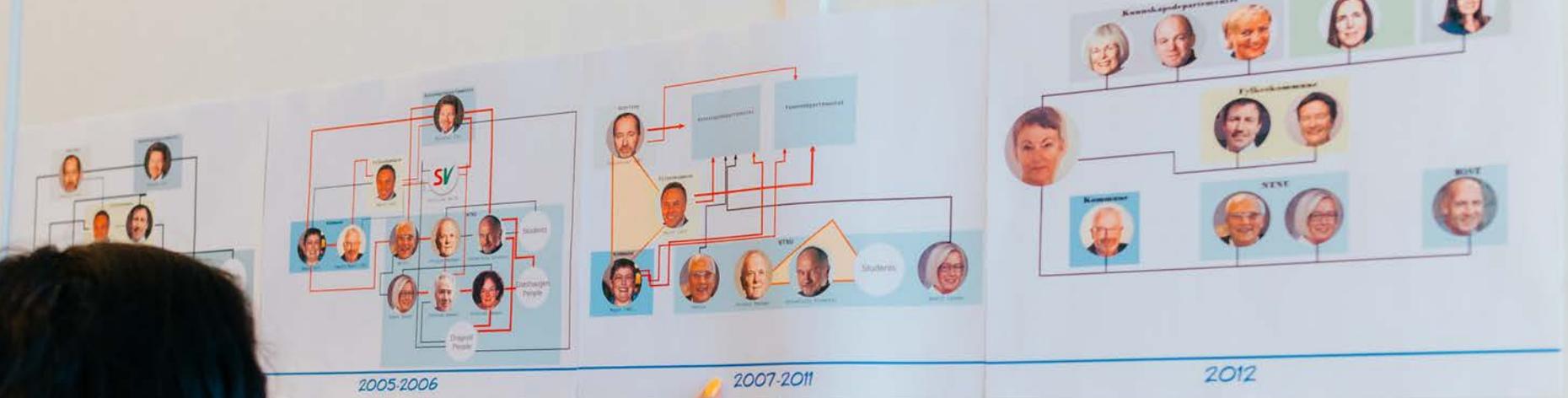
Different types of governance:

- Urban governance
- University governance
- Smart city governance



How did the actors interact within the urban and university governance to foster or inhibit the campus development in Trondheim over time?





2005-2006

2007-2011

2012

NTNU og kommunen tenige om Dragvoll

...obbert så mye plass

ARK LAVPRISER SOMMEREN

Nytt liv i samlokalisering NTNU-Hist

NYHET!

HVORDAN KAN NTNU VIDEREUTVIKLES

CONFERENCES OFFER

Adressenyt

Photo: Julie Gloppe Solem

Why did the case stop in 2006?

1. Misalignment of power between University and Ministry
2. Inefficient communication between external and internal actors
 - The involvement of the city was perceived as a gross interference
3. Inefficient communication internal university
4. Culture of the university
5. Resistance to change

Why did the case re-open in 2012 and succeed?



1. Time

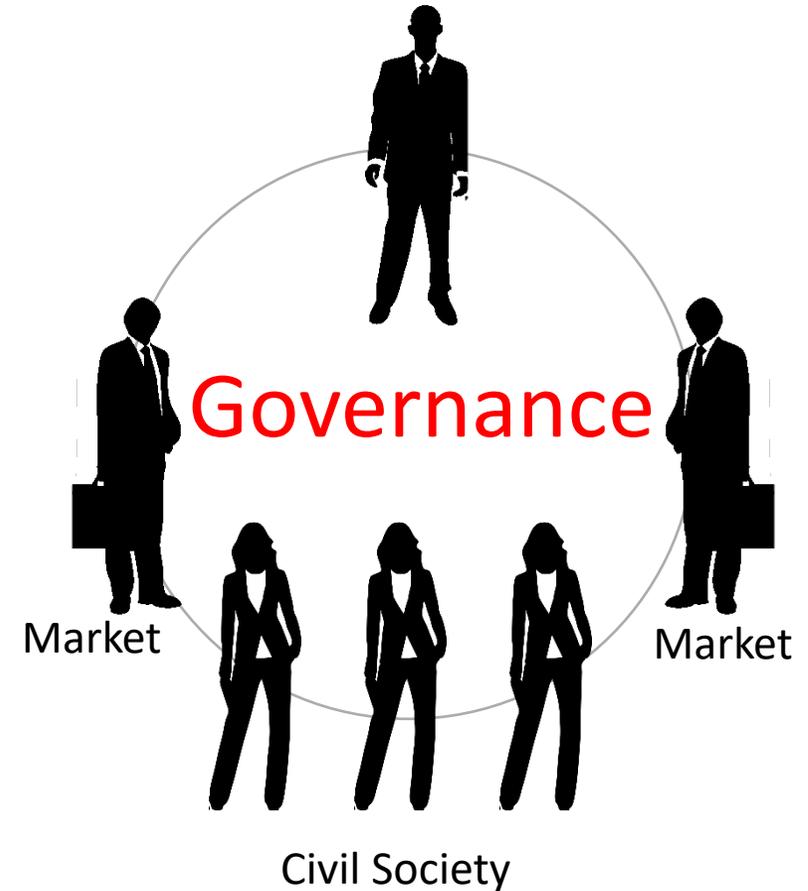
- For the change of governance
- For people's understanding of the issue and the rules of the game

2. Political coalition

The governance system can be challenged by:

- Dynamic changes in the composition of the actors
- Lack of accountability and lack of control functions
- Lack of transparency of interests, strategies and resources
- Frustration over the lack of clear and visible results
- Distortion and change of the set agenda or the policy
- Informality and secret collusive relationship between actors, which the outside world could rarely glimpse
- The presence of unresolved tensions/conflicts

Anarchy

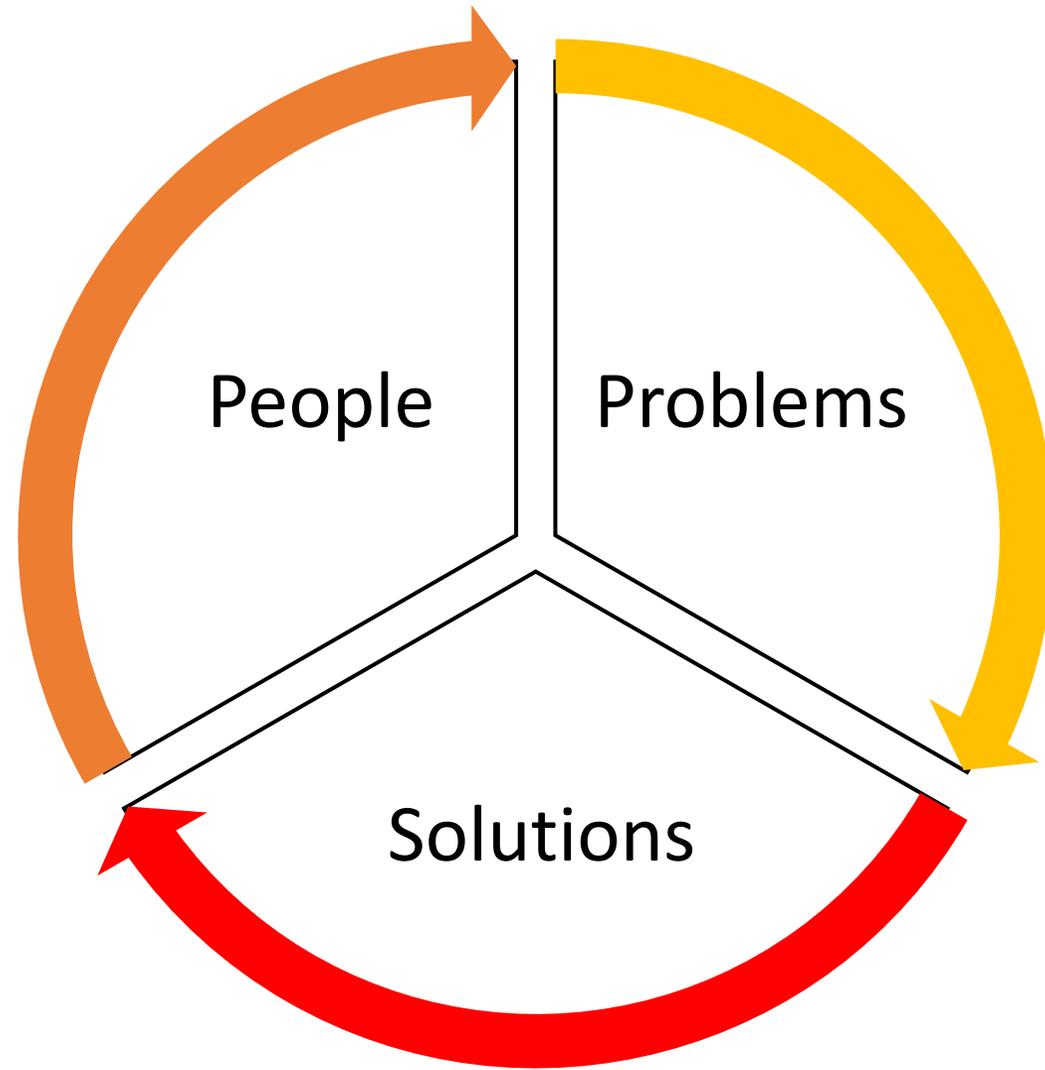


Government or some sort of authority is needed?

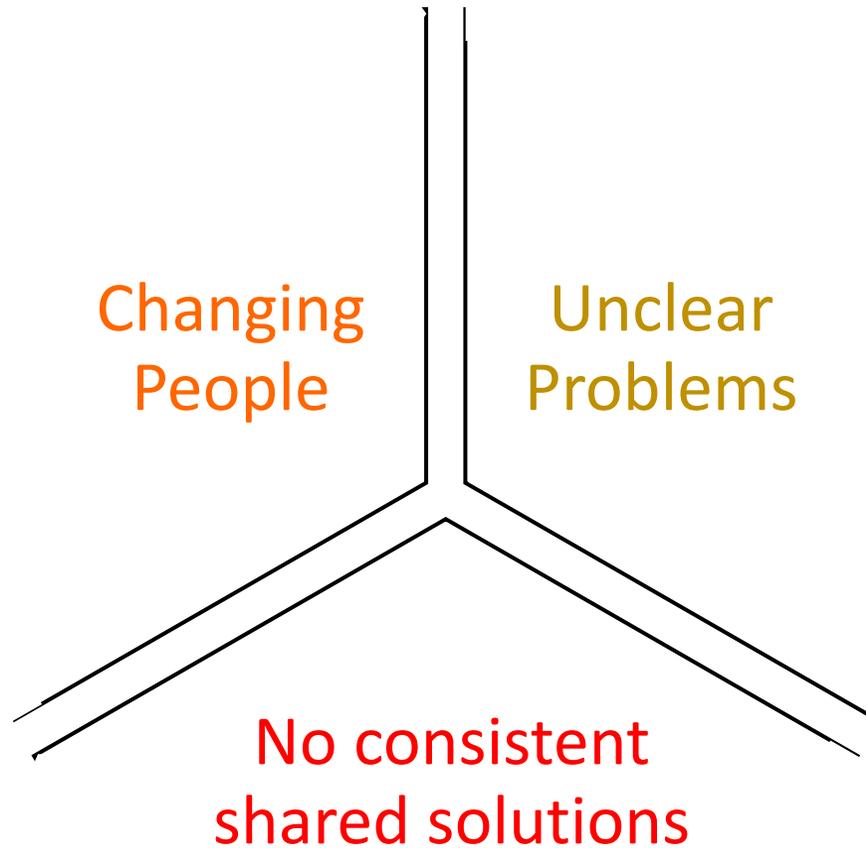
(where there is multiplicity of actors and informality,

uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity are unavoidable)

In every planning and decision-making situation:



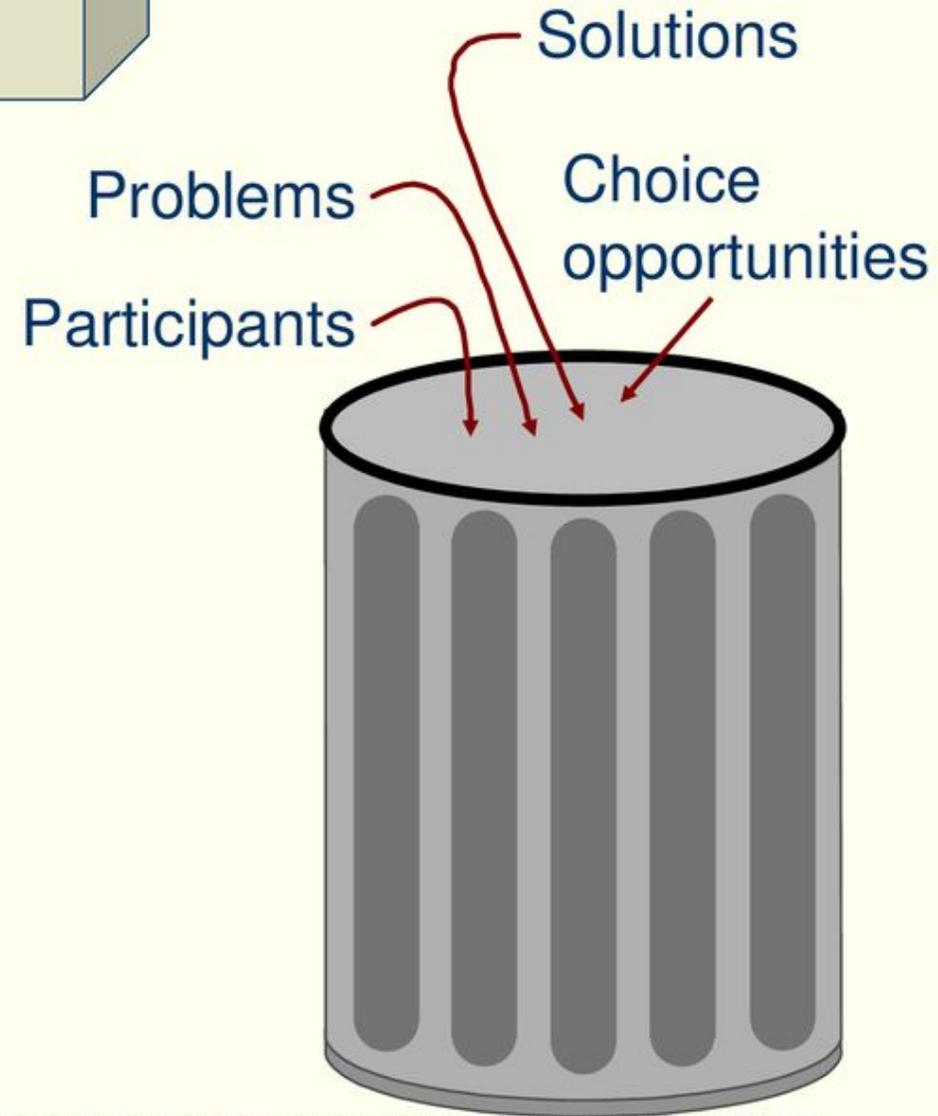
But in such an anarchy

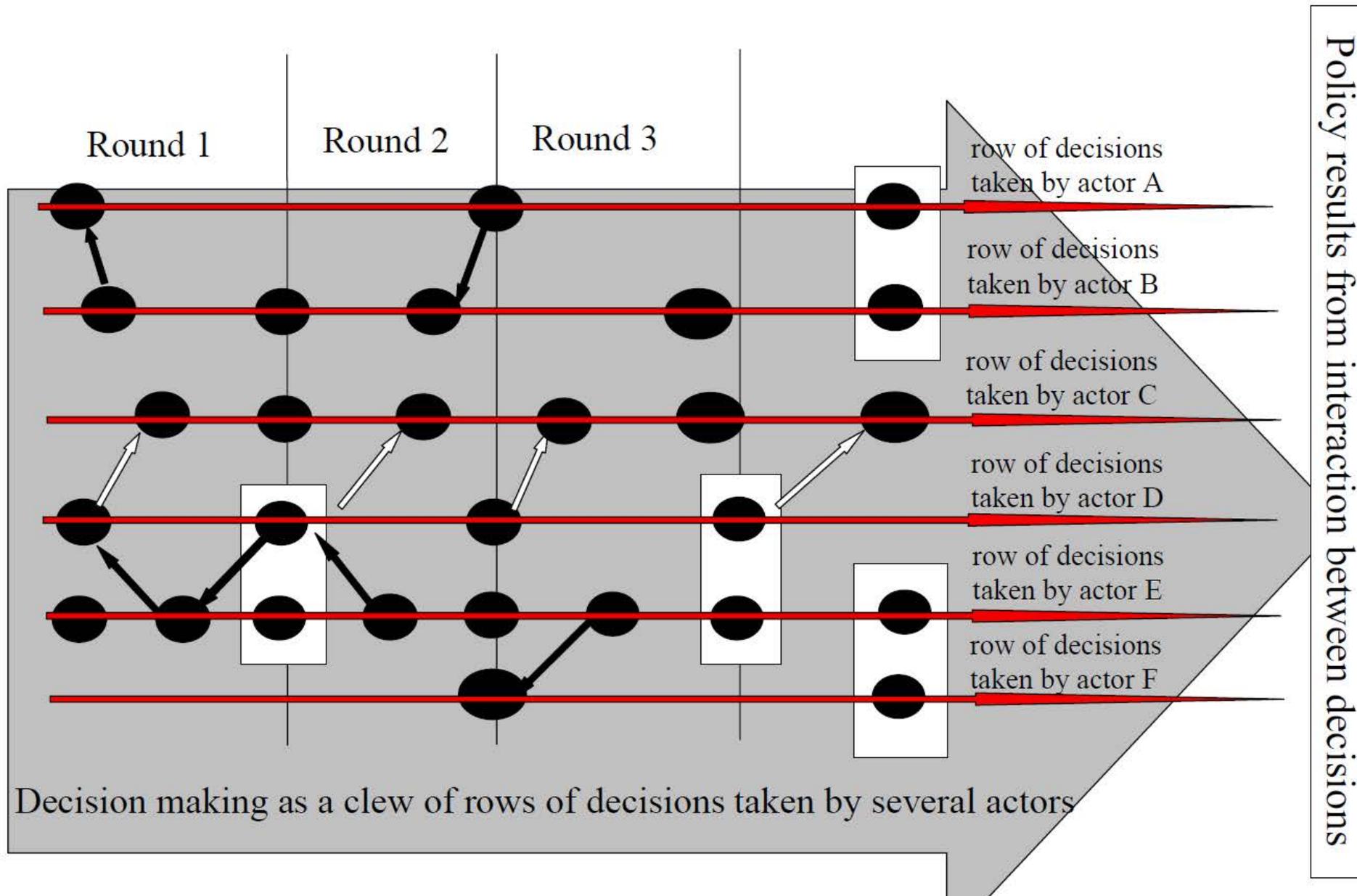


Timely confluence of different factors, actors and practical strategies in different settings can create the momentum/opportunity necessary for making a specific decision

Garbage Can Model

Garbage Can Model -
a theory that contends
that decisions in
organizations are
random and unsystematic





[Round models of Decision-making \(Teisman, 2000\)](#)

Vision and object setting



Research and assessment

Legislation



Strategy development

Plan



Implementation

Report



Monitoring/Evaluation

Policy

Traditional
and
rational
planning

Vision & Objective setting *Research & Assessment*

1

2

Policy

Legislation

Monitoring and Evaluation

Strategy Development

Reports

Plan

4

3

Implementation

Vision & Objective setting *Research & Assessment*

1

2

Policy

Legislation

Monitoring and Evaluation

Strategy Development

(Inter)National
Government
Parliamentary
Ministers

Regional
Government
County
Council

Local
Government
City
Council

Reports

Plan

4

3

Implementation

How should we evaluate the co-location decision? Sustainability or democracy or none?

After the approval of the co-location in 2012:

- The co-location site will be in the southern part, far from the city center.
- The fusion of NTNU with Ålesund and Gjørvik

What is learned from the case of campus development

- Focus should be on the problem rather than on the solution/technology.
- Engineering an optimal/effective governance is a challenging task, and factors related to the culture of the institution and government priorities are important.
- Exploring governance requires contextual, political, cultural and periodic review (a temporal and iterative model)



Planning Instruments for Smart Energy Communities PI-SEC 2016 -2019

The project will deliver efficient planning instruments for integrated energy design at the neighbourhood scale, qualified for Norwegian planning context in cooperation with public stakeholders.

Partners

NTNU



City of Oslo



CITY OF BERGEN

SINTEF

NGBC



standard

AIT

Fraunhofer

VIT

Zero Village Bergen



Furuset Oslo



Bodø

Campus development and smart city in comparison:

Similarities:

Conflict, resistance, political nature (internationally and locally)

But:

- Smart city is newer; the level of uncertainty and ambiguity is higher; more complex; diversity of actors, levels and layers of governance
- but
- There is more awareness, motivation, commitment, knowledge and collaboration (learned from knowledge city development)

Still there is a main question that:

Is the smart city agenda is simply a high-tech version of urban entrepreneurialism and a repackaging of pro-corporate governance strategies, driven forward by the business sector in pursuit of a new market of city governments rather than participatory and progressive urban politics?

“smart city is a flexible agenda that allows actors across different cities to insert a wide range of different strategies and agendas into it” (Håvard Haarstad, Planning Professor)